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Monitoring and evaluation tools for SDGs and Agenda 2063 – Measuring Progress

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INTRODUCTION

- Lesotho domesticated the Agenda 2063 by mainstreaming it into the country`s national development plans.
- Similarly, she also undertook a prioritization of the Agenda 2030 goals as per the country`s context using the RIA. Then a list relevant targets and indicators were selected (152) some of which were customized to the national context (34). Only 53% (81) of the selected indicators had data.



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INTRODUCTION

- Like many other African countries, Lesotho reviewed progress in the implementation of the Agenda 2063 in 2019 and 2021 and undertook the evaluation of the FTYIP in 2022
- Similarly, the country undertook the Agenda 2030 Voluntary National Reviews in 2019 and 2022.



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PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A2063

- Lesotho made some progress in pursuit of the seven aspirations of the A2063 with varying progress on each of the twenty goals.
- The country has made marginal progress in some targets relating to improved standard of living and well-being of its citizens, however fell short of the FTYIP targets.
- In terms of access to quality education, progress has been significant but fluctuating over the years from 2016 and in many cases it has been close to the FTYIP targets of 100%.



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PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A2063

- The country made some progress in the promotion of tourism and hospitality and has achieved some significant milestones contributing 9.54% annually on average to the country`s GDP.
- On the downside, Lesotho has experienced a 62% decline in crop production due to the effect of climate change and has thus not been able to make any progress in ending hunger.



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COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A2063

- COVID-19 has had a negative impact on the implementation of the Agenda and thus reversing significantly some gains achieved over the years.
- The pandemic has magnified the existing inequalities, particularly those to education, labour market, and health care. That is, the past progress on social protection system insulated some vulnerable groups from bearing the full brunt of the pandemic, but people in the informal sector were losing their jobs and incomes, thereby facing rising hunger levels and economic hardship.



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COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A2063

- The following are the effects of Covid-19 on the economy as well as the human security:
 - High unemployment rate and poverty
 - Impaired Education system
 - Restriction of Movement of goods and services
 - High crime rate etc.

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KEY OPPORTUNITIES AND PREVAILING CHALLENGES

- Domestication of the socioeconomic aspirations of Agenda 2063 is straightforward as it resonates with majority of the challenges countries are faced with.
- However, it is not easy to fully domesticate some of these aspirations, as it may require revisions of national laws of which parliament programmes may not be accommodative.



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KEY OPPORTUNITIES AND PREVAILING CHALLENGES

- The A2063 provided an opportunity for the country to improve data collection which includes introduction of new indicators and more data disaggregation.
- However, the country still faces the challenge of timeliness in data collection and publishing due to resource constraints.



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Thank you

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