



Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho

# Lesotho National Social Protection Strategy II

Monitoring and Evaluation  
Framework

2021-2031





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# 1.0 Introduction

This document serves as the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the Lesotho National Social Protection Strategy II (NSPS II). The M&E Framework's purpose is the measurement of impact, outputs and outcomes of social protection programmes listed in the NSPS II, consisting of social assistance programmes, complementary programmes and social insurance programmes. Hereby, the framework covers the period spanning from 2021 to 2031, throughout the planned implementation period of the NSPS II. The framework has been developed in complementarity and alignment to the strategy, while directly fulfilling one of the strategy's objectives. The importance of a strong monitoring and evaluation system is highlighted in the NSPS II, as is the necessity for creating a monitoring and evaluation framework with clear process, output and outcome indicators. The following sections first outline the framework's objective and rationale, followed by providing an overview on its structure.

## 2.0 Objectives and rationale of the M&E framework

### 2.1. Objectives

The overall objective of the M&E framework is to provide a tool for systematic and periodic monitoring, evaluation and reporting of high-level indicator progress and achievements of the NSPS II between 2021 and 2031. Specifically, it aims to:

- Facilitate evidence-based decision making in the development of policy and programming as well as to inform resource allocation by stakeholders
- Generate data and validate the achievement of objectives set in the NSPS II
- Outline indicators to track progress of the social protection sector for all ages (SDG 3).

### 2.2. Rationale

As detailed in the NSPS II, the monitoring and evaluation of social protection programmes in Lesotho has been insufficient. A strong monitoring and evaluation system is required for continuous learning from and improving of programming. The necessary processes shall hereby be supported through the social protection sector's digital systems, namely NISSA and MISSA. These tools are to facilitate consistency checks on data, reporting and follow-up, provide a platform for monitoring indicators at output and outcome level.

The rationale for developing this M&E framework is to (1) facilitate the monitoring of the NSPS II and fulfill objectives specified in the strategy; (2) enable the strategy to fully meet its mandate in coordination and reporting of the social protection sector as specified in the 2018/19-2022/23 Lesotho National Strategic Development Plan's (NSDP) Intermediate Outcome 4.9 "Improved Planning and Reliable Statistics for Monitoring and Evaluation"; (3) provide an understanding of and support the refinement of actions for cross-cutting issues including gender and disability; and (4) help to build synergies between ministries to enhance coordination and cooperation of social protection programmes and complementary programmes through reporting.

## 3.0 M&E framework structure

The framework lists impact, outcome and output indicators, their baseline values as well as target values for 2026 (the year set for review of the NSPS II) and 2031, covering the overall timeframe of the NSPS II, i.e., 2021 until 2031. Impact, outcome and output statements correspond to the structure of the NSPS II in terms of its overall vision and objectives. In order to ensure alignment with other national development objectives, outcomes and outputs in the framework have been aligned with outcomes and objectives of the NSDP. Further, information on the possible disaggregation of indicators is provided, as well as suggested reporting frequency, means of verification and the agency responsible.

### **The following impact is set to be achieved under the NSPS II:**

*“All Basotho live a decent and dignified life, free from poverty and hunger, that allows them to share in the benefits of national economic growth.”*

### **This impact shall be reached by achieving the following three outcomes:**

**Outcome 1:** “By 2010, core protective social protection programmes that provide relief from deprivation for poor and vulnerable households across all life cycles, are expanded.”

**Outcome 2:** “By 2031, the preventive, promotive, transformative and shock-responsive capabilities of social protection are strengthened by creating synergies between programmes through strong cross-sector coordination.”

**Outcome 3:** “By 2031, implementation systems are innovated and harmonised for efficient, effective and accountable delivery of social protection programmes.”

Outcomes are further broken down by several outputs, which are predominantly specified at the programme level or – in the case of cross-cutting themes – by sub-section of the implementation framework. In terms of indicators, the highest-level indicator is at the impact level, measuring overall poverty reduction in Lesotho – the ultimate aim of the strategy. This is followed by outcome-level indicators, predominantly measured through the coverage of individuals or households by social protection programmes under the NSPS II. Output indicators, finally, measure progress at the programme level – or at the level of key cross-cutting activities – in terms of coverage, expenditure or capacity. Most indicators are of quantitative nature, measured either in per cent, number (individuals/households) or LSL; some indicators are measured by status (e.g., the establishment of data sharing protocols) and are thus qualitative. Indicators at all levels hereby adopt the SMART principles: ensuring they are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound. As much as possible, the target values set for 2026 and 2031 have been extracted from the NSPS II and its costed Action Plan. Other target values have been determined upon their estimated achievability and are subject to consultation with stakeholders involved, especially the Government of Lesotho.

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Impact statement: All Basotho live a decent and dignified life, free from poverty and hunger, that allows them to share in the benefits of national economic growth.</b>											
Impact	1	Poverty reduction: % of population classified as poor under national poverty line	%	52%	49.7%	45%	Rural, urban, district, age, gender, disability	5 years	(CMS/HBS)	Lesotho Bureau of Statistics	Reduce poverty (SGD 1) Address inequality (SDG 10)
Impact	1A	Improved well-being of children: Share of children enrolled in secondary education	%	62% (2017)	70%	80%	Distinguish children from poor and ultra-poor households, gender	Annual	MICS/MoET database	MoSD, MoET	Ensure inclusive and equitable education (SDG 4 & 5)
Impact	1B	Improved well-being of children: Share of children enrolled in tertiary education	%	10% (2018)	13%	15%	Distinguish children from poor and ultra-poor households, gender	Annual	MICS/MoET database	MoSD, MoET	Ensure inclusive and equitable education (SDG 4 & 5)
Impact	1C	Improved well-being of children: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5	%	33% (2014)	30%	25%	Distinguish children from poor and ultra-poor households, gender	Annual	DHS/MoH database	MoSD, MoH, FNCO	Improve children's nutritional and health outcomes (SDG 2 & SDG 3)
<b>Outcome statement 1: By 2031, core protective social protection programmes that provide relief from deprivation for poor and vulnerable households across all life cycles, are expanded. Aligned with Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Efficient Social Protection Programmes and Reduced Vulnerability" Aligned with Intermediate Outcome of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups"</b>											
Outcome	1A	Share of Lesotho's population covered by core social protection programmes	%	10.07% (Total number of core social protection beneficiaries in programmes listed under Outcome 1 215,751 (2017-2020)	16%	30%	Programmes, Age, Gender, Geographical location, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Reduce poverty (SGD 1) Address inequality (SDG 10)



Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<p><b>Output 1.1: By 2031, an increased proportion of pregnant mothers and mothers of infants from poor households have access to the Child Grant and complementary health and nutrition support to improve nutrition and reduce stunting.</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.2 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: Increase Access, Coverage, and Effectiveness of Quality Health Care Service Delivery for All</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome 2.3 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen and Scale up Nutrition Interventions" and "Strengthen Nutrition Governance and Capacity Development"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Children's Development and Protect their Rights"</b></p>											
Coverage	1.1.1	Number of pregnant mothers/mothers of infants from poor and ultra-poor households covered by the Infant Grant	#	0		31,360 (100%)	Age of mothers, gender of infant, geographical location, distinguishing young mothers, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Reduce poverty (SDG 1) Improve children's nutritional and health outcomes (SDG 2 & SDG 3) Address inequality (SDG 10)
Coverage	1.1.2	Proportion of pregnant mothers/mothers of infants from poor and ultra-poor households covered by the complementary health and nutrition services	%	0		100%	Age, gender of infant, geographical location, distinguishing young mothers, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities		NISSA/MoH database	MoSD, MoH, FNCO	
Coverage	1.1.3	Proportion of Infant Grant beneficiaries having received SBCC services	%	0		100%	Age, gender of infant, geographical location, distinguishing young mothers, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities		NISSA	MoSD,	
Coverage	1.1.4	Expanded capacity cost (additional staff & technical assistance)	LSL	0	620,735 (total cost 2021-2026)	119,226 (total cost 2027-2031)	Type of capacity expanded	Annual	MoF Annual Report	MoH	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<p><b>Output 1.2: By 2031, an increased proportion of ultra-poor and poor households with children have access to the Child Grant with an expanded benefit amount and have access to complementary nutrition and school feeding support to improve nutrition and school enrolment.</b>  <b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.2 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Increase Access, Coverage, and Effectiveness of Quality Health Care Service Delivery for All ""</b>  <b>Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome 2.3 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen and Scale up Nutrition Interventions" and "Strengthen Nutrition Governance and Capacity Development"</b>  <b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Children's Development and Protect their Rights"</b></p>											
Outcome	1.2.1	Number of children from poor and ultra-poor households covered by the Child Grant	#	123,000 (20.3%)	164,090 (50%)	328,180 (100%)	Age, Gender, Geographical location, distinguishing vulnerable children such as orphans and children with disability	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Reduce poverty (SDG 1) Improve children's nutritional and health outcomes (SDG 2 & SDG 3) Address inequality (SDG 10)
Outcome	1.2.2	Proportion of children from poor and ultra-poor households covered by the complementary health and nutrition services	#	0	50%	100%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, distinguishing vulnerable children such as orphans and children with disability	Annual	NISSA/MoH database	MoSD, MoH, FNCO	
Coverage	1.2.3	Proportion of Child Grant beneficiary households having received SBCC services	%	0	50%	100%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, distinguishing young mothers, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities		NISSA	MoSD	
Expenditure	1.2.4	Expanded capacity cost (additional staff & technical assistance)	LSL	0	1,765,235 (total cost 2021-2026)	119,226 (total cost 2027-2031)	Type of capacity expanded	Annual	MoF Annual Report	MoH	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 1.3: By 2031, a pro-poor and gender-sensitive Seasonal Employment Guarantee Scheme with a focus on rural unemployed youth and young women from ultra-poor households is piloted, as well as a minimum quota for youth with disabilities building community assets, including community ECCD centers.</b> <b>Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Income Enhancing Social Protection Programmes" and "Improve Socio-Economic Conditions of People with Disabilities and Protect Their Rights"</b> <b>Aligned with Objective under Cross-Cutting Outcome (Gender Mainstreamed into Policy and Programming) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Gender Equality"</b>											
Coverage	1.3.1	Number of individuals from poor households covered by the SEGS	%	0	24,650	328,180 (100%)	Age, Gender, Geographical location, distinguishing women, rural unemployed youth and young women	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Reduce poverty (SDG 1) Quality education and a promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4) Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (SDG 5) Productive employment and decent work for all (SDG 8) Address inequality (SDG 10)
Coverage	1.3.2	Proportion of SEGS beneficiaries who are young women from ultra-poor households	%	0	25%	100%	Age, Geographical location	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	1.3.3	Proportion of SEGS beneficiaries who are youths living with a disability from ultra-poor households	%	0	2%	5% (with a disability prevalence of 3.7% among the population, according to the 2006 census, the Proportion should be at least representative of the population and ideally somewhat higher, with the prevalence possibly being higher for the poor)	Age, Geographical location	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	1.3.4	Proportion of SEGS beneficiary young women participating in community-based ECCD public work programmes	%	0	20%	30%	Age, Geographical location	Annual	NISSA	MoSD, MoED	
Expenditure	1.3.5	Expanded capacity cost (additional staff & technical assistance)	LSL	0	1,765,235 (total cost 2021-2026)	119,226 (total cost 2027-2031)	Type of capacity expanded	Annual	MoF Annual Report	MoSD, MoED	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 1.4: By 2031, the Old Age Pension for elderly above 70 years is maintained and accessibility of health services for poor elderly is improved. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.2 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Increase Access, Coverage, and Effectiveness of Quality Health Care Service Delivery for All" Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve the well-being of older people and protect their rights"</b>											
Coverage	1.4.1	Number of elderly (70 years and above) covered by the Old Age Pension	#	70,000 (100%)	70,000 (100%)	70,000 (100%)	Age, gender, geographical location, distinguish the poor and ultra-poor, and people living with disability	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Reduce poverty in old-age (SDG 1) Ensure that everyone can lead a healthy life (SDG 3)
Coverage	1.4.2	Proportion of Old Age Pension beneficiaries, who are utilising free primary healthcare services	%	0	50%	70%	Age, gender, geographical location, distinguish the poor and ultra-poor, and people living with disability	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	1.4.3	Proportion of poor and ultra-poor Old Age Pension beneficiaries utilising old age care facilities for constant healthcare needs	%	0	10%	20%	Age, gender, (severe) disability	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Expenditure	1.4.4	Expanded capacity cost (additional staff & technical assistance)	LSL	0	239,235 (total cost 2021-2026)	119,226 (total cost 2027-2031)	Type of capacity expanded	Annual	MoF Annual Report	MoSD	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 1.5: By 2031, a Disability Grant for people with disabilities from ultra-poor and poor households is implemented, while their accessibility to health services is improved. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.2 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Increase Access, Coverage, and Effectiveness of Quality Health Care Service Delivery for All" Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Socio-Economic Conditions of People with Disabilities and Protect Their Rights"</b>											
Coverage	1.5.1	Number of individuals covered by the Disability Grant	#	0	21,600	31,360 (100%)	Age, gender, geographical location, distinguish the poor and ultra-poor	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Reduce poverty of persons living with disability (SDG 1) Improve health (SDG 3) Inclusive and equitable education opportunities for all (SDG 4) Inclusive economic growth (SDG 8) Build a more inclusive society (SDG 16)
Coverage	1.5.2	Proportion of Disability Grant beneficiaries who are utilising free healthcare services	%	0	80%	100%	Age, gender, geographical location, distinguish the poor and ultra-poor	Annual	NISSA	MoH	
Coverage	1.5.3	Proportion of Disability Grant beneficiaries utilising specialised care facilities	%	0	20%	100%	Age, gender, geographical location, distinguish the poor and ultra-poor	Annual	NISSA	MoH	
Expenditure	1.5.4	Expanded capacity cost (additional staff & technical assistance)	LSL	0	1,383,735 (total cost 2021-2026)	119,226 (total cost 2027-2031)	Type of capacity expanded	Annual	MoF Annual Report	MoH	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 1.6: By 2031, scale existing social assistance programmes in response to covariate or severe idiosyncratic shock, complemented by rehabilitation-oriented public work programmes and disaster management support. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Income Enhancing Social Protection Programmes"</b>											
Coverage	1.6.1	Number of households covered by scaled up shock responsive social assistance programmes	#	12,000	65,000	65,00	Geographical location, type of covariate/ idiosyncratic shock, severity of shock, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Reduce poverty (SDG 1) Address food insecurity (SDG 2) Build resilience to shocks (SDG 9 & SDG 13)
Coverage	1.6.2	Proportion of beneficiary households receiving SBCC services	%	0	100%	100%	Geographical location, type of covariate/ idiosyncratic shock, severity of shock, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	1.6.3	Proportion of poor and ultra-poor households among all beneficiary households	%	0	50%	50%	Geographical location, type of covariate/ idiosyncratic shock, severity of shock, type of work, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	1.6.4	Proportion of eligible households that receive disaster management support, free primary healthcare or emergency food support.	%	0	50%	100%	Geographical location, type of idiosyncratic shock, severity of shock, type of support services received, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	DMA, MoSD	
Expenditure	1.6.5	Expanded capacity cost (additional staff & technical assistance)	LSL	0	2,909,735 (total cost 2021-2026)	119,226 (total cost 2027-2031)	Type of capacity expanded	Annual	MoF Annual Report	DMA, MoSD	
<b>Outcome statement 2: By 2031, the preventive, promotive, transformative and shock-responsive capabilities of social protection are strengthened by creating synergies between programmes through strong cross-sector coordination. Aligned with Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Efficient Social Protection Programmes and Reduced Vulnerability"</b>											
Coverage	2.1	Proportion of Lesotho's population covered by complementary social protection programme (incl. social security)	%	20.8%	34.6%	45.4%	"Programmes, Age, Gender, Geographical location, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable"	Annual	NISSA	MoSD, respective ministry	Address food security and enhance nutrition outcomes (SDG 2) Enhance the well-being and health of recipients (SDG 3) Ensure inclusive education at an early age (SDG 4) Build sustainable communities (SDG 11) Support action to combat impacts of disasters and shocks (SDG 13)

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<p><b>Output 2.1: By 2031, social security benefits are launched in line with the LNSSP, ensuring access to workers in the formal and informal sector; informal social security mechanisms are strengthened and a national health insurance scheme is piloted.</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.2 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Increase Access, Coverage, and Effectiveness of Quality Health Care Service Delivery for All"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 4.8 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Occupational Health and Safety, and Promote Social Security for All Working Class"</b></p>											
Coverage	2.1.1	Number of Basotho formal sector workers covered by social security scheme	#	79,267 (LNSSP 2020)	97,690 (LNSSP 2020)	107,816 (LNSSP 2020)	Benefit type, Geographical location, household with children, worker age, worker gender, worker disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	Social Security Register	MoLE	Reduce poverty (SDG 1) Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (SDG 5) Productive employment and decent work for all (SDG 8) Address inequality (SDG 10)
Capacity	2.1.2	Strategy for informal workers' accessibility to social security support is developed	Status	zero	Strategy developed to ensure informal workers are supported through social security.			One time		MoLE	
Capacity	2.1.3	Total number of operational informal social security mechanisms (mechanisms including community lending and savings groups)	#	0	5	51	Type of informal social security mechanism	Annual		MoLE	
Coverage	2.1.4	Proportion of informal workers covered under new or existing informal social security mechanism	%	0	20	50	Type of informal social security mechanism, informal worker age, gender, geographical location, economic sector, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoLE	
Capacity	2.1.5	Feasibility study is conducted for the development of a National Health Insurance Scheme	Status	zero	zero	Feasibility study conducted		One time		MoF, MoH	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<p><b>Output 2.2: By 2031, Infant Grant and Child Grant recipients have access to homestead gardening and community lending and saving programmes to promote nutrition and livelihoods. Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome 2.3 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen and Scale up Nutrition Interventions" and "Strengthen Nutrition Governance and Capacity Development"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Income Enhancing Social Protection Programmes"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Children's Development and Protect their Rights"</b></p>											
Coverage	2.2.1	Proportion of Infant Grant recipients utilising the homestead gardening and/or community lending and savings programmes	%	0	30%	50%	Age, Gender of infant, Geographical location, distinguishing young mothers, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Address food security and enhance nutrition outcomes (SDG 2) Enhance the well-being and health of recipients (SDG 3) Build sustainable communities (SDG 11)
Coverage	2.2.2	Proportion of Child Grant recipients utilising the homestead gardening and/or community lending and savings programmes	%	0	30%	50%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, distinguishing vulnerable children such as orphans and children with disability	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	



Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<p><b>Output 2.3: By 2031, school enrolment and progression for children from poor households through community ECCD centers is strengthened, a Child Grant top-up to support secondary school enrolment is launched, the OVC-Bursary for secondary education is strengthened and a redesigned pro-poor Tertiary Bursary for tertiary education is launched. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.1 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Access and Quality of Early Childhood Care and Development, Primary, and Secondary Education" Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Children's Development and Protect their Rights"</b></p>											
Coverage	2.3.1	Proportion of pre-school aged children of poor and ultra-poor households enrolled in ECCD centre	%	33% (47,579)	50% (72,089)	70% (100,925)	Age, Gender, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD, MoET	Ensure inclusive education at an early age (SDG 4)
Coverage	2.3.2	Proportion of Child Grant children receiving the Child Grant top-up for enrolment into post-primary education	%	0	6% (only given to 13-year olds out of beneficiaries aged 3-15)	6%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	2.3.3	Proportion of Child Grant children enrolled into secondary school	%	38.1% (in 2018/19, national gross secondary school enrolment rate was 34%, with a 12% higher likelihood for CDG children to be enrolled)	42%	45%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	2.3.4	Proportion of Child Grant beneficiaries receiving the OVC Bursary	%	0	6% (only given to 13-year olds out of beneficiaries aged 3-15)	6%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Coverage	2.3.5	Number of youths from poor and ultra-poor households receiving Tertiary Bursary	#	23000 (10.86%)	42,341 (20%); total population of tertiary education age: 211,705	63,512 (30%)	Age, Gender, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Expenditure	2.3.6	Expanded capacity cost for Child Grant top-up (additional staff & technical assistance)	LSL	0	1,383,735 (total cost 2021-2026)	119,226 (total cost 2027-2031)	Type of capacity expanded	Annual	MoF Annual Report	MoH	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<p><b>Output 2.4: By 2031, homegrown school feeding is promoted by sourcing food from local communities. Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome 2.3 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen and Scale up Nutrition Interventions" and "Strengthen Nutrition Governance and Capacity Development"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Children's Development and Protect their Rights"</b></p>											
Coverage	2.4.1	Number of primary school students covered by transformed school feeding programme	#	400,000 (100%)	400,000 (100%)	400,000 (100%)	Age, Gender, school grade, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoET, MoSD	Address food security and enhance nutrition outcomes (SDG 2) Enhance the well-being and health of recipients (SDG 3) Build sustainable communities (SDG 11)
Coverage	2.4.2	Number of small farmers and caterers being employed through the school feeding programme	#	0	4,000 (approx. 1 farmer per 100 students)	4,000 (approx. 1 farmer per 100 students)	Gender, Geographical location, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor), type of economic activity	Annual	NISSA	MoET, MoAFS, MoSD	
<p><b>Output 2.5: By 2031, skills development among poor and ultra-poor rural youth, including young women, is promoted, by targeting an existing youth employment programme towards this group and linking the SEGS pilot to skill-building programmes.</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.1 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Inclusive and Equitable Education System"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Income Enhancing Social Protection Programmes"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Cross-Cutting Outcome (Gender Mainstreamed into Policy and Programming) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Gender Equality"</b></p>											
Coverage	2.5.1	Number of youths from poor and ultra-poor households residing in rural areas, covered by redesigned youth employment programme	%	Depends on which programme is chosen to be redesigned	50%	100%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status	Annual	NISSA	MoGYSR	Address food security and enhance nutrition outcomes (SDG 2) Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning (SDG 4) Promote employment and decent work for all (SDG 8) Build sustainable communities (SDG 11)
Coverage	2.5.2	Proportion of young women from poor and ultra-poor households in all youth employment programme beneficiaries of the redesigned programme	%	0	40%	50%	Geographical location, disability status	Annual	NISSA	MoGYSR	
Coverage	2.5.3	Proportion of SEGS beneficiaries enrolled in skill-building and vocational training activities	%	0	25%	50%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, disability status, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor), type of training/skill-building	Annual	NISSA	MoET, MoSD	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 2.6: By 2031, the inter-ministerial Community Development model aimed at graduating social assistance households into sustainable livelihoods is strengthened and expanded, improving accessibility to markets and developing markets.</b>											
<b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Income Enhancing Social Protection Programmes"</b>											
Coverage	2.6.1	Number of social assistance beneficiaries enrolled in the Community Development model	#	1,000	1,200 (one pilot location)	5,000	Age, Gender, Geographical location, type of work in programme, distinguishing women, people living with disabilities, elderly (aged 60 to 70) and poor and ultra-poor households	Annual	NISSA	MoGYSR	Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning (SDG 4) Promote employment and decent work for all (SDG 8) Build sustainable communities (SDG 11)
<b>Output 2.7: By 2031, child protection services and referral systems are strengthened to better support vulnerable children; activities are introduced to prevent and respond to domestic and gender-based violence and research and sensitisation regarding the protection of older persons are strengthened.</b>											
<b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 4.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Enhance National Security for All"</b>											
<b>Aligned with Objective under Cross-Cutting Outcome (Gender Mainstreamed into Policy and Programming) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Gender Equality"</b>											
<b>Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Children's Development and Protect their Rights" and "Improve the well-being of older people and protect their rights"</b>											
Coverage	2.7.1	Number of children in need entered into the case management system and referred to relevant service	#	801 (Data is taken from Costing the Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2011 of Lesotho (Save the Children, 2014))	11,238 (15% of 74,917 children in need as identified in the report)	22,475 (30% of 74,917 children in need as identified in the report)	Age, gender, geographical location, orphans, victims of child labour, early marriage and early pregnancy, homeless children, distinguish children from poor and ultra-poor households	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	Enhance the well-being and health of child (SDG 3) Promote gender equality (SDG 5)
Coverage	2.7.2	Share of communities covered by sensitisation campaigns to prevent domestic and GBV	%	0	30%	60%	Geographical location, type of community, types of sensitisation activities	Annual	Case management MIS	MoSD	
Coverage	2.7.3	Share of key stakeholders covered by sensitisation activities to prevent domestic and GBV	%	0	50%	100%	Geographical location, type of community, types of sensitisation activities	Annual	Case management MIS	MoSD	
Coverage	2.7.4	Share of communities covered by sensitisation activities on the rights and violation of rights of older persons	%	0	30%	60%	Geographical location, type of community, types of sensitisation activities	Annual	Case management MIS	MoSD	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<p><b>Output 2.8: By 2031, the Disability Mainstreaming Plan is implemented to better protect the rights of people with disabilities, inclusive education for children is expanded and monitored, and more equity at the work floor is ensured.</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.1 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Inclusive and Equitable Education System"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Income Enhancing Social Protection Programmes" and "Improve Socio-Economic Conditions of People with Disabilities and Protect Their Rights"</b></p> <p><b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome (Improved well-being of Children, Elderly People and Other Vulnerable Groups) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Children's Development and Protect their Rights"</b></p>											
Coverage	2.8.1	Strategy for an inclusion approach, to be aligned with the Disability Equity Act and the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, is developed.	Status	Zero	Strategy is developed.	-	-	One time	-	MoSD	Promote inclusive and equitable education opportunities for all (SDG 4)  Promote inclusive economic growth (SDG 8)  Build a more inclusive society (SDG 16)
Coverage	2.8.2	Number of children living with disability enrolled in school, from ECCD to tertiary education.	#	26,346 (Total of LSEN enrolled in regular and special schools as of 2016 (Lesotho Inclusive Education Policy, 2018)	"43,564 (Equal to 60% of children living with a disability; most recent survey (2014, MoSD) estimates 8% of children living with disability. This is equal to 72,606 children up to age 18.)"	72,060 (Equal to 100% of children living with a disability)	Age, Gender, Geographical location, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor), school grade	Annual	NISSA	MoET	
Coverage	2.8.3	Proportion of quota filled with persons living with disability	%	0	"In case of small quota (1-5%): 60% In case of large quota (6-10%): 30%  According to ILO (Promoting Employment Opportunities for People with Disabilities: Quota Schemes, Volume 1, 2019), quotas for persons with disabilities typically range between 1 and 10%."	In case of small quota (1-5%): 100% In case of large quota (6-10%): 70%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor), economic sector, wage range	Annual	NISSA	MoLE	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 2.9: By 2031, disaster risk reduction is linked to social protection to improve resilience to shock and food insecurity. Aligned with Objectives under Intermediate Outcome 2.3 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen and Scale up Nutrition Interventions" and "Strengthen Nutrition Governance and Capacity Development"</b>											
Coverage	2.9.1	Proportion of households supported through the integrated policy framework for early warning and early action, of those identified as residing in chronically vulnerable and food insecure areas	%	0	50%	100%	Age, Gender, Geographical location, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor), distinguish women, children, elderly, people living with disability, type of vulnerability	Annual	NISSA	DMA, MoSD	Enhance the ability of social protection programmes to build resilience to shocks (SDG 9 & SDG 13).
<b>Output 2.10: By 2031, the proposed inter-ministerial coordination mechanism at the national and subnational level is implemented and capacitated, supported by a Social Protection Coordination Secretariat housed within the MoSD and MoLE, further supported by the standing decentralisation agenda. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System" Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 4.3 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Decentralise Public Sector Services"</b>											
Capacity	2.10.1	Number of national level working groups set up.	#	0	3			One time		MoSD, ministries involved	
Capacity	2.10.2	Share of districts with functioning inter-ministerial working groups	%	0	25%	50%	Geographic disaggregation	Annual		MoSD, ministries involved	
Capacity	2.10.3	Share of communities with functioning inter-ministerial working groups	%	0	25%	50%	Geographic disaggregation	Annual		MoSD, ministries involved	
Capacity	2.10.4	Share of core social protection programmes with responsibilities for programme implementation effectively devolved from central ministries at central level to districts and community councils.	%	0	25%	50%	Type of programme	Annual		MoSD, ministries involved	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 2.11: By 2031, gender equality in the design and implementation of the core social protection programmes listed in the NSPS II is ensured. Aligned with Objective under Cross-cutting Outcome (Gender mainstreamed into Policy and Programming) of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Promote Gender Equality"</b>											
Capacity	2.11.1	Share of core social protection programmes for which a gender audit is conducted.	%	0	50%	100%		Annual	Audit report	MoGYSR	Foster gender equality (SDG 5)
Capacity	2.11.1	Share of core social protection programmes that consider gender-specific needs in programme design and implementation, and report on gender outcomes.	%	0	25%	50%		Annual	Programme design documents, MISSA	MoGYSR, MoSD and other relevant ministries	
Capacity	2.11.3	Share of implementation staff of core social protection programmes that received capacity building on gender-responsive programming.	%	0	25%	50%	Type of social protection programme	Annual		MoGYSR, MoSD and other relevant ministries	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Outcome statement 3: By 2031, implementation systems are innovated and harmonised for efficient, effective and accountable delivery of social protection programmes. Aligned with Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Efficient Social Protection Programmes and Reduced Vulnerability" Aligned with Intermediate Outcome 4.3 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improved Service Delivery"</b>											
Outcome	3A	Proportion of NISSA indicators reviewed and updated	%	0	100%	-	Geographical area, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Outcome	3B	Number of social assistance and complementary programmes integrated with the MISSA	#	2 (Child Grant, OVC Bursary)	"15 (Child Grant, OVC Bursary, Child Grant top-up, Health & nutrition services; agricultural & financial services; case management & referral; school feeding; Tertiary Bursary; SEGS; Community Development model; Old Age Pension; Disability Grant; Health services for Disability Grant; Public Assistance; DMA support"	"20 (in addition to previous programmes: Infant Grant, ECCD for Child Grant, Youth employment programme, Health services for Old Age Pension, Public work programme)"	Social assistance programme	Annual	MISSA	Technical staff from relevant ministries, technical unit of MISSA	
Outcome	3C	Proportion of beneficiary households utilising digital payment services	%	0	50%	100%	Geographical area, poverty status (distinguish poor and ultra-poor)	Annual	NISSA	MoSD	
Outcome	3D	Number of core social protection programmes for which decentralised grievance response mechanisms are expanded/duplicated.	#	0	7 (100% of core programmes)		Social protection programme	Annual	MISSA	MoSD	



Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 3.1: By 2031, NISSA as a central planning and targeting tool for social protection programmes is strengthened by capacitating the NISSA team, expanding NISSA to all households in Lesotho, improving routine and regular updating and training all stakeholders on its use.</b> <b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System"</b> <b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 4.9 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen National Planning and Coordination"</b>											
Capacity	3.1.1	Share of NISSA team that received capacity building on integration strategy for social safety nets.	%	0	50% of NISSA team capacitated	100% of NISSA team capacitated		Annual	-	MoSD	
Capacity	3.1.2	Number of routine updating of NISSA system	Status	zero	Process in place			One time	-	MoSD	
Capacity	3.1.3	Number of data sharing protocols for regular updating of NISSA system	#	0	minimum of 5 (MoSD, Ministry of Home Affairs, MoET, MoLE, MoH)			Annual	-	Technical staff from the MoSD, Ministry of Home Affairs, MoET, MoLE and MoH	
<b>Output 3.2: By 2031, all social assistance programmes fall under the Management Information System for Social Assistance (MISSA) and digital applications are developed for all operational processes, while data sharing among the MISSA and MIS of complementary social protection programmes is explored.</b> <b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System"</b> <b>Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 4.9 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen National Planning and Coordination"</b>											
Capacity	3.2.1	Share of operational processes with fully functional and operational digital applications.	%	0	50%	100%	Operational process digitised	Annual	MISSA	Technical staff from relevant ministries, technical unit of MISSA	
Capacity	3.2.2	Number of data sharing protocols developed between MISSA and MIS of complementary social protection programmes	#	0	4 (Health & nutrition services for children; agricultural & financial services; health services for persons living with disabilities and older persons; DMA support; etc.)		Complementary programme	Annual	MISSA	Technical staff from relevant ministries, technical unit of MISSA	



Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 3.3: By 2031, the integration strategy and operational manual for social assistance programmes in Lesotho are implemented. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System" Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 4.9 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen National Planning and Coordination"</b>											
Capacity	3.3.1	Number of social assistance programmes implemented according to the operational manual for social assistance in Lesotho.	#	0	9 (Child Grant, Child Grant top-up, school feeding, OVC Bursary, Tertiary Bursary, Old Age Pension, Disability Grant, SEGS, Public Assistance)		Social assistance programme	Annual	-	MoSD	
<b>Output 3.4: By 2031, the transition to digital payment delivery of social assistance programmes is accelerated. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System"</b>											
Capacity	3.4.1	Proportion of community councils that have been included in mapping on suitability for digital payment delivery of social assistance programmes.	%	0	50%	100%	Community councils mapped	Annual	MISSA	MoSD	
Capacity	3.4.2	Number of partnership agreements with digital payment providers signed, based on clear codes of conduct.	#	0	3	5	Payment providers, geographical areas covered	One time		MoSD	
Capacity	3.4.3	Share of social protection beneficiaries using digital payment providers that are targeted by an educational campaign from their payment provider.	%	0	50%	100%	Channels for message communication, geographical areas covered	Annual	MISSA	MoSD	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 3.5: By 2031, grievance response mechanisms are strengthened through decentral grievance response and a national grievance response hotline. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System"</b>											
Capacity	3.5.1	Share of community councils with decentral case management and GRM activities through auxiliary social worker and/or social worker.	%	0	30%	60%	-	Annual	MISSA	MoSD	
Capacity	3.5.2	Number of grievances issued through national grievance response hotline.	#	0	tbd	tbd	-	Annual	MISSA	MoSD	
Capacity	3.5.3	Share of resolved grievances received via hotline	%	0	80%	100%	Geographical location, social protection programme	Annual	MISSA	MoSD	
<b>Output 3.6: By 2031, monitoring and evaluation of the NSPS II and the social protection programmes proposed in the implementation plan are strengthened through a monitoring and evaluation framework with clear process, output and outcome indicators, supported by various monitoring tools and complemented by independent impact assessments. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System"</b>											
<b>Output 3.6: By 2031, monitoring and evaluation of the NSPS II and the social protection programmes proposed in the implementation plan are strengthened through a monitoring and evaluation framework with clear process, output and outcome indicators, supported by various monitoring tools and complemented by independent impact assessments. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 4.9 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation of National Systems"</b>											
Capacity	3.6.1	Share of targets met from the M&E framework of the action plan.	%	0	100%	100%	Output	Annual	-	MoSD	
Capacity	3.6.2	Number of outcome and impact evaluations conducted for social protection programmes, social protection plus approach and NISSA's targeting effectiveness.	#	0	4	7	Programme for which evaluation has been conducted	Annual	-	MoSD	

Result	Indicator ID	Outcome	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2021	Target 2026	Target 2031	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of verification	Responsible department/ agency	Link to SDGs
<b>Output 3.7: By 2031, more flexible and shock-responsive financing mechanisms are introduced. Aligned with Objective under Intermediate Outcome 2.4 of the NSDP 2018/19-2022/23: "Improve Efficiency of Social Protection System"</b>											
Capacity	3.7.1	Total number of new/strengthened and flexible shock-financing instruments at the governments disposal.	#	0	2	5	Type of instrument introduced/strengthened	Annual		MoSD, DMA, MoF, World Bank	
Capacity	3.7.2	Share of funds for shock responsive social protection programmes received from flexible financing instruments.	%	0	25%	50%	-	Annual		MoSD	

