

For Component 3 - Cadre capacity building in water management:

- For the interventions proposed and anticipated outcomes to be achieved, greater water sector co-ordination is required;
- Capacity development support to rights-holders needs to be provided over a long-term period, avoidance of a piece-meal approach of isolated expert-consultant inputs;
- Support should be tailored to developing cadre capacities in the water sector institutions to maintain and further develop evidence-based decision-making outputs. The assistance should be based on the institution's matching staffing expertise at an appropriate level to sustain the systems;
- Strengthen cooperation within regional entities, such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM), explore the potential benefits of the UNECE Water Convention for Lesotho;
- Establish research opportunities in water resources management, leveraging the capacities, faculty and students of Lesotho's Universities;

Data Collection and Management: Set-clarify official roles and responsibilities for data collection and management; satisfy entity specific data needs combined with data sharing of core WASH and WRM relevant elements (indicators, maps); focus on 'monitoring and evaluation', data collection and interpretation, and regular output generation for improved 'evidence-based decision-making'; set range of compatible hardware and software type for common web-based platform.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action addresses two levels of Lesotho's water sector: first, at the community and local government level, the logic is to increase access of Lesotho's rural population to water-sanitation-hygiene facilities - and in parallel utilise the infrastructure implementation process as a vehicle to re-capacitate the responsible local government entities from the bottom-up, consistent with the national decentralisation process and ICM already existing decentralised structures; second, at the national government level, the logic is to improve cadre capacities across a broad range of WASH and water resources themes, using data management as a common denominator to track key factors and improve evidence-based decision-making, so as attain more sustainable water resources exploitation, for benefits within and beyond Lesotho.

Component 1 – WASH will follow a pragmatic approach to affect the required long-term adjustments facing the water sector. Rural WASH and governance support will commence on an 'emergency basis' via the selection of rural schools and clinics which lack an operational water supply. These will become candidates for installation of WASH facilities. In tandem, the respective rural communities will become candidates to receive functional water supply systems, whether via rehabilitation of dilapidated systems or installation of a new system. Local communities will be involved throughout the process in order to participate in the selection of the 'preferred system type' of water supply delivery (community stand pipe, yard standpipe or household connection). The system type will also be guided by household affordability for the selected water supply delivery. Commitment to the selected service, by household, and community-wide commitment to regular 'after-care' services to support basic operations & maintenance of the selected system will also be a criteria to be taken into consideration. In parallel, the 'governance' element of the action will address WASH decision-making and implementation at the Local Council and District Council levels. As designated Water Service Authorities, these local government entities will be capacitated in the detailed procedures of planning for approving WASH facilities-water supply systems and selecting/approving Water Service Providers. As such the national goal of returning such mandates to the community level will be attained. To affect and attain the transition to a 'decentralised' WASH sector, a new 'bottom up' type capacity building is required across the entire sector and covering the full spectrum of services, starting with WASH planning by Community and District Councils and extending to operations & maintenance by service providers over the facilities' life-cycle.

Component 2 - ReNoka will build on the ongoing ICM programme and extend catchment measures in further national sub-catchments. The implementation of activities will transition from using contractors to more and more ICM measures implemented through government-led ICM financing mechanisms and in cooperation with the communities. ICM strategic catchment development plans will receive additional support for their implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Development of projects identified by the community, following the water-energy and