



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Least Developed Countries Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Water Supply in Lowlands Lesotho			
Country(ies):	Lesotho	GEF Project ID: ¹	8014
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs (MEMWA) / Commissioner of Water (CoW)	Submission Date:	2018-04-20
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	419,540

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CCA-1 (select)	Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	LDCF	3,453,000	12,740,000
(select) CCA-2 (select)	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	LDCF	963,210	4,510,000
Total project costs			4,416,210	17,250,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To improve the livelihoods of the communities of South Western Lowlands facing challenges caused by climate change through better water resource management						
Project Components/Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Identifying Climate Risks and Reducing vulnerability to climate change in the water sector for communities in the project area	Inv	Outcome 1: a) Climate change risks for the targeted communities are identified and documented; b) Adaptation technologies for water supply are identified, acquired and disseminated	Output 1.1 Assessment of climate impact and adaptation options prepared Output 1.2 Climate resilient water supply technologies installed, and included as enhancements to the integrated catchment management plan	LDCF	2,780,000	11,600,000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		including the development and implementation of an integrated catchment management plan for the larger Metolong catchment; c) Monitoring and early warning systems in place (with the participation of the Lesotho Meteorological Services) to mitigate risks	Output 1.3 Accurate early-warning data from Lesotho Meteorological Service provided			
Component 2: Capacity Development for Improved Water Resources Management	TA	Outcome 2: a) Strengthened institutional capacity for better water resources management; b) Strengthened institutional capacity to cope with projected impact of climate change on water as well as for in house management, monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation projects; c) Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) are identified	Output 2.1 Policy / regulatory framework established with regards to climate change and adaptation activities related to adaptation in the water sector Output 2.2 Institutional structure strengthened to cope with project climate impacts Output 2.3 Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) identified	LDCF	715,000	2,000,000
Component 3: Awareness Raising of Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation	TA	Outcome 3: a) Strengthened awareness of the local communities on climate change and its impact on the natural resources within the project area; b) Enhanced ownership of the proposed adaptation structure, plans, technologies and measures by the communities through a participatory approach; c) Adaptation technologies are adopted by the	Output 3.1 Local community awareness strengthened on climate change and resilience planning Output 3.2: Community ownership enhanced regarding proposed adaptation structures, plans, technologies and measures Output 3.3: Adaptation technologies adopted by the institutions and communities	LDCF	509,000	1,600,000

		institutions and communities				
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	Outcome 4: a) Proactive and structured Monitoring and Evaluation put in place to document lessons learnt throughout and after project implementation; b) Lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	Output 4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation results prepared Output 4.2 Lessons learnt captured and disseminated	LDCF	202,210	500,000
Subtotal					4,206,210	15,700,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				LDCF	210,000	1,550,000
Total project costs					4,416,210	17,250,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF [CO-FINANCING](#) FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for [co-financing](#) for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank	Loans	9,890,000
GEF Agency	o	Grants	4,200,000
Donor Agency	World Bank	Loans	1,210,000
Recipient Government	Government of Lesotho	In-kind	1,950,000
Total Co-financing			17,250,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a) (b)²}	Total (c)=a+b
AfDB	LDCF	Lesotho	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	4,416,210	419,540	4,835,750
Total Grant Resources					4,416,210	419,540	4,835,750

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
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⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT?

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

No

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁶

A.1. Project Description.

Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁷ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5)

⁶ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

⁷ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

[global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

As detailed in the PIF, Lesotho has a fragile mountainous ecosystem prone to natural disasters, drought and desertification. These features make the country particularly vulnerable to current climate variability and future impacts of climate change. While affecting all spheres of life, climate change more directly affects water resources management (WRM), wherein the most constant effect is the increase in variability in quantity and quality. This worsens conditions in areas already subject to droughts and/or floods. Faced with these challenges, the Government of Lesotho (GoL) has been implementing programs, projects and reforms to improve the performance of the water and sanitation sector.

The citizens of Lesotho, in particular in rural areas, have a general awareness that climate change is taking place already, but have only limited knowledge of the expected long term climate change impacts. Nor are the majority of people aware of, or have the capacity to implement, alternative, climate resilient strategies such as resilient livestock management strategies, alternative income generation schemes, etc. These limitations, combined with general widespread poverty and limited availability of surplus capital for investments in adaptation, are the main root causes and barriers for vulnerability in Lesotho.

The baseline project is the Lesotho: Lowlands Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (LLRWSSP), whose objective is to contribute to the achievement of the country's Vision 2020 objective of improved health and social wellbeing of the population through universal access to improved water and sanitation services. The specific objective is to *increase coverage* in the project areas by providing improved, sustainable, equitable and inclusive access to water supply and sanitation to an estimated 65,000 population in Maseru and Brea districts where major bulk water supply infrastructure is being developed with support from other Development Partners (DPs).

The following summarizes the status of the baseline project's various components as of the fall of 2017:

- **Water Supply Infrastructure:** The contractors have been fully mobilised on sites and actively engaged with construction works. The Government is working on establishing an institutional arrangement for managing water supply for the areas which will benefit from the water supply works.
- **Environmental Health, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion:** The draft designs and tender contracts for sanitation facilities were still under preparation. The contract for consultants to undertake training of trainers (ToT) on sanitation was signed 29th August 2017. Procurement of water quality testing equipment was initiated shortly before the supervision mission, and a shortlist of NGOs to undertake community sensitisation was under preparation.
- **Institutional Support and Capacity Building:** These activities are behind schedule with the exception that eight apprentices were, in April 2017, engaged under the project as a way of providing opportunities for the youth to be trained for skills development. An additional three apprentices will also be hired.
- **Project Management:** Key personnel of the Project Implementation Team (PIT) have been hired and they are finalising recruitment of an international Procurement Specialist so as to assist with moving the project forward.

Overall disbursement stands at 15% and 17% as of September 2017 for the ADF Loan and the RWSSI Trust Fund Grant respectively.

However, the baseline LLRWSSP project's distribution network will not reach smaller communities in the project area, nor will it serve communities in the Metolong dam upstream catchment area – from which the LLRWSSP's water is sourced. These communities will continue to depend on traditional water sources, which are increasingly vulnerable to climate variability. In the absence of additional investment, these community members may respond to climate shocks by moving to villages that are served by the baseline project, exceeding the system's delivery capacity; or else they may take other measures to access water that damage the LLRWSSP infrastructure or threaten its long-term viability.

The GEF LDCF funding complements and reinforces the LLRWSSP. Additional funding will allow Basotho communities to improve their resilience to climate change impacts and ability to respond to the effects of reduced rainfall, while

supporting the construction of more resilient infrastructure and more sustainable natural resource management practices, including catchment management, in Berea and Maseru districts and the catchment area upstream of the LLRWSSP.

The following table summarises the components and associated activities to be supported via additional funding:

Nr.	Component	Activities
1	Identifying Climate Risks and Reducing vulnerability to climate change in the water sector for communities in the project area	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Conduct assessment of likely climate change impact on smaller communities in the baseline project area</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct assessment of likely climate change impact on communities in upstream catchment area</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Conduct assessment of climate change impact on LLRWSSP infrastructure</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Assessment of interconnectivity and sustainability of existing groundwater (boreholes/springs) sources by determining how much of local groundwater is dependent on rainfall.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Identification and installation of climate resilient water supply technology – for example, boreholes of appropriate depth, rainwater harvesting and diversification of resources</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Implementation of the Integrated Demand Management Plan to be prepared under component 2, also in line with existing programmes put in place for Lesotho</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Identification and installation of climate resilient WASH measures in the upstream catchment area</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Installation of hydro-meteorological stations / rain gauges for long-term monitoring to collect quality information and for early warning</p>
2	Capacity Development for Improved Water Resources Management	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Integrate climate risks into plans, regulations and planning guidelines related to water resource management. This includes revision and update of: (i) Strategy and framework for bringing-on-board private/community operators; (ii) Strategy for financing rural sanitation services; and (iii) Comprehensive rural water supply and sanitation implementation guidelines/ manual.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Review / update integrated catchment management plan for the larger Metolong catchment to ensure climate change consideration is mainstreamed, in line with catchment management activities as outlined in the Long Term Water and Sanitation Strategy</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Development of an integrated demand management plan to reduce vulnerability to rainfall variability in the baseline and LDCF project area</p>

Nr.	Component	Activities
		<p>Activity 2.2.1: Institutional capacity development to evaluate water related risks, to plan for contingencies and to communicate effectively to relevant communities</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2: Institutional capacity development to allow continuous review and improvement of adaptation strategy</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3: Development of in-house capacity to manage climate change adaptation activities as well as for monitoring and evaluation activities</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4: Mainstream climate change adaptation in operation rule of Metolong Dam</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1: Prepare guidelines for best practice climate change adaptation approaches, including gender specific measures</p>
3	Awareness Raising of Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation	<p>Activity 3.1.1: Reinforcement of local communities on climate change and its impact on the natural resources within the project area, including consideration of indigenous knowledge</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1: Participatory approaches to obtain local input into Metolong catchment management planning and enhanced community ownership of proposed adaptation structures, plans, technologies and measures</p> <p>Activity 3.3.1: Participatory approaches to involve women and men in the selection and implementation of climate change structures, plans, technologies and measures</p>
4	Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Activity 4.1.1: Collection of monitoring and evaluation data; preparation of reports</p> <p>Activity 4.2.1: Synthesis of lessons learned and dissemination of reports, project briefs and updates</p> <p>Activity 4.2.2: Support participation at adaptation practitioner's events and knowledge production for dissemination inside and outside the country</p>

No substantive component level or outcome level changes have been made between the PIF approval and CEO submission. The outcomes now include sub-headings to enhance clarity. The Project's design has been elaborated and adjustments have been made to clarify the Project's outputs and activities. These changes, based primarily on consultations and research carried out during PPG work, are summarized below and detailed in the AfDB Project Appraisal Report (PAR).

As described in the PIF	How this is incorporated into the Request for CEO Endorsement
Component 1: Identifying Climate Risks and Reducing vulnerability to climate change in the water sector for communities in the project area	

As described in the PIF	How this is incorporated into the Request for CEO Endorsement
<p>Outcome 1: a) Climate change risks for the targeted communities are identified and documented;</p> <p>b) Adaptation technologies for water supply are identified, acquired and disseminated including the development and implementation of an integrated catchment management plan for the larger Metolong catchment;</p> <p>c) Monitoring and early warning systems in place (with the participation of the Lesotho Meteorological Services) to mitigate risks</p>	<p>The outcomes of this Component are unchanged. Sub-headings have been added to enhance clarity.</p>
<p>Expected outputs:</p> <p>Output 1.1 Assessment of climate impact and adaptation options prepared</p> <p>Output 1.2 Climate resilient water supply technologies installed, and included as enhancements to the integrated catchment management plan</p> <p>Output 1.3 Accurate early-warning data from Lesotho Meteorological Service provided</p>	<p>This Component focuses on ensuring the continued delivery of water supply and sanitation services in light of climate change risks. During the preparation of the Project, recommendations were made to focus on the climate risks and resilience measures of the baseline LLRWSSP infrastructure, as well as the risks and resilience measures of the communities not directly served by the baseline project – both in the LLRWSSP project area and in the upstream catchment area that supplies water to the baseline project. On this basis, three additional Activities have been added to this Component:</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Conduct assessment of likely climate change impact on communities in upstream catchment area</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Identification and installation of WASH measures in the upstream catchment area.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Conduct assessment of climate change impact on LLRWSSP infrastructure</p>
<p>Component 2: Capacity Development for Improved Water Resource Management</p>	
<p>Expected outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 2: a) Strengthened institutional capacity for better water resources management;</p> <p>b) Strengthened institutional capacity to cope with projected impact of climate change on water as well as for in house management, monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation projects;</p> <p>c) Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) are identified</p>	<p>The outcomes of this Component are unchanged. Sub-headings have been added to enhance clarity.</p>
<p>Expected outputs:</p>	<p>This output has been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. It has been informed by significant preparatory work during the project design phase, including an assessment of</p>

As described in the PIF	How this is incorporated into the Request for CEO Endorsement
Output 2.1: Policy/ regulatory framework established with regards to climate change and adaptation activities related to adaptation in the water sector	existing policy and regulatory frameworks, and existing Metolong catchment management activities.
Output 2.2 :Institutional structure strengthened to cope with project climate impacts	This output has been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. It has been informed by significant preparatory work during the project design phase, including an assessment of climate change-related institutional capacity within institutions involved in rural water delivery
Output 2.3: Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) identified	This output has been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. It has been informed by significant preparatory work during the project design phase, including an assessment of existing climate resilience and adaptation work undertaken in the project area and other regions of Lesotho.
Component 3: Awareness Raising of Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation	
Expected outcomes: Outcome 3: a) Strengthened awareness of the local communities on climate change and its impact on the natural resources within the project area; b) Enhanced ownership of the proposed adaptation structure, plans, technologies and measures by the communities through a participatory approach; c) Adaptation technologies are adopted by the institutions and communities	The outcomes of this Component are unchanged. Sub-headings have been added to enhance clarity.
Expected outputs: Output 3.1: Local community awareness strengthened on climate change and resilience planning	These outputs have been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. They have been informed by significant preparatory work during the project design phase, including an assessment of existing community awareness of climate change.
Output 3.2: Community ownership enhanced regarding proposed adaptation structures, plans, technologies and measures	These outputs have been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. They have been informed by significant preparatory work during the project design phase, including an assessment of prevailing economic and cultural barriers to climate resilience activities.
Output 3.3: Adaptation technologies adopted by the institutions and communities	These outputs have been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. They have been informed by significant preparatory work during the project design phase, including an assessment of existing community responses and coping strategies to climate change.

As described in the PIF	How this is incorporated into the Request for CEO Endorsement
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	
Expected outcomes: Outcome 4: a) Proactive and structured Monitoring and Evaluation put in place to document lessons learnt throughout and after project implementation; b) Lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	The outcomes of this Component are unchanged. Sub-headings have been added to enhance clarity.
Expected outputs: Output 4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation results prepared	This output has been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. The Project will make use of approved AfDB monitoring and evaluation methodologies, implemented in alignment with the baseline LLRWSSP.
Output 4.2 Lessons learnt captured and disseminated	<p>This output has been informed through the project design phase and elaborated in the Project Document. Knowledge and awareness activities will focus on: project practitioners and communities in neighbouring regions of Lesotho, and in other countries facing similar climate related challenges.</p> <p>The focus of the M&E and lessons learnt information dissemination will be in part on the dissemination of case studies and supporting documentation. Case studies will help to support communities, practitioners and policy makers to understand the processes and costs for developing climate resilient project activities in the rural water sector.</p> <p>Increasing the amount and quality of publicly available information is intended to help reduce barriers to climate resilient water supply development in least developed countries.</p>

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. [Stakeholders](#). Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no ☐)? and indigenous peoples (yes ☒ /no ☐)? ⁸

The project development process included an in-depth stakeholder consultation component in order to ensure the project reflects the needs of the Basotho people and generates a sense of ownership. All consultations were held between August

⁸ As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

and December 2017 by the international consultant, national consultants and (MEMWA) / (CoW) and AfDB core staff. Keys consultations included the following:

- Kick-off meeting with the Commissioner of Water: 1st September 2017
- Field visit to the baseline LLRWSP construction areas: 1st September 2017
- One to one meetings with local communities during September – October 2017
- Consultative inception workshop held on 3 October 2017
- Validation workshop held on 8 November 2017

These consultations were instrumental in finalizing the design of the project.

It is expected that community members and community based organisations (CBOs) in the upstream and downstream project areas and, where appropriate, civil society organisations (CSOs), will take an active role in the identification and implementation of capacity building, adaptation planning and catchment management activities.

Please refer to Project Appraisal Report Annex C1 'Participatory process for project identification, design and implementation' for details on the stakeholder engagement process.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes ☒ /no ☐)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes ☒ /no ☐)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 52%, men 48%)? ⁹

The baseline LLRWSSP interventions were informed by the socio-economic and gender analysis conducted during project preparation in Maseru and Berea Districts. This included a review of demographic characteristics as well as the health and education status of women and men. The findings from that analysis were consistent with the experience and observations encountered during preparation of the LDCF project. Stakeholders provided significant input on the potential roles that women and men could each play in the project. Key gender related features of the resulting project include:

- Informing policy makers on the local knowledge on climate change which will be gathered during community gatherings.
- Updating the RWS implementation guidelines and introducing best practice gender sensitive implementation guidelines (as part of Component 2). Women's needs and priorities will be identified through consultations during community gatherings and taken into account throughout implementation (as part of Component 1).
- Women and men will have a voice at the design stage for local climate resilience measures, for example on the location of water points. Women and girls will have the opportunity to influence the choice of water points as appropriate in view of technical considerations.
- Working with the relevant government department, men, and especially otherwise under-represented herd men/boys will be given the opportunity to give information on appropriate tree seedlings to be planted to as part of catchment management activities.
- Community Committees have a lower number of men. A suggestion by women during the consultation was that water committees should have at least 7 members and out of the seven at least 3 should be men. The balance of men and women is important in regard to water control measures.
- Women are also to be trained on group dynamics so that they are not passive members but active participants. This training will take into account cultural and other factors to help overcome barriers that prevent women from voicing their opinions.

⁹ Same as footnote 8 above.

- Community mobilization and gatherings will be carried out in a way that takes into consideration age and gender to allow freedom of expression.

Numerous indicators will be collected in a gender-disaggregated manner as outlined in the project results framework.

Please refer to section “Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage” below and the Project Appraisal Report Section 3.11.3 – 3.11.4 ‘Gender’ for details on how the project addresses the differing needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The baseline LLRWSSP highlights four risks and mitigation measures that apply also to the additional LDCF activities. Two further risks identified at project preparation stage include the following:

Risk #5: Increased climate variability exceeds the design parameters of the project infrastructure	Mitigation #5: The LDCF project takes a multi-pronged approach to reducing vulnerability to climate impacts by increasing knowledge and awareness of climate change, promoting water conservation and demand management, establishing more reliable water supplies for vulnerable communities, and supporting alternative livelihood activities to strengthen community resilience to transient shocks.
Risk #6: High dependence on natural resources and weak coping mechanism - especially unsustainable livestock activities in the upstream catchment area	Mitigation #6: Improved human skills and capacity to diversify livelihoods

Please refer to Project Appraisal Report Section 3.9 ‘Risk and mitigation measures for the additional activities’, which highlights the anticipated risks facing the project and proposed mitigation measures.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The institutional and implementation arrangements of the baseline Lesotho: Lowlands Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project (LLRWSSP) will be maintained for the LDCF project. The LDCF project will therefore run jointly with the baseline LLRWSSP. The Kingdom of Lesotho will continue to be the recipient of the grant. The Executing Agency is the Commissioner of Water (CoW) under the Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs (MEMWA). The CoW will be responsible for the overall coordination of planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. The implementation of the project will continue to be managed through existing national decision making structures, utilizing national and Bank planning, procurement, budgeting, accounting and reporting systems.

Please refer to Project Appraisal Report Section 3.5 and Annex B.3 on ‘Implementation arrangements’ for further details of the proposed approach to institutional arrangements and coordination.

It is anticipated that the LDCF project will operate in parallel with the UNDP-GEF climate change adaptation project entitled: “Reducing vulnerability from climate change in Foothills, lower Lowlands and Senqu River.” The objective of the project, over the period 2015-2020, is to mainstream climate risk considerations into the Land Rehabilitation Programme of Lesotho. While that project is not in the water and sanitation sector, it will nonetheless be important for the LDCF Project Implementation Team (PIT) to coordinate with the ongoing UNDP project to ensure lessons are learned, to identify potential project synergies, and to reduce potential duplication of effort. In addition, the LDCF project team is aware of the FAO-GEF climate change adaptation project “Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Lesotho”. The objective of the project is to implement sustainable land and water management practices (SL/WM) and resource conservation measures in selected watersheds to reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity at community level, and strengthen diversified livelihood strategies focusing on crop, livestock and agro-forestry systems at community level in selected watersheds in three of the most vulnerable livelihood zones. This project is being implemented with the Lesotho Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation (MFLR), whose mandate is separate from MEMWA. Nonetheless there are opportunities for collaboration and sharing of lessons learnt, especially for the current project’s activities in support of upstream catchment management.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Socioeconomic benefits from the project are expected to take the form of access to climate resilient water supplies for an additional 19,000 people not served by the baseline LLRWSSP. In addition, the LDCF climate resilience activities will help ensure continued and better access to water and sanitation for 65,000 people who will be served by the baseline LRWSSP, who will also experience improved resilience in the face of climate change and variability. These benefits will be delivered mainly by climate-proofing the baseline infrastructure, strengthening catchment management activities, ensuring climate resilient water supply and sanitation for smaller communities in the baseline project area, and improving overall adaptive capacity. The project will contribute to empowering rural communities by improving livelihoods and providing support to develop income generating activities. Moreover, a participative approach has been and will continue to be used to determine the adaptation technologies to be deployed and ensure ownership for their long-term sustainability. Women’s priorities and needs as expressed through public consultation will be taken into account and the project coordination team will ensure women’s participation in decision making with respect to implementation activities and management of facilities.

Please refer to section A.4 above for a discussion of expected gender benefits.

Related to employment, the use of appropriate labour intensive methods for some of the investments (e.g.s for borehole reticulation) or planting tree seedlings as part of catchment management activities will present short-term employment opportunities for local people (including women and youth) and generate direct income benefits to local households. Over the longer term, the income generating activities promoted as part of the LDCF project are intended to provide a financial buffer for vulnerable households and serve as an alternative to livestock overgrazing and other harmful activities in vulnerable catchment areas. These income generating measures are expected to deliver livelihoods benefits and increase resilience to climate change impacts and other external shocks.

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and

expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Component 4 of the LDCF project focuses on Knowledge Management. The aim of this component is to ensure that lessons of the climate change adaptation project are monitored and documented for dissemination, and also that monitoring and evaluation is conducted for project activities, outputs and outcomes. The KM activities include documenting lessons learned and best practices of climate change adaptation in the water sector from the project interventions, conducting community-focused outreach and communication activities for integrated water resource management, supporting the publication and distribution of water resources management and climate information, and organizing exchange visits and study tours between the upstream and downstream project areas, and also to other sites with successful adaptation interventions, so that participants can learn from the experiences of others.

In addition, the project will build on the knowledge, capabilities and lessons learned from past and current GEF projects and projects in the water and sanitation sector in Lesotho. Like the GEF LDCF project, many of the relevant past and current projects have been managed by the Commissioner of Water and / or the Department of Rural Water Supply, thus facilitating the transfer of experience.

Refer to Project Appraisal Report Section 2.1 'Project components', which further describes how Component 4 incorporates Knowledge Management. Annex B.1 of the Project Appraisal Report describes how the project will be informed by lessons learned in past water supply infrastructure projects in Lesotho.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

As noted in the PIF, the project is consistent with Lesotho's national strategies and plans.

National Communications (NCs): Lesotho's First National Communication (April 2000) reiterated that despite both short- and long-term training that had taken place in climate-related fields, the country required additional financial resources and greater coordination skills to build institutional capacity and take the subject of climate change to a broader audience, including rural communities.

The Second National Communication follows up on the first in analyzing critical climate impacts and providing updates on what policies and measures the country has taken and has envisaged to implement the Convention. The assessment again highlights critical climate change impacts such as reduced precipitation - in particular in the south, and generally increasing temperatures and how this will trigger a number of challenges in vulnerable economic sectors such as agriculture, water resources, forestry, livestock and rangelands, soil and land degradation, health and culture/heritage. The need for a comprehensive Early Warning System (EWS) is also highlighted, e.g. for the health sector.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP): Support for the development of Lesotho's NAP began in 2015. At that time, the main requirement for NAP support expressed by the GoL was to develop the mainstreaming of climate change adaption into existing national development planning processes. Therefore, the proposed LDCF project are consistent with the expected goals of the NAP.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2007. The Lesotho NAPA identifies 11 priority adaptation options including one in the water sector, whose activities have been identified. The proposed LDCF project is directly aligned with Option 5 "Securing Village Water Supply for Communities in the Drought Prone Southern Lowlands" aimed at: i) improving community access to clean and optimal water supply, ii) increasing a network of water collection systems, and iii) improving community capacity to manage the demand and usage of water. Activities under this Option include provision of sustainable water sources, capacity building of communities and promotion of catchment management.

The proposed LDCF project also contributes to Option 3 “Capacity Building and Policy Reform to Integrate Climate Change in Sectoral Development Plans” and 4 “Improvement of an Early Warning System against Climate Induced Disasters and Hazards”.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). The NDMP aims at: reducing Lesotho’s vulnerability to climate-related disasters such as sustained and severe droughts; increasing its capability to prevent, alleviate, contain, or minimize the effects of climate-related disasters; enhancing readiness or preparedness to deal with climate-related disasters; and ensuring the country’s full recovery from the impacts of disasters. The Disaster Management Authority (DMA) is conscious of the data requirements of this planning process that involves coordinating data from more than 10 government departmental sources. LDCF assistance will therefore not only support the overall objectives of disaster management but also strengthen and capacitate the process of planning for disaster mitigation.

Lesotho’s *Poverty Reduction Strategy* advocates for building capacity in environmental education in order to break the link between poor environmental management and poverty. In particular, the strategy calls for the augmentation of public awareness campaigns, the inclusion of environmental issues in school curricula, and the intensification of the awareness of the importance of integrating environmental impact assessments into the country’s planning process. In this respect, interventions in climate change, which are a major consideration for environmental management, are bound to have a direct impact on poverty reduction.

Lesotho’s Vision 2020, a document that embodies the country’s development aspirations up to the year 2020, advocates for the strengthening of institutions that are responsible for natural resources and environmental management, environmental advocacy and awareness campaigns as the main challenge for the implementation of global agreements for sustainable development. As part of the implementation strategy for Vision 2020 (and succeeding the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Interim National Development Framework (INDF)), Lesotho developed the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) of 2012/13 – 2016/17. The project responds directly to 4th and 5th Strategic Goals of the NSDP by improving national resilience to climate change through undertaking or reviewing vulnerability assessments and strengthening capacity for disaster risk management.

The project is also in line with other key policies in Lesotho. Chief among them are the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2011), Environment Act (2008), National Environmental Action Plan (1989), and the Water Policy (2007). It is expected that this project will generate valuable lessons, methodologies and approaches to strengthen implementation of these policies so as to promote resilience throughout sectoral and national planning.

This LDCF project is also in line with Pillar 2 (adaptation) of the African Development Bank’s second Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020 (CCAP2), which aims to ensure low-carbon and climate resilient development across the African continent.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

Component 4 of the project is focused on supporting Knowledge Management (KM) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the project. The following approach for KM and M&E will be used to build awareness of technologies, measures and practices to increase resilience to climate change in the project area. The mechanisms described below will enable empirical analysis of experiences and lessons learned in building resilience in the water and sanitation sector in lowlands Lesotho. In accordance with Stakeholder discussions, LDCF funds for M&E will be channeled through the Commissioner of Water’s (CoW) Project Implementation Team for the baseline LLRWSSP. The LDCF financed project will make use of the existing LLRWSSP M&E system. The Project Implementation Team (PIT) within the CoW will be responsible for KM and have the overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the project. They will be tasked with:

- Collecting and disseminating project information for all components to support M&E;
- Documenting and conducting empirical analyses of experiences and lessons learned;

- Supporting networking within and in between components (During training neighbouring communities should be encouraged to take part in the training if possible. This accelerates the spread of technologies);
- Developing informational materials for distribution; and
- Updating the project website.

Knowledge Management (KM) Activities:

A mechanism designed to capture knowledge has been put in place by the CoW for the baseline LRWSSP and data and information is collected on a regular basis on environmentally-related activities. The CoW will also ensure that the Lesotho Meteorological Service (LMS) captures the hydro-meteorological data and related information on all hydromet facilities installed under the project to facilitate assessment of progress and input into relevant water resources maps and databases.

Explicit emphasis will be placed on knowledge management, vested within the CoW's PIT, to ensure that lessons learned from the implementation of this project are available for application to other adaptation projects. A knowledge management product establishing the lessons learned, results, etc. of the project will be developed, which will allow for the knowledge gained during the project to be shared both during and after the project. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus, as described in section A.8 above.

Results and lessons learned from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. These include via channels such as the quarterly coordination meeting spearheaded by the Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs, which is attended by complementary Ministries and civil society organizations. Furthermore, workshops, trainings, and consultations that are held with beneficiaries and District-level Government institutions will provide excellent fora for dissemination of results, information on project activities, and lessons learned. The updated website will also serve this purpose.

The CoW's Information Management System (IMS) and Performance Measurement Framework will be updated on an annual basis. The knowledge stored in the LMS database and in the CoW's IMS will assist the environment and natural resources sub-sector in achieving sustainable management of water resources and best sanitation practices. Lessons learned will support CoW and MEMWA to replicate the good practices in other zones of the country.

When relevant, the project will identify and participate in scientific, policy-based roundtables as well as any other networks that may benefit project implementation through lessons learned. Likewise, the project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

M&E Activities:

The project will be monitored through the following Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities. The M&E framework set out in the Project Results Framework in Annex A of this Request for CEO Endorsement is aligned with the Adaptation Tracking Tool.

In order to improve local ownership for all components of the project, communities and community based organisations (CBOs) will contribute to M&E activities, and where appropriate the management of M&E at the activity level will be vested with the appropriate District-level institutions.

Project start: A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, AfDB country office and, where appropriate/feasible, regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership of the project results and to planning the first year's Annual Work Plan.

The **Project Launch** should address a number of key issues including:

- Assisting all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project: detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the AfDB Country Office vis-à-vis the project team; discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms; discuss the Terms of Reference for project staff again as needed.
- Based on the Project Results Framework set out in the Project Results Framework in Annex A of this request for CEO Endorsement and the LDCF related Adaptation Tracking Tool: finalize the first Annual Work Plan; review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification; and recheck assumptions and risks.
- Provide a detailed overview of reporting, M&E requirements: agree on and schedule the M&E Work Plan and budget.
- Discuss financial reporting procedures, obligations, and arrangements for annual audits.

Baseline: A consultant will be contracted to conduct a baseline study during the first year of project implementation to:

- Refine the M&E Framework specific to the GEF activities;
- Develop a strong Performance Measurement Framework;
- Collect baseline data regarding selected indicators; and
- Define roles and responsibilities in conducting monitoring activities throughout the lifespan of the project.

This study will also lead to the development of a specific M&E Manual.

As per the ESMP, the impact of project interventions on the current incomes of project beneficiaries must be documented. The CoW will also have the responsibility of overall coordination and management of the baseline study. The CoW Project Implementation Team (PIT) will be responsible for creating the Terms of Reference for baseline studies and outsourcing of these studies – involving specific departments where necessary.

Quarterly: To align with the LLRWSSP baseline project, the PIT will compile and submit to CoW / MEMWA quarterly progress reports. The reports will include an update to the work plans. Quarterly reporting will be done via the established AfDB LRWSSP reporting system.

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted in the Request for CEO Endorsement and Project Appraisal Report, the risk log shall be regularly updated, at least quarterly. Risks become critical when both the impact and probability of an occurrence are high.

Annually: The Annual Project Review (APR) is a key report and will be prepared to monitor progress made since project start and, in particular, for the previous reporting period. Annual reporting will be done via the established AfDB LLRWSSP reporting system.

The APR will include, but will not be limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual);
- Lessons learned/best practices;
- Annual Work Plan and other expenditure reports; and
- Risk and adaptive management.

The APRs must be aligned with the annual audit arrangements by the Office of the Auditor General. Through these arrangements, the Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs (MEMWA) is responsible for conducting internal audits annually. To remove redundancies and maximise resources, the APRs and annual audits will be synchronized.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits: The CoW will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Members of relevant coordination and working groups may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CoW and will be circulated to the project team and coordination group members no less than one month after the visit.

Mid-term of project cycle: The project will undergo a Mid-Term Review at the mid-point of project implementation (expected to be in March 2020). The Mid-Term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course corrections if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of project implementation; highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. The Review will include extensive consultations with Stakeholders. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the Mid-Term Review will be decided after consultation between the parties of the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the CoW and the format of the report will be agreed upon between AfDB and CoW. The LDCF Adaptation Tracking Tool will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

The Mid-Term Review will account for the findings compiled in AfDB's Implementation Progress and Results Reports (IPRs) which are conducted during two annual supervision missions. The IPRs are used as a rating tool to monitor results in-line with the Results Framework, emphasizing Output and Outcome indicators.

End of Project: Upon disbursement of 85% of the project's funds, the CoW (DRWS) will start the preparation of a Project Completion Report (PCR) to be submitted to the bank for approval. As part of developing this Report, a Terminal Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final closure of the project. The Terminal Evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the Mid-Term Review, if any such correction took place). The Terminal Evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terminal Evaluation will also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and will indicate appropriate management responses. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the CoW. Findings from the Terminal Evaluation will be incorporated into the Project Completion Report (PCR). The Project Implementation Team will have the responsibility of preparing the report and submitting the PCR to the CoW & AfDB.

Environment and Social Management Plan Monitoring

The CoW will furthermore supervise the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans in each site. The Plans will be used to enforce compliance and mainstreaming of social and environmental safeguards for all project interventions on-the-ground. Monitoring and Evaluation will be guided by the approved Environmental and Social Management Plans.

A budget for the M&E plan is provided in the table below:

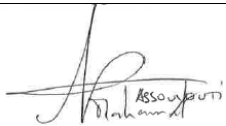
GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget (US\$)	Time frame
		GEF grant	
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	CoW	None	Annually

Baseline study and confirmation of results framework	CoW	15,000	First 3 months of the project
Annual audit as per AfDB audit policies	AfDB	20,000	Annually or other frequency as per AfDB Audit policies (5000 USD / year)
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	CoW	None	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	CoW	None	On-going
	AfDB		
Addressing environmental and social grievances	CoW	25,000	On-going
	AfDB		
Supervision missions	AfDB	25,000	Annually
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool	CoW	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	CoW	35,000	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool and Project Completion Report	CoW	10,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	AfDB	50,000	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST		180,000	
Excluding project team staff time, and AfDB staff and travel expenses			

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mahamat ASSOYOUTI		04/20/2018	ALEOBUA, BONIFACE		B.ALEOBUA@afdb.org

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The following results framework is for LDCF activities. A separate results framework for the full project (including baseline project) is included in the Project Appraisal Report following the Project Summary.

	RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS / Mitigation measures
		Indicators	Baseline 2010	Target 2022		
Impact	<i>To improve the livelihoods of the communities of Lowlands Lesotho facing challenges caused by climate change through better water resource management</i>	Access to safely managed drinking water services (% population, disaggregated by sex) [AfDB RMF Indicator 5.4.1]	73%	85% (52%F)	National Statistical Office	Assumptions: - Continued Government support for rural community water infrastructure Risk #1: Insufficient capacity for project implementation. Mitigation #1: Continued advocacy and awareness raising at all levels to ensure commitment to mainstreaming climate change into sector plans, budgets, and policy frameworks. Due consideration will be given to involving traditional governance structures in an appropriate manner. Risk #2: The risk of sustainability of the baseline project and adaptation measures. Mitigation #2: Community mobilization and engagement throughout the project development process. The project is incorporating (i) the development of gender and social responsive communication strategies, (ii) to sensitize the
		Access to safely managed sanitation facilities (% population, disaggregated by sex) [AfDB RMF Indicator 5.4.2]	24%	66% (52%F)	National Statistical Office	
Outcomes	RESULTS CHAIN	Indicators	Baseline 2018	Target 2022	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	
	Outcome 1: Climate change risks for the targeted communities are identified and documented; Adaptation technologies for water supply are identified, acquired and disseminated including the development and implementation of an integrated catchment management plan for the larger Metolong catchment; Monitoring and early warning systems in place (with the participation of the Lesotho Meteorological Services) to mitigate risks	1.1 Number of districts with climate impact and adaptation plans prepared [Contributes to GEF Adaptation Indicator 6]	0	2	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports	
		1.2 No. of climate resilient adaptation measures identified, acquired and disseminated - additional / upgraded boreholes - institutional rainwater harvesting systems [Contributes to GEF Adaptation Indicator 4]	0	59 boreholes 12 rainwater harvesting systems	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports	

		1.3 Number of additional hydrometeorological stations and rain water gauges in place and operational	0	10	LMS report	communities on implication of climate change and inclusive response strategies, and (iii) district and national policy measures to mainstream climate change considerations throughout the water sector.
	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity for better water resources management; Strengthened institutional capacity to cope with projected impact of climate change on water as well as for in house management, monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation projects; Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) are identified	2.1 Number of national institutions with technical staff trained in climate change resilience for the water sector [GEF Adaptation Indicator 10	0	10	Training report and survey of district and national staff	Risk #3: Inadequate capacity at local level to implement the project and sustainably manage the infrastructure. Mitigation #3: Effective capacity development at community and local government level while pursuing policy dialogue with the government and development partners to sustain the decentralization process
		2.2 Number of operational guidelines based on best practices for adaptation adopted	0	1	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports	
	Outcome 3: - Strengthened awareness of the local communities on climate change and its impact on the natural resources within the project area - Enhanced ownership of the proposed adaptation structure, plans, technologies and measures by the communities through a participatory approach - Adaptation technologies are adopted by the institutions and communities	3.1 Number of community members trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures (% women / % men) [GEF Adaptation Indicator 9]	0	5,000	Training report	Risk #4: Insufficient coordination amongst stake-holders. Mitigation #4: Develop champions within the Government and community members to promote adaptation. Getting the information developed and developing the right messages, as well as dissemination in the appropriate formats will be the ways that the project will result in positive outcomes. Additional risks identified as part of activities expansion
		3.2 % of households engaged in participatory adaptation planning, of which % women / % men	0%	60% (52%F)	Household survey	
		3.3 % households adopting climate change resilient water technologies and approaches	0%	60%	Household survey	

	Outcome 4: Proactive and structured Monitoring and Evaluation put in place to document lessons learnt throughout and after project implementation; Lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	(4.1 Number of lessons learnt reports disseminated	0	10	Project website statistics; event attendance records	Risk #5: Increased climate variability exceeds the design parameters of the project infrastructure Mitigation #5: Take a multi-pronged approach to reducing vulnerability to climate impacts by increasing knowledge and awareness of climate change, promoting conservation and demand management, establishing more reliable water supplies and supporting alternative livelihood activities to strengthen community resilience to transient shocks
Outputs	Outcome 1: Climate change risks for the targeted communities are identified and documented; Adaptation technologies for water supply are identified, acquired and disseminated including the development and implementation of an integrated catchment management plan for the larger Metolong catchment; Monitoring and early warning systems in place (with the participation of the Lesotho Meteorological Services) to mitigate risks					Risk #6: High dependence on natural resources and weak coping mechanism - especially unsustainable forestry activities Mitigation #6: Improved human skills and capacity to diversify livelihoods ;institutional arrangements from the baseline project will be supplemented with additional project management and procurement staff to ensure adequate delivery capacity.
	Output 1.1: Assessment of climate impact and adaptation options prepared	1.1.1 Number of communities with climate impact and adaptation plans prepared	0	47	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports	
		1.1.2 Number of risk and vulnerability assessments of LRWSSP infrastructure prepared [GEF Adaptation Indicator 6]	0	1	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports	
	Output 1.2: Climate resilient water supply technologies installed, and included as enhancements to the integrated catchment management plan	1.2.1 Number of boreholes improved or established [Contributes to GEF Adaptation Indicator 4]	0	59	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports	

		1.2.2 Number of institutional rainwater harvesting systems installed [Contributes to GEF Adaptation Indicator 4]	0	12	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
		1.2.3 Number of integrated catchment management plans implemented	0	1	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
		1.2.4 Number of community water conservation programmes established	0	47	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
	Output 1.3: Accurate early-warning data from Lesotho Meteorological Service provided	1.3.1 Number of additional hydro-meteorological stations and rainwater gauges installed [Contributes to GEF Indicator 4]	0	10	LMS status report
		1.3.2 Improved weather / drought early warning systems deployed [GEF Adaptation Indicator 7]	0	1	LMS status report
	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity for better water resources management; Strengthened institutional capacity to cope with projected impact of climate change on water as well as for in house management, monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation projects; Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) are identified				
	Output 2.1: Plans / regulatory framework established with regards to climate change and adaptation activities related to adaptation in the water sector	2.1.1 Number of climate resilience strategy documents prepared	0	4	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions,

				District Team Reports
Output 2.2: Institutional structure strengthened to cope with project climate impacts	2.2.1 Number of national institutions with technical staff trained in climate change resilience for the water sector [GEF Adaptation Indicator 9]	0	10	Training report and survey of district and national staff
Output 2.3: Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) identified	2.3.1 Number of operational guidelines based on best practices for adaptation developed	0	1	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
Outcome 3: - Strengthened awareness of the local communities on climate change and its impact on the natural resources within the project area - Enhanced ownership of the proposed adaptation structure, plans, technologies and measures by the communities through a participatory approach - Adaptation technologies are adopted by the institutions and communities				
Output 3.1: Local community awareness strengthened on climate change and resilience planning	3.1.1 Number of people trained on climate change and adaptation options (% women / % men) [GEF Adaptation Indicator 9]	0	5,000 (52%F)	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
Output 3.2: Community ownership enhanced regarding proposed adaptation structures, plans, technologies and measures	3.2.1 Number of people actively engaged in structured adaptation planning (% women / % men)	0	2,000 (52%F)	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
Output 3.3: Adaptation technologies adopted by the institutions and communities	3.3.1 Number of households / institutions adopting climate adaptation technologies	0	2,500	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions,

					District Team Reports
	Outcome 4: Proactive and structured Monitoring and Evaluation put in place to document lessons learnt throughout and after project implementation; Lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated				
	Output 4.1: Monitoring and Evaluation results prepared	4.1.1 No. of Progress and Audit Reports submitted by Project Implementation Team (PIT) [GEF Adaptation Indicator 10]	0	Annually 4 total	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
	Output 4.2 Lessons learnt captured and disseminated	4.2.1 Number of Lessons Learned Reports prepared and disseminated	0	5	Project monitoring reports, supervision missions, District Team Reports
Key Activities	Components			Inputs	
	Component (1) Identifying Climate Risks and Reducing vulnerability to climate change in the water sector for communities in the project area (USD 2,780,000, about 63%)			GEF LDCF Grant: USD 4,416,210 Government: USD 0 (0%) Beneficiaries USD 0 (0%)	
	Component (2) Capacity Development for Improved Water Resource Management (USD 715,000, about 16%)				
	Component (3) Awareness Raising of Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation (USD 509,000, about 11.5%)				
	Component (4) Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (USD 202,210, about 4.6%)				

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

(from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

	STAP comments and guidance	Response
1	The strong connection with LRWSSP means it will be important to have a more detailed description of how the projects will be coordinated and to ensure overlaps are minimized. It also would be helpful to have further information on how the proposed project will coordinate with other on-going projects, such as the LDCF project "Strengthening capacity for climate change adaptation through support to integrated watershed management."	The LLRWSSP focuses on delivery of water and sanitation infrastructure to communities with population greater than 2,500 in the districts of Berea and Maseru. The LDCF project focuses on providing climate resilient water supplies to those smaller communities that are not served by the LLRWSSP, and also on identifying options to improve the climate resilience of the LLRWSSP infrastructure, for example, through an enhanced preventative maintenance regime or by encouraging water conservation measures.
2	STAP would appreciate information on how climate risks will be determined, including under what scenarios, projections, and time frames. STAP would appreciate fuller details on which climate change projections will be used in the proposed project, including the time frame(s) of interest and why particular model(s) were chosen. It would be helpful to know who will choose the models and how the projections will be communicated to the stakeholders. It also would be helpful to incorporate different possible future socioeconomic development pathways when considering which adaptation options could be more resilient in coming decades.	Wherever possible, climate risk will be determined based on information and methodologies adopted by the Lesotho Meteorological Service. The Project Appraisal Report includes as an annex a detailed overview of the state of climate risk assessment as it pertains to the water sector in Lesotho, including a gap analysis highlighting further research needs. The analysis includes a biophysical overview of the project area, climate projections into the immediate future with a focus on rainfall, temperature and streamflow trends using the CORDEX ensemble of GCMs, which were used to inform the AR5 scenarios, and the research gap. As regards this project, as per the climate change scenarios utilised by the Lesotho Meteorological Services, only the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios will be utilised and only the near future scenario (2011 – 2040) will be described.

3	<p>STAP also would appreciate information on how</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community readiness will be measured, monitored, and evaluated; b. Water supply resilience will be measured, monitored, and evaluated; c. Adaptation options will be determined to be appropriate; d. Training will be conducted to raise awareness and increase technical capacity; and e. How lessons learned will be determined and disseminated. 	<p>Project implementation details relating to ensuring community readiness, water supply resilience, the appropriateness of adaptation options, training activities and lessons learned identification and dissemination are described more fully in the Project Appraisal Report in the descriptions of the specific outputs to be achieved / activities to be undertaken in the project.</p>
4	<p>STAP welcomes the intent for wide stakeholder participation and looks forward to further information on how stakeholder engagement will be incorporated into project design and conduct. STAP also welcomes the intent to support participation in adaptation practitioners' events within and outside the country.</p>	<p>Multiple stakeholder engagement meetings, interviews and workshops were conducted during the project preparation phase, involving community representatives, district and national government organizations, and staff from the baseline and other relevant projects. Stakeholder input led directly to many of the updates to project activities and outputs described in Section A.1 above. Component 3 of the project focuses on approaches to ensure stakeholder participation in the planning of community level climate resilience, while Component 1 emphasises stakeholder participation in delivery of these measures. These features are described more fully in Section A.3 above, and in Section 3.1 "LDCF Project Objectives and Description" of the Project Appraisal Report.</p>
5	<p>STAP encourages AfDB to ensure the flood/drought early warning system include a strong response component developed in collaboration with stakeholders. The Lesotho second national communication highlighted the need for a comprehensive early warning system for the health sector. STAP looks forward to reading how the proposed project will contribute to achieving this.</p>	<p>Climate resilience is strengthened by inclusion of a strong focus in hydro-meteorological early warning systems, and this is included in Component 1 in terms of hardware investments and in Component 2 as part of the engagement with the Lesotho Meteorological Service (LMS). The capacity building activities in Component 2 are intended to enhance the ability of MEMWA staff, including the LMS, to evaluate water related risks and communicate information effectively to relevant communities.</p>
6	<p>The full project proposal would benefit from details on the policies, regulations, and planning guidelines into which climate risks will be integrated.</p>	<p>The Project Appraisal Report documents note a number of policies, regulations, strategies and other documents into which climate risks will be integrated. These include but are not limited to the Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy (2007); Water Demand Management Strategy (2007); Drought Management Strategy (2007); Long Term Water and Sanitation Strategy (2014); and Communication Strategy (2014)</p>

7	STAP appreciates that the Ministry of Health will assign a hygiene focal point to be a member of the project implementation team. Such a focal point can help ensure that water resource systems not be sources of health risks. Further, any technical training could include a component to raise awareness of the potential health impacts of water management.	The STAP comments and guidance are duly noted.
8	The full project proposal should provide a detailed description of the monitoring and evaluation plan. It also would be helpful to have details of the dissemination plan for the lessons learned.	The detailed monitoring and evaluation plan and dissemination plan for lessons learned are included in the Project Appraisal Report documents.
9	STAP encourages including an explicit activity to develop a plan for scaling-up, including the amount of human and financial resources required.	Plans for scaling-up have been incorporated into Component 2, with its emphasis on mainstreaming climate resilience planning into the work of government institutions, and into Component 4, with its emphasis on disseminating lessons learnt. Please see Section 3.2 of the Project Appraisal Report for further detail.
10	STAP appreciates the comprehensive efforts to include gender throughout the PIF and looks forward to further development of this aspect in the full project proposal.	A description of how gender will be mainstreamed in the project is included in Section A.4 above, and in Section 3.11 of the Project Appraisal Report.
	German Council comments	Response
11	The PIF has taken national policies well into account and has identified crucial stakeholder groups, such as traditional authorities and the local chiefdoms, for a participatory planning approach. It is vital to uphold this approach to ensure long-term ownership and commitment by public partners and local communities. Germany therefore kindly suggests assessing potential synergies with regional development plans, e.g. Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) IWRM Plan and SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management. Moreover, an	The suggestion is well noted. Component 2 of the project includes support to build climate change consideration into ongoing projects and programmes in the water sector, including key water resource management plans. Section 3.2.5 of the Project Appraisal Document describes how the project components and activities are in alignment with the SDGs, and in particular SDG 6, which is focused on water and sanitation.

	alignment to the SDGs would be recommendable.	
12	<p>Germany welcomes the project outcome “Capacity Development for Improved Water Resource Management” and its outcome to “i) Strengthened institutional capacity for better water resources management ii) Strengthened institutional capacity to cope with projected impact of climate change on water as well as for in house management, monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation projects; and iii) Best practices for adaptation (including gender specific measures) are identified”. Section A1.2 of the PIF mentions institutional support and capacity building; however the outline measures do not outline how long-term ownership and sustainability will be achieved. Germany kindly recommends elaborating these measures to ensure strengthening the human and institutional capacities of the relevant entities.</p>	<p>Several activities in Component 2 are aimed at building long-term ownership and sustainability. The aim wherever possible is to mainstream climate change considerations into existing plans, programmes and institutions, instead of creating new entities or initiatives. This includes integrating climate change consideration into the Metolong Dam catchment management plan and the operational rule of the Metolong Dam, building institutional capacity to evaluate water related risks and plan for contingencies, and strengthen institutional capacity to allow continuous review and improvement of adaptation strategies. These measures are expected to improve the operational effectiveness of participating institutions, even in the absence of immediate climate change impact, thereby providing an incentive for long-term ownership and sustainability.</p>
13	<p>Moreover, Germany is currently supporting the Lesotho Department of Water Affairs to implement a wetland rehabilitation pilot in the highlands of Lesotho. The project is implemented as part of a regional programme supporting the SADC water sector. There are little thematic overlaps to the proposed programme. However, Germany encourages seeking coordination on capacity development measures within the Ministry of Water. It is also recommended cooperating with the EU in this regard, as the EU has earmarked 70 million Euros for the water sector in Lesotho.</p>	<p>The recommendations are well received. Annex B1 of the Project Appraisal Report notes several operations in the water and sanitation sector that provide opportunities for coordination and lessons learnt within the Ministry, as well as ongoing GEF climate change adaptation projects underway with other Ministries in the Government of Lesotho. The Project Appraisal Report will make mention of opportunities to coordinate with the EDF 11 (https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/1428/EU%20Projects%20with%20Lesotho) and other initiatives.</p>

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹¹

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Total	0	0	0

¹¹ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A