

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: LESOTHO
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL FINAL
DATE OF REPORT: 30 December 2020

Project Title: LESOTHO NATIONAL DIALOGUE AND STABILIZATION PROJECT	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00112082	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) UN Women UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: The Government of Lesotho (GoL) and National Dialogue Planning Committee (NDPC) Southern African Development Community (SADC) Lesotho Council of Non Governmental Organisations (LCN) Christian Council of Lesotho (CCL)	
Project commencement date¹: 4th June 2018 Project duration in months:² 18 Months	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 2,000,000.00 : \$: \$: \$ Total: 2,000,000.00 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
How many tranches have been received so far: 2 (Two)	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Charles Makunja, Project Manager

Project report approved by: Nessie Golakai-Gould, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: N/A

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Yes

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Yes

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

The Project successfully achieved its intended outcomes rated by an independent external evaluation as “Highly Satisfactory”. Together with UN, Civil Society, SADC and Partners, the project successfully secured a national agreement on the contents and processes of comprehensive reforms and national reconciliation in Lesotho. Mechanism for their implementation was created and insulated by the National Reforms Act, 2019 thereby establishing a firm foundation for long term peace and transformation in Lesotho. The broad-based process achieved inclusivity, institutionalised a culture of participation and became the premise for national healing, reconciliation and social cohesion.

The project successfully reduced tensions and divisions within and amongst security sector, enhanced professionalism, and increased public trust as demonstrated by the participation of their in the national dialogue. Counselling and psycho-social support to Security Services led to their reintegration in society, inter-agency coordination mechanism and high command engagement resulted in agreement on formulating the first national security sector policy and strategy. with gender and human rights mainstreamed.

Basotho actively participated in national reforms and reconciliation informed by the comprehensive communication strategy. Government commitment to implementation of national reforms is reassured by the Coalition Agreement, April 2020, with implementation of national reform as the center pillar.

Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please **rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date:**

on track with significant peacebuilding results

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The project approach is unique in several ways. Firstly, rather than delving directly into reforms, the project adopted a consultative approach of facilitating dialogue that led to agreement on the process, content and options for implementation of national reforms in order to avoid mistakes of the past. The sequencing, level of consultations, participation and involvement of different national institutions and stakeholders could be regarded as a best practice for UN. Innovatively, the project identified and consulted all relevant stakeholders in order to foster national buy-in and ownership of the project. These include a three-tier consultation with tradition leaders starting from the top leadership of the college of chiefs to the principal chief and finally to the area chief as well as consultation and dialogue with representation of youth, women, children and elders of Lesotho.

Division of labour between national partners - Christian Council of Lesotho and Lesotho Council for NGOs, adopting traditional dialogue mechanism (LiPitso) to get views and input of citizens in the reforms as well as active involvement of SADC/South Africa as Facilitator is unique, innovative and a global best practice. The SADC timelines/oversight sustained regional engagement. Employing South Africa's experience of transition from the apartheid rule on handling of internal conflicts with a mediating role was critical to negotiations. The political dead-lock breaking mechanism defused tension.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): The project supported shuttle diplomacy by the SADC Facilitation Team that fed into the 6 NLFs which created consensus on reforms content. A political dead-lock breaking mechanism was created; MoU between the ruling coalition and opposition parties on rules of engagement was reached with the signing of the “Declaration on the National Dialogue and Comprehensive Reforms” by the national leadership and return of exiled leaders and Basotho to participate in the Multi-Stakeholders National Dialogue processes.

The gazettelement of NDPC, enactment of National Reforms Dialogue Act 2018 created legitimacy for NDPC to shepherd the dialogue process. The National Plenary I addressed by H.M King Letsie III signalled royal approval of the process, distilled the key reform issues into themes and agreed on the structure as well as process of the consultations. 500 in-district, diaspora and sectoral consultations resulted in national consensus on reforms content and options for implementation adopted by National Plenary II, in the presence of H.M King Letsie III and SADC Facilitator for Lesotho, President Ramaphosa of South Africa. Implementation of agreed reforms was legally insulated by enactment of the National Reforms Authority Act 2019 establishing the Authority as custodian. Finally, UN-Human Rights Due Diligence Policy Assessment not only approved UN engagement with the Security Sector in Lesotho but also recommended mitigation measure in areas of potential violation.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The generation of nationally agreed reforms content, enactment of National Reforms Authority Act, 2019 to insulate the implementation process have created genuine interest, awareness and desire among the Basotho to participate in the dialogue and reforms processes. "The Basotho spoke in a loud and clear voice, let us implement their views because Vox populi, vox Dei - the people's voice is God's voice" H.M King Letsie III at Plenary II

The In-district consultations provided an opportunity for Basotho to engage and voice their views on the real reforms to put Lesotho on a progressive path of sustainable peace and stability. The platforms used at the community level built on the traditional mechanism of consultation called Lipitso. This enabled ordinary citizens to engage in a policy/reform process in the manner that enabled them to voice their opinions openly.

The in-district consultations used CSOs led by Lesotho Council Non Governmental Organisations to facilitate community consultations allowed more interaction and open discussions. Gateway meetings with key opinion leaders and mobilisers in the districts gave the process the much needed local endorsement and support, with Observers providing public validation and transparency.

Afro barometer,2020 mentions confidence crisis in governance, with majority of Basotho preferring to revert to Monarchy. The human impact created is the opportunity to reverse this crisis and restore confidence through the national consensus.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

During the reporting period, the National Plenary II, in-district consultations and NLFs were rescheduled by 9 months. In-district consultations guidelines had not been approved by National Plenary I, remedied by an extended session to approve the guidelines in compliance to National Dialogue and Reforms Act, 2018. There was prolonged negotiations to reach concurrence on the reforms content by NLFs. The NLFs were increased from 2 to 6 with Expert support to reach consensus.

The NDPC faced technical and operational capacity challenges to execute their mandate. They lacked office space as well as delay in establishing the technical secretariat. This was addressed by sustained engagement with the Government leading to identification of office space and establishing a Secretariat. 21 thematic Experts were engaged to translate popular views into reforms options.

Activities in the Security Sector were rescheduled by 6 months for implementation of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy Assessment and secondment of SADC Experts. This was resolved by engaging the Government to clarify the purpose of assessment leading to the subsequent approval and conduct of the exercise.

The Communication Strategy development process encountered difficulties in interpretation of products by some stakeholders leading to a delay in completion of planned training activities. This was resolved by the creation of a Communications Technical Committee to review and disseminate products.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Not Applicable

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

1. Minutes of Project Board Meeting;
2. Minutes of Project Implementation Committee Meeting
3. Statements by the UN Resident Coordinator
4. Statements by the UNDP Resident Representative at
(<http://lestimes.com/stick-to-reforms-path-and-solve-problems-un/>
5. Draft Communication Strategy
6. Pictures at the official launch of In-district consultations
7. UN Conventions and Human Rights Training Report
8. Inception Report for Communication Strategy Development
9. Narrative Report to the Project Board
10. Financial Report to Project Board
11. The Women's Compact
12. The Youth Compact

13. The Children's Compact
- 14 Video clips and real time recording of in-district consultations
15. Video of Press Briefing by SADC Facilitator
16. Video clips of EU Ambassador and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Relations
17. Remarks by European Union Ambassador Dr. Christian Manahl on the occasion of Europe Day 2019 - https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/lesotho/62145/remarks-european-union-ambassador-dr-christian-manahl-occasion-europe-day-2019_en
18. Quotes and remarks by various people and groups
19. Video South African Broadcasting Cooperation clip on SADC engagement in the reforms process
20. Article- The Lesotho National Reforms Bill to safeguard and insulate Lesotho's Reforms Process passed <https://www.ls.undp.org/content/lesotho/en/home/news-centre/articles/The-Lesotho-National-Reforms-Bill-to-safeguarding-and-insulate-Lesotho-Reforms-Process-passed.html>
21. Final Declaration of the Lesotho Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II held from 25 to 27 November 2019
22. Official Photograph at the Conclusion of the Lesotho Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II held from 25 to 27 November 2019
23. Speech of H.M King Letsie II t the Conclusion of the Lesotho Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II held from 25 to 27 November 2019
24. Speech by H.E Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa and SADC Facilitator for Lesotho at the Conclusion of the Lesotho Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II held from 25 to 27 November 2019
25. https://web.facebook.com/PresidencyZA/videos/president-cyril-ramaphosa-attends-multistakeholder-national-dialogue-plenary-ii-/526240151291489/?_rdc=1&_rdr
26. Security Sector Training Manuals
27. Consolidated Final Report of the National Dialogue Planning Committee to SADC Facilitator and Prime Minister of Lesotho
28. <https://sundayexpress.co.ls/reforms-authority-inaugurated-work-begins/>
29. <https://www.gov.ls/national-reform-authority-ceo-appointed/>
30. <https://www.gov.ls/documents/undp-resident-representative-remarks-at-the-national-reform-authority-induction-workshop-teyateyaneng-28-december-2020/>
31. <https://www.gov.ls/documents/opening-remarks-by-the-honourable-minister-of-law-and-justice-prof-nqosa-mahao-at-the-induction-for-the-national-reforms-authority-nra-committees-teyateyaneng-28-december-2020-2/>
32. National Reforms Authority Act, 2019
33. National Reforms Authority Supplementary Legislation/Regulations, 2020.

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1:

By 2019, there is a national agreement on the content and processes of comprehensive political reforms and national reconciliation in Lesotho with increased public and donor support.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all 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. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

The project succeeded in achieving the set outcome. The project supported 6 successful NLFs that approved the Multi Stakeholder National Dialogue process; secured commitment of the national leadership to the process by signing the solidarity “Declaration on the National Dialogue and Comprehensive Reforms”; established and operationalised a 15-member NDPC with sufficient legitimacy to shepherd the dialogue process; created a political deadlock-breaking mechanism; a National Reforms Dialogue Act 2018 legitimizing NDPC was enacted; a fully functional Secretariat to backstop NDPC was established and; undertook large scale sensitization thereby creating a common understanding among the Basotho on the reforms process.

In collaboration with UN Women and UNICEF consensus and capacity for special interest groups namely: the women; the youths, the children, the elders and traditional leaders to effectively engage in the national dialogue and reforms process was built. This resulted in the development and production of the Women’s Compact, the Youth Compact and the Children’s Compact articulating the respective positions and as a contribution to the dialogue and reform process.

The MSND Plenary I was successfully held in 2018 with A Joint Communiqué summarising the outcome and became a multi-stakeholder compact of commitment to national reforms. NDPC in collaboration with LCN developed guidelines/tools, inducted/deployed 44 teams. 76 Gateway meetings and 389 community Lipitsos, 36 diaspora and 7 sectoral consultations gave voice/participation reaching 400,000 Basotho. It galvanised support, created national consciousness/recommitment of national leadership to reforms, peace and stability. In 2019 the National Plenary II adopting the reforms content and options for implementation.

These activities are qualitative progress towards outcome level impact on political and peacebuilding context of Lesotho. First, national ownership and capacity to drive the process was achieved by the establishment and operationalisation of national institutions for political and peacebuilding priorities. The NDPC drove the process while the Cabinet Technical Committee on reforms supported the Government in its oversight function.

Second, the element of political primacy has been achieved by making political settlement a cornerstone of the dialogue and reform process. The political deadlock breaking mechanism, the solidarity declaration of support and commitment by all political actors and endorsement of the process by His Majesty have an impact on forging political agreement in Lesotho.

Third, legitimacy and authorising environment through the National Dialogue Act 2018, National Reforms Authority Act 2019, formal and informal structures of engagement has created two facets of peacebuilding: the degree to which (1) the

Basotho have accepted the process and; (2) the government remaining accountable to its commitment to reforms.

Outcome 2: By 2019, tensions and divisions within and amongst security services are reduced thereby enhancing the participation of the sector in the national dialogue and reform processes and enhancing public trust

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

In partnership with the Christian Council of Lesotho, the project supported development of guidelines, tools and methodology for counselling and psychosocial support. 1,200 security members and their families were supported to address the relationship between individuals and their environments in a post-conflict setting. This reduced reported trauma cases by 50% among the target members as reported by Inter Agency Task Force. The UN-Human Rights Due Diligence Policy Assessment was undertaken in January 2019. The process approved UN engagement with the security sector, identified risk factors of possible human rights violations and provided mitigation measures as well as respective plans of action for engagement with each of the security sector formations. This being the first time such an assessment has been done in Lesotho subsequent development programmes of support will be more alive to the risks and mitigation measures and security sector-civilian relations will improve.

The project engaged the High Command of the Security Sector securing their commitment and support to the reforms process. The project in collaboration with UN OHCHR, SADC and UNICEF enhanced professionalism by training 500 Trainers from Lesotho Defence Force, Mounted Police Service, Correctional Service and National Security Service on leadership, crisis management, standard operating process for joint operations, inter-agency coordination. The pool of 500 are cascading the training in their respective formations to create a multiplier effect. This pool of Trained Trainers will also support integration of human rights training into all capacity building interventions under the outcome.

The regional engagement involving the 14 SADC member countries has facilitated and encouraged Lesotho, its neighbouring countries, and other key states in the region to partner in promoting both Lesotho's and the region's security, economic and political development. This was through a comprehensive SADC diplomacy agenda, a shared SADC vision for reforms in Lesotho and cooperation evidenced through physical presence of the Standby Mission, Oversight Body and deployment of Security Experts to facilitate training. The SADC timetable for reforms in Lesotho exerts influence on the process and has created a regional accountability and compliance mechanism.

Outcome 3: By 2019, a more informed Lesotho constituency is actively participating in political reforms and reconciliation efforts due to greater access to timely and accurate information on the national dialogue and reform processes

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

The development and operationalisation of a communication strategy was initiated in December 2019 resulting in the development and production of: Communication Strategy for national dialogue and reforms, development of digital media concept, development of Information and Communication Materials and a communication strategy implementation plan. The development of the strategy and production of materials contributed to increased access to coherent information on the national dialogue and reform process. This was also used to mobilise the public to effectively participate in the in-district consultations. The information and communication materials including weekly radio broadcasts, continuously inform and update the public on progress and create an opportunity for sustained debate on the dialogue and reform issues.

Outcome 4: Effective Project Management

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

Robust project management and oversight structures as well as requisite personnel are in place and fully operational. Four Project Implementation Committee and Three Board Meetings have been held with actionable recommendation including approval of 2019 Annual Work Plan and budget; Project Revision, Progress Reports and providing policy direction to the implementation of the Project. A monitoring and evaluation plan was developed and executed to ensure timely production and submission of reports, implementation of activities remained on course and risks were effectively managed.

A successor programme "Support to Implementation of Lesotho National Reforms Programme" to be support by EU funding amounting to €2,500,000 and "Effective Implementation of Lesotho National Security Sector Reforms for Peacebuilding Project" to be supported by UN PBF with US\$ 1,500,000. Strong partnerships were established with UN/Development Partners Technical Advisory Group on Reforms as a strategic platformu

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Government of Lesotho has demonstrated leadership and commitment in this project. HM King Letsie III has set tone. Firstly, the Project Board is chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Relations with UN Resident Coordinator as co- chair. Government is also represented at the Project Implementation Committee by Senior Civil Servants, who co-chairs the Committee with UNDP Resident Representative. The membership of both the Project Board and Project Implementation Committee is at the senior most level of representation. The participation of Partners at the highest level gives the required legitimacy and authorising environment for policy and effective strategic decision making. The NDPC is insulated by the National Dialogue Act 2018 and National</p>
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	<p>Reforms Authority Act, 2019 emboldened the project support. To further demonstrate commitment and ownership to the process, the Government provided additional logistical support to NLFs, Plenary I and II, office space, accommodation, transport and allowances for the NDPC members as part of the counterpart contribution to the project. The commitment/support secured from High Command of the Security Sector reaffirms national ownership by the sensitive sector. Finally, the Government established a Cabinet Technical Committee on Reforms led by Government Secretary, Technical Committee on Communication led by Government Spokesperson to advise and guide Government in its oversight and leadership role for reforms.</p>
<p>Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>Yes, the project Monitoring is on track. The project developed monitoring log, lessons learnt log and issue log to record and document risk and any other issues that might arise. The project developed effective templates for tracking and reporting progress on monthly basis. Data from Implementing Partners, media and anecdotal evidence are generated monthly and consolidated into quarterly reports that are presented to the Project Implementation Committee meetings were held quarterly. On a biannual basis, the cumulative quarterly reports and feedback from the Project Implementation Committee meeting were presented to the Project Board which then forms part of the UN PBF Biannual Report. This regularisation of monitoring and reporting guaranteed sustained process documentation and quick redress of issues that could affect project implementation.</p> <p>A full time Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist is on board undertaking regular monitoring activities, spot checks with Implementing Partners, and flagging issues for redress. Project activity monitoring templates have been developed and are used by partners to report on activity implementation. Weekly Project Team review and planning meetings with actionable recommendations have been institutionalized as part of the project management and implementation.</p>
<p>Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Project had planned to conduct Mid-Term Evaluation in March 2019, but was rescheduled to End of Project Evaluation in January 2020 due to the adjustment of key milestone activities – the in-district consultations, NLFs, MSND Plenary II and adjustments in the security sector outcome.</p> <p>An independent external end of project evaluation was conducted between September and November 2020,</p>

	<p>concluding that the overall rating for this project is Highly Satisfactory. "According to the report, the project satisfactorily and successfully achieved its intended outcomes despite the limited budget and short time frame as well as the delays caused by various factors. The project was a complex one, with a diverse network of partners and various activities geared towards the attainment of different goals. This, ultimately, shaped the focus and overall success of the project with respect to its short time frame, limited budget, and complexity. It is evident from the nature of activities implemented and the achievements realized that enhancing consensus building through national dialogues and reform processes requires a much longer timescale than allowed under the project."</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Yes, the project attracted non-PBF. The Government of Lesotho provided in-kind contribution equivalent to US\$ 3,000,000. The project received additional amount of € 359,000 parallel funding and in-kind contribution of Technical Experts from the Delegation of the European Union. As a result of this engagement, a comprehensive programme "Support to Implementation of Lesotho National Reforms Programme " has been formulated with a Contribution Agreement between UNDP and The Delegation EU for amount of €2,500,000 to support operationalisation of the National Reforms Authority and implementation of high impact short term reforms agreed and prioritised by the MSND Plenary II. The Effective Implementation of Lesotho National Security Sector Reforms for Peacebuilding" has also been formulated with US\$1,500,000 funding from UN PBF.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Wide consultations with various stakeholders, the commitment of all political parties and organised groups including return of exiled opposition leaders to participate in the national dialogue and reforms has led to renewed enthusiasm from ordinary Basotho towards the dialogue and the overall reform process. There were monthly meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Relations who is Head of Government Team, Cabinet Technical Committee on Reforms; structured issues meetings with the Opposition Parties in and outside Parliament; the Youths; Religious Leaders and process review meetings with NDPC, hosted by the Government of South Africa.</p> <p>Second, a UN/Donors Technical Advisory Group was established to provide expert technical advice and input into the content of the reforms process by interfacing with thematic experts, ensuring cross-sectional technical representation in the process, leveraging UN/DPs global</p>

	<p>technical expertise and knowledge repository and, providing coordinated support to the process.</p> <p>Third, the use of the traditional mechanism of consultations - LiPitso- has generated a platform for the Basotho to be part of the reforms dialogue, ensuring inclusivity and citizen participation.</p> <p>Fourth the participation of SADC and neighbours by exerting influence with progress timelines motivated all actors to remain committed. This is a best practice that other regional bodies such as IGAD should emulate while mediating dialogue processes.</p>
<p><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project is the first phase of a two-phase process. The dialogue is the first phase while the reform is the second phase. To ensure that outcomes and result of the dialogue process is not lost. UNDP in collaboration with government is planning a round table with development partners to prepare for the outcome of the dialogue and to mobilise support towards the reform. Institutions such as the European Union has committed to supporting the reforms process. The reforms is an end in itself and would put Lesotho on a progressive path of sustainable economic and political development.</p> <p>The new UNDP's CPD also recognises reforms as central to its programme for the next phase and will support the implementation of the agreed reforms as outlined in the Final Declaration of MSND Plenary II of 27 November 2019. The newly developed four year Programme on Renewal and Enhancing Governance Architecture will take aspects of the project to the next level of reform implementation.</p> <p>With the adoption of the national reforms content and options for implementation, the enactment of the National Reforms Authority Act 2019 and establishment of the Reforms Authority, Lesotho has created a trajectory of reforms whose implementation will outlive the PBF support.</p>
<p><u>Risk taking:</u> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threat of boycott from opposition was managed through regular consultation, back-channel preventive diplomacy by SADC and UNDP, high-level diplomatic engagement by SADC Facilitation Team, Oversight Committee and UN 2. Politicisation of the Project was managed through regular consultations and briefings with all stakeholders

	<p>3. Unintended exclusion of minority/marginalized: Targeted consultations were held for various minority/marginalized groups including women, youths, elders, and children. Other minority groups such as LGBTI, PLWHA, PWD etc were also considered across all conferences.</p> <p>The new risks identified are:</p> <p>4. The risk of the Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II failing to reach a consensus on the reforms and the mechanisms to replace the NDPC. The enactment of National Reforms Authority Act, 2019 insulated the process with establishment of the National Reforms Authority as custodian to the implementation phase.</p> <p>5. The political risk of escalated disagreements among and within political actors and ruling coalition might stall the process. To mitigate this risk, the political deadlock breaking mechanism was kept active to intervene and safeguard the process including the formation of the NLF Sub-Committee that generated consensus on reforms options</p> <p>6. Discontent among segments of the population such as the youth and people with disability who might feel left out could impair credibility of the process. Space was created for continuous engagement.</p>
<p>Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Gender-focused and women empowerment activities were implemented. These include, the national women conference that brought over 250 Basotho women together leading to the development of a National Women's Compact. Over 120 youth (60 young women) congregated resulting in the development of National Youth Compact to articulate female-youth issues.</p> <p>Secondly, in collaboration with UN Women and Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation the project supported coordination of the participation of women in the in-district consultations, identified and supported experts and women organisation to ensure the opinions of the women from districts is part of the report to the MSND Plenary II, coordinate the advocacy efforts of Basotho on Women. Lobbied, engaged and supported the Government of Lesotho in mobilizing Basotho women to make their voices heard at the Plenary II and established a Women in Dialogue Platform to facilitate women's continuous engagement.</p> <p>Third preparatory activities to develop a security sector</p>

	<p>gender mainstreaming strategy have been completed including high level strategy meetings with the Ministries of Defence and Police Service as well as security formations high command. The first National Security Sector Strategy and Policy is being conceptualised with gender mainstreamed.</p>
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The NDPC was established after the Project formulation hence as an independent body it has no earmarked resources in the project but an activity. NDPC is a high-volume, high-cost, activity-loaded entity whose resource requirements far exceeds the project limits. Additional resources would assist ensure the NDPC activities are timely implemented.</p> <p>The CSO Implementating Partners faced resource constrains. They lacked fulltime staff for project activities that was considered additional transactional cost. This was evidenced by their challenges in complying to reporting requirements necessitating remedial actions by project management.</p> <p>Third, practical impediments such as delay in Government concurrence on the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy Assessment and mobilisation of security sector experts from SADC countries caused a resequencing of activities under Outcome 2 by 6 months. The rescheduling of the in-district and diaspora consultations had a a spiral delay on NLFs, MSND Plenary II, excercebated by prolonged NLF negotiations. All these would require project revision to extent the project duration to accommodate the lost time</p> <p>Finally the establishment of the National Reforms Authority has created an opportunity for firming the foundation of dialogue and peacebuilding in Lesotho. This is the mechanism that will ensure all the gains made are sustained. The Authority will require technical and finacial support with implementation of catalytic reforms</p>

1.3 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)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 By 2019, there is a national agreement on the content and processes of comprehensive political reforms and national reconciliation in Lesotho with increased public and donor support.	Indicator 1.1 National agreement on core objectives and areas of the political reform in Lesotho collectively agreed.	National Reforms Roadmap proposed by Government	National dialogue and reform process and outcome document collectively agreed by, GoL political parties; traditional leaders; civil society (youth/women organizations) ; religious leaders; academia; media and citizens of Lesotho, and	This Outcome was successfully achieved. All the milestones and processes agreed upon - MSND Plenary I and II; in-district, diaspora and sectoral consultations and; NLFs were successfully completed resulting in consensus on reforms content and options for implementation.	The approval of guidelines for the in-district consultations were not approved in the MSND Plenary I as required until the Extended Session of March 2019. This delayed in-district consultations. Prolonged negotiations on reforms content and options delayed the Final Plenary by 7 months	National Dialogue Plenary II readjusted to November 2019

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			supported by development partners.			
	Indicator 1.2					
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 National Leaders Forum (NLF) convened	Indicator 1.1.1 Level, perception and motivation of participation of key national Leaders and Political parties that participate in National Leaders Forum	No NLF to guide the national dialogues processes on Reform Roadmap	Participation of key stakeholders from different institutions and communities such as principal Chiefs, Traditional Rulers, and political parties. Media, women's group, youth groups	All political parties (33); principal chiefs (22); Business, academia, religious leaders (150) attended all the 6 National Leaders Forums. 3 Conference for Youth; Children; Elders and traditional leaders were held; 2 academicians Farmers Union round tables held	The delay in implementing the in-district consultations caused a delay in holding the 3rd National Leaders Forum. Prolonged negotiations to reach consensus on the reforms content and options fo implementation caused an increase in the number of NLFs from 3 to 6. This delay theprocess by 7 months.	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			amongst others in the 2018 National Leaders Forum			
	Indicator 1.1.2 Multi-stakeholders and multi-sectoral National Dialogue Planning Committee (NDPC) composed, mandated and inaugurated	No of multi-sectoral- multi stakeholder National Dialogue Planning Committee (NDPC) constituted in the past.	Target 1: Multi-sectoral- multi stakeholder National Dialogue Planning Committee (NDPC) agreed, composed and publicity communicated Target 2: At least 30% of member of the NDCP to be women and	Target 1 was achieved: The 15 member National Diaogue Planining Committee was established under the National Reforms Dialogue Act, 2018. The Committee was gazetted, inaugurated, inducted, and succesfully executed its manadate. Target 2 was achieved: Of the 15, 33% were	N/A	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			youth between 15-35 years.	women; 6% youth and 6% PLWD		
Output 1.2 Two multi-stakeholder dialogue National Plenaries convened by the National Dialogue Planning Committee (NDPC).	Indicator 1.2.1 Level of participation and satisfaction of National stakeholders in dialogue plenaries	1 Baseline: No dialogue structures. 2 Baseline: 70% percent of the population does not possess the knowledge of democratic and development processes that will enable them to participate. 55% of the population do not	Target 1: Dialogue structures with participation of key stakeholders from different institutions and communities such as principal Chiefs, Traditional Rulers, and political parties. Media, women's group, youth	The target was achieved. The MSND Plenary I was held on 26-28/11/18 attended by 1560; an Extended Session 22/3/19 attended by 630; in-district, diaspora and sectoral consultations concluded on 17/5/19 reached 400,000. The MSND Plenary II of 25 - 27/11/ with 1540 agreed on reforms options	The guidelines for the in-district consultations were not approved in the MSND Plenary I as required until the Extended Session of March 2019. This delayed in-district consultations. Prolonged negotiations on reforms content and agreement on options delayed the Final Plenary by 7 months	The completion date for achieving the target was revised upwards to mitigate the delay occasioned by non-approval of guidelines and prolonged negotiations

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
		have the sufficient opportunities to participate	groups amongst others in the 2018 National Dialogue.			
	Indicator 1.2.2 No of substantive dialogue agendas that lead to concrete recommendations on political reforms Gender and age sensitive deliberations of the national dialogue processes with concrete recommendations on the roles of women and youth	Roadmap. No reform has been agreed since the 2015 snap election No women and youth focused agendas and/or training for national dialogue done in the past.	At least agreement reached on key reform areas; security, constitutional/ political and public service At least 60% nominated women trained and capacitated to contribute to national dialogue process	1. The 7 thematic areas identified gender related reforms including - women representation, elimination of discriminatory laws, GBV, economic empowerment. 2 A women's conference produced a Women's Compact, identified women and build their capacity to effectively	N/A	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			2. At least one national women conference held to articulate women's view and contributions	articulate women issues in the Plenary		
Output 1.3 76 in-district consultations undertaken	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of district & community consultations conducted	No community consultations in post 2015 elections (No Baseline)	Target 1: At least 76 community dialogues held across 10 districts Target 2: At least 30 percent of training facilitators and coordinators to be women and youth	Target 1. 76 gateway meetings, 389 community consultations (Lipitsos); 36 diaspora consultations and; 7 Sectoral consultations reaching over 400,000 citizens across the country. Target 2: 68 facilitators trained of which 42	The approval of guidelines for the in-district consultations were not approved in the National Dialogue Plenary I as required until the Extended Session of March 2019. This delayed in-district consultations.	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			between 15 to 35 years.	females and 36 males; 7 Coordinators (4 Female, 3 Male) Youths 23; PLWD 5		
	Indicator 1.3.2 No of women group and youth groups that participate in community consultations	No baseline. This is the first district consultations	At least 30% of community consultation participants to be women/youth between 15-35 years.	During community consultations(Lipit sos) 36% were youth and 45% women. Focus Group Discussion tool enabled the consultations increased the reach to surpass the target of 30%, youth and women.	Additional women's only consultative meetings were held from 26 May to 10 June 2019 to capture and reinforce women voices	N/A
Output 1.4 Operationalisation of National Reforms Authority and	Indicator 1.4.1 a) No of laws implemented b) No structures established and operationalised	(a) National Reforms Authority Act, 2019 promulgated with no regulations	(a) 1 Supplementary legislations/regulations developed and adopted	a) 1 Supplementary legislation/regulations operationalising the NRA were developed and adopted by	N/A	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Implementati on of Short- term Reforms		for operationalis ation. (b) NRA Members gazetted without secretariat	(b) NRA members innaugurated and Secretariat Established	parliament; 57 Member NRA was innaugurated and inducted. b) Organisational structure of NRA Secretariat was developed, CEO, Deputy CEO and core staff recruited and inducted; equipment procured		
	Indicator 1.4.2 a) No of programmes and projects formulated b) Amount of resources mobilised	(a) LNDSP ends in 2020. (b) US\$ 0	(a) I comprehensiv e programme of support formulated. (b) US\$9,000,000 mobilised	(a) 2 projects - Support to Implementation of Lesotho National Reforms Programme and; Effective Implementation of Lesotho Security Sector Reforms for Peacebuilding	NA	NA

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				Project were conceived, designed and formulated; (b) € 2,500,000 was mobilized from the Delegation of EU; US\$1,500,000 from the UN PBF;		
Outcome 2 By 2019, tensions and divisions within and amongst security services are reduced thereby enhancing the participation of the sector in the	Indicator 2.1 National dialogue process and outcome inclusive of security vision with broader security sector buy-in, participation and guaranteed safety assurances”	No existing inter-agency vision and strategy	Comprehensive security sector vision and strategy developed and affected officers rehabilitated and reintegrated	Intra and inter security service dialogue, and visioning that led to the development of a Joint Vision Document; 124 members of the security services participated- 45 (36%) were female; HRDDPA process was completed - Commitment and	The Visioning Exercise was completed in October 2019 as part of the preparation of the Security Sector Reform Implementation Plan The HRDDPA was partly delayed pending Government approval and concurrence	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
national dialogue and reform processes and enhancing public trust.				support secured from High Command of the Security Sector leadership.		
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Members of the Security Services and their families reintegrated and rehabilitated and contributing to the national dialogue process.	Indicator 2.1.1 No of Officers (exiled, tortured & detained) rehabilitated and reintegrated by 2019 from LDF (360), LMPS (85) and NSS (60)	No rehabilitation or reintegration has been concluded yet	At least 50% of affected officers across the three security agencies rehabilitated and reintegrated by 2019	CCL conducted counselling and psychosocial support to 290 LDF members; 82 members of LMP and 48 from NSS. This was 83% of the target. Group counselling reached 1,200 members of combined force	NA	N/A
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1 Gender sensitive	No existing Security	Visions document	High level policy engagement	This activity was rescheduled to June 2019 to pending completion of UN	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Security sector entities engaged and supported to contribute to sectoral vision to inform national reforms”	security sector vision developed to inform Security Sector communication strategy	Sector Vision document and/or Communication Strategy & no previous sector participation in reforms	developed, communication strategy in place fast track security sector engagement with the public	resulted in conceptualisation of national security sector strategy and policy formulation. The Government has initiated the formulation process to be completed in 2020	Human Rights Due Diligency Policy Assessment process	
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3 A gender mainstreaming Strategy developed for the security sector	Indicator 2.3.1 Gender mainstreaming strategy for Security sector in place to ensure gender sensitive vision documents and communication strategy	No existing gender mainstreaming strategy for security sector	Gender mainstreaming strategy developed and consulted in the development of the vision document	5 High level policy and technical planning meetings with UN Women SADC, Ministry Defence, Ministry of Police Service have been held in preparation for the strategy development rescheduled to 2020	The need to formulate a comprehensive national security sector strategy and policy led to rescheduling of the activity to make it part of the broader reforms framework	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4 Understanding of the rule of law and respect for human rights strengthened through training	Indicator 2.4.1 Status of training of security Officers on inter-agency coordination, Code of Conduct, SOPs, civil- security relations, crisis management and human rights	Human rights training provided to security sectors in 2010. No recent training	At least a total of 100 Officers receive different level of training on coordination, code of conduct, SOP, civil security relations, crisis management and human rights At least 30% of recipients to be women and youth between 15-35 years	SADC and UNICEF produced manual and trained 500 Trainers in the Security Sector on human rights, SOPs, civil-security relations, crisis management, leadership, code of conduct and interagency coordination. The 500 trainers replicated the course to reach 1500. Of the 500, 36% were women, 32% youth.	The activity was partly delayed due to UN Human Rights Due Diligency Policy Assessment process	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 2.4.2					
Outcome 3 Participation of Basotho in the reform and reconciliation processes and effort enhanced through timely and accurate communication and information management by 2019	Indicator 3.1 A comprehensive national Communications Strategy in place to support public engagement on the national dialogues	Limited public knowledge of political reforms and goals in Lesotho	Communication strategy developed, and rolled out through use of different information and communication platforms			
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Capacity for coherent, timely and accurate communication	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2 Communication strategy developed, validated and training	No communication and information dissemination	All nominated communication focal persons from government	The communication strategy was developed with components adopted and used. .	The Training Activity could not be implemented owing to lack of concurrence on the contents of the training modules among stakeholders and the implementation of the in-district	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
on on national dialogue and reforms enhanced	provided for the rolling out of the communication strategy to inform the public of the national dialogue and reform processes	n strategy in place	and national dialogue planning committee trained. At least 30% of trained personnel to be women and youth between 15 to 35 years	A Government Communications Technical Team on Reforms was established; 1 Communications Officer was recruited as part of NDPC Secretariat; Concept Note for Training on Communicating Reforms and digital media was developed	consultation. The activities shall be referred to the Project Board for decision on alternative approach implementation	
Output 3.2 Communicati on Strategy Operationaliz ed	Indicator 3.2.1 Improvement in the level of communication, popularization and public engagement in national dialogue and reform processes	The Reform Roadmap	At least one 5 discussions and engagement with media houses held, monthly newsletters released and IEC materials	A communications strategy development consultancy produced a communications strategy; digital media platforms; brochures and public information	There was lack of consensus on some products leading to delay in dissemination. Some of the activities shall be recalibrated to be implemented after the National Dialogue Plenary II	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			developed and disseminated	on reforms; NDPC and LCN members appeared on media at least once per week		
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4 Effective Project Management	Indicator 4.1 Requisite project personnel recruited and established at post	No Project staff in place	At least 5 project personnel recruited and deployed	5 Project personnel - I Project Manager; Human Rights Officer; Finance and Administration Officer; Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Project Driver were deployed	N/A	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				The project mobilised €359,000 from the European Union		
	Indicator 4.2 Enhanced project delivery	Project Document	100% delivery	2019 Annual Work Plan and Budget were developed and approved; project delivery is at 90%	N/A	N/A
	Indicator 4.3 Project asset acquisition, management	Project Document	Asset register	The project has procured, a vehicle, office equipment and furniture; an asset register has been produced and regularly updated	N/A	N/A
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: 1st Tranche received in 2018. Second Tranche in September 2019

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: Against total budget - 100%, Against Tranche Received 100%

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): There was a resequencing of activities in security sector outcome by two months due to the delay in approving the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy Assessment which had to be undertaken before support to the Security Sector. The Assessment was concluded in February 2019. There was also a two months delay in implement the in-district consultations due to practical and procedural encumbrances. Prolonged negotiations to reach consensus on reforms content delayed the process by 7 months

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: \$439,460.00 - PRODOC, \$241,581.00 has been allocated to date

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.