

# Final Evaluation of the “Improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food insecure populations in Lesotho” project, from 2020 to 2025

Decentralized evaluation

Terms of reference

WFP Lesotho Country Office (LSCO)

March 2025



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# 1. Introduction

1. This Terms of Reference (ToR) were prepared by the World Food Programme (WFP) Lesotho Country Office based on an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders. The purpose of the TOR is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation and clarify expectations regarding the evaluation. This ToR concerns the final evaluation of the “Improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food insecure populations in Lesotho” project. This took place from October 2020 to April 2025. The ToR follows both WFP’s and Adaptation Fund guidelines for programme final evaluations and WFP’s decentralised evaluation quality assurance standards. The ToR presents background information pertaining to the evaluation and the stakeholders and intended use of the evaluation. It also defines the scope and requirements relating to the evaluation approach, methodology, and organisation. Additional information is provided in the annexes.

2. This activity evaluation is commissioned by WFP Lesotho Country Office and will be conducted by an independent evaluation firm. It is slated to take place from April 2025 to February 2026.

3. The Adaptation Fund is a financial mechanism established under the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It provides financial resources to developing countries to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change via activities that enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. The Adaptation Fund operates an independent evaluation policy which can be used together with other organisations’ evaluation frameworks.<sup>1</sup>

4. The project commenced in October 2020 and is tentatively scheduled to end in April 2025, although most activities were concluded in Q4 2024. WFP was the implementing entity of the programme while the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Lesotho Meteorological Services acted as the executing entities. This means that project staff reported to the project coordinator, who reported to both the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and to the WFP Country Director. The project’s main goal was to enhance the adaptive capacity<sup>2</sup> and build the resilience of vulnerable and food insecure households and communities to the impacts of climate change on food security. The following objectives were sought:

- Strengthen government capacities to generate climate information and promote its use to forecast risks of climate shocks, mobilising early action, and co-developing tailored and locally relevant climate services for communities;
- Raise awareness of communities, women, youth, people living with HIV, and other vulnerable groups on the impacts of climate change, the importance of adaptation, and the use of climate information for seasonal planning and climate risk management; and
- Design and implement, through a community-based planning process, local resilience and adaptation plans focusing on robust asset creation schemes, income diversification and market linkages, for increased adaptive capacity and household resilience.

5. To achieve these objectives the programme implemented activities across three components. These included capacity building and systems development at national and local levels, ensuring development of a national climate communication strategy, and the creation of assets at household and community levels, etc. A detailed description of activities is found under [section 3.2. ‘Subject of the Evaluation’](#). The number of households reached totalled 8656. The programme budget totalled USD 9,999,894, which was fully funded

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/evaluation-framework-4/>

<sup>2</sup> WFP defines “adaptive capacity” as the ability of individuals, communities, and systems to adjust and respond to changing conditions, including climate change, economic shifts, and other stressors. Enhancing adaptive capacity is critical for improving resilience against shocks and stresses that can impact food security and nutrition. It involves a combination of various factors, such as access to resources, knowledge, social networks, governance, and infrastructure, which together enable communities to anticipate, prepare for, and recover from adverse situations.

by the Adaptation Fund.

6. The project targeted the districts Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing, located in the South, which have a low socio-economic status and face high risk of climate impacts. The targeted population was identified as chronically vulnerable and at high risk to adverse impacts of climate change. This included groups of lower socio-economic status consisting of smallholder subsistence farmers, the elderly, the disabled as well as households headed by women and households headed by children, the unemployed youth and people living with HIV and AIDS.

## 2. Reasons for the evaluation

### 2.1. Rationale

7. The evaluation is being commissioned to conduct an independent assessment of the project 'Improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food insecure populations in Lesotho.' It will analyse whether the project has achieved its intended objectives and outcomes as well as the overall project performance against the Adaptation Fund criteria. It shall also identify areas for improvement of future programmes. It corresponds to Adaptation Fund policies and guidelines, which stipulate that "all regular projects and programmes that complete implementation will be subject to final evaluation by an independent evaluator selected by the Implementing Entity [WFP]."

8. The evaluation shall provide stakeholders with an independent assessment of the project results. The findings shall provide insights that may enhance the sustainability of benefits from both partner-coordinated projects and contribute to improving future programming.

9. The evaluation will have the following uses for the WFP Country Office Lesotho and other key stakeholders:

- Inform the design and implementation of the second phase of the "Improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food insecure populations in Lesotho" (IACOV) project, which will start with pre-visioning exercises in 2025.
- The lessons learned will be used to improve the implementation of future programming, equip project management teams, delivery partners and other stakeholders with insights needed to achieve expected outcomes.
- Inform the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan in which climate resilience building is at the centre of its integration strategy. The findings will provide an opportunity to inform necessary adjustments to the programme implementation.  
Inform the design of new activities or the introduction of similar activities in other contexts for adaptive capacity and resilience in Lesotho.
- Demonstrate accountability for the funding received from the Adaptation Fund.

### 2.2. Objectives

10. In line with the Adaptation Fund requirements, all projects should conduct a final evaluation to assess project performance to support learning and accountability and to inform future climate change adaptation (CCA) interventions.

11. This evaluation will therefore serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. In the context of the present evaluation the learning objective will weigh more than the accountability objective.

- **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on performance and results of the project. It will inform WFP, the donor, the Government, other key stakeholders, and the wider community about how well the program is meeting its goals and objectives and the relevance towards addressing climate change impact challenges faced in Lesotho.
- **Learning** – The evaluation will assess initiatives aimed at improving the adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food insecure populations in Lesotho and provide actionable insights for future food security and climate change projects. It will examine whether its implementation aligned with planned strategies, investigate factors affecting outcomes, and identify intended and unintended results (both positive and negative, e.g. increased resilience, decreased vulnerability, improved cost-effectiveness). Findings will be disseminated to stakeholders, ensuring that lessons are integrated into lesson-sharing systems such as learning webinars, short videos and appropriate communities of practice.

12. The evaluation will focus on the project's key beneficiaries (national and district stakeholders, media houses, smallholder farmers, and food insecure households). It will also ensure the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups in the evaluation process.

13. The evaluation shall analyse how gender, equity, and inclusion objectives, along with Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) principles were incorporated into the intervention design and whether they align with WFP and system-wide GEWE objectives. It will assess the project's relevance in addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, such as women and youth, and evaluate its effectiveness in promoting gender and inclusion, particularly in decision-making processes and outcomes related to adaptive capacity and resilience.

## **2.3. Key stakeholders analysis**

14. The evaluation will involve and cater to a range of internal and external stakeholders WFP. Different stakeholders will play a role in the evaluation process based on their role in the design and implementation of the project, their interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the design, funding and implementation of the project being evaluated. [Annex 6](#) provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team during the inception phase.

15. Accountability to affected populations is tied to WFP commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in areas where WFP works.

16. A summary of the stakeholder analysis is provided below:

- Lesotho Country Office – Key informant and primary stakeholder
- Lesotho field offices – Key informant and primary stakeholder
- Regional Bureau for Southern Africa – Key informant and primary stakeholder
- WFP Headquarter – Key informant and primary stakeholder
- WFP Office of Evaluation – Primary stakeholder
- WFP Executive Board – Primary stakeholder
- Beneficiaries – Key informants and primary stakeholders
- Government – Key informants and primary stakeholders
- United Nations Country Team – Secondary stakeholder
- Non-governmental organizations – Key informants and secondary stakeholder
- Donors – Primary stakeholders

# 3. Context and subject of the evaluation

## 3.1. Context

17. **Socio-economic status:** Lesotho's population is mostly concentrated in the lowland areas spanning the north-western part of the country towards the south-western parts. Urban areas in the lowlands are densely populated while the mountainous areas of the country remain predominantly rural. Despite being a lower-middle-income country, Lesotho faces significant socio-economic challenges including widespread poverty and inequality, particularly in rural areas. A large proportion of the population lives below the poverty line, with a Gini index of 44.6 recorded in 2017.<sup>3</sup> Women are disproportionately affected by poverty, with 55.2 percent of households headed by women living in poverty compared to 46.3 percent of households headed by men.<sup>4</sup> Poverty is more severe in rural regions, where 60.7 percent of the population is affected, compared to 28.5 percent in urban areas. Chronic unemployment is prevalent with more than half of the population lacking formal employment.<sup>5</sup> In 2019, unemployment stood at 22.5 percent, affecting 22.6 percent of men and 22.4 percent of women, while youth unemployment was particularly high at 29.1 percent.<sup>6</sup> By 2021, the unemployment rate had risen to 24.6 percent. The country's socio-economic vulnerability has been exacerbated by high HIV/AIDS prevalence, one of the highest globally, at 22.7 percent. Women are particularly affected, with a prevalence rate of 27.4 percent compared to 17.8 percent among men.<sup>7</sup>

18. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the workforce, led to a rise in orphaned children (17 percent of households are caring for orphans),<sup>8</sup> and increased the susceptibility of vulnerable families to climate-related shocks.

19. The level of gender-based violence has decreased from 86 percent in 2013 to 37.6 percent in 2021,<sup>9</sup> though there may be some gaps in measurement.

20. 2.9 percent of the population has been reported to live with disabilities in 2021, with over half being women.<sup>10</sup>

21. **Political landscape:** Lesotho has a history of political instability, including changes in government, electoral disputes, and party fragmentation. The country has undergone several government transitions since its independence in 1966, often resulting from both democratic elections and political unrest. Given the fragmented political landscape, coalition governments are common. While promoting inclusivity, they can lead to tensions among coalition partners, which may exacerbate political instability. The international community, including organizations like the Southern African Development Community (SADC), has shown interest in supporting democratic governance and stability in Lesotho. There have been numerous calls for reforms to strengthen institutions, promote transparency, and enhance the rule of law, which the current

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<sup>3</sup> World Bank, <https://databank.worldbank.org/>

<sup>4</sup> Lesotho Poverty trends and Profile report 2017/18, <https://www.bos.gov.ls/>

<sup>5</sup> Bureau of Statistics (2023). 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey. Analytical Report "Volume IIIB Socio-economic Characteristics". Bureau of Statistics. Maseru. Lesotho

<sup>6</sup> Lesotho Labour Force Survey, 2019 <https://www.bos.gov.ls/>

<sup>7</sup> Lesotho Population-based HIV Impact Assessment 2020

<sup>8</sup> Bureau of Statistics (2023). 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey. Analytical Report "Volume IIIA Population Dynamics". Bureau of Statistics. Maseru. Lesotho

<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Statistics (2023). 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey. Analytical Report "Volume IV Gender Based Violence". Bureau of Statistics. Maseru. Lesotho

<sup>10</sup> Bureau of Statistics (2023). 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey. Analytical Report "Volume IIIA Population Dynamics". Bureau of Statistics. Maseru. Lesotho



administration pursues with determination.

22. **Food security and nutrition:** Rural populations rely heavily on subsistence farming, especially rain-fed agriculture.<sup>11</sup> Women, youth, and marginalized groups face disproportionate effects from climate change; households headed by women are more vulnerable due to restricted access to land and resources alongside socio-cultural barriers to their economic involvement. While women make up over 60 percent of the agricultural workforce, only 30 percent of them own land;<sup>12</sup> moreover, women typically manage smaller plots than their male counterparts.

23. Recurring climate hazards—such as droughts, heavy rainfall, early frosts, and a struggling economy—have led to a steady decline in agricultural productivity. Maize yields, for example, dropped from 0.87 metric tons per hectare in 2017/2018 to 0.27 metric tons per hectare in 2023/2024.<sup>13</sup> Lesotho imports over 70 percent of its maize requirements, and more than 200,000 rural households experience food insecurity almost every year. In 2024, because of El Niño-induced dry conditions and rising food prices, 700,000 households faced food insecurity,<sup>14</sup> in Lesotho, a country ranked 123<sup>rd</sup> in the 2024 Global Hunger Index Scores out of 127 ranked countries, with a category of “serious hunger”.<sup>15</sup>

24. Malnutrition is another pressing issue. The Demographic Health Survey published in 2024 estimated that only 15 percent of children aged 6-23 months receive the recommended number of meals and dietary diversity, up from 10 percent in 2014.<sup>16</sup> Although economic growth and improvements in the health sector reduced stunting in children aged 24-59 months by 10 percentage points to 33 percent between 2000 and 2014, the rate increased slightly to 36 percent in 2023/2024. Boys are more affected by stunting than girls, and the overall prevalence remains classified as very high by the World Health Organization (WHO).<sup>17</sup> Additionally, 51 percent of children under five suffer from anaemia, with 27 percent of women and 14 percent of men also affected.<sup>18</sup>

25. **Geographical and Environmental Vulnerability:** Lesotho's landscape is predominantly mountainous, with altitudes ranging from 1,388 to 3,482 meters above sea level. The country is divided into four agro-ecological zones—the lowlands, foothills, mountains, and the Senqu River valley—each experiencing distinct climatic conditions. Rainfall is often unpredictable and concentrated in short bursts, causing soil erosion and flooding in some areas, while other regions face extended dry spells and droughts.

26. Lesotho's high altitude contributes to its cooler climate. The winters are harsh with frequent snowfall in the mountains. The weather variability has historically hindered agricultural productivity – a key livelihood for much of the population. It has about 9 percent of arable land, primarily in the lowlands and foothills. This combination of challenging terrain, limited arable land, and erratic weather patterns makes Lesotho highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.<sup>19</sup>

27. **Vulnerability to Climate Change:** Lesotho's vulnerability to climate change is further aggravated by dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Rural households, which make up more than 50 percent of the population, rely on subsistence farming and livestock grazing. However, the country has witnessed increasing

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<sup>11</sup> Bureau of Statistics (2023). 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey. Analytical Report “Volume IIIA Population Dynamics”. Bureau of Statistics. Maseru. Lesotho <https://www.bos.gov.ls/>

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Statistics (2023). 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey. Analytical Report “Volume IIIB Socio-economic Characteristics”. Bureau of Statistics. Maseru. Lesotho <https://www.bos.gov.ls/>

<sup>13</sup> Lesotho crop forecasting reports <https://www.bos.gov.ls/>

<sup>14</sup> Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee reports

<sup>15</sup> 2024 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

<sup>16</sup> Lesotho Demographic Health survey 2023-2024, Lesotho Ministry of Health.

<sup>17</sup> Lesotho Demographic Health survey 2023-2024, Lesotho Ministry of Health.

<sup>18</sup> Lesotho Demographic Health survey 2014, Lesotho Ministry of Health.

<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs (2013). Lesotho's Second National Communication to the Conference of Parties

of the UNFCCC. URL:

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LESOTHO%20SNC%20FINAL%20REPORT%20November%202013%20final.pdf>

instances of climate-induced shocks, including droughts, early frosts, heavy rains, and flash floods resulting in crop failures, decreased agricultural yields, and heightened food insecurity across the country.

28. Climate variability has worsened with the timing and intensity of rainfall becoming more unpredictable. Extreme weather events like the 2016 El Niño-induced drought severely impacted food production, leaving nearly half of the rural population in need of food assistance. As climate change intensifies, these risks are expected to worsen, threatening not only food security but also water availability, biodiversity, and access to clean energy.<sup>20</sup>

29. Climate change affects women and men differently due to existing social norms, roles, and responsibilities. In Lesotho, women are primarily responsible for food production, water collection, and household management. Women often bear the brunt of the impacts of erratic weather patterns, droughts, and food insecurity. Empowering women and integrating gender perspectives into climate adaptation strategies can enhance community resilience. Lesotho's Gender and Development Policy 2018 – 2030 advocates for policies and programs to adopt a gender-sensitive approach, which includes promoting women's access to resources, enhancing their participation in decision-making, and supporting initiatives that address the specific needs and capacities of both genders in the face of climate change.

30. **Environmental Degradation:** Land degradation is the most pressing environmental issue in Lesotho, severely limiting agricultural productivity and threatening food security. Overgrazing, deforestation, and unsustainable farming practices have led to extensive soil erosion, with an estimated 4.5 million tons of soil lost annually. This degradation is compounded by recurrent droughts and the increasing intensity of rainfall, which accelerates the loss of fertile topsoil.

31. Biodiversity in Lesotho is also under threat, with habitats for wild species being altered or destroyed due to land degradation and human encroachment. The loss of natural vegetation further reduces the country's resilience to climate change, making the restoration of ecosystems a critical component of climate adaptation efforts.

32. **Government policies:** Lesotho has several policies addressing socio-economic, environmental, and climate vulnerabilities to promote sustainable development and climate resilience. Key frameworks include the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP II), Lesotho Climate Change Policy (2017-2027), the Lesotho Land Act (2010) promoting equitable land ownership, especially for women, and the Environmental Act (2008) focused on conserving natural resources. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) emphasizes resilience to climate shocks, improved disaster risk management, and land restoration. Additionally, the Lesotho Gender and Development Policy (2003, revised 2018), Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2012), National Strategic Resilience Framework & Theory of Change (2019 – 2030), and the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) (2015-2025) aim to address inequalities for marginalized groups. Despite these frameworks, Lesotho faces significant challenges in resources and technical capacity for effective implementation of climate adaptation measures.

33. **Government Initiatives and International Partnerships:** In recognition of its vulnerability to climate change, Lesotho has made significant strides in developing policies to address climate risks. The country has ratified international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai framework, demonstrating its commitment to combating climate change.

34. **Other WFP interventions:** The Lesotho Country Office's Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024 includes activities for resilience building and smallholder farmer development that connect with the IACOV project. This project addresses climate vulnerability by enhancing the adaptive capacity of at-risk populations, particularly in the rural districts of Mafeteng, Mphahle's Hoek, and Quthing. Initiatives include: i) Strengthening early warning systems for timely climate information to aid agricultural planning and disaster preparedness; ii) Building community resilience through sustainable agricultural practices and livelihood diversification; and iii) Promoting climate-smart agriculture by providing training, inputs, and tools, with a focus on including women and marginalized groups. These efforts aim to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food

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<sup>20</sup> Climate Risk Profile: Lesotho (2021): The World Bank Group.

security, support sustainable livelihoods, and enhance resilience.

35. The Regional Urban Preparedness (RUP) Project, coordinated by the SADC Secretariat and the WFP Regional Bureau in Southern Africa since 2022, is currently in its second phase, running until February 2026. The project aims to enhance the resilience and emergency readiness of urban communities in Lesotho against climate-related shocks and food insecurity. The RUP intersects with the IACOV in Mafeteng Urban Council, as the IACOV also covers the Mafeteng Urban Council within the Mafeteng district. WFP collaborates closely with the government, providing technical and financial support to the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee for implementing vulnerability assessments. Additionally, WFP strengthens government capacity in emergency preparedness by updating frameworks such as the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Bill, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy, and Early Warning System (EWS) manuals.

36. **Other development interventions:** The Revolving Objective for Learning and Livelihoods (ROLL) project in Lesotho, implemented by the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC) and the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (MTEC) under the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), aims to enhance educational opportunities and improve livelihoods in rural and vulnerable communities. The project focuses on increasing access to quality education, vocational training, and sustainable livelihoods through micro-financing and income-generating activities. It prioritizes gender equity and youth inclusion, ensuring that women and young people benefit from its programs. ROLL fosters community engagement to tailor interventions to local needs and is hosted within the Ministry of Education and Training, working closely with the Ministry of Small Business Development, Cooperatives, and Marketing to integrate livelihood support into educational initiatives.

37. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) implemented the project “Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change” (RVCC) in Maseru’s Hoek and Quthing which aimed at adopting environmental management practices, encourage sustainable management of natural resources, and reduce vulnerability to disasters by increasing communities’ adaptive capacity. The RVCC aims to mainstream climate risk considerations in Lesotho’s Land Rehabilitation Programmes to support ecosystem improvement, build resilience, and reduce people’s livelihoods vulnerability to climate shocks in the councils of Thaba Mokhele, Khoelenya, and Lithipeng (in Maseru’s Hoek).

38. The Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP) implemented by the government of Lesotho through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition with financial support from the World Bank, Government of Japan and the international Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The second phase (SADP II) focussed on enhancing the resilience and commercialization of small-scale farming to strengthen food systems by helping farmers increase productivity, build market linkages, and adopt sustainable practices.

## 3.2. Subject of the evaluation

39. The subject of the evaluation are all the activities implemented across three components of the project, specifically **strengthening the institutions and systems for improved adaptation and management of climate change impacts (Component 1), awareness raising for climate change impacts and adaptation (Component 2), and community resilience building (Component 3)**. The programme mainly responded to SDGs number 2 (zero hunger) and number 15 (life on land).

40. The Lesotho Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) commissioned by the Government of Lesotho and published in 2018, identified food security vulnerabilities induced by climate change, including recurrent droughts, desertification, erratic rainfall and other hazards such as heavy rainfall. These impact on the ability of households to access nutritious foods, which has consequences for nutrition outcomes. Informed by the 2018-Lesotho Strategic Hunger Review and other vulnerability analyses on climate change, such as Lesotho Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) 2015, produced by WFP, and National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA) 2007, jointly produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Lesotho Meteorological Services, WFP supported the Government of Lesotho to design the project “Improving the adaptive capacity of households in Lesotho” which was funded by Adaptation Fund. The project consisted in three components that are aligned to the Lesotho National Strategic Resilience Framework and Theory of Change and integrated to build resilience to the impacts of climate change for the achievement of zero hunger and building

partnership as government priorities. During implementation there were no changes to the original programme design. The project also did not develop a Theory of Change.

41. The IACOV project was implemented across three districts in Lesotho, namely Mafeteng, Mphahle's Hoek and Quthing. A map is provided in [annex 2](#). Activities on awareness creation under component 2 of the project will also benefit 10 of the country's districts.

42. Project duration: This is a 4.5 year project which was officially launched by the Government of Lesotho on the 8th of October 2020 and slated to end in April 2025.

**Table 2A: Estimated and actual number of project beneficiaries by district and Community Council**

District	Community Council	NAPA area Classification	No. of people receiving cash transfers, inputs and technical assistance	No. of people receiving inputs, and technical assistance	No. of people benefitting from assets, CS & awareness raising	Men / boys	Women / girls	Youth
Mafeteng	Lehlakane E04	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Makoabating E05	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Mamantšo E02	ZONE III	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Metsi-Maholo E01	ZONE III	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Qibing E07	ZONE I	2 040	3 960	15 000	6 000	9 000	3 600
	Ramoetsana E03	ZONE III	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Tšana-Talana E06	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>14 280</b>	<b>15 720</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>45 000</b>	<b>18 000</b>
	<i>Actual Distributions</i>	<i>HH engaged / month</i>	<i>Year 1</i>	<i>Year 2</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Total Households Engaged</i>		<i>Amount Received</i>
		476	952	952	952	2 856		3 427 200.00
Mphahle's Hoek	Khoelenya F03	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Lithipeng F04	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Mashaleng F02	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Qhoasing F06	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Senqunyane F07	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Siloe F01	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Thaba-Mokhele F05	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Urban	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>16 320</b>	<b>15 680</b>	<b>80 000</b>	<b>32 000</b>	<b>48 000</b>	<b>19 200</b>
	<i>Actual Distributions</i>	<i>HH engaged / month</i>	<i>Year 1</i>	<i>Year 2</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Total Households Engaged</i>		<i>Amount Received</i>
		544	1 088	1 088	1 088	3 264		3 916 800.00
Quthing	Mjanyane G01	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Mphaki G05	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Qomoqomong G02	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Tele G04	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Tosing G03	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	Urban	ZONE I	2 040	1 960	10 000	4 000	6 000	2 400
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>12 240</b>	<b>11 760</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>	<b>36 000</b>	<b>14 400</b>

District	Community Council	NAPA area Classification	No. of people receiving cash transfers, inputs and technical assistance	No. of people receiving inputs, and technical assistance	No. of people benefitting from assets, CS & awareness raising	Men boys /	Women / girls	Youth
	Actual Distributions	HH engaged / month	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Engaged	Households	Amount Received
		408	816	816	816	2 448		2 937 600.00
<b>TOTAL (Estimated)</b>			<b>42 840</b>	<b>43160</b>	<b>215 000</b>	<b>86 000</b>	<b>129 000</b>	<b>51 600</b>
	TOTAL (Actuals)	HH engaged / month	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Engaged	Households	Amount Received
		2856	2 856	2 856	2 856	8 568		10 281 600.00

43. Despite the policy frameworks and interventions by WFP and other agencies, Lesotho faces significant challenges in terms of resources and technical capacity to fully implement climate adaptation measures. While the Government has made progress towards promoting climate smart agricultural techniques and sustainable land management practices challenges persist, such as land degradation, soil erosion, and limited resources for adaptation initiatives. Moreover, climate unpredictability exacerbates food insecurity and poverty, posing significant barriers to progress.<sup>21</sup>

44. The main goal of IACOV is to enhance the adaptive capacity and build the resilience of vulnerable and food insecure households and communities to the impacts of climate change on food security. The objectives of the project are as follows:

- **Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity and systems for climate change adaptation and management.**
  - **Output 1.1.1** – Strengthened sub-seasonal to seasonal precipitation and temperature forecasting to feed into National Warning System to trigger early action through government and other safety net programs.
  - **Output 1.1.2** – Capacities strengthened through the development of standard operating procedures in response to climate change-related drought shocks.
  - **Output 1.2.1** – Enhanced understanding of local knowledge and beliefs on climate change and acceptability of climate services.
  - **Output 1.2.2** – Strengthened access to tailored seasonal forecasts that meet the needs of vulnerable communities.
- **Component 2: Awareness raising in vulnerable communities on climate change impacts and adaptation.**
  - **Output 2.1.2** – Enhanced capacity of media houses and reporters to effectively write and publish climate change stories.
  - **Output 2.1.3** – Communities understand and use climate information and are aware of climate change threats and impacts on food security.
  - **Output 2.1.4** – Raised awareness of scholars through the integration of climate change into school curricula and training of teachers on climate change impacts.
- **Component 3: Strengthening resilience at community level through community-based adaptation measures and improved food systems**
  - **Output 3.1.1** – Community resilience and adaptation plans developed through community-based participatory approaches.
  - **Output 3.1.2** – Community nutrition-sensitive productive assets and other livelihood resources developed to support climate risk reduction and adaptation measures.

<sup>21</sup> Lesotho voluntary national review report 2022

- **Output 3.1.3** – Established market linkages for sustained income generation activities.

**Table 2B: Project Budget**

45. The IACOV project has a budget of USD 9,999,894 which was allocated annually by the Adaptation Fund upon completion of planned outputs and activities. The disbursement schedule is highlighted in table 2 below:

11/2020 – Yr 1	11/2021 – Yr 2	11/2022 – Yr 3	11/2023 – Yr 4	Funding Source
3,274,057	3,489,894	2,028,669	1,207,274	Adaptation Fund

## 4. Evaluation scope, criteria and questions

46. This activity evaluation will assess all three project components of the IACOV project, specifically strengthening government capacities to use climate information, raising awareness on climate change impacts, and implementing community-based adaptation plans. It will cover the entire project lifecycle (October 2020 – April 2025). The evaluation will cover both the national-level interventions and district level activities in the southern districts of Mafeteng, Mphahle's Hoek, and Quthing, where asset creation and livelihood diversification activities were implemented.

47. The evaluation will answer the overarching question of *'To what extent has the Adaptation Fund project effectively strengthened the adaptive capacities of communities and institutions to manage climate risks and enhance resilience, while promoting gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups?'*

48. To address the learning objective, the evaluation will answer the following questions:

- How relevant were the project outcomes to the climate adaptation needs of the Government of Lesotho, communities, and target groups?
- To what extent did the project achieve its intended outcomes in terms of improving adaptive capacity and household resilience?
- How efficiently were resources utilized to achieve the project's objectives, and are there opportunities for improved efficiency in future programming?
- To what extent were women and other marginalized populations such as women, youth, persons with disability, and other minorities actively involved in decision-making processes and the design and implementation related to adaptation planning and implementation?
- To what extent were the protection risks of women's (and other marginalized groups) participation in the project considered?
- What were the key lessons learnt from implementation of this project?
- To what extent were environmental and social standards incorporated into the implementation of all project activities and how were the outcomes of the screening(s) incorporated into project implementation?

49. To address the accountability objective, the evaluation will address the following key questions,

- To what extent were the project outcomes relevant to the requirements and expectations of stakeholders?
- Did the project optimize resources in achieving its outcomes?
- Were the project's gender equality and inclusion commitments fully met?
- Did the project consider the sustainability of the intervention programmes being implemented for the various beneficiaries?
- Were any of the intervention activities able to be scaled up to include more beneficiaries?

50. In line with the WFP Evaluation Policy the evaluation will apply the OECD/DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, coherence and efficiency. It will also draw from Adaptation Fund's own evaluation criteria, namely equity, adaptive management, scalability, and human and ecological sustainability. Adaptive management refers to the extent to which the evaluation adapted to feedback gained during implementation, and the use of innovative methods in accelerating climate change adaptation. The criteria of human and ecological sustainability overlaps with the OECD/DAC criteria for sustainability and refers to the extent to which the intervention is likely to generate positive effects beyond its lifetime. It takes a holistic perspective, and considers factors such as the intervention's sensitivity to issues like conflict and sharing of natural resources. The evaluation will not cover impact because the nature of climate adaptation projects means that impacts often take a long time to materialize. The evaluation is conducted before long-term changes can be fully observed. According to the Adaptation Fund guidelines, the focus should be on assessing

outcomes that can reasonably be attributed to the project within the project timeframe. Further, for each evaluation criteria the evaluation report should include the project's rating based on the Adaptation Fund's Evaluation Criteria Rating Scales.<sup>22</sup> The questions are summarised in Table 1 and will be further developed and tailored by the evaluation team in an evaluation matrix during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons (learning) and performance of the IACOV project (accountability).

**Table 3: Evaluation questions and criteria**

Evaluation questions		Criteria
<b>EQ1 – How relevant were the project outcomes to the climate adaptation needs of the Government of Lesotho, communities, and target groups?</b>		Relevance
1.1.	To what extent was the Adaptation Fund project and outcomes relevant to the needs and priorities of the targeted communities including vulnerable groups?	
1.3	How relevant is the programme framework in addressing current and evolving climate shocks?	
1.4	How were stakeholders' requirements and expectations integrated into the project design and implementation?	
<b>EQ2 – To what extent does the project complement other government and WFP interventions, and produce results that are mutually reinforcing to these interventions?</b>		Coherence
2.1	How consistent is the project with other interventions in Lesotho implemented by the Government, WFP and other stakeholders operating within the same context?	
2.2	To what extent is the Adaptation Fund project aligned with the climate adaptation policies, strategies, and priorities of the Government of Lesotho?	
<b>EQ3 – To what extent did the project achieve its intended outcomes in terms of improving adaptive capacity and household resilience?</b>		Effectiveness
3.1	To what extent did the programme produce or contribute to changes in community practices or behaviours that indicate improved resilience in the short, medium and long term?	
3.2	What were the main internal and external factors that influenced the achievement and non-achievement of the Adaptation Fund project objectives?	
3.3	To what extent did the project adhere to WFP's environmental and social standards?	
<b>EQ4 – How efficiently were resources utilized to achieve the project's objectives, and are there opportunities for improved efficiency in future programming?</b>		Efficiency
4.1	To what extent were Adaptation Fund project activities implemented in a cost-efficient and timely manner?	

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<sup>22</sup> See Annex 4 in the document 'Adaptation Fund Evaluation Policy' (2022): <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/evaluation-policy-of-the-adaptation-fund-graphically-edited/>



4.2	What resource optimization strategies were identified during project implementation, how were they applied to ensure efficient allocation and utilization of resources, and what opportunities exist to improve resource efficiency in future programming?	
<b>EQ5 – To what extent did the project cater to the needs of women and vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, minorities and other potentially marginalized groups, in the target communities?</b>		Equity
5.1	To what extent have the intended outputs, outcomes, and strategic results of the project been achieved equitably across all target demographics, including women, vulnerable and marginalised populations?	
5.2	How were women and other vulnerable or marginalised groups engaged during the planning and implementation phases of the project, and to what extent were their viewpoints adopted?	
<b>EQ6 – Did the project consider the sustainability of the intervention programmes being implemented for the various beneficiaries?</b>		Sustainability
6.1	What mechanisms were established to ensure the continuation of the project after completion, and how likely are they to guarantee the continuation of the project by the government and its benefits?	
6.2	To what extent were target groups provided with skills, knowledge or resources to maintain the interventions independently?	
<b>EQ7 – Were any of the intervention activities able to be scaled up to include more beneficiaries or more areas?</b>		Scalability
7.1	Which intervention activities show the most promise for replication or expansion, and why? Which ones could or cannot be replicated or scaled up, and why?	
<b>EQ8 – To what extent did the project adapt to lessons learned during project implementation and what role did innovation play in organisational improvements?</b>		Adaptive Management
8.1	How quickly did the project implement operational changes to enhance processes and activities in response to feedback on its performance and potential unforeseen challenges?	
8.2	To what extent did the utilisation of innovative methods or tools in the project implementation enhance its outcomes?	

# 5. Methodological approach and ethical considerations

## 5.1. Evaluation approach

51. The methodology will be designed by the external evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above.
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints.
- Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men, and boys from different stakeholder groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used.
- The approaches of direct observation, conversational interviews,<sup>23</sup> and participant observation can be used for all the beneficiaries of the three different components of the project.

52. Since the project did not have a Theory of Change it is also expected that the evaluation team provides a reconstructed ToC, or a similar tool that explains the design of the programme.

53. The methodology chosen should be tailored to the context and the evaluation questions described above. It needs to demonstrate attention to impartiality and reduction of bias by relying on mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) and different primary and secondary data sources that are systematically triangulated (documents from different sources; a range of stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries; direct observation in different locations; across evaluators; across methods etc.). Evaluation approaches that may be feasible and appropriate considering the subject and context of this evaluation include (this list is inexhaustive):

- i. The Qualitative Impact Protocol (QulP), Outcome Harvesting
- ii. Quasi-experimental methods: Difference-in-Differences (DiD), Instrumental Variables (IV)
- iii. Contribution Analysis
- iv. Beneficiary Assessment, Most Significant Change (MSC)
- v. Institutional Histories

54. The methods selected should take into account potential challenges to data availability, validity or reliability, as well as any budget and timing constraints. WFP can also provide data sets that it has collected itself or accessed via other institutions, for instance Lesotho Meteorological Services. The evaluation questions, lines of inquiry, indicators, data sources and data collection methods will be brought together in an evaluation matrix, which will form the basis of the sampling approach and data collection and analysis instruments (desk review, interview and observation guides, survey questionnaires etc.).

55. The methodology should be sensitive in terms of GEWE, equity and inclusion, indicating how the perspectives and voices of diverse groups (men and women, boys, girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) will be sought and considered. The methodology should ensure that primary data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. The sampling framework for data collection will be gender-responsive. For instance, the evaluation team might request respondents of equal numbers for both men and women as well for boys and girls.

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<sup>23</sup> See description of different approaches here <https://www.betterevaluation.org/methods-approaches/approaches>.

56. The evaluation team must develop a gender-responsive evaluation framework that integrates gender analysis at all stages of the evaluation process, from planning to reporting. This includes employing evaluation methods that facilitate accurate and in-depth feedback from different genders and age groups, such as participatory methods.

57. The evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from all genders in a gender-sensitive manner before fieldwork begins.

58. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender and equity analyses as appropriate. The findings should include a discussion on intended and unintended effects of the intervention, including effects on gender equality and equity dimensions. The report should provide recommendations on conducting gender and equity-responsive evaluations in the future.

59. Qualitative methods, such as focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, will help gather nuanced insights into how the project has affected women and marginalized populations. The following evaluation approaches and methods can support the achievement of a gender sensitive evaluation (the list is inexhaustive):

- i. Evaluation approach: Feminist
- ii. Evaluation approach: Participatory democratic evaluation
- iii. Evaluation approach: Inclusive Systemic Evaluation for Gender Equality Environments and Marginalized Voices (ISE4GEMS)
- iv. Evaluation method: Critical Systems Heuristics (CSH)
- v. Evaluation method: Gender Results Effectiveness Scale

60. To ensure independence and impartiality the evaluation team will work independently in the design and implementation of the evaluation. Final decisions on and approval of evaluation products will be made by an evaluation committee. An evaluation reference group will review and provide feedback on the proposed methodology.

61. The following risks that are likely to affect the evaluation include:

- **Lack of data availability:** Existing data on demographics, climate adaptation needs, and project outcomes may be outdated, incomplete, or inaccessible, making it challenging to assess the effectiveness of the interventions adequately. There is a lack of disaggregated data across existing data sets.
- **Access to affected populations:** Remote or marginalized populations may be difficult to reach due to geographical isolation, poor road infrastructure, socio-economic barriers, or cultural factors, which can limit participation in the evaluation.
- **Potential bias in self-reported data:** Participants may provide responses that they believe are socially desirable, leading to biased or skewed data, especially in gender-sensitive areas.
- **Language and cultural barriers:** Variations in language and cultural practices may hinder effective communication and understanding between evaluators and local communities, potentially excluding certain perspectives.
- **Evaluation fatigue:** Some populations may have limited capacity or willingness to participate in evaluation activities due to fatigue from past interventions or lack of understanding of the evaluation purpose.
- **Time constraints:** The project timeline may limit the depth of data collection and analysis, restricting the ability to conduct comprehensive methodologies.

62. The following mitigation measures may be deployed for the identified (potential) risks:

Risks	Mitigation measures
Data inaccessibility	Collaborate with local agencies, NGOs, and government bodies to compile existing data and gain insights into potential gaps. Establish agreements that facilitate data

	sharing and access. To reconcile for lacking disaggregation in existing data sets the evaluation team may consult the Bureau of Statistics.
Limited access to local communities	Engage local community leaders or organizations that already have established trust and rapport with the affected populations. These facilitators can help bridge access gaps and increase participation rates
Data gaps	Employ multiple data collection methods (e.g., quantitative surveys supplemented with qualitative interviews) to cross-verify information and reduce reliance on potentially biased self-reported data.
Inclusive and culturally sensitive communication	Use local languages and culturally relevant materials for communication and training of both evaluators and community members. Ensure that evaluators are trained in cultural competency to effectively interact with participants
Limited Capacity Building for effective Participation	Organize workshops or briefings to educate and empower vulnerable populations about the evaluation process, its significance, and how their input can influence future projects. Provide incentives (e.g., transportation, meals) for participation.
Inflexible Data Collection Methods	Adapt data collection methods to suit the context—for example, using mobile surveys or remote interviewing techniques (like phone or online surveys) for hard-to-reach populations. Ensure methods are flexible enough to accommodate community needs.
Limited Time Allocated to Data Collection	Build time into the evaluation schedule to allow for flexible data collection and relationship-building. Emphasize iterative engagement, enabling deeper community insights over time.

63. The evaluation team will expand on the methodology presented above and develop a detailed evaluation matrix in the inception report. It is important to assess data collection limitations and proactively address them through mitigation measures before the evaluation starts, as it enhances the robustness of the process, leading to more credible findings and recommendations.

## 5.2. Preliminary considerations on evaluability and methodological implications

64. The evaluation will use primary and secondary data. Primary data collection should include in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and community members, as well as focus group discussions with target communities. Secondly, the evaluation should use quantitative analysis using existing and survey data collected by the evaluation team. There should also be a desk review component including reports and documents related to the IACOV project.

65. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to assess the availability, quality and gaps in existing datasets, some of which will be supplied by WFP. This assessment will inform the data collection and the choice of evaluation methods. The evaluation team will need to systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data during the reporting phase.

### 5.3. Ethical considerations

66. The evaluation must conform to [UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation](#).<sup>24</sup> All members of the evaluation team is required to sign the Pledge of Ethical Conduct and the Confidentiality Agreement.<sup>25</sup> The evaluation team is responsible for safeguarding the ethical principles of Integrity, Accountability, Respect, and Beneficence throughout the evaluation process. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of stakeholders, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups), ensuring appropriate and inclusive representation and treatment of the various stakeholder groups in the evaluation process, and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#), including the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation and the [WFP technical note on gender](#).

67. The evaluation team is required to manage potential ethical risks and issues. It must put in place, in consultation with the evaluation manager, processes and systems manage any ethical issues that might arise. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.

68. Should the evaluators uncover allegations of wrongdoing and misconduct in the implementation of a programme either by a WFP staff or a partner (including fraud, food diversions, sexual harassment, etc), the evaluation team should report those allegations to WFP Office of Inspection and Investigation (OIGI) through WFP hotline (<http://www.wfpHotline.ethicspoint.com>).<sup>26</sup> The commissioning office management and the REU should be informed simultaneously.

69. The commissioning office has ensured that the evaluation team and evaluation manager will not have been and/or are not currently involved in the design, implementation or financial management of the IACOV project, have no vested interest, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest.

70. Conflicts of interest are a lack of independence or impartiality. These conflicts occur when a primary interest, such as the objectivity of an evaluation, could be influenced by a secondary interest, such as personal considerations or financial gains (UNEG 2020 Guidelines). There should be no official, professional, personal or financial relationships that might cause, or lead to a perception of bias in terms of what is evaluated, how the evaluation is designed and conducted, and the findings presented. A conflict of interest can also occur when, because of possibilities for future contracts, the evaluator's ability to provide an impartial analysis is compromised. Cases of upstream conflict of interest are those in which consultants could influence the analysis or recommendations so that they are consistent with findings previously stated by themselves. Cases of downstream conflict of interest are those in which evaluators could artificially create favourable conditions for consideration in future assignments (e.g. making recommendations for additional work with aim of being contracted to conduct that work). The potential for bias increases when an evaluator's work is solely focused on one agency. During the evaluation process, the evaluators are not allowed to have another contract with the evaluation and/unit subject to evaluation. To avoid conflicts of interest, particular care should be taken to ensure that independence and impartiality are maintained.

### 5.4. Quality assurance

71. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on different [Quality Assurance Checklists](#). Quality assurance will be applied

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<sup>24</sup> Beneficence means striving to do good for people and planet while minimizing harms arising from evaluation as an intervention.

<sup>25</sup> If there are changes in the evaluation team or a sub-contracting for some of the planned evaluation activities, the confidentiality agreement and ethics pledge should also be signed by those additional members.

<sup>26</sup> For further information on how to apply the [UNEG norms and standards](#) in each step of the evaluation, the evaluation team can also consult the [Technical Note on Principles, Norms and Standards for evaluations](#).

during this evaluation. Relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team, including checklists for feedback on quality that will be applied to each evaluation product (inception report and evaluation report).

72. The WFP Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) is based on UNEG norms and standards. It does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way.

73. The WFP evaluation manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for variously conducting and facilitating quality controls of the evaluation products.

74. An outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by the OEV reviews the draft ToR, the draft inception and evaluation reports and provides recommendations to the Evaluation Team.

75. The evaluation manager will share the assessment and recommendations from the quality support service with the team leader, who will address the recommendations when finalizing the inception and evaluation reports. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#),<sup>27</sup> a rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.

76. The evaluation team will ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.

77. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information [WFP Directive CP2010/001 on information disclosure](#).

78. WFP expects that all deliverables produced by the evaluation team are subject to a thorough internal quality assurance review by the evaluation firm, in line with the WFP evaluation quality assurance system, prior to submission of the draft deliverables. In case evaluators are contracted directly as individuals, the team leader is responsible for a thorough QA before submission of drafts.

79. All final evaluation reports will be subject to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by the Office of Evaluation. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the evaluation report.

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<sup>27</sup> [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”

# 6. Organization of the evaluation

## 6.1. Phases and deliverables

81. Table 5 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. [Annex 3](#) presents a detailed timeline. A summary timeline is provided below.

**Table 4 Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones**

Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible
1. Preparation	30.01.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of ToR</li> <li>Final ToR</li> <li>Selection of the evaluation team &amp; contracting</li> <li>Library of key documents</li> </ul>	Evaluation Manager
2. Inception	24.04.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document review/briefing</li> <li>Inception mission [in person or remote]</li> <li>Inception report</li> <li>Quality assure draft IR by EM and REU using QC</li> <li>Revise draft IR based on feedback received by EM and REU</li> <li>Revise draft IR based on feedback received and submit final revised IR</li> <li>Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval</li> </ul>	Evaluation Team & Evaluation Manager
3. Data collection	09.06.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fieldwork</li> <li>Exit debriefing</li> </ul>	Evaluation Team
4. Reporting	04.08.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data analysis and report drafting</li> <li>Comments process</li> <li>Donor review of ER draft</li> <li>Learning workshop (if planned)</li> <li>Final evaluation report</li> </ul>	Evaluation Team
5. Dissemination and follow-up	30.12.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management response</li> <li>Dissemination of the evaluation report</li> </ul>	

## 6.2. Evaluation team composition

82. The evaluation team is expected to include a minimum of three members, including the team leader, QA and a mix of national/regional and international evaluator(s) with relevant expertise. To the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender, geographically, culturally and linguistically diverse and balanced team. The team should have good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics. It will have strong methodological competencies as well as synthesis and reporting skills. At least one team member should have demonstrated recent experience with WFP evaluation. At least one team members should have relevant subject matter expertise.

**Table 5: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required**

	Expertise required
Team Leadership (Senior level evaluator)	<b>MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent team management skills (coordination, planning, ability to resolve problems and deliver on time).</li> <li>• Strong experience in leading evaluations at country level, such as evaluations of Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems, nutrition and Food Security, statistics / quantitative methods, qualitative methods, capacity development and strengthening activities, food systems, resilience.</li> <li>• Experience with applying the methodology to be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase including reconstruction, and use of theories of change in evaluations, if applicable</li> <li>• Strong presentation skills and excellent writing and synthesis skills.</li> <li>• Experience facilitating in-person and hybrid meetings and workshops.</li> <li>• Experience in humanitarian and/or development contexts.</li> <li>• Expertise in one or more of the technical areas below.</li> </ul>
	<b>DESIRABLE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention.</li> <li>• Good knowledge of country context, proved by previous experience in the country. Previous experience leading or conducting WFP evaluation(s).</li> <li>• Good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics.</li> <li>• Administrative experience</li> </ul>



	Expertise required
Thematic expertise Evaluator	<b>MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</b>
	<p>The evaluation team should include <b>2-3 evaluators</b>, with expertise in different areas in accordance with the suggestions below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fluency and excellent writing skills in English. <u>At least one member</u> of the evaluation team needs to be <b>proficient in Sesotho</b>, in addition to English.</li> <li>• Demonstrable analytical skills relevant to report writing, data collection and analysis, critical thinking, user interviews, communication, sourcing.</li> <li>• Experience in humanitarian and/or development contexts.</li> <li>• <u>At least one member</u> on the team should have sound expertise and prior experience in evaluating design, implementation, outputs, and outcomes in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems</li> <li>○ Capacity development and strengthening activities</li> <li>○ Resilience</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>At least one member</u> on the team should have <b>sound knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues</b> and, to the extent possible, power dynamics</li> <li>• <u>At least one member</u> on the team should have sound knowledge and experience conducting <b>quantitative and statistical analyses and research</b>. This member can have the title as data analyst / statistician.</li> <li>• <u>At least one member</u> of the evaluation team should have sound knowledge of and experience conducting <b>qualitative analyses and research</b>.</li> </ul>
	<b>DESIRABLE</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention.</li> <li>• Familiarity with Environmental and Social Safeguards.</li> <li>• Previous experience leading or conducting WFP evaluation(s).</li> <li>• Good knowledge of country context, proved by previous experience in the country.</li> <li>• Administrative and logistical experience.</li> </ul>
Quality assurance Evaluator	<b>MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience in quality assurance of evaluations.</li> <li>• Proficiency in English.</li> </ul>
	<b>DESIRABLE</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention.</li> <li>• Previous experience with WFP evaluation(s).</li> <li>• Knowledge or experience with the region covered by the evaluation.</li> <li>• Knowledge of the themes covered by the evaluation including gender, equity, and inclusion.</li> </ul>

83. The team leader will have expertise in one of the key competencies listed above as well as demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations, including designing methodology and data collection tools. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including excellent skills in writing, synthesis and presentation in English. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; and iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.

84. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; and iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

85. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

### 6.3. Roles and responsibilities

86. **The WFP Lesotho Country Office management** (Director/ Deputy Director) shall:

- i. Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation. The evaluation managers are Mokotla Ntela, VAM Officer and Anja Selmer, Evaluation Officer (RBJ).
- ii. Establish the internal evaluation committee (EC) and the evaluation reference group (ERG).
- iii. Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports.
- iv. Approve the evaluation team selection.
- v. Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages through EC and ERG.
- vi. Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the evaluation manager and the evaluation team.
- vii. Organize and participate in debriefings with internal and external stakeholders
- viii. Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.

87. **The evaluation managers** manage the evaluation process through all phases including:

- i. Acting as the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, if appropriate the firm's focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process
- ii. Drafting this evaluation Terms of Reference in consultation with key stakeholders
- iii. Identifying and contracting the evaluation team and preparing and managing the evaluation budget;
- iv. Preparing the Terms of Reference and schedule of engagement for the EC and ERG ;
- v. Ensuring quality assurance mechanisms are operational and effectively used;
- vi. Consolidating and sharing comments on draft inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team;
- vii. Ensuring that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitating the team's contacts with local stakeholders;
- viii. Supporting the field mission by setting up meetings and field visits, providing logistic support during the fieldwork and arranging for interpretation, if required
- ix. Organizing security briefings for the evaluation team and providing any materials as required
- x. Ensuring EC and ERG are kept informed on progress, and escalating issues to the EC as appropriate
- xi. Conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products.
- xii. Submit drafts to the RBJ for second level quality assurance before submission for approval

88. An internal Evaluation Committee (EC) is formed to steer the evaluation process and ensure it is independent and impartial. The roles and responsibilities of the EC include overseeing the evaluation process,

making key decisions and reviewing evaluation products. [Annex 4](#) and [annex 5](#) provide information on the membership/composition of the evaluation committee and the Evaluation Reference Group respectively, and their roles and responsibilities.

89. **The regional bureau** shall:

- i. Advise the evaluation manager and provide technical support to the evaluation throughout the process through the REU.

90. Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required through relevant units including climate and resilience, gender, monitoring, EPR, and environmental and social standards.

- i. Provide comments on the draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from a subject-contents perspective through the units listed above.
- ii. Provide second level quality assurance of all evaluation products through the regional evaluation unit before they are approved.
- iii. Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
- iv. While Jean Providence NZABONIMPA, Regional Evaluation Officer, is the RB focal person for this DE and will perform most of the above responsibilities, other regional bureau-relevant technical staff may participate in the ERG and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.

91. **Relevant WFP Headquarters divisions** shall:

- i. Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation.
- ii. Comment on the evaluation TOR, inception and evaluation reports, as required.

92. **Other Stakeholders** (National Government including relevant ministries, implementing partners / NGOs, partner UN agencies) will form part of the Evaluation Reference Group, as external members of the evaluation reference group, and will form part of the key informants during data collection. Key stakeholders include representatives from the ministries of agriculture, food security and nutrition, ministry of environment and forestry, education, disaster management authority. These stakeholders will also comment on all draft evaluation products (terms of reference, inception report and evaluation report).

93. **Beneficiaries** (smallholder farming households) will be consulted during the evaluation process and their inputs will be critical to assessing the level of implementation of activities and achievement of results. They will participate in individual interviews and /or focus group discussions.

94. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV).** OEV is responsible for overseeing WFP DE function, defining evaluation norms and standards, managing the outsourced quality support service, publishing as well submitting the final evaluation report to the PHQA. OEV also ensures a help desk function and advises the REU, EM and Evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the REU and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk ([wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org](mailto:wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org)) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines or other risks to the credibility of the evaluation process.

95. **UN agencies and NGOs** will be members of the reference, and through this membership they will review and comment on the inception report and the evaluation report.

## 6.4. Security considerations

96. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from Lesotho Country office.

97. As an “independent supplier” of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons

98. Lesotho is impacted by substantial levels of crime and hazards. The level of civil unrest is moderate. The risk of armed conflict and terrorism is minimal. The evaluation team is expected to adjust their travel plans to the above risks and take necessary precautions, including the measures listed below.

99. The evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and regulations including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE), curfews (when applicable) and attending in-country briefings.

100. As per annex I of LTA agreement, companies are expected to travel to all relevant WFP programme countries, including those with hazardous contexts. Prior to company participation in a mini-bid and submission of proposal, the company is advised to check whether government restrictions are in place that prevent team members from travelling to countries/areas to carry out the services. If it is the case that government restrictions prevent team member travel, the company should not participate in the mini bid.

101. To avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Managers will ensure that:

- i. The WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
- ii. The team members observe applicable United Nations security rules and regulations.

## 6.5. Communication

102. To ensure an efficient evaluation and optimise its utility the evaluation team should communicate transparently and openly with stakeholders throughout the process. This will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders. The evaluation team will propose/explore communication/feedback channels to appropriate audiences (including affected populations as relevant) during the inception phase.

103. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make the necessary arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal.

104. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the draft communication and knowledge management plan (in [Annex 7](#)) identifies the users of the evaluation. The communication and knowledge management plan indicates how findings including gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested in, or affected by, gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be engaged.

105. As per norms and standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, thereby contributing to the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the use of evaluation. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, the evaluation will be published in WFP internal and public websites.

106. Evaluators shall provide a copy of the evaluation reports that is free of personally identifiable information (PII) and proprietary information. The final evaluation reports should be accessible to persons with disabilities. For guidance on creating accessible documents please see the following resources: <https://www.section508.gov/create/documents>; <https://www.section508.gov/create/pdfs>

## 6.6. Proposal

107. The evaluation will be financed from the project budget as a provision has been made for final financial audit and evaluation.

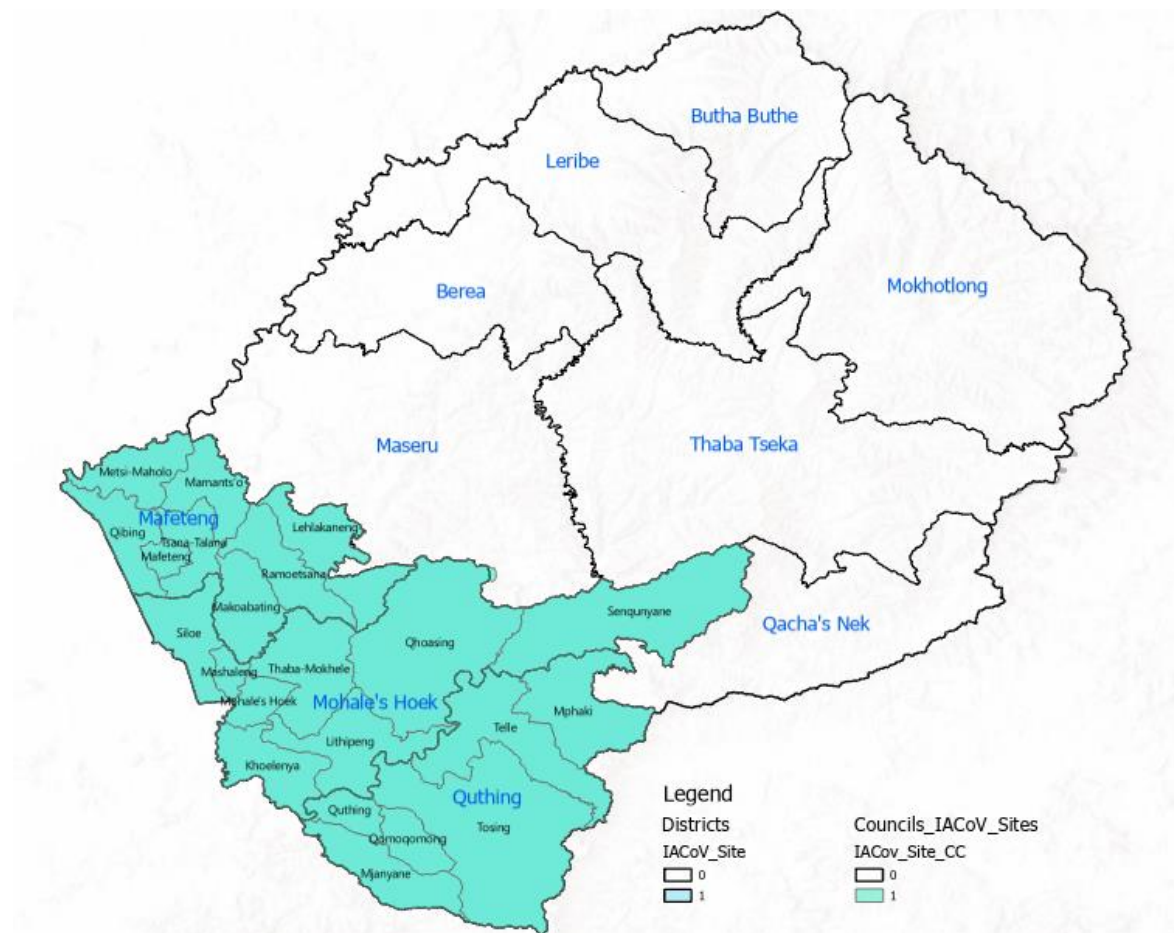
108. The offer should include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs. The budget should be submitted as an excel file separate from the technical proposal document.

109. Following the technical and financial assessment, an improved offer could be requested by WFP to

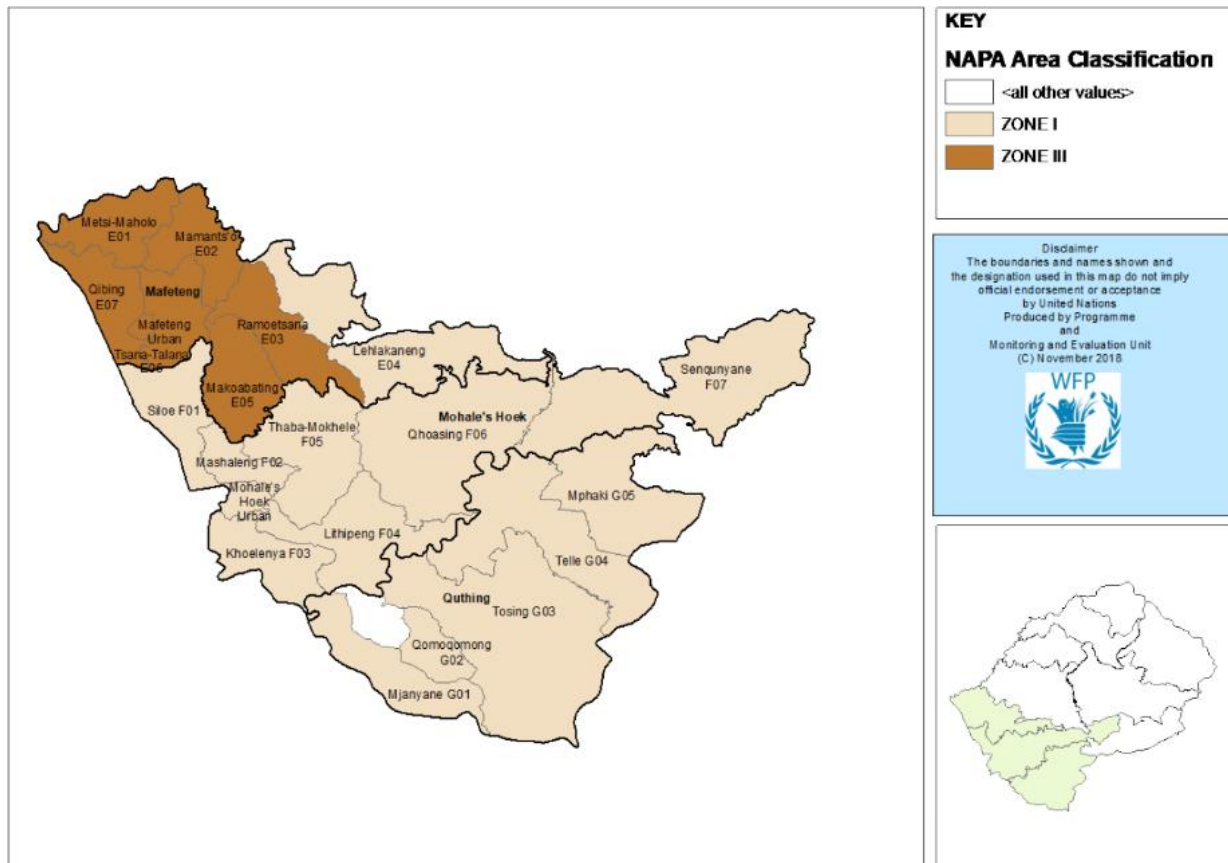
the preferred bid(s) to better respond to the ToR requirements. WFP may conduct reference checks and interviews with proposed team members as part of the decision-making process and selection.

110. Please send queries to Mokotla NTELA, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Officer, at [mokotla.ntela@wfp.org](mailto:mokotla.ntela@wfp.org), Anja Selmer, Evaluation Officer, at [anja.selmer@wfp.org](mailto:anja.selmer@wfp.org), or Jean Providence NZABONIMPA, Regional Evaluation Officer, at [jeanprovidence.nzabonimpa@wfp.org](mailto:jeanprovidence.nzabonimpa@wfp.org)

# Annex 1. Map



# Annex 2. Areas of Intervention



# Annex 3. Timeline

	Phases, deliverables and timeline	Level of effort	Total time required for the step
<b>Phase 1 - Preparation (total duration: Recommended – 2.25 months; Average: 4.4 months)</b>			
EM	Desk review, draft ToR and quality assure (QA) using ToR QC	1 <sup>st</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2024	1 month
REU	Quality assurance by REU	11 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2024	1 week
EM	Revise draft ToR based on feedback received	18 <sup>th</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup> Nov 2024	1 week
EM	Revise draft ToR based on updated template	25 <sup>th</sup> Nov – 6 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2024	2 weeks
EM	Share draft ToR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	9 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2024	2 weeks
EM	Conduct a follow-up call with DEQS	10 <sup>th</sup> January 2025	1 working day
EM	Revise draft ToR based on DEQS and share with ERG	6 <sup>th</sup> Jan – 6 <sup>th</sup> Mar 2025	2 months
ERG	Review and comment on draft ToR	7 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> Mar 2024	1 week
EM	Revise draft ToR based on comments received and submit final ToR to EC Chair	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	2 working days
EC Chair	<b>Approve the final ToR and share with ERG and key stakeholders</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	1 week
EM	Start recruitment process	27 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	0.5 working day
CO procurement / EM / N/A	Receive proposals from LTAs/consultants	28 <sup>th</sup> March – 13 <sup>th</sup> April	10 working days
EM	Assess evaluation proposals/ Conduct interviews and recommend team selection	14 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	3 working days
EC Chair	<b>Approve evaluation team selection</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> April – 2nd May 2025	1 week
EM	Evaluation team contracting and PO issuance	5 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> May 2025	2 weeks
<b>Phase 2 - Inception (total duration: Recommended – 1.75 months; Average: 2.1 months)</b>			
ET	Desk review of key documents	19 <sup>th</sup> May – 1st June 2025	2 weeks
EM/ET	Inception briefings, with REU support as needed	19 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> May 2025	1-2 working days
ET	Inception mission in the country (if applicable)	21 <sup>st</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> May 2025	1 week
ET	Draft inception report	21 <sup>st</sup> May – 11 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	3 weeks
EM	Quality assure draft IR by EM and REU using QC	12 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	1 week
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by EM and REU	20 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	1 week
REU	Share draft IR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	30 <sup>th</sup> June– 11 <sup>th</sup> rd July 2025	2 weeks
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by DEQS	14 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> July 2025	1 week
EM	Share revised IR with ERG	21 <sup>st</sup> July 2025	0.5



			working day
ERG	Review and comment on draft IR	22 <sup>nd</sup> July – 5 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	2 weeks
EM	Consolidate comments	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	0.5 working day
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received and submit final revised IR	7 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	1 week
EM	Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval	15 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	1 week
EC Chair	<b>Approve final IR and share with ERG for information</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	1 week
<b>Phase 3 – Data collection (total duration: Recommended – 0.75 months; Average: 1 month)</b>			
ET	<b>Data collection</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> September 2025	3 weeks
ET	<b>In-country debriefing (s)</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> September 2025	1 week
<b>Phase 4 – Reporting (total duration: Recommended – 2.75 months; Average: 5.8 months)</b>			
ET	Draft evaluation report	15 <sup>th</sup> Sept – 10 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2025	4 weeks
EM	Quality assurance of draft ER by EM and REU using the QC	13 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2025	1 week
ET	Revise and submit draft ER based on feedback received by EM and REU	20 <sup>th</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2025	1 week
EM	Share draft ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	27 <sup>th</sup> Oct– 7 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2025	2 weeks
ET	Revise and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DEQS	10 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2025	1 week
ERG	Review and comment on draft ER	17 <sup>th</sup> Nov – 5 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2025	2 weeks
ET	Learning workshop	8 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2025	1 working day
EM	Consolidate comments received	9 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2025	0.5 working day
ET	Revise draft ER based on feedback received	8 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2025	2 weeks
EM	Review final revised ER and submit to the evaluation committee	22 <sup>nd</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2025	1 week
EC Chair	<b>Approve final evaluation report (version 1) by WFP EC</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> Dec – 6 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2025	1 week
PROC CF	Final evaluation report submission to Adaptation Fund	7 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2025	0.5 working day
AF	Adaptation Fund reviews the report	8 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2025	2.5 weeks
ET	Adjustments to the final evaluation report according to feedback from the Adaptation Fund	28 <sup>th</sup> Jan – 6 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2025	1 week / 10 working days
EC Chair	Prepare management response	8 <sup>th</sup> Jan – 5 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2025	4 weeks
EC	Approve final evaluation report and management response (version 2)	9 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2025	3 working days

PROC CF	<b>Final submission to the AF (ER + Mgmt response)</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2025	0.5 working day
<b>Phase 5 - Dissemination (total duration: Recommended – 1 month; Average: 1.9 months)</b>			
EM	<b>Share final evaluation report and management response with the REU and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2025 – 6 <sup>th</sup> March 2026	3 weeks

# Annex 4. Role and composition of the evaluation committee

**Purpose and role:** The purpose of the evaluation committee (EC) is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation in accordance with WFP evaluation policy. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation managers in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (ToR, inception report and evaluation report) and submitting them for approval by the Country Director/Deputy Country Director (CD/DCD) who will be the chair of the committee.

**Composition:** The evaluation committee will be composed of the following staff:

- The Country Director (Chair of the Evaluation Committee): Elliot Vhurumuku
- 111. Deputy Country Director (Head of Programme): Emily Doe
- Evaluation Managers (Evaluation Committee Secretariat): Mokotla Ntela and Anja Selmer
- 112. National Policy Officer(s) directly in charge of the subject(s) of evaluation (Activity 1: Napo Ntlou, Activity 2: Likeleli Phoolo, Activity 4: Makhauta Mokhethi, & Activity 5: Ntebaleng Thetsane)
- 113. Regional Evaluation Officer (REO): Jean Providence Nzabonimpa
- 114. Country Office Head of Supply Chain: Chama Kambobe
- 115. Country Office Budgeting and Programming Officer: Tanki Sekalaka
- 116. Country Office Communications Advocacy and Marketing Officer: Morongoe Masilo

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate effort level	Tentative Dates
<b>Preparation Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select and establish ERG membership.</li> <li>Reviews the revised draft ToR prepared by the EM</li> <li>Approves the final TOR</li> <li>Approves the final evaluation team and budget</li> </ul>	2 weeks	December 2024 – Jan 2025
<b>Inception Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief the evaluation team on the subject of the evaluation.</li> <li>Inform evaluation design through discussions with the evaluators.</li> <li>Support identifying field visit sites on the basis of selection criteria</li> <li>Review the revised draft IR</li> <li>Approve the final IR</li> </ul>	1 week	June 2025
<b>Data Collection Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act as key informants: responds to interview questions</li> <li>Facilitate access to sources of contextual information and data, to stakeholders</li> <li>Attend the end of field work debriefing(s) meeting</li> <li>Support the team in clarifying emerging issues/gaps how to fill them</li> </ul>	2 months	June – July 2025
<b>Analysis and Reporting Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review final evaluation report after quality assurance by ET + EM</li> <li>Approve the final ER</li> </ul>	1 week	October 2025
<b>Dissemination and Follow-up Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decide whether management agrees, partially agrees or does not agree with the recommendations and provides justification</li> <li>Lead preparation of the management response to the evaluation recommendations</li> </ul>	1 months	November -2025

# Annex 5. Role, composition and schedule of engagement of the evaluation reference group

## [See TN Evaluation Reference Group]

117. **Purpose and role:** The evaluation reference group (ERG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the evaluation manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all DEs.

118. The overall purpose of the evaluation reference group is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

119. **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process

120. **Ownership and Use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use

121. **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

### Composition:

Country office	Name
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country Director or Deputy Country Director (Chair)</li> <li>• Evaluation Manager (secretary or delegated chair)</li> <li>• Head of Programme</li> <li>• Head of M&amp;E (if different from EM)</li> <li>• Head of Supply Chain Unit</li> <li>• Other CO staff with relevant expertise e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Nutrition / gender</li> <li>◦ Resilience</li> <li>◦ School feeding</li> <li>◦ Partnerships</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Government, NGOs and donor partner(s) (with knowledge of the intervention and ideally an M&amp;E profile) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Range and Soil Conservation – Director Conservation)</li> <li>◦ Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Lesotho Meteorological Services – Senior Meteorologist)</li> <li>◦ Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Range Management – Director Range)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elliot Vhurumuku</li> <li>• Mokotla Ntela</li> <li>• Emily Doe</li> <li>• Likeleli Phoolo</li> <li>• Chama Kambobe</li> <li>• Makhauta Mokhethi</li> <li>• Washi Mokati</li> <li>• Napo Ntlou</li> <li>• Morongoe Masilo</li> <li>• Nkuebe Lerotholi</li> <li>• Charles Tšeole</li> <li>• Reginah Mating</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (Department of Nutrition – Director)</li> <li>○ Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (Department of Research – Chief Research Officer)</li> <li>○ Ministry of Education and Training (School Feeding Coordinator)</li> <li>○ Lesotho Red Cross Society (Programme Director)</li> <li>○ Rural Self-Help Development Association (Director)</li> <li>○ Lesotho National Farmers Union (Chief Executive Officer)</li> <li>○ United Nations Environment Programme</li> <li>○ Food and Agriculture Organisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makamohelo Semuli</li> <li>• Bataung Kuenene</li> <li>• Jubilee Ntloana</li> <li>• Sechaba Mokhameleli</li> <li>• Mampho Thulo</li> <li>• Khotso Lepheana</li> <li>• Daniel Essey</li> <li>• Mokitinyane Nthimo</li> </ul>
<b>Regional bureau</b>	<b>Name</b>
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Evaluation Officer</li> <li>• Regional Monitoring Advisor</li> <li>• A member of the Regional Programme Unit – Climate</li> <li>• Regional Gender Adviser</li> <li>• Regional Advisor on Environmental and Social Safeguards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jean Providence Nzabonimpa</li> <li>• Caterina Kireeva</li> <li>• Ashraful Amin</li> <li>• Justin Vanrooyen</li> <li>• Sandra Hakim</li> <li>• Makganthe Maleka</li> </ul>
<b>Headquarters</b>	<b>Name</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPGR Project Design &amp; Management focal point</li> <li>• PPGR Evidence and Learning Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alessia Vittorangeli</li> <li>• Pablo Arnal</li> </ul>

#### Schedule of ERG engagement and Time commitments

<b>Evaluation Phase and engagement task</b>	<b>Estimate effort level</b>	<b>Tentative Dates</b>
<b>Preparation Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and comment on the draft ToR.</li> <li>• Where appropriate, provide input on the evaluation questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify source documents useful to the evaluation team.</li> <li>• Attend ERG meeting/conference call etc</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>2 weeks</b>	<b>February 2025</b>
<b>Inception Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet with evaluation team to discuss how the evaluation team can design a realistic/practical, relevant and useful evaluation.</li> <li>• Identify and facilitate dialogues with key stakeholders for interviews.</li> <li>• Identify and access documents and data.</li> <li>• Help identify appropriate field sites according to selection criteria set up by the evaluation team in the inception report.</li> <li>• Review and comment on the draft Inception Report</li> </ul>	<b>2 weeks</b>	<b>June 2025</b>
<b>Data Collection Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as a key informant: respond to interview questions.</li> <li>• Provide information sources and facilitate access to data.</li> <li>• Attend the evaluation team's end of field work debriefing</li> </ul>	<b>2 weeks</b>	<b>July 2025</b>
<b>Analysis and Reporting Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and comment on the draft evaluation report focusing on accuracy, quality and comprehensiveness of findings, and of links to conclusions and recommendations.</li> </ul>	<b>2 weeks</b>	<b>October 2025</b>

<b>Dissemination and Follow-up Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate final report internally and externally, as relevant.</li> <li>• Share findings within units, organizations, networks and at events;</li> <li>• Provide input to management response and its implementation</li> </ul>	<b>1 week</b>	<b>November 2025</b>
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# Annex 6. Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
<b>Internal (WFP) stakeholders</b>	
<b>WFP country office (CO) in Lesotho</b>	<b>Key informant and primary stakeholder</b> - Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. The country office has an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its programmes. The country office will use the findings and lessons for advocacy and engagements with the government, improve implementation processes, and inform the design of the next phase of the Adaptation Fund project.
<b>WFP field offices in Lesotho (Specifically Mafeteng, Mophale's Hoek and Quthing)</b>	<b>Key informant and primary stakeholder</b> - Responsible for day-to-day programme implementation. The field offices liaise with stakeholders at decentralized levels and has direct contact with beneficiaries. The outcome of the evaluation will influence the implementation methods that include the type of partners to choose, the activities or approaches to use with key stakeholders and beneficiaries in the field.
<b>Regional bureau (RB) for Southern Africa</b>	<b>Key informant and primary stakeholder</b> - Responsible for both oversight of country offices and technical guidance and support, the regional bureau has an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings the extent to which the subject is contributing to overall regional priorities and where applicable to apply this learning to other country offices. The regional bureau will be involved in the planning of the next programme, thus it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight. The regional evaluation team support country office/regional bureau to ensure quality, credible and useful DEs.
<b>WFP HQ divisions</b>	<b>Key informant and primary stakeholder</b> - WFP headquarters divisions are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant headquarters units should be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation. They may use the evaluation for wider organizational learning accountability as well as advocacy.
<b>WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)</b>	<b>Primary stakeholder</b> – OEV has a stake in ensuring that DEs deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various DE stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. It may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into centralized evaluations, evaluation syntheses or other learning products.

<b>WFP Executive Board (EB)</b>	<b>Primary stakeholder</b> – the Executive Board provides final oversight of WFP programmes and guidance to programmes. The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Executive Board, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes. It will contribute to evaluation coverage of WFP work which is reported to the EB through the annual evaluation report.
<b>External stakeholders</b>	
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Key informants and primary stakeholders</b> - As the ultimate recipients of cash and other types of assistance, including training and technical assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought. The project beneficiaries include the population in crisis, the population affected by recurrent shocks and who are chronically food insecure, farmers, and other actors in the value chain system. Government counterparts who have also received the capacity interventions are key beneficiaries whose perspectives will be sought and are interested in the outcomes of this evaluation.
<b>Government</b>	<p><b>Key informants and primary stakeholder</b> - The Government of Lesotho at national, district and local levels has benefited directly from technical assistance, training and other type of assistance aimed at strengthening its capacities. The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether project activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, and whether they are coordinated with the actions of other partners; whether they are coherent, effective, efficient, and sustainable; and whether they achieve the expected results.</p> <p>The Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation and the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology are the two executing entities of the project. The Lesotho Meteorological Services and Disaster Management Authority will be able to determine if the capacity efforts to strengthen early warning systems and adaptive capacity of communities have been in line with the needs of the sector. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition will be interested in increased nutritional status of populations and sustainable farming practices by the smallholder farmers</p>
<b>United Nations country team (UNCT)</b>	<b>Secondary stakeholder</b> - The harmonized action of the UNCT should contribute to the realization of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the United Nations concerted efforts. Various agencies such as FAO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level.
<b>Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</b>	<b>Key informants and secondary stakeholder</b> - NGOs such as Lesotho Red Cross Society, World Vision International, Rural Self-help Development Association and Lesotho National Farmers Union are WFP partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships. They will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation.
<b>Donors (Adaptation</b>	<b>Primary stakeholders</b> - The project is funded by the Adaptation Fund. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently, establishing the



Fund)	extent to which the project design and objectives respond to the needs and priorities, the extent to which the project results and objectives were met and if the project's work has been effectively and contributed to the Adaptation Fund goals and objectives, strategies and programmes. In addition, the Adaptation Fund is interested in quality evaluation evidence to inform decision-making and promote learning to improve adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, reduce vulnerabilities and effectively pursue its vision.
<b>Private Sector</b>	The project collaborated with Standard Lesotho Bank and Vodacom to distribute Cash-Based Transfers (CBTs) during the lean season. The project supported local communities, particularly in agriculture, by facilitating the purchase of agricultural produce such as vegetables and fruits as well as cottage industry products from households and community members. This not only ensured that households had a market to sell their produce but also supported local economic circulation.

# Annex 7. Communication and knowledge management plan

When Evaluation phase	What Product	From whom Creator lead	To whom Target audience	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
<b>Preparation</b>	Draft TOR	Evaluation Manager (EM)	Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)	Email: ERG meeting if required	To request review of and comments on TOR
	Final TOR	Evaluation Manager (EM)	Evaluation Reference Group (ERG); WFP Management; IACoV Project Management Team (PMU), Evaluation Committee; WFP relevant staff; Adaptation Fund (if required), project steering committee, Department of Forestry and LMS	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org	To inform of the final or agreed upon overall plan, purpose, scope and timing of the evaluation
<b>Inception</b>	Draft Inception report	Evaluation Manager (EM)	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP relevant staff; Evaluation committee; Ministry of Environment and Forestry (including LMS)	Email	To request review of and comments on Inception report (IR)
	Final Inception Report	Evaluation Manager	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; WFP evaluation cadre. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Department of Forestry and LMS), IACoV Management Unit, Project Steering Committee	Email; WFPgo	To inform key stakeholders of the detailed plan for the evaluation, including critical dates and milestones, sites to be visited, stakeholders to be engaged etc.
<b>Data collection</b>	Debriefing PowerPoint	Team leader (may be sent to EM who then forwards to the relevant staff)	IACoV staff; WFP Programme staff, Evaluation Committee; Evaluation Reference Group; Ministry of Environment and Forestry, DDMT	Meeting	To invite key stakeholders to discuss the preliminary findings
<b>Reporting</b>	Draft Evaluation	Evaluation Manager	Evaluation Reference Group; Evaluation	Email	To request review of and comments on

When Evaluation phase	What Product	From whom Creator lead	To whom Target audience	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
	report (ER)		Committee; Project Management Unit; Ministry of Environment and Forestry		Evaluation Report (ER)
	Validation workshop PowerPoint	Evaluation Manager and Team Leader	WFP Programme staff; IACoV staff; Evaluation Reference Group; Ministry of Environment; partners, IACoV Project Management Unit, Project Steering Committee, DDMT	Meeting	To discuss preliminary conclusions and recommendations
	Final Evaluation report	Evaluation Manager	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; donors, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, partners; Evaluation community; IACOV staff; general public, project steering committee	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org;	To inform key stakeholders of the final main product from the evaluation and make the report available publicly
<b>Dissemination &amp; Follow-up</b>	Draft Management Response	Project Management Unit, Evaluation Manager	Evaluation Reference Group; IACoV Management Unit, Executing Entities.	Email and/or a webinar	To discuss Project Management's actions to address the evaluation recommendations and elicit comments
	Final Management Response	Evaluation Manager	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; WFP staff; Ministry of Environment and Forestry; general public, DDMTs	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org;	To ensure that all relevant staff are informed of the commitments made on taking actions and make the Management Response publicly available
<b>Dissemination &amp; Follow-up (Associated Content)</b>	Lessons learned papers, summaries of findings	Evaluation Manager	WFP Management; WFP Staff; donors and partners; National decision-makers, DDMTs	Email, Meeting, WFP.org, WFPgo	To disseminate evaluation findings

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# Annex 9. Acronyms and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>CD</b>	Country Director
<b>CO</b>	Country Office
<b>CDT</b>	Climate Data Tool
<b>CSP</b>	Country Strategic Plan
<b>DCD</b>	Deputy Country Director
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EB</b>	Executive Board
<b>EC</b>	Evaluation Committee
<b>EM</b>	Evaluation Manager
<b>ERG</b>	Evaluation Reference Group
<b>ET</b>	Evaluation Team
<b>EW</b>	Early Warning
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning Systems
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
<b>FBF</b>	Forecast-Based Financing
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation on Migration
<b>IRI</b>	International Research Institute
<b>LDSF</b>	Land Degradation Surveillance Framework
<b>LENAFU</b>	Lesotho National Farmers Union
<b>LMS</b>	Lesotho Meteorological Services
<b>LRCS</b>	Lesotho Red Cross Society
<b>MT</b>	Metric Tonnes
<b>MTR</b>	Mid-Term Review

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Plan of Action
<b>NCCAR&amp;CS</b>	National Climate Change Awareness Raising and Communication Strategy
<b>NDVI</b>	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NSPS</b>	National Social Protection Strategy
<b>PHQA</b>	Post Hoc Quality Assurance
<b>REU</b>	Regional Evaluation Unit
<b>ROLL</b>	Revolving Objective for Learning and Livelihoods
<b>RSDA</b>	Rural Self-help Development Association
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SADP</b>	Smallholder Agriculture Development Project
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Community Development Fund
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNJP</b>	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>VAM</b>	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WVI</b>	World Vision International

# Annex 10: Results Framework

Project strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
Goal	<i>To enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to the effects of climate change on food security.</i>				
Impact: Enhanced resilience to climate shocks and reduced food and nutrition insecurity due to resilience building and adaptation measures	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target (MT and End)</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
	Vegetation index in low-lying southern districts (as a proxy for enhanced ecosystem resilience to climate change)	High levels of land degradation in three southern districts; vegetation index baseline to be developed using Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) <sup>28</sup>	10% improvement in vegetation index in low-lying project areas, as measured by the LDSF	LDSF baseline and measurement at end of project	
	Household dietary diversity score <sup>29</sup>	4 food items in household diet	Increased HH dietary diversity to 6 items	Project reports	

<i>Component 1: Institutional capacity and systems building to support national and community adaptation and management of climate change impacts</i>					
Outcome/Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of verification	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 1.1: Increased knowledge and technical capacity at national and district levels to forecast, plan and anticipate responses to climate change impacts	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 do not exist at national or district level	LMS has enhanced tools & capacity to downscale forecast and provide accurate drought EW SOPs based on drought EW developed at national level & in pilot districts	Project reports District and National SOPs	National authorities are committed to strengthening their capacities for inter-sectoral drought forecasting and related responses (A)

<sup>28</sup> ICRAF is currently developing the biophysical baseline using LDSF and will do annual monitoring for WAMPP, baseline includes a site each in Mohale's Hoek and in Quthing; project will follow up on feasibility and cost of extending this to cover Mafeteng too and any associated costs of annual monitoring

<sup>29</sup> Used as a proxy measure of household food access, i.e. measures the impact of the project on food access

<i>Component 1: Institutional capacity and systems building to support national and community adaptation and management of climate change impacts</i>					
<b>Outcome/Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
Output 1.1.1: Strengthened sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) precipitation and temperature forecasting to feed into National Early Warning System (to trigger early action through government safety net programs)	# Staff trained to maintain and integrate new observational data into database (gender disaggregated) # web-based map rooms installed in LMS to share observations, develop EW thresholds and triggers, and process S2S forecasts S2S forecasting system to cover national and sub-national levels, with 6- month horizon	0  0  0	MT: 12 End: 12  MT: 2 End: 3  MT: Specialized S2S forecasting system operational End: As for MT	Pre- and post- training assessments  Web-based map rooms Project reports  Seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts Project reports	National authorities are committed to strengthening their capacities related to inter-sectoral drought forecasting and related responses to support local populations (A)
Output 1.1.2: Capacities strengthened through development of standard operating procedures in response to climate change- related drought shocks	Thresholds validated and triggers and actions developed for national SOPs on drought # district-level SOPs for drought that define field- level actions developed and applied Number of government staff sensitized and trained at national and district level on drought SOPs, disaggregated by sex	Thresholds, triggers and actions for national SOPs on drought outdated / not in place = 0  National and district staff have limited technical capacities to develop and implement drought SOPs for early action	MT: Thresholds, triggers and actions for national SOPs on drought in place End: As for MT MT: 3 End: 3  MT: 100 officials at national level trained (50% women) End: 100	Stakeholder workshop report  District drought SOPs workshop reports  Pre- and post- training assessments Workshop reports	National authorities are committed to strengthening their capacities related to inter-sectoral drought forecasting and related responses to support local populations (A)
Outcome 1.2: Strengthened access to tailored climate services by vulnerable communities to improve decision making for food security & livelihoods	% of households using seasonal forecast in resilient decision making on agricultural / livelihood strategy	No targeted climate information based on sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasting reaching the targeted communities	MTR: 10% of targeted villagers End: At least 50% of community members (50% male & 50% female) in target villages use seasonal forecast in decision making	Project reports  Baseline and completion survey Final project evaluation	



<i>Component 1: Institutional capacity and systems building to support national and community adaptation and management of climate change impacts</i>					
Outcome/Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 1.2.1: Enhanced understanding of local knowledge and beliefs on climate change and acceptability of climate services	# of studies on local knowledge and beliefs on climate change and acceptability of climate services	No documented understanding on local knowledge and beliefs on climate change/ acceptability of CIS	MT: 1 End: 1	Study report	
Output 1.2.2: Strengthened access to tailored seasonal forecasts that meet the needs of vulnerable communities	# partners capacitated on using seasonal forecasts to develop culturally appropriate CIS  % of targeted people understand the information	0  Community members in targeted villages do not understand nor rely on climate information	MT: 10 partners End: 20 partners  MT: 50% End: At least 80% of the people having access to climate information can understand and interpret it	Training reports  Project reports Baseline and final project evaluations	Communities respond positively to sensitisation and training on understanding messages and taking informed decisions (A) Religious leaders participate in conveying the messages (A)

<i>Component 2: Increased awareness and knowledge of communities and youth on the impact of climate change and the importance of climate change adaptation.</i>					
Outcome/Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of verification	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened awareness of climate change impact on food security amongst vulnerable communities and youth and knowledge of adaptation actions	% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition % of people having knowledge/awareness, attitude and practice on climate adaptation initiatives	Community members often do not understand the objectives of projects and do not take ownership over adaptation plans Very few communities/households have knowledge on/ practice climate adaptation	At least 90% of community members (50% male and 50% female) in target villages are sensitized (of whom 20% are youth) At least 70% of community members have knowledge & practice adaptation actions	-Baseline and final project evaluations KAP survey in baseline and final evaluation	

<i>Component 2: Increased awareness and knowledge of communities and youth on the impact of climate change and the importance of climate change adaptation.</i>					
<b>Outcome/Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
Output 2.1.1: Coherent and institutionalized multi-level programme on awareness raising on climate change designed and operationalized	Presence of National Climate Change Awareness Raising and Communication Strategy (NCCAR&CS)	No coherent approach to awareness raising and communication on climate change	MT: NCCAR&CS developed and operational  End: As for MT	Baseline and final project evaluations	Demand for climate change awareness and adaptive strategies among communities
	# Gender-transformative awareness raising materials on climate change/ food security/ nutrition links for govt., youth, children, herders, etc developed	0	MT: 4 End: 10		Demand for climate information and adaptive strategies among communities
Output 2.1.2: Enhanced capacity of media houses and reporters to effectively write and publish climate change stories	# journalists trained on climate change reporting # climate change impacts and adaptation stories published	0  Climate change rarely appears in mass media	MT: 10 journalists from TV/radio/ print End: 20 journalists from TV/ radio/ print MT: At least 2 climate change stories covered per quarter per media type (TV, radio, TV, print)	Training Reports  Media Reports	Media editorial policy places an importance on climate change reporting (A)
Output 2.1.3: Communities understand and use climate information and are aware of climate change threats and impacts on food security	# District CC AR Strategies and Action Plans, to interface with existing activities and ongoing projects in each of 3 districts	0	MT: 2 End: 3 District CC AR Strategy and Action Plans, one in each of 3 districts	Project reports District AR Strategies and Plans	
	# district and community level CC AR activities implemented	0 (under coherent district strategy)	MT: 2 per district End: 8 per district	Project reports	

<i>Component 2: Increased awareness and knowledge of communities and youth on the impact of climate change and the importance of climate change adaptation.</i>					
<b>Outcome/Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
	# people reached through inter-personal SBCC approaches (sex- and age-disaggregated)	0	MT: 21,420 (50%) End: 42,840	Project reports Final evaluation	
Output 2.1.4: Raised awareness of children through integration of climate change into school curricula and training of teachers on climate change impacts	# teachers trained on using updated climate change toolkits in schools # of schools implementing CSA activities (via upscaled RVCC CSA manuals)	0 (in targeted schools)  0	MT: 300 teachers End: 600 teachers  MT: 100 schools End: 295 schools	Baseline and final project evaluations  Project reports	
<i>Component 3: Strengthened resilience at community level through community-based concrete adaptation measures and improved food systems</i>					
<b>Outcome/Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
Outcome 3.1 Increased adaptive capacity of communities and households to respond to droughts and water- related hazards	% targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks  Coping Strategy Index	0  32% of households use stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies	At least 80% of community councils should have the capacity to manage climate shocks and risks  Less than 20% HHs using stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies even during drought periods	Focus groups  Household Surveys	Communities have access to diversified nutritious foods and develop  Communities are open to producing e.g. indigenous vegetables, and project can source appropriate seeds (A)
Output 3.1.1: Community-based resilience and adaptation plans developed through community-based participatory approaches	# community-based resilience and adaptation plans in targeted areas  # cost-benefit analyses on concrete community adaptation measures	0 - Climate risks and adaptation are not integrated into local community action plans  No existing research on adaptation costs/benefits in targeted districts	MT: At least half of targeted villages have local adaptation plans End: 21 plans  MT: End: Cost-benefit analyses carried out for each adaptation measure	List of community-based resilience and adaptation plans  Report on cost-benefit analyses	There is a risk that communities may consider asset creation activities as social safety net programme and not take much interest in its continuity beyond the project.

<i>Component 3: Strengthened resilience at community level through community-based concrete adaptation measures and improved food systems</i>					
Outcome/Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 3.1.2: Community nutrition-sensitive productive assets and other livelihood resources developed to support climate risk reduction and adaptation measures	# community productive assets created through the project # of target HHs (M/F headed) with natural and physical livelihood assets created and improved # fuel-efficient stoves provided, with training on their use # women supported through HH gardening to increase their income levels	0 0 0 0	MT: 50 community assets established End: 105 community assets established MT: 11,500 households (50%) End: 23,000 households MT: 100 (100% women) End: 200 (100% women) MT: 2,150 women End: 4,300 women	Project reports, site visits and attendance records  Project reports Final evaluation  Project reports  Project reports	Adequate monitoring oversight and fiscal control mechanisms in place for effective payment delivery through existing village service delivery and farmer organizations
Output 3.1.3: Established market linkages for sustained income generation activities	# smallholder farmers supported/trained on reducing post-harvest losses # Value chain analysis studies for district-relevant drought-resistant crops # women supported to diversify livelihoods through cottage industries that produce handicrafts, and sewing groups Quantity of food procured from local farmers Quantity of fortified food including complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers for school feeding	0 0 0  0 MT at baseline 0 MT at baseline	MT: 1,500 End: 3,000 farmers in 3 districts MT: 2 End: 4  MT: 150 women End: 300 women  MT: 0 End: 500 MT direct purchase (mainly beans) MT: 0 End: Processed fortified foods – 2,500 MT (maize and sorghum meal)	Mid-term & final project evaluations  Supply chain reports  Project reports Project reports Project reports	Severe recurrent drought during project implementation might limit ability of smallholders to produce surplus, despite adaptation measures (R) Data can be collected to measure post-harvest losses (A) Farmers are motivated to cooperate in order to generate volumes to meet demand (A)

# Annex 11: Project Outputs and Activities

Component	Output	Activity
<b>Component 1:</b> Institutional capacity and systems building to support national and community adaptation and management of climate change impacts	Output 1.1.1. - Strengthened sub-seasonal to seasonal precipitation and temperature forecasting to feed into National Early Warning System to trigger early action through government and other safety net programs.	1.1.1.1 Stocktaking of current practices and capacity for seasonal forecasting 1.1.1.2 Capacity strengthening of computing power for analyzing observations and integrating into the seasonal forecast. 1.1.1.3 Strengthen LMS archiving system and historical database with respect to sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasting needs. 1.1.1.4 Training staff to maintain an observational database on an ongoing basis. 1.1.1.5 Install web-based map rooms in LMS for sharing the historical observations and tools to describe the variability in rainfall and temperature with users. 1.1.1.6 Develop a specialized sub-seasonal to seasonal precipitation and temperature forecasting system for drought at national and sub-national (3 targeted districts) forecasts. 1.1.1.7 National climate and food security analysis on near and long-term impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition 1.1.1.8 Develop thresholds for drought impacts on other sectors e.g. food security, water, and health. 1.1.1.9 Seasonal forecast support – revisiting needed forecasts in light of stakeholder input on thresholds.
	Output 1.1.2 - Capacities strengthened through the development of standard operating procedures in response to climate change-related drought shocks	1.1.2.1 Conduct scoping study on landscape and existing protocols to monitor food security, anticipate and communicate crises, and coordinate and implement anticipatory action. 1.1.2.2 Facilitate roadmap for re-orientation of DMA in the light of increased workload implications of decadal projections study. 1.1.2.3 Initial national stakeholder workshop to sensitize on need to develop SOPs for drought response. 1.1.2.4 Validate thresholds and develop triggers and actions – national SOP. 1.1.2.5 Develop triggers and actions at district level in the three southern districts. 1.1.2.6 Study for integration of the SOPs into the legal framework 1.1.2.7 Analyze and document a case study on the benefits of acting early to further inform the development of a potential national system for Forecast-based Financing (FBF).
	Output 1.2.1 - Enhanced understanding of local knowledge	1.2.1.1 Conduct 'Climate change perceptions and climate information needs study' on local knowledge, beliefs, and understanding of climate patterns and climate change, which identifies barriers to

Component	Output	Activity
	and beliefs on climate change and acceptability of climate services	uptake of climate services and possible solutions; and includes detailed community-level needs assessments carried out in the three focus districts (contributes to C2)
	Output 1.2.2 - Strengthened access to tailored seasonal forecasts that meet the needs of vulnerable communities	1.2.2.1 Identify a range of potential service providers and most suited dissemination <b>channels for CS</b> based on community needs assessments and establish partnerships. 1.2.2.2 Capacitate partners on seasonal forecasts; co-develop key messages on inter alia drought, as well as specific avenues for dissemination of tailored climate and weather information; clarify links with drought SOPs in terms of response (on drought and likely impacts) 1.2.2.3 Disseminate the targeted messages on an ongoing basis. 1.2.2.4 Hold Focus Days for partners and communities to discuss and re-adjust messaging, through knowledge coproduction. 1.2.2.5 Develop interface with ongoing PICSA process at the district level. 1.2.2.6 Policy advocacy on benefits of CS and institutionalization of the above (policy brief developed with emerging lessons and impacts) (after MTR)
<b>Component 2:</b> Awareness raising of vulnerable communities on climate change impacts and adaptation	Output 2.1.1 - Coherent and institutionalized multi-level program on awareness raising on climate change designed and operationalized	2.1.1.1 Design and operationalize National Climate Change Awareness Raising and Communication Strategy.
		2.1.1.2 Design, develop and disseminate gender-sensitive awareness-raising materials for policymakers, private sector, civil society, national and local government, youth, children, herders, etc.
		2.1.1.3 Conduct climate change and food and nutrition security symposiums
		2.1.1.4 Develop an action-oriented research program for tertiary institutions on the drought /climate change/food security and nutrition nexus.
		2.1.1.5 Monitor the implementation of the five-year Action Plan, and adjust through an adaptive management approach.
	Output 2.1.2 - Enhanced capacity of media houses and reporters to effectively write and publish climate change stories	2.1.2.1 Contextualize an existing media training program on climate change to the Lesotho context, and, using the background material developed above, develop a Lesotho-focused media training manual. 2.1.2.1 Develop targeted press kits on climate change, food security, and nutrition in Lesotho. 2.1.2.1 Provide training for journalists and editors on the fundamental aspects of climate change, the current and projected impacts in Lesotho, and writing compelling climate change stories.
	Output 2.1.3 - Communities understand and use climate information and are aware of climate change threats and impacts on food security	2.1.3.1 Under the umbrella of the NCCAR&CS, design a District Climate Change Awareness Raising Strategy and Action Plan, to interface with existing activities and ongoing projects, in each of the three southern districts. 2.1.3.2 Train relevant service providers, including the DDMTs and extension officers (forestry and agriculture) on the above (Train-the-trainers as well as rolled-out training)

Component	Output	Activity
		2.1.3.3 Develop and disseminate gender-transformative awareness-raising materials for policymakers, technical managers, the private sector, civil society, youth, children, herders, etc.
		2.1.3.4 Implement at district and community level awareness-raising activities identified in the District Strategy
		2.1.3.5 Provide support to the established Agricultural Resource Centres in each of the three districts, so that climate change is mainstreamed into their operations.
	Output 2.1.4 - Raised awareness of scholars through the integration of climate change into school curricula and training of teachers on climate change impacts	2.1.4.1 Support the review, update, and dissemination of teachers' climate change tool kit and adoption of whole-school approach programs to integrate climate change and food and nutrition security into school curricula.
		2.1.4.2 Design and operationalize training programs on climate change, food, and nutrition security for teachers, based on the updated climate change toolkits, in the three southern districts.
		2.1.4.3 Scale up the climate-smart agriculture manual and practices piloted by RVCC in the three southern districts.
<b>Component 3:</b> Strengthening resilience at the community level through community based concrete adaptation measures and improved food systems	Output 3.1.1 - Community resilience and adaptation plans developed through community-based participatory approaches	3.1.1.1 Facilitate preparation of detailed community resilience and adaptation plans in the three districts including harmonized plans for livestock, land and water resources management and sustainable natural resources management.
		3.1.1.2 Ensure that higher-level district plans incorporate the outcomes of community resilience and adaptation plans.
		3.1.1.3 Develop by-laws to ensure the sustainability of assets created.
		3.1.1.4 Map and identify locations for implementation of FFA activities informed by community resilience and adaptation plans.
		3.1.1.5 Carry out detailed environmental and social safeguards screening.
	Output 3.1.2 - Community nutrition-sensitive productive assets and other livelihood resources developed to support climate risk reduction and adaptation measures	3.1.2.5 Develop an action plan for implementation of community productive assets, optimizing synergies across the districts, and specifying time frames and service provider responsibilities, including MoUs.
		3.1.2.5 Implement agreed-on asset creation activities in the three districts according to the detailed asset creation action plan.
		3.1.2.5 Monitor the implementation of assets and community maintenance of them on an ongoing basis, according to the district-level M&E system developed under Output 3.1.1
	Output 3.1.3 - Established market linkages for sustained income generation activities	3.1.3.1 Conduct situation analysis on post-harvest losses at the district level, to include recommendations for priority actions.
		3.1.3.2 Train farmers and implement actions on post-harvest losses (e.g. providing tarpaulins, behavioral change interventions, rehabilitation of small structures).

Component	Output	Activity
		<p>3.1.3.3 Carry out value chain analysis studies for relevant drought-resistant crops leveraging on the work done by FAO – to include sorghum, high-value tree crops, indigenous vegetables, and indigenous medicinal species.</p> <p>3.1.3.4 Facilitate linkages with WFP local purchase program and GoL national school feeding program</p> <p>3.1.3.5 Support the formation and functioning of Farmers' Cooperative Societies for marketing of surplus produce for school feeding, comprised of key community socio-economic groups (male and female), with relevant objectives and activities.</p> <p>3.1.3.6 Implement recommendations of value chain study, including providing inputs e.g. seedlings, tools, and extension support for the three value chains, and facilitate market linkages</p> <p>3.1.3.7 Market linkages support cottage industries for women, particularly handicrafts, using sustainable harvesting of grasses used for ecosystem regeneration (under Output 3.1.2), as well as sewing.</p> <p>3.1.3.8 Leverage opportunities to link farmers to existing rural finance / micro-credit programs.</p>



## Annex 12: Project Indicators

Type of Indicator	Planned Indicators	Baseline	Progress since inception (Year 1)	Progress since inception (Year 2)	Progress since inception (Year 3)	Target for Project End
Impact	Vegetation index in low-lying southern districts	Sparse to Moderate vegetation cover	To be Measured at Midterm Evaluation	<p>In collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry GIS team, the project is working towards satellite monitoring of vegetation Index. In year 2, much effort was placed on verification of the vegetation as on of the key recommendations from the report produced in year 1.</p>	<p>The Vegetation Index Assessment was completed in June 2023. The analysis concluded that there is a noticeable change in NDVI, from the baseline to the midterm period, at most of the project areas. In some areas, NDVI values seem to have stabilised after declines from the baseline to the midterm period.</p> <p>Overall percentage changes show varying changes between -17.8% to -78.9% from individual project areas.</p>	10% Improvement in vegetation Index in low lying project areas, as measured by the LDSF.

	Household dietary diversity score	40% (Low Dietary diversity) - 4 food items	To be Measured at Midterm Evaluation	62% (Low Dietary diversity)	5 food items in the household diet (i.e., common food items include Cereal, Vegetables, Oil & Fats, Legumes, and Meat )	Increased Household dietary diversity to 6 items
<b>Outcome 1.1</b>	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 do not exist at national or district level	Three workshops have been held virtually by IRI, to introduce tools and methods that will be used to enhance the capacity in seasonal forecasting, 6 technical personnel from LMS and Disaster Management Authority had participated in the workshops. The practical technical training will start once the installation of systems have been done by IRI	There was a training for LMS staff on the latest version of IRI's Climate Data Tool (CDT), particularly on quality control of station data and combining station observations with satellite and reanalysis proxies. IRI provided support to LMS to generate that historical climate data. There was further capacity for LMS on PyCPT which ingested the generated data to develop seasonal outlook of winter 2022 season and	28	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.

				Lesotho cropping season for the period October 2022 to March 2023.		
<b>Output 1.1.1</b>	# Staff trained to maintain and integrate new observational data into database (gender disaggregated)	0	6	12	28 (M:24, F:4)	12
<b>Output 1.1.1</b>	# web-based map rooms installed in LMS to share observations, develop EW thresholds and triggers, and process S2S forecasts	0	0 Due to Covid-19-related travel restrictions, the installation of the web-based Map rooms will be postponed to year 2.	2	3	3
<b>Output 1.1.1</b>	S2S forecasting system to cover national and sub-national levels, with 6 months horizon	there is currently no S2S system in place	The building of S2S forecasting system is in progress following the engagement of IRI. However, this will be completed in year 2 due to some	There is ongoing capacity building of S2S forecasting system by IRI and LMS. In the second contract of IRI, S2S will be further investigated. The groundwork includes the	1 S2S forecasting system	Specialised S2S forecasting system operational

			groundwork that still needs to be done towards building the system. The groundwork includes migration of historical data, capacity building , procurement of high computing system etc	enhanced historical data, capacity building on forecasting tool being PyCPT and also procurement of high computing system which will be used to run climate models.		
<b>Output 1.1.2</b>	Thresholds validated and triggers and actions developed for national SOPs on drought	Thresholds, triggers and actions for national SOPs on drought outdated/not in place.	0 This will be done in year 2 upon following completion of activities such as stocktaking of current practices and capacity for seasonal forecasting, scoping study on landscape and existing protocols etc.	1	1	Thresholds, triggers and actions for national SOPs on drought in place. TORs for National Early Warning technical team done. IRI to support validation on SOPs.

<b>Output 1.1.2</b>	# district-level SOPs for drought that define field-level actions developed and applied	0	0 This will be done in year 2 following the completion of National SOPs for drought.	In an effort to develop SOPs at National and district level the project together with partners in the current year developed thresholds and triggers and also developed online platform (FBF maptools) for drought in Lesotho and Supported by WFP Regional office and IRI. Therefore, in Year 3 focus will be on developing SOPs at national and district level.	4	3
<b>Output 1.1.2</b>	Number of government staff sensitized and trained at national and district level on drought SOPs, disaggregated by sex	0	0 This will be done in year 2 following the completion of National SOPs for drought.	27	198 (F:110, M88)	100
<b>Outcome 1.2</b>	% of households using seasonal forecast in	7%	To be Measured at Midterm	59%	72%	50%

	resilient decision making on agricultural / livelihood strategy		Evaluation			
<b>Output 1.2.1</b>	# of studies on local knowledge and beliefs on climate change and acceptability of climate services	0	0	One (1) study was carried in PY2, report not yet finalized by consultant. Another study to be carried out in year 3.	1 (the study is in progress)	2
<b>Output 1.2.2</b>	# partners capacitated on using seasonal forecasts to develop culturally appropriate CIS	0	0	0	20	20
<b>Output 1.2.3</b>	% of targeted people understand the information (climate change)	33%	To be Measured at Midterm Evaluation	63%	80%	80%
<b>Outcome 2.1</b>	% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on climate change adaptation.	25%	0	67%	F:251% - M:194%	90%
	% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving	30%	0	55%	F:251% - M:194%	90%

	key messages on food Security.					
	% of targeted community members (M/F/MY/FY) receiving key messages on nutrition.	28%	0	55%	F:251% - M:194%	90%
<b>Outcome 2.1</b>	% of people having knowledge/awareness, attitude and practice on climate adaptation initiatives	98%	To be Measured at Midterm Evaluation	To be measured at MTR	To be measured at end term	70%
<b>Output 2.1.1</b>	Presence of National Climate Change Awareness Raising and Communication Strategy (NCCAR&CS)	0	1	1	1	1
<b>Output 2.1.1</b>	# Gender-transformative awareness raising materials on climate change/ food security/ nutrition links for govt., youth, children, herders, etc developed	0	0	1	1	10
<b>Output 2.1.2</b>	# journalists trained on climate change reporting	0	53	53	53	20

<b>Output 2.1.2</b>	# climate change impacts and adaptation stories published	0	2	36	39	2
<b>Output 2.1.3</b>	# District CC AR Strategies and Action Plans, to interface with existing activities and ongoing projects in each of 3 districts	0	0	3	9	3
<b>Output 2.1.3</b>	# district and community level CC AR activities implemented	0	0	6	15	8
<b>Output 2.1.3</b>	# people reached through inter-personal SBCC approaches (sex- and age-disaggregated) Female	0	414	414	75,155	23000
	# people reached through inter-personal SBCC approaches (sex- and age-disaggregated) Male	0	200	200	60,447	19840
<b>Output 2.1.4</b>	# teachers trained on using updated climate change toolkits in schools	0	The toolkit has just been updated, 120 teachers are yet to be trained on using the toolkit	130	317	600



			in classrooms.			
<b>Output 2.1.4</b>	# of schools implementing CSA activities (via upscaled RVCC CSA manuals)	0	0	86	291	295
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	% targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	0	To be Measured at Midterm Evaluation	To be measured at MTR	72%	80%
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	Coping Strategy Index	32%	To be Measured at Midterm Evaluation	27	33%	<20%
<b>Output 3.1.1</b>	# community-based resilience and adaptation plans in targeted areas	0	21	21	21	21
<b>Output 3.1.1</b>	# cost-benefit analyses on concrete community adaptation measures	0	To be Measured as part of the Planned FFA evaluation which is only starting out during this reporting period.	21	CBA at Keyhole (153), Communal Gardens (28), LRP (21), Orchards (14) and Short Cycle Livestock (48).	21
<b>Output</b>	# community	0	57	100	238	105

<b>3.1.2</b>	productive assets created through the project					
<b>Output 3.1.2</b>	# of target HHs (M/F headed with natural and Physical livelihoods created and improved	0	3322	3322	8,883	23000
<b>Output 3.1.2</b>	# of fuel-efficient stoves provided, with training on their use	0	0 Procurement of the stoves is in progress	50	50	200
<b>Output 3.1.2</b>	# of women supported with HH gardening to increase their income levels	0	70	1685	3,644	4300
<b>Output 3.1.3</b>	# smallholder farmers supported/trained on reducing post-harvest losses	0	28 ( Training of trainers trained while more tailored trainings shall be conducted following the post harvest loses study.	84	389 (In addition to the <b>84</b> farmers that were trained, <b>205</b> were trained on different preservation methods to reduce postharvest losses. A total of <b>100</b> farmers were also provided with post-harvest equipment, including pallets, tarpaulins, and weighing scales)	3000

<b>Output 3.1.3</b>	# Value chain analysis studies for district-relevant drought-resistant crops	0	0 (The Terms of reference for engagement of a consultant have just been completed and the activity will be carried over to year 2.	In year 2, the modality to engage the consultant has changed and the project sought support from the WFP regional office. The study will then commence in January 2023.	1 (The project conducted a scoping assessment as per the WFP guidance. The assessment revealed that the suggested value chains do not feature in the priority value chains. The assessment suggests that for the priority value chains, the project is to implement the recommendations for the studies already conducted)	4
<b>Output 3.1.3</b>	# of Women Supported to diversify livelihoods through cottage industries that produce handicrafts and sewing groups.	0	0 (the process of engaging the CBOs took longer than expected due to the low tenders received, therefore the tender was relaunched and the women will be supported in	46	338	300

			year 2.			
<b>Output 3.1.3</b>	Quantity of food procured from local farmers	0	0 (there was poor harvest in the three districts of the project operation, therefore the farmers did not have the required quantity and quality)	3.097 MT	30.976MT	500MT
<b>Output 3.1.3</b>	Quantity of fortified food including complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers for school feeding	0	645MT	1093MT	1,093MT	2500MT

**WFP Lesotho Country Office**

**World Food Programme**

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70,  
00148 Rome, Italy - T +39 06 65131

**[wfp.org/independent-evaluation](https://wfp.org/independent-evaluation)**