

Lesotho

Wool and Mohair Promotion Project Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 22/03/2021 - 31/03/2021

Document Date: 21/05/2021

Project No. 2000000053

Report No. 5746-LS

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AI	Artificial Insemination
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Project
ATOs	Area Technical Officers
AWP&B	Annual work Plan & Budget
BEDCO	Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation
BDS	Department of Building Design Services
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CAHWs	Community-Based Animal Health Workers
CLEWs	Community Livestock Extension Workers
DOM	Department of Marketing
DA	District Administrators
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DSF	Debt Sustainability Framework
DAPOs	District Animal Production Officers
DAR	Department of Agricultural Research
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DPFO	District Project Field Officers
DRRM	Department of Range Resources Management
DVOs	District Veterinary Officers
ENRM	Environment and Natural Resource Management
FA	Financing Agreement
FIT	Field Implementation Team
GA	Grazing Association
GoL	Government of Lesotho
IDOC	Infrastructure Development Oversight Committee
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
LAC	Lesotho Agricultural College
LDSF	Land Degradation Surveillance Framework
LHDA	Lesotho Highlands Development Authority
LMS	Lesotho Meteorological Services
LNWMGA	Lesotho National Wool and Mohair Growers Association
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MDP	Ministry of Development Planning
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Meteorology
MFRSC	Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation
MIS	Management Information System
MLGC	Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport

MSBCM	Ministry of Small Business Development, Cooperatives, and Marketing
MTR	Mid Term Review
MPAT	Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool
NBP	National Breeding Plan
NUL	National University of Lesotho
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PCTC	Project Consultative Technical Committee
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PFO	Project Field Officer
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
RDF	Rangeland Development Fund
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
SADP	Smallholder Agricultural Development Project
SSA	Shearing Shed Association
ToT	Trainings of Trainers
WA	Withdrawal Application
WAMPP	Wool and Mohair Promotion Project
4P	Public Private Producers Partnership

A. Project Overview

Region:	East and Southern Africa Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Lesotho	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Wool and Mohair Promotion Project	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
Project ID:	2000000053	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
Project Type:	Rural Development	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Philipp Baumgartner		
Project Director:	Mr. Retselisitsoe Francis Khoalenyane		
Project Area:	National (10 districts)		

Approval Date:	19/09/2014	Last audit receipt:	31/10/2020
Signing Date:	17/06/2015	Date of Last SIS Mission:	31/03/2021
Entry into Force Date:	17/06/2015	Number of SIS Missions:	15
Available for Disbursement Date:	17/08/2016	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	22/08/2016	Effectiveness lag:	9 months
MTR Date:	09/09/2019		
Original Completion Date:	30/06/2022		
Current Completion Date:	30/06/2022		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	ASAP Trust Fund	\$7,000,000
	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$5,805,000
	IFAD	\$5,805,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$3,978,000
	Private sector local	\$1,545,000
Co-financing breakdown,	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$332,983
	OPEC Fund for International Development	\$12,000,000
	To be determined	\$2,825,000
Project total financing:		\$39,290,983

Current Mission

Mission Dates: 22/03/2021 - 31/03/2021

Days in the field: 1/2 days

Mission composition: 1. Philipp Baumgartner, Lesotho Country Director; 2. Zainab Semgalawe, Lead Regional Technical Specialist – Rural Institutions/PTL & Mission Lead; 3. Shakib Mbabaali, Project Management/Institutions Specialist; 4. Mampiti Matete, Agricultural Economist & Programme Management Specialist; 5. Antonio Rota, IFAD Lead Global Technical Specialist on Livestock Development; 6. Alice Abillu, Financial Management Specialist, 7. Alessandro Neroni, Procurement Specialist; 8. Christian Dietz, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist; 9. Ivonald Da Cruz, Programme Management Specialist; 10. Tapologo Radithipa, Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist; 11. Clemens Gros, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Field sites visited: Leribe

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4.25	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4.08

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		4	Project Management		4
Effectiveness		3	Quality of Project Management		5
Targeting and Outreach		4	Knowledge Management		5
Gender equality & women's participation		4	Value for Money		3
Agricultural Productivity		5	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation		3
Nutrition		N/A	Performance of M&E System		4
Adaptation to Climate Change		5	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements		4

Sustainability and Scaling-up		4	Financial Management and Execution		4
Institutions and Policy Engagement		5	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		4
Partnership-building		4	Quality of Financial Management		4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment		4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit		4
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback		4	Counterparts Funds		4
Responsiveness of Service Providers		4	Compliance with Loan Covenants		5
Environment and Natural Resource Management		5	Procurement		4
Exit Strategy		5			
Potential for Scaling-up		4			

Relevance		5
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of Lesotho (GoL) fielded a joint Supervision Mission from 22nd to 31st March 2021 for the Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP). The objectives of the mission were to: a) review implementation progress (by component) against appraisal and the 2020/21 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan targets and reflect on priority areas; b) restructure the Project so as to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of activity implementation and increase the likelihood of achieving the Development Objective; c) identify and discuss existing and potential constraints to effective WAMPP implementation and agree on solutions and improvements as well as responsibility for their respective execution; d) work with WAMPP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit to ensure the timely provision of quality and gender and age-disaggregated data so as to assess the extent made towards achieving the development objective; e) review the progress of procurement and adherence to procurement procedures and assist Project management to resolve any existing procurement issues; f) review WAMPP's financial and accounting systems, audit arrangements and the preparation and submission of financial and audit reports. Provide assistance in addressing any existent limiting factors; f) review compliance with covenants of the Financing Agreement and discuss the non-compliance or delays and propose remedial actions; and g) examine the progress made under the COVID-19 relief fund.

The mission was conducted in a hybrid manner, with some mission members in-country and the remainder working remotely. This mission builds on the implementation support mission (ISM) undertaken in February, 2021, which have both seen the mission interact with a number of key stakeholders. Key parties include, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), Ministry of Small Business Development, Cooperatives and Marketing (MSCM), Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC), the Ministry of Development Planning (MDP), the Lesotho National Wool and Mohair Growers Association (LNWMGA), Project Field Officers (PFOs), the National University of Lesotho (NUL), the Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation (BEDCO) and selected project beneficiaries.

A pre-wrap up meeting was held with the PCU on 29th March 2021 to discuss the Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations and to agree on the key actions and the associated timeframe. A wrap-up meeting chaired by the Principal Secretary of MAFS was held on 30th March 2021 where the findings and recommendations of the Aide Memoire were endorsed. The Mission would like to express its appreciation to the GoL for the hospitalities and courtesies extended and to the PCU staff for their contributions to the mission's outputs.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

Restructuring of WAMPP with Extension- Following the agreement with MAFS, the PCU in collaboration with project implementers has come up with a restructuring proposal which has been discussed extensively with the mission. In order to give time to the restructured WAMPP to achieve the Project's development objective, a *no-cost extension of 12 months* was considered necessary. The extension would also provide IFAD and GoL the time to design a follow-on project and allow for seamless transition between the two phases. As a way forward, the following steps will be taken: a) the PCU will finalise the proposal, inclusive of the revised activity budgets that conform to the realigned activities; the proposal will be submitted to IFAD for review and expression of No Objection; b) the PCU will update and submit to IFAD the Logical Framework to align with the restructured WAMPP; c) the Ministry of Finance will formally write a letter to IFAD requesting for the no-cost 12 months extension. The same letter would also request for reallocation of WAMPP resources across expenditure categories in line with the proposed restructuring; d) IFAD would review and approve the proposed restructuring and inform GoL; accordingly, and e) the PCU will revise the 2021/22 AWPB and update the chart of accounts in the accounting software in line with the reallocations.

Project Extension and development objective- The mission agreed that a 12 month no cost extension would provide the project with enough implementation time to deliver against its development objective. It was agreed that the extension will ensure the following: 1) maximisation of available financial resources; 2) enough implementation time to finalise high impact infrastructure works; 3) roll-out of key activities that have suffered implementation delays; 4) review of implementation arrangements that will unlock enhanced project implementation.

Government Counterpart Contribution - Ministry of Finance will write to IFAD committing to continue to provide the needed counterpart contributions to support the effective implementation of WAMPP activities up to the end of the extension period. To that effect, the Ministry of Development Planning, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security agreed to follow-up with the Ministry of Finance regarding the need to increase GoL's counterpart contributions in line with the Mission's recommendations.

Expiry of the OFID Financing Agreement- The OFID financing is due to expire on 3rd March 2021. OFID has indicated willingness to extend the financing by 27 months to coincide with the revised completion date of the IFAD financing. Accordingly, the next step is for GoL to send the request for extension along with all required documentation.

Outstanding Ineligible Expenditures - There is an overdue settlement of ineligible expenditures incurred during the

implementation of the Smallholder Agricultural Development Project (SADP); the total pending is M1,567,650. The letter detailing the process used to establish this amount was sent to the government in May 2020. The portfolio is facing a risk of suspension as of April 2021 if this balance is not paid before that. At the same time, the non-payment is likely to influence IFAD management's decision when considering the request for WAMPP extension.

COVID-19 Response and Ministry-led Simplified Interventions- The mission was approached formally by PS MFRSC and his management team to consider supporting the ministry's efforts to address COVID-19-related hardship and at the same time entrust the ministry additional autonomy on implementing some of the lagging activities. It is envisioned that should this arrangement be concretised, it will contribute to both the WAMPP logical framework achievements and critical lessons for the Restoration of Landscapes and Livelihoods (ROLL) project, where MFRSC serves as the Lead Implementing Agency. The arrangement will be further discussed by IFAD, MFRSC and the PCU.

D. Overview and Project Progress

The overall pace of WAMPP implementation continues to lag behind expectations. This has contributed to the slow achievement of some of the Project's outcomes, including the outreach target. As of March 2021, WAMPP had reached a total of 58 572 out of a target of 185 000 beneficiaries (32%). The slow implementation pace is also reflected in the Project's resource usage. As of February 2021, WAMPP still had over 45% of its allocated resources undisbursed yet it has about 15 months left until the Completion Date of June 2022. This is equivalent to USD 16.4 million; the external resources are distributed as follows: a) IFAD - USD 2.4 million (15 percent); b) OFID - USD 7.2 million (44 percent); and c) Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) – USD3.7 million (23 percent). Some components have performed better than others; the progress made, and constraints encountered are summarised hereunder.

Component A: Climate Smart Rangeland Management

Overall assessment: Overall, Component A's performance picked up marginally since the July Supervision Mission, mainly due to COVID-19 restrictions which left the country under lockdown for prolonged months. Subcomponent A1 continues to perform better, with cumulative implementation rate of 81%. Even the Range Management Act development, which stagnated for years picked up after the July Mission due to astute leadership of the Principal Secretary (PS) MFRSC. Subcomponent A2, which holds the bulk of Component A's budget, continues to be laden with implementation challenges and currently sits at 22% implementation rate, cumulatively. This is mainly due to failure of PCU to secure NGO services aimed at supporting Grazing Associations (GAs) activities and the complexities inherent in supporting rangeland rehabilitation activities. Overall, the component continues to perform unsatisfactorily with slightly over 17% of the outcome target of rehabilitating 600,000 ha of degraded rangelands by the project end, achieved to-date.

Subcomponent A1: This subcomponent continues to perform satisfactorily and significant improvement was noted since July 2020 Mission in the implementation of rangeland assessments, Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) activities and Rangeland Act development. All rangeland assessments are now complete, and the ten other sentinel sites are to be established for ground truthing. Assessments data will be normalised, and the Department of Range Resources Management (DRRM) staff trained in the use of remote sensing equipment to conclude assessments supporting activities. With respect to PICSA activities, additional 424 farmers from the districts of Maseru, Leribe and Mafeteng were trained, respectively, comprising 190 females and 234 males, of which 16% were youth. Cumulatively, 10,318 farmers have been trained, 30% of which were women. The activity implementation was greatly challenged by COVID-19 related lockdown for six weeks, restricting all meetings and training. The Rangeland Act development which was put on hold for a long time due to, among others, absence of the drafting officer to draft the Bill, improved significantly after the July Mission. This was after the PS MFRSC secured legal services from the Attorney General's office and recruitment of the Ministry's Legal Officer in August, 2020. To-date, the Bill has been drafted, shared internally within the PCU and MFRSC and taken through initial stakeholder consultation. Follow-up engagements with Principal Chiefs and District Administrators are yet to follow early April, 2021. According to DRRM's schedule, key remaining steps are development of the ACT regulations for operationalisation, further stakeholders' engagement and finalisation by May 2021. After these processes, the Bill will be handed over to Parliament for further deliberations through the office of the Minister, MFRSC. PCU will monitor progress and provide necessary and required support through the office of the Minister, until the ACT is passed. The Mission greatly appreciates this progress as absence of the Act has been cited as the biggest impediment to enforcing the Range Management Policy, and hence detrimental to rehabilitation work at community level.

Subcomponent A2: This subcomponent continues to lag behind in implementation since the MTR. This is largely due to two sub-activities which hold the bulk of Component A's budget. These include: a) Service Provider engagement to support GAs; and b) GAs support towards rangelands rehabilitation. After suffering delays necessitated by capacity assessment of the MFRSC to provide services earmarked for the Service Provider /NGO, the sub-activity further suffered from procurement delays. After almost a year since the commencement of the procurement process, the NGO's services are still not procured. The mission recommends that the process be started afresh, with only shortlisted companies, to fast-track procurement process, with the proviso that the ToRs are revised and the continued interest in the exercise is solicited from the shortlisted companies by end of April. Concerning GAs support, the mission notes achievements in the establishment of new GAs and their support towards procuring rehabilitation and Income Generating Activities (IGA)

equipment. Since the July 2020 Mission, 89 GAs have been established, bringing the total number of newly established/resuscitated/engaged GAs to 219, out of which 139 were established through direct support by WAMPP. Overall, the number of actively registered GAs is 152 and these are the groups that will be supported with rehabilitation and IGA equipment going forward. In July 2020, the Mission recommended that the PCU develop implementation guidelines for operationalising the proposal for supporting income generating activities (IGAs), alongside rangelands rehabilitation activities; the guidelines were developed. However, given the complexity of the exercise, the PCU decided to pilot with 30 GAs (3 from each of the 10 districts of Lesotho, though Botha-bothe piloted with 6 GAs, bringing the total number to 33), gather some lessons and roll-out implementation to the remaining actively registered GAs afterwards. From the pilot, a total of 1 946 GA members, with the highest number in Mafeteng (407) were reached, though disaggregation between men and women is not provided. The mission recommends that the PCU develops a roll-out implementation plan (including procurement and prioritisation aspects) and start implementation by April this year. The mission continues to note the significance of this activity for the project's outreach and sustainability of the value chains, in terms of ensuring fodder at affordable cost.

Component B: Improving Livestock Production and Management

Overall assessment: Overall, Component B has continued to perform in a moderately satisfactory manner, in line with previous assessments. As per previous assessment, severe challenges have been posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of implementation of planned activities, affecting mobility of project staff, National Breeding Plan (NBP) experts and NUL researchers. In addition, further challenges, such as slow disbursement, delayed procurements and climate vagaries have been affecting Component B implementation. Since the project is moving towards its conclusion, the mission recommends to strategically focus on accelerating the implementation/finalization of pending activities and plan a strategy to ensure continuity and sustainability of key activities under the component.

Subcomponent B1: Under this subcomponent, fodder trials and demonstrations were undertaken by NUL. While research activities with NUL were challenged by the slow disbursement of funds from the Project, the programme will soon be completed. Under the project, two control sites were established and five on-farm demonstrations were completed. In this context, eight on-farm feeding trials were held for project beneficiaries. In particular, on farm fodder trials were conducted in four agro-ecological zones of Lesotho with farmers who had limited knowledge on fodder varieties that could yield more in their localities. Farmers are now fully aware of the importance of growing fodder for their animals and some of them have shown interest to produce the type of the fodder that proved successful in the regions. Varieties of maize, barley, sunflower, grazing vetch, soybean and lablab forages were demonstrated, seeds were procured, and farmers have adopted climate-smarter practices in their farming systems, especially in the form of intercropping and cover crops. After the research that was conducted with farmers in Leribe and Matela, farmers are now also able to mix their own feed rations for their animals during the different phases of production. For example, farmers now know how to make feed rations for sheep and goats that are lactating, gestating and before breeding. This has led to an increase in the lambing rate. The results of the research were presented in a national seminar in October 2020.

Subcomponent B2: Under this subcomponent, the rehabilitation of two sheep and goat breeding sites was planned in Quthing and Mokhotlong. For both sites, qualified staff and the necessary equipment, including machinery, have been secured. In Quthing, the fodder store, perimeter fencing, machinery shelter and borehole drilling have been completed. It is still necessary to finalize the construction of a dip tank (in progress) for animal treatment of external parasites, while a close follow-up from PCU will be required to move from design stage to completion for the nursing pens and the artificial insemination (AI) centre. For this stud station, 886 Merino ewes, 15 rams, 200 Angora does and 6 Angora bucks have been procured and an additional 60 ewes are under selection. It is important to note that 193 locally bred rams were sold to the local farmers through auctions organized by WAMPP. The next auction is scheduled for January 2022.

The mission wishes to reiterate the importance of the identification and registration of commercial breeding farms, especially those that have been established under SADP, for ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of the National Breeding Plan (NBP) and strategy. It is fundamental that such breeding farms are officially recognized and certified by GoL. This will also ensure that the National Breeding Expert will have the overall knowledge on the genetic pool available in the country and ensure the full operationalization of the NBP.

Sub-component B3: NUL animal health research activities have included the collection of data on fecal, blood and ectoparasites. A baseline for prevalence of fecal egg load has been established with the support of laboratory analysis. Farmers have been sensitized about the importance of preventing internal and external parasites' infestations in order to enhance productivity and increase economic return from livestock keeping. To that effect, treatment protocols have been established. The NUL research results were presented during a national seminar held in October 2020. After a significant delay, WAMPP finally contracted an International Epidemiologist who has submitted an inception report to the PCU. As soon as conditions allow, fieldwork will start with the aim of developing a comprehensive National Disease Prevention and Treatment Programme. This will include preparation of treatment calendars that will guide farmers to improve health conditions of small ruminant flocks. Training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), including refresher courses, has been completed for 260 youth, of which 52 are females. Procurement of veterinary kits and protective clothing has been completed and distributed to the 10 districts. The mission has been reassured that CAHWs are operational and linkages with the veterinary drugs revolving fund and NUL animal health research activities have been established. A supply chain of animal vet drugs and vaccines is operational, and products are currently sold at cost recovery prices, benefitting approximately 5,000 farmers. The mission was informed that a consultant to develop a specific business plan

for an effective management of veterinary drug stock with LNWMA will resume duties in April 2021.

It was further agreed that the GoL/PCU would prepare a time-bound action plan on the design and construction of the diagnostic laboratory. The action plan will clearly outline the necessary steps and milestones required to bring this activity to a logical conclusion within the project implementation period. In addition, the GoL/PCU will have to reallocate resources from other activities to avail funds to cover the laboratory construction. The action plan will be submitted to IFAD for review, comment and, eventually, provision of No Objection.

Component C: Wool and mohair fibre handling and marketing

Overview of works under component C

	Number	Contract Amount (USD)	Value of works executed to date (USD)	Financial progress (%)	Physical progress (%)
<i>New shed construction</i>	20	2 326 449,14	1 931 297,91	83	89
<i>Shed Rehabilitation</i>	44	647 221,61	312 557,76	48	65
<i>Road Maintenance</i>	20	691 216,22	216 952,04	31	40
<i>Supply of shearing shed equipment</i>	20	265 806,45	0	0	0
<i>Water supply facilities</i>	35	721 545,57	650 569,92	90	98
<i>Slaughter slabs</i>	2	145 125,72	54 106,56	37	50

Overall assessment: Progress under this component is picking up across all three subcomponents. The new shearing sheds should be completed by June 2021 and works on the bulk of rehabilitated sheds is on-going. The business plan for the processing facility has been prepared and only needs to be validated in the coming months in order to advance the work on the facility. Logical Framework performance is varied under this component and due attention should be paid to output 3.1, as those activities will naturally underpin the success of the hard investments in the shearing sheds.

Subcomponent C1: The construction works for new sheds is on-going and 16 sheds out of a total of 20 are at full completion. Out of the remaining 4 sheds, 2 are at 98% completion and the remaining 2 sheds will be ready for hand-over by June 2021. This is contingent on the PCU taking proactive steps in ensuring any construction related defects are immediately addressed and appropriate contract management is enforced.

The mission welcomes the steps the project is taking in rolling-out the study on regulatory and policy aspects governing the shearing sheds. This study will lay the foundation for an updated and comprehensive framework that will inform the operation, management and overarching sustainability of the sheds.

The 44 shearing sheds earmarked for rehabilitation have been reduced to a grand total of 40, as 4 shearing sheds are beyond rehabilitation. To date, 16 sheds have been rehabilitated, leaving the project with 24 sheds still outstanding. Of the 24 sheds, 6 are suffering delays, as works have yet to start and contractors are not on-site. These delays should be treated with a degree of urgency and the PCU should intensify engagements with the contractors considering the contracts of the site supervisors reached completion at the end of March 2021.

To date, a total of 14.7 kilometres (km) of road works has been completed and 16km of road works are still taking place. The project has however, taken a firm decision to no longer proceed with works on the remaining 11.4km and given the constraints on budget and time, this decision is pragmatic and ensures the PCU no longer absorbs critical resources on an important, albeit complex exercise.

Subcomponent C2: Training for youth on business skills and marketing has taken place, coupled with capacity building on product development. However, overall implementation progress will have to accelerate for any substantial gains to be reaped from WAMPP's total investments. The proposed downscaling of the subcomponent should sharpen implementation focus without undermining the fundamentals of the envisioned intervention. The decision to anchor the processing facility at the centre of the subcomponent, coupled with a feasible business plan underpinning its sustainability

will be crucial in determining the success of the subcomponent. The project should thus ensure that all the necessary steps are taken to advance the processing facility and use it as a nucleus to *crowd-in* critical stakeholders in the sector. It is also noteworthy that the project has engaged technical assistance on this subcomponent to further drive its implementation.

Subcomponent C3: The two slaughter facilities being constructed by the project stand at 50% physical progress and the PCU needs to, once again, take proactive steps in ensuring works are completed on time and with no defects. The mission welcomes the approach the project is taking in ensuring the facilities are operated by private-sector players, as this will contribute to the sustainability of the investment. It is imperative the PCU expedite the process to finalise the necessary contractual arrangements that will inform the: a) day-to-day management of the facilities; b) implementation of short-term and long-term plans; and c) the financial arrangement between the operator and the Government representative.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Prepare a detailed Action Plan</p> <p>Prepare a detailed Action Plan, with clear timelines and monthly targets, to finalise Rangeland Management Act and implement the Plan by year end.</p>	CMA, DRRM	08/2020
<p>Update PICSA roll-out strategy</p> <p>Update PICSA roll-out strategy, with detailed training schedule (showing the number of farmer groups to be trained, group sizes and trainers for respective groups, clearly showing split between MAFS, DRRM and LMS trainers) and implement the strategy</p>	CMA, DRRM, MAFS, LMS	08/2020
<p>Finalise IGAs proposal</p> <p>Finalise IGAs proposal, with clear implementation/operational guidelines, with TA from IFAD and implement. In no movement within six months, terminate activity and re-allocate funds accordingly.</p>	CMA, DRRM	08/2020
<p>Provide support to Growers association</p> <p>Provide support to Growers association to enhance business orientation for studs, revolving fund and culling and exchange program</p>	PCU, CMB	08/2020
<p>rehabilitation of sheds and supply of equipment</p> <p>Discuss and agree with SSA on timing of rehabilitation of sheds and supply of equipment that does not disrupt the shearing seasons.</p>	PD, CMC, PE	08/2020
<p>Finalise the operation and management arrangements for the slaughter slabs</p> <p>Finalise the operation and management arrangements for the slaughter slabs</p>	PD, CMC	08/2020
<p>support on product design aspects for existing cottage industries and youth groups trained</p> <p>Engage TA to provide support on product design aspects for existing cottage industries and youth groups trained under WAMPP</p>	CMC, DOM	09/2020
<p>Complete activities (procurements, trainings, etc.) under Component B</p> <p>Complete activities (procurements, trainings, etc.) under Component B</p>	PCU, CMB	10/2020

<p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership</p> <p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals</p>	PCU	10/2020
<p>business plan around the incubation centre</p> <p>Revise and finalise business plan around the incubation centre and contractual arrangement on the maintenance of the wool processing equipment, ensuring access to all cottage industries and emerging designers</p>	CMC, BEDCO, DOM	10/2020
<p>Prepare detailed Action Plan</p> <p>Prepare detailed Action Plan, with monthly targets, to finalise remaining 70 GA revitalisation, establishment and engagement and implement</p>	CMA, DRRM	12/2020
<p>Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and</p> <p>Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and B3 with clear benchmarks, e.g. registration of commercial breeding farms in the NBP; availability of AI services; availability of disease prevention and treatment calendars (DPTC), etc.</p>	PCU	12/2020
<p>farmers to farmers demonstration and training sessions</p> <p>Organize farmers to farmers demonstration and training sessions to disseminate the results of research on livestock nutrition and health</p>	PCU, NUL	12/2020
<p>Service Provider/NGO engagement</p> <p>Update ToRs, solicit interest from shortlisted consulting firms and conclude recruitment process. Submit revised ToRs and request for proposals for IFAD's No-Objection by April 30th, 2021 or terminate activity and re-allocate funds accordingly.</p>	CMA, DRRM, PO	04/2021
<p>GAs support for procuring rehabilitation and IGA inputs</p> <p>Update Implementation Guidelines with lessons from the pilot, prepare rollout plan and start implementation</p>	CMA, DRRM	04/2021
<p>Diagnostic Laboratory</p> <p>Prepare and submit to IFAD a detailed action plan outlining a step-by-step process of designing and constructing a diagnostic laboratory with time-bound milestones.</p>	CMB/DLS	04/2021
<p>Forage Production</p> <p>Develop a plan ensuring: a) technical follow up with farmers involved in forage production practices; and b) facilitate exchange visits with other farmers in the districts and execute it in the attempt of reaching WAMPP targets for the subcomponent.</p>	CMB/PCU/NUL	05/2021
<p>Slaughter Facilities</p> <p>Finalise the contractual arrangements relating to the operation and management of the slaughter facilities</p>	CMC, PD	06/2021

Processing facility	CMC, PD, BEDCO, DOM	07/2021
Validate and operationalise the TY Incubation Centre's business plan		

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

The project's rating of development effectiveness remains moderately unsatisfactory (3). Outcome and output progress across the project components present a mixed picture, despite the strong increase in outreach since the Supervision Mission in 2020 from 29,929 (16% of the project end target of 185,000 household members) to 58,572 (32%). A total of 25 out of the project's 48 main output indicators (52%) stand at below 30% progress towards target. Component A remains of concern, while component B exhibits a likely achievement of its outcome targets. For component C, data from the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) 2020 is yet to be analysed to allow for a further assessment. If implementation does not accelerate, it is likely that WAMPP will not achieve many of its targets by project completion.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

Mixed results in terms of output progress. In the sixth year of project implementation, WAMPP exhibits mixed progress in terms of output achievement. The Project tracks 48 main output indicators (not considering age or gender disaggregation). Out of the 48 indicators, 25 exhibit less than 30% achievement of project end targets, 6 are between 30% and 70%, 16 have achieved 70% or above. One indicator does not have a value indicated for the project end target.

Outcome 1 (component A): Only moderate progress has been made towards Outcome 1, measured by: a) international and country dialogues on climate supported; and b) land under climate-resilient practices. For a), the cumulative actual stands at 0% and for b) at 63% of project end target. If the average year progress for b) continues at the same rate, only 68% of the end target will be achieved at project completion.

On output level, the average progress is considerably higher yet skewed by few overachieving indicators. Considering the average of all main output indicators, the progress of subcomponent A1 stands at 103%. Looking only at indicators below 100% of project end target achievement, the average progress decreases to 46%. Analogously for A2, average progress is at 164% of output progress (27% for indicators below 100% of project end target achievement). A total of 9 out of 13 indicators for component A are below 100%.

Outcome 2 (component B): Outcome 2 indicator has been revised to enable the use of data collected during IFAD and WAMPP's wool and mohair regulation study conducted in 2020. The data contributes to filling the data gaps identified at MTR. The revised indicator is measured by: a) increase of share of superior wool; and b) increase of share of superior mohair. The most recent data available for wool exhibits an actual value of 24.9% in 2019/2020 (93% of project end targets). For mohair, an actual value of 16.3% was recorded in 2017/2018 (118% of project end target). In light of the disruption of the sector due to the wool and mohair regulation introduced in 2019, it is unlikely that the remaining data gaps can be closed. Wool and mohair quality data was not adequately captured by wool and mohair brokers in the period following the new market regulation. It is uncertain whether more data on this indicator can be gathered until project completion.

In terms of output progress, the average achievement of project end target stands at 38% for B1 (6% for indicators below 100%), 28% for B2 (16% for indicators below 100%) and 50% for B3 (25% for indicators below 100%). A total of 11 out of 16 indicators for component B are below 100%.

Outcome 3 (component C): Outcome 3 is measured by: a) the increase in profits from wool and mohair. No data is captured in the WAMPP Logical Framework yet that would allow for an assessment of progress towards the outcome target. In this context, the AOS that was conducted in late 2020 is expected to provide necessary data. The mission therefore agreed with the WAMPP M&E team to finalise the AOS analysis by 30th April 2021 and integrate the results into the Logical Framework.

On output level, average project end target achievement is at 69% for C1, (22% for indicators below 100%), 52% for C2 for C3 (all indicators below 100% stand at 0%). There are 14 out of 19 indicators for component C below 100%.

Theory of Change: The project rationale and theory of change remain well aligned. In light of slow progress towards

achievement of outcome 1, it is important that the PCU reviews how to quickly address challenges in component A as it provides a crucial pillar of WAMPP. For outcome 2, a similar review may be necessary based on the data collected during the AOS 2020.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
Prepare shearing shed development plans	PD/Comp. C	03/2020

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Outreach stands at 32% of the project end target which translates into 58,572 household members supported by the project (project end target: 185,000). This implies a strong increase of 16 percentage points compared to the SM in 2020. Until project completion, a boost in outreach is expected through the on-going COVID-19 Relief Fund. The Fund will also account for the farmers already supported through provided structures (e.g. shearing sheds) that are not captured in the WAMPP Logical Framework. As implementation continues to be well aligned with the targeting strategy, the rating is increased to moderately satisfactory (4). However, it is recommended to further increase the efforts to increase youth and female participation among beneficiaries, including through the COVID Response activities.

Main issues

Outreach strongly increased and double-counting has been addressed In its sixth year of project implementation, WAMPP reports a cumulative outreach of 58,572 of household members supported out of a project end target of 185,000 (32%). This is nearly double the figure reported during the last SM in July 2020. As recommended at MTR, M&E has addressed the issue of double-counting in identified indicators through accounting for the degree of overlap estimated between key indicators.

Acceleration of project implementation needed to achieve outreach targets Despite this strong increase, it is noted that, if implementation continues at the same rate, the project would significantly underachieve its targets with an approximate outreach of 73,215 (40%) at project completion. A potentially strong driver of outreach until project completion could be the COVID-19 Relief Fund that has been under implementation since 2020. The Fund targets 21,000 farming households (corresponding to around 77,700 household members). In this context, it should be noted that, as highlighted in the previous SM in 2020, the construction and rehabilitation of shearing sheds under component C also acts as an outreach multiplier which is currently not reflected in the Logical Framework. Due to the inclusion of the COVID-19 Relief Fund, the mission decided to not account for this multiplier as it would cause double-counting between the COVID-19 Relief Fund and the shearing shed outreach. In any case, this means that the real outreach of WAMPP is currently underestimated and will have to be further reviewed after completion of the COVID-19 Relief Fund activities.

Good alignment with targeting strategy. As highlighted in the 2020 SM, the project activities are well designed and implemented to deliver its geographic and beneficiary targeting in accordance with its targeting strategy. The strategy places special attention to promote women's and youth participation and access to project support.

Female and youth participation strongly below project end targets. Out of the 15,830 persons directly receiving services by the project (50,000 project end target), 7,175 are female (28% of the 25,250 project end target) and only 449 (4% of the 12,500 project end target) are youth. The low youth figure can be explained by the fact that while all person-focused indicators are disaggregated by gender, this is not the case for age. In addition, some data gaps have been identified in the age disaggregation of COVID-19 Relief monitoring data. In this context, the mission advised to take quick measures to close existing data gaps as well as elaborate possible solutions to increase female and youth participation (e.g. through female-focused awareness campaigns). However, it has to be noted that the project will most likely not reach the project end targets of 50% female beneficiaries and 25% youth without a strong effort to increase their participation rates.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Implement the targeting strategy Adhere to the targeting strategy during project implementation	PCU	12/2018
M&E Fill existing data gaps for the age parameter for the beneficiaries of the COVID-19 relief fund and provide information to the WAMPP M&E office for data analysis.	LNWMGA	04/2021

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating is left unchanged. The project continues to promote participation of women using different approaches. Progress is being made and the weakness related to the capture and reporting of gender-disaggregated data in the Logical Framework that was identified is being addressed. This will make it possible for the project to gauge the progress being made towards gender equality and women empowerment. Particular emphasis is put on ensuring adequate representation of women in key decision-making positions through: a) Component A – various associations, including GAs, etc., as well as in training activities such as PICSA; b) Component B – CAHWs; and c) Component C – SSAs. WAMPP is expanding women's economic empowerment through skills training and access to raw wool and mohair.

Main issues

The WAMPP does not have an explicit strategy on ensuring that women are well represented in key decision making structures across the project, as it still does not have a clearly defined gender strategy. It should be noted however, that through its targeting mechanisms, the WAMPP is managing to promote the participation of women in decision making structures. For instance, one of the key target groups under WAMPP is, "Poor women and men rural dwellers that can access the value chain through value adding activities or have the potential to become producers". Under Component C, the vast majority of cottage industries supported by the project are women owned and women operated. In light of the decision to advance with a processing facility, the women led cottage industries have been a key stakeholder in validating the processing facility and its business plan. Thus, they are playing a fundamental role in a key decision that will have substantial impact on the project. Furthermore, it is envisioned that the cottage industries will play a fundamental role in the oversight body of the processing facility and naturally, have a substantial voice in driving the potential of an anchor investment.

In spite of the above, it is crucial, that WAMPP elect a gender focal point that can further drive a strategy that is stable and cross-cutting across the project. This will safeguard the gains the project has already made while equally allowing for the scaling-up of its interventions on women's participation.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Encourage women participation in the newly formed GAs and VGS (in order to access project support, at least 30% women, both among members and management committees)	Component A head	12/2018
Fully populate and maintain LogFrame data Fully populate and maintain LogFrame data: Fill all output-level data gaps immediately, distinguishing between 'missing data' and '0'; ensure output-level data is gender-disaggregated at data entry; keep LogFrame up-to-date with regular, at least quarterly, inputs from component managers.	WAMPP M&E (lead) All component managers	08/2020

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Significant results have been achieved in terms of livestock productivity under WAMPP. However, more time and efforts will be needed to achieve a measurable impact at national level. For instance, while the lambing percentage (the number of lambs produced per one hundred ewes mated in a flock) for an average farmer in Lesotho is estimated to be at 50 to 60%, the mortality rate is estimated to be around 40% in the lowlands and 70% in the mountains. Under WAMPP breeding centres and with advanced farmers, a conception rate of 85% and a mortality rate at 9% were recorded. In

addition, while the Lesotho average sheep fleece weight is around 2.7kg, 5.5 kg has been recorded at Quthing stud, with rams yielding weight equivalent to 10% of their body weight (around 80-105 kg).

Main issues

Improved Livestock Nutrition: Five hundred small ruminant farmers benefited from feed procured and distributed under the supply chain of animal feeds subcomponent. Feeds are currently sold at cost recovery prices through the LNWMGA network. A consultant has been contracted to strengthen LNWMGA feed stock management capacity and a draft of the business plan was submitted to the PCU. While this activity has also suffered from a slow release of funds, the procurement documentation (including quotations) have been submitted to IFAD for review and provision of No Objection. In total, 5,000 bales of alpha-alpha (*Medicago sativa*) hay and 4,300 bags of sheep pellets have been sold. Under the training activities for farmers on small ruminant husbandry practices, a training manual was developed. Unfortunately, the activity suffered a setback due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and, to date, only 2,887 farmers have been trained out of the targeted 10,000. It is recommended that efforts be made to coordinate with the District Animal Production Officers (DAPOs) to develop and implement a plan that would: a) ensure technical follow up with farmers involved in innovative forage production practices; and b) facilitate exchange visits with other farmers in the districts in an attempt to reach WAMPP targets for the subcomponent.

Improved Breeding: In Mokhotlong, the delayed sub-leasing of facilities resulted in deferred implementation of activities. So far, the fodder store and machinery shelter have been completed. The construction of the dip tank is ongoing while nursing pens and AI Centre are at design stage and specifications for the water supply have been prepared. A total of 80 ewes and 6 rams were procured for breeding purpose while 220 additional ewes have been selected and about to be collected. As a fundamental effort to improve the quality of the wool sheep and goat population in Lesotho, according to the national breeding plan, a culling and exchange programme has been successfully launched. A total of 2,384 sheep and 856 goats have been auctioned so far, while 185 quality Merino rams and 77 bucks distributed to farmers. The mission has been informed that 411 rams will be procured for the exchange programme in spite of a limited availability of quality breeding stock in the country. The National Breeder Expert had consultations with DAPOs and other key stakeholders during implementers’ meeting. Guidelines for commercial breeding have been prepared and shared with MAFS, MSCM district staff and LNWMGA Executive Committee and the Berea District Wool and Mohair Growers Association (DWMGA). It is recommended that efforts be put on further operationalizing the National Breeding Plan (NBP), with particular focus on: a) the culling and exchange programme; and b) the certification and technical follow-up with breeding farms in order to enhance their capacity to deliver quality breeding stock to farmers.

Improved Health: A number of research action studies have been performed in the context of the sub-component. In particular, on farm research have been undertaken on the prevalence and fecal egg load of gastrointestinal parasites (GIPs) in four agro-ecological zones of Lesotho. In Lesotho, under normal conditions, sheep and goats are heavily infested with endo-parasites regardless of farmers’ efforts to deworm their animals. In fact, GIPs have built resistance against the drugs that are currently used. By identifying GIPs’ prevalence and fecal egg load, it has been possible to develop more targeted treatments and overall endo-parasites infestations have been significantly reduced. More importantly, farmers are now aware that they can prevent and control GIPs through appropriate management practices.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Provide support to Growers association</p> <p>Provide support to Growers association to enhance business orientation for studs, revolving fund and culling and exchange program</p>	PCU, CMB	08/2020

<p>Complete activities (procurements, trainings, etc.) under Component B</p> <p>Improved Livestock Nutrition: Five hundred small ruminant farmers benefited from feed procured and distributed under the supply chain of animal feeds subcomponent. Feeds are currently sold at cost recovery prices through the LNWMGA network. A consultant has been contracted to strengthen LNWMGA feed stock management capacity and a draft of the business plan was submitted to the PCU. While this activity has also suffered from a slow release of funds, the procurement documentation (including quotations) have been submitted to IFAD for review and provision of No Objection. In total, 5,000 bales of alpha-alpha (Medicago sativa) hay and 4,300 bags of sheep pellets have been sold. Under the training activities for farmers on small ruminant husbandry practices, a training manual was developed. Unfortunately, the activity suffered a setback due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and, to date, only 2,887 farmers have been trained out of the targeted 10,000. It is recommended that efforts be made to coordinate with the District Animal Production Officers (DAPOs) to develop and implement a plan that would: a) ensure technical follow up with farmers involved in innovative forage production practices; and b) facilitate exchange visits with other farmers in the districts in an attempt to reach WAMPP targets for the subcomponent.</p> <p>Improved Breeding: In Mokhotlong, the delayed sub-leasing of facilities resulted in deferred implementation of activities. So far, the fodder store and machinery shelter have been completed. The construction of the dip tank is ongoing while nursing pens and AI Centre are at design stage and specifications for the water supply have been prepared. A total of 80 ewes and 6 rams were procured for breeding purpose while 220 additional ewes have been selected and about to be collected. As a fundamental effort to improve the quality of the wool sheep and goat population in Lesotho, according to the national breeding plan, a culling and exchange programme has been successfully launched. A total of 2,384 sheep and 856 goats have been auctioned so far, while 185 quality Merino rams and 77 bucks distributed to farmers. The mission has been informed that 411 rams will be procured for the exchange programme in spite of a limited availability of quality breeding stock in the country. The National Breeder Expert had consultations with DAPOs and other key stakeholders during implementers' meeting. Guidelines for commercial breeding have been prepared and shared with MAFS, MSCM district staff and LNWMGA Executive Committee and the Berea District Wool and Mohair Growers Association (DWMGA). It is recommended that efforts be put on further operationalizing the National Breeding Plan (NBP), with particular focus on: a) the culling and exchange programme; and b) the certification and technical follow-up with breeding farms in order to enhance their capacity to deliver quality breeding stock to farmers.</p> <p>Improved Health: A number of research action studies have been performed in the context of the sub-component. In particular, on farm research have been undertaken on the prevalence and fecal egg load of gastrointestinal parasites (GIPs) in four agro-ecological zones of Lesotho. In Lesotho, under normal conditions, sheep and goats are heavily infested with endo-parasites regardless of farmers' efforts to deworm their animals. In fact, GIPs have built resistance against the drugs that are currently used. By identifying GIPs' prevalence and fecal egg load, it has been possible to develop more targeted treatments and overall endo-parasites infestations have been significantly reduced. More importantly, farmers are now aware that they can prevent and control GIPs through appropriate management practices.</p>	PCU, CMB	10/2020
<p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership</p> <p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals.</p>	PCU	10/2020

<p>Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and B3</p> <p>Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and B3 with clear benchmarks, e.g. registration of commercial breeding farms in the NBP; availability of AI services; availability of disease prevention and treatment calendars (DPTC), etc.</p>	PCU	12/2020
<p>farmers to farmers demonstration and training</p> <p>Organize farmers to farmers demonstration and training sessions to disseminate the results of research on livestock nutrition and health</p>	PCU, NUL	12/2020

Nutrition **Rating: N/A**

Adaptation to Climate Change **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The rating is unchanged at 5. WAMPP has over the years been instrumental in building climate change resilience among beneficiaries through relevant training such as PICSA, through which a cohort of trainers within MAFS, Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) and MFRSC has been trained and many farmers, comprising GAs and user groups, trained. Refresher training planned this year for trainers, in partnership with the University of Reading, will ensure that PICSA training remains relevant. The project has also provided resilient infrastructure and associated access to basic services, such as animal drinking points to thwart harsh climate change effects on livestock. Engagement of the NGO and roll-out of GAs rehabilitation and income generation activities will further strengthen beneficiaries climate resilience.

Main issues

The project has to-date made significant progress towards enhancing beneficiaries adaptive capacity to climate change through climate change information, rangelands rehabilitation efforts and climate smart infrastructure development. Under Component A1, remaining activities since MTR and July mission have advanced significantly. Rangeland Management Bill, crucial for enforcing climate smart behaviour among user groups, has been drafted and undergoing stakeholder consultations. It is expected that the Bill will be discussed by Parliament beginning of May, this year. The mission notes this as a huge milestone as the Act development stalled for years until recently when MFRSC Management unblocked most constraints and paved the way for continuation of the process.

Actions agreed upon towards intensifying PICSA training during the July Mission have been achieved to a large extent. The roll-out strategy, involving MFRSC and LMS that were not very active in preliminary training, was finalised and training is ongoing, though progress was affected by COVID-19 restrictions that hamstrung the country in the past months. A total of 424 farmers have been trained since the July Mission from three districts. In Maseru 105 farmers were trained, 33 males and 72 females, including 30 youth. In Mafeteng 165 farmers were trained, 65 males and 100 females, including 6 youth, while in Leribe 154 farmers were trained, 136 males and 18 females, including 31 youth. The mission notes the improvement in the gender and age split with appreciation as it is important for disaggregating the data in the log frame. In order to further support this activity, the project will organise a Training of Trainers (ToT) refresher course, in partnership with the University of Reading, for 26 master trainers and 230 trainers, through a 3 day training.

Under Component A2, a proposal for supporting GAs with rehabilitation and income generating activities, with clear operational guidelines, was completed as agreed during the July mission. The same was piloted with 30 GAS and implementation will be rolled-out in 100 GAs this year. More 89 GAs have been developed since the July mission, bringing the overall number of actively registered groups to 152. The mission notes that planned support for these GAs in developing and implementing grazing management plans by the NGO this year will ensure that their climate change adaptive capacity is enhanced and their resilience strengthened. Under Components B and C, activities such as fodder trials and the design of climate-smart infrastructure for the shearing sheds (e.g. elevation, water harvesting, etc.) continue to be implemented, and the many new water sources made available to producer groups and farmers (often where not present previously), increasing their access to basic services and increasing farmer resilience, with increased attention also to improving all issues related to waste management in all infrastructures and reducing any negative externalities.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Rain gauges and thermometers Complete installation of rain gauge and thermometers remaining (145)	WAMPP Component A Manager/ LMS	10/2019
Complete Rangeland Assessments in remaining 26 sites	Component A Manager/ DRRM	02/2020
Complete LDSF activities in remaining 10 sites	Component A Manager/ DRRM	02/2020
Complete procurement of pending items (LDSF IT material, etc.)	Procurement Officer/ Component A Manager/ WAMPP	10/2020

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

For institutional development, emphasis has been on capacity development for those institutions involved in the implementation, such as line ministries, LNWMGA, GAs, district administrations and service providers, such as CAHWs. The support has included infrastructure development, provision of tools and equipment, as well as skills development through training activities to project implementers at national and district levels. Regarding policy engagement, the focus has been on the development of rangeland management act to operationalize the Range Management Policy. WAMPP has also facilitated roundtable discussions between GoL and sector stakeholders, including GAs to discuss challenges associated with new sector reforms.

Main issues

The capacity development of LNWMGA on business management has been lagging behind and needs attention to ensure the association's capacity to manage and commercialize WAMPP activities mandated to it, specifically the breeding studs, the feeds and drugs revolving fund and culling and exchange programme.

The Rangeland Act development which was put on hold for a long time due to, among others, absence of the drafting officer to draft the Bill, improved significantly after the July Mission. This was after the PS MFRSC secured legal services from the Attorney General's office and recruitment of the Ministry's Legal Officer in August, 2020. To-date, the Bill has been drafted, shared internally within the PCU and MFRSC and taken through initial stakeholder consultation. Follow-up engagements with Principal Chiefs and District Administrators are yet to follow early April, 2021. According to DRRM's schedule, key remaining steps are development of the ACT regulations for operationalisation, further stakeholders' engagement and finalisation by May 2021. After these processes, the Bill will be handed over to Parliament for further deliberations. The Mission greatly appreciates this progress as absence of the Act has been cited as the biggest impediment to enforcing the Range Management Policy, and hence detrimental to rehabilitation work at community level.

Policy engagement in the wool and mohair sub-sector has received attention to address various trade related challenges to strengthen economic sustainability of wool and mohair sector and economic sustainability of the growers. A study was commissioned to assess the impact of the new sector reforms to strengthen evidence-based policy decisions in the sector.. The study revealed that an abrupt introduction and missing stakeholder consultations led to several shortcomings of the reform which caused a long-lasting disruption of the marketing channels. This translated into farmers losing out on global price increases as they would have under the old marketing regime. The disruption also had a significant impact on the sector and the relationship between farmers and government. Major recommendations for the sector include (i) the trust building along value chain actors through round-table meetings hosted by WAMPP and LNWMGA, (ii) correction of the marketing regulations to improve clarity on their scope, and (iii) the exploration of new market opportunities. Those concrete actions are recommended to form part of a more holistic policy approach which sets out the principles and objectives of the localisation initiative, identifies the key state agencies and stakeholders which will be involved, and sets out a strategy for more effective marketing of produce from Lesotho.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Detailed Action Plan Prepare a detailed Action Plan, with clear timelines and monthly targets, to finalise Range Management Act and implement the Plan by year end.	CMA, DRRM	08/2020

Partnership-building **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Partnerships with respective government ministries and departments at national and district levels have been established and will help sustain project activities; this is reflected in the updated Exit Strategy. Partnership with the academia, through NUL, is strong and will continue beyond the project's tenure by integrating climate smart rangeland management and breeding programs in the curriculum of the Faculty of Agriculture. However, partnerships with the private sector have been difficult to broker. But, efforts to establish partnership with the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) to strengthen financial sustainability of the Culling and Exchange Programme (CEP) noted during the July Mission, are still ongoing.

Main issues

Partnerships are a key driver of sustainability. Thus far, the partnerships that have been established are mainly with government institutions. Other potential partnerships, such as private sector and/or non-state actors such as NGOs which are equally important in this regard have been difficult to secure. During the July Mission, attempts to broker partnership with LHDA in the CEP were advanced. However, to-date no solid partnership has been secured. This could be due to the relatively weak private sector in Lesotho.

In the previous mission, it was noted that LHDA intended to implement activities complementary to WAMPP in the catchments within which they operate, thus presenting collaboration/partnership opportunities to the project now and into the future. Activities include enhancement and sustenance of livelihoods of beneficiaries; rehabilitation of degraded rangelands; assessment of the optimal carrying capacity of the rehabilitated rangelands; de-stocking of the rangelands, where necessary, to maintain the optimal stocking rate through the CEP; and creation of market for the culled animals by helping communities establish feedlot and slaughter slabs to facilitate meat sales, especially to LHDA contractors once infrastructure development under Phase II starts. The mission notes that partnership discussions were not successful, due to among other things, COVID restrictions at the time and recommends resuscitation of the discussions now that COVID restrictions have been eased a bit.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Finalize exit strategy - incorporate inputs from IFAD	PCU (CMs, PD, M&E, FM)	09/2020
Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals.	PCU	10/2020

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The rating remains moderately satisfactory. Under component C, 55 youth received training on business management skills and marketing. This was then coupled with training on product design and development. Thus illustrating WAMPP's ability to deepen the capacities across managerial and technical functions. However, this rating can only be considered satisfactory once the capacities built are expanded and applied to tasks that materially contribute to the well-being of the beneficiaries. Thus, even though the training is valuable and remains relevant and undoubtedly builds the capacities of the target group, there has yet to be any substantial evidence that this has resulted in the expansion of a capacity base that either creates or deepens livelihoods.

Main issues

Based on initial findings from the AOS and its limitations notwithstanding (i.e. sample size, time pressure due to COVID-19 restrictions), a number of respondents, 91% to be exact, have received support from WAMPP in the form of training. However, as the report itself notes, there has yet to be a substantial transition from the provision of capacities to the expansion of capacities (i.e. formation of new enterprises, changes in household income due to improved practices, etc.).

As noted in the July 2020 supervision report, WAMPP as a project should consistently explore avenues for the *snowballing* of the training it rolls-out. In practical terms, the training should be immediately complemented with the practical application of an issue that the beneficiary is either trying to or should address. There is, therefore, a disjuncture either in the timing of the training or the quality of the training provided. The project conducted a validated training assessment last year and indeed some of the lessons learned have been incorporated, however, the project should continue to integrate the lessons and ensure the capacities provided actually link to a practical matter confronting project beneficiaries.

A positive point emanating from a site visit with a group of youth being trained in Berea is that one of the beneficiaries has seen his enterprise grow due to the capacities provided by the WAMPP project. This underscores the point advanced above; it is critical that the PFOs, district nutrition officers, extension service providers continue to engage beneficiaries post any training and immediately feedback on how to ensure the training is impactful and systematic.

It is noteworthy that through the rural poor stimulus facility (RPSF) the LNWMGA is implementing the COVID-19 relief fund. The fund aims to reach 30 000 farmers by providing subsidised animal feeds. The LNWMGA, a key stakeholder of the project, is seeing further development of its organisation and structures through its operation of the fund. It is receiving both managerial and technical guidance from both the WAMPP PCU, Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and the Kuehne Help Foundation. It is envisioned that the operation of the fund, in conjunction with the support provided, will further upgrade the LNWMGA and provide them with a strong basis for continued organisational development.

Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

This is a new descriptor; the previous one was “quality of beneficiary participation”. It was established that, through existing structures, a certain degree of community feedback is provided via the target beneficiaries’ organisations, such as GAs, LNWMGA, SSA, PICSA activities, Rangeland Act development process, etc. This has some influence on project activities. But this needs to be formalised across the project.

Main issues

The existing community level structures, inclusive of the local administrative structures, serve the purpose of allowing the target beneficiaries to channel any grievances they may have to the respective authorities.

Under the RPSF, a key beneficiary target organisation, the LNWMGA is playing a critical role in the implementation and supervision arrangements of the COVID-19 Relief Fund. The growers association is purchasing the animal feeds under the supervision of DLS and WAMPP. Moreover, in terms of monitoring and data collection, the relief funds is fully integrated within the systems of the LNWMGA. The WAMPP M&E team and the growers association both work on ensuring the reliable collection of data and disaggregating it by gender and youth. The general manager of the association is engaged in the implementation of the fund and the national staff compliment of the fund is also being utilised. Thus, the mission can conclude, that a great deal of in-kind participation is being provided from the growers association. Overall, this underscores the level of involvement the growers association has with respect to project and vice versa. Future missions need to assess how widespread this level of engagement is across the key target beneficiary organisations noted above.

Responsiveness of Service Providers	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The rating remains moderately satisfactory, as the quality-of-service providers and their accompanying responsiveness remains varied across the project. Under component B, NUL, a strong partner, was contracted to carry out research on feeding and forage, breeding, and health practices, all activities deemed critical to the success of the component B and the project at large. Under component C, the project was able to engage with local government on road construction and this accelerated the implementation of road works. The number of difficult contractors has reduced since the last supervision mission in July 2020. This is partially due to a more proactive approach in how the project engages contractors and slight improvements in contract management.

Main issues

WAMPP has always had a complicated relationship with contractors, who have often been the chief reason behind the substantial delays across a number of works, most notably shearing shed construction. This problem continues to persist as some contractors tasked with rehabilitating shearing sheds are claiming variations on the initial contracted amount and have decided to stop work up until their dispute is resolved. On account of the fact that a contract was signed, the project is well within its right to claim penalties as these contractors are delaying the works. However, the claiming of penalties runs the risk of leaving the contractor without the necessary financial resources to actually complete the works. The

project has to actively engage the contractor and explore alternatives as the works are behind schedule and the project does not have ample financial capacity to simply adjust the initial amount budgeted for the works.

An option being explored by the project engineer includes accompanying the contractor when they purchase their supplies, and this therefore ensures that the variations being claimed are factually grounded. Ultimately, the project has to take proactive steps in ensuring that the final objective, that being the rehabilitation of shearing sheds, is done and completed well within the project life cycle.

Notwithstanding the differences in service providers, one of the floating agenda items component managers can and should discuss during their technical exchanges is how to leverage good practices from one another on dealing with service providers.

A key lesson learned from the WAMPP project is one of having an over-reliance on certain service providers. In contexts where local capacity is limited and indeed, there are only a handful of service providers that can fulfil a task, the project should naturally be more engaged in sourcing alternatives and/or proactively engaging the service provider and *hand-holding* where required.

Environment and Natural Resource Management **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Since the MTR, significant progress has been observed on the following fronts: a) increased capacity building in climate smart rangeland management through PICSA training; b) drafting of the rangeland management Bill which had stalled for a while; which is critical for enforcing sustainable management of rangelands; c) piloting of GAs support through rehabilitation and income generating activities with 30 GAs and solid plans to roll out the support to 100 more GAs this financial year; and d) advanced plans to engage the NGO to provide needed support to the GAs.

Main issues

Sustainable management of the rangelands through climate smart strategies implemented by user groups (GAs) is central to the success of WAMPP. This is reflected in the project’s outcome 1 of rehabilitating 600, 000 ha by the project end. Component A was designed to precisely ensure this target outcome through the subcomponents of effective information for climate smart rangeland management (A1) and climate smart participatory rangeland management (A2). Although only, approximately, 17% of this target has been achieved, activities leading to its attainment are advanced compared to the situation during the MTR. Almost all of subcomponent A1 activities have been completed, or are at an advanced implementation stage. This includes PICSA training which, to-date, has capacitated 10,318 farmers cumulatively (30% of which are women) in climate smart rangeland management strategies. Drafting of the Rangeland Management Bill, which stalled for many years and is critical for enforcement of sustainable management of the rangelands, is now complete and undergoing stakeholders consultation. The Bill is expected to be discussed by parliament beginning May 2021. GAs support in rehabilitation and income generating activities was also piloted last year, after inactivity of more than two years, and will be rolled out to 100 GAs in 2021. Plans are also advanced to engage an NGO that will help fast-track support for GAs in implementing rangeland rehabilitation activities.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Obtain concurrences for Rangeland Act	WAMPP/ DRRM	11/2019
Schedule consultations with relevant stakeholders	WAMPP/ DRRM	11/2019

Exit Strategy **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The exit strategy has been completed and the action plan for its implementation was developed as agreed during the previous mission. The strategy includes activities to support the sustainability of WAMPP achievements and smooth completion and closure of the project. These activities will be integrated into the 2021/22 AWPB. The crucial activities include those related to culling and exchange programme, national breeding programme, feeds and drugs revolving fund and completion of on-going construction of infrastructure that supports sustainability of the wool and mohair sector.

Main issues

In understanding that the Exit Strategy is a living document, the PCU will continue to include additional exit activities as need arises. For example, due to the need to intensify public awareness on the WAMPP investments at different levels, the PCU will intensify communication about WAMPP as part of communication and knowledge management interventions. This initiative will not only enhance transparency and accountability but will also lead to increased

beneficiary engagement and feedback in accordance with the IFAD's Stakeholders Engagement and Feedback Framework and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Activity-wise timeline for project exit and hand-over Develop WAMPP exit strategy outlining activity-wise timeline for project exit and hand-over, including clear responsibility and month, plus additional budget needs post-project and indicative source.	PMU	02/2020
Finalize exit strategy - incorporate inputs from IFAD	PCU (CMs, PD, M&E, FM)	09/2020
Develop Exit Strategy implementation plan and integrate relevant exit activities in 2021 AWPB	PCU (CMs, PD, M&E, FM)	10/2020

Potential for Scaling-up

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

WAMPP presents significant potential for scaling of its interventions across the wool and mohair sector to further reduce poverty levels and vulnerability among the wool and mohair growers. The potential scalable areas include: a) the culling and exchange programme, under component B; b) support for GAs in rangeland rehabilitation; and c) integration of rangeland management in partnership with LHDA, under component A and cottage industry initiatives under component C to intensify sector transformation. The IFAD financed ROLL project and the envisaged next phase of WAMPP will both provide avenues to consolidate and scale up WAMPP's achievements and good practices to enhance impacts and outreach levels.

Main issues

Going forward, through its exit strategy, the PCU would need to articulate a clear pathway for scaling up of WAMPP interventions, including innovative approaches and tools developed by the project. This will entail: a) documentation of innovations and good practices; b) building sustainable partnerships; and c) commitment by the GoL to support WAMPP's scaling up agenda. The design of the follow on phase to WAMPP would need to, particularly, ensure scaling up of the WAMPP tested and proven interventions.

Although there has yet to be a concrete proposal advanced, the World Bank is exploring the possibility of supporting the small-stock sector and in particular, the wool and mohair value chain. It is not clear, however, what specific aspects of WAMPP's activities will be scaled up by the World Bank if they do indeed invest in the sector. This is naturally a development that should be watched closely, especially considering that WAMPP plans on advancing an extension to 2022. It should be noted though, there are not any substantial development partners that have undertaken a strong interest in scaling up project activities. Future supervision missions should take special note of updating this section and assessing what interest there is from other development partners in scaling up WAMPP's activities.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals	PCU	10/2020

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

In response to gaps identified by the July 2020 mission, the PCU, in collaboration with implementers, developed a 6-months plan to strengthen prioritization and execution of AWPB. The execution of the plan is reviewed quarterly by implementers to identify and address emerging challenges and issues. The PCU will procure a software to strengthen the planning process and day-to-day management of project activities, including tracking of key operational processes. To improve project management, the PCU has intensified project implementation follow-up efforts through its weekly project review meetings to ensure that implementation challenges and actions are addressed in a timely manner.

Main issues

The mission noted that the area of collaboration between Component Managers can be improved, particularly during the planning and execution of AWPB. This would enable the linkages and synchronization of interlinked activities across components, such as components B (B2: culling and exchange program) and C (C3: promotion of livestock auctions and district slab), to be exploited and allow the achievement of optimum project results.

Though the PSC has not been able to meet regularly due to national lockdowns, it has remained an instrumental mechanism for supporting inter-ministerial coordination and guiding implementation and management of WAMPP. The mission was informed that the Department of Marketing (DOM), which is the lead implementer of Component C, under MSCM, has been moved to MAFS; WAMPP's Lead Implementing Agency. This change in institutional set up reduces WAMPP's implementing ministries from three to two, with anticipated positive impacts on project management and coordination, due to reduced institutional complexity at national and district levels.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Grant no-objection to several pending requests according to priorities	IFAD	03/2019
Finalize exit strategy, prepared action plan and integrate exit activities in 2021 AWPB	PCU/PSC	09/2020
Revisit relevance of various coordination meetings Revisit relevance of various coordination meetings and streamline them to enhance their efficiency their impact on resolving project implementation issues and improving results orientation	PCU	09/2020
Engage TA to provide support on key strategic aspects of project management and coordination	PCU/IFAD	12/2020
Exploration of Inter-component Synergies Put in place a mechanism to enhance technical and operational interactions between Component Managers in order exploit existent inter-component synergies	PD	06/2021

Knowledge Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

WAMPP knowledge management officer continues to work with the M&E unit to ensure KM/COM interventions are aligned with the AWPB. These interventions are communicated through publication of articles in print media, radio interviews as well as online media. With regard to COVID-19 Relief Fund, KM is integrated into component B messaging. Media releases were issued to announce the launch of the Fund. This was followed by several radio station interviews (PC FM, Harvest FM, Radio Lesotho and community radio stations). Continuous KM activities are planned for the COVID-19 Relief Fund, with a particular attention on promoting female participation.

Main issues

Documenting field activities – in order to strengthen Project Field Officers' (PFOs) engagements, point/shoot cameras were purchased. A photography crash course is scheduled and currently stalled by the procurement process. The culling & exchange programme has received quite significant publicity and considerable uptake by farmer's. As such, KM activities should now concentrate on knowledge directed towards sustainability of the rams. Accordingly, communication products, such as brochures, fact-sheets, manuals, etc.) should be produced; these relate disseminate information regarding managing of rams for successful breeding.

Continuous efforts to promote COVID-19 Relief Fund and increase female participation rates– Under the COVID-19 Relief Fund, the main pertaining issue is to spread awareness about the fund ensuring that female-headed households are included in the fund's different interventions. The KMO has planned activities to specifically reach women farmers, including infographics targeted to this group. Owing to COVID-19 restrictions, the KM officer maintained an active radio and online presence during the lockdown period.

Inclusion of KM as standing agenda during critical reflection meetings– In the previous mission, limited coordination and

involvement of PFO's in the development of KM strategy and interventions was observed. In that regard, there has been a major shift with the involvement of the PFOs in the implementation, tracking, and reporting of KM interventions against the set KM/communication plans. Contrary to the previous WAMPP Critical Reflection Meetings, KM activities are now given priority and discussed as an agenda. This higher appreciation for KM activities provides a fertile ground for cross pollination and integration of KM interventions. Such opportunities should go beyond discussing activity implementation but also reflecting on the impact and possible areas requiring adjustment in the plan and change of approach. There is need to harness and leverage the joint PCU field trips as an opportunity to visit and be part of district radio talk shows in order to provide emerging and context specific issues presented from individual districts. It is crucial that in all these monitoring visits and talk shows, and any other project interventions, these issues need to be thoroughly documented and reported upon in order to assess the knowledge retention and application.

Improvement on reflection, documentation of KM activities – To increase the branding and information dissemination, there is a need to review the content, quality of the products, audience and what kind of information dissemination medium would be appropriate for the specific group and stakeholders. The current service provider for the website hosting and domain is working with the KMO to revamp and redesign the website. This is an attempt to provide new content and current project updates easily and lure youth to the project.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Field monitoring visits for data verification</p> <p>When going to collect stories from the field, the KM officer also double-checks on the ground information on activities and results provided to the M&E unit.</p>	M&E/KM	01/2019
<p>Sensitisation on sustainable rangeland management</p> <p>Increase radio programmes for sensitisation on the importance of sustainable rangeland management</p>	KM officer/ DDRM	04/2019
<p>Development of a step by step implementation plan</p> <p>Develop a step by step implementation plan for rolling out of dissemination of results on livestock breeding, nutrition and health practices research being carried out by NUL for the result to reach out to all sheep farmers</p>	KM&C Officer	09/2019
<p>Priority areas for KM engagement</p> <p>Develop list of 3-5 priority areas for knowledge management engagement to support project achieving sector transformation, prepare scaling-up and adoption of innovative activities.</p>	KM Officer	10/2019
<p>Commercial department within the LNWMGA</p> <p>Development of feasibility study, business plan and technical support to create the commercial department within the LNWMGA operating the revolving funds and the exchange programme as business.</p>	Component B Manager	
<p>Regularly evaluate communication messages to improve relevance of messages.</p> <p>Regularly evaluate communication messages to improve relevance of messages.</p> <p>Every 2 Months</p>	KMO, PFO	
<p>Strengthen coordination of KMO intervention's with Project Field Officer's.</p> <p>Strengthen coordination of KMO intervention's with Project Field Officer's.</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	KMO	
<p>PFO reporting and discussions from Critical Reflection</p> <p>Meetings to be integrated and results used to inform continuous KM activities.</p>	KMO	
<p>COVID-19 (RPSF)</p> <p>Update of the publicity plan and infographics (including activities aimed at women headed-households)</p>	KMO	

Value for Money

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The rating for value for money remains at moderately unsatisfactory. Across the components, different ratios of cost to output and outcome are visible. Component A is strongly below outcome targets and has spent around 37% of its budget.

Component B exhibits satisfactory outcome results and shows a fairly balanced ratio of budget expenditure to output progress. For component C, a similar analysis is difficult due to missing data that will be provided by the results of the AOS 2020. On output level, good input-output ratios are visible for C1 and C2, which is contrasted by the 0% Logical Framework output progress in C3 despite expenditure of 28% of its total budget. However, the latter can be explained by the fact that the structures under C3 will only be reported as output when completed.

Main issues

The ratio of budget expenditure to outreach is not balanced Current cumulative outreach stands at 58,572 of household members supported out of a project end target of 185,000 (32%). Compared to USD18.5 million (52%) of total budget of USD36.1 million, this corresponds to around USD321 per household member. As it currently stands, this reflects a disproportionate relationship between outreach and budget expenditure.

Assessment of cost input ratio to outcome progress difficult due to lack of data For outcome 2, the disruption of the wool and mohair sector due to regulatory changes in 2018 have constrained the possibility to access relevant data. For outcome 3, more data is expected to come out of the AOS conducted in late 2020 which makes it necessary to review the input-outcome ratio for component C as soon as the data becomes available.

Component A has spent around USD3,3 million (37%) of its total project budget allocation (USD8.8 million). The low share of budget expenditure is also visible in the little progress towards outcome achievement which stands at 8% average progress towards end target achievement.

On output level by sub-component, the ratio of input to output is considerably better. A budget expenditure of USD2.0 million (78%) out of USD 2.5 million in A1 stands against an average cumulative output progress of 103% of the project end target across main indicators (not taking into account gender or age disaggregation). For A2, around USD1.4 million (21%) out of USD6.3 million budget allocation have been spent compared to 164% average cumulative output progress towards project end target.

For component B, the limited data available makes a similar comparison difficult. Comparing the most recent values available for the outcome 2 indicators, the average outcome progress stands at 106% vis-à-vis the target (93% of project end target achievement for the share of superior wool in 2018/2020; 118% of project end target achievement for the share of superior mohair in 2017/2018). In comparison, the cumulative budget expenditure stands at USD4.15 million out of 10.0 million (42%) total allocation to the component. As more recent data is not available, the comparison between current cumulative budget expenditure and outcome values from previous years is potentially flawed.

On output level by sub-component, B1 has spent around USD649K (74%) out of USD881K and achieved 38% of project end targets on average. For B2, the corresponding figures are USD2.9 million spent (36%) out of USD8.15 million and 28% of average project end target achievement. For B3, USD556K (59%) of USD947K have been spent and around 50% of project end targets were achieved on average.

Component C, cannot be assessed in the same way due to the missing data on outcome level which will be updated in the logframe based on the AOS 2020 results. In terms of cumulative budget expenditure, the component stands at USD6.2 million out of USD10.1 million (61%). Average cumulative output progress stands at 41% for main indicators (without gender or age disaggregation).

On output level by sub-component, the input-output ratio is mixed. C1 shows a balanced relation of USD5.6 million (69%) of USD8.1 million budget spent and 72% of average project end target achievement. Component C2 registers a spending of USD297K (27%) out of USD1.1 million and an average output progress of 52%. This is contrasted by the budget expenditure of USD252K (28%) out of USD908K and 0% average cumulative output in C3. The latter is explained by the fact that under C3, the construction works are only captured at completion stage; work-in-progress is not recorded as achievement towards indicator targets.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The rating for coherence between AWPB and implementation remains moderately unsatisfactory (3). Although WAMPP spent only 31% of its planned budget for 2020/2021, this corresponds to the average output progress of 26% towards year targets. However, budget execution and output progress are therefore strongly below plan. The approved AWPB for 2020/2021 was for a total budget of USD 17.1 million. As at March 2020, the project had spent only USD 5.3 million. The issue remains that WAMPP plans are overly optimistic compared to observed implementation progress. It is also noted that output progress is not evenly spread across activities and the average progress of 26% is skewed by a few overachieving indicators. Having said this, COVID and lock-down regulation clearly caused significant portion of this under-achievements.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

Mixed output progress and low budget execution in 2020/2021 In 2020/2021, WAMPP shows an average output progress across all components at around 26% of year targets when considering main indicators (without gender or age disaggregation). Also in terms of budget execution, the project stands at only 31%, with USD 5.3 million spent out of USD 17.1 million AWPB budget. The output progress is however not evenly spread across activities. When looking only at indicators currently below 100%, the average output progress decreases to 11%. Analogously, if disaggregated by component, average output progress for component A stands at 19% (9% for indicators below 100%) of the project year target, with financial execution of 26% of USD2.75million. Component B reached on average 39% of the year targets (12% for indicators below 100%) and registers a financial progress of 15% of USD5.1 million AWPB allocation. Component C exhibits 21% of average year target achievement (14% for indicators below 100%) of the year target, with AWPB execution rate of 34% of the allocated USD7.93 million. A detailed comparison of AWPB budget expenditure to output progress is provided in Appendix 2.

Fairly strong mismatch of budget input to output in some components There is a notable discrepancy (above 15% difference) between AWPB budget expenditure and year target achievement in A1, B2 and B3. A1 has spent around 47% of its budget in contrast to only around 20% of year results achieved. B2 and B3 have both spent around 16% of AWPB budget but stand at 0% of year output.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
Align AWPB with the restructuring cum extension for the WAMPP	PCU, PD	05/2021

Performance of M&E System **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

The rating of performance of M&E system was changed from moderately unsatisfactory (3) to moderately satisfactory (4). This is thanks to the filling of data gaps highlighted in previous missions as well as the improved use of the Logical Framework as a management tool in the PCU's quarterly reflection meetings. Continuous effort by WAMPP M&E and the PCU will be needed to maintain the Logical Framework, validate the data and further enhance the use of the Logical Framework to inform effective project implementation.

M&E System Review

Fulfilment of Agreed Actions. WAMPP M&E has adequately implemented the agreed actions stipulated at the ISM 2020. However, delays in addressing them are notable which is partly caused by challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related lockdown in Lesotho. More details are provided below:

Action 1 - Fully populate and maintain Logical Framework data In alignment with this action, WAMPP M&E has closed the data gaps on output level and is paying close attention to the gender-disaggregation at data entry. Continuous effort will be needed to ensure that also future data will be comprehensively captured. The quarterly data validation with component heads has been delayed due to the lockdown enforced in the context of the COVID-19 Relief pandemic. WAMPP M&E will have to make sure to address this as soon as possible. This is underlined by the (minor) data gaps identified for the newly added COVID-19 Relief indicator (output 2.4) where data is not completely disaggregated by age. The mission agreed with the LNWMGA to collaborate with WAMPP M&E to close the gaps in a timely manner. On outcome level, it is noted that further data collection will be challenging due to the disruption of the wool and mohair marketing process in 2018 as highlighted in WAMPP and IFAD's wool and mohair regulation study. It is recommended to the PCU to increase efforts to liaise with brokers in the sector to collect further data until project completion.

Action 2 - Fast-track preparation of Annual Outcome Survey (AOS). WAMPP M&E has implemented the AOS in late 2020 and is currently drafting the report in order to integrate the findings into the logframe. The process has been delayed due to challenges **related** to the COVID-19 pandemic. M&E has agreed to finalise the analysis and integration of findings by End of April. It is suggested to focus the logframe integration on the four indicators that can be populated with AOS data, specifically:

- Project goal: Households with improvement in household assets ownership index (RIMS Level III; Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT) user guide pages 282-294)
- Development objective:
 - Resilience increases
 - Proportion of households experiencing periods of longer than two weeks without sufficient food
 - Households with improved income, reporting '% of AOS respondents who report an improvement in income'

A subsequent data gap analysis is advised to close potentially missing values. The AOS for 2021 will be planned in due course.

Action 3 - Estimate and document overlap between outreach indicators and establish a discount factor for total outreach to control for double-counting. WAMPP M&E has established a discount factor of 28.6% in the indicators

with the highest outreach implications. This factor has been accounted for in the current logframe to adequately reflect real outreach. In the ISM 2020, it was highlighted that the logframe does not account for outreach created by the rehabilitation/construction of shearing sheds. To not artificially double-count those beneficiaries in light of the newly added COVID-19 Relief Fund indicator (output 2.4), which will capture supported farmers that frequent the shearing sheds, the multiplier effect of the shearing sheds is still not taken into account. At completion of the COVID-19 Relief Fund, a further review of the outreach figures is advisable.

Action 4 - Management to review implementation progress against logframe targets and against budget execution regularly. The logframe has been made a standing agenda point in the PCU's quarterly reflection meetings and there is a notable improvement of considering it as a management tool by the project staff. It is recommended to WAMPP M&E to continue these efforts and actively engage in implementation planning through relevant output/outcome analyses based on the logframe.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Review of ToRs Review of ToRs for sector reform analysis and tendering internationally & adjust Assurance of Learning (AOL) methodology for Lesotho/WAMPP context and prepare tender	M&E Officer	10/2019
System upgrade to incorporate System upgrade to incorporate unique identification of households and beneficiary farmers to avoid double counting	M&E Officer	12/2019
M&E Finalise the AOS analysis and report; integrate findings into the WAMPP logframe	MEO	04/2021
M&E Fill existing data gaps for the age parameter for the beneficiaries of the COVID-19 relief fund and provide information to the M&E for data analysis.	LNWMGA	04/2021
Regular data validation sessions Conduct regular data validation sessions with Component managers to avoid data inconsistencies	M&E Officer	
Periodical updates of the MIS system and data back-ups	M&E Officer	

Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating is unchanged. Progress continues to be made on a number of fronts, including the establishment/strengthening of GAs and number of people trained on PICSA and implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for the two slabs under Component B. As pointed out previously, the following needs to be put in place: a) water testing and abstraction permits for the infrastructures; b) solid waste management guidelines; c) ESMPs and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for Farm Studs; and d) GRM.

SECAP Review

The SECAP review is not much different from the one presented previously; the progress being made varies by component and this is highlighted hereunder.

Component A – As already pointed out, the plan for sustainable rangeland management is hinged on ensuring active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders. As more GAs are being established, the process of Rangeland Management Plan preparation and implementation becomes a key step. The process should involve all different layers to ensure transparency and ownership. Overall, the number of actively registered GAs is 152 and these are the groups that will be supported with rehabilitation and IGA equipment going forward. In July 2020, the Mission recommended that the PCU

develop implementation guidelines for operationalising the proposal for supporting income generating activities (IGAs), alongside rangelands rehabilitation activities; the guidelines were developed. However, given the complexity of the exercise, the PCU decided to pilot with 30 GAs, gather some lessons and roll-out implementation to the remaining GAs afterwards.

Component B – The need to keep putting particular emphasis on the impact of the exchange and culling programme for Component B’s three aspects of animal nutrition, breeding, health was highlighted. The objective is to: a) appropriately dispose of unproductive animals; and b) highlight the importance of focusing on productivity per animal, rather than production growth through increased animals. This somewhat implies an anchoring of these concepts in the sector, with possible shifts in animal ownership (less on headcount/prestige, and more on efficiency/quality of livestock assets) and the inherent emissions reduction from sheep/goats’ activities through the program.

Component C – It is clear that the provision of water to more locations makes the beneficiary communities more resilient and increasing their access to basic services. Thus, there is a need to ensure the safety of water abstraction and safety for the sheds. This necessarily requires: a) managing waste into water and confirming usage is in line with yield of water-source; b) the viability of the water sources; and c) ESMPs for all water supply-related schemes should be finalized and water permits from the Ministry of Water should be confirmed and consolidated as a matter of requirement.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate	Rating: 4.0	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The project is in its 7th year of implementation and the disbursement rate on IFAD financing is 78.6%, having disbursed a total of SDR9.6 million of the SDR12.3 million on IFAD financing sources comprising of IFAD loan, IFAD grant and ASAP grant. There have not been any extensions. This disbursement rate is tentatively moderately satisfactory when compared to the disbursement profile of IFAD investment projects. The disbursement rate on OFID loan of US\$12 million stands at 43.5%. The RPSF became effective on 18th January 2021 with an approved allocation of USD332,983. To date there have not been any disbursements.

Main issues

OFID financing is due to expire on 31st March 2021. Considering that, under the proposed restructuring, about 52% of the WAMPP 2021/22 AWPB would be financed from the OFID funds conclusion of the extension of the OFID financing agreement is urgent. OFID has indicated willingness to extend the financing by 27 months to coincide with the revised completion date of the IFAD financing. Accordingly, the next step is for GoL to send the request for extension along with all required documentation.

The mission further highlights that under the IFAD loan and grant funding, the amount allocated to the workshop expenditure category has been depleted with the current disbursement rate standing at 155% of the original allocation. The mission agreed that guided by the restructuring allocations, WAMPP submits a category reallocation request to IFAD together with the 12-month extension request of the IFAD financing agreement to transfer the unallocated funds and anticipated savings to the categories for which the anticipated requirements greater than the original allocations.

On timeliness of processing withdrawal applications (WAs), the mission noted that the PCU experienced delays on IFAD replenishments for most part of FY 2020/21 due to the disbursement caps introduced in line with the new IFAD liquidity policy. However, all outstanding IFAD WAs have since been disbursed by the time of the mission. Disbursement of the last OFID WA took about six weeks after its submission. Further, internal approval processes of WAs within MoF with respect to OFID WA were delayed from September to December 2020 and PCU confirmed to have addressed this bottleneck now.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Review of Expenditure for Workshop Category Perform continuous value for money reviews on expenditure requisitions in the workshop category	Project Director/Finance Manager	07/2020
Preparation of category reallocations Prepare category reallocation based on subcomponent allocations during the mission for IFAD's approval	Finance Manager	07/2020
IFAD category reallocation request Submit to IFAD financing agreement extension request and category reallocation request	PCU PD /MoF	04/2021
OFID category reallocation request Submit to OFID financing agreement extension request and category reallocation request to coincide with revised date of IFAD financing	PCU PD /MoF	04/2021
Improve disbursements of the OFID funds Liaise with IFAD and OFID to identify areas of improvement in disbursements of the OFID funds to enable timely disbursement to the LNWGMA for COVID Relief Fund activities and for timely AWPB implementation.	PCU FM	04/2021

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Quality of financial management has maintained a moderately satisfactory rating because Tompro accounting and financial reporting is in full use with timely production of standard project financial reports. WAMPP has made progress in implementing some actions recommended by previous missions, and external audits. There are however areas of improvements in regards to complete deployment of the in-kind contribution tools , improved oversight of implementing agencies and maintaining accurate bank reconciliations and implementation of outstanding mission and external audit recommendations.

Main issues

Organization and Staffing: WAMPP finance team is staffed with qualified and experienced staff for their roles and responsibilities. Short -term Financial Management (FM) Technical Assistance (TA) has been provided to the PCU to speed up implementation of several mission recommendations and is ongoing from October 2020 to 31st March 2021 .

MFRSC has requested to start administering funds for selected Component A activities being implemented by the ministry as envisaged at design. The MFRSC finance unit is currently headed by a qualified and experienced Assistant Finance Manager but the unit has no prior experience of donor FM administration. When operationalizing MFRSC financial administration modalities, PCU will ensure that necessary implementation modalities are in place and governed by an MOU, with IFAD,'s prior consent.

Accounting and Financial Reporting: Financial transactions are timely processed through the Tompro accounting system and the system has been adequately configured to capture financial transactions appropriately and generate the key required financial reports and bank reconciliation statements.

Through the ongoing FM TA, the PCU has developed templates for the recognition and capturing of the GoL's in-kind contributions and those of implementing agencies. LNWGMA has provided estimates of historic cash and in-kind contributions amounting to M14.7 million (USD0.946million) but these need to be independently validated to ensure they are verifiable and auditable as part of WAMPP's financial statements reviews. LNWGMA has committed to submit the required documentation to the PCU by mid-April 2021 to facilitate an independent validation where filed documentation is inadequate. In this regard, the mission recommends extension of the ongoing FM TA to end of June 2021 to: a) complete

the validation exercise; b) capture the verified historic in-kind contributions in the Tompro system; and c) discuss the developed templates with other agencies for immediate adoption.

The Audit TORs for the next year financial audit shall include verification of historic in-kind contributions.

Budgeting: The AWPB execution rate for the FY 2020/21 ending March 31, 2021 was at 35% as at March 15, 2021. Cumulative actual expenditures were at 55% of allocation at design of USD36.1 million with Component A at 31%, Component B at 58%, Component C at 67% and Component D at 72%. Conclusion of AWPB for the FY2021 will be undertaken following the restructuring exercise agreed upon during the mission.

Internal Controls: The PCU produces monthly bank reconciliation through the Tompro software. The PCU will need to clear reconciling items arising from erroneous booking of manual financial records. The PIM will need to be updated with recommendations of previous missions.

Status of implementation of previous mission recommendations

Recommendation to be implemented (i) Revising the PIM to include sections of In-Kind Contributions; DSAs payable during field in-country field travels without standard lodging places; Oversight of Implementing Agencies (IAS) covering internal Audit arrangements, Internal Controls (approval mechanisms and segregation of duties) and flow of funds, (ii) Update MOUs with IAs to clearly set out audit arrangements and the disbursement procedures (iii) Correction of inconsistent figures on bank reconciliation statements (iv) Submission of category reallocation request. Implemented recommendations (i) developing in-kind contribution tool (ii) Submission of unaudited financial statements (iii) updating financial records in the accounting software ((iv) Review of Expenditure for Workshop Category

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management Technical assistance to implement in-kind contribution accounting in WAMPP Financial Management Technical assistance to implement in-kind contribution accounting in WAMPP.	Project Coordinator	08/2020
Update of the PIM Update the FMM section of the PIM with the recommendations of previous missions; update IAs MOUs on audit arrangements and the disbursement procedures	Finance Manager	09/2020
Update the financial records in the accounting software Capture all accounting transactions from 1st April t and the approved AWPB for the FY 2019/20 in TOMPRO accounting software.	Finance Manager	10/2020
PIM revisions per previous mission recommendations Revise PIM per previous mission recommendations to include sections of In-Kind Contributions; DSAs payable during field in-country field travels without standard lodging places; Oversight of Implementing Agencies (IAS) covering internal Audit arrangements, Internal Controls (approval mechanisms and segregation of duties) and flow of funds	PCU Financial Manager	04/2021
Extension of FM Technical Assistance Extend FM technical assistance to June 2021 to facilitate validation and capture of in-kind contributions by LNWMGA and GoL	PCU Financial Manager	04/2021
Maintaining accurate bank reconciliation statements Clearing inconsistent /erroneous figures on bank reconciliation statements	PCU Financial Manager	04/2021
Include verification of in-kind contributions in next audit TOR Audit TORs for the next year financial audit to include verification of historic in-kind contributions	PCU Financial Manager	10/2021
Accounting for LNWMGA contributions This will be on cash basis and upfront to the Project as opposed to using IFAD loan/ grant funds and await reimbursement	PCU Finance Manager	

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Although the project submitted the report one month late, they had made an earlier request for late submission.

Main issues

The audit report was late by one month but an earlier request for late submission due the COVID 19 situation had been received. The audit received an unqualified opinion and the the audit was carried out in line with the TOR and in accordance with the ISSAI auditing standards.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Mistatement of expenditures</p> <p>There was a misstatement of figures, unaccounted mission imprests, noted under the University of Lesotho funding. Unreceipted revenues under the LMWGA, weaknesses in internal controls, insufficient documentation for workshop expenses. All necessary supporting documentation must be provided for all expenses.</p>	Finance manager	
<p>Ineligibles under GoL</p> <p>The audit revealed an ineligible amount of M 303 983 under the GoL financing creating an over expenditure under this funding.</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Mistatement of figures in the accounts</p> <p>Misstatement of prior year closing balances was noted. This could result in decision making based on wrong data.</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Insufficient disclosures in the accounts</p> <p>Prior year commitments under the OFID funding relating to structural contracts were not fully honoured during the year and yet were not captured in the current year financial statements.</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Application of accounting Standards</p> <p>The project did not full apply the PSAS cash accounting in the preparation of the financial statements - Notes to the accounts and the statement of receipts and expenditures was only provided much later</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Low absorption</p> <p>Low absorption of funds may affect the achievement of the project objectives</p>	Coordinator	

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

GoL counterpart financing for the Project was set at USD 3 978 000 to cover, among other things, duties and taxes, salaries for project staff, and the PCU office space. As at March 2021, USD2.490 million (63%) had been made in the form of cash. However a commitment of M5.8 million for the FY 2020/21 was yet to be received; GoL has approved M5,212,602 for the FY 2021/22 AWPB. These payments will bring GoL's contributions to USD0.711million, 80% of the project end target. The mission recommends that GoL plan to increase the current year allocation to the WAMPP to USD1.488million to meet the GoL co-financing target of USD3.978 million.

Main issues

The Growers Association counterpart contribution was set US\$1.545million in cash and in kind and as at 15 March 2021 US\$151k has been recorded by the PCU. LNWMGA has provided estimates of historic cash and in-kind contributions amounting to M14.7 million (USD0.946 million). The Association has committed to submit to PCU all relevant supporting documentation in their custody in line with the template developed by the PCU to facilitate validation of the contributions to be recognised in the WAMPP financial records.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Quantify contributions by GoL . Quantify and capture government contribution in form of seconded staff salaries to the project	Finance Manager	10/2020
GoL to increase FY2021/22 allocation to USD1.488million GoL to increase the current year allocation to the WAMPP to USD1.488million to meet the GoL co-financing target of USD3.978 million.	MoF	06/2021
GoL to increase WAMPP financing for the extension period MAFS/ GoL to agree on amount to finance increased management costs due to 12 month no-cost extension	MAFS/GoL	06/2021

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

WAMPP was compliant with most legal covenants with the exception of a slight delay in the submission of the AWPB for the FY 2020/21 to IFAD for approval and delay in non –submission of half yearly interim financial reports and progress reports to IFAD This, however, this did not significantly affect programme implementation or achievement of development objective or violate IFAD’s statutory requirements.

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Mission recognizes the acceptable quality of procurement documents reviewed and the general compliance of procurement processes with national procurement regulations and with the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines. However, procurement is still affected by core issues that need to be resolved to achieve the timely completion of all activities before PCD. These include: a) weak planning, made worse by COVID-19 related measures; b) delayed and low quality technical specifications, BoQs and ToRs provided by user departments, causing delayed initiation of activities; c) slow evaluation of bids, due to unavailability of evaluation committee members; and d) long response times of the Tender Panel. Compliance with previous agreed actions also needs to improve.

Procurement Review

The Project is staffed with a Procurement Officer (PO) and two Procurement Assistants. The Procurement Unit possesses adequate knowledge of IFAD’s procedures and national regulations.

The 2020/2021 Procurement Plan (PP) respects IFAD’s latest template. Activities in the PP are identified by a reference number to the AWPB. However, the PP was submitted late and the stated budget and timelines are unrealistic, as the AWPB is prepared with no sufficient inputs from the PO. Packaging of activities is done without consulting user departments and is often not respected. The PO updated the PP with actual dates, contract information and amounts. As of the end of the 2020/2021 financial year, only 38% of activities in the PP had been completed.

Formal procurement requisitions are used, although user departments are often late in submitting them to the PO. Solicitation documents comply with IFAD requirements and procurement processes are generally respected. However, inaccurate BoQs, technical specifications and ToRs delayed a number of procurement activities and impaired contract implementation. As a consequence, in the FY 2019/2020, the BoQs for 21 construction contracts were amended and contract prices were increased by an average of 28.7%.

A sample review of procurement activities was carried out in line with IFAD’s Manual and 17% of all completed activities was reviewed ex-post. The review revealed that:

- a procurement requisition for supply of goods listed incorrect reference numbers to the AWPB;
- RFQs are generally in good order but periods and processes for bidders to request clarifications are not always stated and IFAD’s policies on fraud and corruption, SHEA and money laundering and terrorist financing are not referenced;
- an activity for consulting services has to be repeated for expiration of the proposal validity period;

- for consulting services, decisions of technical evaluations and final awards are not always made available to bidders;
- evaluation of bids generally results in the award to the lowest evaluated bidder, ensuring value for money, but it is impaired by the limited availability of evaluation committee members and long response times of the Tender Panel of MAFS;
- a tender for supply of goods was awarded to a bidder offering technical specifications that deviated from those requested by the user department. However, the evaluation report failed to mention that the user department had provided technical specifications not available on the market.

Contract management and administration is clearly left to the Procurement Unit, while consultancy contracts are managed through the respective user departments. Contract management for works lacks coordination. The Project Engineer is the appointed contract manager, but performance is often delayed with no evidence of contract remedies (such as liquidated damages) being applied.

Procurement files reviewed are mostly complete. The requested documentation was promptly shared, with the exception of payment information that had to be sourced from the Finance Unit of the PCU.

The contract register was submitted and is kept updated with the necessary information. The CMT on the IFAD Client Portal was also found to be incomplete and the PCU agreed to insert all ongoing contracts by 30th June 2021.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Contract Register to be prepared for the Project The Project should establish and update a Contract Register as per the requirement of the LTB.	Procurement Unit	02/2019
Active involvement in the preparation of the AWPB Ensure that the Procurement Unit is actively involved in the preparation of the AWPB and that the procurement plan is synchronized with the targets set in the AWPB and with the needs of the User Departments.	PD/PO	09/2019
Procurement activities Timely initiate procurement activities by submitting formal procurement requisitions according to the physical targets set in the AWPB and to the timelines laid out in the procurement plan.	User Departments	09/2019
Contract managers Appoint contract managers for all signed contracts and ensure that contract monitoring forms are employed and kept updated.	PD	09/2019
PO to attend all planning and budgeting meetings to ensure realistic implementation and timelines for procurement activities PO to attend all planning and budgeting meetings to ensure realistic implementation and timelines for procurement activities	PCU	08/2020
Contract Register must include references to AWPB and contracts in sequential order Contract Register must include references to AWPB and contracts in sequential order	PO	08/2020
Procurement Files Procurement Files must contain copies of signed contract or alternatively POs countersigned by suppliers in lieu of a contract for low value procurement	PO	12/2020

<p>Notification of evaluation</p> <p>In accordance with the bidding documents issued, PO must ensure notification of evaluations and tender award is issued to all bidders and adequately recorded in the procurement files. Standstill periods to make protests must also be respected and adequately documented.</p>	PO	12/2020
<p>AWPB and PP</p> <p>Revise the 2021/2022 AWPB and procurement plan pursuant to the mission findings.</p>	PCU	04/2021
<p>Contract monitoring tool</p> <p>Insert all ongoing contracts in the CMT function of ICP</p>	PCU	06/2021
<p>Technical specifications, bills of quantity and terms of reference</p> <p>Solicit and support user departments with the timely provision of quality technical specifications, bills of quantity and terms of reference</p>	MAFS/PCU	
<p>Tender evaluation team members</p> <p>Obtain commitment and availability from members of tender evaluation teams and prioritize the approval of evaluation reports.</p>	MAFS	
<p>Involvement of PO in the preparation of the AWPB</p> <p>Ensure that the Procurement Officer is actively involved in the preparation of the AWPB and that the procurement plan is synchronized with the targets set in the AWPB and with the needs of the User Departments.</p>	PD/PO	
<p>Timely initiation of procurement activities</p> <p>Timely initiate procurement activities by submitting formal procurement requisitions according to the physical targets set in the AWPB and to the timelines laid out in the procurement plan.</p>	User Departments	
<p>Notification of evaluation and tender award</p> <p>In accordance with the bidding documents issued, PO must ensure notification of evaluations and tender award is issued to all bidders and adequately recorded in the procurement files. Standstill periods to make protests must also be respected and adequately documented.</p>	PO	
<p>References to IFAD's policies</p> <p>Requests for quotations must include references to IFAD's policies on fraud and corruption, SHEA and money laundering & terrorist financing and must clearly state periods and processes for bidders to request clarifications.</p>	PO	
<p>Extending the bid validity period</p> <p>PO must ensure that the bid validity period is formally extended prior to its expiration.</p>	PO	

<p>Completeness of evaluation reports</p> <p>PO must ensure that evaluation reports offer sufficient details on the evaluation process, so as to justify the recommendation to award a contract to a specific bidder.</p>	PO	
<p>Monitoring of works contracts</p> <p>Ongoing works contracts must be effectively monitored to ensure timely performance</p>	WAMPP Project Engineer	

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 4.25	Previous rating: 4.0
Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 4.08	Previous rating: 4.0

F. Agreed Actions

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
Overview and Project Progress		
<p>Prepare a detailed Action Plan</p> <p>Prepare a detailed Action Plan, with clear timelines and monthly targets, to finalise Rangeland Management Act and implement the Plan by year end.</p>	CMA, DRRM	08/2020
<p>Update PICSA roll-out strategy</p> <p>Update PICSA roll-out strategy, with detailed training schedule (showing the number of farmer groups to be trained, group sizes and trainers for respective groups, clearly showing split between MAFS, DRRM and LMS trainers) and implement the strategy</p>	CMA, DRRM, MAFS, LMS	08/2020
<p>Finalise IGAs proposal</p> <p>Finalise IGAs proposal, with clear implementation/operational guidelines, with TA from IFAD and implement. In no movement within six months, terminate activity and re-allocate funds accordingly.</p>	CMA, DRRM	08/2020
<p>Provide support to Growers association</p> <p>Provide support to Growers association to enhance business orientation for studs, revolving fund and culling and exchange program</p>	PCU, CMB	08/2020
<p>rehabilitation of sheds and supply of equipment</p> <p>Discuss and agree with SSA on timing of rehabilitation of sheds and supply of equipment that does not disrupt the shearing seasons.</p>	PD, CMC, PE	08/2020

<p>Finalise the operation and management arrangements for the slaughter slabs</p> <p>Finalise the operation and management arrangements for the slaughter slabs</p>	PD, CMC	08/2020
<p>support on product design aspects for existing cottage industries and youth groups trained</p> <p>Engage TA to provide support on product design aspects for existing cottage industries and youth groups trained under WAMPP</p>	CMC, DOM	09/2020
<p>Complete activities (procurements, trainings, etc.) under Component B</p> <p>Complete activities (procurements, trainings, etc.) under Component B</p>	PCU, CMB	10/2020
<p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership</p> <p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals</p>	PCU	10/2020
<p>business plan around the incubation centre</p> <p>Revise and finalise business plan around the incubation centre and contractual arrangement on the maintenance of the wool processing equipment, ensuring access to all cottage industries and emerging designers</p>	CMC, BEDCO, DOM	10/2020
<p>Prepare detailed Action Plan</p> <p>Prepare detailed Action Plan, with monthly targets, to finalise remaining 70 GA revitalisation, establishment and engagement and implement</p>	CMA, DRRM	12/2020
<p>Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and</p> <p>Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and B3 with clear benchmarks, e.g. registration of commercial breeding farms in the NBP; availability of AI services; availability of disease prevention and treatment calendars (DPTC), etc.</p>	PCU	12/2020
<p>farmers to farmers demonstration and training sessions</p> <p>Organize farmers to farmers demonstration and training sessions to disseminate the results of research on livestock nutrition and health</p>	PCU, NUL	12/2020
<p>Service Provider/NGO engagement</p> <p>Update ToRs, solicit interest from shortlisted consulting firms and conclude recruitment process. Submit revised ToRs and request for proposals for IFAD's No-Objection by April 30th, 2021 or terminate activity and re-allocate funds accordingly.</p>	CMA, DRRM, PO	04/2021
<p>GAs support for procuring rehabilitation and IGA inputs</p> <p>Update Implementation Guidelines with lessons from the pilot, prepare rollout plan and start implementation</p>	CMA, DRRM	04/2021

Diagnostic Laboratory Prepare and submit to IFAD a detailed action plan outlining a step-by-step process of designing and constructing a diagnostic laboratory with time-bound milestones.	CMB/DLS	04/2021
Forage Production Develop a plan ensuring: a) technical follow up with farmers involved in forage production practices; and b) facilitate exchange visits with other farmers in the districts and execute it in the attempt of reaching WAMPP targets for the subcomponent.	CMB/PCU/NUL	05/2021
Slaughter Facilities Finalise the contractual arrangements relating to the operation and management of the slaughter facilities	CMC, PD	06/2021
Processing facility Validate and operationalise the TY Incubation Centre's business plan	CMC, PD, BEDCO, DOM	07/2021
Development Effectiveness		
Implement the targeting strategy Adhere to the targeting strategy during project implementation	PCU	12/2018
Encourage women participation in the newly formed GAs and VGS (in order to access project support, at least 30% women, both among members and management committees	Component A head	12/2018
Rain gauges and thermometers Complete installation of rain gauge and thermometers remaining (145)	WAMPP Component A Manager/ LMS	10/2019
Complete Rangeland Assessments in remaining 26 sites	Component A Manager/ DRRM	02/2020
Complete LDSF activities in remaining 10 sites	Component A Manager/ DRRM	02/2020
Prepare shearing shed development plans	PD/Comp. C	03/2020
Fully populate and maintain LogFrame data Fully populate and maintain LogFrame data: Fill all output-level data gaps immediately, distinguishing between 'missing data' and '0'; ensure output-level data is gender-disaggregated at data entry; keep LogFrame up-to-date with regular, at least quarterly, inputs from component managers.	WAMPP M&E (lead) All component managers	08/2020
Provide support to Growers association Provide support to Growers association to enhance business orientation for studs, revolving fund and culling and exchange program	PCU, CMB	08/2020
Complete procurement of pending items (LDSF IT material, etc.)	Procurement Officer/ Component A Manager/ WAMPP	10/2020



<p>Complete activities (procurements, trainings, etc.) under Component B</p> <p>Improved Livestock Nutrition: Five hundred small ruminant farmers benefited from feed procured and distributed under the supply chain of animal feeds subcomponent. Feeds are currently sold at cost recovery prices through the LNWMGA network. A consultant has been contracted to strengthen LNWMGA feed stock management capacity and a draft of the business plan was submitted to the PCU. While this activity has also suffered from a slow release of funds, the procurement documentation (including quotations) have been submitted to IFAD for review and provision of No Objection. In total, 5,000 bales of alpha-alpha (Medicago sativa) hay and 4,300 bags of sheep pellets have been sold. Under the training activities for farmers on small ruminant husbandry practices, a training manual was developed. Unfortunately, the activity suffered a setback due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and, to date, only 2,887 farmers have been trained out of the targeted 10,000. It is recommended that efforts be made to coordinate with the District Animal Production Officers (DAPOs) to develop and implement a plan that would: a) ensure technical follow up with farmers involved in innovative forage production practices; and b) facilitate exchange visits with other farmers in the districts in an attempt to reach WAMPP targets for the subcomponent.</p> <p>Improved Breeding: In Mokhotlong, the delayed sub-leasing of facilities resulted in deferred implementation of activities. So far, the fodder store and machinery shelter have been completed. The construction of the dip tank is ongoing while nursing pens and AI Centre are at design stage and specifications for the water supply have been prepared. A total of 80 ewes and 6 rams were procured for breeding purpose while 220 additional ewes have been selected and about to be collected. As a fundamental effort to improve the quality of the wool sheep and goat population in Lesotho, according to the national breeding plan, a culling and exchange programme has been successfully launched. A total of 2,384 sheep and 856 goats have been auctioned so far, while 185 quality Merino rams and 77 bucks distributed to farmers. The mission has been informed that 411 rams will be procured for the exchange programme in spite of a limited availability of quality breeding stock in the country. The National Breeder Expert had consultations with DAPOs and other key stakeholders during implementers' meeting. Guidelines for commercial breeding have been prepared and shared with MAFS, MSCM district staff and LNWMGA Executive Committee and the Berea District Wool and Mohair Growers Association (DWMGA). It is recommended that efforts be put on further operationalizing the National Breeding Plan (NBP), with particular focus on: a) the culling and exchange programme; and b) the certification and technical follow-up with breeding farms in order to enhance their capacity to deliver quality breeding stock to farmers.</p> <p>Improved Health: A number of research action studies have been performed in the context of the sub-component. In particular, on farm research have been undertaken on the prevalence and fecal egg load of gastrointestinal parasites (GIPs) in four agro-ecological zones of Lesotho. In Lesotho, under normal conditions, sheep and goats are heavily infested with endo-parasites regardless of farmers' efforts to deworm their animals. In fact, GIPs have built resistance against the drugs that are currently used. By identifying GIPs' prevalence and fecal egg load, it has been possible to develop more targeted treatments and overall endo-parasites infestations have been significantly reduced. More importantly, farmers are now aware that they can prevent and control GIPs through appropriate management practices.</p>	<p>PCU, CMB</p>	<p>10/2020</p>
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Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals.	PCU	10/2020
Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and B3 Develop a roadmap plan to operationalize the exit strategy for the sub-component B2 and B3 with clear benchmarks, e.g. registration of commercial breeding farms in the NBP; availability of AI services; availability of disease prevention and treatment calendars (DPTC), etc.	PCU	12/2020
farmers to farmers demonstration and training Organize farmers to farmers demonstration and training sessions to disseminate the results of research on livestock nutrition and health	PCU, NUL	12/2020
M&E Fill existing data gaps for the age parameter for the beneficiaries of the COVID-19 relief fund and provide information to the WAMPP M&E office for data analysis.	LNWMGA	04/2021
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Obtain concurrences for Rangeland Act	WAMPP/ DRRM	11/2019
Schedule consultations with relevant stakeholders	WAMPP/ DRRM	11/2019
Activity-wise timeline for project exit and hand-over Develop WAMPP exit strategy outlining activity-wise timeline for project exit and hand-over, including clear responsibility and month, plus additional budget needs post-project and indicative source.	PMU	02/2020
Detailed Action Plan Prepare a detailed Action Plan, with clear timelines and monthly targets, to finalise Range Management Act and implement the Plan by year end.	CMA, DRRM	08/2020
Finalise IGAs proposal Finalise IGAs proposal, with clear implementation/operational guidelines, with TA from IFAD and implement. In no movement within six months, terminate activity and re-allocate funds accordingly.	CMA, DRRM	08/2020
Finalize exit strategy - incorporate inputs from IFAD	PCU (CMs, PD, M&E, FM)	09/2020
Finalize exit strategy - incorporate inputs from IFAD	PCU (CMs, PD, M&E, FM)	09/2020

<p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership</p> <p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals.</p>	PCU	10/2020
<p>Develop Exit Strategy implementation plan and integrate relevant exit activities in 2021 AWPB</p>	PCU (CMs, PD, M&E, FM)	10/2020
<p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership</p> <p>Engage with LHDA to develop a private public partnership in support of the culling and exchange programme and marketing of culled animals</p>	PCU	10/2020
Project Management		
<p>Field monitoring visits for data verification</p> <p>When going to collect stories from the field, the KM officer also double-checks on the ground information on activities and results provided to the M&E unit.</p>	M&E/KM	01/2019
<p>Grant no-objection to several pending requests according to priorities</p>	IFAD	03/2019
<p>Sensitisation on sustainable rangeland management</p> <p>Increase radio programmes for sensitisation on the importance of sustainable rangeland management</p>	KM officer/ DDRM	04/2019
<p>Development of a step by step implementation plan</p> <p>Develop a step by step implementation plan for rolling out of dissemination of results on livestock breeding, nutrition and health practices research being carried out by NUL for the result to reach out to all sheep farmers</p>	KM&C Officer	09/2019
<p>Priority areas for KM engagement</p> <p>Develop list of 3-5 priority areas for knowledge management engagement to support project achieving sector transformation, prepare scaling-up and adoption of innovative activities.</p>	KM Officer	10/2019
<p>Review of ToRs</p> <p>Review of ToRs for sector reform analysis and tendering internationally & adjust Assurance of Learning (AOL) methodology for Lesotho/WAMPP context and prepare tender</p>	M&E Officer	10/2019
<p>System upgrade to incorporate</p> <p>System upgrade to incorporate unique identification of households and beneficiary farmers to avoid double counting</p>	M&E Officer	12/2019
<p>Finalize exit strategy, prepared action plan and integrate exit activities in 2021 AWPB</p>	PCU/PSC	09/2020

<p>Revisit relevance of various coordination meetings</p> <p>Revisit relevance of various coordination meetings and streamline them to enhance their efficiency their impact on resolving project implementation issues and improving results orientation</p>	PCU	09/2020
<p>Complaints procedures and Grievance mechanism</p> <p>Finalize complaints procedures and Grievance mechanism</p>	M&E officers/Component Managers	10/2020
<p>Engage TA to provide support on key strategic aspects of project management and coordination</p>	PCU/IFAD	12/2020
<p>M&E</p> <p>Finalise the AOS analysis and report; integrate findings into the WAMPP logframe</p>	MEO	04/2021
<p>M&E</p> <p>Fill existing data gaps for the age parameter for the beneficiaries of the COVID-19 relief fund and provide information to the M&E for data analysis.</p>	LNWMGA	04/2021
<p>Align AWPB with the restructuring cum extension for the WAMPP</p>	PCU, PD	05/2021
<p>Exploration of Inter-component Synergies</p> <p>Put in place a mechanism to enhance technical and operational interactions between Component Managers in order exploit existent inter-component synergies</p>	PD	06/2021
<p>Commercial department within the LNWMGA</p> <p>Development of feasibility study, business plan and technical support to create the commercial department within the LNWMGA operating the revolving funds and the exchange programme as business.</p>	Component B Manager	
<p>Regular data validation sessions</p> <p>Conduct regular data validation sessions with Component managers to avoid data inconsistencies</p>	M&E Officer	
<p>Periodical updates of the MIS system and data back-ups</p>	M&E Officer	
<p>Regularly evaluate communication messages to improve relevance of messages.</p> <p>Regularly evaluate communication messages to improve relevance of messages.</p> <p>Every 2 Months</p>	KMO, PFO	

<p>Strengthen coordination of KMO intervention's with Project Field Officer's.</p> <p>Strengthen coordination of KMO intervention's with Project Field Officer's.</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	KMO	
<p>PFO reporting and discussions from Critical Reflection</p> <p>Meetings to be integrated and results used to inform continuous KM activities.</p>	KMO	
<p>COVID-19 (RPSF)</p> <p>Update of the publicity plan and infographics (including activities aimed at women headed-households)</p>	KMO	
Financial Management & Execution		
<p>Contract Register to be prepared for the Project</p> <p>The Project should establish and update a Contract Register as per the requirement of the LTB.</p>	Procurement Unit	02/2019
<p>Active involvement in the preparation of the AWPB</p> <p>Ensure that the Procurement Unit is actively involved in the preparation of the AWPB and that the procurement plan is synchronized with the targets set in the AWPB and with the needs of the User Departments.</p>	PD/PO	09/2019
<p>Procurement activities</p> <p>Timely initiate procurement activities by submitting formal procurement requisitions according to the physical targets set in the AWPB and to the timelines laid out in the procurement plan.</p>	User Departments	09/2019
<p>Contract managers</p> <p>Appoint contract managers for all signed contracts and ensure that contract monitoring forms are employed and kept updated.</p>	PD	09/2019
<p>Review of Expenditure for Workshop Category</p> <p>Perform continuous value for money reviews on expenditure requisitions in the workshop category</p>	Project Director/Finance Manager	07/2020
<p>Preparation of category reallocations</p> <p>Prepare category reallocation based on subcomponent allocations during the mission for IFAD's approval</p>	Finance Manager	07/2020
<p>Financial Management Technical assistance to implement in-kind contribution accounting in WAMPP</p> <p>Financial Management Technical assistance to implement in-kind contribution accounting in WAMPP.</p>	Project Coordinator	08/2020

<p>PO to attend all planning and budgeting meetings to ensure realistic implementation and timelines for procurement activities</p> <p>PO to attend all planning and budgeting meetings to ensure realistic implementation and timelines for procurement activities</p>	PCU	08/2020
<p>Contract Register must include references to AWPB and contracts in sequential order</p> <p>Contract Register must include references to AWPB and contracts in sequential order</p>	PO	08/2020
<p>Update of the PIM</p> <p>Update the FMM section of the PIM with the recommendations of previous missions; update IAs MOUs on audit arrangements and the disbursement procedures</p>	Finance Manager	09/2020
<p>Update the financial records in the accounting software</p> <p>Capture all accounting transactions from 1st April t and the approved AWPB for the FY 2019/20 in TOMPRO accounting software.</p>	Finance Manager	10/2020
<p>Quantify contributions by GoL</p> <p>. Quantify and capture government contribution in form of seconded staff salaries to the project</p>	Finance Manager	10/2020
<p>Procurement Files</p> <p>Procurement Files must contain copies of signed contract or alternatively POs countersigned by suppliers in lieu of a contract for low value procurement</p>	PO	12/2020
<p>Notification of evaluation</p> <p>In accordance with the bidding documents issued, PO must ensure notification of evaluations and tender award is issued to all bidders and adequately recorded in the procurement files. Standstill periods to make protests must also be respected and adequately documented.</p>	PO	12/2020
<p>AWPB and PP</p> <p>Revise the 2021/2022 AWPB and procurement plan pursuant to the mission findings.</p>	PCU	04/2021
<p>IFAD category reallocation request</p> <p>Submit to IFAD financing agreement extension request and category reallocation request</p>	PCU PD /MoF	04/2021
<p>OFID category reallocation request</p> <p>Submit to OFID financing agreement extension request and category reallocation request to coincide with revised date of IFAD financing</p>	PCU PD /MoF	04/2021

<p>Improve disbursements of the OFID funds</p> <p>Liaise with IFAD and OFID to identify areas of improvement in disbursements of the OFID funds to enable timely disbursement to the LNWMGA for COVID Relief Fund activities and for timely AWPB implementation.</p>	PCU FM	04/2021
<p>PIM revisions per previous mission recommendations</p> <p>Revise PIM per previous mission recommendations to include sections of In-Kind Contributions; DSAs payable during field in-country field travels without standard lodging places; Oversight of Implementing Agencies (IAS) covering internal Audit arrangements, Internal Controls (approval mechanisms and segregation of duties) and flow of funds</p>	PCU Financial Manager	04/2021
<p>Extension of FM Technical Assistance</p> <p>Extend FM technical assistance to June 2021 to facilitate validation and capture of in-kind contributions by LNWMGA and GoL</p>	PCU Financial Manager	04/2021
<p>Maintaining accurate bank reconciliation statements</p> <p>Clearing inconsistent /erroneous figures on bank reconciliation statements</p>	PCU Financial Manager	04/2021
<p>Contract monitoring tool</p> <p>Insert all ongoing contracts in the CMT function of ICP</p>	PCU	06/2021
<p>GoL to increase FY2021/22 allocation to USD1.488million</p> <p>GoL to increase the current year allocation to the WAMPP to USD1.488million to meet the GoL co-financing target of USD3.978 million.</p>	MoF	06/2021
<p>GoL to increase WAMPP financing for the extension period</p> <p>MAFS/ GoL to agree on amount to finance increased management costs due to 12 month no-cost extension</p>	MAFS/GoL	06/2021
<p>Include verification of in-kind contributions in next audit TOR</p> <p>Audit TORs for the next year financial audit to include verification of historic in-kind contributions</p>	PCU Financial Manager	10/2021
<p>Accounting for LNWMGA contributions</p> <p>This will be on cash basis and upfront to the Project as opposed to using IFAD loan/ grant funds and await reimbursement</p>	PCU Finance Manager	
<p>Mistatement of expenditures</p> <p>There was a misstatement of figures, unaccounted mission imprests, noted under the University of Lesotho funding. Unreceipted revenues under the LMWGA, weaknesses in internal controls, insufficient documentation for workshop expenses. All necessary supporting documentation must be provided for all expenses.</p>	Finance manager	

<p>Ineligibles under GoL</p> <p>The audit revealed an ineligible amount of M 303 983 under the GoL financing creating an over expenditure under this funding.</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Mistatement of figures in the accounts</p> <p>Misstatement of prior year closing balances was noted. This could result in decision making based on wrong data.</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Insufficient disclosures in the accounts</p> <p>Prior year commitments under the OFID funding relating to structural contracts were not fully honoured during the year and yet were not captured in the current year financial statements.</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Application of accounting Standards</p> <p>The project did not full apply the PSAS cash accounting in the preparation of the financial statements - Notes to the accounts and the statement of receipts and expenditures was only provided much later</p>	Finance Manager	
<p>Low absorption</p> <p>Low absorption of funds may affect the achievement of the project objectives</p>	Coordinator	
<p>Technical specifications, bills of quantity and terms of reference</p> <p>Solicit and support user departments with the timely provision of quality technical specifications, bills of quantity and terms of reference</p>	MAFS/PCU	
<p>Tender evaluation team members</p> <p>Obtain commitment and availability from members of tender evaluation teams and prioritize the approval of evaluation reports.</p>	MAFS	
<p>Involvement of PO in the preparation of the AWPB</p> <p>Ensure that the Procurement Officer is actively involved in the preparation of the AWPB and that the procurement plan is synchronized with the targets set in the AWPB and with the needs of the User Departments.</p>	PD/PO	
<p>Timely initiation of procurement activities</p> <p>Timely initiate procurement activities by submitting formal procurement requisitions according to the physical targets set in the AWPB and to the timelines laid out in the procurement plan.</p>	User Departments	
<p>Notification of evaluation and tender award</p> <p>In accordance with the bidding documents issued, PO must ensure notification of evaluations and tender award is issued to all bidders and adequately recorded in the procurement files. Standstill periods to make protests must also be respected and adequately documented.</p>	PO	

<p>References to IFAD's policies</p> <p>Requests for quotations must include references to IFAD's policies on fraud and corruption, SHEA and money laundering & terrorist financing and must clearly state periods and processes for bidders to request clarifications.</p>	<p>PO</p>	
<p>Extending the bid validity period</p> <p>PO must ensure that the bid validity period is formally extended prior to its expiration.</p>	<p>PO</p>	
<p>Completeness of evaluation reports</p> <p>PO must ensure that evaluation reports offer sufficient details on the evaluation process, so as to justify the recommendation to award a contract to a specific bidder.</p>	<p>PO</p>	
<p>Monitoring of works contracts</p> <p>Ongoing works contracts must be effectively monitored to ensure timely performance</p>	<p>WAMPP Project Engineer</p>	

Lesotho

Wool and Mohair Promotion Project

Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 22/03/2021 - 31/03/2021

Document Date: 21/05/2021

Project No. 2000000053

Report No. 5746-LS

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Wool and Mohair Promotion Project

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members	0	92 500	185 000		72 865	39.386				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached										
	Women-headed households		3 200	32 000		0	0				
	Non-women-headed households		1 800	18 000		0	0				
	Households	0	5 000	50 000		19 693	39.4				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Females	0	12 625	25 250		9 676	38.3				
	Males	0	12 375	24 750		10 008	40.4				
	Young	0	6 250	12 500		357	2.9				
	Not Young	0	18 750	3 750		2 272	60.6				
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	25 000	50 000		19 684	39.4				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions		
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility	
Project Goal Boost the economic and climate resilience of poor wool and mohair producers in the Mountain and Foothill Regions of Lesotho	Households with improvement in household assets ownership index (RIMS Level III)							1) Baseline, mid-term and completion impact surveys 2) LVAC reports 3) Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data 4) Disaster Management Agency (DMA) reports	Phase review	PCU		
	Households	0	5 000	50 000								
	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change							1) Baseline, mid-term and completion impact surveys 2) LVAC reports 3) Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data 4) Disaster Management Agency (DMA) reports	Phase review	PCU		
	Females	0	12 625	126 250								
	Males	0	12 375	123 750								
Total household members	0	25 000	250 000									

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Development Objective (i) Smallholder livestock producers generate higher incomes and more sustainable livelihoods: (ii) Smallholder livestock producers increase their ability to cope with and recover from climate shocks	Resilience increases (MPAT index # 9) by year 7							1) MPAT, Baseline and completion surveys 2) LDFS sentinel sites monitoring soil cover, and erosion risk 3) Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data. 4) On-going monitoring of wool and mohair production and sales	Phase review	PCU	Livestock owners (SSAs) have free access to international auction floor
	Resilience increase	42.3	44.45	46.5							
	Proportion of households experiencing periods of longer than two weeks without sufficient food by Year 7							1) MPAT, Baseline and completion surveys 2) LDFS sentinel sites monitoring soil cover, and erosion risk 3) Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data. 4) On-going monitoring of wool and mohair production and sales	Phase review	PCU	
	Hunger reduction	35	26.25	17.5							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	50,000 households with improved income by Year 7							1) MPAT, Baseline and completion surveys 2) LDFS sentinel sites monitoring soil cover, and erosion risk 3) Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data. 4) On-going monitoring of wool and mohair production and sales	Phase review	PCU	
	Improved income			50							
Outcome 1. Livestock producers manage rangelands in sustainable and climate smart way	International and country dialogues on climate supported							• Rangeland management Act passed by national parliament	once	DRRM, LMS, PCU component officer	1) Chiefs accept to delegate management authority to RMA to issue grazing permits 2) Herders continue to refuse to sell unproductive animals
	Dialogues	0		1							
	Land under climate-resilient practices							Results of the Biophysical baseline and subsequent surveys	Annually	DRRM, LMS, PCU component officer	
	Land area	280 000	350 000	600 000							
Output 1.1 A new Rangeland Management Baseline is established for enhanced biophysical and climatic monitoring	A biophysical baseline for rangelands and grazing areas established in all districts							LDSF	Annually	DRRM in the MFLR and LMS in the MEMWA, PCU component officer	1) Local and traditional leadership are supportive 2) Intra-community conflicts disrupt progress
	Districts	0	10	10							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
Output 1. 2 Community based Climate Resilient Rangeland Management established	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities							Survey and Monitoring reports on implemented plans and rehabilitated areas	Annually	PCU component officer, M&E officer, DRRM	1) Local and traditional leadership are supportive 2) Intra-community conflicts disrupt progress
	Males		20 000	40 000							
	Total		25 000	50 000							
	Females		5 000	10 000							
	Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities							Survey and Monitoring reports on implemented plans and rehabilitated areas	Annually	PCU component officer, M&E officer, DRRM	
	Groups		100	200							
	Group members - females		2 500	5 000							
	Group members - males		2 500	5 000							
	Group members - total		5 000	10 000							
	Environmental management plans formulated (RIMS)							Survey and Monitoring reports on implemented plans and rehabilitated areas	Annually	PCU component officer, M&E officer, DRRM	
	Plans		100	200							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions			
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility				
Outcome 2. Smallholder sheep and goat producers increase the production of superior quality wool and mohair	Share of superior mohair and wool quality increases above baseline for LNWGMA members by year 7							Shearing shed records	Annually	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNWGMA	1) Heavy snow, frost and drought negatively impact availability of forage rangeland crop residues and cultivated forage 2) Demand for quality wool and mohair remains constant or increase 3) Data for Mohair will be available from official records (as has been for Wool for 2014-2020)			
	Increase of share of superior wool (Proportion of all wool that is superior) - Percentage (%)	22.34		26.81										
	Increase of share of superior mohair (Proportion of all mohair that is superior) - Percentage (%)													
	Average wool and mohair yield increase per head by year 7 (kg/head)											BKB Fiber track / broker data	Base-line, Mid-term, endline	PCU component officer; with MEO and LNWGMA
	Mohair yield increase per head (kg)	0.75		1										
	Wool yield increase per head (kg)	2.64		3										
Output 2.1 Sheep and goat extensionists and producers are trained in improved feeding practices	Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEW) are trained in improved feeding and breeding practices, of which 20% women							1) District livestock reports 2) Training reports 3) Research publications	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNWGMA	1) Forage seeds and feed inputs are available at affordable prices at shearing sheds 2) Extension staff are willing to remain in rural areas"			
	CLEW	0	260	260	0	246	94.615							
	CLEW women	0	10	20	0	74	370							
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							1) District livestock reports 2) Training reports 3) Research publications	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNWGMA				
	Total number of persons trained by the project					2 379								
	Men trained in livestock	0	4 000	7 000		1 858	26.5							
	Women trained in livestock	0	1 000	3 000		521	17.4							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Young people trained in livestock	0	1 250	2 500		246	9.8				
	Not young people trained in livestock	0	3 750	7 500		2 133	28.4				
	Total persons trained in livestock	0	5 000	10 000		2 379	23.8				
	Males trained at least once by the project	0	4 000	7 000		1 858	26.5				
	Females trained at least once by the project	0	1 000	3 000		521	17.4				
Output 2.2.a A National Breeding Programme is established to boost wool and mohair production	National elite breeding flock of sheep and goats established							1) NWMGA reports 2) Training reports 3) District livestock reports 4) Breeding Centres reports 5) Research publications	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNMWGA	1) Breeding Centres are leased to LNMWGA 2) Improved genetic stock is available in numbers required by farmers 3) Livestock auctions are organised and slaughtering slabs are operational
	Flocks of sheep	0	750	1 500							
	Flocks of goats	0	400	800							
Output 2.2.b An exchange programme for substitution of unproductive sheep and goat with quality breeding stock is established	Rams and bucks distributed to herders under the Exchange Programme by year 7							1) NWMGA reports 2) Training reports 3) District livestock reports 4) Breeding Centres reports 5) Research publications	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNMWGA	1) Breeding Centres are leased to LNMWGA 2) Improved genetic stock is available in numbers required by farmers 3) Livestock auctions are organised and slaughtering slabs are operational
	Rams	0	1 000	2 000							
	Bucks	0	500	1 000	0	0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2.3 Community based Animal Health Services established and staff trained	Disease surveillance, prevention and response system established							1) DLS Disease surveillance reports 2) Training reports 3) Quarterly LNMWGA reports	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNMWGA	1) CAHWs are willing to remain in rural areas 2) Vet drugs are available and affordable to livestock producers
	System	0	1	1							
	Staff of service providers trained (RIMS)							1) DLS Disease surveillance reports 2) Training reports 3) Quarterly LNMWGA reports	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNMWGA	
	Males	0	260	260							
	Females	0	52	104							
Total	0	312	364								
Outcome 3. Livestock producers increase market returns from wool and mohair systems	Increase in profits from wool and mohair (has profitability of wool/mohair production increased? Can farmers quantify the increase; and can they identify main reasons for increase?)							1) BKB and other outlet market reports 2) Shearing Shed records 3) Cottage industry records	Annually	PCU component officer, M&E officer, LNMWGA	1) Livestock owners (SSAs) have free access to international auction floor 2) international market returns sustain industry vitality 3) Access to supply top quality mohair resolved
	Profits increase	0	10	20		0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 3.1.a Shearing Shed Association members are trained for viable enterprise development	SSA trained in enterprise management, having a business plan							LNWMGA Progress reports; SSA Annual Reports; Wool broker "Fibre Track; SSA reports; BKB Fibre track	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, MTICM, LNWMGA	1) Farmers are willing to adopt market oriented practices 2) Depressed fibre prices affect flow of wool and mohair through SSAs (R) 3) Loss of especially shearers to more remunerative SA labour market
	SSA	125	125	147							
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							LNWMGA Progress reports; SSA Annual Reports; Wool broker "Fibre Track; SSA reports; BKB Fibre track	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, MTICM, LNWMGA	
	Females					0					
	Males					0					
	Young					0					
	Not Young					0					
Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)	0	237	473	0	66	14					
Output 3.1 b Shearing shed facilities and infrastructure are provided	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded							1) LNWMGA Progress reports 2) SSA Annual Reports 3) SSA reports	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, MTICM, LNWMGA	
	Length of roads		36	50		10	20				
	Shearing sheds constructed							1) LNWMGA Progress reports 2) SSA Annual Reports 3) SSA reports	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, MTICM, LNWMGA	
	New SS constructed			24							
	Existing SS rehabilitated			43							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
Output 3.2 Cottage group members are trained in business and technical matters	Persons receive training in wool and mohair processing, product design, and bookkeeping							1) Enterprise reports 2) WAMPP progress reports 3) Quarterly business monitoring reports	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, MTICM,	1) The SSA are able and willing to provide good quality mohair (A) 2) Links between the cottage women group and financial institutions is facilitated by the project and MTICM (A)
	Females	0	120	120							
	Young	0	40	40							
	Number of persons trained	0	160	160							
Output 3.3 District Livestock auctions, and slaughter slabs are constructed	Auction sites/district slabs						1) WAMPP progress reports 2) MTICM documentation of auctions 3) District slab reports	Quarterly	PCU component officer, M&E officer, MTICM, LPMS	1) Few buyers are prepared to purchase grade D and C livestock through auctions (R) 2) Farmers are not willing to sell unproductive animals at the market price established through auctions	
	Auction sites		12	12							
	District slabs			2							
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated										
	Total number of facilities				0	0					
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated					0					
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated					0					
Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated				0	0						



Investing in rural people

Lesotho

Wool and Mohair Promotion Project

Supervision Report

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 22/03/2021 - 31/03/2021

Document Date: 21/05/2021

Project No. 2000000053

Report No. 5746-LS

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier

	Appraisal USD'000	Disbursement USD'000	% Disbursed
IFAD Loan	5,805	4,703	81.0%
IFAD Grant	5,805	4,703	81.0%
ASAP Grant	6,999	4,047	57.8%
OFID Loan	11,975	5,213	43.5%
Government of Lesotho	3,978	2,490	63%
LNWMGA	1,545	151	10%
Total	36,107	21,307	59.0%

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

COMPONENT	IFAD LOAN			IFAD GRANT			ASAP GRANT			OFID LOAN			GoL			LNWMGA			TOTAL		
	MTR	Actual	%	MTR	Actual	%	MTR	Actual	%	MTR	Actual	%	MTR	Actual	%	MTR	Actual	%	MTR	Actual	%
Promotion of Climate Smart Practices & Land Use of Sustainable Rangeland Improvement																					
A1 - Effective information for climate smart rangeland management	149	3	2%	149	3	2%	1,989	2,046	103%	0	0	0%	222	53	24%	0	0	0%	2,509	2,106	84%
A2 - Climate smart participatory rangeland management	57	45	78%	57	45	78%	4,486	1,176	26%	3,409	17	0%	820	76	9%	0	0	0%	8,829	1,358	15%
Sub total	206	48	23%	206	48	23%	6,475	3,221	50%	3,409	17	0%	1,042	129	12%	0	0	0%	11,338	3,463	31%
Improved Livestock Production and Management																					
					0																
B1 - Improved livestock nutrition	242	400	165%	242	400	165%	349	10	3%	0	0	0%	48	29	61%	0	2	0%	881	840	95%
B2 - Improved livestock breeding	1,461	1,136	78%	1,461	1,136	78%	0	15	0%	1,932	832	43%	426	233	55%	1,370	116	8%	6,650	3,467	52%
B3 - Improved animal health	343	290	84%	343	290	84%	63	13	20%	0	1	0%	149	27	18%	49	0	0%	947	620	65%
Sub total	2,046	1,825	89%	2,046	1,825	89%	412	37	9%	1,932	833	43%	623	290	47%	1,419	118	8%	8,478	4,927	58%
Wool and Mohair processing and Marketing																					
					0																
C1 - Value chain based enterprise enhancement	231	548	237%	231	548	237%	112	0	0%	6,519	3,924	60%	890	565	64%	126	19	15%	8,109	5,605	69%
C2 - Cottage industry and niche market development	180	141	78%	180	141	78%	0	0	0%	0	4	0%	51	12	23%	0	0	0%	411	297	72%
C3 - Promotion of livestock auctions and district slabs	248	91	37%	248	91	37%	0	2	0%	0	49	0%	112	19	17%	0	0	0%	608	252	41%
Sub total	659	780	118%	659	780	118%	112	2	2%	6,519	3,977	61%	1,053	596	57%	126	19	15%	9,128	6,154	67%
Project Coordination, Knowledge Mgt and M & E																					
					0																
D1 - Coordination, Knowledge Management and M&	803	242	30%	803	242	30%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	78	32	41%	0	14	0%	1,684	530	31%
D2 - Project Coordination Unit	2,091	1,706	82%	2,091	1,706	82%	0	11	0%	140	21	15%	1,181	1,198	101%	0	0	0%	5,503	4,641	84%
Sub total	2,894	1,947	67%	2,894	1,947	67%	0	11	0%	140	21	15%	1,259	1,230	98%	0	14	0%	7,187	5,171	72%
Total	5,805	4,600	79%	5,805	4,600	79%	6,999	3,271	47%	12,000	4,848	40%	3,977	2,246	56%	1,545	151	10%	36,131	19,715	55%

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 31 March 2021)

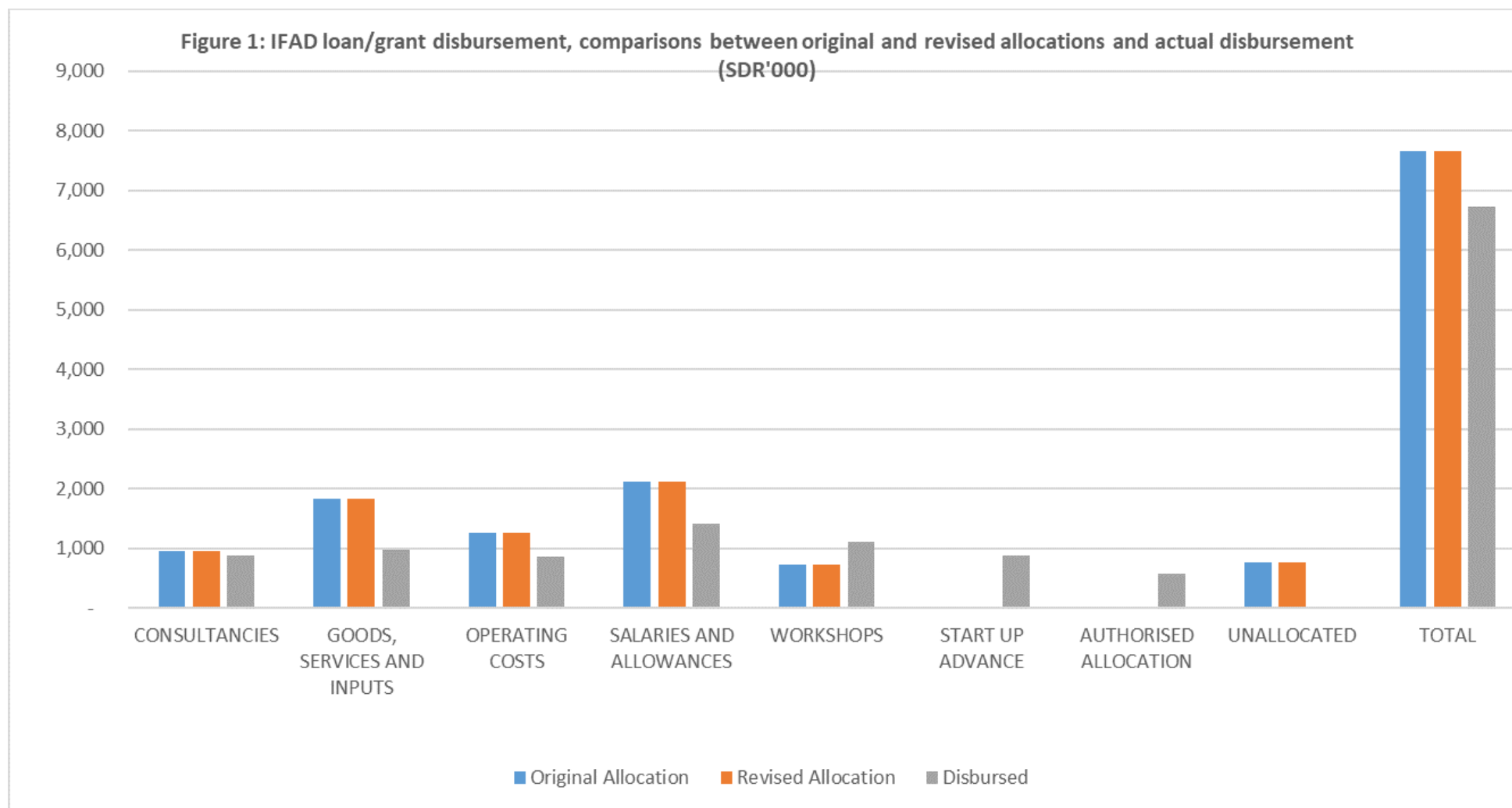
Category Code	Category Description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursed	W/A Pending	Balance	Per cent Disbursed
200008	CONSULTANCIES	480,000.00	480,000.00	441,447.56		38,552.44	91.97%
200013	GOODS, SERVICES AND INPUTS	920,000.00	920,000.00	491,727.55		428,272.45	53.45%
200016	OPERATING COSTS	630,000.00	630,000.00	432,494.16		197,505.84	68.65%
200018	SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES	1,060,000.00	1,060,000.00	711,558.24		348,441.76	67.13%
200022	WORKSHOPS	360,000.00	360,000.00	559,382.68		-199,382.68	155.38%
250001	START UP ADVANCE	0	0	152,459.33		-152,459.33	0.00%
270001	AUTHORISED ALLOCATION	0	0	574,848.32		-574,848.32	0.00%
290001	UNALLOCATED	380,000.00	380,000.00	0		380,000.00	0.00%
TOTAL		3,830,000.00	3,830,000.00	3,363,917.84	0.00	466,082.16	87.83%

Table 2D: IFAD grant disbursements (SDR, as at 31 March 2021)

Category Code	Category Description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursed	W/A Pending	Balance	Per cent Disbursed
200008	CONSULTANCIES	480,000.00	480,000.00	441,447.56		38,552.44	91.97%
200013	GOODS, SERVICES AND INPUTS	920,000.00	920,000.00	491,727.55		428,272.45	53.45%
200016	OPERATING COSTS	630,000.00	630,000.00	432,486.22		197,513.78	68.65%
200018	SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES	1,060,000.00	1,060,000.00	711,558.20		348,441.80	67.13%
200022	WORKSHOPS	360,000.00	360,000.00	559,382.74		-199,382.74	155.38%
270001	AUTHORISED ALLOCATION	0	0	732,443.94		-732,443.94	0.00%
290001	UNALLOCATED	380,000.00	380,000.00	0		380,000.00	0.00%
TOTAL		3,830,000.00	3,830,000.00	3,369,046.21	0.00	460,953.79	87.96%

Table 2E: ASAP grant disbursements (SDR, as at 31 March 2021)

Category	Category Description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursed	W/A Pending	Balance	Per cent Disbursed
200008	CONSULTANCIES	1,560,000.00	1,560,000.00	838,762.23		721,237.77	53.77%
200013	GOODS, SERVICES AND INPUTS	430,000.00	430,000.00	363,962.85		66,037.15	84.64%
200016	OPERATING COSTS	200,000.00	200,000.00	86,993.03		113,006.97	43.50%
200018	SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES	450,000.00	450,000.00	224,800.53		225,199.47	49.96%
200022	WORKSHOPS	1,510,000.00	1,510,000.00	660,276.82		849,723.18	43.73%
270001	AUTHORISED ALLOCATION	0	0	732,409.47		-732,409.47	0.00%
290001	UNALLOCATED	460,000.00	460,000.00	0		460,000.00	0.00%
TOTAL		4,610,000.00	4,610,000.00	2,907,204.93	0.00	1,702,795.07	63.06%



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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 22/03/2021 - 31/03/2021

Document Date: 21/05/2021

Project No. 2000000053

Report No. 5746-LS

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

1. Comparison of AWPB 2020/2021 budget expenditure and year output

Component/Outcome Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 2020 to 2021			Year result (2020/2021)	Year target (2020/2021)	%	Average %
			AWP&B - Total Budget (USD)	Expenditure to March 2021 (USD)	%				
Component A/ Outcome 1. Livestock producers manage rangelands in sustainable and climate smart way	International and country dialogues on climate supported	Dialogues - Number				0	1	0%	0%
	Land under climate-resilient practices	Land area - Area (ha)	2,752,743	707,338	26%	0	20000	0%	
Sub-component A1/ Output 1.1 A new Rangeland Management Baseline is established for enhanced biophysical and climatic monitoring	A biophysical baseline for rangelands and grazing areas established in all districts	(Districts)				5	5	100%	20%
	Sentinel sites for baseline and M&E rangeland status established	site	353,535	167,216	47%	0	10	0%	
	DRRM staff trained on Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) methodology and rangeland status monitoring	person				0	30	0%	

	LMS & DRRM staff trained in climate change monitoring, evaluation and information services (PICSA)	person				0	30	0%	
	Automatic weather stations established	number				0	0	No target set	
	Climate risk and vulnerability maps prepared	Set				0	1	0%	
Sub-Component A2/ Output 1. 2 Community based Climate Resilient Rangeland Management established	Local and Area Chiefs (L&AC) trained on the annual livestock census	Number of persons trained				35	200	18%	
	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities	person				0	41000	0%	
	Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities	number				106	140	76%	
	Members of community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities (PICSA & GAs)	Number of persons trained	2,399,208	540,123	23%	651	7000	9%	17%
	Environmental management plans formulated (RIMS)	number				1	0	No target set	
	Trainers trained on holistic rangeland management	person				0	217	0%	
	Pilot sites for holistic rangeland management established	number				0	5	0%	

Component B/ Outcome 2. Smallholder sheep and goat producers increase the production of superior quality wool and mohair	Share of superior wool quality increases above baseline for LNWMGA members by year 7	Increase of share of superior wool (Proportion of all wool that is superior) - Percentage (%)	5,080,014.90	745,177.44	15%	0	0	No target set	No target set
	Share of superior mohair quality increases above baseline for LNWMGA members by year 7	Increase of share of superior mohair (Proportion of all mohair that is superior) - Percentage (%)				0	0	No target set	No target set
Sub-component B1/ Output 2.1 Sheep and goat extensionists and producers are trained in improved feeding practices	Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEW) are trained in improved feeding and breeding practices, of which 20% women (Small stock farmers, not CLEWS)	Total persons trained	1,196,809.19	137,428.14	11%	0	0	No target set	117%
	1.1.4 Persons (farmers) trained in production practices and/or technologies (ration formulation, on- farm, SSAs)	Total persons trained				1627	5000	33%	
	<i>Persons (Staff) trained in production practices and/or technologies (ration formulation, on-farm, SSAs)</i>	<i>Total persons trained</i>				55	80	69%	
	<i>Trials on fodder production conducted</i>	<i>site</i>				4	2	200%	
	Demonstrations on fodder production/ration formulation	site				5	3	167%	

Sub-component B1/ Output 2.4 Smallholder wool and mohair producers access production inputs	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages	Total number				1095	21000	5%	
Sub-component B2 Output 2.2.a A National Breeding Programme is established to boost wool and mohair production	Breeding centres (breeding of sheep and goat) rehabilitated	number				1	0	No target set	0%
	National elite breeding flock of sheep established	animals				0	300	0%	
	National elite breeding flock of goats established	animals				0	300	0%	
Output 2.2.b An exchange programme for substitution of unproductive sheep and goat with quality breeding stock is established	Rams distributed to herders under the Exchange Programme by year 7	animals	3,522,821	549,526	16%	0	600	0%	0%
	Bucks distributed to herders under the Exchange Programme by year 7	animals				0	375	0%	
	Rams distributed to commercial breeding farms	animals				0	30	0%	
	Bucks distributed to commercial breeding farms	animals				0	20	0%	
Sub-component B3/ Output 2.3 Community based Animal Health Services established and staff trained	Disease surveillance, prevention and response system established	number				0	1	0%	0%
	Staff (CAHWs and CLEWs) of service providers trained (RIMS)	Total - Number	360,385	58,223	16%	0	260	0%	
	Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) trained on improved health practices	Number of persons trained				0	260	0%	

Component C/ Outcome 3. Livestock producers increase market returns from wool and mohair systems	Increase in profits from wool and mohair	Profits increase - Percentage (%)	7,927,747	2,660,039	34%	0	15	0%	0%
Sub-component C1/ Output 3.1.a Shearing Shed Association members are trained on viable enterprise development	SSA trained in enterprise management, having a business plan	number				14	137	10%	42%
	2.1.2 Persons (farmers) trained in income-generating activities or business management	Number of persons trained				33	200	17%	
	Number of shearing shed recorders trained on record keeping	Number of persons trained				27	85	32%	
	Number of shearers trained on proper shearing of sheep and goats	Number of persons trained				6,939,813	2,582,123	37%	
Output 3.1 b Shearing shed facilities and infrastructure are provided	Increased value of infrastructure developed/upgraded to support shearing sheds	USD '000				2490	0	No target set	
	Number of new shearing sheds constructed	number				16	21	76%	
	Number of new shearing sheds provided with equipment	number				0	22	0%	
	Number of existing shearing sheds rehabilitated/upgraded	number				16	43	37%	

	Number of existing shearing sheds provided with equipment	number				130	130	100%	
	Number of shearing sheds with water supply established	number				0	20	0%	
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded	km				0	40	1%	
Sub-component C2/ Output 3.2 Women cottage group members are trained in business and technical matters	Women receive training in wool and mohair processing, product design, and bookkeeping	Number of persons trained				56	88	64%	
	Number of cottage processing facilities established	number	525,138	31,095	6%	0	1	0%	21%
	Number of supply contracts developed for cottage groups	number				0	5	0%	
Sub-component C3/ Output 3.3 District Livestock auctions, and slaughter slabs are constructed	Auction sites constructed/ rehabilitated	number				0	7	0%	
	District slabs constructed/ rehabilitated	number				0	2	0%	
	People trained on auctioneering	Number of persons trained				0	20	0%	
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Number	462,797	46,821	10%	0	9	0%	0%
		Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Number				0	0	No target set	
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Number				0	0	No target set		

2. Cumulative budget expenditure and output

Component/Outcome	Period: all project years	
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Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Project Allocation (USD)	Actual expenditure (USD)	%	Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Average %
Component A/ Outcome 1. Livestock producers manage rangelands in sustainable and climate smart way	International and country dialogues on climate supported	Dialogues - Number				0	1	0%	32%
	Land under climate-resilient practices	Land area - Area (ha)	8,838,000	3,313,525	37%	380063	600000	63%%	
Sub-component A1/ Output 1.1 A new Rangeland Management Baseline is established for enhanced biophysical and climatic monitoring	A biophysical baseline for rangelands and grazing areas established in all districts	(Districts)				10	10	100%	103%
	Sentinel sites for baseline and M&E rangeland status established	site				10	20	50%	
	DRRM staff trained on LDSF methodology and rangeland status monitoring	person	2,509,000	1,955,960	78%	97	35	277%	
	LMS & DRRM staff trained in climate change monitoring, evaluation and information services (PICSA)	person				195	220	89%	
	Automatic weather stations established	number				5	5	100%	

	Climate risk and vulnerability maps prepared	Set					0	1	0%	
Sub-Component A2/ Output 1. 2 Community based Climate Resilient Rangeland Management established	Local and Area Chiefs (L&AC) trained on the annual livestock census	Number of persons trained					35	600	6%	164%
	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities	person					5347	50000	11%	
	Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities	number					167	200	84%	
	Members of community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities (PICSA & GAs)	Number of persons trained	6,329,000	1,357,565	21%		6060	10000	61%	
	Environmental management plans formulated (RIMS)	number					1	200	1%	
	Trainers trained on holistic rangeland management	person					227	23	987%	
	Pilot sites for holistic rangeland management established	number					0	5	0%	
Component B/ Outcome 2. Smallholder sheep and goat producers increase the production of superior quality wool and mohair	Share of superior wool quality increases above baseline for LNWMGA members by year 7	Increase of share of superior wool (Proportion of all wool that is superior) - Percentage (%)	9,978,000.00	4,148,924.00	42%		0	27	0%	0%

Share of superior mohair quality increases above baseline for LNWMGA members by year 7		Increase of share of superior mohair (Proportion of all mohair that is superior) - Percentage (%)		0	14	0%	
Sub-component B1/ Output 2.1 Sheep and goat extensionists and producers are trained in improved feeding practices	Community Livestock Extension Workers (CLEW) are trained in improved feeding and breeding practices, of which 20% women (Small stock farmers, not CLEWS)	Total persons trained		0	260	0%	
	1.1.4 Persons (farmers) trained in production practices and/or technologies (ration formulation, on-farm, SSAs)	Total persons trained		1699	10000	17%	
	<i>Persons (Staff) trained in production practices and/or technologies (ration formulation, on-farm, SSAs)</i>	<i>Total persons trained</i>		130	80	163%	38%
		881,000	649,391	74%			
	<i>Trials on fodder production conducted</i>	<i>site</i>		4	4	100%	
	Demonstrations on fodder production/ration formulation	site		5	30	17%	
Sub-component B1/ Output 2.4 Smallholder wool and mohair producers access production inputs	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages	Total number		1095	21000	5%	

Sub-component B2 Output 2.2.a A National Breeding Programme is established to boost wool and mohair production	Breeding centres (breeding of sheep and goat) rehabilitated	number				2	2	100%	28%
	National elite breeding flock of sheep established	animals				870	1500	58%	
	National elite breeding flock of goats established	animals				220	750	29%	
Output 2.2.b An exchange programme for substitution of unproductive sheep and goat with quality breeding stock is established	Rams distributed to herders under the Exchange Programme by year 7	animals	8,150,000	2,943,034	36%	87	1500	6%	
	Bucks distributed to herders under the Exchange Programme by year 7	animals				0	750	0%	
	Rams distributed to commercial breeding farms	animals				0	30	0%	
	Bucks distributed to commercial breeding farms	animals				0	30	0%	
Sub-component B3/ Output 2.3 Community based Animal Health Services established and staff trained	Disease surveillance, prevention and response system established	number				0	1	0%	50%
	Staff (CAHWs and CLEWs) of service providers trained (RIMS)	Total - Number	947,000	556,499	59%	260	520	50%	
	Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) trained on improved health practices	Number of persons trained				260	260	100%	
Component C/ Outcome 3. Livestock producers increase market returns from wool and mohair systems	Increase in profits from wool and mohair	Profits increase - Percentage (%)							
			10,128,000.0 0	6,153,962.0 0	61%	0	20	0%	

Sub-component C1/ Output 3.1.a Shearing Shed Association members are trained on viable enterprise development	SSA trained in enterprise management, having a business plan	number				15	135	11%	72%
	2.1.2 Persons (farmers) trained in income-generating activities or business management	Number of persons trained				66	473	14%	
	Number of shearing shed recorders trained on record keeping	Number of persons trained				264	174	152%	
	Number of shearers trained on proper shearing of sheep and goats	Number of persons trained				185	800	23%	
	Classers trained on proper fibre classing	Number of persons trained	8,109,000	5,604,610	69%	476	270	176%	
Output 3.1 b Shearing shed facilities and infrastructure are provided	Increased value of infrastructure developed/upgraded to support shearing sheds	USD '000				2501	6000	42%	
	Number of new shearing sheds constructed	number				19	16	119%	
	Number of new shearing sheds provided with equipment	number				0	16	0%	
	Number of existing shearing sheds rehabilitated/upgraded	number				16	46	35%	
	Number of existing shearing sheds provided with equipment	number				130	65	200%	
	Number of shearing sheds with water supply established	number				28	40	70%	
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded	km				10	50	21%	

Sub-component C2/ Output 3.2 Women cottage group members are trained in business and technical matters	Women receive training in wool and mohair processing, product design, and bookkeeping	Number of persons trained					250	160	157%	52%
	Number of cottage processing facilities established	number	1,111,000	297,361	27%	0	3	0%		
	Number of supply contracts developed for cottage groups	number				0	10	0%		
Sub-component C3/ Output 3.3 District Livestock auctions, and slaughter slabs are constructed	Auction sites constructed/ rehabilitated	number				0	12	0%	0%	
	District slabs constructed/ rehabilitated	number				0	10	0%		
	People trained on auctioneering	Number of persons trained				0	14	0%		
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitate d - Number	908,000	251,991	28%	0	22	0%		
		Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitate d - Number				0	0	No target set		
		Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitate d - Number				0	0	No target set		

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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 22/03/2021 - 31/03/2021

Document Date: 21/05/2021

Project No. 2000000053

Report No. 5746-LS

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section B.6	The Borrower/Recipient shall open and thereafter maintain two (2) designated accounts in United States Dollars (USD) in the Central Bank of Lesotho to receive respectively the proceeds of the Loan and DSF Grant and of the ASAP Grant , and two (2) Project accounts denominated in Maloti	Prior to first disbursement/ On-going	Complied	
Section B.7	The Borrower/Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Project in the amount of three million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand United States dollars (USD 3 978 000) to cover among other things duties and taxes, salaries for Project staff, and office space for the Project Coordination Unit (PCU)	On-going	Complied	The current contribution from GoL stands at 63% of the stated total amount. Office space for PCU not yet evaluated and recognized in the financial statements
Section E.2	The right of the Borrower/Recipient to withdraw the proceeds of the OFID Financing under the OFID Financing Agreement to the extent this has entered into force not cancelled	On-going		
Section E.2d	The Lead Project Agency shall have entered into the performance-based agreement with the Lesotho National Wool and Mohair Growers Association (LNWMGA) in the form approved by the Fund		Complied	
Section E.2e	The Lead Project Agency shall have entered into the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with each Ministry designated as a Project Party in Section C 2 of the Financing Agreement the form approved by the Fund.	On-going	Partial Compliance	Review and Update MOUs on an annual basis to clearly set out key provisions on transfer of funds, financial reporting, documentation management, internal and external audit arrangements
Section E.4b	The Lead Project Agency shall have installed a multi-site off-the-shelf accounting Project software	Prior to first disbursement/ On-going	Complied	

Section E.4c	The LNWGA shall have contracted an independent audit firm, acceptable to the Fund to conduct a performance audit of the Project activities assigned thereto	Prior to first disbursement	Complied
Section 7.1 (b) ii	(ii) Before each Project Year, the Lead Project Agency shall, if required, submit the draft Project AWPB to the oversight body designated by the Borrower/Recipient for its review. When so reviewed, the Lead Project Agency shall submit the draft Project AWPB to the Fund for comments no later than sixty (60) days before the beginning of the relevant Project Year. If the Fund does not comment on the draft Project AWPB within thirty (30) days of receipt, the AWPB shall be deemed acceptable to the Fund.	31 Jan, each year	Complied
Section 7.5 (a)	Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower/Recipient's procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines. Each Procurement Plan shall identify procedures which must be implemented by the Borrower/Recipient in order to ensure consistency with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.		
Section 7.8 (a) Insurance	The Borrower/Recipient or the Lead Project Agency shall insure all goods and buildings used in the Project against such risks and in such amounts as shall be consistent with sound commercial practice.		
Section 7.11 Project Personnel	The Borrower/Recipient or the Lead Project Agency shall appoint the Project Director and all other key Project personnel in the manner specified in the Agreement or otherwise approved by the Fund. All key Project personnel shall have qualifications and experience specified in the Agreement or otherwise approved by the Fund. The Borrower/Recipient shall exercise best efforts to ensure continuity in key Project personnel throughout the Project Implementation Period. The Borrower/ Recipient or the Lead Project Agency shall insure key Project personnel against health and accident risks to the extent consistent with sound commercial practice or its customary practice in respect of its national civil service, whichever is appropriate		

Section 8.3 (a)	The Lead Project Agency, or other party so designated in the relevant Agreement, shall furnish to the Fund periodic progress reports on the Project, in such form and substance as the Fund shall reasonably request. At a minimum, such reports shall address (i) quantitative and qualitative progress made in implementing the Project and achieving its objectives, (ii) problems encountered during the reporting period, (iii) steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy these problems, and (iv) the proposed programme of activities and the progress expected during the following reporting period	Not complied	Interim Financial statements not submitted	
Section 8.3 (c)	The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the recommendations resulting from the MidTerm Review are implemented within the specified time therefore and to the satisfaction of the Fund	Partial compliance	Submission of IFAD funds category reallocation not done	
Section 9.2 Financial Statements	The Borrower/Recipient shall deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Project for each Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund and deliver such financial statements to the Fund within four (4) months of the end of each Fiscal Year	31 July ,each year	Complied	
Audit Section 9.3 (a)	Each Fiscal Year, have the accounts relating to the Project audited in accordance with auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and the Fund's Guidelines on Project Audits (for Borrowers' Use) by independent auditors acceptable to the Fund;	31 March each year	Complied	
Section 9.3 (b)	Within six (6) months of the end of each Fiscal Year, furnish to the Fund a certified copy of the audit report. The Borrower/Recipient shall submit to the Fund the reply to the management letter of the auditors within one month of receipt thereof	30 Sep , each year	Complied	One month delay in submission of reports in 2020 due to COVID interptions, IFAD prior approval had been granted