

GWP-SA Support to the Lesotho Integrated Catchment Management Programme

Regional Policy Harmonisation Assessment

Inception Report

Final - 12.12.2020

List of Acronyms

BMZ	Bundesministerium fuer wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
EU	European Union
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation)
GWP-SA	Global Water Partnership – Southern Africa
ICM	Integrated Catchment Management
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NTS	National Technical Secretariat
ORASECOM	Orange-Senqu River Commission
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
SADC	Southern African Development Community
WEF	Water, Energy, Food

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1 Background

The Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWP SA) is a SADC implementing agency and, in that capacity, supports the component “Support to Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) in Lesotho” of the broader BMZ and EU funded programme “Transboundary Water Management in the SADC region”, implemented by GIZ.

1.1 Link with broader ICM programme

The Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) approach is an effort to reduce catchment degradation and ensure sustainable water availability to an increasing population under a changing climate. The Lesotho National Strategic Development Plans 2012-2017 and 2018-2023 (NSDP I and NSDP II) address this, and the Government of Lesotho sees the formulation of a National Integrated Catchment Management approach as a priority. The overall objective of the project is “to ensure that ICM facilitates socio-economic development and adaptation to climate change in Lesotho” with the specific objective that “ICM is institutionalized and under full implementation in Lesotho based on gender equality and climate change adaptation principles”.

The project seeks to achieve five interlinked outputs:

1. An effective and efficient gender sensitive and climate-resilient policy framework for ICM is developed and applied
2. Effective and efficient institutions for ICM are established, with equitable representation of women and youth
3. Capacity, skills and knowledge of public, private sector, and civil society for sustainable ICM is facilitated
4. ICM measures are implemented
5. Capacities are strengthened for coordination, monitoring, supervision and general programme management

ICM implementation in Lesotho will include mobilization and engagement of various stakeholders at regional, national, and local level that need to be involved in the process. In order to effectively address catchment degradation, which has a huge impact on water resources, coordinated and joint efforts are needed to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships. and will be supporting the implementation of the ICM programme in Lesotho.

The GWP-SA contribution to ICM will build on the outcomes of previous and relevant ongoing national and sub-national programmes related to ICM. The project contributes to transboundary water management in the region – as Lesotho is at the headwaters of the Orange-Senqu River Basin. The interventions proposed respond to the implementation of the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan and Strategic Action Plan. At the regional SADC level, ICM related interventions will be coordinated closely with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) secretariat and inform relevant regional decisions by the SADC Ministers. Project activities and results in Lesotho will feed into and contribute to implementation of SADC regional policy instruments such as the SADC Industrialization Strategy, SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses, SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector, and Gender Action Plan for the Water Sector and priority projects in the SADC Regional Strategic and Action Plan on Integrated

Water Resources Management and Development; such as protecting fragile ecosystems, managing water sources, promoting Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus and others.

Using its regional and global network, GWP-SA supports the project in Lesotho to curate knowledge and lessons on ICM from the SADC region, Africa and internationally and incorporation of such knowledge into activities implemented in Lesotho. GWP-SA interventions will ensure that the ICM project in Lesotho inspires a SADC regional-wide adoption of ICM measures and will ensure that key stakeholders involved in ICM implementation in Lesotho participate and contribute regional knowledge exchange platforms and capacity building.

The GWP-SA support is structured into and delivered across four distinct, but inter-related outputs, namely

Output 1: A harmonized policy framework for integrated catchment management

Output 2: Effective, efficient, and inclusive institutions

Output 3: Human capacities, skills, and knowledge

Output 4: Implementation of watershed rehabilitation measures

1.2 This assignment

In support of Output 1, GWP-SA has commissioned a 'Regional Policy Harmonisation Assessment' that will complement an ongoing 'National Policy Harmonisation Assessment' (more detail on coordination with this parallel initiative is provided later in this report).

The objectives of the Regional Policy Harmonisation Assessment are to:

- a) Develop an understanding of the current policy context for ICM in Lesotho;
- b) Develop a replicable analytical framework for assessing
 - i. the level of alignment,
 - ii. the extent of practical implementation and compliance, and,
 - iii. opportunities of harmonization,

of a country's laws, regulations, guidelines, policies and institutional framework to the basin level and regional level strategic planning and policy context, and to the international treaties, protocols, agreements, and conventions that the country has ratified or acceded to. The framework must also be able to identify the gaps (jurisdictional/capacities/institutional/other) that must be overcome to enable full alignment and implementation.

- c) Apply the framework to the Lesotho context, assessing the level of alignment of existing Lesotho policies to the Orange-Senqu basin and regional policy contexts, and to the international treaties, protocols, agreements, and conventions that Lesotho has ratified and acceded to, to foster Integrated Water Resources Management. This includes assessing the level and extent of implementation, where the gaps are, and determining what measures need to be taken to ensure harmonization with the regional framework. Highlight how harmonization of policies, laws,

regulations, and institutions in the region could impact on the implementation of Integrated Catchment Management in Lesotho and in the region, and the knock-on impact on water, energy and food security, ecosystems health and climate resilience.

- d) Develop a policy reform strategy including a roadmap for the harmonization of existing policies, laws, regulations, and institutional frameworks in Lesotho relevant to Integrated Catchment Management to the regional policy context, and to international treaties, protocols, agreements, and conventions that Lesotho has ratified and acceded to, and highlight the capacity building, institutional and economic requirements for implementing this policy harmonisation.

2 Implementation partners and project steering

The consultant contracted to carry out the assignment is Daniel Malzbender, who was selected through an open tender process commissioned by GWP-SA. He will be supported, especially for stakeholder engagement in Lesotho, by Dr. Mampiti Matete.

Contractually the consultant reports to GWP-SA through their Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with Dr. Loreen Katiyo, Dr. Koetlisi, and Ms. Mathabile Ramalia being the main counterparts.

In addition, in terms of overall project guidance and steering the consultant will also need to liaise closely with the Lesotho ICM Coordination Unit (ICU) with Ms. Matsolo Migwi, Advocate Moteka Mohale as focal points for the project, and with the GIZ Lesotho team, primarily represented by Ms. Giuliana Branciforti .

The government of Lesotho has also established a National Technical Secretariat (NTS) that functions as an overall advisory, guidance, and decision-making body to the wider ICM initiative. The NTS may be engaged for the review of project outputs, i.e., draft reports. The exact level and involvement of the NTS in the different stages of the project shall be determined on a case-by case basis in close liaison with and as advised by the ICU. It is also noted that interim and/ or final results from the project may have to be presented to political stakeholders such as parliamentary committees, senate, and others. Such presentations will be done as advised/ requested by the ICU, GWP, or GIZ.

Coordination with technical partners (i.e., primarily the Particip team) is discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

3 Approach and methodology

The approach of the consultant for carrying out the assignment is guided by some overarching key principles. These are described in this section 3.1, before the detailed steps for carrying out the assignment are described in section 3.2.

3.1 Key principles

Principle 1: Client liaison

With the assignment being part of a broader process of policy assessment for ICM in Lesotho it is clear that effective coordination between the various initiatives is essential. The consultant will ensure that a two-way communication channel is maintained with the GWP-SA PIU, Lesotho ICU and GIZ where the client is informed on a regular basis about the progress of work, and in reverse provides inputs and guidance for the assignment. It is noted that both the consultant as well as ICU/ GWP/ GIZ are available for ad hoc engagement if and when needed. In addition, it is proposed that a monthly project briefing is convened by GWP (in the form of an MST meeting) where the consultant reports back to ICU/ GWP/ GIZ on progress made in the preceding month, potential challenges that require inputs and/or guidance from ICU/ GWP/ GIZ, or any other matters of relevance for successful project delivery.

Principle 2: Technical coordination

There is a need for regular and ongoing coordination at the technical level, i.e., progress updates, alignment of approaches, identification, and filling of information gaps etc. between the regional and the national level policy harmonisation assessment. Coordination is especially important with regards to stakeholder engagement to ensure that the relevant stakeholders are not approached with the same or similar requests more than once and develop 'stakeholder fatigue'.

Coordination with the Particip GmbH team carrying out the national level policy harmonisation assessment has already been initiated and shall be continued on a regular basis. Since the assignment requires inputs from several stakeholder (groups) it is important to structure the consultations in a way that allows for the desired degree of technical inputs while at the same time being efficient with the amount of time that counterparts are asked to make available to the consultant. The teams for both initiatives have a strong presence of local consultants in Lesotho who will coordinate the stakeholder engagement activities (in Lesotho) in a way that effectively there will be one stakeholder engagement process for the two inter-related assessments.

The regional policy harmonisation assessment will also require consultation of stakeholders outside Lesotho (see further detail explained under the detailed steps) and relevant findings from that regional engagement will be shared with the Particip team.

Principle 3: Time sensitivity and efficiency

It is understood that the assignment is time sensitive, especially given that it forms part of and needs to align with a broader process. The work plan presented in this report has been closely coordinated and aligned with the ongoing national policy harmonisation assessment to create synergies and ensure timely delivery.

3.2 Detailed steps

3.2.1 Identification of regional policy and legal documents that inform ICM in Lesotho

On commencement of the assignment, the consultant compiled a preliminary list of both regional and national legal and policy documents that need to form part of the assessment. The list is included as Annex 1 to this report.

It needs to be pointed out that the list is preliminary, based on a rapid review. This means that it is possible that additional documents will be added to the review during the course of the assignments. At the same time, some documents might, on closer assessment, have little relevance and could be removed from the review.

Further, the listed documents are of different levels of relevance for ICM in Lesotho, some with significant and direct impact, other with more limited and/ or indirect impact. Accordingly, the documents will be treated differently in the analysis. The details of the analytical framework shall be developed and presented in a separate, stand-alone deliverable for this assignment.

3.2.2 Development of replicable methodology/ framework for policy assessment

As a next step, the consultant will develop a replicable methodology for assessing the alignment of country policies/ laws with international and regional level instruments, in accordance with the detailed requirements set out in the ToR. The consultant will also seek guidance from international best practice (where it exists and is applicable to the context).

As mentioned under step 1 above, the analytical framework will distinguish different categories of relevance and cluster the documents accordingly. The framework will provide for an in-depth analysis of the documents in the highest category of relevance, and subsequently for a progressively reduced level of depths for the next categories/ tiers.

The analytical framework will identify key criteria/ elements in the international and regional agreements/ policies/ strategies that need to be complied with/ implemented at the national level in Lesotho. This will be juxtaposed with key criteria/ elements that are important to be met in the respective national level document to effect international legal obligations, policy commitments, and strategic objectives of joint plans/ programmes in Lesotho. By using a rating system, the national level documents will be assessed against the identified criteria, and key shortcomings and/ or gaps identified.

As for the whole assignment, it is important that at this stage close cooperation and coordination with the national policy assessment team will be ensured. The national policy assessment team has already developed analytical frameworks for the national assessments, and it is critical that the national level and regional assessment frameworks are integrated and aligned as much as possible to ensure coherence. The regional policy harmonisation assessment framework will therefore build on the national level policy harmonisation assessment framework developed by Particip and form an extension to the latter by adding on the regional dimension.

The analytical framework will be presented in **Deliverable 2: Report on policy harmonization methodological framework**.

3.2.3 Application of methodological framework - assessment of Lesotho policy alignment with international and regional legal and policy frameworks

Using the developed analytical framework and informed by the findings from the stakeholder consultations carried out in parallel the consultant will undertake a systematic assessment of the alignment of Lesotho's national policy frameworks with regional and international frameworks. Especially the assessment will focus on identifying areas of misalignment, and/ or gaps in the national policy framework that require reform. Close coordination with the ongoing national policy harmonization assessment will be ensured throughout.

The findings of the analysis will be presented in **Deliverable 3: Draft Lesotho policy alignment report**

3.2.4 Stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder consultations are a central element of the assignment and will

- a) Assist in verifying and ground-truthing the developed assessment framework
- b) Provide inputs for the policy assessment (Step 3)
- c) Provide input for the policy reform strategy and alignment roadmap (Step 5)

As such the stakeholder consultations are effectively an ongoing process, with three core elements that are distinct in their scope and level of involvement.

1. Information collection, and ground-truthing of desk-top review findings

The initial consultations take place in parallel with the policy assessment (Step 3 above) and serve to gauge stakeholder views, and to get technical inputs and guidance from stakeholders. This will include a broad range of stakeholders that will be interviewed in individual or small-group meetings using structured interview questionnaires/ guides. The scope and content of the questions will be determined in parallel with the development of the analytical framework since the information required from the stakeholders is dependent on such framework. A well-thought-out interview guide will ensure rigor and consistency in for information gathering, allowing for comparability of results, and as a result, more substantiated findings.

2. Review of draft findings

At a later stage, selected stakeholders will be called upon for a technical review the draft findings and reports and provide inputs and guidance for the finalisation of the reports, and especially the policy

reform recommendations made therein. This technical review will be done by stakeholders designated for this task by the Lesotho government and the consultant will liaise closely on this matter with the ICU.

In parallel, as part of an ongoing process of updating stakeholders on the work and findings of the overall Lesotho ICM initiative, a series of policy briefs will be published (by GIZ). It is understood that the consultant will contribute brief summaries of the (interim) findings of the regional policy harmonisation assessments for these policy briefs.

3. Final validation

The stakeholder consultation process concludes with the final validation of the combined outputs (reports) and will involve a wider range of stakeholders in the form of a validation workshop (physical, travel situation permitting).

The stakeholder consultation process will be carefully coordinated and aligned with the stakeholder consultation activities of the Particip team. The two team will coordinate meetings with individuals and small groups to ensure that not the same stakeholders get interviewed by two different teams of consultants. Likewise, the regional team will, where possible and appropriate, join meetings/ workshops set up by Particip, including the final validation workshop. The table in Annex 2 presents an overview of the key stakeholders and the intended mode of consultations. It is important to highlight at this stage that there needs to be some adaptive process management and a certain degree of flexibility in the mode of consultation, not least due to the need of coordination with the activities of the Particip team. In principle it is envisaged that the consultations in Lesotho will be carried out by Dr. Mampiti Matete. Whether such consultations are held as physical meetings, e-meetings, or focus group meetings/ workshops depends on factors such as the on-the ground situation with regards to local movement (i.e., possibility of COVID-19 related movement restrictions), availability of stakeholders, and mode of consultation preferred by the Particip team. This will be decided on a case-by-case basis and in ongoing engagement with the Particip team.

The regional consultations will be carried out by Daniel Malzbender and it is envisaged to do these through virtual meetings. Travel situation permitting Daniel Malzbender does however envisage to attend the final validation workshop in Lesotho.

3.2.5 Development of policy reform strategy and alignment roadmap

Informed by the findings of the policy assessment, the consultant will develop a draft policy reform strategy and roadmap for policy alignment. The reform strategy will highlight priority areas for policy reform and provide concrete recommendations for proposed actions, i.e., the nature, scope, recommended timing for each proposed reform item. Once more, this will align closely with the findings and proposed policy reforms emerging from the national policy harmonisation assessment and will be coordinated with the Particip team. The outputs will be presented in **Deliverable 4: Draft policy harmonization assessment report, with policy reform strategy and roadmap**

3.2.6 Stakeholder review of draft documents

The draft reports will be submitted for review and consideration by relevant stakeholders. As highlighted in section 3.2.4 the review process is proposed to involve a technical review by a designated review panel (as advised by government, through the ICU) as well as a broader stakeholder validation at the validation workshop to be held by for Particip led ICM project.

3.2.7 Integration of stakeholder comments and finalization of reports

As a final step, the consultant will integrate the consolidated stakeholder comments and finalise the draft reports. These will be presented as **Deliverable 5: Final policy harmonisation assessment report**, which will be complemented a) a database of consulted stakeholders, including a track record of interviews conducted, b) copies of documents reviewed, and c) revised final Deliverables 2, 3 and 4

It is also noted that after stakeholder validation, certain outputs, especially the proposed policy reform strategy and harmonisation roadmap would need approval through the relevant political/ government structures in Lesotho. The consultant will provide relevant briefing notes or presentations for such process, if so requested by the ICU.

5 Travel cost implications

As per the ToR for the assignment the financial proposal in the consultant's bid did not include travel costs since these are to be covered separately by the client. Overall, the travel costs are expected to be relatively low, notably due to the addition to the team of Dr. Mampiti Matete as a Lesotho based co-consultant, which meant that there is significantly reduced travel for Cape Town based consultant Daniel Malzbender.

Dr. Matete will carry out stakeholder consultations in Lesotho. These will be done predominantly through e-meetings or physical meetings in the consultees' offices, if allowed by COVID-19 restriction. The only costs incurred in this regard are negligible transport costs for travel within Maseru, which will be absorbed by the consultants. Where consultations take place in the form of focus group meetings or small workshops these will be events organized by the Particip led initiative where the regional assessment consultants join as participants and contributors. Likewise, the validation of the regional policy harmonization assessment is envisaged to take place at the validation meeting for the Particip initiative and the event as such is therefore already financed.

The consultations with regional stakeholders are planned as e-meetings and will therefore incur no costs.

The only travel costs that are expected to be funded by the client are the costs for Daniel Malzbender to attend the validation workshop in Lesotho since no other travel is foreseen for him.

Annex 1: List of documents for analysis

National level documents

Legal documents	Policies	Strategies/ Plans	Supporting documents (guidelines/ concept notes/ etc.)
Overarching			
Lesotho Constitution	National Vision 2020		
	Lesotho Gender and Development Policy (2018-2030)		
Water Management			
Water Act (2008)	Water and Sanitation Policy (2007) <i>Revised Policy of 2020 pending approval and will replace 2007 Policy</i>	Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy (IWRMS)	ICM Watershed Development Guideline 2019
Lesotho Highlands Development Authority Order of 1986 as amended		Long-Term Water and Sanitation Strategy (2014)	Concept Note: Process for the development of Draft Catchment Management Plans 2021-23 for 6 Priority Sub-Catchments (2020)
		Lesotho Action Plan for the Orange-Senqu River Basin (2014)	Lesotho Highlands Water Project (P.1) Policy for Instream Flow Requirements (2002)
			Ministry of Water 2019, ICM Soil and Water Conservation Compendium
Environment			

Environment Act (2008)	National Environmental Policy (1998)	(Draft) National Wetlands Conservation Strategy	Lesotho National Environment Outlook Reports - 1997, 2014
Nature Conservation Bill (2008)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)		Social Resilience to Climate Change in Lesotho
Managed Resource Area Order			
Land Use and Agriculture			
Lesotho Land Act 2010	National Range Resources Management Policy (2014)	National Irrigation Master Plan and Investment Framework (2020)	National Agricultural Investment Programme (NAIP)
Range Management Act (draft); <i>drafting process still ongoing</i>	(Draft) National Soil and Water Conservation Policy	Agricultural Sector Strategy (2003)	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Drafting Instructions on Rangeland Management Legislation, 2018
<u>Forestry Act 1998</u>	The National Forestry Policy, 2008		
	Lesotho Food Security Policy, 2005	National Action Plan for Food Security 2007-2017, CAADP	Afforestation Programme (2005)
	Lesotho Food and Nutrition Policy (LFNP) 2016-2025		
Climate Change			
	National Climate Change Policy 2017 - 2027	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	
		National Climate Change Policy Implementation Strategy CCPIS 2017	

		Lesotho National Action Programme in Natural Resource Management, Combating Desertification and Mitigating the Effects of Drought	
Planning and Development Control			
Local Government Acts (1997) and (2004)	National Decentralisation Policy 2014	National Strategic Development Plan II (2019-23)	Long-term Water and Sanitation Strategy 2014 (Activity 3.6.5 - Catchment Management and Development Plans)
Land Administration Authority Act, 2010	Lesotho Compensation Policy 1997 and 2002		Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship/Physical Planning division, 1990 Standards for Surveys and Physical Planning

Global, regional, and basin-wide documents

Legal documents	Policies	Strategies/ Plans	Supporting documents (guidelines/ concept notes/ etc.)
Overarching			
			SADC Vision 2050
SADC Treaty			
SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008)			
		SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020-2030)	
(transboundary) Water Management			
ORASECOM Agreement (2000)		Orange-Senqu IWRM Plan	
Treaty on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (1986), and ancillary agreements		Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Orange-Senqu River Basin	
SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses (2000)	SADC Regional Water Policy (2005)	SADC Regional Water Strategy	Guideline for the Implementation Of the Revised SADC Protocol On Shared Watercourses (2018)
		SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) V	
		Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan – Water (2012)	
UN Convention on Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997)			Helsinki Rules (1966)

		SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Gender Action Plan for the Water Sector (2015)	Berlin Rules (2004)
Environment			
	Sustainable Development Goals (2015)		
SADC Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development (2014) ¹			
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)			
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, ABS (2010)			
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)			
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES (1973)			
Land Use and Agriculture			
SADC Protocol on Forestry (2002)			
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, UNCCD (1994)			

¹ Not yet ratified by Lesotho

		SADC Regional Agricultural Policy, 2013	
		SADC 2014 Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2015 – 2025	
Industrial Development			
SADC Protocol on Energy (1996)			
SADC Protocol on Mining (1997)			
		SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015)	
Climate Change			
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC (1992)			
Kyoto Protocol (2005)			
Paris Agreement (2015)			

Annex 2: Overview of stakeholders and envisaged mode of consultation

Overview of Planned Stakeholder Consultations	
Name of Organization	Mode of Consultation
Regional Organisations	
SADC Secretariat (Water Division)	e-meeting
ORASECOM Secretariat	e-meeting
LHWC	e-meeting
LHDA (national organisation, but responsible for regional project)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
TCTA (national organisation, but responsible for regional project)	e-meeting
Development Partners	
GIZ (Lesotho)	meeting
UNDP	e-meeting
World Bank	e-meeting
IFAD	e-meeting
MCC / LMDA	e-meeting
FAO	e-meeting
GWP	e-meeting
National Government	
Ministry of Water: Department of Water Affairs (DWA) Water Commission (CoW)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
	Meeting
Ministry of Development Planning (MoDP)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Local Government & Chieftainship Affairs (MoLGCA)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security (MAFS)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Disaster Management Authority (DMA)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (MTEC)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports & Recreation (MGYSR)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Social Development	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Ministry of Energy and Meteorology (MEM)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
National Government/ District Level	
District Administrator (DA)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
District Council Secretary (DCS - MoLGCA)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
District Council	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
District Agricultural Officer (DAO - MAFS)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
District Coordinator (DC - MFRSC)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
NGOs operating at district level, e.g. CRS	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop

Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS - MoW)	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	
Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organizations (LCN): a) Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Commission (AENRC) b) Health and Social Development Commission c) Economic Justice Commission	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Women and Children's Commission	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop
Democracy & Human Rights Commission	e-meeting, meeting, or workshop