**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **LESOTHO**

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual**~~, annual OR FINAL~~**:**

**YEAR of report: *2022***

|  |
| --- |
| Project Title: ***Effective Implementation of Lesotho National Security Sector Reforms for Peacebuilding Project (NSSRP)*** Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**00126359** |
| If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | Type and name of recipient organizations:        (Convening Agency) **UNDP** **OHCHR** |
| Date of first transfer: ***15 March 2021***Project end date: ***Currently 15 September 2022*** Is the current project end date within six months? ***Yes*** *(request for no-cost-extension to follow. Justifications below)*  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** *UNDP $ 1,190,910**UN OHCHR $ 309,230****Total: $ 1,500,140***Approximate implementation rate as percentage of **TOTAL** project budget: Expenditure + commitment = 61% **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$550,836.00**Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$270,522** |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: 1 Low** **Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention and Management** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: ***John SYMONS, UNDP Programme Manager*** ***Mr. Michael Ngabirano, OHCHR Senior Human Rights Adviser******Ms Molline Marume, Programme Manager: EVAW and WPS, UN Women South Africa Multicountry Office (SAMCO)***Project report approved by: ***Nessie GOLAKAI-GOULD, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative***Did PBF Secretariat review the report: ***Yes***  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

# PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

***Following the onboarding of the security sector expert / programme manager (UNDP), in December and January the Project’s results framework was updated as recommended by the Project Appraisal Committee. An analysis of the Project’s programmatic and financial situation and of the SSR / political landscape in Lesotho were also undertaken. These were followed by establishment of SSR entry points, and development and implementation of multiple national activity proposals (details below) by UNDP, UN OHCHR and UN Women as per mandated project outcomes and activities. In particular, support was provided to the National Reforms Security Sector Technical Committee’s inputs to the Omnibus of constitutional amendments, drafting of the National Security Policy and Strategy and an initial review of sectoral laws. The second tranche of the Project budget was approved and released in April 2022.***

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

***Key events and high impact transformation activities scheduled for the next six months are:***

1. ***Passage of the Omnibus legislation which includes key and relevant provisions for security sector reform. The passage of this Bill will inform finalization of Security Policy and Strategy and create legal basis for institutional structural reform.***
2. ***Nationwide public and stakeholder consultations to review and finalise the National Security Sector Policy and Strategy (drafted through a stakeholder retreat in April 2022), a first in Lesotho’s history. Review of and recommendations for changes to sectoral laws to align them with current best-practice and the Omnibus Bill of proposed constitutional amendments including to the security sector is also planned. including development of a Human Rights Manual for Lesotho security forces.***
3. ***Additional internal and public oversight capacity building will be undertaken through human rights, gender mainstreaming and professional capacity building and peer exchanges, for example through the Police Inspectorate and the National Security Service, both of whom have mandates for internal oversight, and the National Human Rights Commission and “Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority” envisaged in the Omnibus Bill, once established.***
4. ***Planning has commenced for informal / community conflict resolution activities and UN Women has engaged the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation from South Africa to train women on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. There has also been a call for a joint OHCHR and UNDP peacebuilding proposal with activities targeting the politicised and violent youth of Lesotho; and community policing and crime prevention outreach.***
5. ***Deployment in June of an international consultant to develop the Women Peace and Security National Action Plan.***

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

***An impact is being felt notably on the continued momentum politically, physically and philosophically on national reforms; the completion of a mature zero draft of the national security policy; public outreach and citizen participation in SSR; internal and public oversight of the security sector; promotion of gender and human rights and creation of change agents related to these. These and other activities have laid the groundwork and established UN credibility for full implementation of the project.***

***However, a project extension of six months will be requested as many of the project’s objectives are only in start-up due to the complexity of the project (39 mandated activities across six constituencies in multiple locations around the country), the sensitivity and political nature of security sector reforms, delayed recruitment of the programme manager, and the limited project (human) resources. Additional delays are looming due to the national context and political developments in Lesotho. (See Part III ‘Cross-Cutting Issues’ for full details).***

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

* ***135 Corrections Officers were trained on human rights and become change agents within the Service. In the words of one Officer, “before this training, I didn’t appreciate that inmates have so many rights. Please tell our Commissioner to ensure that this training reaches all Corrections Officers.”;***
* ***A first ever National Security Service (NSS, intelligence) public consultations with NGOs and media provided an invaluable foundation for a working rapport between them and was a powerful example of healthy interaction between the state and its people. The NGOs publicly committed to working with NSS and the latter said “you are our change agents”***
* ***Training of police prosecuting and presiding officers, the first in five years, provided much needed strengthening of the Service’s internal discipline mechanisms and was rated highly by participants. In the words of the Police Commissioner, the course would “restore hope and public respect for LMPS”. The students’ representative said “the course has sharpened our skills, made us better officers” and “pledged to deal with all [internal discipline] cases expeditiously”.***
* ***Human rights training for civil society strengthened CSO capacity to advocate for respect for human rights by security sector institutions and empowered them to expose violations by security forces and demand accountability.***
* ***Capacity building for oversight institutions including the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Human Rights, Police Complaints Authority, Office of the Ombudsman and Police Inspectorate has clarified their roles to minimise duplication. The oversight institutions have also been positioned to play a stopgap role pending the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission. As mentioned by one staff of the Police Complaints Authority at a joint workshop for oversight institutions, “although we are supposed to work closely with the Police Inspectorate, I had never met any staff of the Police Inspectorate and I did not know exactly how my work links to that of the Police Inspectorate”.***

# PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: **January-June**; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

* “On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.
* “On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.

If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

* ***Methodology. To stay true to the intent of the Project while ensuring national ownership and local context as the principal drivers for change, UNDP’s SSR engagement with national interlocutors has been based on the NSSRPP’s defined Outcomes, Outputs and Activities. Requests for possible UN support are carefully synchronised with the stated NSSRPP objectives, limited budget and UNDP resources, and local requirements. Expectations of the nature and scope of the Project’s support are carefully managed. Development of individual proposals (requests for support) is led by the Lesotho implementing partner in consultation with the UNDP Programme Manager / SSR Expert and submitted through their chain of command to the UNDP Resident Representative for approval before moving to implementation.***

## Outcome 1: National security policy and strategy are developed in line with Lesotho’s international human rights commitments and obligations, implemented and effectively communicated with the engagement of civil society, the sustained commitment of key political and security actors and providing a concrete framework to prevent politicization of security institutions.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: ***On track with potentially significant peacebuilding results****.*

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

* ***National Security Policy and Strategy (NSP/S) - The final roadmap for the NSP/S was presented to the NRA Security Sector Technical Committee on 30 March 2022. A writing team retreat, funded and facilitated by UNDP, was held from 24 to 29 April. The drafting was convivial and good humoured but focussed. There were some disagreements over the tone and purpose of “policy” vs “strategy”, the format (to separate the two or not), what to publicise and what to classify. The retreat enjoyed good participation from most of those invited, particularly the four security agencies, UN Women and UN OHCHR. 24 people attended the five day retreat of which 37% were women. Although invited, most ministries and the office of the Prime Minister were absent except for the Ministries of Police and for Home Affairs. The intelligent, insightful and collaborative drafting including unprompted statements on important values and principles including gender, human rights, service to the people, the important role of the people in the security architecture, subordination of security agencies to the civil authorities, complementarity (between the agencies and institutions) and the rule of law. Lack of resources (rather than capacity) was a common theme but there was little traction for efforts to encourage concepts that might drive their current budget allocations further (e.g. one joint training facilities instead of one each, public/private partnerships, outsourcing non-core functions, etc.). There was much concern for gangsterism fuelled by the pollicisation of youth and security forces, ‘state capture’ by foreign states and infiltration of other cultures and religions. The retreat concluded with a mature “zero draft” which the UNDP Programme Manager / SSR Expert and the UNDP SSR expert consultant to the NRA finalised ahead of a review by the NRA CEO. The latter endorsed the draft and indicated that it was ‘a sound document and very good basis for discussion during the national stakeholder consultations’ that will take place in the next phase of the national reforms process. The Chairman of the Security Sector Technical Committee of the NRA concurred with the observations of the CEO. Subject to legal issues surrounding the NRA’s end of mandate, the draft will then go forward to national public consultations followed by a national stakeholders’ consultation conference. The work of the UNDP SSR expert consultant to the NRA has provided significant impetus and guidance to both the security sector elements of the Omnibus Bill of constitutional amendments (late 2021 – early 2022) and the road map for and zero draught of the national security policy and strategy.***
* ***The update of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy risk assessment and assessment of the current security sector legal and policy framework and strategies for alignment with the HRDDP (Activity 1.1.1) was planned for the second quarter of 2022 but, due to staffing issues, is now planned with technical support from OHCHR headquarters.***
* ***The assessment of the human rights situation and capacities of two security institutions in Lesotho (Activity 1.1.1) was completed in 2021 and its findings have been incorporated in project implementation. A Training Needs Assessment was also conducted by OHCHR in 2021.***
* ***In furtherance of Activity 1.1.5 (Legal framework and strategies revised and updated) written recommendations for revisions to the Lesotho Defense Force Act, Police Services Act, National Security Services Act and Correctional Services Act, to harmonize them with the new constitutional provisions were submitted by the UNDP SSR expert consultant to the NRA Security Sector Technical Committee on 15 June 2022. Subsequent legal reviews and approvals by the Lesotho authorities depend on parliamentary and referendum approval of the Omnibus of constitutional amendments, and any legislative approval of changes to existing laws. These are matters for the Lesotho authorities and beyond the scope of this project.***
* ***The building of the capacity of key actors in the security sector on human rights and gender sensitivity built (Activity 1.2.4) and tailored curriculum for officials of security bodies on respect for human rights (Activity 1.4.2) are progressing well, including for the Lesotho Corrections Service (2021 and again in May 2022), National Security Service (June – August 2022) and Police (June 2022). With the assistance of the UN Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP), UNDP has identified a corrections expert who will shortly undertake an independent review of the draft policy for the Lesotho Corrections Service for alignment with international best-practice.***

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: *(1000 character limit)*

***37% of participants at the NSP/S writing team retreat were women. They and UN Women played a critical advisory role in the development of the zero draft.***

***Of the 130 human rights trainings conducted for Corrections Officers, 30% of the participates have been women. Of the 80 CSO actors trained on human rights advocacy, 65% of them were women.***

***As a general comment, all requests for UNDP support to SSR are carefully vetted to ensure at least 33% of participants are women. This target has been exceeded during all activities conducted to-date without pressure from the UN, suggesting that the concept of gender mainstreaming is quite robust in Lesotho. Finally, UN Women is systematically consulted in the development and delivery of all NSSRPP activities.***

## Outcome 2: Internal and public oversight mechanisms are strengthened and effectively prevent partisanship within security institutions and enforce the protection of human rights, including women’s rights and the fight against SGBV

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: ***Off track pending establishment of national oversight bodies***

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

* ***Much of the planned oversight will not be fully realised until the “Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority”, envisaged in the draft Omnibus Bill of constitutional amendments, and the National Human Rights Commission are established. Anticipating delays to this and lead times for planning, agreeing and implementing support to these yet-to-be formed bodies, there are concerns that the NSSRPP mandated activities may not be realised in 2022. In response, in May 2022 UNDP held early talks on possible NSSRPP support to the Police Inspectorate and the National Security Service, both of whom have mandates for internal oversight.***
* ***While the political situation, NRA’s other priorities and the legal challenge to their end-of-mandate have impeded significant progress on internal oversight, some progress has been made through capacity building of state institutions. The project was able to organize at very low cost three weeks of training for 31 police prosecuting and presiding officers, the first such training in five years. This strengthened the Service’s internal discipline (oversight) mechanisms and provided some improvement to their public credibility. Participants’ evaluations indicated that the training was long overdue and critical to their improved understanding of the law, procedures and their role as prosecuting and presiding officers.***
* ***Further to Activity 211 (Assessment of the current legal and policy framework for public and internal oversight bodies in Lesotho and alignment with international human rights standards), human rights training was conducted in December 2021 for Police Complaints Authority, Ombudsman and the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on their oversight role including over the security agencies.***
* ***Activity 221 (Curriculum developed and delivered to strengthen capacity of staff of the LNHRC) and 222 (LNHRC supported to develop SOP on investigative and monitoring practices relating to the security sector) are dependent on the establishment of the Commission.***
* ***In furtherance of Activity 212 (Government, National Reforms Authority and security forces supported to develop proposals for legal and policy reforms to align mandates for oversight bodies with international human rights norms and standards), OHCHR funded an ongoing consultancy to develop human rights manuals for police, corrections and the military.***

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: *(1000 character limit)*

***35% of participants on the three week police prosecuting and presiding officers’ course were women. An average of 45% of participants at OHCHR activities were women.***

## Outcome 3: Increased capacity for informal / community conflict resolution, negotiation, management and peacebuilding.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: ***On track***

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

***Note: During the UNDP / PBF review of the project results framework in February / March, informal / community conflict resolution which was a sub-activity in the original project document, was elevated by the UNDP Programme Manager / SSR Expert to a standalone outcome. This was done in view of its criticality to the peacebuilding intent of the NSSRPP. Original outcome 3 was moved to outcome 4, below.***

***Planning has begun for the activities listed below noting that these are complex, geographically dispersed and time and resource intensive activities requiring significant support from the implementing partners:***

* ***an initial concept for a joint UNDP / OHCHR Peacebuilding call for proposals,***
* ***youth conflict reduction initiatives,***
* ***In partnership with UN Women, training for women on conflict prevention and peacebuilding is planned for quarter 3,***
* ***support to community policing committees[[1]](#footnote-2), and***
* ***crime prevention awareness campaigns.***

***In June 2022, a UN Women consultant is expected to be deployed to support the development of the Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (WP&SNAP) with dedicated UNDP support to facilitate local access. The new head of UN Women Southern Africa conducted a mission to Lesotho in June to lay the groundwork for this with senior Lesotho interlocutors. In July, UN Women will also conduct a conflict prevention and peace building training as part of its strategy to further the WPS Agenda in Lesotho.***

***Further to Activity 331 (Human rights curriculum for civil society including gender advocates and youth) human rights training on CSO engagement with UN human rights mechanisms was conducted in June 2021.***

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

***See WP&SNAP, above.***

## Outcome 4: Enhanced government and state security institutions engagement with society, and citizen participation in SSR.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: ***On track***

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

* ***In May and June and with UNDP facilitating, the National Security Service (NSS, intelligence) held public consultations with NGOs and media. This was a foundational activity which created a working report between NGOs, media and the security services and enhanced citizen participation in the security sector.***
* ***In furtherance of this outcome, offers of UNDP support to NRA SSR, Police, and Corrections have been made but the political situation, NRA’s other priorities (the Omnibus Bill and the National Security Policy) and the legal challenge to the NRA’s end-of-mandate have stymied outreach by the authorities in charge of SSR. As an example, a simple NRA press release on the national security policy writing retreat, co-drafted by UNDP’s SSR Programme Manager, has not been released due to the legal and political situation. Much depends on either the NRA or a successor framework to champion and be the voice piece for security sector reforms. These and other activities can be scheduled as soon as the courts have clarified the way forward. In the meantime, UNDP has drafted a proposal for a SSR public relations training workshop(s), and the development and dissemination of SSR communications material, in furtherance of Activities 4.2.1 (Organize Sectoral and joint training on communications for the authorities in charge of SSR) and 4.2.2 (Design, develop, produce and disseminate information, education and communication materials on implementation of SSR reforms)***
* ***Further to Activity 4.1.1 (Establish and facilitate community engagement & CSO/Government platforms) NSSRPP has provided $22,000 to support the UNDP ‘Accelerator Lab’ and Lesotho Police to expand the Community Policing App in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2022. This app provides a platform for emergency calls for assistance. UN OHCHR’s role in this Activity will be implemented in August 2022.***
* ***Under Activity 4.1.3 (Strengthen local administration and traditional leaders’ capacities to conduct civic engagement and enhance citizen participation), in early August OHCHR will conduct training for civil society organisations on early warning and prevention.***
* ***OHCHR will partner with a local NGO to conduct community engagements on human rights-based approaches to the prevention of conflict in furtherance of Activity 4.3.1 (Local "townhall" meetings led by the relevant Ministries of Lesotho with security actors and civil society and other stakeholders).***
* ***A consultancy proposal is currently under review in furtherance of Activities 4.2.1 (Organize Sectoral and joint training on communications for the authorities in charge of SSR) and 4.2.2 (Design, develop, produce and disseminate information, education and communication materials on implementation of SSR reforms)***

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

* ***The National Security Service public consultations were led by the (female) NSS Director External and over 45% of participants were women. (All NSS project activities are led by the same director, which contributes to the mainstreaming of gender issues in both development and implementation. Of note, over 50% of NSS staff are women.)***

# PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)1. ***The project monitoring and evaluation plan was developed and adopted.***
2. ***Planning and operational meetings are held with implementing partners on a weekly basis***
3. ***Outcome documents were made including participant evaluations and final reports.***
4. ***A programme management system is being maintained to ensure UN support is carefully synchronised with the stated NSSRPP objectives, limited budget and resources and local requirements.***
5. ***Political and programmatic risks have been identified (see “Other”, below) and strategies developed to minimise their impact on project delivery. These are routinely shared with both UNDP Lesotho management, the UNDP RoL Office, and UN PBF.***
 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? ***YES***Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? ***YES*** |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?***NO***. | Evaluation budget (response required): ***$80,000. Comment: It is recommended that some of this be diverted two other core activities substantive activities***.If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: ***Request for no-cost extension to be raised shortly***. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. (please only report on NEW funding since last reporting cycle) | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)*As | ***The project’s scope and time frame were ambitious. 39 substantive project deliverables (many of which have multiple elements) across six constituencies (Lesotho National Reforms Authority, Corrections, Defence, Intelligence, Police, and significant citizen engagement) equates to around 700 separate activities in multiple locations with a target audience of over 6,550. Security sector engagement is universally sensitive and requires careful relationship building and crosscutting institutional collaboration. Output 3.1 (Conflict resolution, negotiation, peacebuilding) is a particularly complex, geographically diverse and time and resource intensive activity.******Elements of the Project including public outreach are closely linked to the overarching National Reforms. NSSRPP Outcome 1 is also tied to a national “Omnibus” Bill of proposed constitutional amendments which has been before Parliament since January 2022. The national reforms and in turn the security sector reforms are heavily influenced by political developments in Lesotho and this has impeded elements of the Project. The national political landscape (including within the NRA) is divided. The NRA end-of-mandate on 30 April 2022 and absence since then of a unified, empowered and credible SSR “champion” to provide national ownership and an SSR voice piece have impacted delivery on Outcomes 1[[2]](#footnote-3), 2[[3]](#footnote-4) and 4[[4]](#footnote-5). The impact of forthcoming elections and in-fighting around those is already being felt in terms of deflecting priority from national and security sector reforms, or effecting consensus on them.******Finally and if passed, the Omnibus Bill is not the end of the reforms but the start of many listed in the NSSRP Project Document.******There were delays in appointing a Programme Manager / SSR Expert, the OHCHR Human Rights Officer, and no support staff were allocated. The NSSRP Project Document foresaw a project management structure of six (including the UNDP and OHCHR Officers). However, anticipated co-funding from the EU to achieve this was withdrawn after project signature but without a commensurate reduction in the Project’s scope. Instead, part-time administrative and financial support has been provided ad-hoc from other UNDP Lesotho projects but this support is extremely limited. Efforts to recruit additional staff were unsuccessful due to lead times and uncertainties for the Project’s timeline. The request for a non-cost extension will partially ameliorate these staff issues.*** |

# ~~PART IV: COVID-19~~

*~~Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. (please only report on NEW expenditure since last reporting cycle)~~*

1. ~~Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:~~

~~$~~

1. ~~Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:~~

1. ~~Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (~~*~~and include details in general sections of this report~~*~~):~~

[ ]  ~~Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications~~

[ ]  ~~Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery~~

[ ]  ~~Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management~~

[ ]  ~~Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma~~

[ ]  ~~Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire~~

[ ]  ~~Other (please describe):~~

~~If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (~~*~~i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.~~*~~)~~

NSSRPP Project Progress Report

June 2022

# PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Using the **Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments**- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

## Outcome 1 National security policy and strategy

***National security policy and strategy are developed in line with Lesotho’s international human rights commitments and obligations; implemented and effectively communicated with the engagement of civil society, the sustained commitment of key political act***

### Output 1.1 A national security policy document

***A national security policy document that articulates the role, responsibilities and accountability of security institutions and required legislative and policy reforms in a way that respects international human rights standards and obligations and integrate a strong gender jointly developed by key government, security and civil society actors.***

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Updated human rights risk assessment of the security sector in line with the UN HRDDP
 | 0 | 1 | Updated HRDDP assessment completedA multi-stakeholder Technical Committee on Security Sector Reforms establishedNational security goals and priorities definedNational concurrence on definition of security sector reachedSecurity sector stakeholder mapping and engagement completedSecurity sector situational analysis: state of security in Lesotho completed Governance and organizational structure for security sector determined Security sector improvement methods and interventions establishedSecurity sector management information systems and data systems developedSecurity sector performance indicators and core measures producedCabinet Memorandum/white paper on security sector for tabling in parliament | 0 | OHCHR surge staff was due to deploy in April but, due to a transfer, is now delayed |
| 1. Technical committee composed of govt, security sector and civil society representatives established
 | 0 | 1 | 1 (end of mandate) | While technically completed, NRA has launched a legal challenge against their end of mandate |
| 1. Technical reviews of existing national security documents supported
 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Activity completed thru the UNDP SSR expert consultant to the NRA Security Sector Technical Committee (SSTC) |
| 1. Technical advice and equipment provided to the technical committee
 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Limited requirement for equipment. Ongoing daily expert advice and technical support provided by the UNDP consultant to the SSTC on a range of SSR, as reflected in the Committees heavy reliance on him. |
| 1. Legal framework and strategies revised and updated
 | 0 | 2 | 1  | Updates depend on parliamentary and referendum approval of the Omnibus of constitutional amendments and subsequent legal reviews and approvals by the Lesotho authorities. |
| 1. National Security Policy developed, in line with Lesotho’s international human rights commitments and obligations
 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Zero draft completed in May 2022. Finalisation depends on national consultations, parliamentary and referendum approval of the Omnibus of constitutional amendments and NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge or a successor framework for a central political authority to champion SSR |
| 1. No. of studies and assessments completed
 | 0 | 3 |  | 1 (Security sector stakeholder mapping and engagement 2021) | Ongoing. |
| 1. No. and inclusive nature of country-wide consultations undertaken
 | 0 | 76 |  | 1 | Pending govt. approval of zero draft to allow wide public and national stakeholder consultation, tentatively planned for the third quarter of 2022 |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation and disability conditions consulted
 | 0 | 7,600 |  | 24 (of which 35% were women) | As above |
| 1. No. of Technical Committees meetings with actionable recommendations held
 | 0 | At least 2 meeting per month |  | Previously more than two meetings per month, now zero  | NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Output 1.2 A national security sector strategy

A national security sector strategy that outlines key benchmarks and timeline to reform security sector institutions in line with the new security sector policy, including respect for human rights standards and gender mainstreaming jointly developed by key government, security and civil society actors.

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Technical assessment and costing exercise of the security sector
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge has resulted in an NRA limbo, with no clear successor framework for a central political authority to champion SSR or to authorise a study like this. TOR for an expert consultant has been drafted. |
| 1. Assessment of the human rights situation and capacities of two security institutions
 | 0 | 2 |  | 0 | Ongoing |
| 1. Assessment of impact of security sector on women and women’s rights and capacities
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | Pending deployment of UN Women consultant in June 2022 |
| 1. Capacity of key actors in the security sector on human rights and gender sensitivity
 | 0 | 3 trainings & 1000 people of which at least 33% are women |  | 5 trainings and 350 pax | Ongoing thru Lesotho Correctional Service and National Security Service |
| 1. A national security strategy document
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | Zero draft completed in May 2022. Finalisation depends on national consultations, parliamentary and referendum approval of the Omnibus of constitutional amendments and NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge or a successor framework for a central political authority to champion SSR |
| 1. Inclusion of human rights and gender norms and standards in the national security and defence strategy
 | 0 | Significant level of statements in those documents |  | Significant numbers of gender and human rights statements have been included in the draft documents | As above |
| 1. No. and inclusiveness of country-wide consultations undertaken whose recommendations are adopted in the national security sector strategy and policy
 | 0 | 76 |  | As per “consultations” on 1.1 NSP, above |  |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation and disability conditions consulted
 | 0 | 7600 |  | As per “consultations” on 1.1 NSP, above |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Output 1.3 Monitor and measure the implementation of gender-mainstreaming

A strategy to monitor and measure the implementation of gender-mainstreaming benchmarks in the reform of security sector institutions developed by key government, security and civil society actors

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Gender-mainstreaming monitoring system
 | 0 | 1 | Terms of Reference for developing monitoring and measuring gender mainstreaming benchmarks in the security sector institutions produced.Design team constituted.Design development process commissioned.Stakeholders’ validation workshop held. | Nil | Process to engage a consultant to develop a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Security with a monitoring system for the security sector has commenced.Meanwhile, UNDP is providing local support to UN Women activities. |
| 1. Gender training for the NRA’s Security Sector Technical Committee (SSTC)
 | 0 | 10 | Training needs assessmentTraining materials and media Participants and facilitators identified | 2 | The SSTC has been focussed on other priorities (e.g. Omnibus and national security policy) and, in April, went into “recess” pending their legal challenge to their end-of-mandate. |
| 1. No. of government, security and civil society institutions engaged in the strategy development
 | 0 | 76 |  | 24 | Ongoing |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation, and disability conditions consulted
 | 0 | 1000 |  | 100 | Depends on NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge or a successor framework for a central political authority to champion SSR.  |
| 1. Gender mainstreaming in security sector toolkit produced with clear benchmarks and indicators and means of verification;
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | ? |

### Output 1.4 Capacity development

Capacity development with a strong peacebuilding and rule-of-law focus and human rights and gender standards, including refinement of tailored codes of conduct for the security sector institutions.

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Human rights norms and standards are integrated in codes of conducts and SOPs
 | These appear in extant policy manuals for LCS and LMPS but are outdated | Review and updated these | Diagnostic capacity assessment in human rights standards and integrating a gender perspective conducted.Training curriculum and materials developed.Identification and selection of facilitators and participants. | UN expert support to review the Corrections Policy Manual is close to being approved.UN expert support to review Police Policy Manuals has stalled | Police Policy Manuals are from 2002 and there are insufficient resources to digitise and pay for a lengthy expert review and update of these.  |
| 1. Tailored curriculum for officials of security bodies on respect for human rights
 | These have been delivered in the past (e.g., 2002) | Review and updated these | Training needs assessment on respect for human rights undertaken.Training curriculum on respect for human rights developed.Identification and selection of facilitators and participants. | Curriculum completed and training being delivered to LCS (Corrections) and NSS (Intelligence) |  |
| 1. Peer exchange with security institutions of SADC countries in relation to human rights good practices
 | 0 | 2 | Diplomatic clearances / MoUsIdentification and selection of providers and participants | 0 | Ongoing, however requests for international expertise have had very limited success |
| 1. No. of training activities on human rights standards and integrating a gender perspective conducted
 | 0 | 4 |  | 3 |  |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation, and disability conditions trained
 | 0 | 100 |  | 230 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Outcome 2 Internal and public oversight

Internal and public oversight mechanisms are strengthened and effectively prevent partisanship within security institutions and enforce the protection of human rights and including women’s rights and the fight against SGBV.

### Output 2.1: Strengthen oversight mechanisms

Legal reform advanced to clarify and strengthen the mandates of Lesotho’s public and internal oversight mechanisms in line with international human rights standards and international good practices.

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Assessment of the current legal and policy framework for public and internal oversight bodies
 | 0 | 1 | 1. **Nature of public and internal oversight and structures defined.**
2. **Identification and determination of who (individuals and institutions) to conduct oversight.**
3. **Identification and determination of oversight methods.**
4. **Training and capacity building of oversight individuals.**
5. **Oversight reporting and analysis system developed**
 | 0 (however, TOR for expert consultant drafted)  | Pending creation of the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority* mandated to investigate complaints from members of the public in respect of the conduct of members of the security agencies, is foreseen in the Omnibus Bill |
| 1. Government, National Reforms Authority and security forces supported to develop proposals for legal and policy reforms
 | 0 | At least 1 |  | 11 proposed in the Omnibus Bill  | The Omnibus Bill has been before Parliament since January.NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge has resulted in an NRA limbo, with no clear successor framework for a central political authority to champion sector legal reforms TOR for legal expert consultant drafted |
| 1. Training and peer exchange with security sector oversight bodies from neighbouring countries
 | 0 | 2 | Diplomatic clearances / MoUsIdentification and selection of providers and participantsTravel / exchanges | 0 | Offers made to sector agencies have not been taken up.Requests for international support have had very limited success due to diplomatic obstacles (e.g., SA MoU is now in abeyance).Limited funding ($30,000) will restrict the number of exchanges that are possible. For now, and pending creation of the independent oversight body foreseen in the Omnibus Bill, preference will be given to the Police Inspectorate. |
| 1. Tailored curriculum developed and delivered for staff of oversight bodies on monitoring human rights
 | 0 | At least 1 | Human rights manualCurriculaTraining | 1 (Police ‘prosecution and presiding officers’ course) | A Human Rights Manual for Lesotho Security Forces is expected to be finalised by August 2022Pending creation of the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Human Rights Commission*  |
| 1. Oversight bodies supported to develop internal SOPs on investigating and monitoring respect for human rights
 | 0 | At least 1 | Human rights training for oversight institutions | 4[[5]](#footnote-6) |  |
| 1. Development and implementation of reforms monitoring strategy and plans
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0  | Reforms depend on NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge or a successor framework for a central political authority to champion SSR, and the passage of the Omnibus Bill. A consultant is planned when this occurs. In the meantime, planning has started for possible support to the National Security Service which has a mandate for monitoring national programmes such as reforms. |
| 1. No. of cases / reports / actions by oversight bodies in relation to prevention or remedy of human rights violations related to the security sector
 | To be determined | Increase of 50% | Case listsList of recommendations from investigations Outcomes of complaints and investigations | One course conducted for Police ‘prosecution and presiding officers’. Their future impact is TBA.  | These statistics are not available to the UN.Pending creation of the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority* and *Human Rights Commission*  |
| 1. Number of participants in peer exchanges who report increased understanding of the practical implementation of human rights standards relating to oversight bodies relating to the security sector.
 | To be determined | More than 60% of participants |  | 0 | Pending creation of the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Human Rights Commission*  |
| 1. No. of HR training sessions conducted
 | 0 | 2 |  | 5 trainings  |  |
| 1. No. of people trained, disaggregated by gender and age
 | 0 | 50, at least 33% women |  | 350 pax, over 50% women |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Output 2.2: Human Rights Capacity

Capacity of the Lesotho National Human Rights Commission, and civil society to monitor human rights in the context of the security sector is strengthened.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| 1. No. of draft LNHRC SOPs that integrate recommendations provided by the UN on monitoring respect for human rights by the security sector that are a) presented to LNHRC and b) adopted by LNHRC
 | 0 / 0 | 1 / 1 | A human rights Commission in compliance with Paris Principles is established and is functional.LNHRC lead on development. | 0 / 0 | Dependent on the establishment of the Human Rights Commission |
| 1. Number of recommendations that integrate a focus on gender and women’s rights
 | 0 | At least 30% | LNHRC SOPs | 0 | Dependent on the establishment of the Human Rights Commission |
| 1. Curriculum on monitoring human rights in operations of security forces and investigation of alleged violations for LNHRC and civil society
 | 0 | +1 | Curricula | 0 | Dependent on the establishment of the Human Rights Commission |
| 1. No. of people trained, disaggregated by gender and age
 | 0 | 50, at least 33% women | Course statistics | 0 |  |
| 1. Number of LNHRC participants in training sessions who report increased understanding of the practical aspects of monitoring of human rights in operations of security forces and the effective, prompt, impartial investigation of alleged violations by security force
 |  | More than 60% of participants |  | 0 | Dependent on the establishment of the Human Rights Commission |
| 1. No. of diagnostic capacity assessments for Lesotho Human Rights Commission and Civil Society completed
 | Not Applicable | 5 |  | Two Bills one to amend the Constitution to entrench a National Human Rights Commission in the Constitution and the second to establish a Human Rights Commission were drafted and submitted to the Minister of Law and Justice and are awaiting to be tabled in Parliament as part of the Omnibus of Constitutional amendmentsTwo advocacy meetings with the Minister of Justice, Parliamentarians and the National Reforms Authority on fast tracking the establishment of the Human Rights Commission were conducted in August and November 2021 respectively. | Dependent on the establishment of the Human Rights Commission |
| 1. No. of capacity building strategies to monitor human rights developed and implemented
 | Not Applicable | 1 |  | 1 Universal Periodic Review (2021)1 draft Action Plan | Dependent on the establishment of the Human Rights Commission |

## Outcome 3 Conflict resolution

### Output 3.1 Conflict resolution, negotiation, peacebuilding

Capacity of citizens, gender advocates and youths to conduct conflict resolution, negotiation, peacebuilding and constitution building increased.

| Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3.1 No. of citizens, gender advocates and youth’s whose capacity is built to conduct conflict resolution, negotiation, peacebuilding and constitution building increased | 1. Community and district level *‘Lepitso’*/engagement platforms operationalized
2. Briefing and training sessions for community mediators and facilitators
3. Government/civic engagement platforms operationalized.
4. Consultative conference on reforms organised
 | 1 platform | This is a complex, geographically diverse and time and resource intensive activity. |
| 3.1.1 No. of trainings conducted | 0 | 30 |       |
| 3.3 No. of Citizen platforms for peacebuilding, trust building and monitoring of national reforms implementation in relation to the security sector established. | 0 | 76 |  |
| 3.1.2 No. of conflicts resolved by the trainees per district | 0 | 10 |  |

### Output 3.2 Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan

Citizens supported to engage in an inclusive and participatory process to design and adopt high-impact Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan

| Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Indicator Milestone | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay(if any) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3.2.1 No. of Citizens supported to engage in an inclusive and participatory process to design and adopt high-impact Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan | 0 | 400 | 1. Consultative conferences
2. Recommendations adopted by Government after consultations.
 | 0      | **No funding allocated** Delays in recruitment of UN Women’s consultant (June 2022, funded by UN Women, with UNDP support [funded from Project activities 1.2.3 and 1.3.1[      |
| 3.2.2 No. of consultative conference held with 33% women; 15% youth and 0.5% people with disabilities | 0 | 10 |
| 3.2.3 No. of recommendations adopted by Government after consultations. | 0 | 10 |

### Output 3.3 Civic capacity for conflict resolution

Capacity of CSOs, Faith Based Organisations, women groups, youth and people with disabilities, media, bar association, trade unions strengthened

| Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Indicator Milestone | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay(if any) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3.3.1 No. of gender and youth advocates trained | 0 | 200 | 1. Training or workshops on conflict resolution
2. Civic capacity for conflict resolution
 | 0 [Incorporated into a larger, joint UNDP / OHCHR peacebuilding proposals] | Insufficient funding ($20,000) on this output, funding promised to OHCHR for 3.3.2 |
| 3.3.2 Human rights curriculum for civil society including gender advocates and youth developed and delivered |  |  | 80 members of the civil society trained in human rights advocacy and engagement with UN human rights mechanisms including shadow reporting |  |
| 3.3.3 proportion of gender and youth advocates trainees who demonstrate improved knowledge in security sector, human rights and peace building. | 0 | 50% | CSO training in early warning and prevention scheduled for early August 2022 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Outcome 4 Government engagement with society, citizen participation

Enhanced government and state security institutions engagement with society, and citizen participation in SSR

### Output 4.1 Citizen Platforms For Peacebuilding

Establish citizen platforms for peacebuilding, trust building and monitoring of national reforms implementation in relation to the security sector

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4.1.1 Community engagement platforms / Lepitso established and facilitated. |  |  |  |
| a) No. of CSO/Government engagement platforms established | 0 | 50 | Engagement platforms | 1 (Community Policing app June 2022) | This is an unrealistic number of “platforms” given the limited project human and financial resources. The Community Policing app is currently awaiting further roll out and resolution of network issues in the regions using it, |
| b) Proportion of women, youth, elderly and special needs participating in CSO/Government platforms | 0 | 33% |  | 60 people are using the app. |
| c) No. of actionable recommendations from CSO / Government platforms adopted by Government | 0 | 25 |  | 0 | Community Policing impact will be realised later in the project when statics are available |
| 4.1.2 Community mediators and *‘Lepitso’* facilitators identified and trained |  | 0 | This is a resource and time intensive activity that is unlikely to be completed without significant additional project human and financial resources  |
| a) No. of community mediators disaggregated by age and gender trained and deployed | 0 | 20 |  |
| b) No. of *‘Lepitso’* facilitators disaggregated by age and gender trained and deployed | 0 | 120 |  |
| c): No. of mediations completed | 0 | 40 |  |
| d): No. of *‘Lepitsos*’ completed | 0 | 400 |  |
| 4.1.3 No. of local administration and traditional leaders’ capacities to enhance citizen participation in peacebuilding and implementation of national reforms relating to the security sector strengthened. |  | 0 | This vague and expansive goal is a resource and time intensive activity requiring that is unlikely to be completed without significant additional project human and financial resources to supplement the current allocation of 1 staff and $10,000 (a trainer with very specialist skills will be required, leaving little for training of 10 pax x 11 districts)  |
| a) No. of local administrators and traditional leaders disaggregated by age, gender, geography, religious affiliation trained on citizen-civic engagement | 0 | 110 at least 10 per district and municipality) |  |
| b) No. of CSO leaders disaggregated by age, gender, geography, religious affiliation trained on citizen-civic engagement | 0 | 55 (at least 5 per district and municipality) |  |
| c) No. of local administration-CSO engagement platforms established and operationalised | 0 | 11 (at least 1 per district and municipality |  | No funding, but see 4.1.1.c above |

### Output 4.2 Promote awareness and understanding of SSR

Media campaign to socialise security sector reforms, promote awareness and understanding of them and to strengthen trust between security sector actors and the population

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) No. of media training | 0 | 6 | Sectoral and joint training on communications for the authorities in charge of SSR, responsible for communication and public relations, the media, and CSO on SSR in LesothoTraining needs assessment conducted.Training materials for communication personnel developed.Identification and selection of facilitators and trainees | 40 journalists trained on human rights reporting and gender-sensitive reporting in November 2021.20 media reps received intelligence service outreach in June 2022. | Multiple offers of support to SSTC, Corrections, and Police and NSS media training have not been taken up. In response, UNDP is now planning a consultancy to provide the media training and assist develop the materials.  |
| b): No. of people trained with 33% women; 15% youth and 0.5% people with disabilities | 0 | 30 |
| b) No. of communications plan produced and implemented | **0** | **1** | 0 | As above. A human rights training manual for security sector in Lesotho is in advanced stages. 200 copies of a booklet “Human Rights and Prisons “were reproduced and distributed to Lesotho Corrections ServicesA manual “Human Rights and Policing” will be reproduced in Q2 of 2022 |
| a) No. of communication materials and programmes produced | 0 | 100 | Design and development of communication materials.Dissemination of communication materials on security sector reforms and peacebuilding initiatives |  | As above. Pull up banners on human rights and law enforcement were produced and posters with human rights messages on the rights of persons deprived of liberty are to be printed in Q3.Co-drafted press release on the development of the National Security Policy is on hold pending the future of the NRA and court case |
| c) Proportion of population reached by communications activities | 550,000 (based on the reach under the LNDSP estimates) | 1,000,000 |  | As above | As above |

### Output 4.3 Consultations between Government, security forces, civil society, and other stakeholders

Consultations between Government, security forces, civil society, and other stakeholders on the proposed reforms of the security sector institutions and public and internal oversight bodies through local “townhall” meetings led by the relevant Ministries

| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) No. of townhalls | 0 | 10 | Local "townhall" meetings led by the relevant Ministries of Lesotho with security actors and civil society and other stakeholders on the proposed reforms of the security sector institutions and public and internal oversight bodies | 0 Townhalls.2 public outreaches by NSS (Intelligence) to 40 \* NGO and Media reps  | Multiple offers of outreach support to SSTC have not been taken up. Further, conflict with the National Reforms NRA umbrella outreach has prevented progressNRA’s end of mandate legal challenge has resulted in an NRA limbo, with no clear successor framework for a central political authority to champion SSR  |
| b) No. of people who have attended townhalls (disaggregated) | 0 | 500 |  | NSS \* 40 Pax | As above |
| c) No. of people who indicated improved understanding of the reforms | 0 | 50% |  | NSS \* 40 Pax provided very favourable responses to these public, two-way consultations | As above |
| 4.3.2 Briefings, led by the relevant Ministries and security institutions of Lesotho, to international development partners on the proposed reforms of the security sector and quarterly progress briefings to the diplomatic community | 0 | 6 |  | 0 | No funding allocated MoFA requested to restart security briefings |

### Output 5. Activity Programme Management

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)** |
| Monitoring | 0 | 2 | 1. Conflict Prevention Thematic Evaluation
2. SSR Monitoring
3. Project Monitoring
 | 0 | 1. End of project activity
 |
| Independent final evaluation | 0 | 1 | 1. Final evaluation report
 | 0 | 1. End of project activity
 |

1. CPCs are volunteer groups who serve as the first line of public safety and security, particularly in remote villages. Multiple Police and other national interlocutors have indicated that the CPCs are essential to law and order in Lesotho and that ‘the Police couldn’t do their job without them’. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A National security policy and strategy are developed in line with Lesotho’s international human rights commitments and obligations; implemented and effectively communicated with the engagement of civil society, the sustained commitment of key political and security actors and providing a concrete framework to prevent politicization of security institutions and to facilitate conflict prevention and peacebuilding. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Internal and public oversight mechanisms are strengthened and effectively prevent partisanship within security institutions and enforce the protection of human rights, including women’s rights and the fight against SGBV. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Enhance government and state security institutions engagement with society, and citizen participation in SSR. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A training for selected oversight institutions was conducted in December 2021 for Police Complaints Authority, Police Inspectorate, Ombudsman and Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Law [↑](#footnote-ref-6)