



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	11/1/2022 - 10/30/2023
Project Title	Improving Adaptive Capacity of vulnerable and food insecure populations in Lesotho
Project Summary	<p>In recent years, Lesotho has been experiencing an increasing frequency of natural disasters and erratic weather conditions such as drought, snowfall, hailstorms, strong winds, localised floods and early frost. According to Lesotho's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), the trend analysis of temperature over most areas of the country (Fig. 2) show increases in both annual maximum and minimum temperatures between 1968 and 2006 with minimum temperatures warming more than the maximum temperatures with the most rapid warming in the early 1980s. In 2016, the country experienced the worst El Niño related drought in 30 years. The proposed project aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to the effects of climate change on food security. The project will achieve this by pursuing the following objectives: (a) strengthening government capacities to generate climate information and use it to forecast risks of climate shocks, mobilise early action, and co-develop tailored and locally relevant climate services for communities (component 1), (b) increasing knowledge and awareness of communities and youth on the impact of climate change, the importance of adaptation and the use of climate information for seasonal planning and climate risk management (component 2), and (c) designing and implementing with the communities adaptation plans focusing on robust asset creation schemes and income diversification for increased adaptive capacity and household resilience (component 3).</p>
Database Number	AF00000125
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN World Food Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Lesotho
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Components 1 and 2 - Country-wide (10 districts of Lesotho), Component 3 - three southern districts of Lesotho (Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing)
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Alessia Vittorangeli, alessia.vittorangeli@wfp.org

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	7/8/2019
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	12/4/2019
Start of Project/Programme	10/8/2020
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	5/31/2023
Original Completion Date	10/31/2024
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Inception Report - 20 November 2020 Midterm Review Report - 7 August 2023

List the Website address (URL) of project

N/A

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Nkopo Matsepe	nkopo.matsepe@wfp.org	10/20/2023
Implementing Entity	Aurore Rusiga	aurore.rusiga@wfp.org	10/19/2023
Government(s) DA	Mokoena France	mokuena.france@gov.ls	10/19/2023
Executing Agency	Malehloa Jockey	malehloa.jockey@gov.ls	10/19/2023
Executing Agency	Elias Sekaleli	elias_sekaleli@yahoo.com	10/19/2023

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$8,103,797.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$6,271,714.83
Project disbursement rate (%)	87.93
Project execution rate (%)	68.05
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	The program spent a total of \$7,303,627 out of three year budget of \$8,792,620 which comprised of Actuals and Commitments (ISC inclusive) totaling

	\$6,481,591 and \$822,036 respectively.
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data

Output	Amount (\$)
1.1.1	\$999,245.74
1.1.2	\$267,046.12
1.2.1	\$30,984.05
1.2.2	\$559,751.57
2.1.1	\$269,401.87
2.1.2	\$66,017.24
2.1.3	\$231,849.57
2.1.4	\$197,425.87
3.1.1	\$333,199.84
3.1.2	\$2,975,833.82
3.1.3	\$340,959.14
IE fee (\$)	\$445,761.26
Execution cost (\$)	\$586,150.73

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
1.1.1	\$41,209.00	10/31/2024
1.1.2	\$34,309.00	10/31/2024
1.2.1	\$22,809.00	10/31/2024
1.2.2	\$177,309.00	10/31/2024
2.1.1	\$27,659.00	10/31/2024
2.1.2	\$15,159.00	10/31/2024
2.1.3	\$44,159.00	10/31/2024
2.1.4	\$57,159.00	10/31/2024
3.1.1	\$79,578.00	10/31/2024
3.1.2	\$231,927.00	10/31/2024
3.1.3	\$109,018.00	10/31/2024
IE fee (\$)		\$94,579.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$272,400.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-	

kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	
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Risk Assessment

Identified Risks		
List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them		
Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Political Risk	Moderate	At the beginning of this reporting period, the Country held the elections, and the new Government was put in power. As a result, many changes were made within the Government Ministries, including the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC) and the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology being the IACoV Executing Entities, being merged in to one Ministry. Both the IACoV Executing Entities are now under the Ministry of Defense National Security and Environment ((MDNSSE). To ensure the new government buy-in, the Project had to be re-introduced to the incoming/new Executives (i.e., the Minister and the Principal Secretaries). The Project Coordinator was pivotal in orientating the Minister and the PSs; as such, no significant effects were felt in delivering Project interventions. The Project continues to receive commendable support from the Government due to operational solid partnerships with technical staff and directors in different line ministries because of continuous interactions on project planning and execution processes. In addition, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprises permanent government staff, i.e., Directors and Managers, who influence decision-making processes by the Government, and their positions are not affected by regular changes in Government.
Technical Capacity of government partners	Moderate	In year 3, several capacity-strengthening activities were conducted for relevant government staff and other national partners. These include but are not limited to Monitoring and Evaluation to promote effective monitoring of Component 3 interventions by district government staff; PyCPT and climate Data 2 (CD2) for the Lesotho Meteorological Service (LMS) staff to equip them with skills to generate seasonal forecasts and prepare data independently; Profiling of farmers for Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition (MAFSN) to ensure they acquire knowledge and skills to identify different produce predominantly produced by their different farmers in the Country; Buyer - Seller roundtable led by MAFSN whereby all relevant Ministries, farmers, buyers, and other relevant actors participate so that they are aware of farmers produce on the market; Capacity building of Disaster Management Teams, teachers and herd boys on the dissemination of National Climate Change Communication messages, as well as teachers incorporating climate change in their curriculum etc. These activities contributed to the satisfactory project implementation to date. IE continued to develop partnerships with a broad range of development organizations and provided backstopping to ensure sustainability and government ownership. A strong project management unit team and a Project Steering Committee (PSC) ensure that the Project delivers its objective as the donor approves. A series of capacity building trainings undertaken under all components (1,2 & 3) of the Project are detailed in the Rating section of the report.
Natural disasters	High	Since its inception, the project has been dramatically affected by natural

such as floods, drought in project sites		disasters. During this reporting, the country received average to above-normal rains that negatively impacted the smallholder farmers' produce. Most of the crops were washed away due to flash floods that the country experienced. Moreover, some were affected by water logging, leading to low harvest. However, the project continued supporting the Lesotho Meteorological Service (LMS) to disseminate a timely seasonal outlook. This enhanced the capacity of climate information users, including project beneficiaries, on seasonal forecasting and using seasonal forecasts in alignment with the project's objectives. The information is helpful to farmers and communities for their timely planning and preparedness.
Coordination among government agencies will be ineffective due to the large number of agencies involved, possible captured by sectoral interests, and multiple reporting lines	Moderate	The project has established a strong leadership committee (PSC) made up of senior technical government officials from different line ministries. The primary role of PSC is to provide strategic direction on important issues like coordination towards effective delivery and greater impact. In year 3, the Project Implementation Teams (PIT) continue to support the coordination of planning and execution processes at the district level - participation in the development partners' forum, where a common approach, synergies, and partnerships are rationalized, positively impacted the delivery of some project activities that included the provision of livelihoods and environmental management equipment and materials that are used at the household and community levels. The Project Coordinator regularly participates in the management meetings of the MDNSSE, where overall coordination of project activities is streamlined and strategized.
Environmental risk	Moderate	Field activities implemented under component 3 were defined at project inception through community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approaches based on the menu of options pre-identified in consultation with communities during project preparation. This set of options was pre-screened during the design phase, and activities are categorized as low to moderate risk. Specific community adaptation plans are screened before their approval to assess the actual risk category of each activity, considering the location, social, and environmental context.
People cut down planted trees for fuel wood (other than community forests) , Vandalism of created community assets (Rangelands)	Moderate	The project continues to promote participatory planning and implementation processes that improve community ownership and protection of natural resources as well as alternative sources of income—the findings of the onsite monitoring activities provided evidence of the reduced risk of vandalism to date. The project, with support from the MDNSSE, the Ministry of Police, the Department of Cooperative within the Ministry of Small Business, MAFSN, and the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship, accelerated the establishment of Grazing Associations and development of the BY-Laws/Community guidelines to safeguard access and use of resource to avoid the tragedy of the common, and as well as helping with the sensitization of herders and livestock farmers. In addition, the Project supported the household community with trees to mitigate vandalism of community woodlots. Continuous sensitizations of safeguarding assets to achieve sustainability were done. Furthermore, in collaboration with the WFP resilience team, the project team procured and distributed 50 fuel-efficient stoves to selected most vulnerable and hard-to-reach community households.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Price hike for goods and services	Moderate	The impact of COVID-19 and the Russian/Ukraine war continue to negatively affect the local economy. Therefore, the project continues to intensify the support of nutrition-sensitive assets that will eventually contribute to household food security.
Burning of range lands	Moderate	The Project continues to support the finalization of the ongoing formulation of the Range Resources Management Bill. The Bill stipulates formalized penalties for actions against burning and vandalization of rangelands. In addition, the Project, in collaboration with the Department of Range under MDNSSE, supported communities in developing Range Management Plans. This is to assist the communities in managing their rangelands in a controlled manner. Moreover, there is ongoing awareness raising through the National Climate Change Communication Strategy (NCCCS) with appropriate messages and approaches that will influence social behavioral change in different socioeconomic groups, including herd boys.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

The Russian/Ukraine war continued to affect the project as a result of the dynamics in the global and local economy. The prices of goods and services increased significantly as against the planned budget of the project activities. The following mitigation measures were reinforced : a) Identification of synergies and complementarities between climate adaptation project activities to ensure sharing of resources b) The use of GIS facilities in the department of soil and water conservation for monitoring of some project indicators.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? No

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Possible disputes between on-site workers and livestock owners due to assets (i.e., stone lines, tree planting, gully reclamation assets) being disrupted by the passage of livestock towards grazing areas.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	In addition to community sensitizations, the project support formulation of the rangeland management Bill and initial drafting of the soil and water conservation regulations that support: i) the importance of protecting community assets. ii) defining clear boundaries. iii) identifying special routes for livestock leading to grazing areas or drinking points.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of disputes reported on livestock trespassing through rangelands; % Of targeted communities where sensitisation meetings have been conducted at community level; % Of communities/villages disputes resolution initiatives conducted onsite; % Of communities/villages where special livestock routes have been established.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	3; 100%; 100%; 70%.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The formation of grazing associations was upscaled to promote social cohesion and strengthen planning of rangeland management practices that are culturally used and integrated in the government of Lesotho rangeland resource management Bill. As such a total of six grazing associations were formed at community councils using participatory approaches that enabled consensus on appropriate rangeland management practices i.e identification of livestock route as guided by the department of range resource management
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	N/A
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	No

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes

During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Empowerment of women through provision of cash is likely to distort gender relations with their spouses/partners and perpetuate domestic violence within households.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Hold Gender awareness sessions (including GBV issues) to public works participants and surrounding communities. All Project Staff trained on gender-sensitive approaches. Advocacy to women to make joint decisions on the use of cash with their partners.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	# Of domestic violence cases reported; # of staff trained on gender-sensitive approaches; % Of Households making joint decisions on the use of cash within the household.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0; 16; 70.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	In Year 3 there were no GBV cases reported as a result of the project activities. With support from the IE, the project uses a mix neutral and independent instruments such as Complaint and Feedback Mechanism, District and Community authorities for reporting of Gender and Protection cases. However the project continues to provide on-going support and on-the-job training and mentoring for foremen, secretaries, local authorities, community members on Gender and Protection including GBV issues. In addition, the Project continues to raise wider community sensitization on GBV issues using public gathering and mass media channels to promote social behavioural change. Since the inception of the project a total of 75,155 females and 60,447 Males were reached through social behavioral change interventions on climate change, GBV, nutrition, food security issues. Training on GBV during foremen and secretaries training was undertaken. Foremen and secretaries are then expected to disseminate the information to community members within project sites. The project has used process monitoring and post distribution monitoring methods to undertake focus group discussions, in depth interviews for understanding of gender roles including decision making on cash at household level. The social behavioural change activities in year 3 included continuous sensitisation of beneficiaries on climate change adaptation, cash utilisation, nutrition e.t.c.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Adherence to cultural norms . These are specifically related to gender roles and responsibilities for domestic work, child care, and limited decision-making.

Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project will continue with intensive education and awareness-raising on gender equality. Furthermore, the project shall continue to ensure mainstream gender in all the activities implemented.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	

Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that	

will be taken	
10. Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Possible degradation of biodiversity during brush control due to overharvesting of wild plants used as ethno medicines, sources of fuel wood and sale of plant medicines to neighbouring countries.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Public education and awareness on the value of biodiversity to promote Efficient utilisation and conservation of flora medicines.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	# Of awareness raising meetings held on biodiversity conservation at community level; % Of workers aware of biodiversity and its value.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	21; 100%.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The technical staff in the MDNSSE continued to perform regular monitoring and sensitization meetings with project beneficiaries and community members. This was to ensure that the community takes action in the conservation of natural resources i.e pasture land, wood lots, medicinal herbs and plants. Media institutions i.e local radio stations, and newspapers were engaged to educate and change the mindset of Basotho on natural resource management.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The public gatherings , radio programmes, text messages, billboards were used to dessiminate messages on biodiversity conservation.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The public gatherings , radio programmes, text messages, billboards were used to dessiminate messages on biodiversity conservation.
11. Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	

safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Potential pollution of water due to the use of Chemical fertilizers containing phosphates and nitrates where communal gardens are located near waterways.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Awareness raising for communities on the importance of using environment-friendly fertilizers; Training of communities on controlling sources of irrigation, quantity and volume of water use on irrigation.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	# Of awareness raising sessions conducted on the use of environment friendly fertilisers; % Of sites using environmentally friendly fertilisers.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	7; 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The Ministry of Agriculture and FAO in collaboration with the project continued to sensitize the community members on using organic manure during monitoring visits.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Currently, most community members are not using any fertilizers. The Ministry of Agriculture promotes the utilization of integrated pest control management where smallholder farmers are capacitated to make local, idegenous pest measures in their fields. However, to control pests, very few smallholder farmers use blue death in the gardens. They are encouraged to dispose the containers in pit latrines toilets to avoid contact with humans and livestock.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The Ministry of Agriculture continues to build community capacities on how to organic production.
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact	No

assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Minor injuries to beneficiaries caused by use of poor-quality tools(hammers) and lack of protective clothing.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Procurement of good and durable quality of tools; Availability of a fully equipped first aid kit at each project site; Training project participants on Health and safety and proper use of equipment.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	# of people trained on first Aid; Number of first aid kits distributed; % Of people trained on Training report on Health, safety, and proper use of equipment during the first meetings.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0; 0; 100%
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project in collaboration with the Lesotho Red Cross Society and the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) provided trainings on the use of first aid kits that were provided and how to control fire in the rangelands; During the reporting period, the project continued to distribute basic first aid kits to the foremen, the extension staff, village authorities, and village disaster management teams in collaboration with Lesotho Red Cross and DMA; The project provided sensitization messages through public gatherings and onsite monitoring visits on the proper use of tools. The bulk messages on climate change, health, and nutrition issues. Additionally, during the erection of shadenets, the contractor ensured OHS was met as the workers had their safety hats, gumboots, gloves and reflectors on. The site was also marked with a red tape to show that the construction was in progress.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The improper utilisation of tools i.e pick axes, mattocks may expose the project beneficiaries to injuries.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Although there was no reported injury in the reporting period, the project provided safety materials such as hand cloves to minimize possible risk of injury.
14.Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Penalisation of workers for not observing the cultural heritage Related to working the land when there are

	funerals in the community.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Development of operation protocols to observe cultural heritage on site .
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of operational protocols developed.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The work norms were revised and structured such that project activities are not implemented when funerals are administered to respect cultural values
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	N/A
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Possible degradation of the quality or quantity surface water or groundwater due to land management activities; Elevated risk of soil erosion on slopes and flat land surface during brush control and construction of gully structures; Possible degradation of the quality or quantity of surface water or groundwater. Project activities may include the creation of fishponds. Potential impacts are related to the quantity of water that will be harvested from the rivers to service the fishponds and possible impacts of the discharged water on water quality.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Planting of trees to hold the soil particles thereby protecting water sources from exposure to pollutants; Creation of diversions which will channel excess water down the slope to stop and to stop soil from washing away; Conduct a soil survey and implement activities in accordance with the characteristics of soils, topography, geology, climate, hydrology, and topology; Integrate level soil bunds and terraces with revegetation measures to ensure proper stability (possibly with drought resistant species); Replant trees/vegetation to improve soil/water retention.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	# of trees planted; % Of project sites with diversion furrows on the slopy part of the catchment; % Of soil survey recommendations implemented in project sites; % of the area replanted with trees and vegetation for soil retention across the project sites; Size and location of the fishponds.

State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1000; 100%; 0; 58%;
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The execution of soil and water conservation structure such as diversion farrows during the reporting period with technical supervision of the MDNSE was done in consideration of quality assurance and sustainability. The soil survey was completed in the second year in 2021-2022. The survey showed that the soils in the Southern districts are fragile since most of them are referred to as duplex soils (piping soils). It recommended the use of biological measures in land reclamation activities, as was seen in one of the project sites, where prickly pear, aloe, fodder and biological trees were used to rehabilitate the gullies. This has proved to be useful as the fodder is already harvested by livestock owners as animal feeds, and prickly pear fruits are harvested and eaten/sold by community members. 10000 trees with in-kind support from the MDNSE were distributed across all the project sites. A very small pond (3 by 3 meters).was established in Mohlakoan a project site at Quthing district was assisted to establish one fishpond (3 by 3 meters). The location and the dimensions were established with technical support from the MDNSE ensuring compliance with all the E&S mitigation measures outlined in G40 and sustenance principles.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The soil survey draft report completed; Safe utilization of the pond to avoid any unforeseen hazards.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Ensure quick finalisation of the soil survey report and ensure that all assets are built following the survey recommendations; The project will support regular monitoring of the pond by the experts in the MDNSE to ensure safety measure and upscale this initiative to other areas.

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	No
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	In efforts to strengthen the capacity of the IE to provide technical backstopping to the project on effective implementation of ESP safeguard measures, the WFP Lesotho program team received a full-fledged training from WFP HQ ESS team on AF ESP compliance in May 2022. In year 3, the project supported the MDNSE to operationalise the ESMP and other recommendations of the oversight/training mission in May 2022. Among others, the ESMP ensured procurement of the first-aid kits and delivery to project sites, the Grazing management plans in all project sites whose main livelihoods was the range management for livestock production and procurement of protective gloves by participants in the public works sites.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	Yes
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	Yes
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	Yes

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
1. Gully Structures (Mafeteng, Mohaleshoek and Quthing)	Yes	Possible disputes between on-site workers and livestock owners due to assets	No	Yes	Yes	In addition to the community sensitization meetings that were undertaken during the	Number of disputes reported; Number of incidents reported; % Of work sites

		(i.e., stone lines, tree planting, gully reclamation assets) being disrupted by the passage of livestock towards grazing areas.				reporting period, the project supported the formulation of the rangeland management bill and soil and water conservation regulations of the MFRSC to formalize and articulate: i) the importance of protecting community assets and the penalties for trespassers. ii) clear definition of the boundaries of the environmental management activities in the communities. iii) the need for identifying special routes for livestock leading to grazing areas or drinking points; Procurement of good and durable quality of tools; Training project participants	provided with good quality tools; % Of people trained on Training report on Health, safety, and proper use of equipment during the first meetings; % Of project sites fully observing COVID-19 protocols
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						on Health and safety and proper use of equipment; Training project participants on Health and safety and proper use of equipment; Adoption of national health safety protocols (WHO/WFP/CO)	
2. Stonelines(Mafeteng, Mohaleshoek and Quthing)	Yes	Possible disputes between on-site workers and livestock owners due to assets (i.e., stone lines, tree planting, gully reclamation assets) being disrupted by the passage of livestock towards grazing areas.	No	Yes	Yes	Community sensitization meetings to: i) sensitise on the importance of protecting the community assets. ii) defining clear boundaries. iii) identifying special routes for livestock leading to grazing areas or drinking points.	Number of disputes reported.
3. Tree Planting(Mafeteng, Mohaleshoek and Quthing)	Yes	Possible disputes between on-site workers and livestock owners due to assets (i.e., stone lines, tree planting, gully reclamation assets) being	No	Yes	Yes	Community sensitization meetings through public gatherings in the affected public work sites.	Number of disputes reported.

		disrupted by the passage of livestock towards grazing areas.					
4. Brush control	Yes	Elevated risk of soil erosion on slopes and flat land surface during brush control and construction of gully structures; Possible degradation of biodiversity during brush control due to overharvesting of wild plants used as ethno medicines, sources of fuel wood and sale of plant medicines to neighbouring countries.	No	Yes	Yes	Creation of diversions which will channel excess water down the slope to stop and to stop soil from washing away; Public education and awareness on the value of biodiversity to promote Efficient utilisation and conservation of flora medicines;	% Of project sites with diversion furrows on the slopy part of the catchment; # Of awareness raising meetings held on biodiversity conservation at community level.
5. Communal gardens	Yes	Potential pollution of water due to the use of Chemical fertilizers containing phosphates and nitrates where communal gardens are located near waterways.	No	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising for communities on the importance of using environment-friendly fertilizers.	# Of awareness raising sessions conducted on the use of environment friendly fertilisers.
4. Brush Layering(Mafeteng, Mohaleshoek and Quthing)	Yes	No risk identified	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A

5. Diversion Furrows(Mafeteng, Mohaleshoek and Quthing)	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
7. Terracing	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
8. Water ways	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
9. Marginal Land rehabilitation	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
10. Retaining Wall	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
11. Spring Tank	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Yes	No risk identified	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A

Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Capacities strengthened through development of standard operating procedures in response to climate change related drought shocks.	Output	Number of staff trained to maintain and integrate new observational data in to database, disaggregated by sex; Number of government staff sensitised and trained at national and district level on drought SOPs,disaggregated by sex.	0	12; 100.	Good
Strengthened access to tailored climate services by vulnerable communities to improve decision making for food security and livelihood.	Outcome	% of households using seasonal forecast in resilient decision making on agricultural/livelihood strategy.	Baseline 7%; Female 7.7% Male 6.4%	END 50% (Male 50% Female 50%)	Good
SBCC sessions conducted to increase knowledge on nutrition, gender, HIV, GBV,Food Security and climate change adaption.	Output	Number of people reached through inter-personal SBCC approaches; % of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on climate change adaptation; % of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on food security; % of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on	Female 414; Male 200 Female 27%; Male 21% Female 33%; Male 25% Female 33%; Male 16%	Female 23000 Male 19840; At least 90% of community members(40% Male and 50% Female) in target villages are sensitised.	Good

		nutrition.			
Gender Transformative awareness sessions	Output	Proportion of women in decision-making relative to men's	43%	60%	Good
Community Based Participatory Process unpacking women practical needs and interest	Output	% of women who participated in CBPP sessions	56%	60% in year 2 and 56% in year 3	Good
Adoption of the Public works guidelines that incorporate gender issues	Output	Proportion of beneficiaries/participants that are women	54%	60%	Good
Community assets created that respond to needs of women	Output	# women supported through HH gardening to increase their income levels; # of women supported to diversify livelihoods through cottage industries that produce handicrafts, and sewing groups.	70; 0	4300; 300	Good

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
Farmers training on food preservation	Good	Out of 205 participants trained in the Quthing district, 181 were females while 24 were males. The food preservation, handling, preparation and other food-related issues are traditionally perceived as women responsibility. This training in particular, closed that gender gap.
Capacity on the integration of weather into agriculture for extension officers	Good	Out of 50 participants, 33 were females, while 17 were males. The extension workers were capacitated to mainstream seasonal forecasts into their daily extension service to advise farmers on the interpretation of the weather forecast and how to make farming decisions in relation to the weather.

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

<p>What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP</p>	<p>In year 3, the operationalization of the NCCCS is still ongoing; the herders have been visited and made aware of the climate change issues affecting them and their livestock, and local authorities, including elected men and women in electoral divisions, have received the transformative messages on climate change. At the district level, the District Disaster Management Teams and Project Implementing Team members, all of the district's government ministries and NGOs, have been capacitated to disseminate the climate messages and information to the local people.</p>
<p>Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?</p>	<p>Component 1 is mainly about the capacity strengthening of both DMA and LMS; this year's capacity strengthening workshops ensured that both men and women are capacitated in climate information dissemination. During the training provided by IRI on forecasting, the representation of both men and women was great, although, in Lesotho, LMS as a department is male-dominated. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, during their training of communities on food preservation methods, included men as participants. This was done to include men and solicit their support as heads of families in the improvement of food and nutrition security. Additionally, there is great participation of men in the nutrition clubs in the 3 districts of Mafeteng, Mohale'sHoek, and Quthing; the Ministry is also in the process of establishing men-only nutrition clubs. Additionally, the MAFSN has engaged some high schools (6) in climate-smart agriculture. In this case, there are more girls participating than boys, and the benefits are enjoyed by the whole school, including teachers.</p>
<p>Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Section 4: Grievances

<p>Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Were grievances received during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

List all grievances received through the grievance	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome
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mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]		
Outstanding payments of beneficiaries	At the beginning of year 3, the IE contract with the FSP named Vodacom Mpesa had ended, and the CO was in agreement to use the Standard Lesotho Bank (SLB) as the CO already had a contract. The SLB has a payment platform called Unayo, which is used to transfer cash from bank to phones. SLB contract took too long to be approved and used by the CO to distribute cash to beneficiaries. When the contract was in place, beneficiaries had to register with the new FSP; some beneficiaries were not literate enough to follow the instructions and register their phones with the new FSP to be eligible to get paid. When the time for payment arrived, most payments could not get redeemed because the cash bounced back to the FSP, as many of them had not registered. The field team and the SLB staff at the district level assisted beneficiaries with the registration of their phones, and finally, everyone received their entitlement.	

Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity				
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1.1: Increased knowledge and technical capacity at national and district levels to forecast, plan and anticipate responses to climate change (CC) impacts.	Outcome 1, Outcome 2, Outcome 3	1.Development of detailed implementation plan for 2nd Contract between WFP and International Research Institute (IRI) for capacity strengthening of LMS & DMA on climate services enhancement and early warning systems strengthening. 2.Facilitate IRI Support to SOPs/AAP for drought plan development. -Work with DMA and LMS to develop SOPs/AAP for Drought hazard and submit for National and WFP approval. (District and National level SOPs) 3.Delivery of High-Performance Computer (HPC) which is going to be used to run climate models and analysis bulks of climate data 4.Installation of Weather research and forecasting model (WRF) post the delivery of HPC done in collaboration with EWS 2. Forecasters will run WRF to generate short range forecasts 5.Enhance data management skills for	Completed	Satisfactory

		<p>data capturing officials in LMS. The intent was to minimize errors upon entry of climate data 6.Support LMS to spread expertise across the team on tools to prepare observational data to compliment PyCPT software. 7.IRI to conduct a training workshop for LMS technical team to develop the python-based Map-rooms. 8.Support LMS to implement impact-based forecasting (IBF). IBF provide the information needed to act before disasters to minimise the socio-economic costs of weather and climate hazards</p> <p>9.Procurement of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in collaboration with EWS</p> <p>2. The stations will assist LMS to collect climate data across the country.</p>		
<p>Outcome 1.2: Strengthened access to tailored climate services by vulnerable communities to improve decision making for food security and livelihoods</p>	Outcome 1	<p>1.Engagement of 2 National Consultants: Benefits of acting early & Indigenous knowledge on Climate change and climate information 2.Capacitate extension officers on how to integrate weather and climate information into their agriculture sector through LMS 3.Endorsement of Early Warning Technical Working Group TORs by DMA Chief Executive. 4.Dissemination of IACOV study findings to all stakeholders in the three districts</p>	Completed	Satisfactory
<p>Outcome 2.1: Strengthened awareness of climate change impact on food security amongst vulnerable communities and youth and knowledge of adaptation actions</p>	Outcome 3	<p>1. Erection of billboards in the 10 districts to raise awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation, and early warning 2. Raise awareness of climate change and climate services information using a bulk messaging platform to both service provider users in the country 3. Develop Climate Change and nutrition and nutrition media press kit 4. Capacitate media to publish Climate change impact and adaptation stories 5. Sensitise Primary, secondary and Tertiary stakeholders on climate change 6. Conduct climate change competitions for youth 7. Develop gender transformative awareness materials 8. Conduct Action-Oriented Research and Symposiums to show the results of the action research 9. Airtime on radio & TV and space on print media 10. Develop district action plans under the umbrella of the National Climate Change Communication Strategy for District Disaster Management Teams and Project Implementing Teams and support the implementation of the</p>	Completed	Satisfactory

		plans with an aim to promote ownership of implementors 11. Provide support to Agricultural Resource Centres and assist them to mainstream cc into their daily activities 12. Train 600 schools on climate change toolkit for teachers inclusive of non-formal education		
Outcome 3.1 Increased adaptive capacity of communities and households to respond to droughts and water-related hazards	Outcome 6	1) Hold meetings with relevant ministries and stakeholders to share progress on project activities and engage the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship to develop the community by-laws to safekeeping community assets that have been created. 2) Conduct community engagement meetings to review, update and consolidate Community Action Plans for subsequent dissemination to communities within project areas. 3) With support from Component 1, develop vulnerability maps overlaying different hazards for the different project sites. 4) In collaboration with other components, hold district stakeholder meetings to disseminate results of studies undertaken during the life of the project including soil health analysis, rangeland assessment, Environmental Social Safeguard (ESS), and vegetation assessment. 5) Continuously raise stakeholder awareness on environmental and social safeguarding and conduct screening of project activities to ensure they conform to environmental and social safeguarding 6) Support communities to implement a beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism that is community-based beyond the use of a toll-free number and follow-up on the grievances submitted and provide feedback to beneficiaries from both the CFM systems 7) In collaboration with the financial service provider, conduct beneficiary sensitization meetings to introduce and support beneficiary registration on the UNAYO platform. Conduct beneficiary verification and manage beneficiary data. 8) Provide support to project beneficiaries as they undertake asset creation/management activities at both household/community for livelihoods in different project sites including gully reclamation, orchard establishment/management, fire break establishment, fodder production, native grass-harvesting, and homestead farming. 9) Support capacity building of smallholder farmers in various areas requiring capacity strengthening including capacity to ensure improved resilience and climate adaptation. 10) Organize exchange visits for farmers and beneficiaries to share best practices. 11) Support communities	Completed	Satisfactory

	<p>by providing NFIs for communal and household farms to facilitate improved livelihoods and food and nutrition security. 12) In collaboration with MAFS, develop a postharvest management action plan to implement PHL situational assessment recommendations by engaging district-level stakeholders. 13) Support the MAFSN to conduct value chain analysis for drought-resistant crops, indigenous medicinal plants, high-value trees, and indigenous vegetables with technical support from RBJ. 14) In collaboration with MAFSN, facilitate and implement different market linkage activities for farmers' access to markets including the home-grown school feeding programme. 15) In collaboration with the MAFSN, profile SHFs/aggregators, support the formation of cooperatives, commodity groups, and farmer organizations, and train SHFs groups/aggregators on group dynamics, group governance, bookkeeping, savings and credit. 16) Facilitate farmers' capacity through technical support and trainings on areas such as post-harvest management technologies, food processing and preservation, storage & handling, and the use of indigenous knowledge. Training topics will also include an introduction to agribusiness, IPM, and FSQ standards as well as pricing, group marketing, commodity packaging, and branding. 17) Conduct an assessment to identify SHFs needs and provide NFIs including tarpaulins, shade nets, storage facilities/ containers, and commodity packaging for smallholder farmers. 18) Facilitate access to tailored climate change information and climate services information by SHFs for informed decision-making. 19) Map the different cottage industry groups (women and youth-led) in the different districts and assess their capacity needs for targeted capacity-strengthening interventions including trainings. 20) Support efforts to link smallholder farmers/SHFs groups/aggregators to financial service providers for possible access to microfinance. 21) Engage a community-based organization and other partners to support the implementation of project activities in the different project sites.</p>		
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Aurore Rusiga	aurore.rusiga@wfp.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall implementation performance of the project is satisfactory. There has been significant improvement in implementation since the 1st year in the three components regarding adherence to compliance protocols to plan procurement activities timely. Most of the activities which were planned for year 3 have been executed. The project continues to receive technical backstopping from WFP technical team in the country, Regional, and Headquarters. There has been improvement in government ownership of the project in the third year as well as in Climate change and climate services information dissemination since the first year of the project.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1.1: Increased knowledge and technical capacity at national and district levels to forecast, plan and anticipate responses to climate change (CC) impacts	Outcome 1, Outcome 2, Outcome 3	1. Development of detailed implementation plan for 2nd Contract between WFP and International Research Institute (IRI) for capacity strengthening of LMS & DMA on climate services enhancement and early warning systems strengthening. 2. Facilitate IRI Support to SOPs/AAP for drought plan development. -Work with DMA and LMS to develop SOPs/AAP for Drought hazard and submit for National and WFP approval. (District and National level SOPs) 3. Delivery of High-Performance Computer (HPC) which is going to be used to run climate models and analysis bulks of climate data 4. Installation of Weather research and forecasting model (WRF) post the delivery of HPC done in collaboration with EWS 2. Forecasters will run WRF to generate short range forecasts 5. Enhance data management skills for data capturing officials in LMS. The intent was to minimize errors upon entry of climate data 6. Support LMS to spread expertise across the team on tools to prepare observational data to compliment PyCPT software. 7. IRI to conduct a training workshop for LMS technical team to develop the python-based Map-rooms. 8. Support LMS to implement impact-based forecasting (IBF). IBF provide the information needed to act before disasters to minimise the socio-economic costs of weather and climate hazards 9. Procurement of Automatic Weather	Completed	Satisfactory

		Stations (AWS) in collaboration with EWS 2. The stations will assist LMS to collect climate data across the country. 10. IRI and LMS to explore further the sub-seasonal forecasting and long-range forecasts using PyCPT. This initiative started on the second year of the project		
Outcome 1.2: Strengthened access to tailored climate services by vulnerable communities to improve decision making for food security and livelihoods	Outcome 1	1. Engagement of 2 National Consultants: Benefits of acting early & Indigenous knowledge on Climate change and climate information 2. Capacitate extension officers on how to integrate weather and climate information into their agriculture sector through LMS 3. Endorsement of Early Warning Technical Working Group TORs by DMA Chief Executive. 4. Dissemination of IACOV study findings to all stakeholders in the three districts	Completed	Satisfactory
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened awareness of climate change impact on food security amongst vulnerable communities and youth and knowledge of adaptation actions	Outcome 3	1. Development of detailed implementation plan for 2nd Contract between WFP and International Research Institute (IRI) for capacity strengthening of LMS & DMA on climate services enhancement and early warning systems strengthening. 2. Facilitate IRI Support to SOPs/AAP for drought plan development. -Work with DMA and LMS to develop SOPs/AAP for Drought hazard and submit for National and WFP approval. (District and National level SOPs) 3. Delivery of High-Performance Computer (HPC) which is going to be used to run climate models and analysis bulks of climate data 4. Installation of Weather research and forecasting model (WRF) post the delivery of HPC done in collaboration with EWS 2. Forecasters will run WRF to generate short range forecasts 3. Delivery of High-Performance Computer (HPC) which is going to be used to run climate models and analysis bulks of climate data 4. Installation of Weather research and forecasting model (WRF) post the delivery of HPC done in collaboration with EWS 2. Forecasters will run WRF to generate short range forecasts 5. Enhance data management skills for data capturing officials in LMS. The intent was to minimize errors upon entry of climate data 6. Support LMS to	Completed	Satisfactory

		<p>spread expertise across the team on tools to prepare observational data to compliment PyCPT software. 7. IRI to conduct a training workshop for LMS technical team to develop the python-based Map-rooms. 8. Support LMS to implement impact-based forecasting (IBF). IBF provide the information needed to act before disasters to minimise the socio-economic costs of weather and climate hazards</p> <p>9. Procurement of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in collaboration with EWS 2. The stations will assist LMS to collect climate data across the country. 10. IRI and LMS to explore further the sub-seasonal forecasting and long-range forecasts using PyCPT. This initiative started on the second year of the project</p>		
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Mokoena France	mokuena.france@gov.ls	Lesotho Meteorological Services

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall implementation of the activities planned in year 3 was satisfactory. The installation of the high-power computing system, automated weather stations and training of LMS staff on advanced forecasting models by the International Research Institute has enhanced the capacity of LMS to analyze and advise the nation and the decision makers to adapt appropriately to the climate change effects.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 3.1 Increased adaptive capacity of communities and households to respond to droughts and water[1]related hazards	Outcome 6	1) Hold meetings with relevant ministries and stakeholders to share progress on project activities and engage the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship to develop the community by-laws to safekeeping community assets that have been created. 2) Conduct community engagement meetings to review, update and consolidate Community Action Plans for subsequent dissemination to communities within project areas. 3) With support from Component 1, develop	Completed	Satisfactory

	<p>vulnerability maps overlaying different hazards for the different project sites. 4) In collaboration with other components, hold district stakeholder meetings to disseminate results of studies undertaken during the life of the project including soil health analysis, rangeland assessment, Environmental Social Safeguard (ESS), and vegetation assessment. 5) Continuously raise stakeholder awareness on environmental and social safeguarding and conduct screening of project activities to ensure they conform to environmental and social safeguarding 6) Support communities to implement a beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism that is community-based beyond the use of a toll-free number and follow-up on the grievances submitted and provide feedback to beneficiaries from both the CFM systems 7) In collaboration with the financial service provider, conduct beneficiary sensitization meetings to introduce and support beneficiary registration on the UNAYO platform. Conduct beneficiary verification and manage beneficiary data. 8) Provide support to project beneficiaries as they undertake asset creation/management activities at both household/community for livelihoods in different project sites including gully reclamation, orchard establishment/management, fire break establishment, fodder production, native grass-harvesting, and homestead farming. 9) Support capacity building of smallholder farmers in various areas requiring capacity strengthening including capacity to ensure improved resilience and climate adaptation. 10) Organize exchange visits for farmers and beneficiaries to share best practices. 11) Support communities by providing NFIs for communal and household farms to facilitate improved livelihoods and food and nutrition security. 12) In collaboration with MAFS, develop a postharvest management action plan to implement PHL situational assessment recommendations by engaging district-level stakeholders. 13) Support the MAFSN to conduct value chain analysis for drought-resistant crops, indigenous medicinal plants, high-value trees, and indigenous vegetables with technical support from RBJ. 14) In collaboration with MAFSN, facilitate and implement different market linkage activities for farmers' access to markets including the home-grown school feeding programme. 15) In collaboration with the MAFSN, profile</p>		
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		SHFs/aggregators, support the formation of cooperatives, commodity groups, and farmer organizations, and train SHFs groups/aggregators on group dynamics, group governance, bookkeeping, savings and credit. 16) Facilitate farmers' capacity through technical support and trainings on areas such as post-harvest management technologies, food processing and preservation, storage & handling, and the use of indigenous knowledge. Training topics will also include an introduction to agribusiness, IPM, and FSQ standards as well as pricing, group marketing, commodity packaging, and branding. 17) Conduct an assessment to identify SHFs needs and provide NFIs including tarpaulins, shade nets, storage facilities/ containers, and commodity packaging for smallholder farmers. 18) Facilitate access to tailored climate change information and climate services information by SHFs for informed decision-making. 19) Map the different cottage industry groups (women and youth-led) in the different districts and assess their capacity needs for targeted capacity-strengthening interventions including trainings. 20) Support efforts to link smallholder farmers/SHFs groups/aggregators to financial service providers for possible access to microfinance. 21) Engage a community-based organization and other partners to support the implementation of project activities in the different project sites.		
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Elias Sekaleli	Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The implementation of component 3 activities undertaken in the three districts has been satisfactory during year 3 of the project. The successes of the project should be scaled up to the other villages and districts where the IACoV project is not operational. The final year of the project should embark on the development of a robust exit plan that will ensure that all stakeholders understand their role and support the sustainability of the project activities.

Overall Rating
Overall rating
Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall implementation performance of the project is satisfactory. There has been significant improvement in implementation since the 1st year in the three components regarding adherence to compliance protocols to plan procurement activities timely. Most of the activities which were planned for year 3 have been executed. The project continues to receive technical backstopping from WFP technical team in the country, Regional, and Headquarters. There has been improvement in government ownership of the project in the third year as well as in Climate change and climate services information dissemination since the first year of the project.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Vegetation index in low-lying southern districts	Sparse to Moderate vegetation cover	The Vegetation Index Assessment was completed in June 2023. The analysis concluded that there is a noticeable change in NDVI, from the baseline to the midterm period, at most of the project areas. In some areas, NDVI values seem to have stabilised after declines from the baseline to the midterm period. Overall percentage changes show varying changes between -17.8% to -78.9% from individual project areas.	10% Improvement in vegetation Index in low lying project areas, as measured by the LDSF.
Objectives	Household dietary diversity score	4 food items in household diet	5 food items in the household diet (i.e., common food items include Cereal, Vegetables, Oil & Fats, Legumes, and Meat)	Increased Household dietary diversity to 6 items
Outcomes	Capacity to produce sub-seasonal to	Limited national tools/capacities to	28	LMS has enhanced tools and capacity to

	seasonal forecasts, issue sector specific EW, develop drought preparedness protocols & respond accordingly	downscale seasonal forecast SOPs for drought preparedness based on S2S EW does not exist at the national or district level.		downscale forecast and provide accurate drought Early warning. SOPs based on drought Early warning are developed at national level and in pilot districts.
Outputs	# Staff trained to maintain and integrate new observational data into database (gender disaggregated)	0	28 (M:24, F:4)	12
Outputs	# web-based map rooms installed in LMS to share observations, develop EW thresholds and triggers, and process S2S forecasts	0	3	3
	S2S forecasting system to cover national and sub-national levels, with 6 month horizon			

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Challenges & Opportunities	There were no changes made to the project outputs and the project design.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	The Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan was put in place with monitoring indicators clearly defined. The project monitoring team monitored indicators regularly through onsite monitoring as well as through the feedback and accountability mechanisms report. Thus the project was able to mitigate and avoid adverse environmental and

		social risks and impacts. The project continues to administer ESS screening as a pre-requisite before starting any new structural constructions in all the Project sites.
<p>How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Gender considerations are well-mainstreamed and implemented in the project interventions across all components. At the beginning of implementing the project's intervention with communities, it was noticed that community members had little trust in electing women to leadership positions. However, the project sensitized communities and challenged the stereotypes around the roles and responsibilities of men and women, which improved women's representation in leadership positions. During the reporting period, the project continued to capacitate 60% of women and 40% of men who were newly elected for leadership roles in community activities upon completion of each cycle of work. In implementing the adaptation activities through the public works programme, 53% of targeted beneficiaries engaged in the implementation of adaptation activities are women. The provision of a caregiving facility for breastfeeding mothers engaged in Project activities has been a positive lesson and has boosted the commitment of women to the Project as they no longer worry about the safety of their young children while they are at work. Gender and Protection assessments during community consultations revealed that on issues of gender and protection; participants are empowered enough to recommend or suggest their preference on the mode of transfer as cash, as well as being able to give feedback and report their</p>

		<p>grievances confidentially through the established complaints and feedback mechanisms. Activities such as focus group discussions, stakeholder sensitization sessions, development of the climate change communications strategy were executed to allow full participation of both men and women nationally and from the target communities. Consequently, both men and women have been actively involved in project activities. Also of significant importance is the observable gender balance in the established cottage and Nutrition Clubs at the community level. Whilst traditionally issues around nutrition are considered feminine forte; the gender stereotypes have been severed with the emergence of more men appreciating and joining these clubs. There are plans in place to establish all-men nutrition clubs in the Project's fourth year as part of positive deviance advocacy.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>The procurement (that started in 2021) and installation of the High Power Computing system, Automated Weather Stations, Seedbank was delayed until June 2023 due to lack or no capable service providers in Lesotho to meet the required specifications by the executing entities. The WFP Country Office requested support from WFP Regional Office (RBJ) to fast-track the process and establish logterm agreements with regional and international companies.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>The project learned that healthy partnerships with stakeholders and communities are important for achievement of project results. The project continued to enhance the capacity of the government coordination</p>

		<p>structures at district level to identify synergies and complementarities between line ministries, development partners and private sector to support effective execution of livelihood interventions that improve adaptive capacity of the affected population. This positively impacted on the district level planning processes where partners would share resources for training of extension staff, dissemination of climate change messages, market linkage forums, apiculture with the aim of achieving sustainable livelihoods that improve food and nutrition security and adaptive capacity. During the reporting period, it was also noted that the quality of the climate services information has significantly improved as a result of staff capacity strengthening and system development activities that are implemented in LMS by the project through the support of the International Research Institute of the university of Columbia. However, the periodic onsite monitoring exercises revealed that there are some members of the communities that continue to rely only on indigenous belief systems and hesitate to use scientifically generated advisories to inform their decisions in practising agricultural activities. To address this challenge, the project supported the Government of Lesotho to operationalise the national climate change communication strategy (NCCCS) through development of district action plans, continuous dissemination of appropriate climate change messages and utilization of realistic approaches that instill social behavioural change in six districts of Mafeteng, Berea,</p>
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		<p>Mokhotlong, Thaba Tseka districts. The Project's Public Works participants are appreciative of the assistance they receive aligned to the Lean Season. However, due to the Country's prevailing challenges of chronic poverty which nationally rates at 47.9%, coupled with the 18% unemployment rate; the M1200.00 given by the project as cash transfers, seems not to be sufficient as it only caters for the participants' immediate needs. Therefore, some participants are unable to do savings that are promoted by the project and can not afford any form of tangible and sustainable investments that help them to enhance their livelihoods as advocated by the project management unit.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>Effective knowledge management can play a significant fundamental role in influencing the design and implementation of realistic resilience and climate adaptation measures in future. During the reporting year, the promoted few exchange visits between the project sites where success stories were learnt and replicated by community members at both household and community levels. Furthermore it was observed that the household based climate adaptation measures and resilience interventions are managed and sustained more than the community based assets. The project continued to support the Government of Lesotho to establish legal structures such as laws that assist the community members to manage the community assets in the villages. It was also noted that beyond climate change, the global economic shocks exacerbated by hike in prices of food commodities due to the Ukraine - Russian war, continue to affect the vulnerable project beneficiaries (category A beneficiaries). Therefore, the budget and programmatic structures for any future project should cater for inflation and promote income generating activities that include cottage industry enhancing diversification of livelihoods such that communities</p>

	can not only rely on agriculture to improve food security.
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	The Project is implemented in one Electoral Division (Ward) within a Community Council. Communities from other EDs have started to realise significant changes brought by the natural resource management activities implemented in the areas of operation and in some they have started to voluntarily replicate similar activities in the neighbouring areas. Scaled up activities are also occurring within areas of operation where community members who are not yet enrolled in the Project assets creation activities have already started creating assets especially at household level.
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	N/A
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	N/A
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	The progress on implementation of concrete adaptation interventions differs in different project sites. Where there is a strong community level authorities, the progress on implementation of natural resource management and livelihood adaptation interventions such as water harvesting, rangeland management and communal gardens yeild immediate results that have encouraged and motivated involved communities to do more and influence other neighby villages to practice appropriate climate change adaptation measures.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	There is high potential for concrete adaptation interventions such as post-harvest loss measures, soil and water conservation structures, rangeland management structures, community gardens to be replicated within other villages and councils outside the scope of the project. For example, there is evidence that food preservation among other post-harvest loss interventions, are practiced by other community members in the vicinity of the project operational areas.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and	The project is strengthening the existing government systems and structures for knowledge management.

implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	As a result, strengthening climate service through development of user-friendly tools to avail forecast information (daily, weekly, bi-weekly and seasonally) has made it easier for partners and all users to access this information through online platforms developed and owned by the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) called maprooms.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	This information is availed to stakeholders through meetings, workshops, sms, emails and social media, radio and television.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	The tool kit manual and permaculture on climate change were developed and shared with schools and extension officers for purpose of capacitation and instealing behavioral change.
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	The project provides continuous learning, supports climate service information education and dissemination, and capacity strengthening on climate change issues to all socio-economic groups and decision-makers. The primary objective is to enhance a better understanding of climate change and promote adaptive capacity through the operationalization of the established national climate change communication strategy. The learning objective is pursued through successful collaborations between the GoL and other development partners.
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	Long protocols that allows for access of data, filling that involve more than one office with no audiqute handover that makes new person not able to assist on time.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	The specific learning objectives centered around the utilization of new forecasting models that the project provided support to the Lesotho Meteorological Services with.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	Communities make voluntary saving groups out of their earning from the cash transfers during the lean season. Out of these savings, communities decide which income generating activities to start collectively. As a result, they buy inputs collectively in bulk. These savings groups are linked to the national school feeding program for market access.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries				
		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	247616	56	15
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	742848	67	18
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	990464	61.5	16.5
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	171	60	Drought	4: Effective
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	2	Disaster risk reduction	National	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term	2	1: Risk knowledge	Drought	National	10
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	52	60	Disaster risk reduction	4: High capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	171	60	Public
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Public	National	Disaster risk reduction	4: High capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				

Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	52	National	Disaster risk reduction	4: High capacity
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term	72	Food security
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	135602	55	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committees/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	101	61% to 80%	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	4	Technical guidelines	National
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	Food security	Regional	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	3: Moderately improved
Performance at mid-term	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	3: Moderately improved
Performance at mid-term	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	3: Moderately improved
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
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Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	5		Agriculture
Performance at mid-term	3		Disaster risk reduction
Performance at mid-term	4		Multi-sector
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	3: Moderately effective	Food security	Land
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Forests	270	ha protected	3: Moderately effective
Performance at mid-term	Forests	270	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Rangelands	5	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	21	ha rehabilitated	3: Moderately effective
Performance at mid-term	Protected areas/National parks	2	ha rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for

vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	8883	66	4: High improvement
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	8568	60	From 40% to 50%	Agriculture
Performance at mid-term	8568	60	From 40% to 50%	Livestock production
Performance at mid-term	8568	60	Above 50%	Agricultural-related
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	95	Natural capital	Food security	Community-based adaptation
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	304	Agriculture	140

Performance at completion			
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Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	3: Some
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	1	Disaster risk reduction	National	Other policy
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	1	4: Enforced (Most elements implemented)	3: Moderately effective
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at			

completion			
Performance at mid-term	Food Security	National	Innovation replicated
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	1	Disaster risk reduction	Completed innovation practices	4: Effective
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	3	Innovative practice	4: Effective
Performance at completion			