



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	11/1/2023 - 10/31/2024
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)	Component 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

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)	8/1/2023
Original Completion Date	10/8/2024
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	4/8/2025

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 - 20th of November 2020 Midterm Review Report - 1st August 2023 Extension request - Submission on 19 February 2024, approved on 18 March 2024

List the Website address (URL) of project

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Coordinator	Nkopo Matsepe	nkopo.matsepe@wfp.org	11/19/2024
Government(s) DA	Mr Mokoena France	mokoena.france@gov.ls	11/19/2024
Implementing Entity	Elliot Vhurumuku - UN WFP representative and CD	elliot.vhurumuku@wfp.org	11/19/2024
Executing Agency	Mrs. Malehloa Jockey- Meteorologist- Head of Climate Change Unit (Lesotho Meteorological Services)	malehloa.jockey@gov.ls	11/19/2024
Executing Agency	Mr Lebajoa Mahalefele - Director of Forestry (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)	mahalefele1203@yahoo.com	11/19/2024

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$9,999,894.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$7,768,205.03
Project disbursement rate (%)	100

Project execution rate (%)	84.29
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
1.1.1	\$1,041,948.02
1.1.2	\$318,643.10
1.2.1	\$61,284.55
1.2.2	\$569,556.56
2.1.1	\$327,039.88
2.1.2	\$90,694.79
2.1.3	\$247,107.48
2.1.4	\$241,774.61
3.1.1	\$380,721.25
3.1.2	\$3,222,866.46
3.1.3	\$443,517.85
IE fee (\$)	\$504,933.33
Execution cost (\$)	\$823,050.48

Planned Expenditure Schedule		
Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
1.1.1	\$29,884.00	4/8/2025
1.1.2	\$232,369.00	4/8/2025
1.2.1	\$76,797.00	4/8/2025
1.2.2	\$225,525.00	4/8/2025
2.1.1	\$106,442.00	4/8/2025
2.1.2	\$10,787.00	4/8/2025
2.1.3	\$64,875.00	4/8/2025
2.1.4	\$27,707.00	4/8/2025
3.1.1	\$76,517.00	4/8/2025
3.1.2	\$336,352.00	4/8/2025
3.1.3	\$208,232.00	4/8/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$278,469.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$52,800.00

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	Low	In May 2023, the country held national local government elections, and newly elected Councillors were sworn into office in November 2023. Following these elections, the two Executing Entities—the Lesotho Meteorological Services under the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology, and the Ministry of Forestry, Range, and Soil Conservation—were merged into the newly established Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF). This restructuring led to a reshuffling of senior leadership, resulting in the appointment of a new Principal Secretary and Minister for MEF. To ensure continued support from the new leadership, the Project had to be reintroduced to MEF’s updated management team. The Project Coordinator played a key role in orienting the Minister and Principal Secretaries, ensuring that there were no significant disruptions to the implementation of the Project’s activities. The Project continues to receive strong support from the Government, thanks to established, productive partnerships with technical staff and directors across various line ministries. These relationships are reinforced through ongoing collaboration on project planning and execution. Additionally, the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which includes permanent government staff such as Directors and Managers, provides stable leadership and helps guide decision-making. Their positions are unaffected by changes in government, ensuring continuity and consistency in the Project’s direction.
Technical capacity of government partners	Moderate	At the inception of the project, the limited capacity of government partners was identified as a key challenge for effective implementation under component 1. To address this, capacity strengthening efforts were carried out, particularly under Component 1. However, some capacity gaps still remain. To further address these, the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) has been identified to undergo a capacity mapping exercise, which will help identify specific needs and guide future capacity-building initiatives. Additionally, government partners continue to face challenges due to limited financial and human resources. To mitigate these constraints, the project has provided support by covering transport and other expenses related to missions and project activities, enabling partners to better carry out their roles.
Natural disasters such as floods, drought in project sites	High	For the 2023/2024 planting season, the national seasonal forecast predicted moderate to severe El Niño conditions. In response, the project facilitated the first activation of the Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) in the country, preparing for the anticipated drought. As part of the Anticipatory Action (AA) interventions, vulnerable community members in four selected districts received cash-based transfers to help cushion them against the expected drought impact. Additionally, water provision initiatives and the distribution of agricultural inputs were carried out as part of the AA

		response. When the drought eventually materialized, the country experienced a series of heatwaves, lasting between 5 to 10 consecutive days. These extreme conditions occurred after the onset of the summer rains, and crops at the germination stage were significantly affected. Farmers who had not yet planted experienced delays, while those with crops in the ground saw their harvests further impacted by heavy rains, flash floods, and waterlogging.
Ineffective coordination among government agencies due to the large number of agencies involved, complicated by sectoral interests and multiple reporting lines	Low	The project has established a strong Project Steering Committee (PSC), composed of senior technical officials from various government ministries. The primary role of the PSC is to provide strategic direction, particularly on key issues such as coordination, to ensure effective delivery and maximize impact. In Year 4, the Project Implementation Team (PIT) continued to support the coordination of planning and execution at the district level. PIT's active participation in the development partners' forum, where partners align on common approaches, synergies, and partnerships, has had a positive influence on the delivery of several project activities. This includes the provision of livelihood support and environmental management equipment at both the household and community levels. The Project Coordinator regularly participates in management meetings of the Ministry of Development Planning, National Strategy, and Social Economic Affairs (MDNSSE), where coordination of overall project activities is streamlined and strategically planned. Additionally, advocacy efforts have been made to revive the District Planning Units in the operational districts, which will lead to the development of Terms of Reference (TORs) for both the PITs and Field Implementation Teams (FITs).
Environmental risk	Moderate	During project inception, more focus was invested in community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approaches. The set of options pre-identified in consultation with communities during project preparation was pre-screened during the design phase, and activities categorized as low to moderate risk. Specific community adaptation plans were screened before their approval to assess the actual risk category of each activity, considering the location, social, and environmental context. In year four the environmental and social safeguard management was operationalized by training of herders and technical lead ministries on rangeland management practices including creation of fire belts and protection of biodiversity. Social behavioral messages were also delivered through different platforms including public gatherings, social media, billboards and community radios. These yielded positive change on rangeland management and had multiplier effects on other communities where IACoV does not operate.
People cut down planted trees for fuel wood (other than community forests)	Moderate	In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF), the project is committed to supporting reforestation and afforestation efforts in areas where Forest Management Committees (FMCs) have permitted tree harvesting for firewood. during the reporting year, in efforts to address the root causes of tree cutting, the project has also contributed to the training of trainers on the use of energy-saving wonderbags and the construction of fuel-efficient clay stoves. These initiatives aim to reduce the community's reliance on firewood. Additionally, gas stoves have been distributed to project participants as a mitigation measure to help reduce the need for cutting trees for fuel.

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	High	This risk affected the project's capacity to procure goods and services at the prices originally set in the project budget. To mitigate this challenge, Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) were established with suppliers, ensuring fixed prices for an agreed duration and helping to stabilize costs for essential expenditures.
Burning of range lands and croplands	High	In winter, it has become a common practice for herders and livestock owners to burn rangelands, believing that it accelerates the regrowth of greener grass. This practice not only harms rangelands but has also extended to croplands, occasionally causing crop losses due to wildfires. During this reporting period, the project's catchment areas have been severely impacted by the deliberate burning of rehabilitated rangelands and orchards. To address this issue, technical officers from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's (MEF) Rangeland Department, with support from the project, have been conducting ongoing sensitization efforts. The dissemination of climate change and biodiversity-related messages—through government stakeholders, local comedians, and various media channels—has played a key role in advocating against this harmful practice.
Transition to the new CSP	High	The project encountered significant delays during the transition from WFP Lesotho's first-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2024) to the second generation CSP (2024-2029). This transition entailed some recalibrations in WFP operational systems between May and August 2024, which affected some project-related processes, especially procurement and funds disbursement. These delays had a cascading effect on the overall project timeline. The planned supplies, equipment, and other essential resources were delayed, affecting the project's ability to maintain its momentum and meet established deadlines. Now that the migration between CSPs is complete, the project is quickly catching up with the delay to close project activities by 8 April 2025. The adjusted procurement plan was approved in September 2024, and will be closely monitored and implemented to meet the project closing date.

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?

A key risk identified during this reporting period was the forecasted El Niño-induced drought, which was expected to impact the planting season for key crops. In response, WFP, in collaboration with IACOV, supported the government of Lesotho in activating the country's first Anticipatory Action trigger, which began in October 2023 and continued through March 2024. The Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) was implemented to support vulnerable populations in four selected districts, providing Cash-Based Transfers (CBTs) and agricultural inputs to help mitigate the effects of the predicted drought. In addition to these efforts, the government of Lesotho introduced conditional CBTs and food package interventions to further alleviate the hardships faced by affected communities. The approval of procurement plan in September 2024 enhanced the project agility to support the government to execute the remaining activities before end of March 2025 as per the approved no cost extension.

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)	Yes
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.	The project continued to support several community sensitizations on protection of natural resources and capacitated area chiefs on use and adoption of established rules and regulations, rangeland management Bill. Clear specification on how to legally deal with and control trespassers is stipulated in the Bill to manage the disputes. Further more, the project supported construction of drinking points to combat livestock trespassing that disrupt established assets.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of disputes reported on livestock trespassing through rangelands 2. % of targeted

	communities where sensitization meetings have been conducted at community level. 3. % of communities/villages disputes resolution initiatives conducted onsite. 4. % of Communities/villages where special livestock routes have been established
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. 9 (3 per district) 2. 100% 3. 100% 4. 100%
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	In year 4, IACOV project supported the Ministry of Forestry and Environment to undertake 50 public gathering across all project areas in the three districts to change mindsets of community members on natural resources protection hence minimizing disputes. Through participatory processes, a total of 10 livestock drinking points were also established to resolve 3 reported trespassing disputes in 3 Mafeteng project sites. The project further used bulk messages to orientate livestock owners on established routes in the in the rangelands and in areas with soil and water conservation measures.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	no residual impacts identified
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	No remedial action needed
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
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	
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)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Empowerment of women on decision making may distort gender relations with their spouses/partners on project activities with likely gender relations distortion with their spouses/partners hence 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 continuous advocacy on Gender awareness sessions that include GBV issues, roles and responsibilities.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	# Of domestic violence cases reported.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	During the reporting period, there were no GBV cases reported as a result of strong government enforcement of gender based violence prevention law administered by police and military forces in the country. With support from the IE, the project continued to raise awareness on the availability of a complaint feedback mechanism, and encourage community leaders and project committees to report any issues. The Project additionally raise wider

	community sensitization on GBV issues using public gathering and mass media channels to promote social behavioral change.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Despite efforts made by the project to mitigate risks related to gender inequality and GBV, the risk still exists.
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?	
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?	
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	
11. Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table 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	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table 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	
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table 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)	
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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	
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table 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)	
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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	
15. Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table 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	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	
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?	
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?	
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	
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?	

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

Identified USPs in the reporting	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment	Consultation held for risks and	Gender disaggregation to identify	Safeguard measures identified	Monitoring indicator(s) for each
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period			been carried out?	impacts identification for USP	risks and impacts	for the USP	impact
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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	1.1.1 Number of staff trained to maintain and integrate new observational data in to database, disaggregated by sex	0	12	Good
Capacities strengthened through development of	Output	1.1.2 Number of government staff sensitised and trained at	0	100	Good

standard operating procedures in response to climate change related drought shocks.		national and district level on drought SOPs, disaggregated by sex.			
Strengthened access to tailored climate services by vulnerable communities to improve decision making for food security and livelihood.	Outcome	1.2 % 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 adaptation.	Output	2.1.1 Number of people reached through inter-personal SBCC approaches	Female 98,463 Male	Female 23000 Male 19840	Good
SBCC sessions conducted to increase knowledge on nutrition, gender, HIV, GBV, Food Security and climate change adaptation.	Output	2.1.1% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on climate change adaptation.	Female 27% Male 21%	At least 90% of community members(40% Male and 50% Female) in target villages are sensitised	Good
SBCC sessions conducted to increase knowledge on nutrition, gender, HIV, GBV, Food Security and climate change adaptation.	Output	2.1.1% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on food security	Female 33% Male 25%	At least 90% of community members(40% Male and 50% Female) in target villages are sensitised	Good
SBCC sessions conducted to increase knowledge on nutrition, gender, HIV, GBV, Food Security and climate change adaptation.	Output	2.1.1% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on nutrition.	Female 33% Male 16%	At least 90% of community members(40% Male and 50% Female) in target villages are sensitised	Good
Gender Transformative	Output	2.1.1 Proportion of women in	43%	60%	Good

awareness sessions		decision-making relative to men's			
Community Based Participatory Process unpacking women practical needs and interest	Output	Output 3.1.1% 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	output 3.1.2 Proportion of beneficiaries/participants that are women	54%	60%	Good
Community assets created that respond to needs of women	Output	Output 3.1.2# women supported through HH gardening to increase their income levels	70	5145	Good
Community assets created that respond to needs of women	Output	3.1.3# of women supported to diversify livelihoods through cottage industries that produce handicrafts, and sewing groups.	0	300	Good
Adoption of the Public works guidelines that incorporate gender issues	Output	3.1.2 N. of fuel efficient stoves provided, with training on their use.	0	200	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	A total of 5,575 women took part in food preservation trainings, marking a significant achievement for the project. Community outreach was notably enhanced through a strategic partnership with the Department of Home Economics in the Ministry of Agriculture. The district of Mafeteng hosted the World Food Day celebration, where the majority of the showcased produce and preserved foods were contributed by farmers supported by the

		project. These food preservation efforts notably challenged traditional gender stereotypes, as this activity was historically dominated by women. The trainings also covered essential topics like food handling, preparation, and other key food-related practices. In particular, the initiative aimed to reduce the gender gap in nutrition knowledge and practices between men and women, fostering greater gender equality in the sector.
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

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	The project continued to disseminate messages on climate change, climate services, and nutrition across various platforms. In partnership with WFP, the project supported a nationwide nutrition campaign aimed at reaching diverse audiences, with a particular focus on marginalized groups such as herders and vulnerable populations like youth. Significant investments were made in collaboration with schools, engaging learners through activities such as drama, debate, music, maths, science and poetry to instill knowledge on these critical issues. Gender actors were re-engaged, enabling the Ministry of Gender to actively participate in the Project Implementation Team (PIT) to improve gender integration. Throughout Year 4, the collection and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data was maintained to ensure inclusive and gender-sensitive programming.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	Lesotho Meteorological Services ensured equal representation of both Males and Females (Men 475 Men and 811 Women) during focus groups to establish whether communities receive climate services, access, understand, and use the information for improved agricultural practices. These discussions were also effective in engaging with IRI to help them further understand the current situation beneficial in designing a system suitable for the Lesotho context, considering specific information needs and priorities for both Men and Women.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances

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

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome
Use of UNAYO platform	Majority of information request was related to use of UNAYO platform on issues such guidance on UNAYO registration including, voucher redemption. The adoption of UNAYO brought challenges due to system technicality to navigate and little guiding materials or constant support by service provider. The project team provided guidance in response to all queries.	Resolved

Comments

The project aimed to significantly increase male participation in nutrition clubs, recognizing that nutrition has traditionally been seen as a women's space. However, gender disparities remain evident, with only 18% of men participating in these clubs, despite men heading more than 60% of households. This challenge highlights the need for targeted male engagement strategies moving forward. Additionally, the fact that 98% of MAFNS extension workers are women reinforces existing stereotypes and underscores the necessity of advocacy efforts to encourage more boys to pursue careers in nutrition. Hosting the planned symposium to share lessons from the project's implementation could have provided a valuable platform for documenting and disseminating successful gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives that communities have recently adopted, which could serve as replicable models for future efforts.

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, Outcome 7	1. Capacity building of DMA and LMS on thresholds and trigger setting per sector and use of map-tools and maprooms to monitor forecast triggers for decisions making on early warning for early action (Anticipatory Action/Forecast Based Financing) drought trigger. 2. Monitoring of Anticipatory Action Plan triggers and thresholds for drought (covering 4 districts) - LMS to continuously monitor the triggers using online platforms supported by IRI. 3. Support LMS by procuring fencing material for automatic weather stations (AWS) to prevent vandalism. 4. Support LMS on development of seasonal outlook before Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF). Post	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		local generation of the outlook, support LMS team to attend climate expert meeting in Zimbabwe to develop regional forecast and hold National Climate Outlook Forum locally. Lastly support LMS and partners to co-disseminate seasonal forecast for 24/25 and developed early warning messages. 5. Engage a consultant to run weather research and forecasting (WRF) model installed in HPC for seasonal scale and also integrate the products into the WFP geospatial.		
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: - Analyze and document a case study on the benefits of acting early to further inform the development of a potential national system for FbF. - Indigenous knowledge on Climate change and climate information 2.Dissemination of IACOV study findings to all stakeholders in the three districts 3. Support LMS to translate and communicate key information to different audiences through workshops on Climate Services information. This includes in how to access the tailored weather and climate information for better seasonal planning and how to translate CS information before and during the planting season. 4. Through collaboration of LMS and ministry of Agriculture, integrate weather and climate information into agriculture sector. This is an approach that aims to improve farmers' decision-making using accurate, location-specific, climate and weather information to maximize gain and minimize loss.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3.1 Increased adaptive capacity of communities and households to respond to droughts and water-related hazards	Outcome 6	1. Facilitate the drafting of bylaws with MoLG to safeguard access and use of communally owned assets 2. Hold planning and reporting meetings with district teams in line with Ministries and NGOs implementing climate change activities 3. Facilitate capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers and community members on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and other activities through demonstrations and workshops. 4. Support the capacity of government officers to enhance extension service delivery 5. In partnership with MAFSN, construct Energy-saving devices for communities to decrease their reliance on fuel wood. 6. Facilitate harvesting and harnessing of water for communities through the provision of irrigated and portable water 7. Support the execution of nutrition-sensitive assets under protected agriculture 8. Delivery of NFIs for Category B beneficiaries in support of nutrition-sensitive activities 9.	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		Facilitate quarterly market days to showcase on-farm and off-farm produce 10. Host a National marketing forum in partnership with Government and Non-government partners to facilitate collaborations between businesses, organizations, and stakeholders, fostering innovation and growth. 12. Support cottage training in communities aiming to improve income generation 13. support group formation to enhance management of group dynamics and empower groups for self-reliance 14. Linking 21 groups to Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) market 15. Study tours 16. Execution of a Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) kit in partnership with the Government of Lesotho		
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. Erection of billboards in the 10 districts to raise awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation, and early warning 2. Raise awareness of climate change, climate services and early warning messages using different communication channels. 3. Develop Climate Change and nutrition media press kit 4. Capacitate media to publish Climate change adaptation stories 5. Disseminate gender transformative awareness raising information to primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders. 6. Conduct climate change competitions for youth 7. Carry out Action-Oriented Research (AOR) and conduct Symposiums to show case the results. 8. Airtime on radio & TV and space on print media 9. 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 plans with an aim to promote ownership of implementors 10. Provide support to Agricultural Resource Centres and assist them to mainstream climate change and climate services into their daily activities 11. Train 196 schools on climate change toolkit for teachers inclusive of non-formal education and capacitate the schools on climate smart agriculture. 12. Sensitisation on rangeland protection and rehabilitation	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Mr Elliot Vhurumuku - UN WFP representative and CD	elliott.vhurumuku@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.

During this reporting period, the project achieved a satisfactory rating, despite experiencing a low burn rate of funds at certain stages. The project's performance this year is comprehensively detailed in the milestones achieved across nearly all project outputs, spanning the three components. While some long-term project output indicators are still in progress and have not been fully met, significant lessons have been learned during this year's implementation. These lessons will contribute greatly to future programming aimed at enhancing climate resilience. The project has also benefitted from robust technical support from the WFP technical team at the country, regional, and headquarters levels, which has strengthened the capacity of implementing entities to diligently execute the set deliverables.

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, Outcome 7	1. Capacity building of DMA and LMS on thresholds and trigger setting per sector and use of map-tools and maprooms to monitor forecast triggers for decisions making on early warning for early action (Anticipatory Action/Forecast Based Financing) drought trigger. 2. Monitoring of Anticipatory Action Plan triggers and thresholds for drought (covering 4 districts) - LMS to continuously monitor the triggers using online platforms supported by IRI. 3. Support training of LMS technical team by the consultant on how to install automatic weather stations (AWS) and subsequently install procured AWSs. 4. Support LMS on development of seasonal outlook before Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF). Post local generation of the outlook, support LMS team to attend climate expert meeting in Zimbabwe to develop regional forecast and hold National Climate Outlook Forum locally. Lastly support LMS and partners to co-disseminate seasonal forecast for 24/25 and developed early warning messages. 5. Engage a consultant to run weather research and forecasting (WRF) model installed in HPC for seasonal scale and also integrate the products into the WFP geospatial.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
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: - Analyze and document a case study on the benefits of acting early to further inform the development of a potential national system for FbF. - Indigenous knowledge on Climate change and climate information 2.Dissemination of IACOV study findings to all stakeholders in the three districts 3. Support LMS to translate and communicate	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		key information to different audiences through workshops on Climate Services information. This includes in how to access the tailored weather and climate information for better seasonal planning and how to translate CS information before and during the planting season. 4. Through collaboration of LMS and ministry of Agriculture, integrate weather and climate information into agriculture sector. This is an approach that aims to improve farmers' decision-making using accurate, location-specific, climate and weather information to maximize gain and minimize loss.		
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened awareness of climate change impact on food security amongst vulnerable communities and youth and knowledge of adaptation actions	Outcome 1	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, climate services and early warning messages using different communication channels. 3. Develop Climate Change and nutrition media press kit 4. Capacitate media to publish Climate change adaptation stories 5. Disseminate gender transformative awareness raising information to primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders. 6. Conduct climate change competitions for youth 7. Carry out Action-Oriented Research (AOR) and conduct Symposiums to show case the results. 8. Airtime on radio & TV and space on print media 9. 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 plans with an aim to promote ownership of implementors 10. Provide support to Agricultural Resource Centres and assist them to mainstream climate change and climate services into their daily activities 11. Train 196 schools on climate change toolkit for teachers inclusive of non-formal education and capacitate the schools on climate smart agriculture. 12. Sensitisation on rangeland protection and rehabilitation	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Mr. Mokoena France - Director (a.i),	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 planned activities for the project were successful with few delays experienced. During this reporting, the project supported the government of Lesotho to launch 4 anticipatory actions to boost climate resilience of communities in 4 districts. Additionally, the project continued to enhance the climate data quality through partnership between two sister projects of UNEP (Early warning system 2) and AF (IACOV) on installation of automatic weather stations. Issues of co-development and co-production of climate information were also addressed by Lesotho meteorological services and extension staff from Agriculture ministry through integration of weather and climate information into Agriculture sector approach. Lastly the National Climate Change Communication Strategy seemed to have improved collaboration and coordination across ten districts while disseminating climate change messages.

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-related hazards	Outcome 6	1. Facilitate the drafting of bylaws with MoLG to safeguard access and use of communally owned assets 2. Hold planning and reporting meetings with district teams in line with Ministries and NGOs implementing climate change activities 3. Facilitate capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers and community members on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and other activities through demonstrations and workshops. 4. Support the capacity of government officers to enhance extension service delivery 5. In partnership with MAFSN, construct Energy-saving devices for communities to decrease their reliance on fuel wood. 6. Facilitate harvesting and harnessing of water for communities through the provision of irrigated and portable water 7. Support the execution of nutrition-sensitive assets under protected agriculture 8. Delivery of NFIs for Category B beneficiaries in support of nutrition-sensitive activities 9. Facilitate quarterly market days to showcase on-farm and off-farm produce 10. Host a National marketing forum in partnership with Government and Non-government partners to facilitate collaborations between businesses, organizations, and stakeholders, fostering innovation and growth. 12. Support cottage training in communities aiming to improve income generation 13. support group formation to enhance management of group dynamics and empower groups for self-reliance 14. Linking 21 groups to Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) market 15. Study tours 16. Execution of a Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) kit in partnership with the Government of Lesotho	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Mr Nkuebe Lerotholi - Director of soil and water consevation (Ministry of Enviroment and Forestry)	nkuebe.lerotholi@gov.ls

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

Activities under Outcome 3.1 progressed as planned.

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.

Overall, the project progressed well with numerous trainings, community engagements, and infrastructure developments aimed at improving agricultural practices and community resilience. This included collaboration between government ministries in development of bylaws to manage communal resources. Infrastructure improvements included sand dams and solar-powered boreholes, that increased access to clean water for communities. Furthermore, market days in three districts facilitated product sales and networking for farmers. During this reporting period the RRT innovation kit project was launched which was aimed at integrating clean energy, water, and food solutions, improving community livelihoods and access to essential services.

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	10% Improvement in vegetation Index in low lying project areas, as measured by the LDSF.

			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.	
Objectives	Household dietary diversity score	4 food items in household diet	To be measured at completion	Increased Household dietary diversity to 6 items
Outcomes	1.1 Capacity to produce sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasts, issue sector specific EW, develop drought preparedness protocols & respond accordingly	Limited national tools/capacities to downscale seasonal forecast SOPs for drought preparedness based on S2S EW does not exist at the national or district level.	The project enhanced historical climate data to produce sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasts through advanced climate tools that are suitable for national and sub-national decision-making. The capacity that was built supported the development of SOPs for drought.	LMS has enhanced tools and capacity to downscale forecast and provide accurate drought Early warning. SOPs based on drought Early warning are developed at national level and in pilot districts.
Outputs	1.1.1 # Staff trained to maintain and integrate new observational data into database (gender disaggregated)	0	28 (M:24, F:4)	12
Outputs	1.1.1# web-based map rooms installed in LMS to share observations, develop EW thresholds and triggers, and process S2S forecasts	0	3	3
Outputs	1.1.1 S2S forecasting system to cover national and sub-national levels, with 6 month horizon	0	1 S2S forecasting system	1
Outputs	1.1.2 Thresholds validated and triggers and actions developed for national SOPs on	0	1	1

	drought			
Outputs	1.1.2 # district-level SOPs for drought that define field-level actions developed and applied	0	4	4
Outputs	1.1.2 Number of government staff sensitized and trained at national and district level on drought SOPs, disaggregated by sex	0	198 (F:110, M88)	100
Outcomes	1.2 % of households using seasonal forecast in resilient decision making on agricultural / livelihood strategy	7%	72%	50%
Outputs	1.2.1# of studies on local knowledge and beliefs on climate change and acceptability of climate services	0	2	2
Outputs	1.2.2 # partners capacitated on using seasonal forecasts to develop culturally appropriate CIS	0	20	90
Outputs	1.2.3 % of targeted people understand the information (climate change)	33%	Not yet available	94%
Outcomes	2.1% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on climate change adaptation.	30%	Not yet available	90%
Outcomes	2.1% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on food Security.	28%	Not yet available	90%
Outcomes	2.1% of people having knowledge/awareness attitude and practice on climate adaptation initiatives	98%	Not yet available	70%
Outputs	2.1.1 Presence of	0	1	1

	National Climate Change Awareness Raising and Communication Strategy (NCCAR&CS)			
Outputs	2.1.1# Gender-transformative awareness raising materials on climate change/ food security/ nutrition links for govt., youth, children, herders, etc. developed	0	25	10
Outputs	2.1.2 # journalists trained on climate change reporting	0	53	20
Outputs	2.1.2 # climate change impacts and adaptation stories published	0	39	2
Outputs	2.1.3 # District CC AR Strategies and Action Plans, to interface with existing activities and ongoing projects in each of 3 districts	0	10	3
Outputs	2.1.3 # district and community level CC AR activities implemented	0	404	8
Outputs	2.1.3 # people reached through inter-personal SBCC approaches (sex- and age-disaggregated)	0	F: 98,463, M: 79,235	F: 23,000, M: 19,840
Outputs	2.1.4 # teachers trained on using updated climate change toolkits in schools	0	339	600
Outputs	2.1.4 # of schools implementing CSA activities (via upscaled RVCC CSA manuals)	0	417	301
Outcomes	3.1% targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate	0	not yet available	80%

	shocks and risks			
Outcomes	3.1 Coping Strategy Index	32% of households use stress crisis and emergency coping strategy	not yet available	<20%
Outputs	3.1.1# community-based resilience and adaptation plans in targeted areas	0	21	21
Outputs	3.1.1# cost-benefit analyses on concrete community adaptation measures	0	CBA at Keyhole (153), Communal Gardens(28), LRP (21), Orchards (14) and Short Cycle Livestock (48).	21
Outputs	3.1.2# community productive assets created through the project	0	256	105
Outputs	3.1.2# of target HHs (M/F headed with natural and Physical livelihoods created and improved	0	10560	23000
Outputs	3.1.2# of fuel efficient stoves provided, with training on their use	0	6114	200
Outputs	3.1.2# of women supported with HH gardening to increase their income levels	0	7643	4300
Outputs	3.1.3# smallholder farmers supported/trained on reducing post-harvest losses	0	6096	3000
Outputs	3.1.3# Value chain analysis studies for district-relevant drought-resistant crops	0	1	4
Outputs	3.1.3# of Women Supported to diversify livelihoods through cottage industries that produce handicrafts and sewing groups.	0		
Outputs	3.1.3Quantity of food procured from local farmers			

Outputs	3.1.3 Quantity of fortified food including complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers for school feeding			
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Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management

<p>Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Engaging comedians has added a lot of value in terms of climate change, climate information dissemination. Engaging the audience using comedy captured their attention and kept them engaged. Humor was used to break the ice and make serious topics like gender considerations a lot more approachable, particularly to the vulnerable populations. Using that approach, the project ensured that key climate change and gender-related messages were fully understood and will hopefully make a lasting impression. The acting provoked a lot of dialogue but in a very relaxed atmosphere. The comedians have a lot of followers on social media, especially in the rural areas, this helped in spreading information with content reaching up to 1.4 million views. After the public gatherings, the communities were encouraged to go and take action. This approach should continue in future projects.</p>
<p>Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>The Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESRMP) was effectively implemented, with clearly defined monitoring indicators.</p>

		<p>The project monitoring team regularly tracked these indicators through onsite visits and feedback reports from the accountability mechanisms. This approach enabled the project to successfully mitigate and avoid adverse environmental and social risks and impacts. Additionally, the project continues to enforce Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) screenings as a mandatory prerequisite before commencing any new structural constructions across all project sites.</p>
<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>	Challenges & Opportunities	<p>Gender considerations are well-mainstreamed and implemented in the project interventions. The increase in the participation of female smallholder farmers is noticeable. Women took the lead in capacity strengthening activities such as marketing training and buyer-seller round tables. About 30% of woman were also seen to be participating in herders' training. The gender balance in the Cottage and Nutrition Clubs at the community level also increased thanks to the project, with men representing 20% of the participants nutrition, hygiene and breastfeeding activities .</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	Challenges & Opportunities	<p>Procurement has improved during this reporting period when compared with the previous years, however the change in management delayed approvals as time was needed to understand the workflows. This learning curve to some extent slowed down decision-making and project momentum. Due to multiple activities projects availability of extension officers for technical support to farmers was limited. Planning together in DPIT helped.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected</p>	Challenges & Opportunities	<p>Working closely with media houses has proven to be highly</p>

progress?		<p>effective in amplifying the project's reach and impact. The initiative received significant airtime across radio, television, and print media, ensuring widespread visibility. Additionally, the project actively supported media houses by facilitating their field visits, enabling them to capture firsthand accounts of climate change impacts and adaptation efforts for reporting purposes. However, the delay in formally engaging with the media houses has hindered the full potential of information dissemination. A more timely and structured partnership with the media could have greatly expanded the scope and depth of coverage, allowing for a broader audience to access vital insights and updates on the project's progress and outcomes.. Furthermore, the project recognized that building strong partnerships with stakeholders and communities is crucial for achieving project outcomes. The collaboration between line ministries, development partners, and the private sector enabled more effective execution of livelihood interventions aimed at enhancing the adaptive capacity of the affected population. These partnerships had a positive impact on district-level planning, where resources were shared for activities such as training extension staff, disseminating climate change information, facilitating market linkages, and promoting apiculture—all with the goal of achieving sustainable livelihoods that improve food and nutrition security and adaptive capacity. CBPP and continuous sensitizations ensured that supported communities understand objectives of the</p>
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		<p>project. However, where agricultural activities have dwindled over time, engagement in conditional CBT became one of the livelihoods mechanisms instead of a periodic relief during the lean season; Behavioral change advocacy is imperative to achieve desired objectives. Communal approach is not a one-size fits all. Some of the beneficiaries prefer individuality when it comes to adaptation activities especially agricultural related. To ensure sustainability Crisis response should clearly be linked to development for graduation of the vulnerable.</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>The Government-led Anticipatory Action programming, in collaboration with WFP Country Office (CO), supported the Lesotho government’s Disaster Management Authority (DMA) in developing an Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for drought response. The focus was on four districts in Lesotho: Mofale’s Hoek, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Thaba-Tseka. In anticipation of an El Niño-induced drought, forecasted by the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) for the cropping seasons of October-December 2023 and December-February 2024, Lesotho activated its anticipatory actions with the support of \$3.192 million in funding from NORAD, facilitated by WFP. Key actions included disseminating early warning messages to nearly 793,000 people across multiple platforms, providing conditional cash transfers to over 10,900 households for three months, and installing 86 plastic water tanks to ensure access to safe water, along with ongoing rehabilitation of water sources. Additionally, agricultural inputs, such as drought-resistant vegetable seeds and shade nets, were distributed to the same number of households. The DMA led the implementation of these interventions through the development of district-specific action plans, which were designed to foster collaboration and minimize duplication of efforts. This approach promoted local ownership, as the District Disaster Management</p>

	<p>Teams (DDMTs) played a key role in developing and executing the plans. By pooling resources, which can often be a challenge within government structures, the approach streamlined implementation.</p> <p>Furthermore, engaging local communities and governments not only facilitated broader adoption of the plans but also created strong networks that can help sustain successful practices over the long term.</p> <p>Under Component 3, the project also focused on improving production by distributing drought-resistant seeds, thereby ensuring a more reliable food supply for local markets.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Development of Early Warning Messages and Advisories for Seasonal Outlook (OND and DJF) – During the 2023/2024 activation, key line ministries and partner organizations in Lesotho reported an improved flow of weather information to farmers and community members. This enhanced communication led to more frequent discussions on weather patterns and preparedness. Community members appreciated the variety of distribution channels, and farmers who followed the advisories noted better preparedness and resilience compared to previous dry seasons. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (through Extension Services) observed that farmers who adhered to the advisories were in better condition this year than during previous droughts.</p> <p>These farmers implemented practices such as water harvesting, planting drought-tolerant seeds, and using shade nets. Stakeholders are optimistic about the role of timely early warning messages in building resilience, with many asserting that continued investment will further improve disaster preparedness, food security, and the protection of vulnerable livelihoods. In support of this, the National Climate Change Communication Strategy was developed, providing standardized climate adaptation, early warning, and climate services messages across different sectors. To further enhance effectiveness, it is recommended to maintain and expand the distribution channels, with increased frequency, as suggested by the mid-term review.</p> <p>People often prioritize immediate concerns, sometimes neglecting longer-term issues that require attention, so continuous communication is key to ensuring broad awareness. Component 3: Future investments could focus on water harvesting techniques, such as sand dams and furrow contours, as well as production under shelter. Additionally, there is potential for climate-smart income-generating activities, such as using recycled materials to produce useful items, which could help diversify livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts.</p>
<p>Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness</p>	

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?	Access to water is crucial for farmers, enabling them to irrigate crops, boost agricultural productivity, and enhance food security. It also supports household water use. The project introduced sand dams and furrow contours as effective methods for water harvesting, which have shown promise in improving both agricultural and household water access. In terms of knowledge management, the project observed that household-based climate adaptation measures and resilience interventions tend to be more effectively managed and sustained compared to community-based assets. To support this, the project continued working with the Government of Lesotho to establish legal frameworks, such as bylaws, that help community members manage communal assets in their villages. The project also highlighted that, beyond climate change adaptation, Market Groups tend to have less group cohesion than cooperatives, yet are often more effective for market access. For greater sustainability, it is essential that target categories for climate adaptation interventions are clearly defined, ensuring that resources and efforts are allocated in a way that maximizes long-term impact.
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?	Concrete adaptation interventions are practical actions designed to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities. The project supported Water Resource Management by helping communities construct rainwater harvesting systems and water storage facilities, improving local water access and resilience. It also promoted the cultivation of climate-resilient crops and drought-resistant varieties, enhancing agricultural sustainability in the face of changing weather patterns. In addition, the project facilitated the dissemination of Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness messages, ensuring that communities were informed and prepared for climate-related risks. Capacity building and training were provided to local

	communities, focusing on disaster response and resilience-building skills. To further support climate adaptation, the project promoted the use of energy-efficient stoves, contributing to both environmental sustainability and improved household energy use.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	The integration of climate change into the curricula for both primary and secondary schools has been highly successful. All participating schools have adopted the integration, and many have also initiated agricultural projects to supplement their school feeding programs.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Climate change toolkits for teachers and climate-smart agriculture manuals have been distributed to all district education offices. From there, assigned teachers from various schools can collect them on behalf of their institutions. Additionally, permaculture manuals have been provided to the agriculture offices across the 10 districts to support local agricultural extension services.
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 project has produced and distributed a variety of resources, including newsletters, beneficiary videos, a climate change toolkit for teachers, permaculture handbooks, climate-smart agriculture manuals for schools, a study on the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition, a post-harvest losses study, last-mile early warning messages, a study on anticipating the impacts of drought in Lesotho, indigenous knowledge studies, a film on climate change adaptation, and school and community podcasts.
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Yes the learning objectives have been met. All the trained schools are integrating climate change in all the subject learning in everyday class teaching.
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.	nothing to report
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	nothing to report
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The project also prioritized the use of innovative technologies to help communities cope with the evolving climate crisis, particularly drought. This was achieved by leveraging high-performance computers to run advanced, high-resolution models that generate accurate weather and climate forecasts. These forecasts enabled farmers to closely monitor weather patterns, optimize water usage, and adapt agricultural practices to better withstand climate stresses.

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	42840	53	0
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	42840	26.5	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	301000	52	24
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	800000	60	24
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	1101000	56	24
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)	990464	61.5	16.5

	beneficiaries)			
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	0	0	Drought	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	112	60	Drought	4: Effective
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/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information	0	Disaster risk reduction	National	1: No plans conducted or updated
Target performance at completion	2	Disaster risk reduction	National	2: Undertaking or updating of assessments in progress
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	0	2: Monitoring and warning service	Drought	National	10
Target performance at completion	1	1: Risk knowledge	Drought	National	10
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	0	0	Disaster risk reduction	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	52	60	Disaster risk reduction	4: High capacity
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	0	60	Public
Target performance at completion	172	60	Public
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	Public	National	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity

Target performance at completion	Public	National	Multi-sector	4: High capacity
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	2	National	Disaster risk reduction	4: High capacity
Target performance at completion	52	National	Disaster risk reduction	4: High capacity
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	30	Food security
Target performance at completion	80	Food security
Performance at mid-term	90	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	75250	29	5: Fully aware
Target performance at completion	30100	60	5: Fully aware
Performance at mid-term	135602	55	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened 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 committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information	0	20% to 39%	1: Aware of neither
Target performance at completion	120	61% to 80%	5: Fully aware
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	0	Technical guidelines	National
Target performance at completion	8	Technical guidelines	National
Performance at mid-term	5	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	Food security	Regional	1: Non responsive (Lacks all elements)
Target performance at completion	Food security	Regional	4: Mostly responsive (Most defined elements)
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	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	1:Not improved
Baseline information	Food security	2: Physical asset	1:Not improved

		(produced/improved/strengthened))	
Baseline information	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	1: Not improved
Target performance at completion	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	4: Mostly Improved
Target performance at completion	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	4: Mostly Improved
Target performance at completion	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	5: Fully 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
Baseline information	0		Agriculture
Baseline information	0		Disaster risk reduction
Baseline information	0		Multi-sector
Target performance at completion	5		Agriculture
Target performance at completion	4		Disaster risk reduction
Target performance at completion	4		Multi-sector
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	3: Moderately effective	Food security	Land
Target performance at completion	4: Effective	Food security	Land

Performance at mid-term	4: 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	Rangelands	21	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Baseline information	Forests	3	ha protected	3: Moderately effective
Baseline information	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	0	ha rehabilitated	3: Moderately effective
Baseline information	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	0	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Baseline information	Protected areas/National parks	0	ha rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	Rangelands	406	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Target performance at completion	Forests	142	ha protected	4: Effective
Target performance at completion	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	236	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	10	ha protected	4: Effective
Target performance at completion	Protected areas/National parks	3	ha protected	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Rangelands	62411	ha protected	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Forests	270	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	60	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	21	ha rehabilitated	4: 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	3322	20	3: Moderate improvement
Target performance at completion	23000	60	4: High improvement
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	1428	60	From 0 to 0.5%	Agriculture
Baseline information	1428	60	From 0 to 0.5%	Livestock production
Baseline information	1428	60	From 0 to 0.5%	Agricultural-related
Target performance at completion	215000	60	From 20% to 30%	Agriculture
Target performance at completion	23000	60	From 20% to 30%	Livestock production
Target performance at completion	23000	60	From 20% to 30%	Agricultural-related
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	0	Natural capital	Food security	Community-based adaptation
Target performance at completion	192	Natural capital	Food security	Community-based adaptation
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	Income source	Income level (USD)
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	(total number in the project area)		
Baseline information	1428	Agriculture	0
Target performance at completion	8568	Agriculture	140
Performance at mid-term	8568	Agriculture	140
Performance at completion			

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	2: Most not integrated
Target performance at completion	4: Most
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	0	Disaster risk reduction	National	Other policy
Target performance at completion	1	Disaster risk reduction	National	Other policy
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	0	1: Not enforced (No elements implemented))	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	2	4: Enforced (Most elements implemented)	4: Effective
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	Food Security	National	Innovation rolled out
Target performance at completion	Food Security	National	Innovation accelerated
Performance at mid-term	Food Security	National	Innovation replicated
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled 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	0	Multi-sector	No innovative practices	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	4	Multi-sector	Undertaking innovative practices	3: Moderately effective
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	0	Innovative practice	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	3	Innovative practice	2: Partially effective
Performance at mid-term	3	Innovative practice	4: Effective
Performance at completion			