**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **LESOTHO**

**TYPE OF REPORT: *FINAL***

**YEAR of report: *March 2023***

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| Project Title: ***Effective Implementation of Lesotho National Security Sector Reforms for Peacebuilding Project (NSSRPP)***  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: ***14 March 2023***  Is the current project end date within six months? ***Yes*** | |
| **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 + remaining commitments = 91%***  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to 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 & SSR Expert***  ***Mr. Michael Ngabirano, OHCHR Senior Human Rights Adviser***  ***Ms Molline Marume, Programme Manager: EVAW and WPS, UN Women South Africa Multicounty 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):

*The Lesotho / UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) National Security Sector Reforms for Peacebuilding Project (NSSRPP) project has finished strongly, delivering on all project objectives and outputs and 97% of the planned project activities, less 3.2.4 a Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (fully-funded by Norway and led by UN Women, not yet started); and 4.2.1 training on communications for sector officials (due to budget uncertainties and time to implement once clarified). The end-of-project independent final evaluation will be completed shortly after project closure. The Gender Mainstreaming strategy for the security sector though not complete has started and is on-going in earnest. UN Women is leading on this process and will complete the strategy with validation by 31 May 2023.*

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):

*All major events completed.*

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):

*Notable achievements include:*

* *Increased public visibility of and continued momentum on national security sector reforms. Recognisable foundations for and strengthened commitment to the national reforms and peacebuilding as exhibited by both the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister attending the opening and closing ceremonies of national stakeholder consultations on Lesotho’s security policy and strategy in December 2022. National security reforms are also a key objective of the new coalitions 20-point agenda for 2022 – 2027.*
* *The Project has facilitated policy and regulatory framework changes through the drafting of a national security sector policy and strategy and recommendations for the revision of the Acts of Lesotho Security Agencies. A sector-wide public expenditure review and review of sectoral laws are other milestones on the way to improved public security and accountability. UN provided recommendations to the legal drafter to greater codify gender and the rights of vulnerable groups in those laws.*
* *Though gender issues were integrated within the national security policy and strategy, with 74 references to the principles and needs of women and girls, more can still be done including adding stronger gender language in the preamble and practical as opposed to aspirational actions that security sectors can actually be held accountable to. A gender mainstreaming and monitoring strategy for the security sector will be completed by UN Women in May 2023.*
* *Increased levels of citizen engagement and oversight have been achieved through numerous outreach activities, overcoming suspicion and hostility to create a better working rapport between society and security services and enhanced citizen participation in the security sector.*
* *Extensive training on human rights and peer exchanges on oversight have led to positive impact on all four security agencies’ human rights processes and thinking. A total of 330 National Security Officers, 190 Corrections Officials, 60 members of the Lesotho Defence Force, and 440 members of the Lesotho Police were trained on human rights, of whom 52% were women.*
* *Human rights integrated as part of the curricula of the police, military, corrections and national security trainings. Working in collaboration with the training colleges of the security institutions, OHCHR supported the development of manuals on human rights training for security forces in Lesotho.*
* *The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) Risk Assessment for Lesotho was updated and will be guide all UN support to security forces.*
* *PBF support to the police inspectorate and complaints authority, intelligence service and correctional service has not only contributed to their further professionalisation as demonstrated by their expanded expertise and regional perspective, but also raised their profile and authority. These three important agencies are oft neglected politically and financially in Lesotho.*
* *Finally, UNDP and OHCHR’s close engagement with the security institutions and agencies has contributed to informal international oversight of the sector, a catalyst for accountability.*
* *The work of UNDP and OHCHR in-country has paved the way for UN Women which has no presence in Lesotho to be able to consult on gender issues with security sector officials at the highest level being very open and receptive to discussions and strategies for gender mainstreaming in the sectors. The gender mainstreaming strategy for the security sector is expected to be completed in May 2023.*

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):

* *Numerous PBF sponsored outreach and community activities have helped overcome suspicion and even hostility to build collaborative relationships, otherwise known as people-centred security. Indeed, the entire sector and its reform efforts have received a great deal of positive media coverage, and relationships with civil society have changed for the better, per feedback from a diverse range of participants. Much more could be done to extend this highly successful people-centred delivery of security. At the end of the activities, participants said things like “we didn't know what you did nor the threats that our country is facing. We want to help you to address those threats[[1]](#footnote-2).”*
* *OHCHR support to human rights efforts is being felt by anecdotal evidence and reports of reduction in human rights violations attributed to security forces. Indeed, the peaceful elections of October 2022 was partly attributed to the human rights awareness raising and training delivered to members of the security forces.*
* *Project funded youth and conflict workshops provided the opportunity for youth associations to come together to gain knowledge about theories and practices of conflict prevention, and to deliberate on their existing and potential roles in building peaceful and constructive society. Also funded by NSSRPP, community policing crime prevention campaigns and Intelligence Service outreach to teachers from the most troubled district in Lesotho have been important in this regard, too. For example at the conclusion of a crime prevention outreach that saw very heated exchanges between police and villagers, the community undertook to “work hand in glove with the Police by reporting crime and/or giving information”, and “to ensure that their children sleep in their homes where their movements can be monitored rather than in the communal hut”[[2]](#footnote-3). Much more could be done here as gangsterism is a real and growing threat to young people and society generally. During NSS outreach to teachers from Lesotho’s most troubled district, the Inspector of Education said she was “aggrieved that ‘famo’ gangs work tirelessly to recruit and/or lure vulnerable students into joining their groups with acts of kindness, gifts and drugs”, emphasising the need for educators to “protect and ensure that youth stay in school to produce the professionals that will run this country in future”. At the end of the workshop, the teachers “pledged their untiring efforts to identify and report to the NSS, the learners, teachers or members of the public who engage in acts of gangsterism or terror, thereby threatening national security.”[[3]](#footnote-4)*
* *NSSRPP support to the Correctional Service has been important and impactful. It has brought public, government and international attention to, and understanding of, the plight of the country’s inmates in overcrowded, dilapidated and under resourced correctional facilities. Advocacy by UNDP and visiting UN corrections experts has helped open doors to other UN and international agencies who may be able to provide support. These include the AU Special Rapporteur on Prisons, UN AIDS, UNICEF, UN Justice and Corrections Service and WHO. Project funded prisoner / community reintegration activities has had a very human impact that contributes to reduced recidivism and therefore improved community security.*
* *The capacity building provided by the project to the military (LDF) has been enlightening for staff. Speaking to the Deputy P.S for the Ministry of Defence and Brigadier General of the LDF during consultations for the gender mainstreaming strategy for the security sector; the Brigadier General (BG) remarked; “after one of the trainings on human rights and gender, I went to ask my staff what they thought and if they had thoughts on the training. They said to me, “Sir, we thought we knew but we do not know anything! this training has been eye-opening and enabled us to see and view gender and human rights issues in a different light.” The BG went on to thank the NSSRPP for the support it has provided to the Lesotho Defence Forces.*
* *Unintended but equally remarkable, the delivery of even small levels of assistance to officers of the security agencies has fuelled their commitment to the reforms that they clearly wish to undertake. Often neglected by the authorities and wanting for resources for day-to-day operations, let alone transformation, the PBF’s assistance has been a vehicle for change and a tonic to those trying to affect them.*
* *The NSSRPP has also supported the development and further roll-out of a ‘first responder’ community policing application, “Lehokela”, as a digital enabler to local security. The application will have particular benefits for those in villages and towns without ready access to Police.*

# 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.

## 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 significant peacebuilding results****.*
* Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*
* *National Security Policy and Strategy (NSP/S). Following PBF sponsored consultations with national stakeholders (including civil society and faith-based organisations) in late November 2022, the zero draft of the NSP/S was finalised. Although not yet tabled due to ongoing delays to the passage of the ‘omnibus bill’ or proposed constitutional amendments, the document has strong national ownership thanks to the consultative way they were produced, and are ready when the time is right.*
* *Building on the Initial Risk Assessment of 2019, the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy risk assessment was updated and validated in 2022-23, per Activity 1.1.1. While evidence of human rights abuse remains, anecdotal evidence indicates that they have declined. The consultant’s assessment was: The capacity of the UN to influence is real in terms of vision and objectives; There is a real appetite for reform across the country and within the institutions concerned, especially among the younger officers; and the benefits of support to the security services warrants continued UN engagement with them.*
* *A detailed assessment of the human rights situation and capacities of two security institutions (the Police and the Correctional Service, was conducted and validated in 2022-23, including an appraisal of gender compliance of the normative framework of the two security institutions. The findings indicate that the normative frameworks have sufficient content and violations are attributable to other factors such as disregard for the framework, lack of resources within the institutions (such as for basic training and alternative policing techniques), low morale and societal influences and cultural norms just to name a few. The study has shown that the level of compliance with the provisions of the legislation governing the institutions is not good enough and that further support is needed to reduce violations and improve accountability including development of codes of conduct to strengthen implementation.*
* *In furtherance of Activity 1.1.5 (Legal framework and strategies revised and updated) written recommendations for revisions to the Lesotho Defence 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 National Reforms Transitional Office in June 2022. The legal technical review and revised recommendations for amendments was completed in February-March 2023. The subsequent approvals and passage into Law by the Lesotho authorities depend on parliamentary and referendum approvals of the ‘omnibus bill’, political processes and legislative approvals.*
* *The building of the human rights capacity of key actors in the security sector on (per Project Outputs 1.2 and 1.4) was completed in full. Complemented by the development of human rights training manuals for all four security agencies and several peer exchanges on oversight, these important outputs have had a positive impact on all four security agencies’ human rights processes and thinking.*
* *In furtherance of Output 1.2, a first ever sector-wide expenditure review was held in October 2022, bringing together all security agencies and relevant Ministries, in itself an important collaborative achievement, but also as a platform to share fiscal challenges and knowledge. The workshop provided hard data to support improved transparency, accountability, and public and government trust. The report from this activity supports the institutional gap analysis being undertaken as part of the broader programme of National Reforms.*
* *The development of a strategy to monitor and measure the implementation of gender-mainstreaming benchmarks in the reform of security sector institutions (Activity 1.3.1) will not be completed until May 2023 due to institutional delays in UN Women and the impact of a new finance and programme management system, Quantum.*
* *In furtherance of output 1.4, the visit by two UN corrections expert in 2022 and 2023 (with the assistance of the UN Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law) delivered sustainable and enduring improvements including the review of the LCS policy manual, the development of an offenders’ data management system and offenders’ risk assessment system.*

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)*

*UNDP support is carefully vetted to ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues, for example through inputs to the national security policy, review of sectoral laws and expenditure review. The process of developing the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the security sector is currently underway with consultations of women in the security sector underway to ensure women engage and actively participate. Encouragingly, and without pressure from the UN, women take an equal and leading role in all events, whether it be policy development or training. This demonstrates that the concept of gender mainstreaming is quite robust in Lesotho. UN Women is systematically consulted in the development and delivery of all NSSRPP activities. Women’s groups participated fully in the development of and national consultations on the National Security Policy and Strategy. UN Women participated in the April 2022 drafting ensuring that gender provisions were included and other NSSRP activities led by OHCHR such as the validation workshop for a gender strategy for the establishment and functioning of the Human Rights Commission.*

## 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: ***On track*** *with additional peacebuilding results possible pending establishment of national oversight bodies. The factors affecting this are beyond the control of the project. However, the project has re-aligned to building the capacity of existing oversight, which will be applied in the remainder period whilst providing for possible additional support to proposed entities once established.*

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

* *Some of the planned strengthening of oversight mechanisms will not be fully realised until the Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority, National Security Commission, and National Human Rights Commission, envisaged in the Omnibus Bill of proposed constitutional amendments, are established. To mitigate this risk, in August the NSSRPP Project Steering Committee endorsed the redirection of support to existing oversight bodies.*
* *PBF funded support was thus delivered to the Ombudsman, Police Inspectorate, the National Security Service, the Inspectorate of Police, the Police Complaints Authority, and Police Prosecuting and Presiding Officers. This included capacity building, peer exchanges, human rights training, and public outreach. These have contributed directly to strengthening internal oversight and collaboration with the population to strengthen the latter’s understanding of the institutions and their (civilian) oversight of the sector.*
* *In furtherance of Activity 2.1.2,* support to legal and policy reforms to align mandates with international human rights norms*, the security agencies completed the development of human rights training manuals for corrections, defence, intelligence, and police, under the guidance of OHCHR.*
* *Finally under Output 2.1, data was gathered and analysed to develop the first-ever national security sector reforms monitoring strategy. The Strategy was drafted in early March 2023 for presentation before the end of the month. Training on monitoring strategies was also delivered to the institutions and agencies.*
* *Further to Output 2.2, a local CSO was engaged to deliver a broad range of NSSRPP activities including strengthening the capacity of the community to understand and monitor human rights in the context of the security sector. Participating communities indicated that the information received on peacebuilding and human rights will lead to the reduction of violence, conflict, and tensions in their community; that the activities had increased social cohesion, trust, and understanding among individuals and communities, and with the law enforcements authorities. The events further demonstrated the benefits of people-centred security.*
* *Per Activity 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 and in the absence of the LHRC, human rights manuals were developed for the entire sector. The manuals are being used as part of the human rights curriculum for the security services.*

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)*

* *In collaboration with UNDP country team, a specific women leaders peacebuilding workshop (24 participants) and the first of three youth conflict workshops (52 participants) were conducted successfully. . UN Women also conducted a workshop with gender activists and women in civil society on WPS, Conflict Prevention, Mediation and Peacebuilding. Apart from capacitating women to participate in local and national conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding, the workshop equipped the women with tools and knowledge to enable them to participate and engage actively in the development of the Lesotho first generation National Action Plan on WPS when public consultations commence towards mid-year.The review of the Correctional Service Policy Manual and the human rights manuals for the four security agencies included specific sections on gender mainstreaming and promotion of women’s rights, and to women in correctional facilities. The Correctional Service writing team was led by female officers of the Service.*

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

*Note: During the UNDP / PBF review of the project results framework in February 2022, ‘informal community conflict resolution’ was elevated from a sub-activity to a standalone outcome in view of its criticality to the peacebuilding intent of the NSSRPP.*

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

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

* *PBF sponsored support has been delivered to women, youth, teachers, local community policing committees, elders, and traditional leaders to build principles of tolerance, compromise, anger management, negotiation, peacebuilding, and monitoring of human rights in the context of the security sector. Community feedback on the underlying causes and local suggestions to resolve or manage community conflict was also collected by local authorities.*
* *Per Output 3.1, the Project partnered with UNDP Lesotho’s Governance and Peacebuilding Unit (GPU) for a women political and social leaders peacebuilding workshop in the lead up to the October elections. This strengthened the critical role of women political leaders in including and empowering marginalized groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities in their leadership structures. In the words of UNDP Lesotho’s Deputy Resident Representative, “women political leaders play a crucial role in safeguarding national stability and cohesion, which … complements the ongoing national reforms process, the outcome of which is expected to shape the future of Lesotho.*
* *NSSRPP also partnered with GPU for two youth and conflict workshops in furtherance of Lesotho’s “Eight Point Plan” on social cohesion, unity and healing. The joint initiative is enhancing national and sub-national capacities and architecture, including that of community level peace-making committees, for conflict prevention and peace building through a stronger focus on the role of youth and women.*
* *The NSSRPP has also supported the (partnered with) UNDP Lesotho Accelerator Lab’s assistance to the development and further roll-out of a ‘first responder’ community policing application, “Lehokela”, as a digital enabler. This application supports existing community structures for governance and peace building through Community Policing committees and is one of the notable initiatives developed for LMPS and Lesotho communities sensitising active and reactive modalities of policing in communities, signifying the importance of Community Policing Committees role in community governance and peacebuilding as “Police cannot do it alone”. The application is part of the LMPS Community-Based Crime Prevention Technology Programme, complementing the existing 112 (911) emergency toll free number for incident reporting, to address the crime which negatively impact on livelihoods and economic activities. With minimal and experimental deployment in T’sakholo community in the district of Mafeteng, LMPS and community policing committees have expressed the value of using the mobile application that is specific to mitigating challenges of crime and conflicts in their area, including “assisting one another before police arrive”. The police and the community policing structures have been communicating through voice calls or sending messages on WhatsApp or through an SMS during moments of distress, which in most cases was not effective. Both police and community policing committees have stressed and praised the importance of use of the application when, for example, they disseminated alerts on two incidents of stock theft in Ha-Rabeleng and Thabana-Mohlomi villages. The application has also been used by village chiefs to coordinate and manage issues of governance within communities including sending important community development information and announcements. Training of trainers to capacitate 198 police officers nationally to support and utilise the system (was / )will be conducted in 2023. When rolled out, the app will be used by approximately 1,200,000 beneficiaries. Currently piloting at one connected police station, enrolment of 16 additional police stations is planned in 2023.*
* *Further to Output 3.2, Although* *initial engagements were undertaken by UN Women, the development of the WPS NAP was deferred pending elections. As the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the security sector is being developed, intentions to restart work on the NAP have been communicated to the relevant key ministries. by this project. (Note, no PBF funding was allocated to this output however UN Women have secured funding from Norway for implementation.)*
* *Per* *Output 3.3, 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. This was complemented by the extensive programme of OHCHR human rights capacity building and training-of-trainers in 2022-23.*
* *In 2023, a broad range of NSSRPP activities including over nine community conflict resolution workshops (Outputs 3.1 and 3.3) reaching over 500 people was delivered by a local CSO. Participating communities reported increased understanding on conflict resolution and how to reduce tensions leading to violence in their community.*

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 above, in particular support to the women political and social leaders peacebuilding workshop and the youth and conflict workshops. Community consultations to support gender equality and the empowerment of women has been limited due to institutional obstacles at UN Women. PBF sponsored community conflict resolution workshops specifically targeting youth, as did a NSS (intelligence) three-day outreach to schoolteachers from the most troubled district in Lesotho. Both addressed rising gangsterism and criminality among youth and the resultant loss of interest in schooling.*

## 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 / completed***

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

* *Per Output 4.1 the UNDP facilitated numerous public consultations with communities, CSO’s, NGOs, media and schoolteachers for the Correctional Service, National Security Service (intelligence), Police Inspectorate, and Police Complaints Authority. These were foundational activity which helped overturned suspicion and hostility to create a working rapport between society and the security agencies, and enhanced citizen participation in the sector. At the end of the activities, participants said things like “we didn't know what you did nor the threats that our country is facing. We want to help you to address those threats.” These were strong examples of ‘people-centred security’, whereby community partnerships reap benefits for both the public and the security agencies. These were among the most notable and impactful outcomes of the project.*
* *In August 2022, OHCHR conducted training for civil society organisations on early warning and prevention to strengthen civil society, local administration, and traditional leaders’ capacities to conduct civic engagement and enhance citizen participation,*
* *In accordance with Output 4.2, there has been a significant increase in the visibility of the security sector reforms, the Project, and PBF’s support thanks to both UNDP media releases and the presence of media at the many activities. The latter is a sign of increasing understanding of the benefits of public visibility (i.e. indirect engagement with the citizenry) which contributes to this Outcome’s aim. Examples include a press conference following the sector-wide expenditure review[[4]](#footnote-5) in October, coverage of the national security policy writing retreat[[5]](#footnote-6), intra-and-interparty democracy & consensus building among political parties & political and security elites[[6]](#footnote-7), the Police Inspectorate’s peer exchange to Kenya[[7]](#footnote-8), the visit of a UN corrections expert[[8]](#footnote-9), teambuilding and ethics training for LMPS Officers[[9]](#footnote-10) and the LMPS Prosecution and Presiding Officers Course[[10]](#footnote-11)). Due to budget uncertainties and time constraints, training on communications and public relations and the development of communications material for security institutions was not completed.*

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 above.*

# PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? ***YES***  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? ***YES***   1. *The project monitoring and evaluation plan and the development of a national strategy to monitor security sector reforms were approved by the National Reforms Transitional Office in September. Both activities will be completed before the end of March 2023.* 2. *The independent monitoring and evaluation and media coverage of PBF’s assistance have been overwhelmingly positive albeit lamenting the time and resource limits of the Project, as much remains to be done. The more the Project achieved, the greater the demands for additional support.* 3. *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, UN PBF and our implementing partners.* |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  ***YES***. | Evaluation budget (response required):  *$60,900 was allocated to three M&E activities:*   1. [*Evaluate UNDP Lesotho’s performance in conflict prevention*](file:///C:\Users\john.symons\OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme\Personnel\Conflict%20Prevention%20Thematic%20Evaluation%202022\Thematic%20Evaluation%20on%20the%20Role%20of%20UNDP%20Lesotho%20in%20Conflict%20Prevention%20and%20Political%20Stabilization_Final%20Report%2022%20September%202022.pdf) *(completed in September 2022),* 2. *The* [*development of a national strategy for SSR monitoring*](file:///C:\Users\john.symons\OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme\Personnel\M&E%20Consultant\National%20strategy%20for%20SSR%20monitoring\2022.08%20Lesotho%20SSR%20M&E%20Strategy%20Development%20Consultant%20ToR.docx) *(January to March 2023* per activity 2.1.6)*.* 3. *Independent monitoring and evaluation* [*of the NSSRPP’s degree of implementation and impact*](file:///C:\Users\john.symons\OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme\Personnel\M&E%20Consultant\SSR%20Project%20Monitoring\2022.09%20SSR%20Project%20Monitoring%20Consultant%20UNDP%20Lesotho_ToR%20FINAL_signed.pdf) *(November 2022 to March 2023).*   If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  (*see above*) |
| **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*: Norway *Amount:* $50,000 for development of the women peace and security national action plan. |
| **Other:** (Challenges) 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 (almost all of which had multiple elements) across six constituencies (Lesotho National Reforms Authority, Corrections, Defence, Intelligence, Police, and the citizenry) equates to around 234 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) was a particularly complex, geographically diverse and time and resource intensive activity.*  *Selected elements of the Project were 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) was and continues to be divided. The NRA end-of-mandate on 30 April 2022 and hiatus until a successor was appointed (a transitional office) impacted delivery on Outcomes 1[[11]](#footnote-12), 2[[12]](#footnote-13) and 4[[13]](#footnote-14).*  *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 was been provided ad-hoc from other UNDP Lesotho projects but this support is extremely limited. Concerted efforts to recruit additional staff only bore fruit in September due to lead times and uncertainties for the Project’s timeline.*  *The approval of a no-cost extension in September 2022 partially ameliorated these issues. Unfortunately, efforts to mobilise funds for complementary initiatives (for example the submission to Japan of a large package of support to Lesotho’s important community policing framework, and a proposal for a small arms and light weapons assessment) fell on parched soil. A proposal for a follow-on PBF sponsored project is currently under development with the aim of building on the solid foundations created by the NSSRPP.*  *In January 2023, UNDP launched its new financial and programme management system, Quantum. This caused significant challenges including visibility of expenditure and commitments coma and the processing of payments. well most of these glitches we're overcome by March 2023, the impact caused long delays Sadly, in 2022 the country’s homicide rate climbed from sixth to third highest globally, and reports of security forces abuse continue, although at a lower rate since PBF support began[[14]](#footnote-15). For example, in June 2022, an over-reaction to student protests and provocation of police at the National University led to the death of one student and serious injury of another[[15]](#footnote-16). However, the paucity of national and international[[16]](#footnote-17) resources for anything but the most basic of training undermines local and global ambitions such as reducing police brutality. UNDP efforts to mobilise resources for non-lethal crowd control training did not receive the priority from international development partners that it probably deserves, despite an expressed interest by at least one member state. So, much remains to be done both professionally and culturally, much of which relies on a reasonable level of resourcing.* |

# ~~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.***

**No. of people consulted:** 211 women, 262 men, total 473

### 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 completed  A multi-stakeholder Technical Committee on Security Sector Reforms established  National security goals and priorities defined  National concurrence on definition of security sector reached  Security sector stakeholder mapping and engagement completed  Security sector situational analysis: state of security in Lesotho completed  Governance and organizational structure for security sector determined  Security sector improvement methods and interventions established  Security sector management information systems and data systems developed  Security sector performance indicators and core measures produced  Cabinet Memorandum/white paper on security sector for tabling in parliament | 1 |  |
| 1. Technical committee composed of govt, security sector and civil society representatives established | 0 | 1 | 1 | NRA and now National Reforms Transitional Office, under the Ministry of Justice and Law. |
| 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 | 2 | Recommendations & legal review completed. Passage into law depends on parliamentary and referendum approval of the Omnibus Bill of proposed constitutional amendments. |
| 1. National Security Policy developed, in line with Lesotho’s international human rights commitments and obligations | 0 | 1 | 1 | Final draft completed in Feb 2023 following national stakeholder consultations November. Finalisation / adoption dependant on political processes & Omnibus Bill. |
| 1. No. of studies and assessments completed | 0 | 3 |  | 3 | Security sector stakeholder mapping and engagement, expenditure review, SSR monitoring strategy data |
| 1. No. and inclusive nature of country-wide consultations undertaken | 0 | 76 |  | 36 | NSP / S, security agencies’ outreaches & symposiums, community conflict workshops, SSR monitoring strategy, etc |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation and disability conditions consulted | 0 | 7,600 |  | 1,260 (approx.) of which 35% were women. | The original no. of people consulted was overly ambitious and based on a project staff of 5 of which only 1 was hired. |
| 1. No. of Technical Committees meetings with actionable recommendations held | 0 | At least 2 meeting per month |  | Multiple per month. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 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 |  | 1 |  |
| 1. Assessment of the human rights situation and capacities of two security institutions | 0 | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| 1. Assessment of impact of security sector on women and women’s rights and capacities | 0 | 1 |  | 1 | Will be augmented by UN Women consultant’s work on the gender mainstreaming strategy and consultations associated with that. |
| 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 |  | 12 trainings and 550 pax |  |
| 1. A national security strategy document | 0 | 1 |  | 1 | Tandem activity, see NSP (1.1.f., above) |
| 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 protocols statements have been included in the NSP / S |  |
| 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 | Wide consultation on the national security policy and multiple community workshops are planned around the other objectives of the project for November 2022 and early 2023, through the National Reforms Transitional Office and through a substantial grant to a CSO. The original figure was highly ambitious and based on a project staff of 5 which never materialised |
| 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.f, 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. | 0 | Through UN Women, the gender mainstreaming monitoring system will be developed after the gender mainstreaming strategy, currently underway. |
| 1. Gender training for the NRA’s Security Sector Technical Committee (SSTC) | 0 | 10 | Training needs assessment  Training materials and media  Participants and facilitators identified | 2 | The SSTC was 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. Recruiting of a consultant to support this activity was finalised in November. |
| 1. No. of government, security and civil society institutions engaged in the strategy development | 0 | 76 |  | 184 |  |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation, and disability conditions consulted | 0 | 1000 |  | 70 | A UN Women consultant started remote consultations in late Feb. 2023. Through local CSO Skillshare, UNDP Lesotho conducted one community consultation on behalf of UN Women. These numbers will be augmented as the latter’s consultant develops the gender mainstreaming strategy for the security sector. |
| 1. Gender mainstreaming in security sector toolkit produced with clear benchmarks and indicators and means of verification; | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | A UN Women institutional delays and Quantum obstacles in 2023. Consultant recruited in Dec 2022; the toolkit will be produced in 2023 after project closure and post- GMS. |

### 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 successfully completed.  Human rights training manuals were developed for all four security agencies. NSS, LCS and LMPS have incorporated human rights violations reports and indicators of threats for abuse in their reporting templates. |  |
| 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. | Completed |  |
| 1. Peer exchange with security institutions of SADC countries in relation to human rights good practices | 0 | 2 | Diplomatic clearances / MoUs  Identification and selection of providers and participants | A study tour was conducted to Botswana by officers from four security agencies.  A benchmarking study tour was conducted to Uganda by officers from three security institutions to learn about the efficacy of Human Rights Departments in the military, police and corrections institutions. | Lesotho Human Right Commission not yet established as of March 2023. |
| 1. No. of training activities on human rights standards and integrating a gender perspective conducted | 0 | 4 |  | 12 |  |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation, and disability conditions trained | 0 | 100 |  | 550 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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.***

**No. of people consulted:** 473 women, 392 men, total 635

### 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 | As at March 2023, the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority* and *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* have not yet been established. |
| 1. Government, National Reforms Authority and security forces supported to develop proposals for legal and policy reforms | 0 | At least 1 |  | Recommendations for amendments to all four security agencies’ Acts and legal technical review completed.  11 proposed in the Omnibus Bill | The Omnibus Bill has been before Parliament since January 2022. |
| 1. Training and peer exchange with security sector oversight bodies from neighbouring countries | 0 | 2 | Diplomatic clearances / MoUs  Identification and selection of providers and participants  Travel / exchanges | 2 (Police Inspectorate x 2 and NSS x 1 [NSS TBC]) |  |
| 1. Tailored curriculum developed and delivered for staff of oversight bodies on monitoring human rights | 0 | At least 1 | Human rights manual  Curricula  Training | 5   * Police ‘prosecution and presiding officers’ course * One per security agency (inc NSS) plus Police Inspectorate | As at March 2023, the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority* and *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* have not yet been established. |
| 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[[17]](#footnote-18) |  |
| 1. Development and implementation of reforms monitoring strategy and plans | 0 | 1 |  | 1 | Implementation dependant on political process and ongoing political will to implement national 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 lists  List of recommendations from investigations  Outcomes of complaints and investigations |  | These statistics are not available to the UN, however anecdotal evidence indicates a decline in HR abuses and improving relations between communities and security agencies. UNDP and OHCHR’s close engagement with the security institutions and agencies has also contributed to informal international oversight of the sector and greater accountability.  As at March 2023, the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority* and *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* have not yet been established. |
| 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 |  | 100% of the five reps from four security agencies who visited Botswana in September. | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established. |
| 1. No. of HR training sessions conducted | 0 | 2 |  | 12 |  |
| 1. No. of people trained, disaggregated by gender and age | 0 | 50, at least 33% women |  | 550, of which over 40% were 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 | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established. |
| 1. Number of recommendations that integrate a focus on gender and women’s rights | 0 | At least 30% | LNHRC SOPs | 0 | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established. |
| 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 | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established.  However, curriculum, train-the-trainer and SOPs were completed for all four security agencies |
| 1. No. of people trained, disaggregated by gender and age | 0 | 50, at least 33% women | Course statistics | 0 | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established. |
| 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 | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established. |
| 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 amendments  OHCHR 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 2021, 22 and 23. | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established. |
| 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  1 HRDDP risk assessment | As at March 2023, the *Lesotho Human Rights Commission* has not yet been established. |

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

**No. of people consulted:** 761 women, 1,201 men, total 1,962

### 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 | 24, of which nine specifically targeted conflict resolution, negotiation and peacebuilding workshops. | This was a complex, geographically diverse, and time and resource intensive activity for which the project was not staffed. |
| 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 PBF funding was allocated. Funding from Norway will be used by UN Women to deliver this output after project closure. |
| 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 | Two youth conflict and one women political and social leaders peacebuilding workshops completed. | Insufficient funding ($20,000) was allocated to this geographically diverse and time and resource intensive activity |
| 3.3.2 Human rights curriculum for civil society including gender advocates and youth developed and delivered |  |  | 80 members of the civil society were trained by OHCHR 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 was provided through OHCHR in August 2022. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Outcome 4 Government engagement with society, citizen participation

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

**No. of people consulted:** 197 women, 217 men, total 414.

### 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 / Lipitso established and facilitated. | | |  |  |  |
| a) No. of CSO/Government engagement platforms established | 0 | 50 | Engagement platforms | 1 platform (*Lehokela* ‘first responder’ app training, development and further roll-out completed (less final deliverable June 2023)  One Police Inspectorate, three NSS, six LCS, and five LMPS public outreach completed successfully | This was an unrealistic number of “platforms” given the limited UNDP and NSSRPP human and financial resources and the many other mandated activities. |
| b) Proportion of women, youth, elderly and special needs participating in CSO/Government platforms | 0 | 33% |  | 50% (approx) |
| c) No. of actionable recommendations from CSO / Government platforms adopted by Government | 0 | 25 |  | 0 | Data not available to UNDP and OHCHR, however, the numerous outrage activities provided concrete recommendations for government including, for example civil society feedback to national security policy and strategy national stakeholder consultations, and the national corrections symposium |
| 4.1.2 Community mediators and *‘Lepitso’* facilitators identified and trained | | |  | 10 conflict management “lepitso” workshops conducted across Lesotho, through CSO Skillshare | This was a resource, geographically challenging and time intensive activity. |
| 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. | | |  | 10. | This vague and resource and time intensive, geographically challenging activity could not be achieved in full given the limited funding allocated ($10,000) |
| 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) | 10 |
| 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) | 22 |
| c) No. of local administration-CSO engagement platforms established and operationalised | 0 | 11 (at least 1 per district and municipality | 10 | 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 Lesotho  Training 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 | Planned training on communications and public relations for security institutions and the development of communications material ***has not eventuated*** due to disruptions caused by UNDP’s new finance and project management database and resulting Project budgetary uncertainties. When clarity was achieved, there was insufficient time remaining to deploy the consultant and completed the ToR. |
| 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 | See above plus: National security policy writing retreat[[18]](#footnote-19); Sector-wide expenditure review[[19]](#footnote-20);, intra-and-interparty democracy & consensus building[[20]](#footnote-21), Police Inspectorate’s peer exchange to Kenya[[21]](#footnote-22), visit of a UN corrections expert[[22]](#footnote-23), teambuilding and ethics training for LMPS[[23]](#footnote-24), LMPS Prosecution and Presiding Officers Course[[24]](#footnote-25), NSP national stakeholder consultation 28 -30 Nov covered widely by media, including in RSA; Police Inspectorate outreach to CSOs and Media reps covered widely, including in RSA; NSS outreach to teachers; 4 x LCS outreach to public covered in the media. |  |
| c) Proportion of population reached by communications activities | 550,000 (based on the reach under the LNDSP estimates) | 1,000,000 |  | 1,000,000?  With encouragement from Project staff and since NRTO took office, there has been increasing visibility and interest in public relations. IN 2023 alone, there were over ten televisions events and innumerable ‘tweets’ related to SSR activities. | Impossible to measure accurately |

### 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 | Public outreach:  1 x Police Inspectorate / Complaints Authority to CSOs and media reps  3 x NSS (intelligence) to CSOs, media reps and teachers from most troubled district.  4 x Corrections public seminars  6 x Police crime prevention and relationship building.  9 x community peacebuilding ‘lepitso’ at which Police were present.  Detailed reports on each of the above are available on request. |  |
| b) No. of people who have attended townhalls (disaggregated) | 0 | 500 |  | At least 700 |  |
| c) No. of people who indicated improved understanding of the reforms | 0 | 50% |  | 50% | 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 |  | 5 | No funding allocated. However government engagement was facilitated through, for example, national stakeholder consultations on the security policy and strategy, and correctional service national symposium and regional seminars. |

## Output 5. Activity Programme Management

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

**No. of people consulted:** 12 women, 21 men, total 33.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | 6  One [thematic evaluation on the role of UNDP in Conflict Prevention and Political Stabilization in Lesotho](file:///C:\Users\john.symons\OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme\Personnel\Conflict%20Prevention%20Thematic%20Evaluation%202022\Thematic%20Evaluation%20on%20the%20Role%20of%20UNDP%20Lesotho%20in%20Conflict%20Prevention%20and%20Political%20Stabilization_Final%20Report%2022%20September%202022.pdf) (completed).  Four independent [project monitoring](file:///C:\Users\john.symons\OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme\Personnel\M&E%20Consultant\2022.08%20Lesotho%20SSR%20Implementation%20-%20M&E%20Consultant%20ToR_v3.docx) reports  (completed).  A final project implementation and impact report was completed on 29 March.  [National SSR Monitoring Strategy](file:///C:\Users\john.symons\OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme\Personnel\M&E%20Consultant\2022.09%20SSR%20Project%20Monitoring%20Consultant%20UNDP%20Lesotho_ToR%20FINAL_v2.docx) and training (completed by 28 March). |  |
| Independent final evaluation | 0 | 1 | 1. Final independent evaluation report | One, (completed by 29 March) |  |

1. Journalist at NSS outreach to media, 21 June 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. LMPS Crime Prevention Community outreach in Dec 2022 in Ha Makhathe [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. NSS outreach to teachers from Mafeteng, Jan 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <https://is.gd/GXjTKO>, <https://is.gd/d6Ez5X>, [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <https://is.gd/DcLJGg>, <https://is.gd/1uaGtP>, [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <https://is.gd/YavvZt> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <https://is.gd/ZqaqtG> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <https://is.gd/5ojmaK> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <https://is.gd/rurn9X> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <https://is.gd/G0Jlms> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. 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-12)
12. 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-13)
13. Enhance government and state security institutions engagement with society, and citizen participation in SSR. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. <https://www.afrobarometer.org/?p=16634> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vzin8VkYPHI> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. the project is not funded for capacity building training [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. 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-18)
18. <https://is.gd/DcLJGg>, <https://is.gd/1uaGtP>, [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. <https://is.gd/GXjTKO>, <https://is.gd/d6Ez5X>, [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. <https://is.gd/YavvZt> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. <https://is.gd/ZqaqtG> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. <https://is.gd/5ojmaK> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. <https://is.gd/rurn9X> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. <https://is.gd/G0Jlms> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)