



POST-COMPACT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

FOR

THE LESOTHO COMPACT



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1. Preamble

This Post-Compact Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan is required according to the M&E Policy approved on May 1, 2012. As stated in the Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs, “In conjunction with the Program Closure Plan, MCC and MCA will develop a Post-Compact monitoring and evaluation plan designed to observe the persistence of benefits created under the Compact. This plan should describe future monitoring and evaluation activities, identify the individuals and organizations that would undertake these activities, and provide a budget framework for future monitoring and evaluation which would draw upon both MCC and country resources.”

This Post-Compact M&E Plan serves as a guide for monitoring Post-Compact sustainability of the Millennium Challenge Corporation’s (MCC) investment in Lesotho. This Post-Compact M&E Plan may be modified or amended based on the agreement between MCC and the entity designated to represent the Government of Lesotho with respect to Post-Compact M&E responsibilities, i.e., the “designated representative.”

2. Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AJR	Annual Joint Review
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
BTS	Blood Transfusion Services
CBL	Central Bank of Lesotho
DQR	Data Quality Review
DRWS	Department of Rural Water and Sanitation
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
GoL	Government of Lesotho
HCS	Health Centers
HCWM	Health Care Waste Management
HFS	Health Facility Survey
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSS	Health Systems Strengthening
IE	Implementing Entity
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
LAA	Land Administration Authority
LARP	Land Administration Reform Project
LSPP	Land Survey and Physical Planning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA-Lesotho	Millennium Challenge Account- Lesotho Authority
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDP	Ministry of Development Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
NHTC	National Health Training College
NIDC	National Identification Cards Project
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit

PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PMCS	Project Management and Construction Supervising Engineer
PSD	Private Sector Development
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
TB	Tuberculosis
US	United States
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASCO	Water and Sewerage Company
WTW	Water Treatment Works

3. Compact and Objective Overview

3.1. Introduction

On July 23, 2007, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho (GoL) and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a United States Government agency, signed a five-year, \$362.6 million Compact to reduce poverty in Lesotho through economic growth. The five year Compact entered into force on September 17, 2008 and ended on September 17, 2013.

As outlined in the Compact Closure Plan, the GOL will continue monitoring and evaluation of Compact activities through a designated representative. The purpose of the Post-Compact M&E Plan is to explain what activities MCC and the GOL will undertake in the Post-Compact period to monitor the benefits of the Compact.

The Post-Compact M&E Plan serves the following functions:

- **Provides information about Post-Compact Evaluation.** In addition to Post-Compact monitoring, MCC will be publishing final evaluations during the Post-Compact period. MCC has contracted independent firms, to conduct the surveys and produce independent Post-Compact evaluations of three Compact Projects. The designated representative is responsible for supporting necessary fieldwork, along with the dissemination and presentations of final evaluation findings.
- **Discusses Post-Compact Monitoring and Reporting requirements.** There are a number of indicators that the GOL will monitor and report on annually.¹ These indicators are further detailed in Annex 1.

¹ One interim update is expected for activities that were incomplete at Compact End Date (CED).

3.2. Program Logic

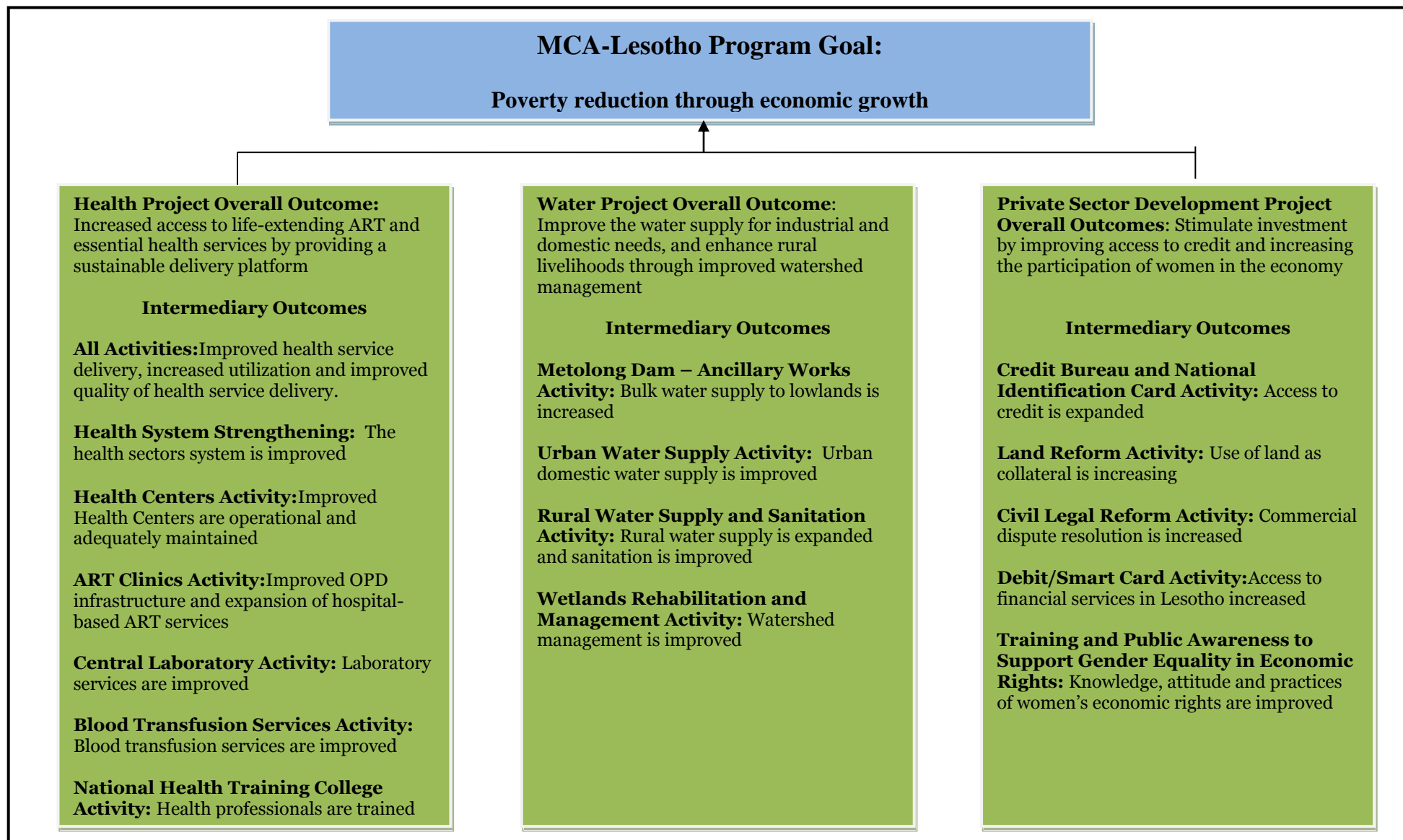
The Lesotho Compact consists of three main Projects: (a) the Health Sector Project; (b) the Water Sector Project and (c) the Private Sector Development (PSD) Project.

The program logic for Lesotho Compact is graphically presented in Figure 1 below. The logic model outlines the intermediary outcomes expected as a result of the Compact investments and in order to achieve the Compact goal of reducing poverty through economic growth.

These outcomes include:

- **Health:** Improvements in the country's health infrastructure and strengthening of health systems, which are expected to increase access to improved health service delivery, increase utilization of health services by the population, and ultimately improve health outcomes.
- **Water:** Improvements in the water sector, which are expected to increase access to potable water by industries and households in rural and urban areas, contribute to reduced water-borne diseases, save water collection time and improve availability of water for productive activities.
- **PSD:** Increased access to economic resources and rights by all sectors of the population, thereby increasing investment and overall productivity.

Figure 1: The Program Logic of the Lesotho Compact



The Lesotho Compact Projects and activities are described below.

3.2.1. The Health Sector Project

The Health Sector Project is aimed at mitigating the negative economic impact of poor maternal health, HIV&AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and other diseases by strengthening the health care system of the country. Specifically, the Project aims to improve health service delivery including through expanded hospital-based Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and increased usage of health services.

The Health Sector Project activities include: (a) renovation of up to 138 health centers in order to establish a national stock of health centers that achieve a common standard; (b) establishment and integration of ART clinics in, and improvement of management of, up to 14 hospital out-patient departments (OPDs); (c) construction and equipping of a new central laboratory and training laboratory staff; (d) construction of a dedicated, central facility for collecting and processing blood and provision of mobile blood collection and storage equipment; (e) an increase in the number of dormitories and staff residences at Lesotho's National Health Training College (NHTC); (f) strengthened health systems through increased capacity for pre-service and in-service nurse training and improved district-level public health management; and (g) improved occupational health and safety and medical waste management practices.

3.2.2. The Water Sector Project

The objective of the Water Sector Project is to improve water access and reliability of supply, coverage, and quality for industrial and domestic needs.

The Water Sector Project activities include: (a) construction of a water treatment works and establishment of a program management unit for the Metolong Dam activity; (b) extension and rehabilitation of the urban and peri-urban water network; (c) provision of improved water supply and sanitation services for nearly 30,000 households through construction of ventilated improved pit latrines and water systems in 250 villages; and (d) restoration of degraded wetlands at three areas in the highland pastures, identification of alternative livelihoods, integrated catchment management plan and preparation of a strategic action plan to support development of a national watershed management and wetlands conservation plan.

The Metolong Dam activity and the Urban and Peri-urban Water activity are expected to result in increased coverage, improved reliability as well as improved water quality, thereby alleviating chronic water shortages for household and industrial purposes, and ultimately stimulating enterprise growth and contributing to increased employment in water intensive industries.

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Activity has been implemented throughout the 10 districts of Lesotho. It is expected to increase the access to improved water and sanitation facilities for the rural population of Lesotho. Through coordinated training in hygiene awareness for water committees, the Activity is also expected to improve hygiene practices among rural communities. Collectively, the activities are intended to generate time savings and improved health outcomes, which should both result in increased productivity.

The Wetlands Restoration and Rehabilitation Activity (“Wetlands Activity”) is designed to improve livelihoods of in rural communities by rehabilitating degraded wetlands; improving wetlands management systems; and promoting alternative livelihoods enterprises for communities within the designated catchment areas.

3.2.3. The Private Sector Development Project

The PSD Project is intended to stimulate investment by improving access to credit, reducing transaction costs and increasing participation of women in the economy. All of the activities under PSD are expected to create an environment that promotes both local and foreign investment, ultimately contributing towards increased economic growth and poverty reduction.

The PSD Project activities include: (a) the Civil Legal Reform Project (CLRP) Activity, which aimed to reform the civil legal system by restructuring Civil Court operations and management, including creating case management systems for the High Court of Lesotho, Commercial Court and Magistrate Courts in Maseru, establishment of an independent and fully functional Commercial Court, and promotion of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) through establishment of small claims procedure within the Magistrate Court and mandatory court-annexed mediation for the High Court, Magistrate Court of Maseru and the Commercial Court of Lesotho; (b) the Credit Bureau Project Activity aimed to establish a register that will facilitate the exchange of information and screening of debtors; (c) the Debit/Smart Card Project Activity aimed to roll-out point of sale devices at agents and merchants and distribute smartcards to end users in order to expand the outreach of financial services to the unbanked and under-banked population in Lesotho and reduce time spent accessing financial services; (d) the

Land Administration Reform Project (LARP) Activity aimed at policy and legal reform of land administration in Lesotho through creation of the Lesotho Land Act and the Land Administration Authority Act, implementation of a systematic land regularization program for urban and peri-urban areas of greater Maseru, improvement of the rural land allocation process and modernization and improvement of land administration services through development of a new Land Administration Authority (“LAA”); and (e) the Gender Equality in Economic Rights Activity aimed at implementing a training and public awareness program dedicated to promoting gender equality in economic rights and building local capacity to continue advocacy.²

3.2.4. Lesotho Post-Compact Activities

As of January 15, 2014, the Millennium Challenge Account-Lesotho (MCA-Lesotho or MCA-L), which was the entity designated by the GOL to implement the Lesotho Compact, transitioned into the Lesotho Millennium Development Agency (LMDA). LMDA is responsible for completing the efforts that were started during the Compact period but not completed before CED. Such efforts include:

3.2.4.1. Health Sector Project:

- Satisfactory completion, furnishing, and equipping of remaining Health Centres
- Monitoring and correction of defects during the one-year Defects Notification Period (DNP) period

3.2.4.2. Water Sector Project:

- Satisfactory completion of WASCO Packages 2 and 3
- Commissioning of rural water systems and satisfactory completion of VIP latrine construction
- Satisfactory completion of the Metolong WTW including testing and commissioning, and implementation of the assisted operations
- Monitoring and correction of defects during DNP of one-year of all water infrastructure

3.2.4.3. Private Sector Development Project

- Land Administration Reform: completion of efforts to register and issue leases
- Debit/Smart Card: Continuing to issue debit/smart cards

²The National Identification Project (NIDC) Activity, which aimed to support production and issuance costs of national identification cards, establishment of the necessary legal and regulatory reforms for data privacy and establishment and operations of a cross-border credit bureau, was removed from the Compact in 2012. The Government of Lesotho plans to implement the Activity separately from the Lesotho Compact. As such M&E related to NIDC has ended.

3.2.4.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

LMDA will continue to serve as the designated representative during the initial post-Compact period. However, they will ultimately transition these efforts to the Ministry of Development Planning (MDP). References to “designated representative” throughout this document refer to LMDA or MDP, as appropriate.

3.3. Projected Economic Benefits

As estimated through economic rate of return (ERR) modeling, the Lesotho Compact is expected to realize significant economic benefits following the Compact’s interventions. ERRs, which compare costs and benefits, were calculated in 2007 based on MCC’s economic analysis guidance (see Table 1 below); some of the economic analysis was subsequently revised.

Table 1: Summary of ERR Values for the Respective Compact Activities

Project/Activity	ERR (Original)	ERR (Current)	Comments
Health Project	12.3%	5.8%	Updated in 2012
Water Project			
Urban Water Supply	21.6%	15.5%	Updated in 2012
Rural Water and Sanitation	0.7%	0.7%	No revision to made to date
Metolong Dam	24%	24%	No revision made to date
Private Sector Development Project			
Land Administration Reform (LARP)	18.2%	18.2%	No revision made to date ³
Civil Legal Reform (CLRP)	13%	13%	No revision made to date
Credit Bureau	15%	10%	Originally included the National Identification Card Activity, which was canceled; updated in 2011
Debit/Smart Card	-	-	No ERR calculated
Gender			No ERR calculated

³ A revision of this ERR is currently underway.

3.4. Program Beneficiaries

Building on the Compact's economic analysis, beneficiary analysis is used to estimate the distribution of Compact benefits. Beneficiaries of the Compact are individuals, and members of their households, who realize improved standards of living, primarily through increased income, as a result of the Compact investments. Participants, on the other hand, are defined as the larger group of people who will utilize services or enjoy outputs from the Compact. In other words, it is expected that not all participants will be beneficiaries.

The original beneficiary analysis conducted for the Lesotho Compact projected that the Compact would benefit all Basotho. However, following a change in MCC guidelines for beneficiary analysis, the number has declined; according to the revised estimate, approximately 1,041,422 people, or half of the Basotho population, are expected to benefit from the Compact. The beneficiary estimates below reflect the revised beneficiary analysis for the Lesotho Compact.

3.4.1.1. The Health Sector Project

The Health Sector Project is expected to increase incomes for approximately 752,000 Basotho. This estimate was derived using 50% of health clinic catchment area populations, which was defined by the Ministry of Health using the 2004 Department of Health Survey.⁴ Benefit streams include improved health outcomes, particularly in terms of maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, and TB, along with time savings, and ultimately improved productivity. Health personnel are also seen as benefitting from the Project as they will gain skills and have access to improved equipment to lower the risk of infection in the work place.

3.4.1.2. The Water Sector Project

Within the Water Sector Project, the Metolong Dam Activity is expected to provide bulk water (75 ML) to Maseru, Roma, Mazenod, Morija and the Teyateyaneng area. In addition, the Urban and Peri-Urban Water Supply Activity will extend services to un-served areas and improve existing services and reliability through rehabilitation of portions of the existing networks in urban and peri-urban areas of the country and Semonkong, where people previously used unprotected and unreliable water sources. Combined, these two Activities intend to expand access to and reliability of the water supply for domestic and industrial use for 124,248 people within urban and peri-urban areas.

⁴50% represents the top ten causes of all out-patient care delivered by MCC-funded health clinics.

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Activity is expected to improve health outcomes and generate time savings that can be used for productive activities and ultimately lead to increased income for 112,626 people living close to the water systems being installed in rural areas of Lesotho.

The Wetlands Activity is intended to help reduce widespread overgrazing and degradation of alpine wetlands, which are an important ecological and economic resource to the country and its people. The Activity is considered a pilot which will design and apply restoration measures and examine alternative land management prescriptions. The pilot areas for the Activity are; Lekhalong-la-Lithunya on the borders of the Botha-Bothe and Mokhotlong districts; Koti-Sephola in Mokhotlong district; and Letšeng-la-Letsie in Quthing district.

In total, the Water Sector Project is projected to benefit over 230,000 people in the country.

3.4.1.3. The Private Sector Development Project

The Private Sector Development (PSD) Project is expected to create a conducive investment climate by increasing access to credit and other financial services in the country. Over 350,000 people are expected to derive benefits from this Project.

The Land Administration Reform Activity intends to decrease the time to process land transactions, provide tenure security, improve land and property investment and related property values, increase mortgages/use of land as an economic asset and strengthen formal land markets. The Activity is estimated to directly benefit at least 55,000 people, including:

- 1) 19,000 beneficiaries from new land legislation and a more efficient LAA that is expected to more than double the number of annual new mortgages; and
- 2) 36,000 beneficiaries from provision of leases to informal areas, which is expected to lead to increased land and property investment without the use of formal banking sector. This is based on an estimated 20% (10,000 households) of the 50,000 households⁵ with new leases choosing to increase investments in land and property, particularly through subdivisions and related investments

⁵55,000 parcels with an estimated 1.1 parcels per household

The Civil Legal Reform Activity aims to provide faster, fairer and less expensive resolution of commercial disputes, whether large or small. The key beneficiaries of this intervention are expected to be individuals operating in the formal sector and the poor population that previously lacked the resources to pursue litigation—a proxy of 70% of Lesotho's formal private sector employment (or 154,508 people) was used to estimate the number of expected beneficiaries.

The Gender Equality in Economic Rights Activity aims to reduce barriers preventing women's participation in economic activities. Although a specific beneficiary estimate has not been calculated, since gender inequality can be a significant constraint to growth and poverty reduction, increased participation of women as economic actors in Basotho society is expected to have widespread benefits.

The Credit Bureau Activity intends to increase private sector access to credit by reducing transaction costs associated with gathering the information needed to evaluate credit decisions. The Debit/Smart Card Activity is expected to benefit over 50,000 card recipients. Both of these Activities are expected to benefit “banked” and “un-banked” segments of Basotho society.

The summary of Compact beneficiaries is provided in the Table 2 below:

Table 2: Summary of Compact Beneficiaries*

Item	Project	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Health Sector Project	752,003
2	Water Sector Project	236,874
	Metolong Dam	124,248
	Urban and Peri-Water	124,248
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	112,626
3	Private Sector Development Project	368,319⁶
	Land Administration Reform (LAR)	55,000
	Civil Legal Reform (CLR)	154,508
	Debit/Smart Card	50,000
	Overall Compact	1,041,422

*The Compact total and Project-level totals account for the overlap of beneficiaries across multiple Projects or Activities.

⁶ This estimate originally included the Automated Clearing House Activity, which was expected to benefit all of the PSD Project beneficiaries.

4. Monitoring Component

4.1. Summary of Monitoring Strategy

Post-Compact performance will be monitored systematically and progress reported as outlined in the indicator tracking table (ITT). Four levels of indicators that follow from the program logic framework will continue to be monitored Post-Compact: (i) goal, (ii) outcome, (iii) output, and (iv) process. The various indicators will permit the GOL and MCC to track the use of Compact investments and sustainability of Compact activities.

Goal indicators measure the economic growth and poverty reduction that occur during or after implementation of the program. A number of goal indicators have also been outlined to help monitor other high-level results related the Lesotho Compact. Outcome indicators measure the intermediate or long-term effects of an intervention's outputs. Output indicators measure the goods and services produced directly by the implementation of an Activity. Process indicators measure progress toward the completion of Projects.

The Indicator Documentation Table in Annex 1 provides relevant details for each indicator, including (i) name; (ii) definition; (iii) unit of measurement; (iv) level of disaggregation; (v) data source; (vi) responsible party; and (vii) frequency of reporting. Where possible and appropriate, indicators will be disaggregated by gender.

To ensure that the Program is on track to meet its overall goals and objectives, the monitoring indicators have been measured against established baselines and targets, derived from ex-ante economic rate of return analysis, where possible, other types of analysis, and project planning documents. The baseline values and targets in this Post-Compact M&E Plan have been carried over from the M&E Plan in effect during the Compact period; these values are outlined in Annex 2.

The selection of indicators represented in Annexes 1 and 2 reflect discussions between MCA-Lesotho, MCC, Implementing Entities, and MDP. This Post Compact M&E Plan will be amended to reflect any changes made to those indicators, after they have been approved by MCC. New indicators may also be added to the extent deemed necessary by the designated representative or MCC.

4.2. Data Quality Reviews

The designated representative will be responsible for ensuring data quality and conducting data quality reviews to verify data reported during the Post Compact period by checking the accuracy and reliability of performance data submitted by responsible entities.

The particular objectives for the DQRs will include identification of the following parameters: i) what proportion of the data has quality problems (completeness, conformity, consistency, accuracy, duplication, integrity); ii) which of the records in the dataset are of unacceptably low quality; and iii) what are the most predominant data quality problems within each indicator.

4.3. Standard Reporting Requirements

The designated representative will be responsible for submitting annual reports to MCC through 2019. These reports should be submitted to via email to the MCC M&E point of contact and the Vice President of the Department of Compact Operations VPOperations@mcc.gov with the subject line “Lesotho Post-Compact Reporting” and the dates of report coverage.

The designated representative, with support from MCC, should submit an annual report on or by March 31 in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. The Annual Summary Report should include the following:

- A Post-Compact Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), using the MCC template, that includes all of the indicators included in Annex 1 of this plan for the preceding calendar year.
- Discussion of any concerns about data quality.
- The status of actions and indicators outlined in the Compact’s Sustainability Plan.
- Water Sector Project Updates
 - Describe reliability of water supply, e.g., average hours of service per day for urban and peri-urban water supply, and the process for how that metric is tracked.
 - Describe on-going capacity-building activities at WASCO.
 - Outline current WASCO tariff levels.
 - For WASCO and DRWS: Provide an update on annual (1) revenue, (2) expenditures on overall operations and maintenance, and (3) expenditures on maintaining Compact-funded infrastructure.

- For Metolong Dam: Describe staffing positions filled compared with the staffing plan; operations and maintenance activities and expenditures; and efforts and systems to monitor the volume of water treated by Metolong.
- Update on efforts to adopt and implement the National Wetlands Conservation Strategy, including efforts to establish a lead government agency for wetlands.
- Private Sector Development Project Updates
 - Progress in harmonizing civil and customary law regarding gender equality.
 - Attach the Chief Justice's Annual Report prepared by the High Court; and describe efforts to populate historical cases in CMS.
- Health Sector Project Updates
 - Updates on the design and implementation of the Public and Private Partnership (PPP) for health facilities management and information and communications technology/telemedicine support and roll-out. Where possible, this should include sharing relevant PPP reports and documents.
 - Updates on OPD facilities management if that effort is not included in the PPP described above.
 - Updates on the roll-out/implementation of the new health care waste management (HCWM) system including: number of facilities included in the HCWM system, number of facilities using the three-bin system, number of facilities with access to functional incinerators and/or non-burn technologies for treatment and disposal of health care waste, and a summary of health facility performance reports (using the tool developed with COWI support under the Compact to evaluate the pilot).
 - Describe the use of HMIS in reporting between districts and the MOH, including an overall summary of how the system is performing, which districts are using it, for what kind of reporting, any challenges encountered, and how they have been addressed.
 - Update on the roll-out, implementation, challenges, and successes faced with Electronic Medical Records (EMR), including the number of OPDs with functional EMR and updates on whether EMR is expanded beyond OPDs.
 - Number of Compact-supported HCs and OPDs with outstanding untreated legacy medical waste (e.g., that which has not been encapsulated, entombed, fenced or rehabilitated).
 - Number of Compact-supported HCs and OPDs with complete operations and maintenance manuals and as-built drawings, including relevant information on hazardous materials.

5. Evaluation Component

5.1. Summary of Evaluation Strategy

MCC advances the objectives of accountability and learning by selecting from a range of independent evaluation approaches. MCC currently distinguishes between two types of evaluations, impact and performance evaluations, as defined below. At the minimum, each project should have an independent performance evaluation for accountability reasons.

Impact Evaluation – A study that measures the changes in income and/or other aspects of well-being that are attributable to a defined intervention. Impact evaluations require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual, which estimates what would have happened to the beneficiaries absent the project. Estimated impacts, when contrasted with total related costs, provide an assessment of the intervention’s cost-effectiveness.

Performance Evaluation – A study that seeks to answer descriptive questions, such as: what were the objectives of a particular project or program, what the project or program has achieved; how it has been implemented; how it is perceived and valued; whether expected results are occurring and are sustainable; and other questions that are pertinent to program design, management and operational decision making. MCC’s performance evaluations also address questions of program impact and cost-effectiveness.

MCC balances the expected accountability and learning benefits with the evaluation costs to determine what type of evaluation approach is appropriate. Impact evaluations are performed when their costs are warranted by the expected accountability and learning. Generally, MCC directly procured and funded the independent evaluation teams, while MCA-Lesotho contracted and oversaw the data collection process.

The M&E Plan describes evaluations that will be conducted to provide information on the outcomes and impact of the Compact, and to inform future interventions. The evaluations will provide MCC and MCA-Lesotho stakeholders with information on whether or not the outcomes have been or are likely to be achieved. In the case of impact evaluations, they will also report whether changes are attributable to the intervention strategies proposed for the Compact.

MCC will work with the designated representative to arrange for evaluation results to be presented to relevant stakeholders in Lesotho. The evaluations will also be presented in Washington, DC as results become available.

5.2. Specific Evaluation Plans

MCA-Lesotho and MCC have prepared an evaluation framework for the Lesotho Compact. All evaluations will be guided by the core documentation for the Compact activities. The evaluation details are provided in sub-sections that follow:

5.2.1. End of Program Review

MCA hired an independent firm to conduct an End of Program Review (EPR); the EPR report will be used to satisfy the Compact Completion Report required of MCA-Lesotho. This report set out to:

- a. Describe the local population and local service systems, the context in which the intervention operates and the contextual situation before the Compact began.
- b. Assess the appropriateness and relevance of Compact design in relation to the national context.
- c. Provide background on the populations in the communities receiving Compact interventions as well as outlining the context for understanding reasons why some people might choose not to participate in Compact activities
- d. Establish whether the intervention was implemented appropriately, what changes were made to the intervention, and why. Additionally, examine interactions between implementers and participants.
- e. Explore the degree to which targeted stakeholders participated in or are using the Compact interventions and are satisfied with them, and establish reasons for non-participation by potential beneficiaries
- f. Identify project strengths and weaknesses with regard to both design and implementation, addressing differences and similarities in perspectives with respect to strengths/weakness.
- g. Establish major challenges, and document lessons learnt and successes, which could inform similar interventions in the future.
- h. Explore existing plans for Compact sustainability in terms of their functionality, strengths, and weaknesses and document any sustainability-related issues/problems identified and recommend ways to strengthen sustainability.

5.2.2. Health and Water Sector Projects Evaluations

MCC has engaged an independent consulting firm, NORC at the University of Chicago, to carry out independent evaluations for the Health and Water Sector Projects. The following is a summary of the evaluation plans:

A. Health Sector Project Evaluation

NORC will conduct a performance evaluation of the Health Sector Project that measures key outcomes related to the following Activities under that Project: renovation, equipping, and furnishing 138 Health Centers, 14 OPDs, a new Central Laboratory, a new Blood Transfusion Services center, dormitories at the National Health Training College, along with related interventions under the Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) and Health Care Waste Management (HCWM) Activities.

The original evaluation design was centered on the Health Centers— which was subject to a randomized rollout—and OPD infrastructure—which was subject to a before and after that attempted to control for external factors—only. Construction delays rendered the randomized rollout infeasible. However, delays in the Health Center infrastructure required the evaluation methodology to be reconsidered; as a result, the focus of the evaluation has been expanded in order to measure overall changes within the health system and to explore linkages across the various Health Activities.

In addition to assessing the overall logic of the Health Sector Project investment, a number of hypotheses will be tested through the evaluation including the following:

- The creation of a dedicated central lab has led to cost savings on tests.
- Service providers have access to safe blood when they need it for treatment.
- Enrolment at NHTC and in the health sector as a whole has increased due to Compact activities.
- Waste management standard procedures that were taught are now being followed in health facilities.
- Health care utilization has increased since renovation at Health Centers and OPDs.
- Staff retention has increased at Health Centres – especially at rural facilities – as a result of improved housing, facility renovations, other HSS activities, or interventions from other donors.
- HIV and non-HIV services have been integrated at OPDs (and this was mostly accepted by both groups of patients).

Data for this evaluation are expected to come from administrative sources, surveys of patients, staff, and community members, and qualitative sources.

B. Rural Water and Sanitation Activity Impact Evaluation

The impact evaluation design for the rural water and sanitation intervention has a randomized rollout design. In order to detect minimum effects in outcomes of interest and attribute them to the intervention, the randomized rollout approach relies on a sufficient lag between the start of water system construction in treatment and control areas. The evaluation design is based on the randomized rollout of 100 water systems to treatment and control areas within each of 10 districts of Lesotho.

Multiple rounds of the Impact Evaluation Multipurpose Survey (IEMS) will serve as the primary data source for this evaluation.

The main hypotheses to be explored through this evaluation are that the Rural Water and Sanitation Activity will:

- Generate time-savings
- Reduce water-related illness, like diarrhea
- Increase productivity and income from time savings due to proximity of new infrastructure and reductions in water-related illness

C. The Urban and Peri-Urban Water Activity Impact Evaluation

It was not possible to undertake randomized assignment for the Urban and Peri-Urban Water Activity. As such, NORC originally proposed a regression discontinuity design based on proximity to the water mains. However, for a number of reasons, it was not feasible to pursue that approach either. Thus, NORC is undertaking a before and after approach to study outcomes of this intervention.

The proposed design will use regression models to analyze each outcome of interest. All regressions will include covariates to control for observable factors associated with the outcome. This design does not allow for attribution of causality.

The following hypotheses will be tested:

- An improved water supply will generate time savings.
- Time savings will lead to an increase in income and productivity.

5.2.3. Metolong Dam Evaluation

An independent evaluation has not yet been started for this Activity. However, when designed, the evaluation will assess the effectiveness of the Metolong Program in achieving outputs and outcomes and attempt to answer the following specific evaluation questions:

- Was the MCC investment implemented according to plan? What positive and negative factors affected implementation? How did the management of the Metolong Program (by the Metolong Authority and other relevant stakeholders) contribute to the success or challenges encountered?
- Did the MCC investment reach intended/unintended beneficiaries?
- How did the Metolong Program contribute to economic activities in relevant areas? To what extent have the numbers, size, types, or profitability of water-dependent industries changed as a result of the Metolong Program?
- To what extent has water demand, supply, and use changed in areas affected by the Metolong Program?
- Have there been any unintended positive or negative consequences of the Metolong Program (including to people or the surrounding environment)?
- What arrangements have been made for sustainability of the Metolong investments and resulting benefits?

5.2.4. Land Administration Reform Impact Evaluation

MCC has contracted Michigan State University (MSU) to design and conduct the evaluations of the Land Administration Reform Project. There are two parts of the evaluation, a rigorous Impact Evaluation (IE) to evaluate activities related to ‘area-wide formalization of land rights in greater Maseru’ and a performance evaluation of activities which supported land legislative and institutional strengthening.

I. Impact Evaluation: Formalization

The IE is designed to test the following key economic hypotheses associated with area-wide registration of urban land parcels. It is hypothesized that land with formally recognized titles will result in:

1. Increased number of land parcels used as collateral for mortgage
2. Increased investment in the property, increased frequency of transfers, subletting, rentals, and other economic activities
3. Increased value of land
4. Reduction in land related conflicts
5. Increased income of beneficiaries

The IE is based on a difference-in-difference (DiD) analysis approach. The DiD approach essentially measures the difference of outcome indicators between treatment group and control group before and after the program intervention. MMC 27 is the control area and the villages in neighbouring MMCs 1, 2 and 3 are treatment areas. The IE consists of 28 treatment clusters (i.e., villages/sub-villages) and 12 control clusters (i.e., villages/sub-villages), with 45 households selected for data collection from each cluster, or a sample size of 1,800 households.

The listing randomly selected households based on pre-vectorized land parcels using orthophoto. To augment the number of parcels in the survey sample that are used for commercial purposes, a field based listing exercise was also undertaken to identify all the parcels in each cluster where some kind of commercial activities would be taking place. About 4-6 additional commercial parcels per cluster were included in the survey.

In 2013, a regional firm contracted by MCA-Lesotho carried out the baseline survey for the impact evaluation component. A follow-up survey is scheduled for 2016, allowing 3 years for treatment effects (but before any land regularization activities take place in MMC 27). If the Government of Lesotho (GoL) decides to regularize MMC27 prior to Summer 2016, the GoL will inform MCC at least 6 months prior in order to allow time for conducting a follow-up survey. Each of the survey households was geo-referenced for ease of location the household for the follow-up survey. A separate module for women was administered separately with the woman head of the family.

II. Performance Evaluation: Institutional and Policy Strengthening

A pre-post performance evaluation will be carried out to determine the effects related to the efficiency and effectiveness of the newly established Land Administration Authority (LAA) and the legislative and regulatory land reforms. Specifically, the evaluation will look at what is the effect of the institutional and policy strengthening on:

1. Time to conduct a land transaction
2. The volume of formal land transactions
3. Land mortgage numbers and values

From an evaluation perspective, any statistically significant change to be observed in the time to conduct a formal land transaction before and after the LARP Activity will be directly linked to the establishment of LAA, new legislation and regulations, the streamlined processes installed and the capacity building of the land administration system in the country. As such a rigorous method involving a counterfactual is not needed (nor is it possible, given the national mandate and coverage of LAA's activity).

The Land Administration Authority and Maseru City Council will provide administrative data necessary for the performance evaluation, including historical data on mortgage deeds, building permits, first time registrations and transfers. Data is being collected on the time it took from the start to the end of a land transaction' (first time registration or a transfer of Lease) for each transaction that was recorded in the LSPP (pre-intervention) and LAA (post-intervention), for the last 10 years (1993-2013). Once this data set is built, efforts should be made to continue collecting these types of data so that future analysis could be based on a longer post-intervention time frame. Property Development and Land Values are also expected to change, but an evaluation is not yet in place to assess these potential benefit streams.

6. Implementation and Management of M&E

6.1. Responsibilities

The designated representative is responsible for on-going monitoring and evaluation of the Lesotho Compact. This includes the following activities:

- Coordinating with MCC-contracted evaluators to ensure relevant GoL stakeholders review evaluation documents such as questionnaires and analytical reports
- Supporting MCC-contracted evaluators with visa and work permit issues, and gaining entry into communities for data collection
- Coordinating presentations by MCC-contracted firms of final survey and evaluation results in Lesotho
- Providing annual report to MCC with information described in Section 4.3 above, including statistics from relevant government offices (see Annex 1 for the Indicator Documentation Table and Annex 2 for the Performance Tracking Table)

6.2. Review and Revision of the M&E Plan

All revisions to the plan will be mutually agreed upon by the designated representative and MCC.

7. M&E Budget

MCC is responsible for paying for independent evaluations conducted during the Post-Compact Monitoring and Evaluation period.

The designated representative is responsible for funding the in-country public presentations of the final evaluation results.

8. Other

8.1. Miscellaneous Post-Compact Obligations

As required by Section 3.7(d) of the Compact (which survives the expiration of the Compact pursuant to Section 5.3), the Government, through the designated representative (or otherwise), will continue to permit any authorized MCC representative, the Inspector General, the US Government Accountability Office, any auditor responsible for an audit contemplated by the Compact or conducted in furtherance of the Compact, and any agents or representatives engaged by MCC or the Government to conduct any assessment, review or evaluation of the Compact Program, the opportunity to audit, review, evaluate or inspect activities funded by MCC Funding. Without limiting the foregoing, the Government, through the designated representative (or otherwise), further agrees to cooperate and coordinate with, and provide such documentation as may be requested from time to time by, MCC or any consultants or representatives working for MCC in connection with any of MCC's Post-Compact monitoring and evaluation activities in connection with the Lesotho Compact Program.

Annex 1. Indicator Documentation Table: Post-Compact Indicators

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
Goal												
	Goal	Percentage of population with access to safe and clean water	The percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources	Level	Percentage	None	CMS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	5 Years	Numerator: Households using water from improved water sources Denominator: Total Number of Households This indicator corresponds with "Population with access to potable water," which was the indicator name during the Compact.	
	Goal	Population without access to improved sanitation	Percentage of population without access to improved sanitation facilities	Level	Percentage	None	CMS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	5 Years	Numerator: Households not using (without) improved sanitation facilities Denominator: Total Number of Households	
	Goal	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Number of maternal deaths during pregnancy, at child birth or within two months after the birth or termination of pregnancy (per 100,000 live births)	Level	Rate	None	DHS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon availability of 2014 DHS results		
	Goal	Adult Mortality Rate (per 1,000 years of exposure)	Number of deaths of adult aged 15-49 per 1,000 live population	Level	Rate	None	DHS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon availability of 2014 DHS results		

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Goal	Mortality Rate, Under 5 (per 1,000)	Number of deaths of under 5 children per 1000 live births	Level	Rate	None	DHS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon availability of 2014 DHS results		
	Goal	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	Number of infant deaths (children under 12 months of age) per 1000 live births	Level	Rate	None	DHS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon availability of 2014 DHS results		

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
Health Sector Project												
	Outcome	Percentage of nursing positions that are filled	Percentage of nursing positions filled in the 138 Compact-supported health centers	Level	Percentage	None	Nursing Directorate Records	MOH Directorate of Nursing Services	Annual	5 Years	The baseline value was calculated using the Health Facility Survey, which was conducted by MCA-L in 2011 because of unavailability of reliable human resource data to serve as baseline. Actual are reported in line with calendar year i.e. from January 1st to December 31st. The MOH minimum health centers staffing standards are defined as two Nurse Clinicians; two Nursing Sisters and one Nurse Assistant. However, this indicator does not consider which positions are filled at each health center due to unavailability of detailed nurses' allocation data. Numerator: Total number of nursing positions filled at Compact-supported health centers (adjusted to maximum of 5 in health centers that have more than 5 nurses) Denominator: 690 (i.e., the number of Compact-supported health	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
											centers (138 health centers) multiplied by 5 nurses per health center)	
	Outcome	Deliveries conducted in Health Centers	Percentage of deliveries conducted in the 138 Compact-supported Health Centers	Level	Percentage	None	HMIS	MOH Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years	The numerator = Number of births that took place in the 138 Compact-supported Health Center per calendar year The denominator = 'expected deliveries'. This is calculated by the MOH based on the crude birth rate and size of the population.	
	Outcome	Health Centers conducting deliveries	Percentage of MCA-supported HCs that conduct deliveries	Level	Percentage	None	HMIS	MOH Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years	The numerator = Number of MCA-Lesotho supported health centers conducting deliveries Denominator = Total number of MCA-Lesotho supported health centers (138 health centers)	
	Outcome	Vaccination coverage rate	Percentage of children aged 12 – 23 months fully immunized with all antigens	Level	Percentage	None	DHS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon availability of 2014 DHS results	Fully immunized means children who have received BCG, DPT 1, DPT 2, DPT 3, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3 and Measles vaccines.	
	Outcome	Percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS receiving ARV treatment	Percentage of people with advanced HIV & AIDS that are receiving antiretroviral (ARV) treatment per year	Level	Percentage	None	AJR	MOH Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years	Numerator= Number of people receiving ARVs (Q4 HMIS data) Denominator=Number of people living with HIV/AIDS (As per DHS)	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Outcome	HIV Prevalence	Percentage of the population age 15 - 49 that tests positive for HIV	Level	Percentage	None	DHS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon availability of 2014 DHS results		
	Outcome	TB treatment success rate	Percentage of new registered smear-positive TB cases that were cured or those who completed a full course of treatment out of all registered TB cases	Level	Percentage	None	AJR	MOH Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years	Numerator = Number of new registered smear-positive TB cases that were cured or those who completed a full course of treatment Denominator = all registered TB cases	
	Outcome	TB notification per 100,000 of the population	Total number of TB of all forms registered during the period under review	Level	Rate	None	AJR	MOH Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years		
	Output	Blood units collected by Blood Transfusion Services (BTS)	Number of units of blood collected from the regional BTS locations, Lesotho BTS static site and mobile clinics per annum	Level	Number	None	BTS Records	Blood Transfusion Services	Annual	5 Years		
	Output	Laboratory tests done at the Central Laboratory	Total number of all tests done at the Central Reference Laboratory on annual basis	Level	Number	None	Central Reference Laboratory Records	Central Reference Laboratory	Annual	5 Years		

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Output	Central Laboratory test referrals	Total number of all tests referred from Central Reference Laboratory other laboratories, which in most cases, are based in South Africa	Level	Number	None	Central Reference Laboratory Records	Central Reference Laboratory	Annual	5 Years		
	Output	Students who graduate from NHTC	Number of students graduating per annum from all programs offered at National Health Training College	Level	Number	None	NHTC Reports	NHTC	Annual	5 Years	Graduation is tracked from the following programs: Nursing Assistant; General Nursing; Pharmacy Technology; Medical Laboratory Sciences; Environmental Health; Auxiliary Social Work; Midwifery; Primary Health Care (Nurse Clinician); Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing; Ophthalmic Nursing; and Anesthetic Nursing. The indicator is reported annually based on NHTC academic year which runs from July to May.	
	Output	Number of patient visits to HCs	Number of annual patient visits to the 138 MCA-supported HCs	Level	Number	None	HMIS	MOH, Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years		

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Output	Number of patient visits to OPDs	Number of annual patient visits to the 14 MCA-supported OPDs	Level	Number	None	HMIS	MOH, Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years		
	Output	Percentage physical completion of health center facilities	Level of physical completion of construction works for the health center facilities	Cumulative	Percentage	None	PMCS reports	AURECON	Annual	Until construction is completed		
	Output	Health centers equipped	Percentage of compact-supported HCs provided with additional equipment to meet MOH minimum standard equipment list for health centers	Cumulative	Percentage	None	HPIU Reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until equipping is completed		
	Output	Districts using computerized HMIS reporting	Number of districts which are submitting computerized reports through the HMIS from the DHMTs to the central level.	Level	Number	None	MOH	MOH, Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years		
	Output	Hospital OPDs with EMRS	Number of hospital OPDs with access to a functional electronic medical recording system	Level	Number	None	MOH	MOH, Planning Unit	Annual	5 Years		

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
Water Sector Project												
Rural Water and Sanitation Activity												
	Outcome	Diarrhoea prevalence rate of children under 5	Percentage of children under age five (5) who were sick with diarrhoea during two weeks preceding the survey	Level	Percentage	None	DHS	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon availability of 2014 DHS results		
	Outcome	Amount of money budgeted for operations and maintenance	Amount budgeted by the DRWS annually for operations and maintenance of rural water infrastructure	Level	Dollars	None	Approved DRWS Annual Budget	DRWS Finance Department	Annual	5 Years	The budget refers to approved baseline budget (the initial approved annual budget) at the beginning of the Fiscal Year, which is April 1st in the case of Lesotho. The budget is provided in Maloti. For reporting purposes, it will be converted to USD using exchange rate of M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1-4 of the Compact.	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Output	VIP latrines built	The number of Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines within homesteads in project areas, designed and constructed according to national standards as provided by Department of Rural Water Supply	Cumulative	Number	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
WS-7	Output	Water points constructed	Number of non-networked, stand-alone water supply systems constructed such as: protected dug wells, tube-wells/boreholes, protected natural springs and rainwater harvesting/catchment systems	Cumulative	Number	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed	The Lesotho Compact funded the construction of 250 water systems. MCC's Common Indicator "Water points constructed" was adopted for reporting on these systems even though each system actually includes several water points.	
	Output	Water minders trained	Numbers of water supply systems whose water minders have been trained in after care maintenance and repair (PLC E9-2)	Cumulative	Number	None	Construction contractor reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
Urban and Peri-Urban Water Activity												
	Outcome	New connections to the water network	Total annual number of new households and commercial connections to the urban and peri-urban water networks within	Level	Number	Household and commercial	WASCO Annual Report	WASCO	Annual	5 Years	Thaba-Tseka district is excluded because there were no Compact-supported urban and peri-urban water interventions	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
			all towns located in the districts of Lesotho except for Thaba-Tseka district									
	Outcome	Amount of money budgeted for operations and maintenance	Amount budgeted by the Government of Lesotho annually for operations and maintenance of urban and peri-urban water infrastructure	Level	Dollars	None	WASCO Fiscal Budget	WASCO, Finance Department	Annual	5 Years	The budget refers to approved baseline budget (the initial approved annual budget) at the beginning of the Fiscal Year, which is April 1st in Lesotho. The budget is provided in Maloti. For reporting purposes, it will be converted to USD using exchange rate of M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1-4 of the Compact.	
	Output	Water pipes coverage	The length of pipe line laid in all Compact-supported Urban and Peri-Urban Water Project areas	Cumulative	Number	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
	Output	Households with provisions to connect to water networks	The number of provisions for new house connections to improved water networks	Cumulative	Number	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
	Output	Reservoirs constructed	Number of water reservoirs constructed for increased water storage and coverage	Cumulative	Number	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Output	Rehabilitated reservoirs	Number of water reservoirs rehabilitated for reliable water supply and reduction of unaccounted for water	Cumulative	Number	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
	Output	Upgraded pumping stations	Number of pumping stations upgraded and installed	Cumulative	Number	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
	Output	Percentage physical completion of Package 2 (Semonkong) urban water supply contract	Level of physical completion of construction works in Package 2	Cumulative	Percentage	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
	Output	Percentage physical completion of Package 3 (Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek) urban water supply contract	Level of physical completion of construction works in Package 3	Cumulative	Percentage	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	Until construction is completed		
Metolong Bulk Water Conveyance Activity												
	Outcome	Volume of water treated	Average daily volume of water treated from Metolong Water Treatment Plant	Level	Mega liters	None	TBD	WASCO	Annual	5 Years	Reporting will begin after water treatment plant becomes operational. This will be calculated by summing the daily volumes of water treated and then dividing by the number of days in the year.	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Output	Functioning Metolong water treatment plant	Date when construction and testing of the water treatment plan is completed	Date	Date	None	PMCS reports	LMDA/MDP M&E	Once	Once upon completion of testing		
Wetlands Activity												
	Outcome	Wetlands Strategy approved	Date when the National Wetlands Conservation Strategy is approved and adopted for implementation	Date	Date	None	Cabinet Directive	Department of Water Affairs	Once	Once upon approval of the Wetlands Strategy		
	Outcome	Date when establishment of the lead agency for wetlands has been approved	Date when the lead government agency which will be responsible for wetlands conservation and management is approved for establishment	Date	Date	None	Approval letter from Ministry of Public Service	Department of Water Affairs	Once	Once upon approval of the establishment of the lead agency for wetlands	This is related to Section 2.2.1.4 of the National Wetlands Conservation Strategy, which provides for the launch of the established lead agency at national, district, community, regional, international levels.	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
Private Sector Development Project												
Civil Legal Reform Activity												
	Outcome	Pending commercial cases	Number of active and inactive commercial cases that are pending in the Commercial Court at the end of the year	Level	Number	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	None	
	Outcome	Average age of open commercial trial cases	Average number of days for all open commercial trial cases, as calculated from date of filing to date of reporting	Level	Days	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	None	
	Outcome	Cases that are resolved in the commercial court	Number of cases that are completed in the commercial court	Level	Number	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	The indicator will be measured per annum in line with a calendar year i.e. from 1st January to December 31st. "Completion" refers to a case reaching a final decision or being withdrawn	
	Outcome	Cases resolved in Small Claims Procedures	Number of cases completed through the Small Claims Procedure	Cumulative	Number	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	The indicator will be measured per annum in line with a calendar year i.e. from 1st January to December 31st.	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Outcome	Cases referred to Court Annexed Mediation that are successfully completed	Percentage of cases that are successfully completed through Court Annexed Mediation (CAM)	Cumulative	Percentage	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	<p>“Successful completion” describes cases that are resolved without returning to the Commercial Court to resume litigation.</p> <p>Numerator: Cases that are successfully completed, i.e., resolved through CAM or are withdrawn</p> <p>Denominator: All cases that have completed mediation (including those that are resolved through CAM, return to the litigation process, or are withdrawn)</p>	
	Outcome	Time required to resolve a commercial trial dispute	Average number of days taken to resolve a commercial trial case from filing the dispute to date of judgment	Level	Days	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	The indicator will be calculated based on the number of days for all cases that are closed (given judgment) during the reporting calendar year.	
	Outcome	Cases filed at the commercial court	Number of new cases filed at the commercial court	Level	Number	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	The indicator will be measured per annum in line with a calendar year i.e. from 1st January to December 31st.	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Outcome	Value of commercial cases in court	Total value of claims filed in the commercial court annually	Level	US Dollars	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	The value of cases is reported in Maloti. For reporting purposes, the figures should be converted to USD using exchange rate of M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1 - 4 of the Compact.	
	Outcome	Cases filed in the Small Claims Procedure	Number of cases filed under the Small Claims Procedure	Cumulative	Number	None	Commercial Court Case Management System	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	None	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Outcome	Amount of budget allocated for maintenance of Case Management System (CMS)	The total baseline budget that has been approved by the Government of Lesotho for maintenance of the CMS	Level	US Dollars	None	High Court Annual Budget	High Court, Judiciary Planning Unit (planned)	Annual	5 Years	The budget refers to approved baseline budget (the initial approved annual budget) at the beginning of the Fiscal Year, which is April 1st in Lesotho. The budget is provided in Maloti. For reporting purposes, it should be converted to USD using exchange rate of M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1 - 4 of the Compact.	
Credit Bureau Activity												
	Outcome	Portfolio of loans	Total of amount of all types of loans held and reported by commercial banks for repayment at the time of reporting	Level	US Dollars	None	Central Bank of Lesotho records	CBL, Financial Institutions Supervision Division	Annual	5 Years	The loans referred to are only from the four commercial banks namely Standard Lesotho Bank, FNB, Nedbank and Post Bank. CBL is currently not collecting information from other financial institutions because of poor reporting and inconsistency in reporting which distorts the overall picture. CBL provides data in Maloti and this should be converted to US\$ using exchange rate of M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
											average exchange rates across years 1 - 4 of the Compact.	
	Outcome	Non-performing loans	Percentage of the portfolio of loans on which principal and or interest payments are 30 days or more past due based on the contractual terms between the lender and borrower at the end of the reporting period	Level	Percentage	None	Central Bank of Lesotho records	CBL, Financial Institutions Supervision Division	Annual	5 Years	The non performing loans referred to only related to loans from the four commercial banks namely Standard Lesotho Bank, FNB, Nedbank and Post Bank. CBL is currently not collecting information from other financial institutions because of poor reporting and inconsistency in reporting which distorts the overall picture. Numerator: Total amount of non-performing loans Denominator: The total value of the portfolio of loans	
	Outcome	Credit providers registered	The number of commercial banks, other financial institutions, retailers utilities and other licensed and entities that sell goods and services on credit that are registered to receive information from the Lesotho Credit Bureau facility	Level	Number	None	Central Bank of Lesotho records	CBL, Financial Institutions Supervision Division	Annual	5 Years	Currently, registered Credit Providers refers to the four commercial banks since the loans information so far comes from the banks and no information comes from any other non-bank financial institution.	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
Debit Smart Card												
	Output	Debit/Smart cards issued	Number of Debit/Smart Cards issues to existing and new customers.	Cumulative	Number	None	Lesotho PostBank Progress report	Lesotho PostBank, Operations and Marketing Division	Annual	5 Years	None	
	Output	New distribution points	Number of Point of Sale (POS) devices deployed at merchants and non-LPB agents	Cumulative	Number	None	Lesotho PostBank Progress report	Lesotho PostBank, Operations and Marketing Division	Annual	5 Years	None	
Land Administration Reform												
	Outcome	Bonds registered	Number of new loans secured, which use a land title as collateral	Level	Number	Project leasing areas/non-project leasing areas; Commercial/residential	LAA Lease Management System-SOLA	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	This will include home loans and commercial loans that use land title as collateral.	Project Areas: MMCo1 (Treatment): Kuruane; Selakhapane; Pecha;Bochabela I;Bochabela II;Bochabela III;Thoteng;Khubetsoana;Boiketlo;Phomolong I; Phomolong II;LeCoorp;Rasetimela MMCo2 (Treatment): Bochabelo IV; Phahameng Khubetsoana; Rural;

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
												<p>Mabote; Phooletsa; Maqalika; Taung; Thoteng I and II; Mapaleng; Lifelekoaneng; Sebaboleng</p> <p>MMCo3 (Treatment): Naleli Tsosane I and II; Tsosane (Not Reg) I and II</p> <p>MMC 27 (Control): Ha Foso I and II; Khopane; Marabeng; Ikhethelong I, II and III; Koalabata I, II, III and IV; Sekhutlong</p>
	Outcome	Value of bonds registered	Total aggregate value of new loans secured, which use land title as collateral	Level	US Dollars	Project leasing areas/non-project leasing areas; Commercial/residential	LAA Lease Management System-SOLA	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	<p>This will include home loans and commercial loans that use land or property as collateral.</p> <p>LAA provides the aggregated loans in Maloti and this should be converted to USD using exchange rate of M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1 - 4 of the Compact.</p>	<p>Project Areas:</p> <p>MMCo1 (Treatment): Kuruane; Selakhapane; Pecha;Bochabela I;Bochabela II;Bochabela III;Thoteng;Khubetsoana;Boiketlo;Phomolong I; Phomolong II;LeCoorp;Rasetimela</p> <p>MMCo2 (Treatment): Bochabelo IV; Phahameng Khubetsoana; Rural; Mabote; Phooletsa; Maqalika; Taung; Thoteng I and II; Mapaleng; Lifelekoaneng; Sebaboleng</p> <p>MMCo3 (Treatment): Naleli Tsosane I and II; Tsosane (Not Reg) I and II</p> <p>MMC 27 (Control): Ha Foso I and II; Khopane; Marabeng; Ikhethelong I, II and</p>

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
												III; Koalabata I, II, III and IV; Sekhutlong
	Outcome	Building permits issued	The number of new building permits issued by the Maseru City Council	Level	Number	Project leasing areas/non-project leasing areas; Commercial/residential	Maseru City Council Register	Maseru City Council	Annual	5 Years	The indicator will be measured per annum in line with a calendar year i.e. from 1st January to December 31st.	<p>Project areas:</p> <p>MMCo1 (Treatment): Kuruane; Selakhapane; Pecha;Bochabela I;Bochabela II;Bochabela III;Thoteng;Khubets oana;Boiketlo;Phomolong I; Phomolong II;Le Coop;Rasetimela</p> <p>MMCo2 (Treatment): Bochabelo IV; Phahameng Khubetsoana; Rural; Mabote; Phooletsa; Maqalika; Taung; Thoteng I and II; Mapaleng; Lifelekoaneng; Sebaboleng</p> <p>MMCo3 (Treatment): Naleli Tsosane I and II; Tsosane (Not Reg) I and II</p> <p>MMC 27 (Control): Ha Foso I and II; Khopane; Marabeng; Ikhételong I, II and III; Koalabata I, II, III and IV; Sekhutlong</p>

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Outcome	Value of building permits issued	The value of new building permits issued by the Maseru City Council	Level	US Dollars	Project leasing areas/non-project leasing areas; Commercial/residential	Maseru City Council Register	Maseru City Council	Annual	5 Years	Maseru City Council provides the value in Maloti and this should be converted to USD using exchange rate of M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1-4 of the Compact.	<p>Project Areas:</p> <p>MMCo1 (Treatment): Kuruane; Selakhapane; Pecha;Bochabela I;Bochabela II;Bochabela III;Thoteng;Khubets oana;Boiketlo;Phomolong I; Phomolong II;Le Coop;Rasetimela</p> <p>MMCo2 (Treatment): Bochabelo IV; Phahameng Khubetsoana; Rural; Mabote; Phooletsa; Maqalika; Taung; Thoteng I and II; Mapaleng; Lifelekoaneng; Sebaboleng</p> <p>MMCo3 (Treatment): Naleli Tsosane I and II; Tsosane (Not Reg) I and II</p> <p>MMC 27 (Control): Ha Foso I and II; Khopane; Marabeng; Ikhelong I, II and III; Koalabata I, II, III and IV; Sekhutlong</p>
	Outcome	Value of Land	The difference in value of a urban/peri-urban parcel in Maseru before and after receiving a lease	Level	US Dollars	None	Land Impact Evaluation	Independent evaluator	Once	Once based on follow-up survey	Conversions from Maloti to US\$ should be M7.8143 to 1US\$, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1-4 of the Compact.	
	Outcome	First-time land registration by the LAA	The number of sporadic leases that are being issued by Land Administration Authority outside those issued under	Level	Number	Commercial/residential; Maseru/Non-Maseru; Female/Male/Joint/other	LAA Lease Management System-SOLA	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	None	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
			systematic regularization activity supported through Compact funding									
	Outcome	Secondary land transactions recorded	Total number of transfers and sub-lease agreements transacted and registered with the Deeds Registrar/Land Deeds Registrar	Level	Number	Maseru/non-Maseru;	LAA Lease Management System-SOLA	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	This excludes mortgages, inheritances and gifts	
	Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions	The average percentage change in number of days to conduct a property transaction within the formal system	Level	Percentage	None	LAA Lease Management System-SOLA	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	For the Lesotho Compact, this reflects the average number of days from filing an application for property transfer to the date of registration of the transfer	
	Outcome	Number of days to conduct a commercial property transfer	The median number of days that property lawyers, notaries or registry officials indicate is necessary to complete a full sequence of procedures for property transfer.	Level	Days	None	World Bank Doing Business	LMDA/MDP M&E	Annual	5 Years	A procedure is defined as any interaction of the buyer or the seller, their agents (if an agent is legally or in practice required) or the property with external parties, including government agencies, inspectors, notaries and lawyers. Interactions between company officers and employees are not considered. For more information on the methodology of the registering property indicators, see the Doing Business	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
											website (http://www.doingbusiness.org).	
	Outcome	Perception of tenure security	Percentage of households survey who report being secure	Level	Percentage	Commercial/residential	Land Impact Evaluation	Independent evaluator	Once	Once after follow-up survey	Baseline represents households in project lease areas who do not have a lease. Follow-up represents households in project lease areas who received or obtained a lease during the project period. The indicator will measure percentage of parcel holders concerned about being in conflict with anyone about their parcel	
	Outcome	Land and property related investment	Percentage of parcels that made at least one type of investment in the last 3 years	Level	Percentage	Commercial/residential	Land Impact Evaluation	Independent evaluator	Once	Once after follow-up survey	None	
	Outcome	Value of land and property related investment	Total average value on land and property related investment.	Level	US Dollars	Commercial/residential	Land Impact Evaluation	Independent evaluator	Once	Once after follow-up survey	The indicator will include the value or cost of materials and hired labor per parcel. Conversions use an exchange rate of 7.8143, which represents the average exchange rates across years 1- 4 of the Compact.	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
	Outcome	Land conflicts filed	Number of new land related conflicts in Maseru filed with the Maseru Magistrate Court.	Level	Number	Project leasing areas/non-project leasing areas	Magistrate courts reports	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	None	<p>Project Areas:</p> <p>MMCo1 (Treatment): Kuruane; Selakhapane; Pecha;Bochabela I;Bochabela II;Bochabela III;Thoteng;Khubets oana;Boiketlo;Phomolong I; Phomolong II;Le Coop;Rasetimela</p> <p>MMCo2 (Treatment): Bochabelo IV; Phahameng Khubetsoana; Rural; Mabote: Phooletsa; Maqalika; Taung; Thoteng I and II; Mapaleng; Lifelekoaneng; Sebaboleng</p> <p>MMCo3 (Treatment): Naleli Tsosane I and II; Tsosane (Not Reg) I and II</p> <p>MMC 27 (Control): Ha Foso I and II; Khopane; Marabeng; Ikhetelong I, II and III; Koalabata I, II, III and IV; Sekhutlong</p>
	Output	Urban Land parcels regularized and registered (by LARP)	Number of land parcels regularized and issued with leases as part of the Compact intervention.	Cumulative	Number	Male only; female only; joint male and female; commercial; other non-commercial legal entities	LAA Lease Management System-SOLA	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	This includes Post Compact work- in - progress including systematic regularization mop-up activity. (Reporting should be until systematic regularization mop-up activities are concluded)	

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Classification	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Duration of Reporting	Additional Information	Notes
L-6	Output	Land rights formalized	The number of households receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels as part of the Compact intervention.	Cumulative	Number	Male only; female only; joint male and female; commercial; other non-commercial legal entities	LAA Monthly Reports to land Registrar	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	All results are urban. Rural areas were not covered by the Project. No community titles were provided by the Project.	
Gender Equality in Economic Rights Activity												
	Outcome	Women holding titles to urban or peri-urban land	Total number of titles registered in women's names as individual title holders or joint holders with their spouses	Cumulative	Number	Joint and individual	LAA Records	Land Administration Authority	Annual	5 Years	Updates are reported at the end of calendar year i.e. in December. It reflects totals from 1982 to the end of the year reported. It excludes land titles held by women individually or jointly in rural areas because of non-availability of such data.	

Annex 2. Performance Tracking Table

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Compact Year 1	Compact Year 2	Compact Year 3	Compact Year 4	Compact Year 5	End of Compact Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Compact Wide Indicator										
Goal	Percentage of population with access to safe and clean water	Percentage	Level	71.5% (2009/10)	NA	NA	NA	90%	92%	92%
Goal	Population without access to improved sanitation	Percentage	Level	41.9% (2009/10)	NA	NA	NA	30.4%	28%	28%
Goal	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Rate	Level	1155 (2009)	NA	NA	N/A ⁷	NA	1155	1155
Goal	Adult Mortality Rate (per 1,000 years of exposure)	Rate	Level	13.6 (2009)	NA	NA	N/A ⁸	NA	11	11
Goal	Mortality Rate, Under 5 (per 1,000)	Rate	Level	117 (2009)	NA	NA	N/A ⁷	NA	115	115

⁷ Previous adjustments to the targets for this indicator resulted in Y5 targets that suggested a worsening situation compared to the Y3 targets. Furthermore, given that (1) baseline figures come from the 2009 DHS and there was no way to collect a measurement in Y3, and (2) what appeared in a previous M&E Plan as an actual was taken to be a Y3 target, it was not particularly meaningful to keep confusing Y3 targets in this version of the M&E Plan. For these reasons, the Y3 target that appeared in the last two versions of the Compact M&E Plan has been removed.

⁸The Y3 target for this indicator has been removed to be consistent with other DHS indicators, for which Y3 targets were confusing and inaccurate.

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Compact Year 1	Compact Year 2	Compact Year 3	Compact Year 4	Compact Year 5	End of Compact Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Goal	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	Rate	Level	91 (2009)	NA	NA	N/A ^s	NA	91	91

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Health Sector Project										
Outcome	Percentage of nursing positions that are filled	Percentage	Level	57% (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Deliveries conducted in health centers	Percentage	Level	36% (2008)	N/A	N/A	65%	N/A	80%	80%
Outcome	Health Centers conducting deliveries	Percentage	Level	25% (2008)	25%	25%	25%	30%	50%	50%
Outcome	Vaccination coverage rate	Percentage	Level	62% (2009)	N/A	N/A	80%	N/A	80%	80%
Outcome	Percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS receiving ARV treatment	Percentage	Level	34% (2008)	N/A	52%	60%	65%	70%	70%
Outcome	HIV Prevalence	Percentage	Level	23% (2009)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Outcome	TB treatment success rate	Percentage	Level	74% (2008)	N/A	N/A	75%	N/A	85%	85%
Outcome	TB notification per 100,000 of the population	Rate	Level	640 (2008)	N/A	N/A	500	N/A	400	400
Output	Blood units collected by Blood Transfusion Services (BTS)	Number	Level	3381 (2008)	3381	3381	4200	4500	5000	5000
Output	Laboratory tests done at the Central Laboratory	Number	Level	554823 (2008)	N/A	350000	370000	390000	400000	400000
Output	Central Laboratory test referrals	Number	Level	8873 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	400	400
Output	Students who graduate from NHTC	Number	Level	176 (2008)	150	150	180	200	250	250
Output	Number of patient visits to HCs	Number	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output	Number of patient visits to OPDs	Number	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output	Percentage physical completion of health center	Percentage	Cumulative	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	100%	100%

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
	facilities									
Output	Health centers equipped	Percentage	Cumulative	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Output	Districts using computerized HMIS reporting	Number	Level	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	10	10
Output	Hospital OPDs with EMRS	Number	Level	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	16	16
Water Sector Project										
Rural Water and Sanitation Activity										
Outcome	Diarrhoea prevalence rate of children under 5	Percentage	Level	11.2 (2009)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Amount of money budgeted for operations and maintenance	Dollars	Level	1,237,561 (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output	VIP latrines built	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	9262	16262	27245	27245
Output	Water points constructed	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	170	250	250

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Output	Water minders trained	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	20	340	500	500
Urban and Peri Urban Water Activity										
Outcome	New connections to the water network	Number	Level	N/A (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Amount of money budgeted for operations and maintenance	Dollars	Level	N/A (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output	Water pipes coverage	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.94	173.67	173.67
Output	Households with provisions to connect to water networks	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	2454	2454
Output	Reservoirs Constructed	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	8	8
Output	Rehabilitated Reservoirs	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	4	4

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Output	Upgraded pumping stations	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3
Output	Percentage physical completion of Package 2 (Semonkong) urban water supply contract	Percentage	Cumulative	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.8%	100%	100%
Output	Percentage physical completion of Package 3 (Mafeteng, Mokane's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek) urban water supply contract	Percentage	Cumulative	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.5%	100%	100%
Metolong Bulk Water Conveyance Activity										
Outcome	Volume of water treated	MegaLiters	Level	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75 ⁹	75
Output	Functioning Metolong water treatment plant	Date	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-14
Wetlands Activity										
Outcome	Wetlands Strategy approved	Date	Date	Draft Strategy is in place (2013)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁹Although this indicator is a new addition to the post-Compact M&E Plan, the 75ML target was documented in the Lesotho Compact and has therefore been included in this Plan.

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Outcome	Date when establishment of the lead agency for wetlands has been approved	Date	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Private Sector Development Project										
Civil Legal Reform Activity										
Outcome	Pending commercial cases	Number	Level	210 (2008)	N/A	107	76	60	50	50
Outcome	Average age of open commercial trial cases	Days	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Cases that are resolved in the commercial court	Number	Level	27 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	250	250
Outcome	Cases resolved in Small Claims Procedures	Number	Cumulative	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	85%	85%
Outcome	Cases referred to Court Annexed Mediation that are successfully completed	Percentage	Cumulative	0% (2008)	N/A	N/A	25%	54%	70%	70%
Outcome	Time required to resolve a commercial trial dispute	Days	Level	129 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	375	350	350
Outcome	Cases filed at the commercial court	Number	Level	149 (2008)	N/A	243	450	1,100	1,200	1,200

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Outcome	Value of commercial cases in court	US Dollars	Level	2 738 618 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 298 141	4 947 211	4 947 211
Outcome	Cases filed in the Small Claims Procedure	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	1 200	1 200
Outcome	Amount of budget allocated for maintenance of Case Management System (CMS)	US Dollars	Level	0 (2008)	371,114	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Credit Bureau Activity										
Outcome	Portfolio of loans	US Dollar	Level	200 013 821 (2008)	249 365 687	307 552 929	357 717 371	435,674,524	504 713 520	504 713 520
Outcome	Non-performing loans	Percentage	Level	2% (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Outcome	Credit Providers registered	Number	Level	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	25	25
Debit Smart Card Activity										
Output	Debit/Smart cards issued	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Output	New distribution points	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	100

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Land Administration Reform Activity										
Outcome	Bonds registered	Number	Level	161 (2008)	N/A	270	340	282	500	500
Outcome	Value of bonds registered	US Dollars	Level	24 320 541 (2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Building permits issued	Number	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Value of building permits issued	US Dollars	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Value of Land	US Dollars	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	First-time land registration by the LAA	Number	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Secondary land transactions recorded	Number	Level	67 (2009)	N/A	N/A	N/A	180	180	180
Outcome	Percentage change in time for property transactions	Percentage	Level	0% (2009)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-71%	-71%	-71%
Outcome	Number of days to conduct a commercial property transfer	Days	Level	0% (2009)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of 5 Year Post CED Target
					Oct 2008 – Sept 2009	Oct 2009 – Sept 2010	Oct 2010 – Sept 2011	Oct 2011 – Sept 2012	Sept 2012 – Oct 2013	
Outcome	Perception of tenure security	Percentage	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Land and property related investment	Percentage	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Value of land and property related investment	US Dollars	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome	Land conflicts filed	Number	Level	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outputs	Urban land parcels regularized and registered (by LARP)	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	5 000	18 000	55 000	55 000
Output	Land rights formalized	Number	Cumulative	0 (2008)	N/A	N/A	5 550	19 800	60 500	60 500
Gender Equality in Economic Rights Activity										
Outcome	Women holding titles to urban and peri-urban land	Number	Cumulative	3 214 (1982 - 2007)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6 000	6 000

Annex 3. Modification Tables

Overarching Change

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Health Sector, Water Sector, Private Sector Development
Modification	“TBD” targets changed to “NA” for all new post-Compact indicators (except for Volume of treated water (from Metolong), which essentially had a target all along)
Reasons for change	LMDA and MCC did not intend to establish targets for indicators new to the post-Compact Plan, and for which targets did not previously exist; “TBD” implies targets will be established

Health Sector Project Modification Table

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Health Sector:
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator Name	Deliveries conducted in health facilities
Modification	Remove indicator
Reasons for change	This indicator was tracked during the Compact but a related indicator that focuses on Health Centers only will be tracked post-Compact. However, a reference to Deliveries conducted in health facilities inadvertently remained in Annex 1. This errant reference is being removed.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Health Sector:
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Percentage physical completion of health center facilities
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction works that remained post compact implementation.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Health Sector:
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Health centers equipped
Modification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually • Duration of reporting changed from “Until construction is completed” to “Until equipping is completed”
Reasons for change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction works that remained post compact implementation. • To add clarity

Water Sector Project Modification Tables

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Rural Water and Sanitation
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	VIP latrines built
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Rural Water and Sanitation
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Water points constructed
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Rural Water and Sanitation
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Water minders trained
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	Post-compact M&E reporting will occur annually.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Rural Water and Sanitation
Indicator Level	Process
Indicator Name	Amount of money budgeted for operations and maintenance
Modification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit in Annex 2 was changed from Maloti to Dollars • Baseline changed from M9,670,673.00 to \$1,237,561.00 using the exchange rate of 7.8143 • Post-compact targets removed
Reasons for change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep it consistent with unit in Annex 1, which was already in dollars • To align with the US\$ unit in the M&E Plan (the amount is provided in local currency by DRWS as it appears in the budget) • LMDA and MCC did not intend to establish targets for indicators new to the post-Compact Plan, and for which targets did not previously exist

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Water pipes coverage
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Households with provisions to connect to water networks
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works for Packages 2 & 3 of urban and peri-urban water.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Reservoirs constructed
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Rehabilitated reservoirs
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Upgraded pumping stations
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Percentage physical completion of Package 2 (Semankong) urban water supply contract.
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Percentage physical completion of Package 3 (Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek) urban water supply contract
Modification	Frequency of reporting changed from quarterly to annually
Reasons for change	The indicator will only be reported once upon completion of construction of the remaining works.

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	Water Sector: Urban and Peri-Urban Water
Indicator Level	Process
Indicator Name	Amount of money budgeted for operations and maintenance
Modification	Unit in Annex 2 was changed from Maloti to Dollars.
Reasons for change	To keep it consistent with unit in Annex 1, which was already in Dollars

PSD Project Modification Tables

Land and Administration Reform Activity

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	PSD: Land Administration Reform Project
Indicator Level	Output indicator
Indicator Name	Sporadic leases issued
Modification and reasons for change	<p>Name changed to “First-time land registration by the LAA” to better align with the name of the indicator that tracked systematic registration undertaken by the Compact</p> <p>Level changed from “output” to “outcome” to reflect changes in the broader land system rather than direct outputs of the intervention</p>

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	PSD: Land Administration Reform Project
Indicator Level	Output indicator
Indicator Name	Urban land parcels regularized and registered
Modification and reasons for change	<p>Classification changed from “level” to “cumulative” because this indicator is only intended to track systematic registration undertaken by the project and will measure the cumulative amount achieved over the entire Compact period.</p> <p>Added “(by LARP)” to indicator name to clearly distinguish from the indicator tracking sporadic registration.</p> <p>The indicator reporting changed from “quarterly” to “annually” to more accurately reflect reality.</p>

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	PSD: Land Administration Reform Project
Indicator Level	Outcome indicator
Indicator Name	Land rights formalized
Modification and reasons for change	<p>Classification changed from “level” to “cumulative” because this indicator is only intended to track land rights systematically by the project and will measure the cumulative amount achieved over the entire Compact period.</p> <p>Level changed from “outcome” to “output” to reflect the direct results of the intervention rather than changes in the broader land system.</p>

Credit Bureau Activity

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form							
Date	January 2015						
Project / Activity	PSD: Credit Bureau						
Indicator Level	Outcome indicator						
Indicator Name	Non-Performing loans						
Modification and reasons for change	<p>Removed references to the dollar value definition, which had been combined with the current (percentage) definition in one indicator.</p> <p>Targets converted from dollar values to percentages to align with the (percentage) definition.</p>						
Indicator	[Baseline]	Compact Y1	Compact Y2	Compact Y3	Compact Y4	Compact Y5	End of Compact
Previous							
Non-Performing loans	4 094 764	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 244 785	1 442 038	1 442 038
Modified							
Non-Performing loans	2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

Debit Smart Card Activity

Post-Compact M&E Plan Modification Form	
Date	January 2015
Project / Activity	PSD: Debit Smart Card
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator Name	Debit Smart Cards Issued
Modification and reasons for change	The indicator reporting changed from “quarterly” to “annually” to more accurately reflect reality.