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|  | | **ANNUAL REPORT**  **Compiled by: Project Management Unit** | | | C:\Documents and Settings\eric.opoku\My Documents\My Pictures\UNDP\UNDP LOGO.jpg Empowered life Resilient nations  **GEF-notag-highres** |
| **Project Title:** REDUCING VULNERABILITY FROM CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE FOOTHILLS, LOWLANDS AND LOWER SENQU RIVER VALLEY | | |
| **Implementing Partner:** MINISTRY OF FORESTRY, RANGE AND SOIL CONSERVATION (MFRSC) | | |
| **Date**: 08 April 2019 | | **Reporting Period**: Jan-March 2019 |

**I. Results Assessment**

| **Results (*extract outcomes and outputs from AWP for reporting period*)** | **Indicators (*extract indicators for Outputs being reported on as recorded in AWP*)** | **Targets (PROJECT)**  **(extract from AWP)** | **Previous achievements (2016 - 2018)** | **Results Achieved: 2019 (*per outcome/output for the reporting period. This should include a description of targets achieved in the quarter*)** | **Challenges (state difficulties encountered in implementing activities)** |
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| **Outcomes** | | | | | |
| 1. **Increased technical capacity of the MFRSC & relevant departments to apply up-to-date climate science for the management of evolving risks and uncertainty linked to climate change.** | % of MFRSC and relevant departments technical staff competent in skills for management of evolving risks and uncertainty linked to climate change | At least 50% of the MFRSC and line ministries are competent in skills for management of evolving risks and uncertainty linked to climate change by 2019.  *Socio Economic consultancy completed by December 2018 and the Socio Economic Unit conducts cost benefit analysis and cost benefit effectiveness on quarterly basis. .*  *10 technical guidelines (e.g. bee keeping, orchard establishment, fire management, conservation agriculture etc) reviewed mainstreamed by climate change risk considerations.* | Two Baseline Assessments completed:   * *Land Degradation (GIS) Baseline Assessment;* * *Climate Change Scenario Modelling & Risk Assessment.*   At the conclusion of the baseline studies, various trainings were facilitated by the experts for technical staff on climate change and land degradation data collection and monitoring processes. In total, 80 technical officers of the MFRSC staff and stakeholder department participated in Climate Change Scenario Modelling and Risk (35); land degradation assessment by GIS (19) and land degradation monitoring courses (26). • Communities and technical staff are continuing to use land degradation hotspots to inform land rehabilitation in the identified catchments.  Baseline reports have been disseminated to stakeholders in the form of hard copies and soft copies – Printed books and CDs.  Maps that inform planning of catchment rehabilitation have been produced and used.  • A socio economic baseline has been finalized and the results are being used in project decision making including prioritization of women and other vulnerable groups.   * The Socio Economic Unit (SEU) established and capacitated on Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) and Cost Effective Analysis (CEA) and monitoring of project intervention.   Bee keeping, soil and water conservation manuals were developed and printed in 2018. | * Baseline report findings adopted and used to decide on prioritization of intervention sites (donga rehabilitation, brush control, establishment of monitoring sites) by the partners and local authorities * Inter-ministerial team lead by Education and Forestry offices launched and distributed copies of climate change adaptation manual for schools in 3 high schools and 24 primary schools to enhance capacity of schools in climate change adaptation. * Arrangements in place to reengage the consultancy firm for further support of the SEU. * No activities implemented in this quarter. | The project experienced delays in reengagement of the consultancy firm that was capacitating the SEU in 2018.  Technical departments were still finalizing contents of the manuals. Range and Conservation departments have submitted the manuals for printing. |
| 1. **Communities empowered with skills, knowledge, partnerships and institutions for managing natural resources to reduce vulnerability to climate change and increase resilience of natural and social capital (over 7,000 households with potential for up-scaling to cover over 20,000).** | * % of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses * Number of technical staff trained in climate change adaptation, restoring and managing ecosystems and agro-ecological landscapes. | * Increase level of awareness from:   36% to 65% at Khoelenya;  39.8% to 70% at Lithipeng;  50% to 80% at T/Mokhele   * At least 10 technical staff capacitated on climate change adaptation, restoring and managing ecosystems. * At least 50 FFS established from by end of project. | * 65.5% (average) of target population is aware of climate change impacts and adaptation * Awareness raising and sensitization of 4,586 community members sensitized during trainings, meetings and public campaigns in the three participating councils * 1442 Khoelenya, * 1566 Lithipeng * 1578 T/Mokhele * Thirty-three (33) technical staff from MAFS, MFRSC and Growing Nations (20 females and 13 males) were capacitated with skills on Farmer Field School concept to support its adoption and implementation in the project site. * Eight (8) MAFS technical staff (Females) were trained on protected agriculture and drip irrigation management and maintenance   6 FFSs established in the project sites. | * Awareness raising was conducted on 1,128 households and students and through launch of climate change adaptation manual for schools at national and community council level. * Additional awareness was made on 887 households during launch of the manual. * Twelve (9 males and 3 females) staff members from Ministries and Forestry, Agriculture and the project were capacitated on improved fruit tree production and management practices. * 7 technical staff were capacitated on FFS establishment model as an ongoing activity. * 6 FFS were monitored as part of their curriculum. | No challenges. |
| 1. **Over 50,000 ha of land across the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin rehabilitated through operationalization of the climate-smart Land Rehabilitation Programme.** | Area of land (ha) successfully protected, better managed and rehabilitated under the climate-smart Land Rehabilitation Programme. | * 10,000ha of land under climate-smart LRP by end of 2019 * At least 1,000 households adopting climate-smart livelihood strategies by end 2019. * At least 18 long-term monitoring sites established by 2020. * Quarterly target: Approximately 400 ha reseeded with fodder seeds including Lucerne, eragrostis and grazing vetch. | • 20,972 ha of land under climate-smart rehabilitation / protection or better management by December 2018.  • 1838 households have been capacitated to implement climate smart methods | * Mapping of interventions on the project site is still ongoing and will be completed by quarter 2 of 2019, preliminary results will be have been shared. * 159 households have started adoption of climate smart food preservation practices. * 15 long-tern monitoring sites have been established. * Ha have been reseeded with eragrostis, lurcene, and fodder sorghum. | Mapping of interventions in the project site has not been completed due to amount of work involved for the exercise. |
| 1. **National Strategies for rangelands and wetlands management strengthened by the integration of climate change/variability and ecosystem management.** | * Existence of policy briefs proposing policy revisions to address climate risk considerations in rangeland and wetland management strategies | * National strategies for rangeland, cropland and wetland management revised to include climate risk considerations | • Consultancy support to Development Planning for developing guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into sectoral and local policies, strategies were development was completed.  • Consultancy for mainstreaming Climate change risk considerations in the NSDP II was completed.  • The Project is complementing the NSDP II by ‘mainstreaming of climate change risks in four chapters of the NSDP II’  • Consultancy support to Development Planning for developing guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into sectoral and local policies, strategies were development was completed. | * No activities implemented which would contribute towards achievement of this output in this quarter. |  |
| 1. **NSDP mainstreamed into local development strategies to support the constituency wide adaptation of the climate smart Land Rehabilitation Program** | * Existence of climate change adaptation measures in local government development strategies. | * At least two policy guidelines for incorporating climate science in the review/formulation processes on national sectoral strategies developed by 2019. * Best practices and documentation on climate-smart land management shared on quarterly basis. | Consultancy for mainstreaming Climate change risk considerations in the NSDP II was completed. | * No activities implemented which would contribute towards achievement of this output in this quarter. * 2 articles have been published in local newspapers about launch of the climate change manual and the support of the MFRSC-RVCC to the GoL in strengthen households’ resilience against climate change. * Climate change manual has been launched and shared with 27 schools and technical departments in Mohale’s Hoek and Maseru. | None identified |
| **Outputs** | | | | | |
| * 1. **A geo-based climatic, agro- ecological and hydrological information system formulated, tested in the pilot area and ready for up-scaling to other districts in Lesotho** | * Number of geo-based climatic, agro-ecological and hydrological information system tested in pilot area and ready for up-scaling to other districts in Lesotho | * One geo-based information system established and operational, ready for up scaling to the rest of the districts in Lesotho by 2020. | * The formulation of the Geographic Information System is complete. * Local Authorities and technical departments use land degradation hotspot maps for land rehabilitation. * Communities are continuing to use land degradation hotspots to inform and select land rehabilitation in their respective catchments. * Land degradation baseline Assessment is complete * The information system has been used to produce project information maps for the three councils and these maps aided local authorities in identifying and planning the location of the implementation sites during the planning process | * Land rehabilitation and management interventions including brush control, donga rehabilitation, range reseeding, rangelands, croplands and grazing associations boundaries have been mapped and digitized in the geo-based information system at district level. * Communities and technical staff are continuing to use land degradation hotspots to inform and select land rehabilitation within the project site. | The activity has not been completed to cover all interventions at household level. |
| * 1. **A socio-economics unit in the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation strengthened** | * Number of staff members in the socio-economic unit * No. of staff trained in the socio-economic unit to conduct socio-economic research, production of reports and dissemination of information * Number of required tools available for socio-economic data collection and analyses | * At least 1 cost benefit analysis and cost effectiveness analysis conducted every quarter. | * Four (4) staff members have been identified from the MFRSC departments and are forming the socio-economic unit. * 3 staff members have been trained in M&E basic principles, by the M&E Consultant. * Socio Economic Unit established and operational-composed of the MFRSC planning unit and the DPIC members and have conducted the first cost benefit analysis. * The Socio Economic Unit (SEU) has been established and is operational. SEU capacity building was conducted on 27 (9 males and 17 females) staff members form MRFSC, DMA, MAFS and have so far conducted cost effective analysis and monitoring of project interventions bee keeping, cereal crop production, orchards, rangelands, soil and water conservation. . | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | * The project experienced delays in reengagement of the consultancy firm that was capacitating the SEU in 2018. |
| * 1. **At least 1 climate driven vulnerability assessments and 1 cost benefit analysis are conducted of specific adaptations interventions for each of the Community Councils by year end** | * Number of climate-driven vulnerability assessments and cost-benefit analyses of specific adaptation interventions undertaken for each of the selected Community Councils. | * Two climate driven vulnerability assessments for each of the community council by 2020 * 2 cost-benefit analyses for each Community council by mid-2019 and March 2021 | * Climate Change Baseline Assessment for 3 Community Councils is complete and is progressively being disseminated to project stakeholders and beneficiaries in meetings and workshops orally and by distribution of hard copies and CDs. * Socio-economic baseline study for 3 community councils is ongoing. A draft report has been submitted and is under review. * Integrated M&E framework has been developed for collection of field-based data. * The final report of the socio-economic baseline was submitted and approved and is being used in project programming and decision-making including prioritization of women and vulnerable groups in project interventions. * One Cost benefit and Cost-Effective Analysis have been undertaken in cereal crop production, bee keeping and orchard management, rangelands management. | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | The project experienced delays in reengagement of the consultancy firm that was capacitating the SEU in 2018. |
| * 1. **Technical Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation Interventions Developed** | * Number of technical guidelines on climate change adaptation interventions identified for the selected Community Councils. | *at least 10 technical guidelines (e.g. bee keeping, orchard establishment, fire management, conservation agriculture etc) reviewed mainstreamed by climate change risk considerations.* | * The Project supported to development of a typology of Climate-Smart practices intended to inform implementation of natural resource conservation and management and policy development. * The soil and water conservation and beekeeping manuals have been printed. | * Inter-ministerial team led by Education and Forestry offices launched and distributed copies of climate change adaptation manual for schools in 3 high schools and 24 primary schools to enhance capacity of schools in climate change adaptation. | Technical departments were still finalizing contents of the manuals. Range and Conservation departments have submitted the manuals for printing. |
| * 1. **Training of technical staff of engineering, planning and monitoring sections of the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation on climate science conducted.** | * Number of staff trained in climate science from engineering, planning and monitoring sections | * Four (4) staff trained (with engineering unit =1, planning unit = 2, monitoring unit =1). | * Three (3) staff members from planning and monitoring have been trained in M&E | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | * + None. |
| * 1. **A strategy for maintaining technical capacity in the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation and relevant departments developed and implemented.** | * Number of strategies developed for maintaining technical capacity of MFRSC and relevant departments | * One strategy for maintaining technical capacity at MFRSC is developed and implemented by 2018 |  |  |  |
| * 1. **Training of technical staff of the District Technical Teams, community Council Staff, and Land managers on restoring and managing ecosystems and agro-ecological landscape in a climate smart manner** | * Number of technical staff trained in climate change adaptation, including restoring and managing ecosystems and agro-ecological landscapes. | * At least 50 technical staff of the District Technical Teams, District and Community Council staff and land managers trained by 2019. * At least 10 technical staff capacitated on climate change adaptation, restoring and managing ecosystems in quarter 3 of 2018. | * 39 District technical staff members and 4 PMU staff members were trained on **Conflict Management** (8) and on **climate-smart methodologies** (31). * 35 technical staff members trained on Climate Change Modelling and Risk Assessment * 19 Technical officers were trained on GIS. * 26 capacitated on Land Degradation Monitoring * 26 District officers participated in Community Based Participatory Planning training-of-trainers workshop (CBPP). * 6 District officers were capacitated in fire Management * 3 District officers capacitated on Beekeeping * 25 technical officers capacitated on the M&E Framework * 30 technical district officers capacitated on Socio-economic monitoring * Seven (2 males and 5 females) technical staff attended an international no-till conference in Kwazulu-Natal to learn latest approaches and researches on Conservation Agriculture and land management strategies that can be replicated in the project site. * Eight (8) MAFS technical staff (Females) were trained on protected agriculture and drip irrigation management and maintenance * Seven technical staff (5 males and 2 females) attended an advanced training on bee products processing to increase capacity of the Forestry Department in bee keeping. * Nineteen technical staff (8 males and 11 females) attended a training on fodder production with emphasis on different fodder and grass seeds that can be grown for livestock, soil erosion prevention and land rehabilitation in the project site. * Thirty-three (33) technical staff from MAFS, MFRSC and Growing Nations (20 females and 13 males) been capacitated with basics of Farmer Field School concept in collaboration with FAO and the RVCC FFS Master Trainer to oversee FFS roll out in the project site. * 14 members of the MFRSC and DPIC participated in the South African Wetlands conference | * Twelve (9 males and 3 females) staff members from Ministries and Forestry, Agriculture and the project attended a study tour in Cape town to acquire latest technologies on improved fruit tree production and management practices that can be replicated within and outside the project site. * 7 technical staff have participated in routine monitoring of Farmer Field Schools as part of their capacity building in FFS establishment. * Awareness raising to 60 project partners at head office and district administration levels on launch of the climate change adaptation manual for schools. | **None.** |
| * 1. **Local community groups & rural households from Lithipeng, Khoelenya and Thaba-Mokhele Community Councils trained on the construction and maintenance of climate-smart ecosystem rehabilitation and management interventions** | * Number of Local community members participating in training programmes on implementation of climate-smart ecosystem rehabilitation and management measures (data disaggregated by gender). | * *At* least 437 community members participating in training programmes on implementation of climate-smart ecosystem rehabilitation and management measures in quarter 1 of 2019. | * **357** community / household members participated in trainings and awareness raising campaign for climate smart ecosystem rehabilitation. This has increased the number of households adopting climate smart livelihood strategies as recorded in Output 3.1.   15 (9 males and 24 females) trained on nursery establishment.  54 community members were trained on soil and water conservation.  37 farmers were trained on beekeeping  28 community members were trained on water tank Construction  62 community members were trained on fire management  25 community members were trained in earth dam construction    87 (58 F, 27M) community members participated in awareness raising meetings and promotion and demonstration of Conservation Agriculture at T/Mokhele and Lithipeng  **Community Training Totals**  Khoelenya – 127 (83 F and 44 M)  Lithipeng – 110 (39 M, 66 F)  T/Mokhele – 120 (69 females, 51males)   * 117 Local authorities in project areas were capacitated on legal measures for protection of the agro-ecological landscapes and are able to interpret and enforce environmental laws, thus supporting the protection of natural resources   58 Community Councilors (34 males and 24 females)  59 Chiefs 42 males & 17 females)  Capacities of 12 farmers had been increased in Apiculture/ bee keeping Total: 5313 (1723 males and 3590 females).  • District Disaster Management Team and community members (121 females and 140 males) participated in seasonal weather forecasts awareness campaigns for the period of October 2018-March 2019 following early warning messages from LMS about predicted draught season.  Study Tours  1. 35 males and 5 females participated in bee keeping study tour and advanced training on bee products processing and have started producing products including propolis, wax, and candles as alternative sources of income from the enterprise.  2. 35 farmers (15 Females and 20 males attended protected agriculture study tour  3. 35 farmers (5F,30M) and six (6) Inter Council Committee representatives undertook a study tour to learn about high density grazing management, wetland protection, grazing associations’ administrations as part on on-going capacity building.  • 52 Teachers and 1170 students (538 males and 632 females) in 27 schools were capacitated on climate smart ecosystems rehabilitation and management as well as other related environmental aspects, in line with the curriculum requirements to raise climate change awareness and support implementation of climate change adaptation measures on the land.  • 58 Chiefs (47 males and 11 females) were capacitated with legal tools to enhance their capacity to manage natural resources and execute their powers accordingly in land and natural resources disputes and related issues and to strengthen coordination in implementation of developments within their villages.  • 112 females and 91 males were capacitated of fodder production for livestock and re-seeding of degraded rangelands. Approximately 1 ha of degraded rangelands was re-seeded as demonstration to farmers during the trainings  • 2 lead farmers attended an international no-till conference in Kwazulu Natal to learn latest approaches and researches on CA and land management strategies that can be replicated in the project site.  • 10 Paravets (males) were capacitated on animal health and production. After the training they have already started treating livestock diseases in their villages.  • 12 males and 15 females were capacitated on orchard management following support by provision of fruit trees.  • 58 males and 59 females participated in ‘principles of conservation agriculture’ training.  • 12 males and 28 females participated in ‘poultry production and marketing’ training  • 33 males and 51 females participated in ‘effective management of grazing associations’ training  • 59 females and 37 males participated in ‘community based land degradation monitoring’ training  • 179 males and 363females participated soil and water conservation training. This has led to an increase of community members applying appropriate land rehabilitation practices in the project area  • 86 males and 140 females participated in protected agriculture training as a prerequisite to effective utilization of green houses that have been procured by the project.  • 29 males and 214 females participated in food handling, hygiene and preservation. Households have started preserving available food using different methods demonstrated during the trainings.  • 32 males and 9 females trained on bee products processing  • 6 initial Farmer Field Schools established in the project sites | **Total**: 1,128 (406 males and 722females) and 887 unsegregated households.   * 413 students (233 males and 261 females) from 3 schools participated in launch of climate change adaptation manual as part of raising climate change awareness and technical support in implementation of climate change adaptation. * Approximately 887 community members were sensitized on climate change adaptation manual for schools during the manual launch at Maphut’seng. * 196 females and 65 males participated in ‘community-based land degradation monitoring’ training in 17 villages. * 8 males and 151 females participated in food handling, hygiene and preservation. Households have started preserving available food using different methods demonstrated during the trainings. * Six (6) Farmer Field Schools were monitored and provided with technical support on cereal production integrated with cover crops. * Two hundred and twenty-four (114 females and 110 males) Community members were sensitized about climate change adaptation with emphasis on water harvesting. The project also facilitated establishment of committees to represent communities in earth dam construction project including management of rangelands and utilization of water from proposed earth dams. | No challenges. |
| * 1. **Inter-council land rehabilitation committees operational in the Lithipeng, Khoelenya and Thaba-Mokhele Community Councils.** | * Number of inter-council land rehabilitation committees established and operational (include membership data disaggregated by gender). | * By-lows governing * One quarterly meeting of the ICLRC held. * By-l | * Inter council land rehabilitation held its quarterly meeting and will begin community advocacy program to encourage communities to take part in land rehabilitation initiatives throughout the project site. * ICLRC lead grazing associations study tour to Mokhotlong to learn other on-going LRP in the country including intensive livestock grazing. * Inter-council committee has been established consisting of 16 members (Lithipeng 6, Khoelenya 5 and Thaba Mokhele 5). * Committee members participated in a workshop to understand their roles and responsibilities * Draft ToRs for Legal consultant in place for formulation of bylaws. | * Draft ToRs for Legal consultant in place for formulation of by-laws and under review. | * ICLRC quarterly sitting was not held due to logistical hiccups. It has been postponed to quarter 2 |
| * 1. **Climate-smart ecosystem rehabilitation and management interventions in three Community Councils, including: i) protection of critical fens and bogs; ii) adoption of conservation agriculture and agro-forestry practices; and iii) strategic interventions in sensitive areas, including construction of check dams, and rehabilitation of old gullies and rills** | * Number of households across three Community Councils adopting climate-smart livelihood strategies, including climate-smart farming or agro-forestry practices * Percentage of land under appropriate climate-smart ecosystem rehabilitation and management interventions (conservation agriculture, agro-forestry and water harvesting) in Lithipeng, Khoelenya and Thaba Mokhele Community Councils. | * At least 7,000 households adopting climate-smart livelihood strategies by 2020. * At least 350 households across three Community Councils adopting climate-smart livelihood strategies in quarter 1. * At least 50% of land under climate-smart ecosystem interventions by 2020 * At least 430 ha of land under climate-smart ecosystem interventions in quarter 1 of 2019. | * 1838 households adopted climate smart methods in water-harvesting support with 3 stud rams to 3 grazing associations, provision of additional 120 solar dryers to increase food preservation initiatives following high adoption of preservation practices after the training in the last quarter. Nine farmer groups were supported with nursery equipment to improve their fruit and firewood trees nurseries * **41.9 %** of land is under climate-smart ecosystem interventions   **• Cumulative total: 20972ha through**  **donga rehabilitation, brush control and building of stone lines and practicing of rotational grazing and practicing crop rotations and conservation agriculture.**  **• Project has procured and allocated 4 greenhouses and 45 shade nets to support adoption of protected agriculture following training of 226 community members.**  **• Procurement of grass and fodder seeds for rehabilitation of marginal land and reseeding of grasslands has been completed and will be followed up with capacity building for staff and communities to pursue land rehabilitation in the next cropping season.**  **• Allocation of summer seeds to 1500 households in three community councils.**  **• Allocation of LR equipment such as mattocks, sand bags, wheel barrows spades to groups in three community councils.**  **• Allocation of 3 ram studs to 3 grazing associations.**  **• Allocation of 2500 dual purpose chicken and 1000 broilers to community groups and households.**  **• Allocation of 10000 fruit trees to 600households across the project sites.**  **• Establishment and allocation of equipment for 8 tree nurseries.**  **• Earth dam designs and drawings in place**  **• 17 potable water systems supported across the project site.** | * 8 males and 151 females participated in food handling, hygiene and preservation. Households have started preserving available food using different methods demonstrated during the trainings. * Communities are continuing to conduct brush control, donga rehabilitation, rotational grazing in the project site, | Most of the project land rehabilitation work is supported by elderly women who have less muscular power to cover significant area. |
| * + 1. **A long-term strategy for monitoring and evaluating climate-smart ecosystem restoration and management interventions for the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation and relevant departments, including an experimental design impact evaluation using grass cover as a proxy for rangeland productivity.** | * Number of functioning long-term monitoring field sites established at intervention sites for measuring the effects of climate-smart ecosystem rehabilitation and management interventions on relevant ecosystem services | * 18 functioning long-term monitoring sites – including a control, experiment and benchmark – established by 2018. * Integrated M&E framework has been developed for collection of field based data. | * Two (2) automatic weather stations and rain gauges installed. * Routine collection of monitoring data is being collected daily and quarterly by designated community members in 3 sites for further analysis by technical departments. * 3 monitoring sites have been established for monitoring rainfall, runoff, soil gain, vegetative cover and donga activity. | * Routine collection of monitoring data is being collected daily and quarterly by designated community members in 5 sites established in 2018 for further analysis by technical departments. * 15 long-term monitoring sites have been established to monitor rainfall, soil gain, donga activity, soil biological activity, soil fertility, range condition, soil texture, Soil structure to strengthen efficiency and evidence-based land management practices. | Some of the proposed sites were change due to inaccessibility of roads as a result of heavy rains. Some of the equipment has been vandalized in some villages e.g. Raisa. |
| * + - 1. **Policy guidelines for incorporating climate science in the review / formulation processes of national sectoral strategies by the Departments of Rangelands Management and Water Affairs** | * Existence of policy briefs proposing policy revisions to address climate risk considerations in rangeland and wetland management strategies   (Definition: with extent of policy revision for integration scored as follows: (a) Process not yet started =0, (b) Consultations have started =1, (c) Partially integrated /in draft =2 or (d) Integrated to a large extent /completely =3). | * All national strategies for rangeland, cropland, and wetland management revised to include climate risk considerations by 2019 | * Consultancy for mainstreaming Climate change risk considerations in the NSDP II was completed. * The climate change and policy consultant has submitted final report of climate change and policy guidelines for utilization by the relevant sector. | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | * + None. |
| * + - * 1. **Strategy for improved coordination between regional and district development teams to reduce vulnerability to extreme climatic events in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin** | * Existence of a coordination strategy tailored for inter-ministerial and departmental coordination on climate change.   (Definition: with extent of development scored as follows: (a) Process not yet started =0, (b) Consultations have started =1, (c) Partially developed/in draft =2 or (d) Developed to a large extent /completely =3). | * A coordination strategy that has been devolved is implemented in 2019 by the relevant ministries. | * A policy consultant has developed a coordination strategy that links the national and district levels. | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | * + None. |
| * + - * 1. **Revised local policies across productive sectors – particularly agriculture, infrastructure development and rural development – include identified best practices for climate-smart interventions** | * Existence of revised local policies in agriculture, infrastructure and rural development with identified best practices and budgets for climate-smart interventions.   (Definition: with extent of revision scored as follows: (a) Process not yet started =0, (b) Consultations have started =1, (c) Partially revised /in draft =2 or (d) Revised to a large extent /completely =3). | * At least 3 local policies revised by 2019 (one for each of the productive sectors – agriculture, infrastructure and rural development). | * The project recruited a consultant to develop policy guidelines for sectoral policies across productive sectors. * Consultancy for mainstreaming Climate change risk considerations in the NSDP II was completed. | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | * + None. |
| * + - * 1. **Policy recommendations for the integration of climate risk considerations in the Lithipeng, Khoelenya and Thaba-Mokhele Community Councils’ development plans, as well as the Mohale’s Hoek District development plan implemented.** | * Number of policy briefs for design, appraisal and approval processes for District and Community Councils Development Plans for agriculture, infrastructure and rural development.   (Definition: with extent of policy recommendations implementation scored as follows: (a) Has not yet started =0, (b) implementation have started =1, (c) Implemented/completed =2). | * At least 6 policy briefs for integrating climate risk considerations into District and Community Councils Development Plans for each of agriculture, infrastructure and rural development programmes by 2019 (one for each of the plans and sectors). | * The project has recruited a consultant to develop policy guidelines and incorporation of policy recommendations on climate change risks. * The project has engaged a consultant who is reviewed the NSDP I and made policy recommendations guidelines for incorporating climate science in the review/formulation of national sectoral strategies. | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | * + None. |
| * + - * 1. **Training on climate-resilient construction; climate-smart land use and water resources planning; and climate risk management designed and implemented for staff of structural engineering unit, urban and rural infrastructure planning units, local authorities, district planning units, Ministry of Development Planning, and teaching staff from technical colleges and vocational training institutes.** | * Number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender and sector). | * At least 100 staff trained by 2019   (Disaggregated by gender and sector). | * None | * No activities implemented in this quarter. | * + None. |
| * + - * 1. **Best practices and documentation on climate-smart land management in the Lithipeng, Khoelenya and Thaba-Mokhele Community Councils disseminated through existing national and international platforms.** | * Number of Best Practices identified and guidelines developed for climate-smart land management. | * At least 9 Best practices on climate-smart land management documented using Guidelines for documenting Best practice by 2020 (3 per year – 1 on land Degradation, 1 on Climate Change, 1 on Socio-economic status of households). | * An exhibition was held in Thaba Mokhele to showcase project successes in SLM/CSA. * 2 articles have been published in local newspapers to share climate change scenario modelling and empowerment of communities on CSA/SLM. * Documentation of project interventions with the MFRSC-In formation department for publication. | * 2 articles have been published in local newspapers about launch of the climate change manual and the support of the MFRSC-RVCC to the GoL to strengthen households’ resilience against climate change. * Climate change manual has been launched and shared with 27 schools and technical departments in Mohales Hoek and Maseru. |  |
| * 1. **Workshops, meetings and conferences are organised and conducted/attended**   Note:  This output is as per annual Workplan | International course / study tour attended | 3 visits by the UNDP/PMU and other partners | * None | * One field monitoring by MFRSC and UNDP conducted one day filed monitoring to familiarize management on the project interventions. by the PC and DC. |  |
| No. of Stakeholder workshops and meetings | * 4 DPIC meetings * 4 DPCC meetings * 4 TAC meetings * 4 PSC meetings * 4 Consultancy Reports Review Meetings (2 for M&E Framework Report, 2 for 2 for Socio-Economic Baseline Report) | * 4 PSC Meetings * 4 TAC Meetings * 2 DPCC Meetings * 4 DPIC Meetings * 1 PMU retreat * PMU Meetings * IP meeting on establishment of Socio-economic Unit and on backstopping district on project implementation * 4 TAC monitoring missions (1 TAC, 1 PSC, 2UNDP) * 1 Climate Change Scenario Modelling and Risk Assessment Report review meetings * 1 Land Degradation Assessment Report review meetings2 Socio Economic Unit report review meetings were conducted * One (1) PMU meeting was held * 6 Coordination meetings with the Growing Nations to forge partnership on adaption and intensification of Conservation Agriculture * Consultation meeting with local authorities and LRP leadership (14 females 8 males) on ICM and FFS approaches, and coordination of provision of inputs for motivation of community based LRP activities. | * A joint MFRSC-RVCC planning meeting was held. * PSC meeting for approval of AWP 2019. * DPIC and DPCC held quarterly planning session for sharing of reports and planning for quarter 1 implementation. * Construction interventions reports and milestones. * Mid-Term Review consultancy review and reporting meetings. * MTR consultation meetings at Head quarter, district administration and community council and farm levels. | None identified |

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| **II.** **Lessons Learnt and Opportunities: *(Please describe new understanding or insights gained from project activities that can contribute to improving future project design and implementation. Give specific examples)*** |
| monitoring visits and management and technical staff study tour in cape town has provided better understanding in selection of intervention site under support of the project. some of the orchards established in the previous years had limitations of water for irrigation in dry seasons. Following the study tour and the monitoring visist it was agreed that the all interventions should be carefully assesset by all department and ministries to ensure that all nessessary resoirces can be in place for the intervention to be successful. |
| **III.** **Gender Mainstreaming ( *how did project serve men and women, identify # of men/women served*)** |
| * 413 students (233 males and 261 females) from 3 schools participated in launch of climate change adaptation manual as part of raising climate change awareness and technical support in implementation of climate change adaptation. * 887 community members (532 females and 355 males) sensitized on climate change adaptation manual for schools during the manual launch at Maphut’seng. * 196 females and 65 males participated in ‘community based land degradation monitoring’ training in 17 villages. * 8 males and 151 females participated in food handling, hygiene and preservation. Households have started preserving available food using different methods demonstrated during the trainings. * Six (6) Farmer Field Schools were monitored and provided with technical support on cereal production integrated with cover crops. * Two hundred and twenty-four (114 females and 110 males) Community members were sensitized about climate change adaptation with emphasis on water harvesting. * Twelve (9 males and 3 females) staff members from Ministries and Forestry, Agriculture and the project attended a study tour in Cape town to acquire latest technologies on improved fruit tree production and management practices that can be replicated within and outside the project site. * 7 technical staff have participated in routine monitoring of Farmer Field Schools as part of their capacity building in FFS establishment. * Awareness raising to 60 project partners at head office and district administration levels on launch of the climate change adaptation manual for schools. |
| **IV. Capacity Development (Please explain *how project activities have contributed to improving institutional policies, systems, strategies and structures. Give specific example of actions undertaken and the results achieved)*** |
| * The project funded a study tour to Cape Town for technical staff and senior management to learn about latest technologies in fruit production. The Ministries that attended the study tour have developed an implementation plan to conduct demonstration plots using latest practices learned during the study tour. |
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| **VI.Project Risks and Assumptions Update:  *Please state any risks and assumptions likely to impact project implementation*** |
| * Internal and external transfers of technical and extension officers may affect the project implementation and continuity of project interventions. * Access to other project sites has been and may continue to affect implementation and monitoring activities. * The community voluntary conservation works are affected by refocusing efforts to reconstruction of earth roads affected by heavy rains. |
| **VII.Financials: *( Please provide a summary of budgeted vs. actual expenditure for the quarter and briefly explain reasons for variance if any)*** |
| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **ACTIVITY** | **BUDGET** | **Commitments** | **ACTUAL EXPENDITURE** | **BALANCE** | | ACTIVITY 1 | 215,053 | 0 | 6,322 | 208,731 | | ACTIVITY 2 | 449,353 | 0 | 22,195 | 427,158 | | ACTIVITY 3 | 1,742,948 | 28,087 | 71,764 | 1,643,097 | | ACTIVITY 4 | 23,476 | 0 | 0 | 23,476 | | ACTIVITY 5 | 125,326 | 5,238 | 0 | 120,088 | | ACTIVITY 6 (PMU) | 127,498 | 18,517 | 31,443 | 77,5368 | | **TOTAL** | **2,683,654** | **51,842** | **131,724** | **2,489,089** | |
| **Delivery without Commitments as at 30th March 2019 = 4%** |
| **Delivery with Commitments as at 30th March 2019 = 6%** |
| **Current Cumulative Delivery with Commitments from start of Project as at 30th March 2019 = 39%** |
| **Q1 Target = $ 1,860,200 = 69%** |
| **Difference = -$ 183,566 = -63%** |