



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**PROGRAMME ON RENEWAL AND ENHANCEMENT OF GOVERNANCE ARCHITECTURE
(PREGA)**

2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN

[Handwritten signature]

UNDAF: By 2023, government and non-governmental institutions deliver their mandates and uphold good governance, rule of law, and human rights, with all people having improved access to justice and participating in social and political decision-making processes in a peaceful environment.

CPD Outputs:

- 1.1 Capacities of government and national stakeholders strengthened to undertake and sustain gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory institutional and governance reforms processes.
- 1.2 Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability.
- 1.3 Civil society and citizen have strengthened technical capacities for advocacy, public participation, oversight and social accountability.
- 1.4 Capacities of CSOs, communities and institutions at national and local level strengthened for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion.
- 1.5 Rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems have strengthened technical capacities to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability.

Coordinating Ministry: Ministry of Development Planning

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Development Planning

Responsible Parties: Parliament (National Assembly and Senate)
 Ministry of Law, Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights
 Christian Council of Lesotho (CCL)
 Senate
 Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)
 Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)
 Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offenses (DCEO)
 Ministry of Gender and Sports, Youth and Recreation

<p>Programme Period: 2019 - 2023</p> <p>Atlas Award/Project ID:</p> <p>Start Date: 01 January, 2019</p> <p>End Date : 31 December 2019</p> <p>PAC Meeting Date 04 April, 2019</p>	<p>Total resources required</p> <p>Total allocated resource USD \$ 172,600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular UNDP: \$ 140,000 • Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Donor (UBRAF) \$ 32,600 ○ Government _____ <p>Unfunded budget:</p> <p>In-kind Contributions: _____</p>
---	--

Narrative

This programme pillar is aligned to signature solution 2 of the UNDP Strategic Plan, strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance, and is expected to enhance good governance, social accountability and cohesion.

The first component focuses on supporting the implementation of inclusive national reforms of the political and constitutional systems including Parliament and the security, justice and public sectors. With funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, UNDP will support the organization of dialogues on the reforms and national reconciliation. In collaboration with SADC, the European Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, other United Nations agencies and technical support and promote innovation, public participation and inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities. The second component will see UNDP continuing to support capacity-strengthening and enhancement of Governance institutions such as Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation (MGYSR), Ministry of Law, Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights, Lesotho Parliament (National Assembly and Senate), Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences (DCEO), the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Christian Council of Lesotho for improved facilitation, advocacy and engagement implicitly to the national reforms processes, and in general, contribution to national issues of critical importance to a sustainable development agenda.

international partners, UNDP will draw on its global expertise and South-South partnerships to provide

Programme Outputs and Activity Results

Output 1: Inclusive and gender responsive legal, policy and institutional reforms for peacebuilding and national transformation supported

Activity Result 1.1: Capacities of government and national stakeholders strengthened to undertake and sustain gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory institutional and governance reforms processes

Activity Result 1.2: Targeted support to women, youth and vulnerable groups for effective lobbying, advocacy and participation in reform processes

Activity Result 1.3: Capacities of CSOs, communities and institutions at national and local level strengthened for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion

Activity Result 1.4: Support to inclusive and gender-responsive national reforms process and implementation mechanism.

Output 2.0: Enhanced capacity of government and national stakeholders for sustained gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory governance

Activity Result 2.1: Constitution-making and electoral processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability

Activity Result 2.2: Civil society and citizen have strengthened technical capacities for advocacy, public participation, oversight and social accountability

Activity Result 2.3: Rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems have strengthened technical capacities to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability

Activity Result 2.4. Strengthened Parliament for effective legislation, oversight and representative functions.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

2019 -05- 16

P.O. BOX 630
MASERU 100, LESOTHO

Agreed by: Ministry of Development Planning

MANOSOTHO MOKHEPHE

[Signature]

Agreed by: UNDP

[Signature]

CHAISTY AHEMBA

09 MAY, 2019



[Signature]

I. BACKGROUND

Lesotho's 53 years of independence have been marked by cyclic instability, insecurity and fractious politics. From 2014 to 2017, Lesotho's ranking on the Corruption Perceptions Index slipped from 55 to 74 out of 180 countries. While the Ibrahim Index of African Governance ranked Lesotho 15 of 54 countries in 2017 with a score of 58.2, the collapse of two successive coalition Governments and three national elections between 2012 and 2017 demonstrate the extent of Lesotho's political volatility. The last three elections in Lesotho (2012, 2015 and 2017) did not produce a decisive winner and led to a new trend of weak coalition governments, two of which collapsed within two years of taking office. Splintering and proliferation of political parties is a root cause of enfeebled coalition arrangements. The onset of unstable coalitions has further complicated Lesotho's security challenges and had a negative impact on democratic governance, development planning, and investments. The collapse of the coalition government in 2014 was preceded by an attempted coup and LDF attacks on LMPS headquarters leading to the temporary flight of the Prime Minister; while the elections in early 2015 were followed by allegations of a mutiny, arrest of soldiers and flight of others into exile, and the killing of the immediate former commander of the LDF. Both the political and security crisis in Lesotho have placed the country on the agenda of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) over the years. The current Government came to power in June 2017, with a commitment to implementing various SADC recommendations including reforming the Constitution, Parliament, the security and justice sectors and the public service, which are key for Lesotho's long-term stability and economic transformation.

The proposed Annual Workplan derives from the UNDP Programme on Renewal and Enhancing Governance Architecture (PREGA) 2019 to 2023. PREGA is a vehicle through which the UNDP Governance and Peacebuilding Unit proposes to deliver on the commitments of the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2019-2023 and support the national reforms process as well as assist the Government of Lesotho to attain its objectives as set out in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) II. Building on the lessons learned from the UNDP supported Programme on Reform of Governance, Rights and Empowerment for Sustained Stability (PROGRESS 2016-2018) and continuing to develop local capacities, PREGA shall, for the next five years, implement interventions under two broad outputs.

- The first broad output on legal, policy and institutional reforms for peacebuilding and national transformation responds to the CPD focus areas on the implementation of inclusive national reforms of the political and constitutional systems of Lesotho, and development of the country's peace and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- The second set of interventions shall enhance government and national stakeholders' capacity for gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory governance processes. This shall respond to CPD focus areas on consolidation of national and local capacities for effective participation and empowerment of women and youth, leadership, governance, and human rights; to promote inclusion, transparency, accountability and access to justice.

The previous Programme on Reform of Governance, Rights and Empowerment for Sustained Stability (PROGRESS 2016-2018) supported strengthening of capacity of selected governance institutions and civil society organizations for effective advocacy and oversight while at the same time, supported key structures that represent and protect human rights. The PROGRESS aspired to establish a national peace architecture. Based on the success and challenges of PROGRESS, and more importantly lessons learnt, the incoming Programme on Renewal and Enhancing Governance Architecture (PREGA) has as its main pillar aligned to Signature Solution 2 of the UNDP Strategic Plan, "Strengthen Effective, Inclusive and Accountable Governance" and is expected to enhance good governance, social accountability and cohesion by building on the work previously initiated through PROGRESS and related interventions.

II. LESSONS LEARNED

The midterm evaluations of the 2013-2018 Country Programme Document (CPD) found that UNDP made significant contributions towards governance and accountable institutions. The evaluation further noted that significant milestones were attained through support to governance institutions and legislative and policy environment. Capacity-building of the Independent Electoral Commission enabled Lesotho to hold two snap national elections in 2015 and 2017, both hailed by observers as transparent, free and fair. The country also improved mechanisms for preventing and combatting corruption through the development and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan. The assessment of the legal environment for HIV and AIDS strengthened the national response to HIV/AIDS. With UNDP support, the Government developed a comprehensive National Reforms Framework and Roadmap to guide restructuring, aimed at UNDP supporting to transform Lesotho into a peaceful, stable and prosperous country.

Notwithstanding these positive achievements and milestones, there are still challenges and work to be continued. The past five years have demonstrated a need for comprehensive reforms on the constitution, judiciary, Parliament, and security. There are still capacity gaps and lack of enhancement on key institutions of governance. Strategic programming to support the national reforms process, as well as capacity building and enhancement of institutions of governance, is expected to enhance socio-economic growth, good governance, social accountability and cohesion.

III. STRATEGY

The strategy of this programme document is anchored on, and is consistent with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Lesotho (1993, as amended); National Vision 2020; National Strategic Development Plan II; UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021); United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Lesotho (2019-2023); UNDP Country Programme Document (2019-2023); and "The Lesotho We Want: Dialogue and Reforms for National Transformation - 2018".

In order to be effective and sustainable, the Programme shall assume a broader role of supporting several actors in the democracy building arena. Towards this end, the following democratic institutions have been identified for collaboration and support: the Parliament (Senate and National Assembly), Independent Electoral Commission; the Ministry of Law, Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights; Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation; Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences; Civil Society, Media, Women Organisations; UN-DPPA, OHCHR and, UN Women. Capacity assessments shall be done for Implementing Partners and Responsible Parties for purposes where necessary and Letters of Agreement with partners shall be signed. The Programme has two main outcomes: Legal, policy and institutional reforms and; Strengthening capacities of government and national stakeholders to undertake and sustain gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory institutional and governance reforms processes. The Programme shall seek to mainstream gender issues and other cross-cutting issues such as youth and people with disabilities, across the two components.

The Programme shall adopt distinct design features including placing greater emphasis on interventions that support implementing partners to deliver on their core mandates. This is expected to enhance benefits to citizens, particularly access to services for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children and people living with disability.

IV. HIGHLIGHTS OF 2019 WORKPLAN

Support to Parliament (National Assembly)

Support to Parliament in the last few years has identified structural and capacity challenges of this body. Despite several investments towards capacity building, the results are not commensurate with the resources provided. With the reforms process in full swing, it can only be hoped that future interventions in this August body will be provided as a larger reforms package. This is envisaged to include a mechanism established with UNDP support, to provide guidance and legislative support to the reforms process.

Support to Senate

This house constitutes 22 Principal Chiefs who are custodians of Basotho culture and heritage. As such, providing them with both technical and modern conflict management skills, can equip them to strategically intervene in conflict induced by the reforms process, some of which is coming to the fore given the recent in-district consultation phase of the reforms process. Senate staff must become part of this process if it is to be effective.

Support to Human Rights

The Human Rights Unit of the Ministry of Law, Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights has far reaching capacity issues, from office equipment to human resources despite being such a strategic department for UNDP work. Reporting on international treaties and obligations have remained a constant challenge as reports are overdue. UNDP has, over years, supported the staff with reporting but the challenge persists. The main lesson learnt is that the Human Rights Unit always attempts to do the reporting on its own, and this is practically impossible to achieve on agreed deadlines because of human resource shortages. It is now being proposed that the department convenes an inter-ministerial body on secondment to carry out this process, with UNDP support to the body with technical skills to do its work.

Support to DCEO

Support to DCEO in the past has been around its anti-corruption strategy. The capacity challenges and legislation to secure its mandate is work that can only be enhanced by Parliament. While its support to a national reforms process remains unclear, UNDP will support strengthening mechanisms for addressing corruption and economic crime, contributing to promoting economic transformation.

Support to the development of sustainable mechanism for Peace Infrastructures and Enhancing Gender and Youth Empowerment

Functional National Peace Architecture in progress

Support to the establishment of national peace architecture entails two strategic levels: national and local. Little progress has been made at national level on the establishment of peace mechanisms. Support to local level peace building mechanisms achieved some results albeit, fragmented. Working with Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in one of the areas hard hit by conflict, has shown some improvement. The main lesson learnt being carried into the new programme is streamlining of local activities with those at national, by expanding the scope of community level activities to feed into the proposed national body. Taking lessons learned from the struggles and successes of the Ribaneng Peace Committee, the proposed workplan will continue to strengthen this and similar mechanisms, and build capacity of like-minded institutions.

Enhancing Gender and Youth Empowerment

The UNDP supported the Ministry of Gender Youth, Sports and Recreation with the development of National Youth Policy in 2016. The exercise included review of the progress achieved in its implementation, a review of the major institutional bottlenecks, and alignment with contemporary regional and international conventions and protocols on youth and development, as well as Lesotho's strategic national development objectives. The Lesotho National Youth Policy 2017 - 2030 was passed by the Cabinet of the Kingdom of Lesotho in 2017 and remains a working document for government. One of the major tenets of the manuscript is emphasis on deliberate and systematic coordination of youth work and youth empowerment endeavours/initiatives across all sectors.

Several initiatives by the UNDP to support the Ministry following the adoption of the policy included youth organization mapping, translation of the youth policy into the local language. Given the political division in the country, and the emotive subject of youth empowerment and development, the lessons learnt from our previous work with the Ministry is that the National Youth Policy 2017-2030 needs to be enacted in order for it to be effective. The eighth Thematic Area of the policy lays emphasis on need for establishment of the Institutional Structures for Youth Development, and these includes the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), National Youth Council (NYC), National Youth Service (NYS), National Youth Work Council (NYWC). If supported through Enactment, the establishment of these key components would immediately become operational, and more sustained support can be provided.

II. 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN: Award ID:

Project ID and Title: Programme on Renewal of Enhancing Governance Architecture (PREGA)

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Resources	TIMEFRAME				Responsible Party	PLANNED BUDGET			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source/ Donor	Budget Description	Total Amount (USD)	TRAC
<p>UNDAF Outcome: Government and non-governmental institutions deliver their mandates and uphold good governance, rule of law, and human rights; with all people having improved access to justice and participating in social and political decision-making processes in a peaceful environment</p> <p>Output 1: Inclusive and gender responsive legal, policy and institutional reforms for peacebuilding and national transformation supported</p> <p>Activity Result 1.1: Capacities of government and national stakeholders strengthened to undertake and sustain gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory institutional and governance reforms processes</p> <p>Activity Result 1.2: Targeted support to women, youth and vulnerable groups for effective lobbying, advocacy and participation in reform processes</p> <p>Activity Result 1.3: Capacities of CSOs, communities and institutions at national and local level strengthened for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion</p> <p>Activity Result 1.4: Support to inclusive and gender-responsive national reforms process and implementation mechanism</p>											
Baseline/Indicators 1.1 Proportion of reform recommendations addressing persons with disabilities, youth, women's empowerment and gender equality a) adopted and b) proportion of these reforms implemented as a percentage of all reforms 1.3 Extent to which there are data-informed mechanisms in place to strengthen social cohesion and prevent risk of conflict	Support to Senate 1. Conduct capacity building Programme for Senators on Conflict Management and Resolution to assist Senators in their role to settle disputes and serious conflict enacting from the reforms process and Parliamentary work (Joint Activity with CCL)	ROAR: Output 3.3.2 IRRF 3.3.2.1			X		Senate	TRAC	Stationery, Transport, Communication, Hall hire, Catering, Accommodation, Consultant fees, DSA	7,000	
	2. Hold a workshop for Senate Secretariat to support them to define their role towards reforms					X			Stationery, Transport, Communication, Hall hire, Catering, Accommodation, Consultant fees, DSA	3,000	
Baseline/Indicators 1.5 Number of parliamentary hearings and committee meetings triggered by the Private Members Bill through public participation	Support to Parliament National Assembly 1. Support to Parliamentary Reforms Committee to articulate Parliamentary issues for debate during the	ROAR: Output 3.3.2 IRRF 3.3.2.1		X			National Assembly	TRAC	Stationery, Hall hire, Catering, Facilitation fees	3,000	

[Handwritten signature]

2.4 Percentage of human rights treaty bodies State Party reports completed and submitted	Human Rights 1. Advocacy Strategy for the National Human Rights Commission (with particular attention to vulnerable groups)		2.2.3 IRRF 2.2.3.1	X	X	X	Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights	UBRAF	32,600	hire, Catering, Accommodation, Consultant fees, DSA		
	2. Commemoration of Human Rights Day to raise awareness on national reforms content pertaining to national reforms									X	X	
	3. Support to the Human Rights Clubs and Institutional Capacity to Human Rights Unit					Support to Activities of Human Rights Clubs 2 Laptops for HRU	4,500					
	4. Support to Establishment and Capacity Building for Members of the National Mechanism on Treaty Reporting			X	X	DSA, Venue, Catering	3,000					
	5. Support to implementation of the Legal Environment for HIV and the Law Action Plan		ROAR: Output 2.2.2 IRRF 2.2.2.1		X							
Baseline/Indicators 2.6 Mechanism to enable inclusive citizen participation in the proposal and development of legislation a) established b) operationalised	Support to Youth 1. Support to the Enactment of aspects of the National Youth Policy (2017-2030) that would include: Drafting/ validation of legislation and in-district consultation and in-district consultation of stakeholders		ROAR: Output 2.2.2 IRRF 2.2.2.1		X		Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sports and Recreation (MGYSR), Youth Department	TRAC		Stationery, Transport, Communication, Hall hire, Catering, Accommodation, Consultant fees, DSA	10,000	
	Support to Parliament National Assembly 1. Support and build capacity of parliament and Parliamentary Women's		ROAR: Output 2.2.2 IRRF 2.2.2.1		X	X	National Assembly	TRAC		Stationery, Transport, Communication, Hall hire, Catering, Accommodation, Consultant fees, DSA	5,000	
Baseline/Indicators 2.1 Women's participation in elections: a) Proportion of women in the voter registry												

<p>b) Proportion of women on the governing mechanism of the electoral management body</p> <p>c) Benefiting from Temporary Special Measures to ensure women's participation and representation</p> <p>2.3 Number of parliamentary hearings and committee meetings triggered by the Private Members Bill through public participation processes</p> <p>2.6 Mechanism to enable inclusive citizen participation in the proposal and development of legislation</p> <p>a) established</p> <p>b) operationalised</p>	<p>Caucus to carry out its legislative and oversight roles</p> <p>2. Support Parliamentary work on SDGs across Parliament (activity to be supported by both GPU and SPU with Ministry of Development Planning supporting)</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>				<p>Sub Total:</p> <p>65,600</p>
<p>Activity 9 Programme Management</p>						
<p>Staff costs Governance Unit Programme Associate Salary: 12 months</p>		<p>X</p>			<p>31,200</p>	
<p>Learning, travel and other Unit support costs</p>		<p>X</p>			<p>7,000</p>	
<p>Direct Project Cost (20%)</p>		<p>X</p>			<p>28,000</p>	
<p>GMS (5%)</p>		<p>X</p>			<p>7,000</p>	
<p>Total TRAC</p>					<p>Sub Total:</p> <p>73,200</p>	
<p>UBRAF</p>					<p>Grand Total:</p> <p>140,000</p>	
<p>GRAND TOTAL</p>					<p>32,600</p>	
<p>GRAND TOTAL</p>					<p>172,600</p>	

2017