**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **LESOTHO**

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

**YEAR of report: *2022***

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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 + commitment and obligations = 100%*** **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**Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: ***$200,00 on gender related or activities promoting gender equality or women’s empowerment, with only activities 1.3.1 A gender-mainstreaming monitoring system and 3.2.4 Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (WP&SNAP) remaining***. |
| **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 Multicountry Office (SAMCO)***Project report approved by: ***Nessie GOLAKAI-GOULD, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative***Did PBF Secretariat review the report: *Sent for review on 6 November.* |

***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 results of January to June and building on the entry-points that were created, implementation of multiple project activities continued during the reporting period with all outputs completed, currently in implementation or about to start.***

***In September, a six month no-cost extension until 14 March 2023 was approved by the NSSRPP Project Board and the PBF, reflecting the challenges described in the previous project progress report. Minor adjustments to the terminology of several project activities were also agreed. This was done to maintain progress despite the end of the National Reforms Authority’s mandate[[1]](#footnote-2) and the still yet to be approved “omnibus bill” of proposed constitutional amendments. For example, objective 1 “Development and implementation of a national security policy and strategy” was amended to “Development … in preparation for implementation” and activities that targeted “the authorities in charge of SSR” were amended to target “the authorities in charge of SSR and security institutions”. In September, the programme manager’s contract was extended until 31 March 2023 and one full time and one part-time staff were on-boarded, facilitating an increasing in the tempo of project delivery.***

***Key achievements are summarised here and described in detail under the relevant project outputs:***

1. ***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 retreat concluded with a mature “zero draft” of the first ever Lesotho NSP/S, a basis for national stakeholder consultations in November and improved trust between the four security agencies.***
2. ***The initial review of and recommendations for changes to the four sectoral Acts to align them with current best-practice and the Omnibus Bill of proposed constitutional amendments (including to the security sector) was completed.***
3. ***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 of their staff and I did not know exactly how my work links to that of the Police Inspectorate”. Significant additional progress on human rights aspects of the project was also made, including training-of-trainers across the four security agencies, the development of a human rights training manual for each, and a peer exchange to Botswana for representatives from the four agencies. This has contributed a great deal to human rights awareness and procedures in the security institutions. Additionally the first of three oversight institutions’ peer exchanges in October was highly successful and started the ball rolling on improved oversight.*** *[More details under the relevant output.]*
4. ***In October, the project sponsored the first ever sector-wide expenditure review, per NSSRPP activity*** ***1.2.1, complementing a broader gap assessment of the national reforms undertaken by the EU funded National Reforms Project.*** *[More details under the relevant output.]*
5. ***During the reporting period, a joint UNDP Lesotho country office initiative provided support to a women leaders peacebuilding workshop and the first of three youth and conflict workshops.***
6. ***The project sponsored a high-impact visit by a UN corrections expert in August.*** *[More details under the relevant output.]*
7. ***The first ever Lesotho (and anecdotally for Southern Africa) 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. Realising the power of ‘people centred security’, this has been a catalyst for other agencies to request their own outreach activities.***

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. ***The passage of the “omnibus bill”, which includes SSR foundations such as finalization of the Security Policy and Strategy and the basis for legal and institutional reforms, did not pass before the end of the previous government’s mandate as expected. In October, a new government was elected and declared that it would prioritise passage of the bill, however this is yet to be realised so soon after the election. The bill may be reintroduced in late 2022 or early 2023.***
2. ***Finalisation of the first ever National Security Sector Policy and Strategy (drafted through a stakeholder retreat in April 2022) through a NSSRPP sponsored stakeholder consultations to review and are scheduled for the last week of November. Public briefings on the final draft are planned for quarter 1 of 2023.***
3. ***The second of three youth and conflict workshops is planned for November.***
4. ***A CSO grant or grants to implement a range of project activities including additional conflict reduction and peacebuilding, community consultations on gender mainstreaming, security institutions’ community outreach, and strengthening the capacity of the community to understand and monitor human rights in the context of the security sector.***
5. ***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 oversight mandates. Funds are being kept in reserve for the National Human Rights Commission and Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority envisaged in the Omnibus Bill, once established.***
6. ***Public relations media and communications training for security institutions and agencies will start before Christmas 2022.***
7. ***Support to the further development of a ‘911’ first responder community policing mobile application through 2022 and 2023, in support of existing community peacebuilding structures.***
8. ***Development of a gender mainstreaming monitoring strategy in coordination with UN Women.***
9. ***Under the guidance of UN OHCHR, the human rights due diligence policy risk assessment will be completed before the end of the year.***
10. ***Building on the June 2022 Project sponsored recommendations for changes to the security sector acts, the technical review of sectoral laws to align them with current best-practice and the omnibus bill is planned for early 2023.***
11. ***The terms of reference for a national security sector reforms monitoring strategy has been agreed by the Lesotho authorities, for implementation from January 2023.***
12. ***The development of a women peace and security national action plan is expected to begin in 2023 subject to UN Women gaining national buy-in.***

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):

* ***The project continues to be a catalyst for public visibility of and continued momentum on national security sector reforms. There is universal acceptance of the need to deliver on the projects mandated objectives. In other words, the need for security sector reform and peacebuilding in Lesotho continues to be acknowledged both publicly, for example the October BBC interview[[2]](#footnote-3) with the incoming Prime Minister, the Honourable Sam Matekane, whose incoming government has undertaken to complete and complete the National Reforms outstanding Bills and requisite statutes where necessary within the first 100 days in office. Their willingness has also been noted during workshops and private discussions. The need to build on these foundations through a subsequent phase of the Lesotho / UN PBF / UNDP NSSRPP also comes up regularly, again showing ongoing commitment to security sector reform and peacebuilding. It is also understood that the CEO of the National Reforms Authority (NRA, now the National Reforms Transitional Office) wrote to the Security Council during the reporting period to thank the UN for its support to the country's security sector reforms. The Minister for Justice and Law also publicly thanked UNDP for its support to these reforms in June[[3]](#footnote-4). On 28 October, the new Prime Minister directed his government to develop a crime control programme within the first 15 days and to expedite the successful completion of the National Reforms agenda[[4]](#footnote-5).***
* ***The Project has facilitated policy and regulatory framework changes and momentum for the security sector, through the National SSR policy and strategy and support to policy development and peer exchanges.***
* ***Integration of Human rights norms within SSR oversight mechanism.***
* ***Revised/reinvigorated institutional structure for SSR as outlined in the Omnibus Bill (National Security Council and National Security Committee, law reform, etc).***
* ***Enhanced engagement between security agencies and the public.***
* ***Contribution to improved infrastructure for community security through the further development of the ‘911’ Lekohela application, as a digital enabler.***
* ***The Project’s impact is being felt in all the mandated thematic areas listed in the project document. Some of these, such as the national security policy and the sectoral expenditure review, are firsts for Lesotho, will have considerable impact on policy and reforms when fully realised. Others such as human rights and oversight peer exchanges for selected members of the relevant organisations to Botswana and Kenya have provided desperately needed capacity building to these essential functions. Security agencies in Lesotho have accepted that a standing Human Rights module will be part of their curriculum as part of their training and as such welcomed human rights training manuals developed during 2022.***
* ***The National Security Services have incorporated a section on Human Rights violations reports and indicators of threats for abuse in their reporting templates. These shall be used in the monthly and regional reports and will feed due intelligence where such need arises.***
* ***UNDP country team lobbying and direct support to the Independent Electoral Commission ahead of elections, combined with NSSRPP community conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities and wide reach on human rights issues (through OHCHR) within the various security institutions and agencies, contributed to peaceful elections in October 2023.***
* ***Following UNDP funded public outreach in May 2022, NSS operatives ‘interaction with civil society, in the pursuit of intelligence / security information to protect civilians, is easier and NSS productivity in general, has increased’. ‘In the social media, citizens are demonstrating much greater understanding of the role of NSS, the threats the country faces and a willingness to help address these’. During the outreach, one of the participants, realising the parlous state of NSS salaries, said they ‘need to be adequately remunerated for what they do’. These observations demonstrate improved citizen / security institutions trust compared to the ‘previous negative perceptions and stories about “kidnappings” ’. Further outreach is planned, this time with school teachers from the most troubled region in Lesotho. The target audience was chosen as ‘an important first line of defence against and information on the gangsterism that plagues our country’. Furthermore, NSS (and other agencies) willingness to partner with the ordinary citizen, , rather than rule over them, shows a mature appreciation of the nascent and global trend towards people-centred security.***
* ***There has been increased visibility of both the national security sector reforms and the Project. This is expected to expand further with the forthcoming training on communications and public relations for security institutions and the development of communications material to maintain visibility and momentum and therefore enhanced government and state security institutions engagement with society, and citizen participation in SSR. However, this engagement must be sensitive to the voices of the community and roadmaps developed during formal public consultations such as “The Lesotho We Want 2017”[[5]](#footnote-6), the “Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II 2019”[[6]](#footnote-7) and “The Lesotho Vision 2020”[[7]](#footnote-8).***

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):

* ***The visit by a UN corrections expert in September “went a long way to changing LCS attitudes and modus operandi in dealing with inmates including on their human rights, welfare, health management, and education [to support rehabilitation] … and was the biggest thing to happen [to the Service] in years”.*** [[8]](#footnote-9)
* ***Human rights awareness has continued to expand in the security institutions thanks to OHCHR’s work.*** [***Human rights training manuals***](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/Gender%20and%20Human%20Rights/Human%20Rights%20HR%20Manuals) ***have now been developed or updated for all four security agencies. Coupled with either direct training or train-the trainer for all the agencies, OHCHR, in collaboration with UN Women and UNDP, has significantly raised human rights awareness in the sector, across the country and with a broad range of staff, senior to junior, in those organisations.*** *[More details under the relevant output.]*
* ***During the reporting period, OHCHR organised a*** [***peer exchange to Botswana***](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/1.4%20Capacity%20building%20programme%20%26%20codes%20of%20conduct/143%20Peer%20exchange%20-HR) ***for selected members of all four security agencies where best-practices were shared and strategic training offers were received. The visit provided insight into human rights issues including: security, democracy and the boundaries of the law; policy environment that enables human rights protection; systems and structures for credible and protective services; rights of persons under arrest or detention inspection; freedom of peaceful assembly; use of force and firearms; freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; gender based violence, redress and special courts; ratification of international instruments in Botswana; vulnerable groups vs security and safety; LGBTI persons and security; children in conflict with the law; rights of children in contact with the law as victims or witnesses; disability and security; human rights, democracy and civil society in Botswana.***
* ***UNDP also organised a*** [***peer exchange to***](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/1.4%20Capacity%20building%20programme%20%26%20codes%20of%20conduct/143%20Peer%20exchange%20-HR) ***Kenya in October for selected members of the Police Inspectorate and Police Complaints Authority (the Police oversight bodies).***[[9]](#footnote-10) ***They received training or briefings on complaints management, inspection of police premises and detention facilities; monitoring and investigations of police operations; legal services; and communications and outreach. Further outreach and communications are planned for these two bodies in the coming months to ensure that the public are aware of their roles and tasks and how to make complaints. Comment: Surprisingly, the level of interest in these outreach sessions is incredibly high. For example during the planning for Police Inspectorate public outreach, Lesotho’s Inspector of Police indicated that one of the aims was to find out ‘what we are doing wrong’, again demonstrating the interest in sectoral reform and development. This phrase will be the subtitle for Inspectorate outreach.***
* ***During the reporting period, a joint UNDP Lesotho country office initiative provided support to a women leaders peacebuilding workshop***[[10]](#footnote-11) ***and the first of three youth and conflict workshops. In this workshop, 24 women political leaders across the political spectrum came together. The workshop focused on Conflict Prevention and Management and Party Democracy based on the two major assessments carried out in 2021 and launched by Prime Minister Majoro: (1) Conflict, Peace and Gender Assessment; and (2) Intra-and-Inter-Party Democracy in Lesotho and the training manuals developed subsequently. The gathering provided the opportunity for women political leaders to specifically focus on the strengths, challenges and potential roles of women in the Basotho politics, particularly taking into account the 20022 Election and the upcoming reconfiguration and prospects of political dispensations. The first youth and conflict workshop provided the opportunity for youth associations in the northern region to come together to gain knowledge about theories and practices of conflict prevention – and deliberate on their existing and potential roles in building peaceful and constructive society. Participants in the latter said: “As someone from a youth organization I work with youth of different ages and levels in life, and it is time we see ourselves as pioneers of Peace instead of victims” and “… youth have taken lessons from [the training]. Youth today have allowed themselves to be vulnerable and as such they become easy targets. Youth should stand up and take charge of their lives...!***

# 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 aligned with the stated NSSRPP objectives, budget, limited 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 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”*** [[11]](#footnote-12)***. The draft is being presented to a national consultative conference of a broad range of government, sector and societal stakeholders in late November followed by public consultations in 2023, ahead of presentation to government.***
* ***Building on the Initial Risk Assessment of 2019, A consultant to update the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy risk assessment (Activity 1.1.1) has been engaged and will complete this task (with technical support from OHCHR) before Christmas.***
* ***A baseline 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 incorporated in project implementation. A Training Needs Assessment was also conducted by OHCHR in 2021. A detailed assessment of the human rights situation and capacities of two security institutions in Lesotho will be conducted in late 2022, including an appraisal of gender compliance of the normative framework of the two security institutions.***
* ***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 National Reforms Transitional Office in June 2022. The legal technical review and revised recommendations for amendments will be completed by March 2023 as the final substantive deliverable of the SSR expert consultant. The subsequent approvals and passage into Law 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.***
* ***The building of the capacity of key actors in the security sector on human rights (Outputs 1.2 and 1.4) are all but complete . Human rights training was conducted in December 2021 for the Police Complaints Authority, Ombudsman and the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on their oversight role including over the security agencies. Training was also provide to the Lesotho Corrections Service (2021 and again in May 2022), Police (June 2022), all National Security Service field officers (June – September 2022), and the Defence Forces (September). The development of human rights training manuals for all four security agencies was completed in September. In the same month, OHCHR organised a*** [***peer exchange to Botswana***](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/1.4%20Capacity%20building%20programme%20%26%20codes%20of%20conduct/143%20Peer%20exchange%20-HR) ***for selected members of all four security agencies.***
* ***In furtherance of Output 1.2, a first ever sector-wide expenditure review was held in October, 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 formal report will support improved policy making by highlighting the needs of the sector based on their mandated roles and tasks (“activity based budgeting”, rather than arbitrary bids and allocations). Security agencies saw the need to better justify their budgetary needs by demonstrating the centrality of security to citizens’ livelihoods and access to services, and for the free exercise of civil, political, social, and economic rights; that security is particularly important for the poor and other vulnerable groups, who suffer disproportionately from insecurity and violence. The activity concluded with a long video interview by Lesotho TV.*** [[12]](#footnote-13)
* ***A consultant is being hired in November to undertake consultations and develop a strategy to monitor and measure the implementation of gender-mainstreaming benchmarks in the reform of security sector institutions (Activity 1.3.1).***
* ***In furtherance of output 1.4, the visit by a UN corrections expert in September with the assistance of the UN Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law “went a long way to changing LCS attitudes and modus operandi in dealing with inmates including on their human rights, welfare, health management, and education [to support rehabilitation]”. It also raised the morale of LCS and gave them much needed recognition. This will make them “more motivated in the professional execution of their duties”. The visit also raised the Service’s profile in legislative frameworks, the media, in budgetary considerations and for possible international development assistance. Coupled with the recent security sector expenditure review, the UN’s support has helped LCS “to come out of the dark corner” in terms of its profile against other security services. At the technical level, LCS staff were exposed to best-practice policy development processes and frameworks, becoming “enlightened” on policy process, for example “policy development “is not a one-off thing” but an ongoing process. LCS will now create a strategic development section to build on this momentum. The visit, combined with a tour of two prisons by the expert, the UNDP Resident Representative and Project staff, provided much needed visibility. In the words of the LCS Deputy Commissioner, “this was the biggest thing to happen [to the Service] in years”.*** [[13]](#footnote-14) ***Subsequently, UNDP facilitated an approach to the office of the African Union Special Rapporteur on Prisons, Conditions of Detention and Policing in Africa. The AU interlocutors congratulated LCS for being so transparent, noting that ‘national requests for missions to visit prisons are rare’, highlighting again Lesotho’s commitment to security sector reforms and development.***

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. 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.***

## 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” and the National Human Rights Commission, envisaged in the Omnibus Bill of proposed constitutional amendments, 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. To mitigate this risk, in August the NSSRPP Project Board endorsed support to existing oversight bodies, whilst retaining some funding for support to the proposed entities, once established.***
* ***In May 2022 UNDP held early talks on possible NSSRPP support to the Police Inspectorate and the National Security Service.***
* ***Per Output 2.1, in May the Project sponsored 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.***
* ***In October the Project sponsored a peer exchange and benchmarking exercise to Kenya by officers of Lesotho’s Police Inspectorate personnel to strengthen oversight of the Lesotho Mounted Police Service (LMPS). The exchange between regional institutions encouraged peer learning but also created peer networks. The visit introduced officers to alternative models, policies and tools used in other countries to inspect police services, monitor and evaluate efficiency and effectiveness of police, best practice policing and legal frameworks that govern civilian oversight agencies. Two other peer exchanges to South Africa are planned, subject to project funding availability. Some funding is being kept for peer exchange and benchmarking by the Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority, if realised. As the project draws to a close this funding will be used for the National Security (Intelligence) Service to strengthen their mandated capacity for oversight of the security services.***
* ***The Project is also sponsoring the visit of a UN intelligence expert in late November to strengthen governance and accountability; the relationship between the National Security Service, the public and other security institutions; and the rule-of-law as it applies to intelligence services.***
* ***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, intelligence, the military and the police, under the guidance of OHCHR.***
* ***Finally under Output 2.1, the terms of reference for a consultant to develop a national security sector reforms monitoring strategy has been agreed by the National Reforms Transitional Office, for implementation in early 2023.***
* ***Further to Output 2.2, on 14 November a CSO was selected for a significant grant to undertake 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.***
* ***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.***
* ***A consultant to develop human rights manuals for the security sector was hired. The manuals will be used as part of the human rights curriculum for security forces. In addition, and in preparation for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission, OHCHR organised a capacity building for staff of the Ombusdsman who, in the absence of the Human Rights Commission are mandated to receive complaints of allegations of human rights violations.***

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. 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 policy manual writing team was led by female officers of the Service.***

## 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 2022, 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.***

* ***Per Output 3.1, in August 2022 the Project partnered with UNDP Lesotho’s Peace and Governance Unit for a women political and social leaders peacebuilding workshop. The event enhanced local peace-making and mediation initiatives including an inclusive national infrastructure for peace; increased the number and profile of women mediators in the country; and strengthened intra and-inter-party democracy and consensus-building among political parties and other influential social and political actors in the lead up to the October elections. The workshop provided space for in-depth and frank conversation on the status, challenges and potential solutions on the role of women in internal democracy and governance of political parties, the nature and experiences of interaction among political parties and their role in the broader democratisation and reforms process of Lesotho. 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***
* ***In September, the Project again partnered with the Governance and Peacebuilding Unity for the first of three youth and conflict workshops (see elaboration on page 6). This is being done 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 capacity building is being delivered in partnership with the government and civil society, particularly in formal collaboration with the Catholic Council of Justice and Peace (CCJP) in Lesotho. The workshops have/are encouraging the increased participation of women and the empowerment of younger generations in the implementation of the national reforms and sustained peace, thereby reducing the ongoing costs of political conflict and instability. They also have the potential to contribute to a reduction in homicides, violations of human rights, rape, gender-based violence and sporadic violent community conflicts. This with the underlining challenges - not only Lesotho but also the African continent faces - in terms of large section of uneducated and unemployed youth that remains a timebomb in terms of escalation of conflicts and undermine peacebuilding and political and social stability.***
* ***The NSSRPP is also supporting the UNDP Lesotho Accelerator Lab’s assistance to the development and further roll-out of a ‘first responder’ community policing application, “Lehokela” as a digital enable. 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 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 the coming year.***
* ***Further to Output 3.2 and following advice from the previous Minister of Foreign Affairs, UN women have postponed the hiring and deployment of a consultant to develop the Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (WP&SNAP) with dedicated UNDP support to facilitate local access.***
* ***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.***
* ***A significant grant is being made to a CSO in November to undertake a broad range of NSSRPP activities including community conflict resolution workshops, (Outputs 3.1 and 3.3).***

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 the support to the women political and social leaders peacebuilding workshop and the youth and conflict workshops. Additionally the forthcoming grant to a CSO will see the conduct of, among other things, community consultations to support gender equality and the empowerment of women (in direct support of UN Women) and community conflict resolution workshops targeting youth. NSS (intelligence) will also be supported in a three-day outreach to school teachers in the most troubled district in Lesotho in an effort to deal with the rising gangsterism and criminality among youth and 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***

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

* ***Per Output 4.1, in May and June and with UNDP facilitation, the National Security Service (NSS, intelligence) held public consultations with NGOs and media. This was a foundational activity which created a working rapport between NGOs, media and the security services and enhanced citizen participation in the security sector. It provided a moving example of the power of ‘people-centred security’, whereby partnerships with the community reap benefits for both the public and the security agencies and. At the beginning of the outreach sessions, the audience was suspicious and even hostile. 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.” The long-term benefit of this is described above in “main structural, institutional or societal level change”.***
* ***In early August, 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 increased visibility of both the national security sector reforms and the Project thanks to the onboarding of a Project Administrative Associate with a communications background, advocacy by the Project for greater public outreach (for example, agreement to a press conference following the sector-wide expenditure review[[14]](#footnote-15) in October), and UNDP posts on social media platforms (for example coverage of the national security policy writing retreat[[15]](#footnote-16), intra-and-interparty democracy & consensus building among political parties & political and security elites[[16]](#footnote-17), the Police Inspectorate’s peer exchange to Kenya[[17]](#footnote-18), the visit of a UN corrections expert[[18]](#footnote-19), teambuilding and ethics training for LMPS Officers[[19]](#footnote-20) and the LMPS Prosecution and Presiding Officers Course[[20]](#footnote-21)). A consultant will be selected by the end of November to conduct training on communications and public relations for security institutions. The development of communications material to maintain visibility and momentum will follow in early 2023 thus enhancing government and state security institutions engagement with society, and citizen participation in SSR and their and trust in the security agencies.***
* ***A significant grant is about to be made to a CSO in November to undertake a broad range of NSSRPP activities including to security institutions’ community outreach and government / citizen consultations (Outputs 4.1 and 4.3).***

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. The significant grant to a CSO, described above, provides for specific community outreach on conflict and 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 and the development of a national strategy to monitor security sector reforms was approved by the National Reforms Transitional Office in September and is now out for contracting.***
2. ***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.***
 | 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): ***$40,000 has been allocated to three M&E activities:*** 1. [***evaluate UNDP’s performance in conflict prevention***](file:///C%3A/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),***
2. ***An*** [***independent assessment of the NSSRPP’s degree of implementation and impact***](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/Personnel/M%26E%20Consultant/SSR%20Project%20Monitoring/2022.09%20SSR%20Project%20Monitoring%20Consultant%20UNDP%20Lesotho_ToR%20FINAL_signed.pdf) ***(November 2022 to March 2023), and***
3. ***The*** [***development of a national strategy for SSR monitoring***](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/Personnel/M%26E%20Consultant/National%20strategy%20for%20SSR%20monitoring/2022.08%20Lesotho%20SSR%20M%26E%20Strategy%20Development%20Consultant%20ToR.docx) ***(January to March 2023*** per activity 2.1.6)***.***

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: Amount:                                  |
| **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 (many of which have multiple elements) across six constituencies (Lesotho National Reforms Authority, Corrections, Defence, Intelligence, Police and Police Inspectorate and the citizenry) 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 hiatus until a successor was appointed (a transitional office) have impacted delivery on Outcomes 1[[21]](#footnote-22), 2[[22]](#footnote-23) and 4[[23]](#footnote-24)..******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. 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 partially ameliorated these issues. It is hoped that nascent efforts to mobilise funds for a follow on project and 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) will build on the foundational activities undertaken by the NSSRPP.**** ***Sadly, the country’s homicide rate climbed in 2022 from sixth to third highest globally and reports of security forces abuse continue[[24]](#footnote-25). 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[[25]](#footnote-26). However, the paucity of national and international[[26]](#footnote-27) 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.~~*~~)~~

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# 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  | 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 | 1  | Recommendations completed, technical review scheduled for February. Passage into law depends on parliamentary and referendum approval of the Omnibus of constitutional amendments. |
| 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. Consultations with 160 stakeholders scheduled for 28-30 November, followed by public consultations in 2023. Finalisation then depends on parliamentary and referendum approval of the Omnibus of constitutional amendments. |
| 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 |  | 0 | Pending stakeholder consultations in November. |
| 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).  | 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 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 (report due 4 November) |  |
| 1. Assessment of the human rights situation and capacities of two security institutions
 | 0 | 2 |  | 0 | OHCHR hiring a consultant to conduct the assessment |
| 1. Assessment of impact of security sector on women and women’s rights and capacities
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | Pending deployment of UN Women consultant  |
| 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 |  | 9 trainings and 550 pax |  |
| 1. A national security strategy document
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 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 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 | 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. | Nil | Recruiting of a consultant to develop a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Security with a monitoring system for the security sector is anticipated by end of November.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 was focussed on other priorities (eg 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 |  | 100 | 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. Gender mainstreaming in security sector toolkit produced with clear benchmarks and indicators and means of verification;
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | Delays in UN Women recruitment. |

### 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 / MoUsIdentification and selection of providers and participants | 1 (Botswana for HR reps from four security agencies) | Keeping 50% of funding for Lesotho Human Right Commission, when formed and operations. |
| 1. No. of training activities on human rights standards and integrating a gender perspective conducted
 | 0 | 4 |  | 7 |  |
| 1. No. of people disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, religious affiliation, and disability conditions trained
 | 0 | 100 |  | 430 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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 (recommendations for amendments to all four security agencies’ Acts completed, pending technical legal review))  | Pending creation of the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority* (foreseen in the Omnibus Bill), mandated to investigate complaints from members of the public in respect of the conduct of members of the security agencies, is  |
| 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 completed, pending technical legal review11 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 | 1 | Keeping 50% of funding for *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Complaints Authority*, when formed and operational. |
| 1. Tailored curriculum developed and delivered for staff of oversight bodies on monitoring human rights
 | 0 | At least 1 | Human rights manualCurriculaTraining | 5 * Police ‘prosecution and presiding officers’ course
* One per security agency
 | Pending 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[[27]](#footnote-28) |  |
| 1. Development and implementation of reforms monitoring strategy and plans
 | 0 | 1 |  | 0  | Delayed by NRA’s end of mandate legal challenge, and the passage of the Omnibus Bill. ToR for a consultant in early 2023 agreed by the NRTO will be advertised in November. |
| 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 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 |  | 100% of the five reps from four security agencies who visited Botswana in September. | Pending creation of the *Independent Security Sector Inspectorate, Oversight and Human Rights Commission*  |
| 1. No. of HR training sessions conducted
 | 0 | 2 |  | 8 trainings  |  |
| 1. No. of people trained, disaggregated by gender and age
 | 0 | 50, at least 33% women |  | 430 pax, over 40% 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 | When will it take place? |
| 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
 | A CSO is being contracted in November through to March 2023 to deliver 40 community consultations on women peace and security, and conflict resolution, negotiation and peacebuilding workshops. | 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 and significant d**elays in recruitment of UN Women’s consultant (2023, funded by UN Women, with UNDP support). However, funding has been allocated under the CSO grant to support the development of the WP&SNAP through 15 community consultations reaching up to 1000 women.      |
| 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
 | 1 of 3 planned youth conflict workshops completed. | More funding required for these types of activity (only $20,000 allocated). |
| 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 was held 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

### 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: Part I (completed), Part II (inc. training of trainers 198 police officers nationally is contracted; servers are now connected to the government web infrastructure); 1 Women Leaders Peacebuilding Workshop.25 citizen “platforms” are planned for Nov to March, through a large CSO grant. | This is an unrealistic number of “platforms” given the limited UNDP and NSSRPP human and financial resources.  |
| b) Proportion of women, youth, elderly and special needs participating in CSO/Government platforms | 0 | 33% |  | When the above is realised, it will be well over 50%. |
| 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. CSO grant in November will deliver 15 two day conflict management “lepitso” workshops across Lesotho | 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. as above. | 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** | A consultant to provide public relations media and communications training for security institutions and agencies, and development of communications material has been selected and will start before Christmas 2022 | 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 | See above plus: National security policy writing retreat[[28]](#footnote-29); Sector-wide expenditure review[[29]](#footnote-30);, intra-and-interparty democracy & consensus building[[30]](#footnote-31), Police Inspectorate’s peer exchange to Kenya[[31]](#footnote-32), visit of a UN corrections expert[[32]](#footnote-33), teambuilding and ethics training for LMPS[[33]](#footnote-34), LMPS Prosecution and Presiding Officers Course[[34]](#footnote-35), (NSP national stakeholder consultation 28 -30 Nov – media invited). | As above.  |
| c) Proportion of population reached by communications activities | 550,000 (based on the reach under the LNDSP estimates) | 1,000,000 |  | With encouragement from Project staff and since NRTO took office, there has been increasing visibility and interest in public relations  | 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 | 2 public outreaches by NSS (Intelligence) to 40 \* NGO and Media reps; CSO engaged to deliver additions Corrections, NSS, and Police Inpsectorate outreach through Q4 2022 and Q1 2023. | Multiple offers of outreach support to SSTC were not taken up.  |
| 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% |  |  | 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
 | * [Thematic Evaluation on the Role of UNDP in Conflict Prevention and Political Stabilization in Lesotho](file:///C%3A/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)
* [Project monitoring](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/Personnel/M%26E%20Consultant/2022.08%20Lesotho%20SSR%20Implementation%20-%20M%26E%20Consultant%20ToR_v3.docx) (advertised)
* [National SSR Monitoring Strategy](file:///C%3A/Users/john.symons/OneDrive%20-%20United%20Nations%20Development%20Programme/Personnel/M%26E%20Consultant/2022.09%20SSR%20Project%20Monitoring%20Consultant%20UNDP%20Lesotho_ToR%20FINAL_v2.docx) (ToR approved)
 |  |
| Independent final evaluation | 0 | 1 | 1. Final evaluation report
 | TBD | End of project activity |

1. An interim framework has been created but it lacks the horsepower of the NRA [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p0d65wp3> from 3:40 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <https://is.gd/YavvZt> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <https://youtu.be/ahN4cUkHnb4> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <https://www.gov.ls/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Lesotho-Reforms-Framework-and-Road-Map-Final-Draft-1-30-November-2017.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <https://www.gov.ls/download/multi-stakeholder-national-dialogue-plenary-ii-report/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <https://www.gov.ls/download/lesotho-vision-2020/> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <https://is.gd/5ojmaK> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <https://is.gd/ZqaqtG> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <https://is.gd/YavvZt> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. <https://is.gd/DcLJGg>, <https://is.gd/1uaGtP>, [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. <https://is.gd/GXjTKO>, <https://is.gd/d6Ez5X>, [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. <https://is.gd/5ojmaK> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. <https://is.gd/GXjTKO>, <https://is.gd/d6Ez5X>, [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. <https://is.gd/DcLJGg>, <https://is.gd/1uaGtP>, [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. <https://is.gd/YavvZt> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. <https://is.gd/ZqaqtG> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. <https://is.gd/5ojmaK> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. <https://is.gd/rurn9X> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. <https://is.gd/G0Jlms> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. 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-22)
22. 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-23)
23. Enhance government and state security institutions engagement with society, and citizen participation in SSR. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. <https://www.afrobarometer.org/?p=16634> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vzin8VkYPHI> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. the project is not funded for capacity building training [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. 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-28)
28. <https://is.gd/DcLJGg>, <https://is.gd/1uaGtP>, [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. <https://is.gd/GXjTKO>, <https://is.gd/d6Ez5X>, [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. <https://is.gd/YavvZt> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. <https://is.gd/ZqaqtG> [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. <https://is.gd/5ojmaK> [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. <https://is.gd/rurn9X> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. <https://is.gd/G0Jlms> [↑](#footnote-ref-35)