



# Profiles of Priority Sub-catchments

Version 1 | April 2021



**renoka**  
*We are a river*



European Union



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# PROFILES OF PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS

Version 1 | April 2021

*Integrated Catchment Management  
National Programme in Lesotho*

**ReNOKA ke lekhootla le ikemisetseng ho khothalletsa kopano le ts'ebeliso 'moho har'a batho ba phelang tikolohong a noka ea Senqu-Orange ka sepheo sa ho sireletsa le ho ntlafatsa mobu le metsi molemong oa katleho ea bohle ba phelang tikolohong ena.**

**'ReNOKA' is an active citizenry movement that aims to engage, unify and inspire all communities living and working within the Orange-Senqu River Basin to act together to protect and restore land and water for the shared prosperity of the basin and its people.**



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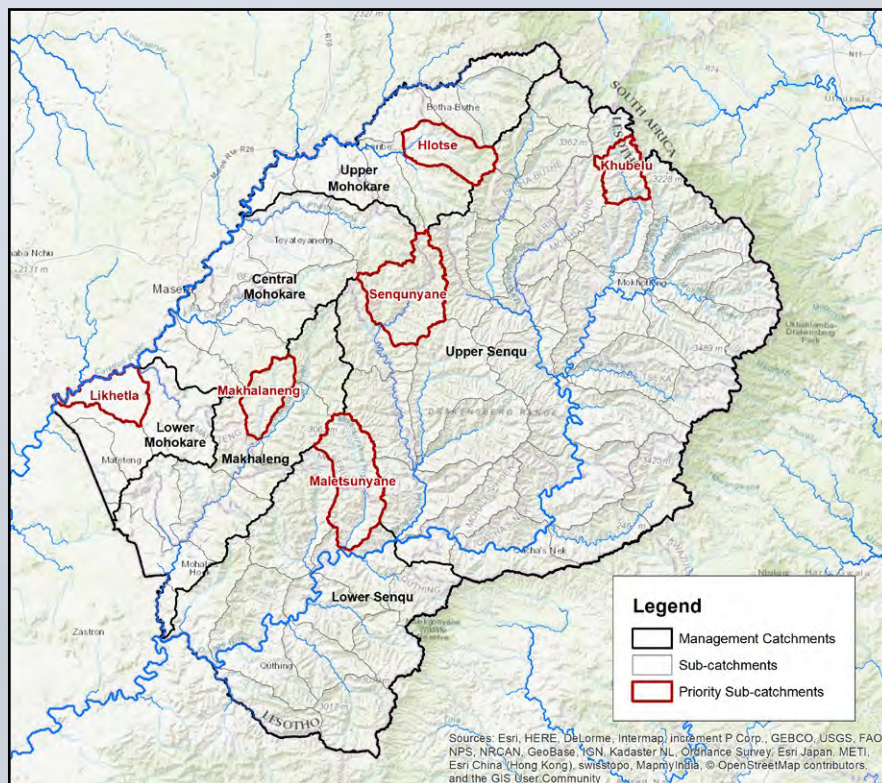
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Produced by the Integrated Catchment Management Unit (ICU) of the Government of Lesotho.  
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**LESOTHO PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS, APRIL 2021**



# About the National Programme for Integrated Catchment Management (ICM)

The Government of Lesotho has embarked on an ambitious National Programme for Integrated Catchment Management. Its aim is to rehabilitate degraded watersheds across the country and to put in place prevention measures that will halt the further degradation of Lesotho's catchment areas. The sustainable management of Lesotho's catchments are of critical importance for water, energy and food security - not only in Lesotho but in the entire Orange-Senqu River Basin and Gauteng Province, Southern Africa's economic centre.

The National Programme for Integrated Catchment Management will need to address important challenges. Widespread socio-economic vulnerability in Lesotho and the absence of effective regulations for the management of land and water resources have led to significant environmental degradation: It is estimated that Lesotho loses two per cent of its topsoil annually and that two-thirds of households live on degraded land. Climate change presents an aggravating factor, due to an increase in rainfall variability and extreme events like floods and droughts.

The European Union and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), through its transboundary water management programme in the SADC region, have agreed to support the Government of Lesotho's efforts through a technical cooperation project, implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The overall objective of the technical cooperation project is the following: "Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) facilitates socio-economic development and adaptation to climate change in Lesotho", with the specific objective being: "ICM institutionalised and under full implementation in Lesotho based on gender equality and climate change adaptation principles".

The support project will be implemented from January 2020 to December 2023 (four years) as a multi-donor action with 28-million euros financing from the European Union and six-million euros financing from BMZ. The Government of Lesotho provides five-million euros in parallel financing.

Based on a multi-level and multi-stakeholder approach, the following five interlinked outputs should be achieved:

- An effective and efficient gender-sensitive and climate-resilient policy framework for ICM is developed and applied;
- Effective and efficient institutions for ICM are established, with equitable representation of women and youth;
- Capacity, skills and knowledge of the public, private sector and civil society for sustainable ICM is facilitated;
- ICM measures are implemented; and,
- Capacities are strengthened for coordination, monitoring, supervision and general programme management.

The ICM Action has been branded as ReNOKA, which is derived from the Sesotho for "we are a river".



# **HLOTSE SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE**

*Integrated Catchment  
Management  
National Programme  
in Lesotho*

# HLOTSE



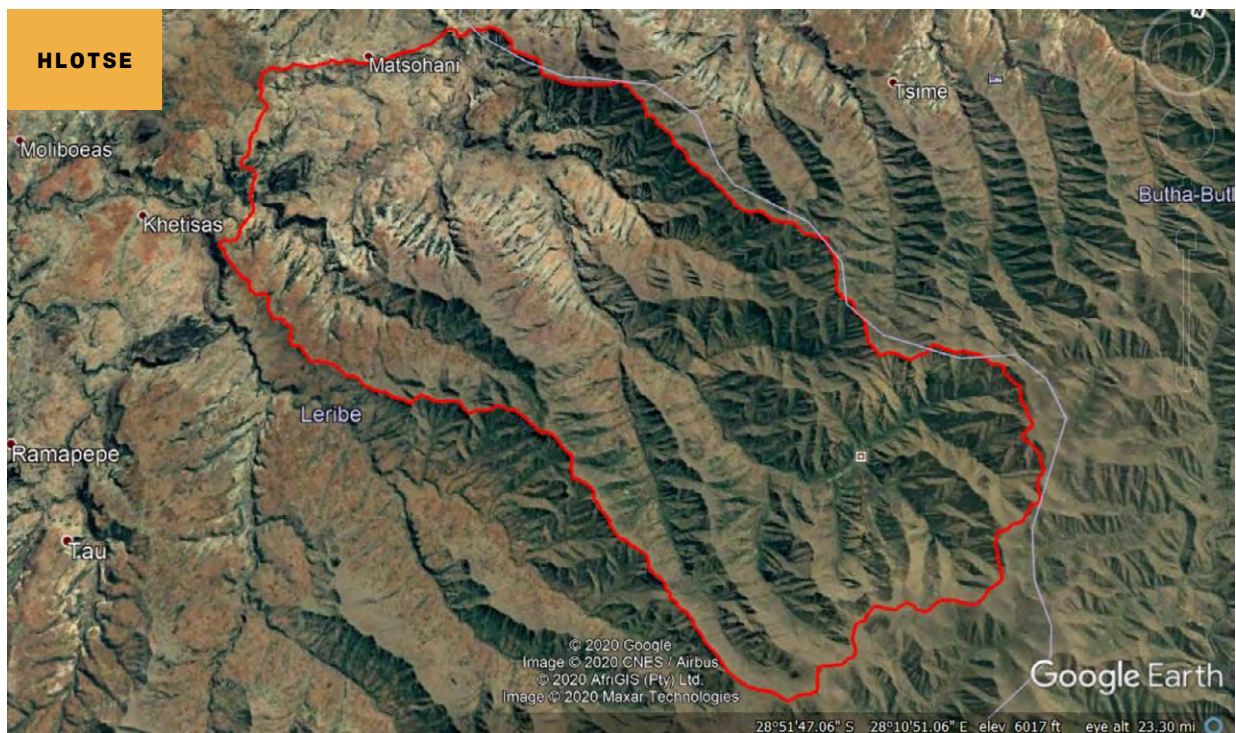
**SECTION A:**

## **Socio-demographic information**



## 01. Location of the sub-catchment

The Hlotse sub-catchment is in the Leribe District within the middle Caledon catchment area, towards the northern part of Lesotho. The western part of the area is relatively flat (lowlands), progressively getting mountainous (foothills) towards its eastern border. The Hlotse sub-catchment covers 35 821 hectares in area and is mostly rural. Of interest is the Tsehlanyane National Park, a protected area within the sub-catchment, which contains recreation facilities, including the well-known Maliba Lodge and a wildlife sanctuary. The sub-catchment is an agricultural area and the upper reaches consist of a myriad of wetlands. These provide a consistent source of water that forms the Hlotse River.



Map 1: Satellite map of Hlotse sub-catchment



## 02. Population size and composition

The Hlotse sub-catchment comprises 5 453 households from around 109 villages, with a population of around 23 208 people. As shown in the table below, 49.85% of the population are males, while 50.15% of the population are females.

DISTRICT: LERIBE	ENUMERATION AREA CODE	ECO- LOGICAL ZONE	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HOUSE- HOLDS	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CONSTITUENCY: PELA-TŠOEU	02100513001	Lowlands	Rural	Matube	106	217	226	443
	Total				106	217	226	443
COUNCIL: MENKHOANENG	02100513002	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Nkopa	74	179	158	337
	Total				74	179	158	337
	02100513003	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Hlatsoane	17	38	31	69
				Kotanyane Ha Thella	17	28	41	69
				Kotanyane Letsoapong	5	11	13	24
				Kotanyane Phalole	46	100	112	212
				Kotanyane Ha Monts'o	13	35	35	70
				Kotanyane Lithoteng	9	22	27	49
	Total				107	234	259	493
	02100513004	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Jobo	61	144	148	292
				Ha Mohale	24	52	36	88
				Ha Sekere	26	61	62	123
	Total				111	257	246	503
	02100513005	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Loti	109	209	239	448
	Total				109	209	239	448
	02100513006	Lowlands	Rural	Karamelle	86	185	194	379
Lekhloaneng				45	93	117	210	
Total				131	278	311	589	
02100513007	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Lepalole	12	19	29	48	
			Mate Hata-Butle	41	100	115	215	
			Mate Phelandaba	36	72	85	157	
Total				89	191	229	420	
02100513008	Lowlands	Rural	LIFOLEING	65	130	134	264	
Total				65	130	134	264	
02100513009	Lowlands	Rural	Linots'ing Ha Nkoebe	86	190	199	389	
Total				86	190	199	389	

DISTRICT: LERIBE	ENUMERATION AREA CODE	ECO- LOGICAL ZONE	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HOUSE- HOLDS	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CONSTITUENCY: PELA-TŠOEU	02100513010	Lowlands	Rural	Liphaleng	73	132	151	283
	Total				73	132	151	283
COUNCIL: MENKHOANENG	02100513011	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Mokhachane	38	70	73	143
				Liphaleng	13	32	19	51
				Mabokong	54	107	115	222
	TOTAL				105	209	207	416
	02100513012	Lowlands	Rural	Mate Maheiseng	26	50	41	91
				Mate Mahlabatheng	15	28	31	59
				Matjana	27	54	37	91
				Mate Semolo	46	83	89	172
				Mate Soweto	19	38	49	87
	Total				133	253	247	500
	02100513013	Lowlands	Rural	Mate Mahlabatheng	57	104	100	204
				Mate Ha Selebalo	78	135	149	284
	Total				135	239	249	488
	02100513016	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Peete	54	119	107	226
				Ha Tlali	36	102	90	192
				Lits'iphong Ha Qobete	46	104	91	195
	Total				136	325	288	613
	02100513017	Lowlands	Rural	Lentsoaneng Ha Leabua	53	97	111	208
Lentsoaneng Ha Leboea				53	135	135	270	
Lentsoaneng Ha Letlaka				15	37	29	66	
Total				121	269	275	544	
02100513018	Lowlands	Rural	Bots'aba	69	141	153	294	
			Ha Ntja	35	61	73	134	
Total				104	202	226	428	
02100513020	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Khabo	51	88	78	166	
			Ha Lehloba	35	79	72	151	
			Mafaleng	27	53	41	94	
113				220	191	411	428	

DISTRICT: LERIBE	ENUMERATION AREA CODE	ECO- LOGICAL ZONE	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HOUSE- HOLDS	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CONSTITUENCY: PELA-TS'OEU  COUNCIL: MENKHOANENG	02100513023	Lowlands	Rural	Konkontia	74	149	166	315
				Ha Khabo Mapheaneng	6	10	12	22
				Mosehlenyane	10	27	24	51
				<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>388</b>
	02100513024	Lowlands	Rural	'Makong	26	63	66	129
				Ha Mamafofo	66	166	160	326
				Mafikeng	18	40	49	89
				<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>544</b>
	02100513026	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Bolao	38	63	63	126
				Ha Khati	20	48	32	80
				Ha 'Makeleli	15	27	29	56
				Masaleng	38	82	74	156
				Tau-Li-Arora	54	97	118	215
				<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>633</b>
	02100513027	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Ntsoakele	74	129	152	281
				Ha Ntsoakele Ngoana-Oa-Lla	11	24	16	40
				<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>321</b>
	02100513028	Lowlands	Rural	Leoana-Lets'oana Ha Leaooa	91	192	182	374
				<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>374</b>
	02100513029	Lowlands	Rural	Betha-Betha	43	96	94	190
				Mokoallong	59	156	162	318
				Thopo	40	75	74	149
				<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>657</b>
	02100513030	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Jethe	35	77	66	143
				Mohlakeng	18	40	43	83
				Ha Bokoro	23	49	50	99
				Tsitsa	24	57	58	115
				<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>440</b>
	02100513031	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Leqele	43	77	94	171
				Libeleteng Ha Khomo	24	49	43	92
				Thoteng	31	63	64	127
				<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>390</b>
	02100513032	Lowlands	Rural	Likileng	81	191	197	388
				Tau-Lia-Rora	69	131	144	275
				<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>663</b>

DISTRICT: LERIBE  CONSTITUENCY: PELA-TS'OEU  COUNCIL: MENKHOANENG	ENUMERATION AREA CODE	ECO- LOGICAL ZONE	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HOUSE- HOLDS	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	02100513033	Lowlands	Rural	Metolong	65	146	153	299
				Ha Motsarapane	7	15	19	34
				Thabana-Ts'ooana	50	110	107	217
				<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>550</b>
	02100513034	Lowlands	Rural	Mahlabatheng	40	81	81	162
				Sebolong	62	148	146	294
				<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>456</b>
	02100513035	Lowlands	Rural	Mahlabatheng	122	268	264	532
				<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>532</b>
	02100523014	Foothills	Rural	Menkhoaneng	103	182	228	410
				Menkhoaneng Phutha	36	70	71	141
				<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>551</b>
	02100523015	Foothills	Rural	HA MAKHOABA	59	129	123	252
				HA SEKOLOTSA MALAOANENG	45	94	81	175
				<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>427</b>
	02100523019	Foothills	Rural	HA KHANARE	28	68	78	146
				HA SEQHOANG	44	98	85	183
				Hloakoa-le-monate	14	37	33	70
				<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>399</b>
	02100523025	Foothills	Rural	Ha Majara	50	95	81	176
				Ha Tjotji	49	97	81	178
				Ha Molotha	8	15	14	29
				Ha Nkhasi	5	9	11	20
				<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>403</b>
	02100523036	Foothills	Rural	Boithatelo Ha Tsolo	59	153	153	306
				Kholokoe Ha Makakamela	38	84	78	162
				Sehlabaneng Ha Seturumane	20	49	48	97
				<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>565</b>
	02100523037	Foothills	Rural	Patiseng Ha Pents'i	36	70	70	140
				Ha Ramabele	12	36	30	66
				Ha Sepenya	13	31	24	55
				Maliba-Mats'o	102	275	242	517
				<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>778</b>

DISTRICT: LERIBE	ENUMERATION AREA CODE	ECO- LOGICAL ZONE	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HOUSE- HOLDS	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CONSTITUENCY: PELA-TS'OEU	02100523038	Foothills	Rural	Ha Lekhoele	83	168	192	360
COUNCIL: MENKHOANENG				Ha Lika	42	105	94	199
				Ha Moahloli	21	52	48	100
				Ha Puseletso	48	119	118	237
				Total				194
	02100523039	Foothills	Rural	HA LESALA	125	284	283	567
Total					125	284	283	567
02100523040	Foothills	Rural	Saka-Le-Fubelu Limamela	28	61	67	128	
			Saka-Le-Fubelu Botsola	56	116	101	217	
Total					84	177	168	345
02100523041	Foothills	Rural	Ha Khojane	88	201	163	364	
			Makanyaneng	39	86	83	169	
Total					127	287	246	533
02100523042	Foothills	Rural	Teraeshareng	84	208	210	418	
Total					84	208	210	418
02100523043	Foothills	Rural	Ha Mohale	199	393	382	775	
Total					196	389	377	766
02100523044	Foothills	Rural	Masianokeng	165	377	329	706	
Total					165	377	329	706
02100523045	Foothills	Rural	Ha 'Mali	127	279	271	550	
				Total	127	279	271	550
02100523046	Foothills	Rural	Nqobelle Ha 'Mali	131	256	288	544	
Total					131	256	288	544
02100523047	Foothills	Rural	Ha Makepe	51	122	118	240	
Total					51	122	118	240
Grand Total					5453	11569	11639	23208



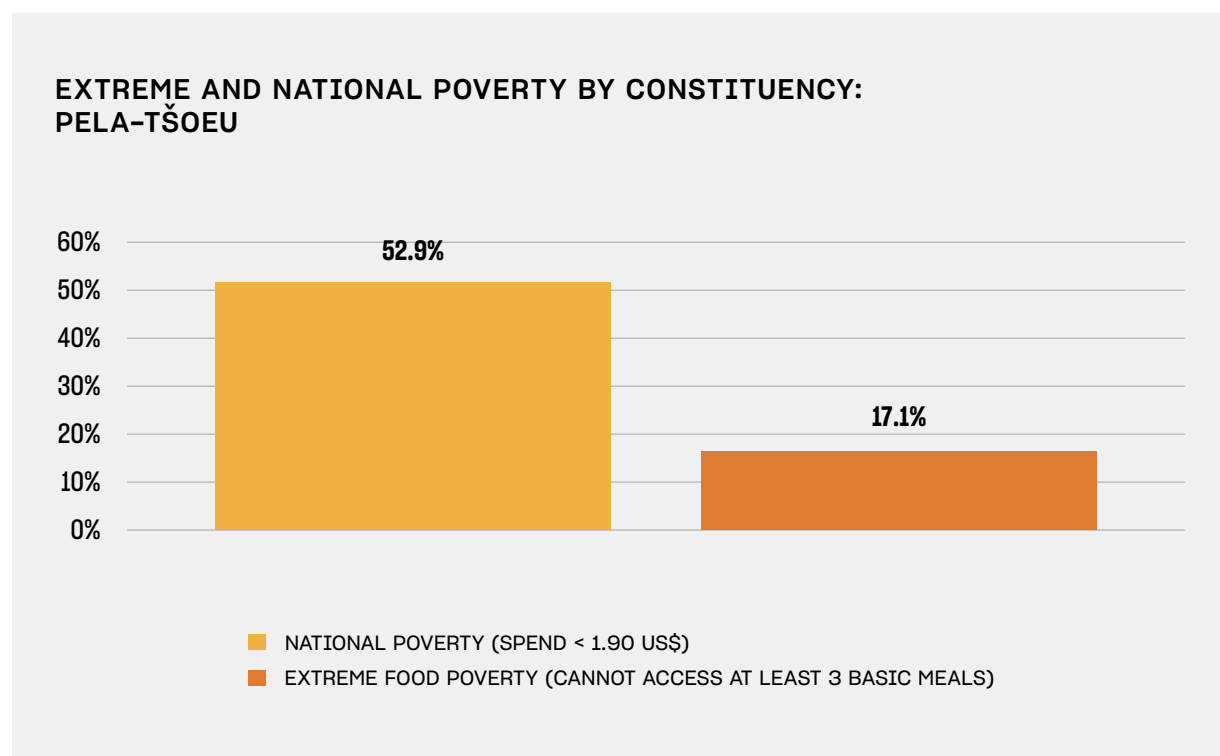
### 03. Socio-economic information

This section visualises Hlotse PSC socio-economic information. Hlotse PSC is made up of only one constituency, namely Pela-Tšoeu.

#### Poverty

##### POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

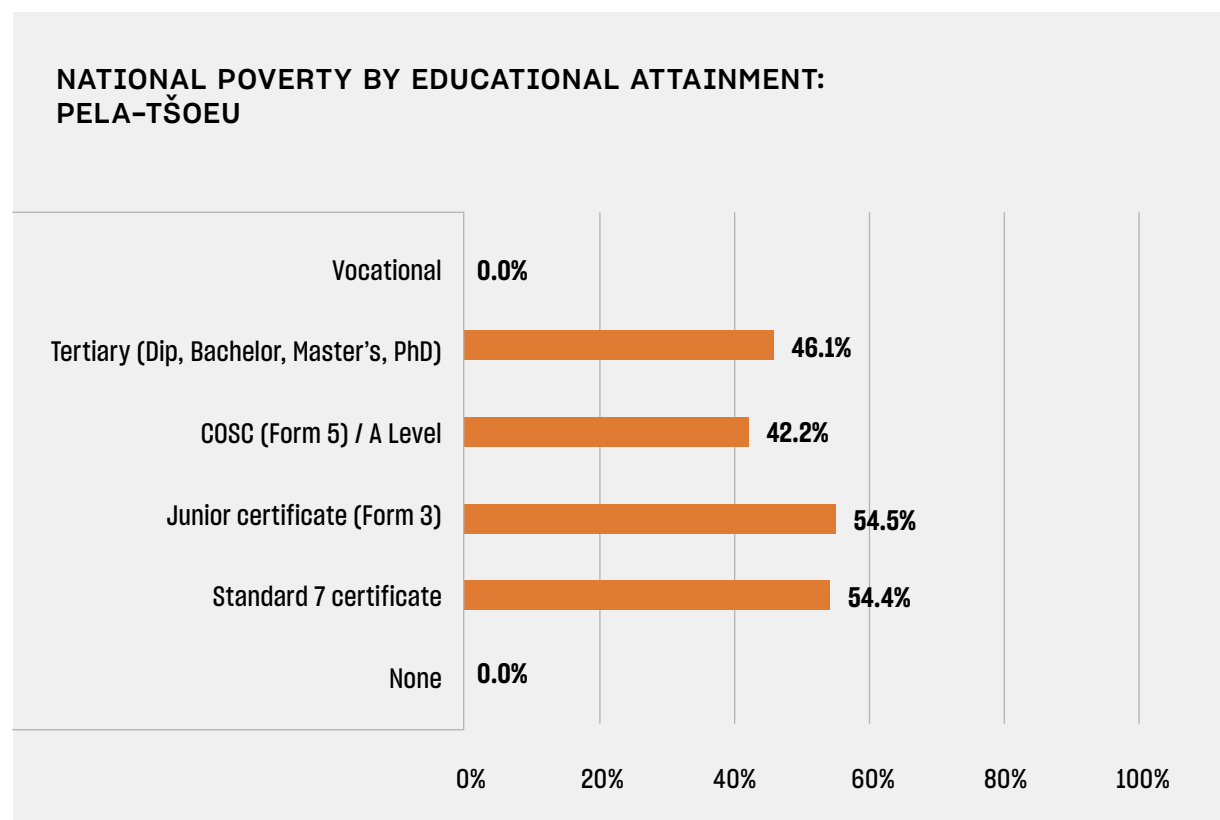
The figure below shows that, on average, nearly 53% of the households residing within Pela-Tšoeu constituency spend less than \$1.90 per day while only 17% of the households cannot access at least three basic meals per day.



The results presented were found using BOS 2017/2018 HBS/CMS data.

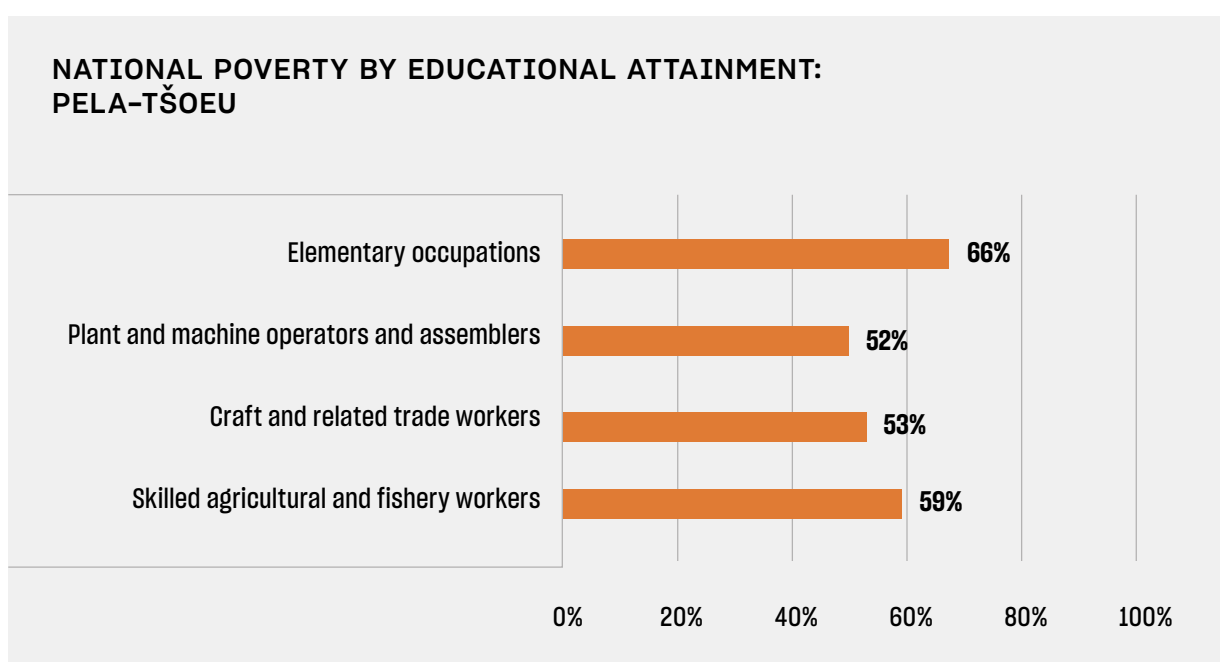
### POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

On average, individuals with an educational attainment of Standard 7, as well as those with junior certificates, recorded high levels of poverty with 55% of this segment of the population spending less than \$1.90/day on living expenses.



### POVERTY BY TYPE OF JOB

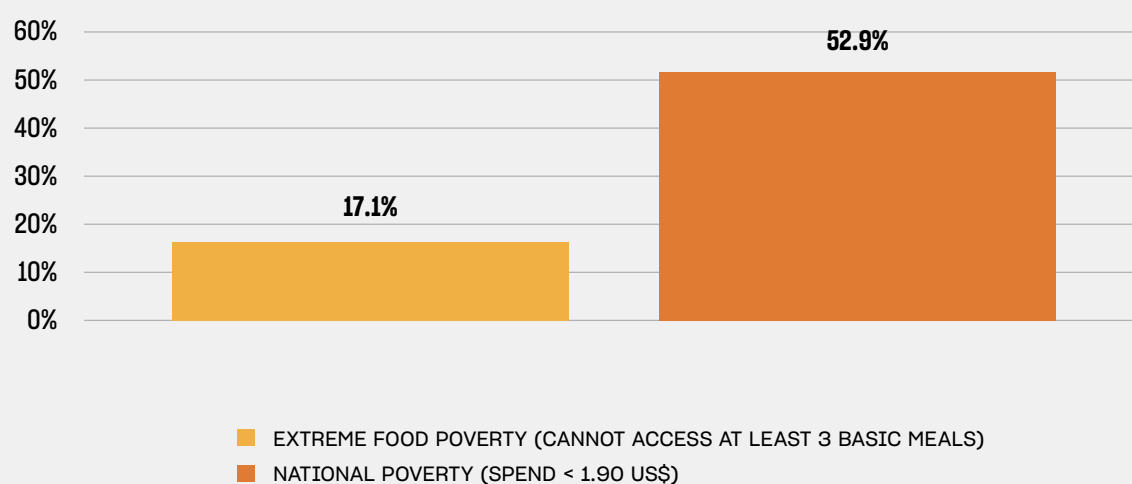
Individuals with elementary occupations recorded high levels of national poverty. On average, 66% spend less than \$1.90/day. Plant and machine operators and assemblers recorded the lowest rate of national poverty at 52%.



The results presented were found using BOS 2017/2018 HBS/CMS data.

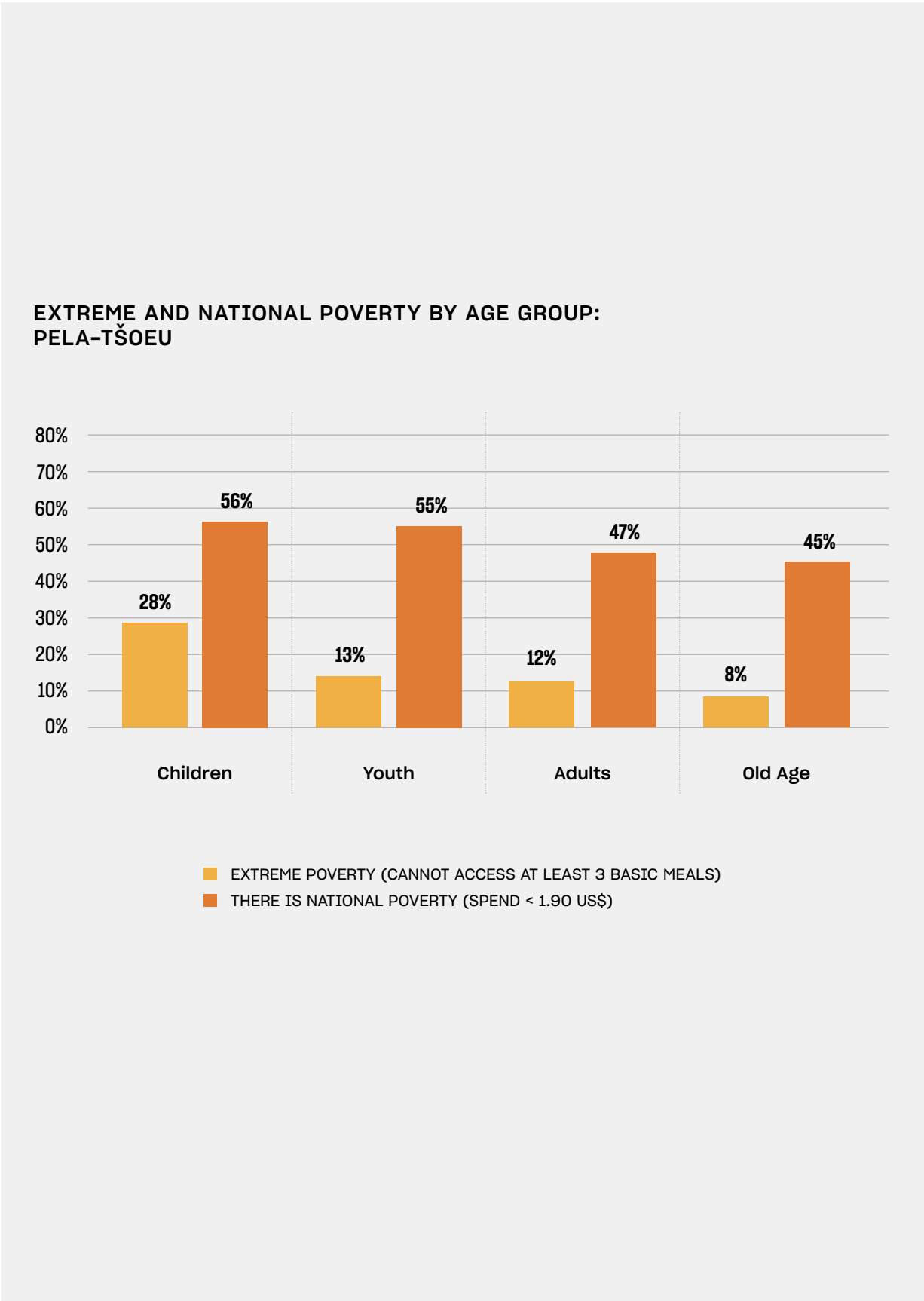
**POVERTY BY RURAL AND URBAN**

Pela-Tșoeu is a mainly rural setting which records, on average, nearly 53% of the population spending less than \$1.90/day while 17% of individuals cannot access at least three basic meals per day.

**RURAL EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY:  
PELA-TȘOEU**

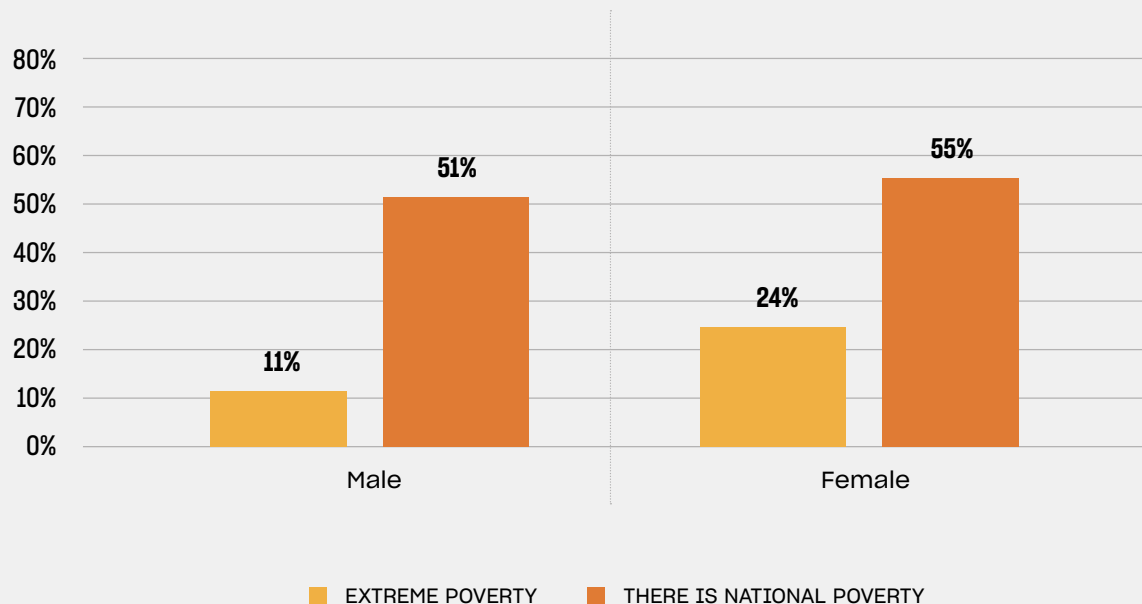
POVERTY BY AGE GROUP

The figure below shows that, on average, children and youth recorded 56% and 55% respectively of national poverty, while on average they are the most affected group with 28% and 13% of them living without at least three basic meals a day.



**POVERTY BY GENDER**

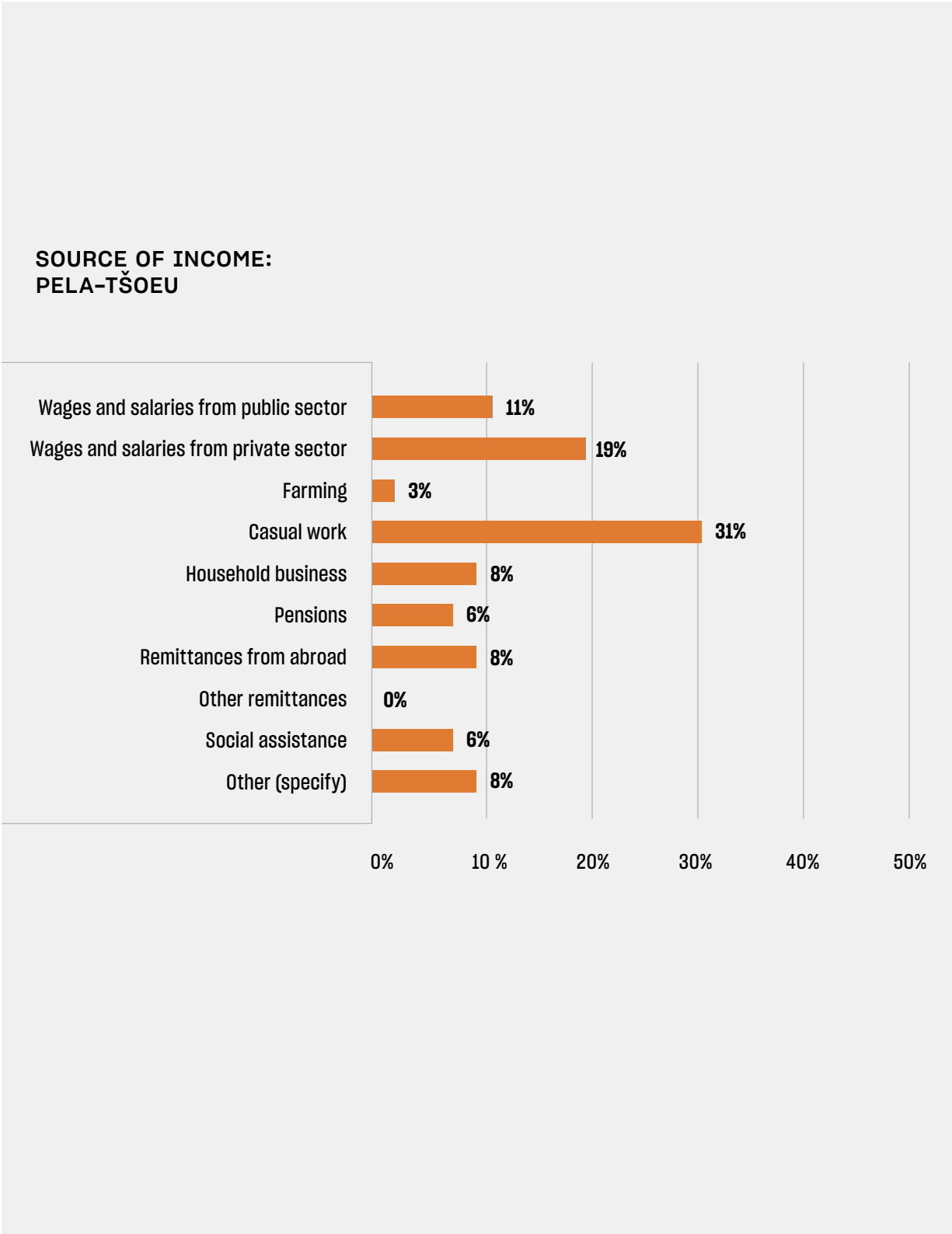
In the Hlotse sub-catchment, there is a higher prevalence of females experiencing national poverty, as well as going without at least three basic meals a day. On average, 55% of females experienced national poverty, and 24% survived on less than three meals per day. For males, the figures sit at 51% and 11% respectively.

**EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY GENDER:  
PELA-TŠOEU**

Income and consumption sources

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME IN A HOUSEHOLD

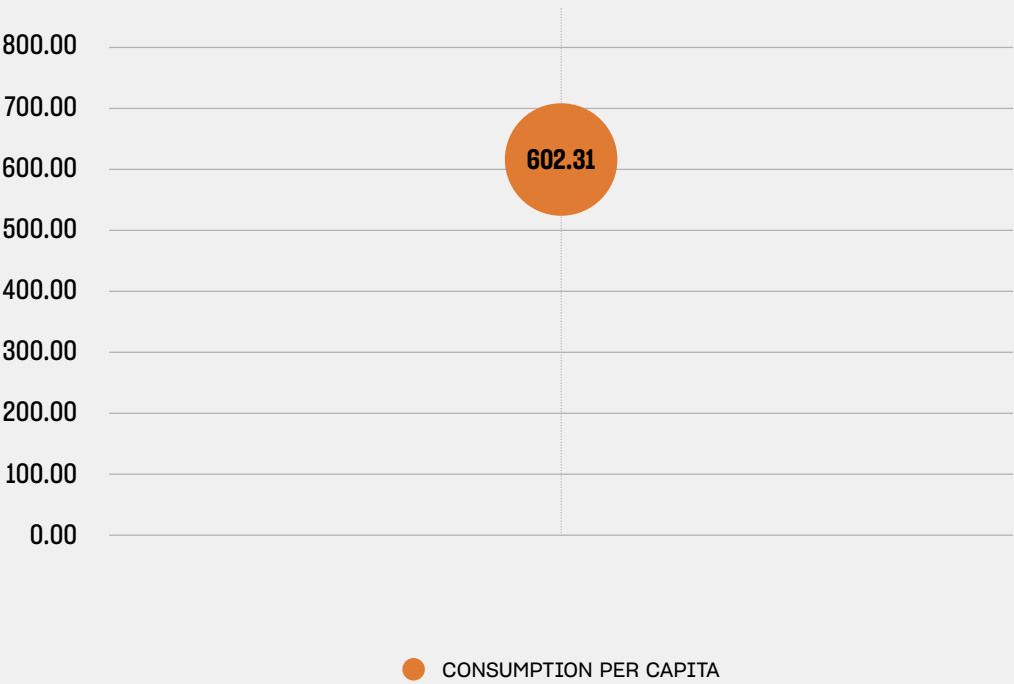
Within the Pela-Tšoeu constituency, low sources of income were reported amongst farmers and individuals accessing social assistance through pensions and remittances from abroad. Wages and salaries account for 19% while casual work accounts for 31% respectively.



**MEAN CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA**

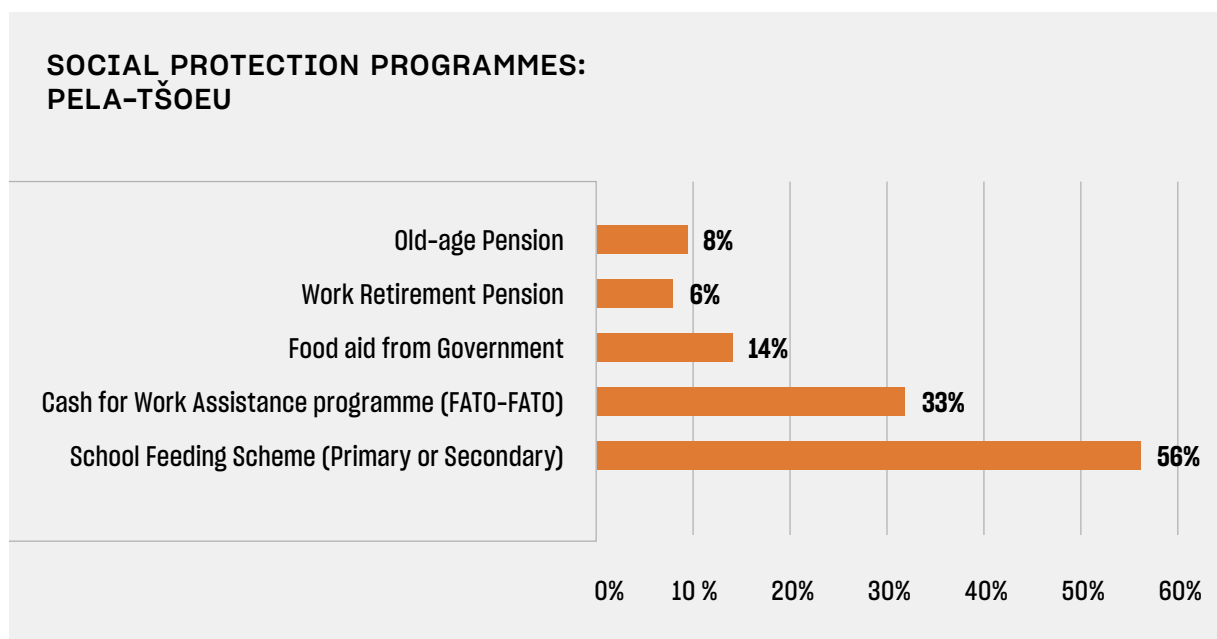
On average, the mean consumption per capita for households residing in Pela-Tšoeu constituency is 602.31 M/month.

**CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (MONTHLY):  
PELA-TŠOEU**



## ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

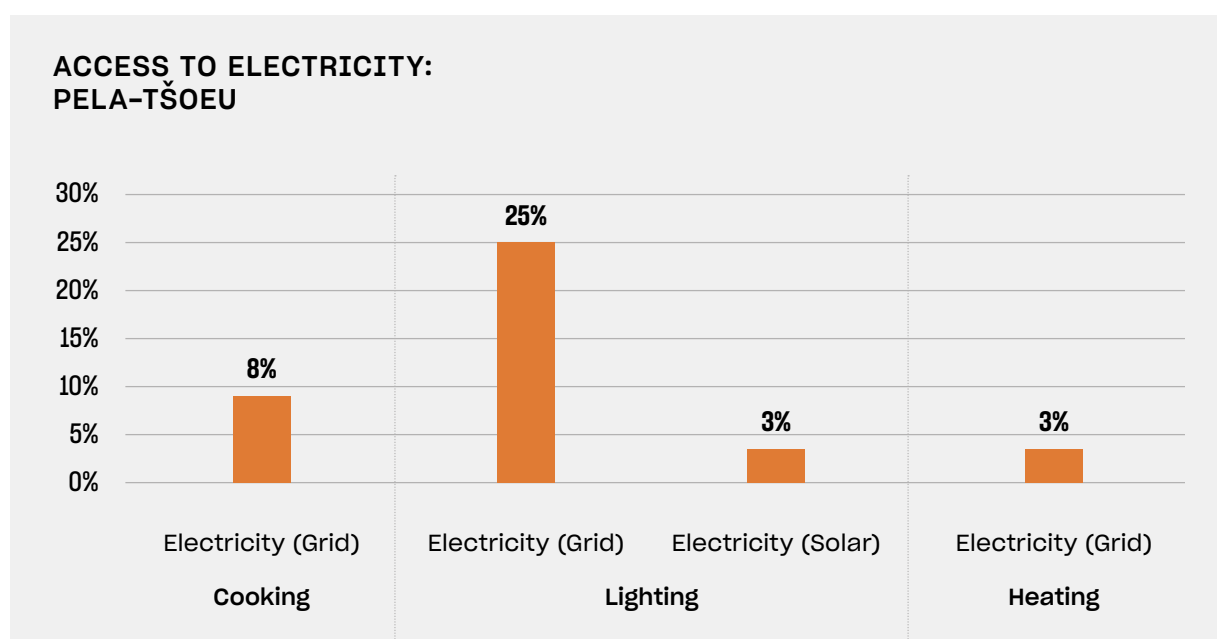
Most households in the Hlotse sub-catchment access social protection from the school feeding scheme (in primary or secondary schooling) (56%) while the Cash for Work assistance programme (Fato-Fato) is the second-most accessed social protection at 33%. This is followed by old-age pensions, recorded at 8%, and retirement pensions are the least accessed social protection at 6%.



## Living standard

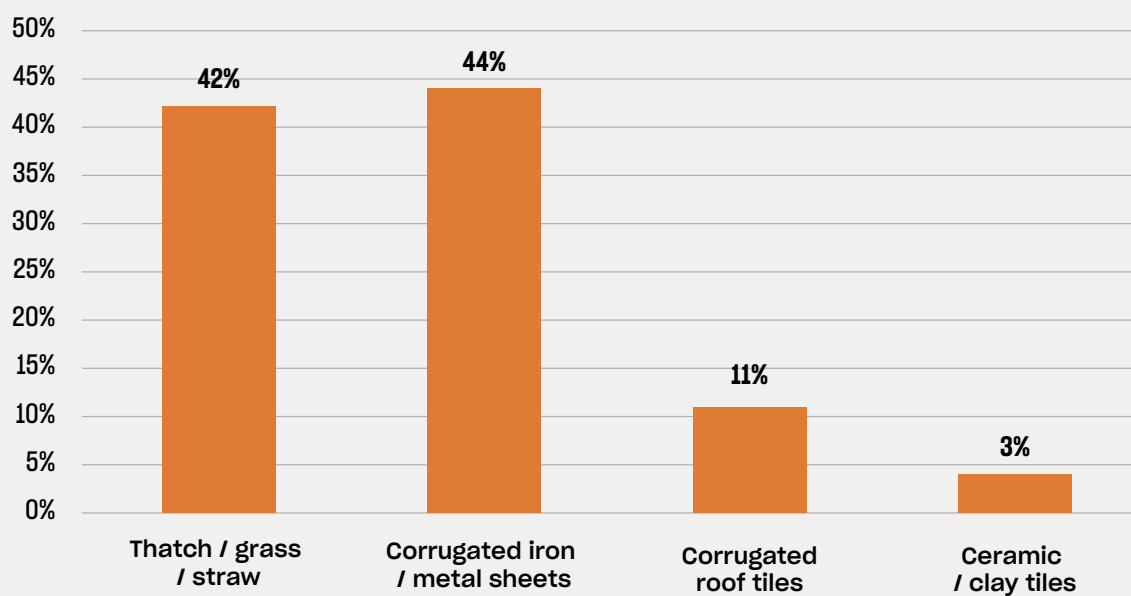
### ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Access to electricity remains a major challenge in the Hlotse sub-catchment with only 25% of households in PELA-Tšoeu constituency accessing electricity from the grid. This electricity is mainly used for lighting. Less than 10% of households reported having access to the electricity grid and of this amount, electricity is used for cooking and heating while only 3% of them used solar-powered electricity for lighting.



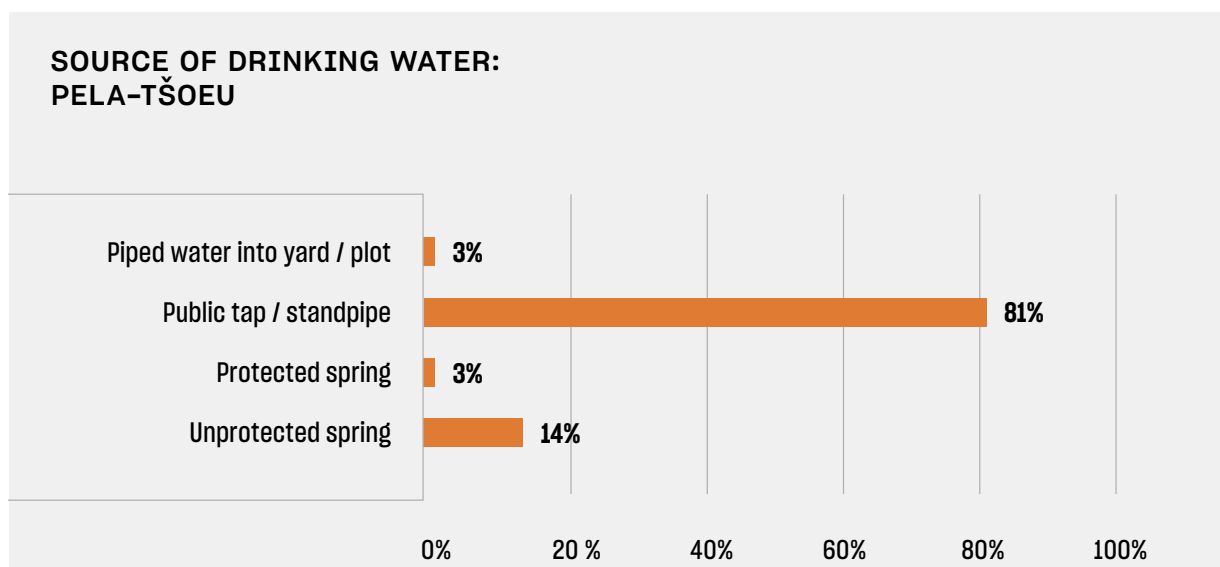
**MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING**

The most common type of roofing in the Hlotse sub-catchment is corrugated iron/metal sheets (44%), followed by 42% of households that have thatch or grass roofing.

**MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING:  
PELA-TŠOEU**

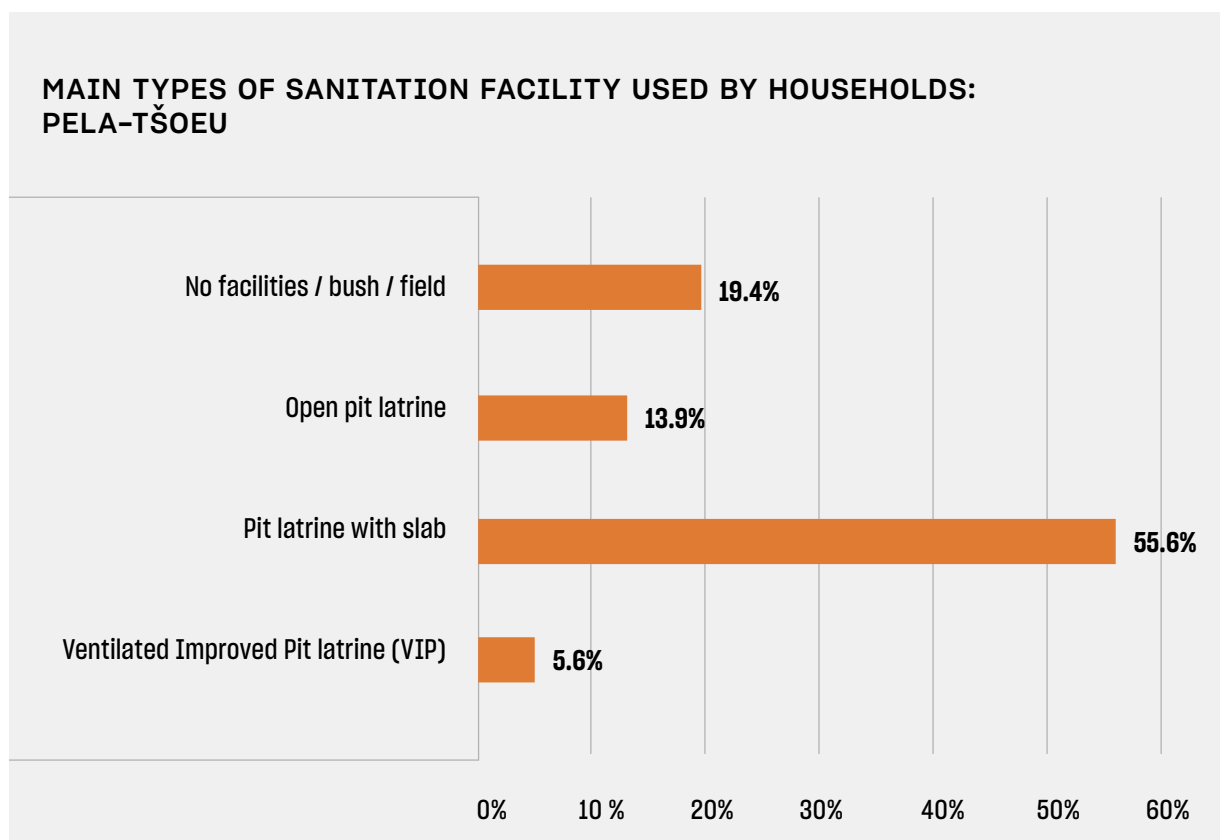
### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Drinking water sources remains a challenge within certain parts of Pela-Tšoeu constituency but only 14% of households reported using unprotected springs as water sources. There is a high percentage of households who use piped taps or standpipes as their water source, but much work needs to be done for those who use unprotected springs as their main water source.



### MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION

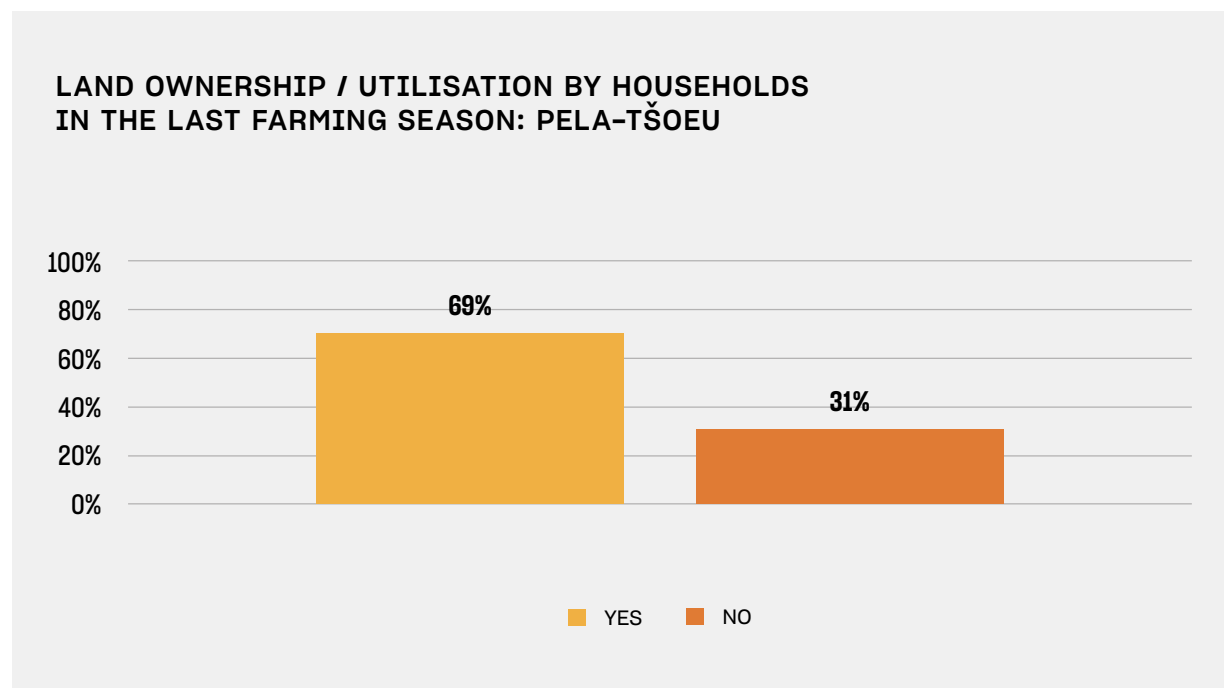
Sanitation presents itself as a challenge in the Pela-Tšoeu constituency as nearly 20% of households practise open defecation, and nearly 6% of households have access to ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP).



## ASSET HOLDING

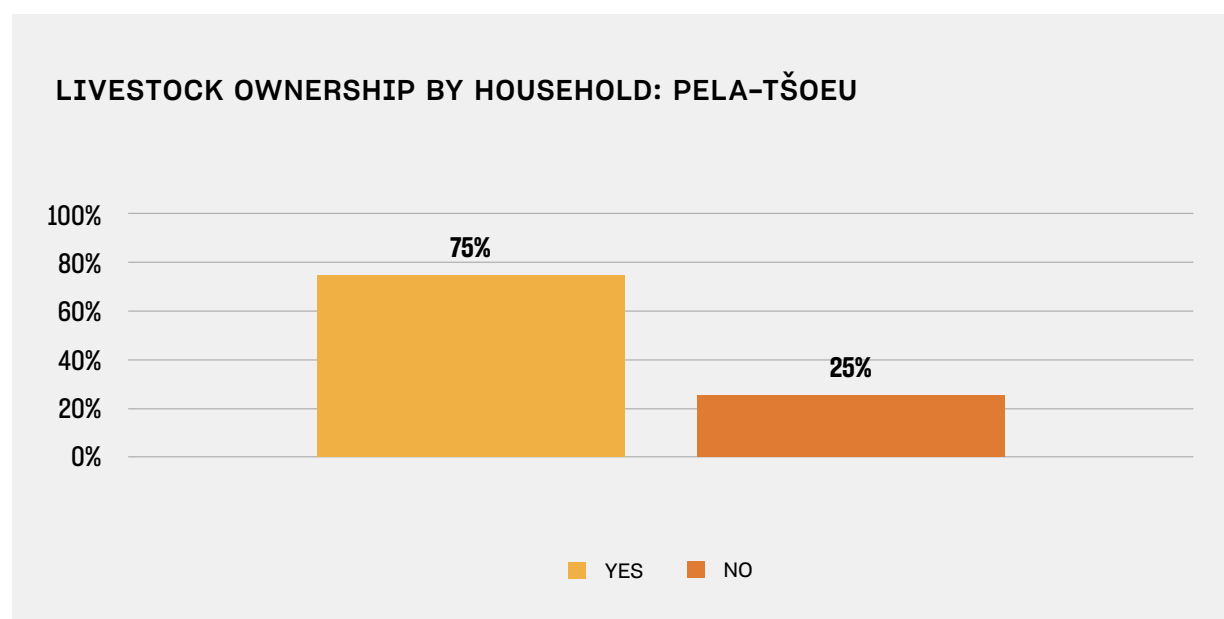
### ACCESS TO LAND

Most households in the Pela-Tšoeu constituency still lack land ownership for farming, and only 69% of those surveyed have access to land for farming.



### ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK

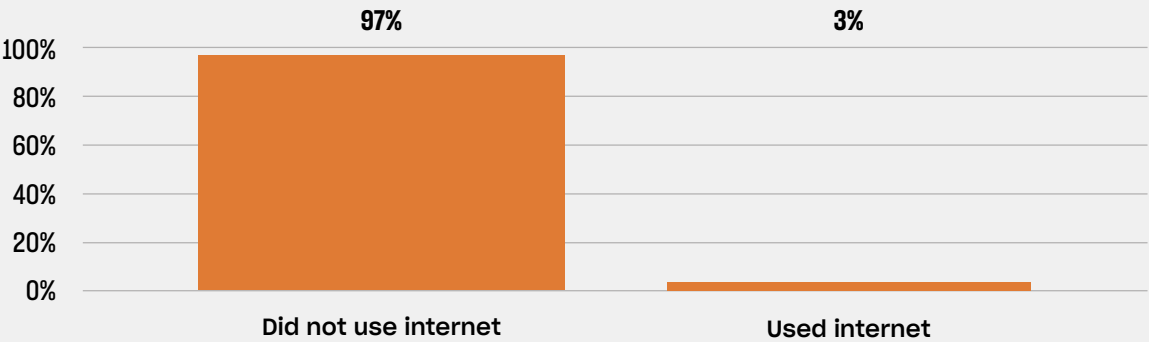
On average, 75% of households in Pela-Tšoeu Constituency within the Hlotse sub-catchment are livestock owners.



**ACCESS TO INTERNET**

Internet usage is still a major problem within this sub-catchment as only 3% of households reported using the internet in the 2017/2018 period.

**INTERNET UTILISATION:  
PELA-TŠOEU**





# HLOTSE

**SECTION B:**

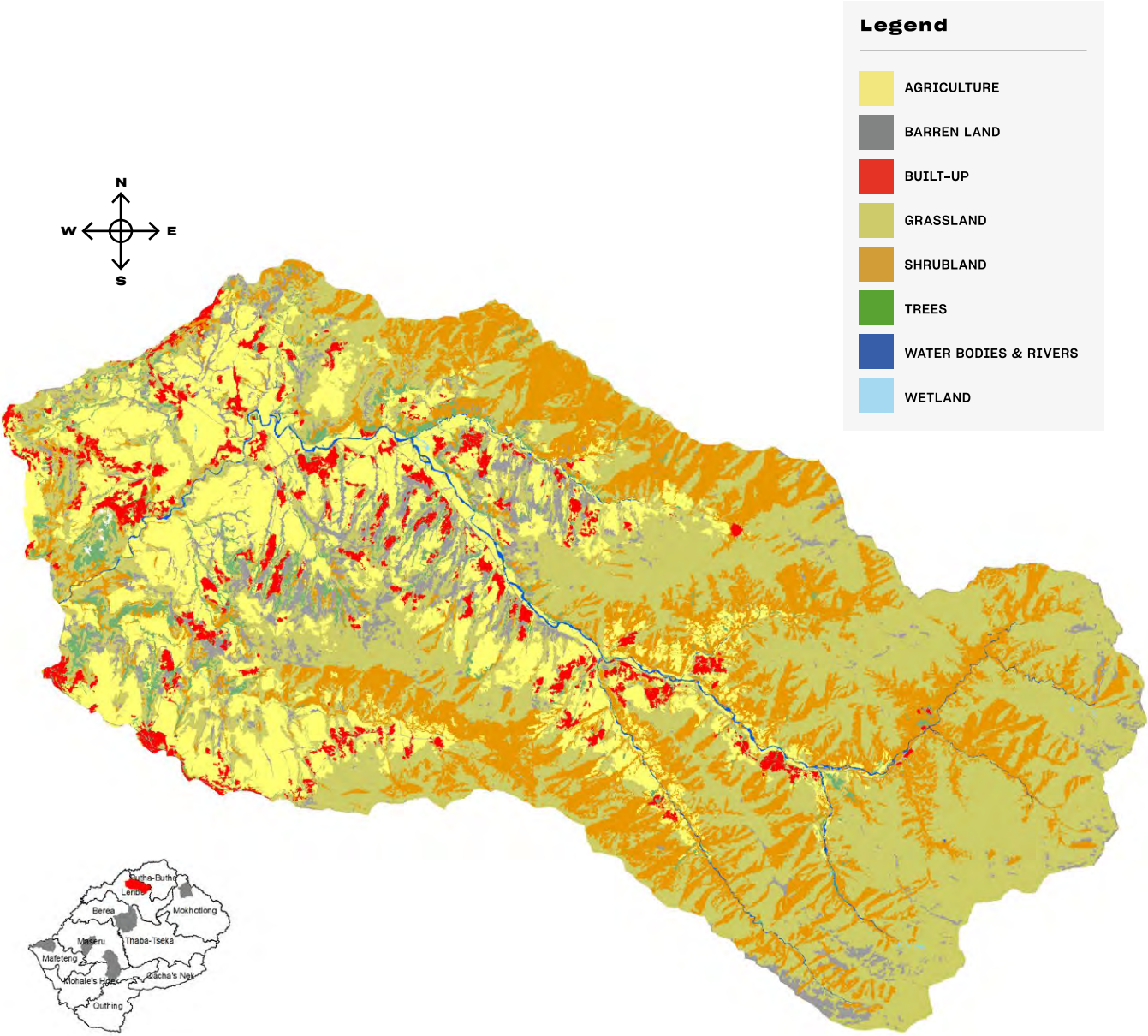
## **Biophysical information**



## 04. Land cover information

The Hlotse sub-catchment is originally a grassland region that has undergone changes in both livestock agriculture at the high watershed areas, human settlements along the foothill slopes and a cropland at the lower valley floors. The dominant vegetation represents the Afromontane grassland zone, with typical grasses such as *Themeda triandra* (Seboku in Sesotho), *Festuca caprina* (Letsiri) *Merxmuellera macowanii* (Moseha) and *Eragrostis curvula* (Matolo). The lower slopes and shaded valleys contain the following trees and shrubs: *Salix mucronata*, *Rhus erosa* (Ts'inabele) and *Leucosidea sericea* (Cheche). The Tsehlanyane Valley has facilitated the growth of gigantic trees that are unique to the valley. The upper valleys have been invaded by *Chrysocoma ciliate* (Sehalahala), while the valley floors contain Black Wattle, both of which have significantly contributed to land degradation.

LAND COVER TYPE	LAND COVER NAME	CODE	HA IN SC	% OF SC AREA
BUILT-UP	Urban Areas	UA1	-	
	Urban Commercial and/or Industrial Areas	UA2	12	0.03%
	Rural Settlements, Plain Areas	RH1	876	2.45%
	Rural Settlements, Sloping and Mountainous Areas	RH2	508	1.42%
AGRICULTURE	Rainfed Agriculture, Plain Areas	HCP	5150	14.38%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sloping & Mountainous Regions	HCSM	1808	5.05%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sheet Erosion	HCER	12	0.03%
	Irrigated Agriculture	HCIR	-	
	Rainfed Agriculture + Rainfed Orchards	HCT	4	0.01%
TREES	Trees, Needleleaved (closed)	TNL1	-	
	Trees, Needleleaved (open)	TNL2	-	
	Trees, Broadleaved (closed)	TBL1	87	0.24%
	Trees, Broadleaved (open)	TBL2	10	0.03%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (closed)	TM1	779	2.18%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (open)	TM2	29	0.08%
	Trees (sparse)	TS	23	0.06%
HYDROLOGY	Large waterbody	WB1	-	
	Small waterbody	WB2	0.4	0.00%
	Wetland (perennial and/or seasonal)	WET	15	0.04%
	Riverbank	RB	190	0.53%
GRASSLAND	Shrubland (closed)	SH1	16256	45.38%
	Shrubland (open)	SH2	0	0.00%
SHRUBLAND	Grassland	GR	3936	10.99%
	Grassland - Degraded	GRD	4020	11.22%
BARREN LAND	0.00%	BR	71	0.20%
	0.01%	BA	1817	5.07%
	0.04%	BLR	16	0.04%
	0.04%	GU	200	0.56%
	0.12%	MQ	-	



Hlotse sub-catchment land cover

A photograph of a person herding two brown cows on a dirt path in a hilly, semi-arid landscape. The person is wearing a white beanie, a purple shirt, dark pants, and rubber boots, and is carrying a patterned blanket over their shoulders. The background shows rolling hills with sparse vegetation and a line of trees in the distance.

# HLOTSE

## SECTION C:

# Administrative and political information



## 05. Administrative information

The Hlotse sub-catchment is in the Leribe District, which is under the administration of Mr Moseme Makhele (District Administrator). The sub-catchment covers one of 14 councils, namely the Menkhoaneng Community Council. All community and urban councils answer to the District Council Secretary on a district level. The Menkhoaneng Community Council comprises four council committees, which include social services, land allocation, finance and planning, and the special ad-hoc committee.

**Table 2: Administrative information**

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	DESIGNATION	NAME
District Administration	District Administrator	Mr Ndiwuhleli Ndlomose
District Council	District Council Secretary	Mr Teboho Molopi
Community Council	Community Council Secretary	Mr Tumelo Nts'upe



## 06. Political information

There is one member of parliament in the sub-catchment from the Pela-Tšoeu constituency, representing the All Basotho Convention political party. The Menkhoaneng Community Council comprises 14 electoral divisions (ED) and six Area Chiefs, with one councillor from each ED. The sub-catchment is under the traditional authority of the Principal Chief of Leribe.

**Table 3: Political information**

DIVISION CODE	ED NAME	NAME OF COUNCILLOR	POLITICAL PARTY	GENDER
<b>C0501</b>	Menkhoaneng 01	Kao Tlhakanelo	ABC	M
<b>C0502</b>	Menkhoaneng 02	Tikiso Ts'eliso	DC	M
<b>C0503</b>	Menkhoaneng 03	Kalikali Khauta	RCL	M
<b>C0504</b>	Menkhoaneng 04	Monukwa Mathebula	DC	M
<b>C0505</b>	Menkhoaneng 05	Mohlouoa Mahlomola Jacob	ABC	M
<b>C0506</b>	Menkhoaneng 06	Mothobi Lebohang	IND	M
<b>C0507</b>	Menkhoaneng 07	Molibeli Ntsabane Petrose	IND	M
<b>C0508</b>	Menkhoaneng 08	Masuoie Moamohi Petrose	IND	M
<b>C0509</b>	Menkhoaneng 09	Daemane Motseki	ABC	M
<b>C0510</b>	Menkhoaneng 10	Makeka Thamae	IND	M
<b>C0511</b>	Menkhoaneng 11	Nqhae Paul Napo	ABC	M
<b>C0512</b>	Menkhoaneng 12	Shopoho Lekhokolo	AD	M *
<b>C0513</b>	Menkhoaneng 13	Letho Mathapelo Gloria	ABC	F
<b>C0514</b>	Menkhoaneng 14	Selebalo Liphapang Ellia	IND	M

**Seats special for women:**

NAME OF WOMAN CANDIDATE	POLITICAL PARTY	VILLAGE
Rakhomo Maoatla	ABC	Ha Mali
Mathaba 'Mamosa	ABC	Mokoallong
Holomo 'Makotlo	AD	Ha Loti
Mochatso 'Masekila	DC	Ha Loti
Rampela 'Manthebe	LCD	Ha Khabo
Selebalo 'Masempe	Chief	
Jonathan 'Majonathan	Chief	

**Area Chiefs in Menkhoaneng Community Council:**

NAME OF CHIEF	AREA
Selebalo Selebalo	'Mate
'Maretselisitsoe Mots'oene	Kota le Kotanyane
Khabo Khabo	Ha Khabo
Jonathan Jonathan	Ts'ehlanyane
Mahala Majara	Pela-Tšoeu
'Maphala Molapo	Ha Mots'oane
Jonathan 'Majonathan	Chief



**HLOTSE**

**SECTION D:**

# **History of past and ongoing programmes and projects for land and water management**



## 07. Overview of past and ongoing projects

There is a limited number of projects in the Leribe District and most of them focus on agriculture. As mentioned in the description of the Hlotse sub-catchment, the mostly agricultural area is representative of the middle Caledon catchment. Two projects have been implemented in Leribe thus far, namely the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP), and the Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP). SADP consists of two phases, one of which has been completed and the other ongoing, alongside WAMPP. These projects are both funded by IFAD. The second phase of the Lesotho Lowlands Water Development Project is ongoing and Hlotse is earmarked as an implementation zone.

NAME OF THE PROJECT	Small Holder Agriculture Development Project
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Small Holder Agriculture Development Project contributes to the Development Goal of "Rural poverty reduced and rural economic growth enhanced on a sustainable basis", which is consistent with the goals in the government's Growth Strategy and the Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7. The project targets smallholder farmers and farmer groups that: (a) need support to improve their sources of livelihood; and (b) have the basic resources and motivation required to successfully improve agricultural production, engage in market-oriented agriculture, and improve agricultural businesses and marketing.
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	\$24,460,000
SOURCE OF FUNDING	IFAD, World Bank
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Ministry of Agriculture
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2011 - 2020
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Leribe
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	
PROJECT EVALUATION	
CONTACT PERSON	Mr Pheko Retselisitsoe Daniel

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP)
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	The Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP) is designed to boost resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and economic shock among the rural poor in Lesotho. WAMPP is active in all 10 of Lesotho's administrative districts, with a focus on the rangelands which cover more than two thirds of the country's surface. Activities will target smallholder farmers and other poor rural dwellers, giving special attention to poor rural women and young people in the project area.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	\$38,958,000
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	IFAD, Lesotho Government and OPEC Fund for International Development
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Small Business
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2014 - 2022
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Nationwide, all 10 Lesotho districts
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate-smart rangeland management</li> <li>• Improved production and management of livestock and improved handling and marketing strategies for wool and mohair fibres.</li> </ul>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	The project is still ongoing
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	Due to the lack of a detailed targeting strategy, different sub-components have targeted groups independently from one another, thereby reducing the potential synergies between project activities.
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	The project is still ongoing
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mr Retselisitsoe Francis Khoalenyane

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	Lesotho Lowlands Water development project phase 2
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	The Government of Lesotho (GoL) has embarked on a programme for the improvement of water supply across the country. Considerable support has been received from Lesotho's development partners, most notably the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Arab Funds. To secure a potable water supply, the Government launched the Lesotho Lowlands Water Supply Scheme (LLWSS), with the primary purpose of improving water supplies to Lowlands settlements with a population more than 2,500. The scheme aims to support the development of technically feasible, economically, and financially viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally sustainable bulk-treated water supply systems.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	\$85,800,000
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	World Bank, EU, MCC, Arab Funds
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Lesotho Lowlands Water Supply Scheme Unit
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Department of Water Affairs
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2020 - 2024
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Zones 2&3 (Hlotse, Maputsoe, Peka and Mapoteng), Zones 6&7 (Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek)
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Resettlement, installation of water supply pipes
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	The project is yet to begin implementation
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	The project is yet to begin implementation
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	The project is yet to begin implementation
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	



## 08. Lessons learnt

Currently, the projects in the Hlotse sub-catchment are active and ongoing, or yet to be implemented, and as a result the lessons learnt are work-in-progress.





# HLOTSE

SECTION E:

## Conclusions and recommendations



## 09. Summary of the main findings

The Hlotse sub-catchment is in the Leribe District within the middle Caledon catchment and towards northern Lesotho. The western region of the sub-catchment is relatively flat (lowlands) and foothills emerge towards its eastern border. Most land cover is used for agricultural purposes or is covered by trees. Hlotse sub-catchment covers 35 821 hectares, with a population of around 23 000 people distributed among 109 villages and 5 354 households. The Leribe district comprises 14 councils, and the Hlotse sub-catchment covers the Menkhoaneng Community Council. Within this council, there are 14 EDs and six Area Chiefs.

There are not many past or ongoing projects in the Hlotse sub-catchment area, in fact, only two could be found and these projects are focused mainly on agriculture and livestock. The SADP and WAMPP projects are both funded by IFAD and other international donors. There are no red flags concerning stakeholder relationships, interest and commitment. Although some stakeholders experienced challenges working on past projects, they are still dedicated to participating in the ICM. The current characteristics of the system generally enable partial collaboration to successfully implement the ICM, however, there is still some way to go with regards to effectively involving decision-makers and improving knowledge and capacity, both at a district and community level.



## 10. Priorities for implementing ICM in Hlotse PSC

- It is recommended that some technical resources be procured for the key stakeholders to enable effective use of all forms of communication and bridge the gap of delays in information sharing.
- It is important to have a formal agreement between key stakeholders on the mode of operation and roles and responsibilities.
- There should be a proper schedule and balanced sharing of resources, such as transport.
- The District Planning Unit needs to be strengthened in terms of implementation resources.

Prepared by: Phomolo Khonthu, Catchment Manager Hlotse

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Photo credits: Photos from the Hlotse sub-catchment in the proximity of Ha Motsoane and 'Mate (06 March 2019)





# **KHUBELU SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE**

*Integrated Catchment  
Management  
National Programme  
in Lesotho*

# KHUBELU



## SECTION A:

# Socio-demographic information



## 01. Location of the sub-catchment

The Khubelu sub-catchment is situated about 300km north-east of Lesotho's capital city Maseru, in the Mokhotlong District, and covers a total area of about 27 842 hectares. This sub-catchment is in the rural areas of Lesotho near the Letšeng Diamond Mine. The closest main town to the Khubelu sub-catchment is Mokhotlong, however, Mapholaneng is a small town in closer proximity en route to Mokhotlong. Khubelu River runs through this sub-catchment, almost dividing it in half. Winters in the Khubelu sub-catchment are dry and cold with snow while summers are hot; often with rain. The Polihali Dam - which is also fed by the Khubelu River - is in the process of construction downstream of the sub-catchment.

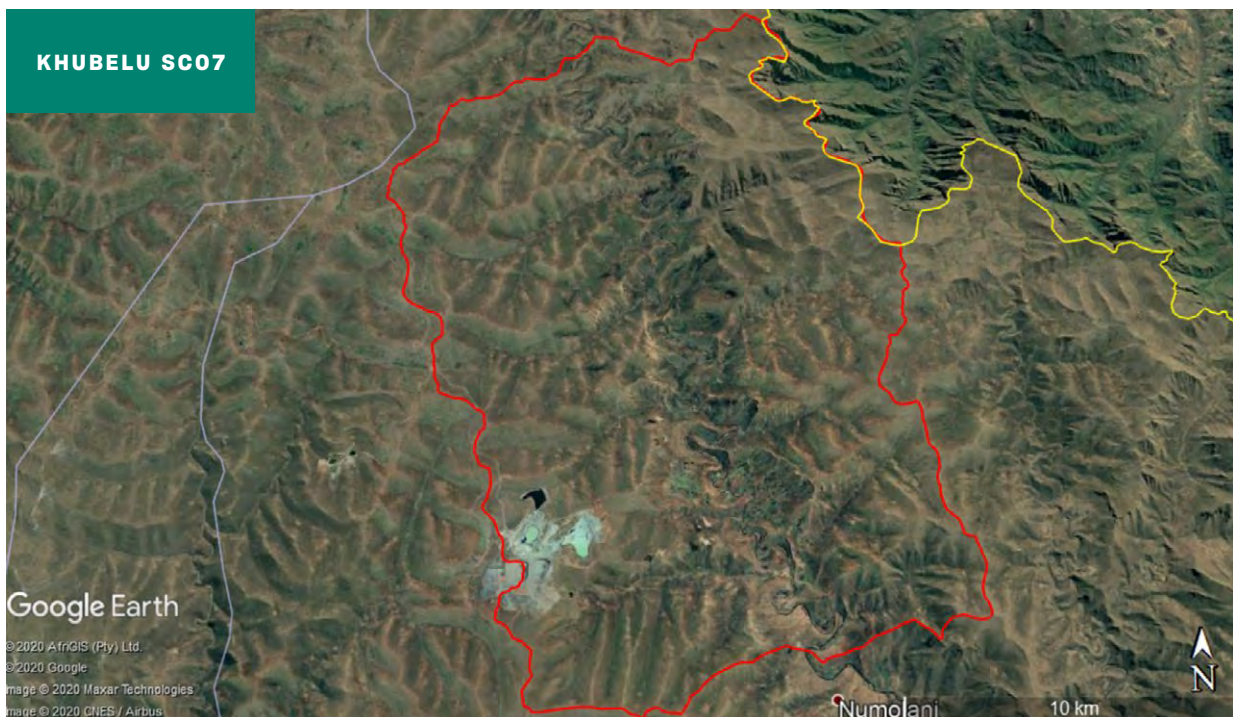


Figure 1: Satellite image of Khubelu sub-catchment



## 02. Population size and composition

As per 2016 census data, the total estimated population of Khubelu PSC based on all nine villages within the sub-catchment is 1 104 people; consisting of 541 females and 563 males. Nthimolane has the highest number of people with 98 males and 105 females, and the highest number of both females and males. The village with the least population is Maloraneng - Khohloaneng, 14 with females and males populating the village. Generally, the difference in the female and male population does not seem to be significant.

The following table is based on 2016 census data:

District	Constituency	Community Council	Village	Households	Population		
					Male	Female	Total
MOKHOTLONG	Malingoaneng	Seate J01	Pae-la-Itlhatsoa	45	80	73	153
			Maloraneng	36	64	65	129
			Maloraneng – Khohloaneng	5	14	14	28
			Nthimolane	49	98	105	203
			Patising	14	33	25	58
			Lichecheng	26	68	60	128
	Senqu	Seate J01	Ha Seema	15	30	37	67
			Ha Moroka	42	97	93	190
			Ha Ramosoeu	40	79	69	168
Total				272	563	541	1104

Source: Census 2016 Database



### 03. Socio-economic information

This section visualises Khubelu PSC socio-economic information. Khubelu PSC is made up of two constituencies, namely Malingoaneng and Senqu.

#### METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS:

Socio-economic information including poverty, income and consumption sources, access to basic services and asset holding were analysed from Continuous Multipurpose survey (CMS)/Household Budget Survey (HBS) data collected by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) Lesotho in 2017/18 which is the latest data available at the time of writing.

It is worth noting that the results of this exercise are only disaggregated at the constituency level as the lowest point. The results cover the full constituency - not necessarily the villages targeted by the project. However, caution should be considered when generalising results since the data could not be disaggregated to only villages falling within the targeted sub-catchment.

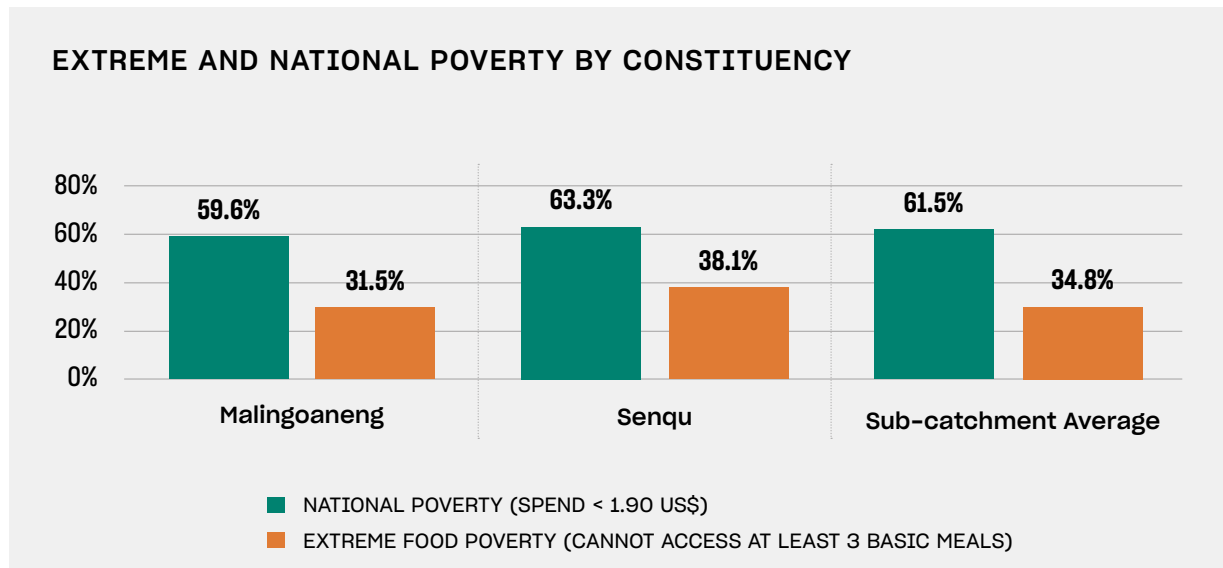
**Table: Households interviewed per constituency of interest**

SUB-CATCHMENT	CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER OF HHS INTERVIEWED	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED
SC7-Khubelu	Malingoaneng	84	28429
SC7-Khubelu	Senqu	72	23321

## Poverty

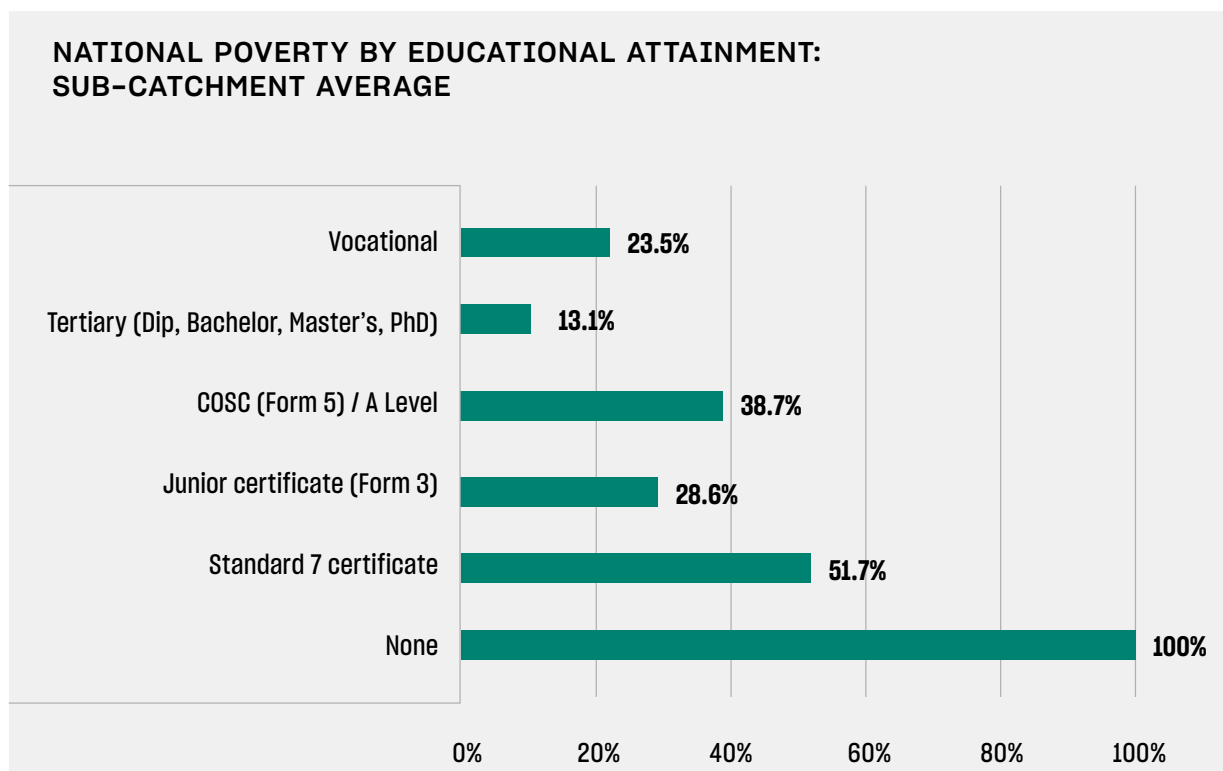
### POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

Malingoaneng and Senqu constituencies reported more than 55% of individuals suffering national poverty but on average at least 61% and 34% of the households in the Khubelu sub-catchment area suffered national and extreme poverty respectively.



### POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

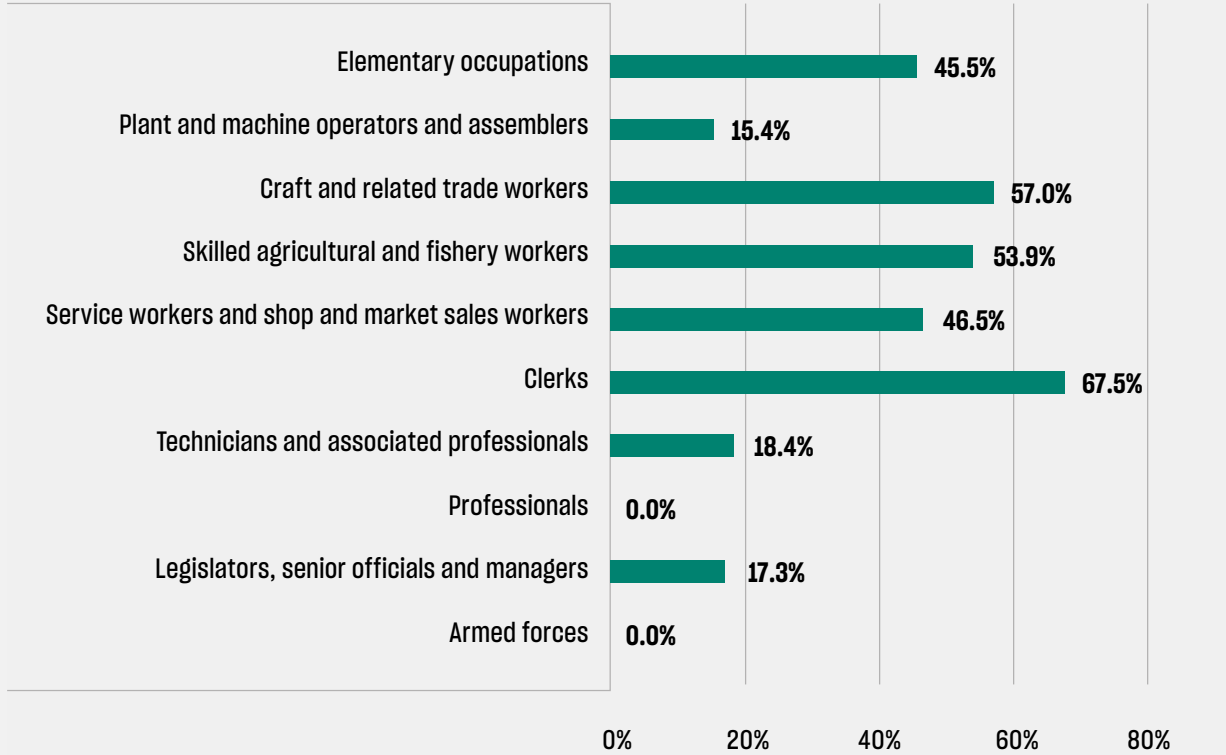
Individuals with no educational attainment and 51% of individuals with a Standard 7 education spend less than \$1.90 per day, while 13% of individuals with a tertiary level educational attainment reported spending less than \$1.90 per day.



**POVERTY BY JOB TYPE**

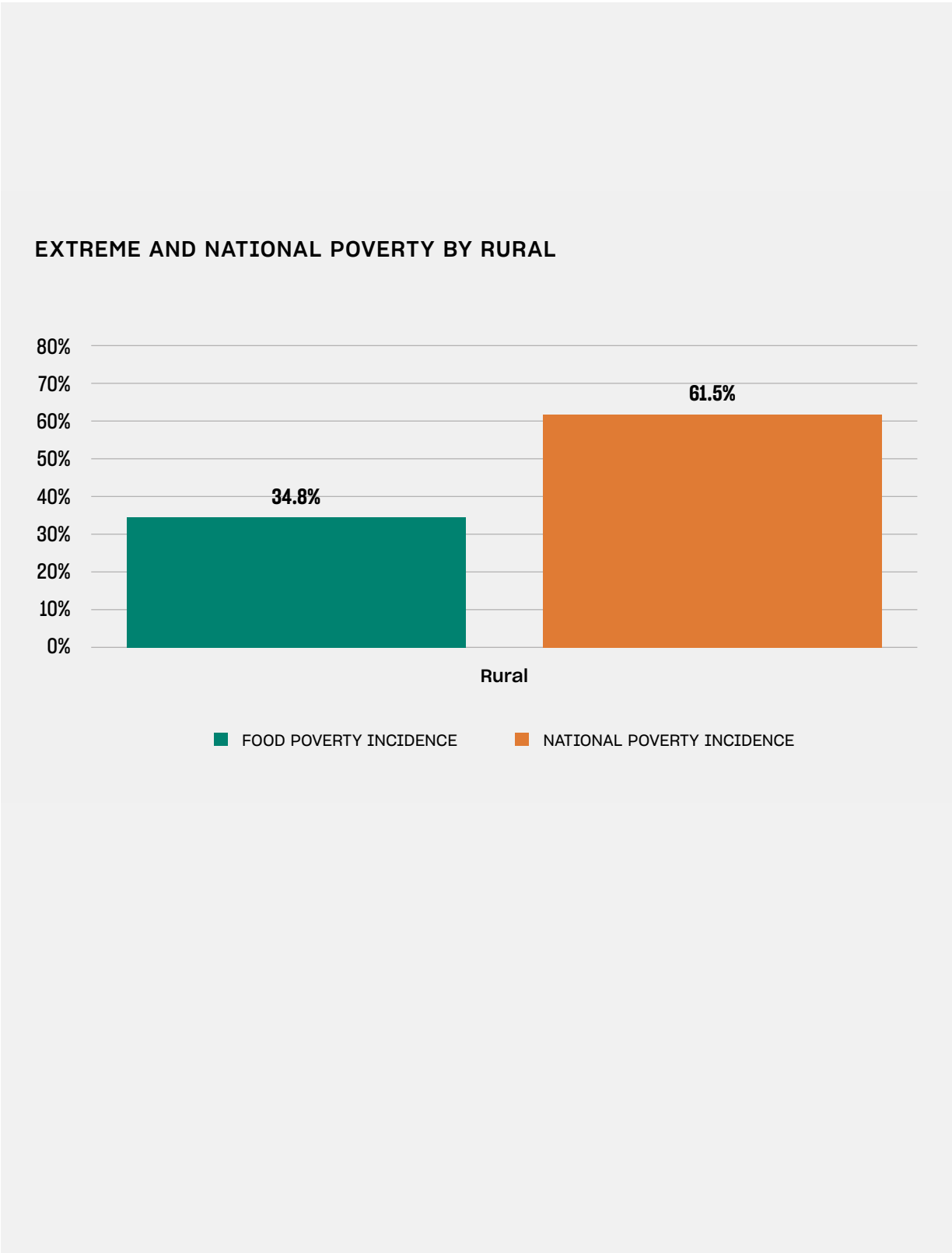
The figure below for national poverty by occupational group shows that 67% and 57% of individuals working as professionals and in the armed forces reported no national poverty while only 15% of plants and machine operators and assemblers reported having national poverty.

**NATIONAL POVERTY BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP**



**RURAL VERSUS URBAN POVERTY**

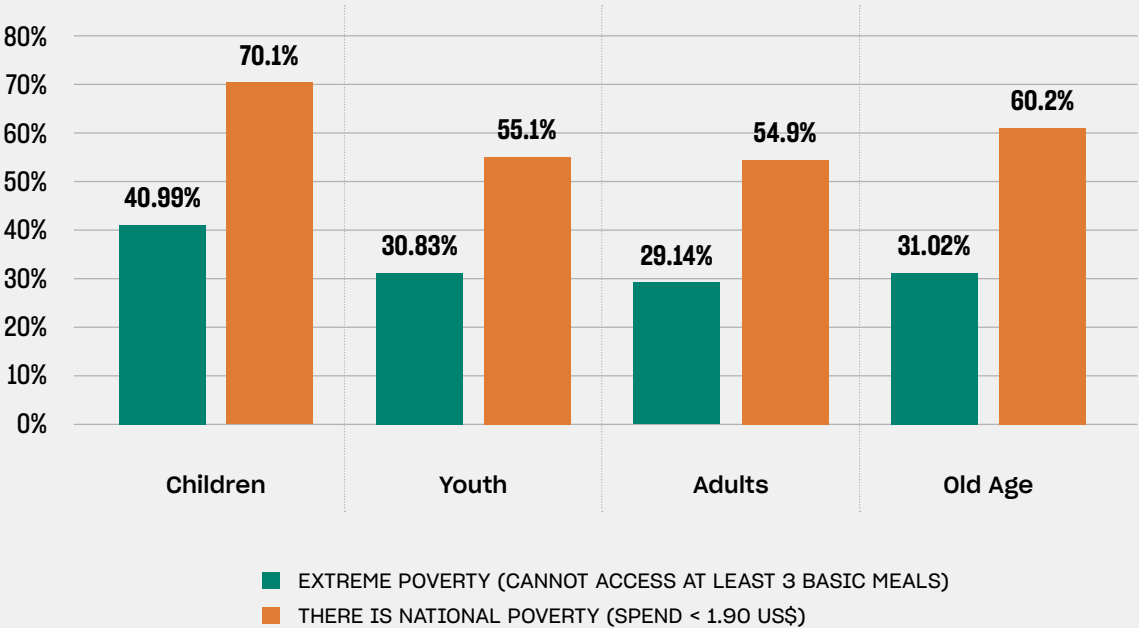
There is a high prevalence of individuals going through a day spending less than \$1.90, as well as those who eat less than three meals per day within rural settings of the Khubelu sub-catchment. This sub-catchment does not have urban settings, hence the graph depiction of rural dwellers only.



**POVERTY BY AGE GROUP**

On average, within the sub-catchment children were mostly affected by poverty, as 70% and 40% of children suffered both national and extreme poverty consequently. The age group with the least prevalence of poverty on average was adults, with 54% enduring national poverty and 29% suffering food poverty.

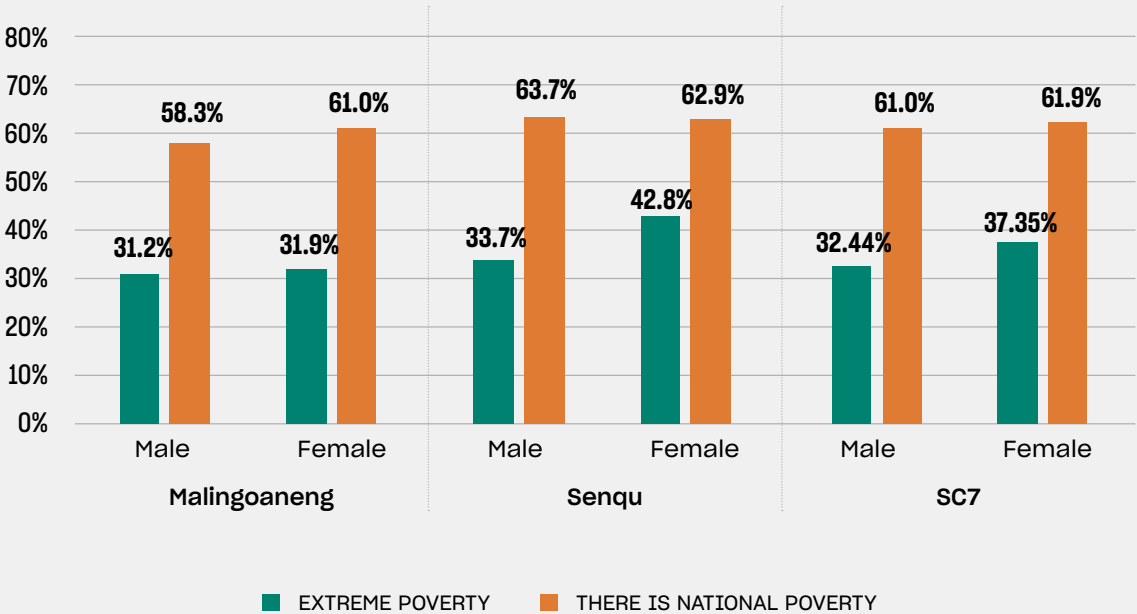
**EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY AGE GROUP**



POVERTY BY GENDER

There is no disparity in terms of poverty by age group within the Khubelu sub-catchment; on average 61% of males and females reported experiencing poverty. The least affected constituency in the sub-catchment was Malingoaneng which recorded 61% of women suffering national poverty and 31% experiencing food poverty.

EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY GENDER

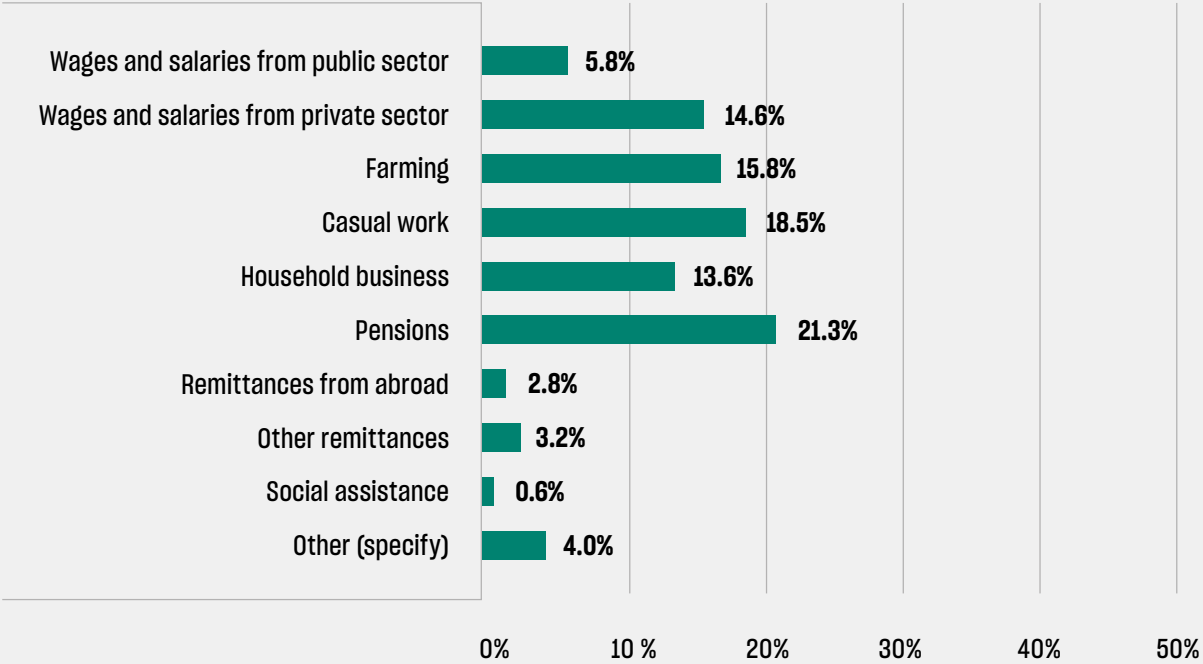


Income and consumption sources

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME IN A HOUSEHOLD

Households residing in the Khubelu sub-catchment derive most of their income from pensions and, on average, 21% of them reported to have received income pensions. The least reported income source was social assistance, as only 0.6% of the households reported to have received income from social assistance.

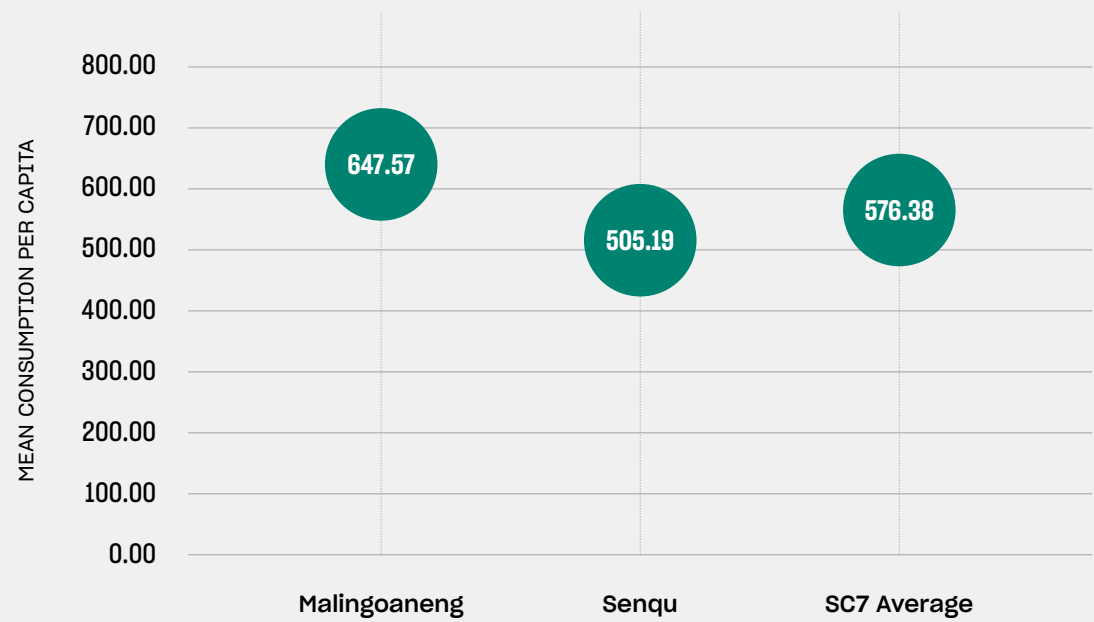
MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE HOUSEHOLD:  
SC7 AVERAGE



**MEAN CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA**

The mean consumption per capita for the Khubelu sub-catchment on average was M576.38, whereas Malingoaneng and Senqu reported 647.57 and 505.19 mean monthly consumption per capita.

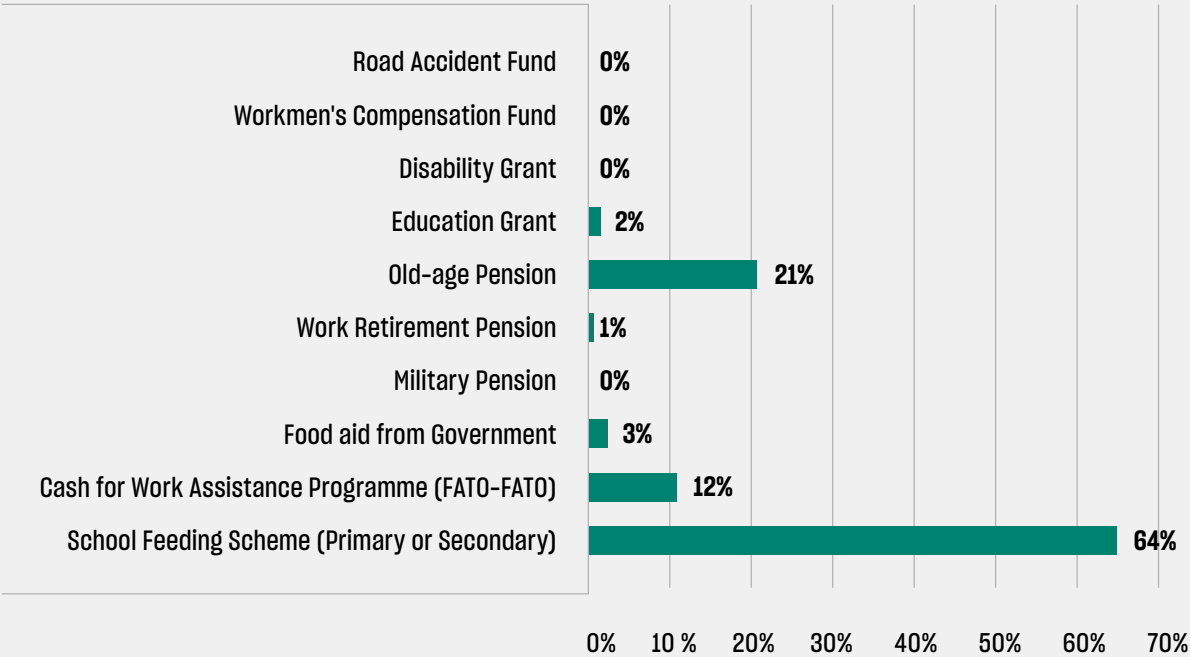
**CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (MONTHLY)**



Access to social protection

The figures below show that on average 64% of the population in Seboche sub-catchment reported having received access to social protection from the school feeding scheme (in primary or secondary phase), while only 12% and 3% of the household reported having access to the Cash for Work assistance programme or food aid from government respectively.

SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES:  
SC7 AVERAGE

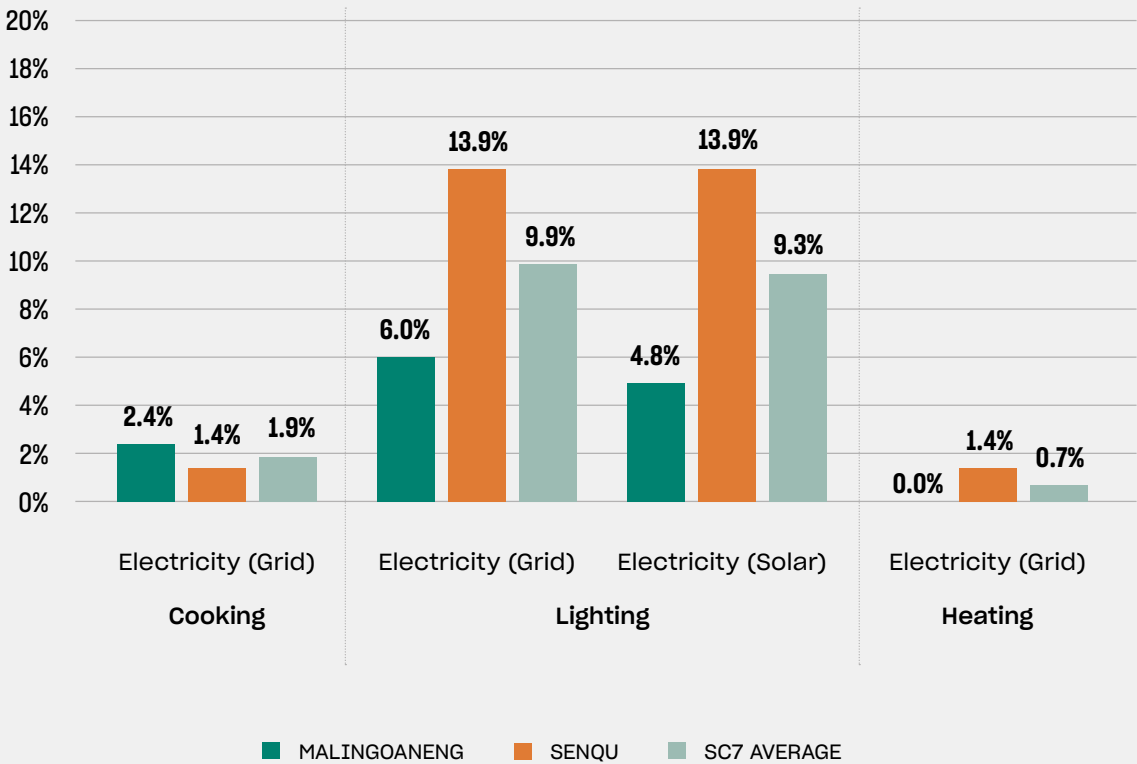


Living standard

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

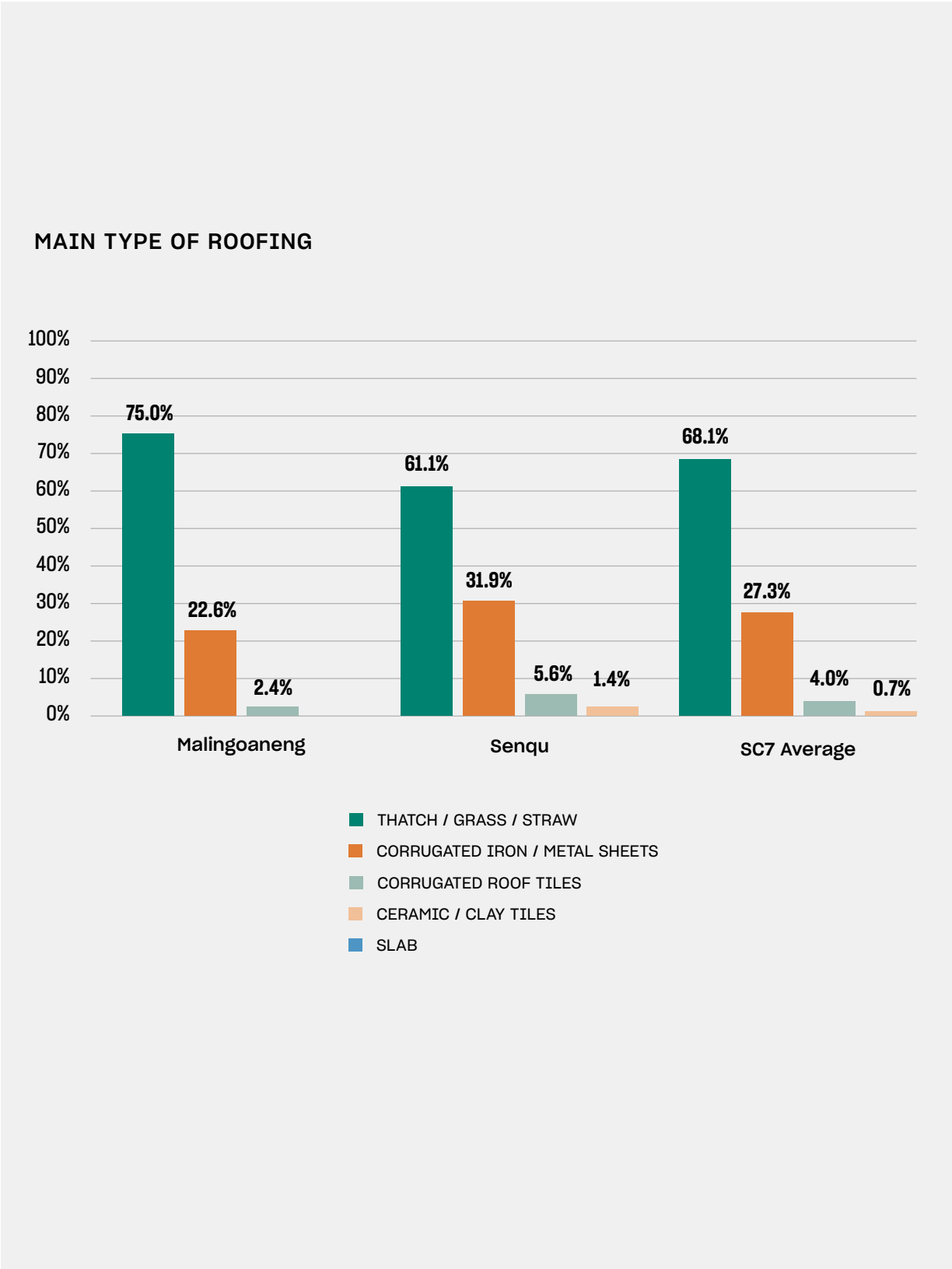
On average, households in the Senqu and Malingoaneng constituencies reported as high as 9% access to the electricity grid and access to electricity for solar which was mainly used for lighting. However, low figures of access to electricity usage for cooking and heating were recorded in those constituencies within the Khubelu sub-catchment.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING

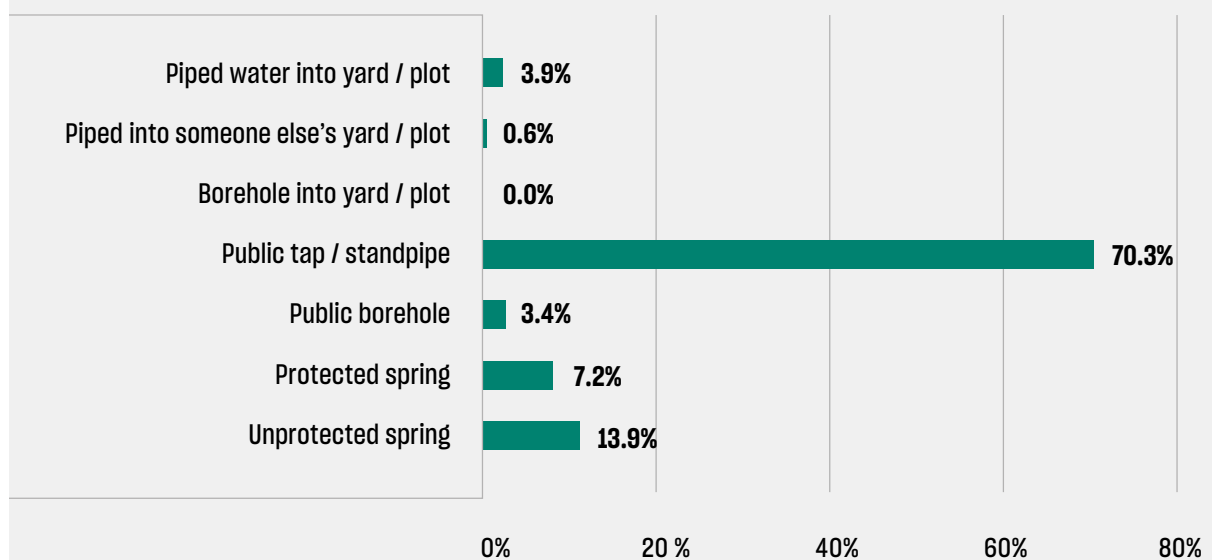
On average, 68% of households residing in the Khubelu sub-catchment reported using thatch, grass or straw for roofing, 27% of households are roofed with corrugated iron metal sheeting and less than 5% of households have corrugated roof tiles.



### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

There is a high prevalence of households with access to public water or standpipes as their main source of drinking water. On average 85% of households in the region have access to basic drinking water services.

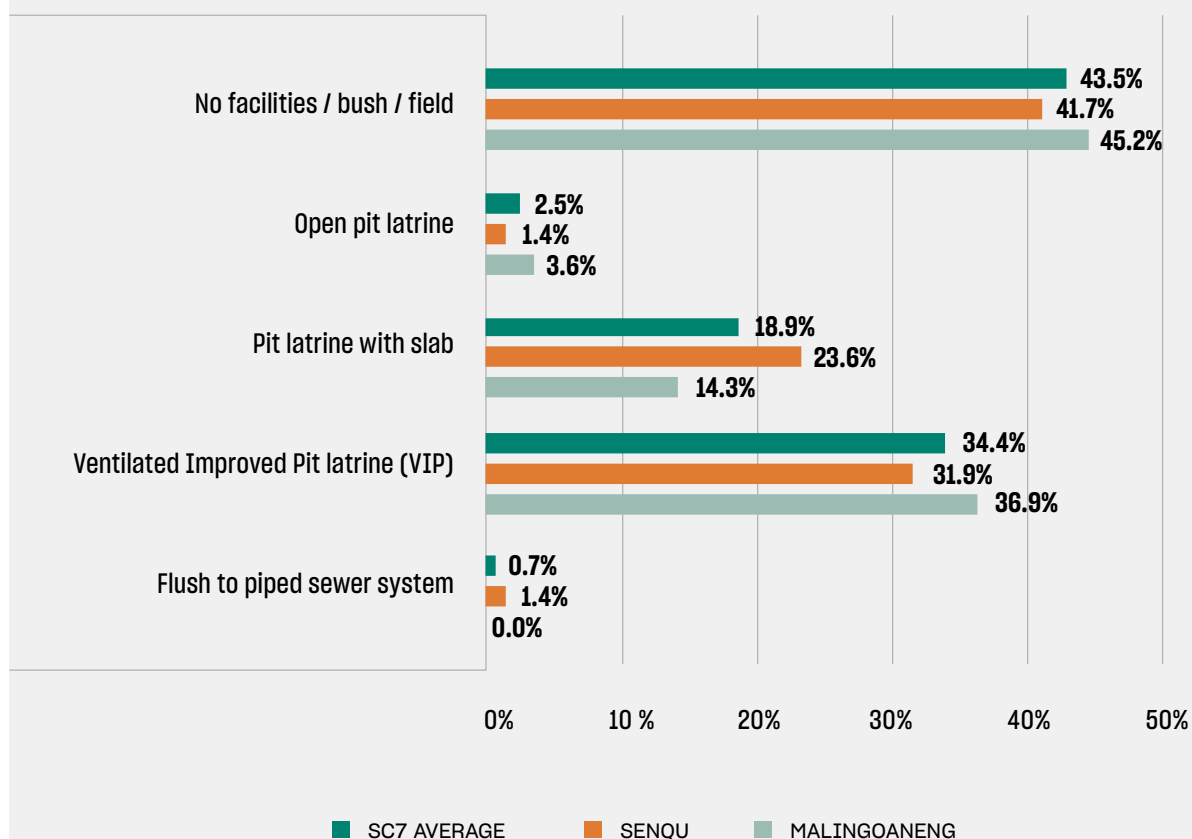
#### SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER: SC7 AVERAGE



### MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION

The majority of households (43%) practise open defecation. There is also a high prevalence of open defecation in the Malingoaneng constituency, with 36% of households in that constituency reporting this form of sanitation. However, Malingoaneng was reported as the constituency with the best access to a ventilated improved pit latrine.

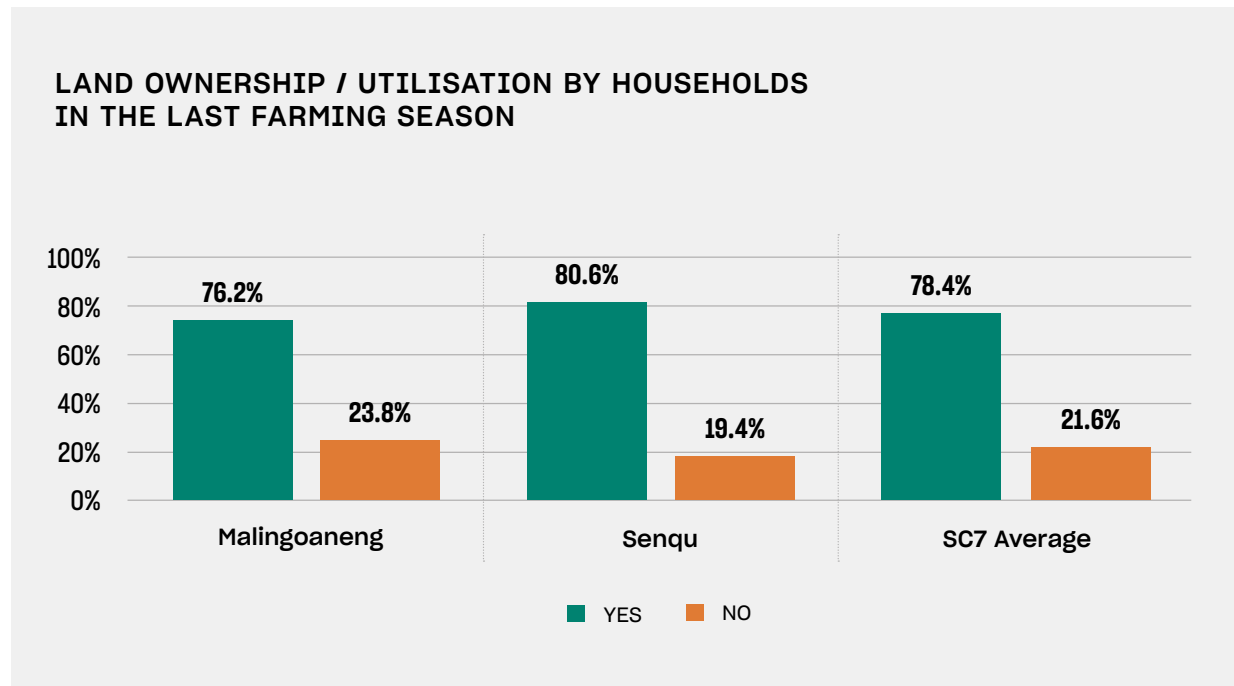
#### MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITY USED BY HOUSEHOLDS



## ASSET HOLDING

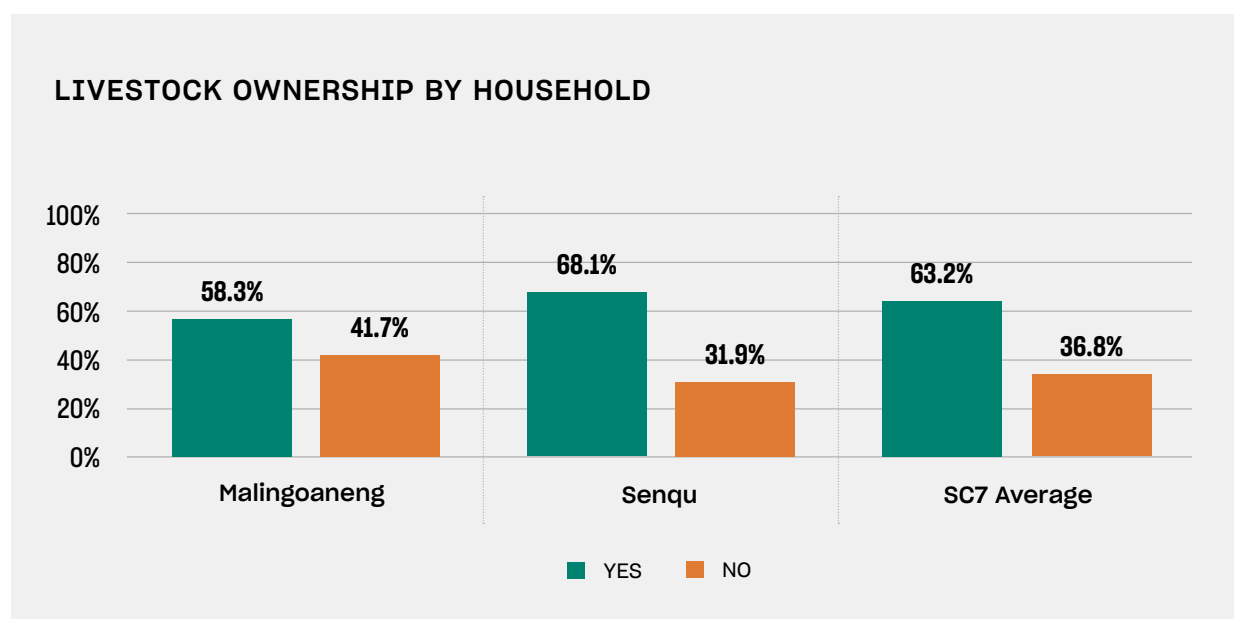
### ACCESS TO LAND

On average, 78% of households in the Khubelu sub-catchment region practice land farming and maintain land ownership, however, in Malingoaneng, only 76% of households noted land ownership, and have used it in 2017/2018 (the last farming season).



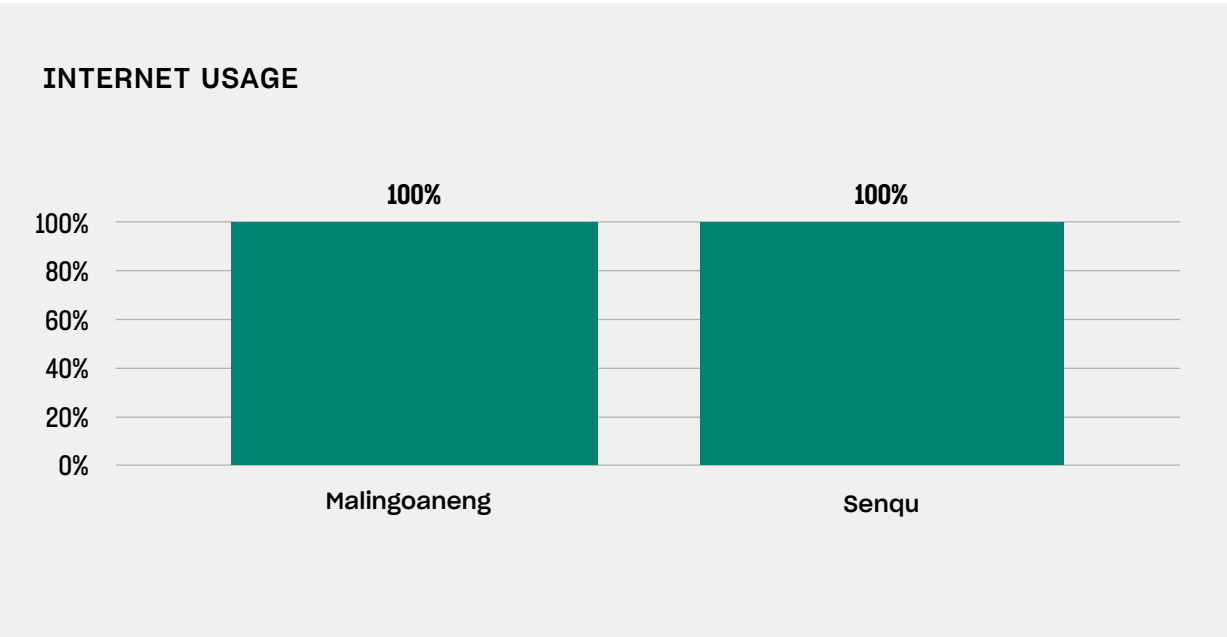
### ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK

Malingoaneng and Senqu constituencies reported 58% and 65% of households with access to livestock ownership but on average only 36% of households within Seboche sub-catchment reported to have no livestock.



**ACCESS TO INTERNET**

Both constituencies within the Khubelu sub-catchment reported 100% internet usage.



The main human use of the catchment includes rangeland use for grazing, horticulture, domestic settlement and mining. An ongoing conflict exists in the sub-catchment over the jurisdiction of grazing areas in the A and B zone between the Principal Chief of Malingoaneng and the grazing associations, whereby there seems to be a lack of understanding of the roles of grazing associations in development areas.



**KHUBELU**

**SECTION B:**

# **Biophysical information**



## 04. Land cover information

This is an afro-alpine grassland zone, with the typical grasses being *Festuca caprina* (Letsiri in Sesotho), and *Merxmuellera disticha* (Moseha) with typical shrubs and woody plants being *Chrysocoma ciliate* (Sehalahala) and *Eric dominans* (Lekhapu). Typical flowering plants include the Red-hot Poker (Leloele-la-loti), Wand Flower (Lethepu) and typical fauna includes the Bearded Vulture (Ntsu-kobokobo), Rock Pigeon (Leeba-la-thaba)

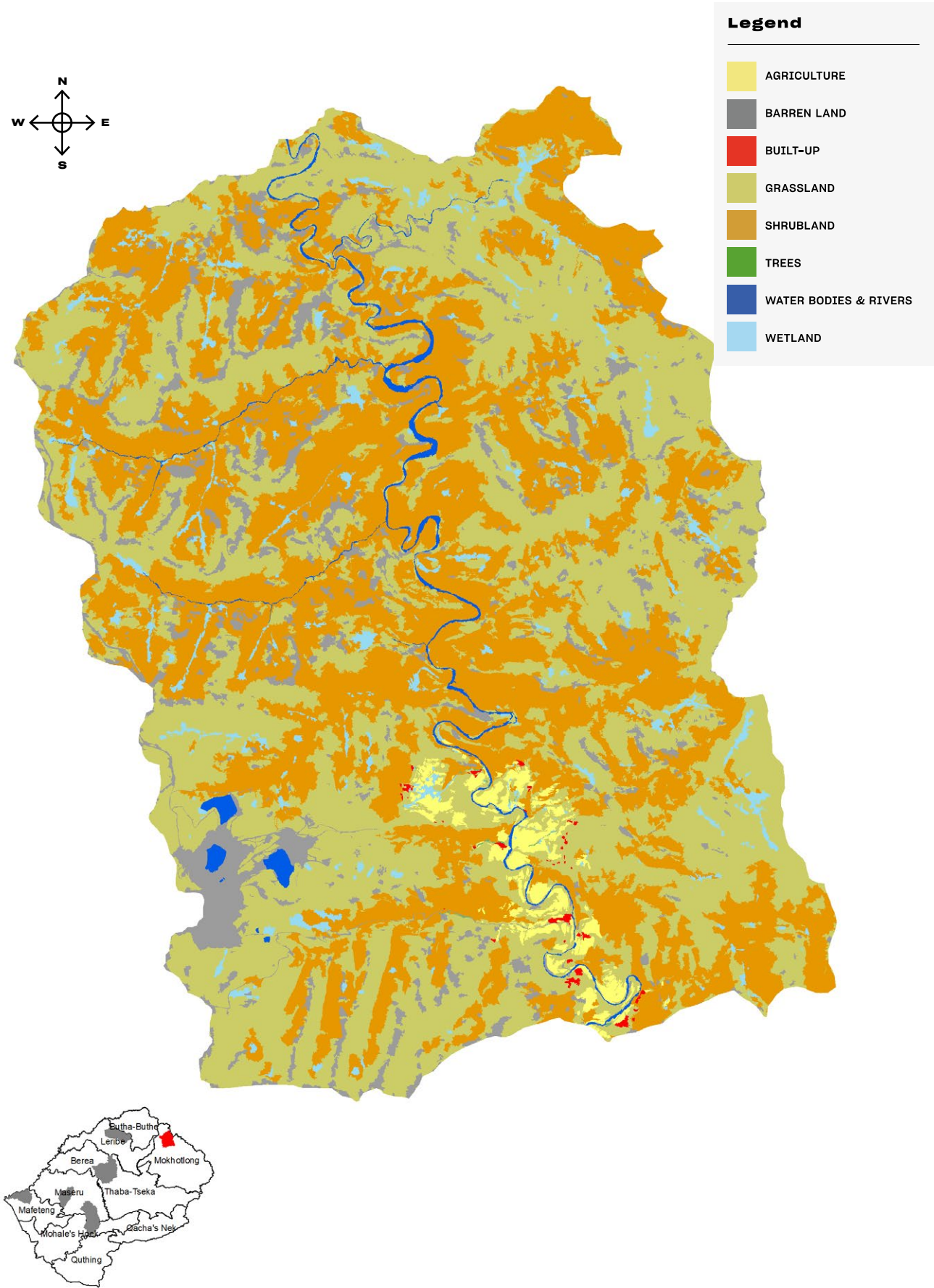
- Grasslands dominate land cover in the Khubelu PSC, followed closely by open shrubland as seen in the table below. It has been observed through available data in this sub-catchment, and others in the highlands, that the pattern of land degradation in this area goes from grassland, degraded grassland and finally shrubland (mostly open).
- Open shrubland mainly consists of the invasive *Chrysocoma ciliate* (Sehalahala), which has quickly replaced most grasses.
- Wetlands and water bodies make up 752 hectares, or about 2.7% of the total area of the sub-catchment, with the Khubelu River (main river) cutting through the sub-catchment.
- About 2% of the land cover consists of rain-fed agriculture on both sloping/ mountainous and plain areas. These areas of agriculture are located very close to rural settlements which also make up a very small percentage (0.13%) also on the same terrain.
- About 70% of Letšeng Diamonds falls within the Khubelu sub-catchment making about 1.14% of the total area of the sub-catchment.
- In conclusion, grasslands and open shrublands are the most dominant types of land cover in the Khubelu PSC, however, mines should also be taken into consideration as they may have a huge impact on the status of land and water in this sub-catchment.

**Table 1: An overview of the land cover in the sub-catchment based on land cover database data.**

LAND COVER TYPE	LAND COVER NAME	CODE	HA IN SC	% OF SC AREA
<b>BUILT-UP</b>	Urban Areas	<b>UA1</b>	-	0.00%
	Urban Commercial and/or Industrial Areas	<b>UA2</b>	-	0.00%
	Rural Settlements, Plain Areas	<b>RH1</b>	16	0.06%
	Rural Settlements, Sloping and Mountainous Areas	<b>RH2</b>	20	0.07%
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Rainfed Agriculture, Plain Areas	<b>HCP</b>	201	0.72%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sloping & Mountainous Regions	<b>HCSM</b>	233	0.84%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sheet Erosion	<b>HCER</b>	-	0.00%
	Irrigated Agriculture	<b>HCIR</b>	-	0.00%
	Rainfed Agriculture + Rainfed Orchards	<b>HCT</b>	-	0.00%
<b>TREES</b>	Trees, Needleleaved (closed)	<b>TNL1</b>	-	0.00%
	Trees, Needleleaved (open)	<b>TNL2</b>	-	0.00%
	Trees, Broadleaved (closed)	<b>TBL1</b>	-	0.00%
	Trees, Broadleaved (open)	<b>TBL2</b>	-	0.00%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (closed)	<b>TM1</b>	8	0.03%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (open)	<b>TM2</b>	-	0.0%
	Trees (sparse)	<b>TS</b>	-	0.0%
<b>HYDROLOGY</b>	Large waterbody	<b>WB1</b>	-	0.0%
	Small waterbody	<b>WB2</b>	81	0.29%
	Wetland (perennial and/or seasonal)	<b>WET</b>	752	2.70%
	Riverbank	<b>RB</b>	249	0.89%
<b>GRASSLAND</b>	Shrubland (closed)	<b>SH1</b>	12471	44.79%
	Shrubland (open)	<b>SH2</b>	337	1,21%
<b>SHRUBLAND</b>	Grassland	<b>GR</b>	309	1.11%
	Grassland - Degraded	<b>GRD</b>	10987	39.46%
<b>BARREN LAND</b>	0.00%	<b>BR</b>	1845	6.63%
	0.01%	<b>BA</b>	-	0.0%
	0.04%	<b>BLR</b>	-	0.0%
	0.04%	<b>GU</b>	318	1.14%
	0.12%	<b>MQ</b>	7	7

Note that this information stems from the 2015 Lesotho Land Cover Atlas. An update of the land cover database is foreseen for 2020 and the information presented here will be updated accordingly in the next version.

Khubelu sub-catchment land cover



A photograph of a rural village scene. In the foreground, a group of people, mostly women wearing colorful headscarves and traditional clothing, are sitting on the ground in front of a large, rustic stone building. The building has a dark, gabled roof and a central doorway. To the left of the main building, there is a smaller structure with a conical thatched roof. The background features steep, rocky hills under a clear blue sky. The overall atmosphere is one of a traditional, mountainous community.

# KHUBELU

**SECTION C:**

## **Administrative and political information**



## 05. Administrative information

Khubelu sub-catchment is in the Mokhotlong District, with Mr Serame Linake serving as the District Administrator. The District Council Secretary is Mr Obed Morojele who oversees the coordination of all projects within the district. There is only one Principal Chief in this sub-catchment, Chief Qetho Sekonyela of Malingoaneng and one area chief, Mr Kotelo Molapo of Pae-la-itlhatsoa ruling over all nine villages within the sub-catchment. Zones A and B (mostly rangelands and wetland areas) are under the jurisdiction of the Principal Chief and sometimes grazing associations with authorisation from the same office. Zone C is the responsibility of the Area Chief in collaboration with the community councils.

**Table 2: Administrative information**

DISTRICT	Mokhotlong
NAME OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR	Serame Linake
DISTRICT COUNCIL SECRETARY	Obed Morojele
PRINCIPAL CHIEF AREA	Malingoaneng
NAME OF PRINCIPAL CHIEF	Qetho Sekonyela
DATES FOR PRINCIPAL CHIEF MEETINGS	First Thursday of every month
NAME OF AREA CHIEF	Molapo Kotelo



## 06. Political information

Two community councils exist within the Khubelu sub-catchment: Seate J01 and Mphokojoane J02. Both councils have three standing committees namely the land committee, social services committee and the finance and planning committee. The Council Secretaries in community councils are permanent staff while the councillors are elected every five years. 75% of councillors directly involved with the Khubelu PSC are female. Each council within this sub-catchment has one electoral division (ED) with two councillors per ED. There are four members of parliament from Malingoaneng #77 and Senqu #78 constituencies, of which three are from Malingoaneng #77 and one from Senqu #78. The ratio of representation of men to women in parliament is 3:1.

**Table 3: Political information**

CONSTITUENCY	Malingoaneng #77	Senqu #78
NAME OF MP	Mr Serialong Qoo	Ms Tampane Likeleli
POLITICAL PARTY	DC	DC
NAMES AND PARTIES OF MMP MPS IN THE CONSTITUENCY	Mr Kimetso Mathaba (NIP) Mr Sehloho Monatsi (LCD)	None
COUNCIL NAMES/TYPES	<b>Seate J01</b>	<b>Mphokojoane J02</b>
COMMUNITY COUNCIL SECRETARY	Malefu Matolo	Khati Ts'elisehang
COUNCILORS (NAME, GENDER AND POLITICAL PARTY)	Mapakalitha Selia (Female, DC) Matokelo Moabi (female, AD)	Matseko Thapeli (Female, DC) Boipuso Phakisi (Male, ABC)
NAME AND NUMBER OF ED'S	Pae-la-itlhatsoa	Molikaliko
NAME OF CHIEFS IN COUNCIL	Mr Rethabile Lethunya Mr Tumisang Tsoeu	Mrs Masenate Lerotholi Mr Seeiso Lerotholi
ESTABLISHED COUNCIL COMMITTEES	<b>Standing committees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>land committee</li> <li>social service</li> <li>finance and planning</li> </ul>	<b>Standing committees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>land committee</li> <li>social service</li> <li>finance and planning</li> </ul>
MEMBERSHIP IN COUNCIL JOINT COMMITTEES	Nomination is done depending on the subject	Nomination is done depending on the subject
SCHEDULED COUNCIL MEETINGS	Second Wednesday every month	Second Wednesday every month

# KHUBELU



## SECTION D:

**History of past and ongoing programmes and projects for land and water management**



## 07. Overview of past and ongoing projects

Most natural resources management programmes in the Mokhotlong district are a collaboration between government and international partner non-governmental organisations. Government departments are engaged in the planning and implementation of interventions in the relevant fields. It would seem the main focus for most projects is the rehabilitation of wetlands and rangelands to enhance the quality of the rural communities' livelihoods and environment, and to ensure access to a sustainable supply of good quality water. Both physical and biological intervention have proven to yield positive results. However, the implementation of physical interventions is challenging as these require intense labour.

NAME OF THE PROJECT	Khubelu Sponges Project (KSP)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The Khubelu Sponges Project (KSP) has been established under the auspices of the Ministry of Water, Department of Water Affairs-DWA, through a recommendation by the Orange Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) with the responsibility under SADC for the Protection of Orange-Senqu River Water Sources ('Sponges' Project).
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	M14,000,000
SOURCE OF FUNDING	BMZ (German Cooperation) / UK Aid / Australian Government
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	GIZ
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Department of Water Affairs - DWA, the Department of Range Resources Management - DRRM, the Department of Soil and Water Conservation - DSWC, the Department of Livestock Services - DLS, the Department of Environment - DoE, Letšeng Diamonds, GOPA worldwide consultants.
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	February 2013 to March 2015. The period was later extended by the donor from April to September 2015
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Motsheremeli and Phapong wetland - Seate J02
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community mobilisation</li> <li>• Rangeland assessment</li> <li>• Wetland assessment</li> <li>• Range management planning</li> <li>• Community organisation for improved range management</li> <li>• Conservation works in the rangelands</li> <li>• Wetlands protection and rehabilitation</li> <li>• Livestock marketing - a later addition that did not actually take place</li> <li>• Wetland performance measurement</li> <li>• Capturing of lessons learnt</li> </ul>
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	It has been verified that physical rehabilitation approaches identified for the high altitude and steep slopes of the alpine wetlands have major challenges of cost, application and logistics, but it has also been noted that there is merit in combination with biological grassland rehabilitation approaches, especially at critical degradation scenarios. It has, however, been established that the early stages of degradation can be sufficiently addressed through rangeland application of holistic management, provided it is applied diligently.

<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Capacity building for stakeholders through ground verification and study tours for holistic management has built evidence that results are achievable. Positive signs of recovery of the land and changes in livestock were seen. Organisation of stakeholders into a multi-disciplinary (Multi-Stakeholder Approach) team to mastermind implementation aspects of holistic management has potential for cross-pollination of skills, but there are challenges of sustainability, especially financial support.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	<p>Participation of stakeholders was found to be a major challenge, firstly because of regular changing of government officers due to transfers and promotions which was unhealthy for the sustainability of the project and secondly because in most cases government officials expect some sort of benefits for participation in meetings, workshops and field work, and without such benefits participation becomes very limited.</p> <p>Implementation of the actual physical structures was challenging because the approval and procurement of services processes were time consuming as well as the actual implementation of these interventions in remote and harsh environmental conditions. Therefore, intervention for rehabilitation took longer than anticipated.</p> <p>Assessment of rangelands and wetlands also proved to be costly since this kind of expertise was outsourced, however the support from stakeholders was remarkable.</p>
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WcUr5GDIrO_Nhwd-4ngX6pUrt2VBv0E6?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WcUr5GDIrO_Nhwd-4ngX6pUrt2VBv0E6?usp=sharing</a>
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	<p>Project performance evaluation was outsourced to an external evaluation team (Professor Qalabane Chakela and Mr Thuso Green)</p> <p>Outcomes: The findings of the evaluation are that there are immediate (current) and potential future outcomes of the KSP activities in terms of improvement in range management and related spin-offs.</p> <p>Immediate outcomes include (i) shrubs have been destroyed where high-density grazing was done, (ii) bare patches show signs of being revegetated, (iii) most GAs are active &amp; have grazing plans, (iv) There is greater awareness among chiefs and community councils regarding their roles and participation in range management and (v) GoL departments work cooperatively at district level</p>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mr Taole Tesele and Mr Molefe Mokhatla

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP)</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP) has been designed in response to the government's request to provide support to this important aspect of Lesotho's rural economy on which so many of its women and men smallholder producers depend. Lesotho is a country that is almost totally reliant on rain-fed agriculture and in recent years the agricultural economy has suffered from extreme weather conditions – prolonged droughts and damaging flooding.</p> <p>There is an acute awareness in the government and within the communities that climate change is already impacting on the lives of the people of Lesotho (i.e. the Basotho) and threatening their future. It is that the government that requests all donors to support the climate proofing of its agricultural production system. WAMPP is designed to address the issues of rural poverty and food insecurity in the context of climate change and the increasing vulnerability of poor livestock producers. WAMPP is national in scope, however, most of the activities focus on the poorer mountain regions of the country, where the incidence of poverty and food insecurity is highest and agricultural activity is severely restricted due to the lack of cultivable land, the degraded rangelands and the harsh climate. In these mountainous areas sheep and goat herding is the main economic activity and subsistence and food security is essentially derived from the proceeds of selling animals or wool and mohair.</p>
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	USD38.9 million
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	USD11.6 million– IFAD loan (with 50% DSF funding), USD 7 million from ASAP, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) – USD 12 million, LNWGMA – USD 1.5 million and GOL – USD 3.9million.
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS)
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	The Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation (MFLR) – Department of Range Resources Management (DRRM), Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing (MTICM), the Ministry of Energy – Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	7 years (2015–2021)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	All 10 administrative districts – Predominantly the highlands.
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing an enabling policy environment particularly in an area of usufruct rights to grazing land, demarcation, and mapping.</li> <li>• Prepare community level rangeland management plans at community level (CGA), and at chiefdom and district level with respect given to traditional authorities' roles. The objective of these plans would be to organise and plan rangeland management including grazing, and thus minimise overgrazing</li> <li>• Piloting holistic rangeland management, with short-duration grazing of a large quantity of animals</li> </ul>

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased integration of the grazing and cropping system - introduction of fodder legumes as a crop rotation - increasing both fodder and soil fertility and structure for future grain growing - contributing to both food security and livestock output.</li> <li>• Growing fodder trees and shrubs on contour bunds to reduce soil erosion and increase winter and autumn fodder supplies - thus reducing grazing pressure on the rangeland and allowing re-vegetation of degraded areas.</li> <li>• Restoration of degraded areas through biophysical barriers, live fences, contour-planning of fodder trees, to reduce runoff and increase water infiltration.</li> <li>• Encouraging the construction of simple stonewall shelters in the mountain zone and belts of trees to protect stock from wind and snowstorms</li> <li>• Adjustment in livestock production practices, such as diversification, intensification, and/or integration of pasture management, as well as participatory rangeland management.</li> <li>• Capacity building of livestock keepers focusing on improved animal nutrition and breeding, and facilitating access to improved breeds through a national breeding and an exchange program;</li> <li>• Improved access to animal health drugs and the development of early warning system and creating a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on animal health</li> <li>• Climate hazard early warning systems and other forecasting mechanism that improve livestock management decisions and crisis preparedness.</li> <li>• Climate proofing of existing and new wool shed as appropriate</li> <li>• Improving access to water through water harvesting structures</li> <li>• Strategic reduction of stock numbers - facilitation of culling by supporting local small-scale stock fattening and slaughtering, and encouraging increased trading of live animals for meat through local and international auctions.</li> </ul>
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	Ongoing
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	Due to lack of detailed targeting strategy, different sub-components have targeted groups independently from one another, thereby reducing potential synergies between project activities
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LnVa4tac8meaCpbwwIYXA5fW7LQ5Kroy?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LnVa4tac8meaCpbwwIYXA5fW7LQ5Kroy?usp=sharing</a>
PROJECT EVALUATION	
CONTACT PERSON	Mr Thabang Kotsoro

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>Letseng-La-Terai Integrated Rangeland Management and Wetlands Rehabilitation Project</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	The objective of the project is to increase the availability of water through rehabilitation of the wetlands and management of rangeland; therefore, contributing to flourishing international waters and improving livelihoods gained through production of wool and mohair locally. The project targeted the rangeland and wetlands areas of Letseng-la-Terai (Tlaeeng Pass to Motšeremeli) in the Khubelu watershed, within the area designated for up-scaling of the Khubelu Sponges project, a SADC supported initiative under trans-boundary water courses programme. These areas are populated with cattle posts that host thousands of sheep and goats. The wetlands in this area are sources to several tributaries of the Orange-Senqu River. Rangeland mismanagement and unsustainable use of wetlands in this area have led to diminishing of water sources for valuable livestock and overall environmental degradation. The project was implemented in the Khubelu catchment.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	USD30,151.00
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	GEF
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	GROW
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Departments of Water Affairs and Range Resources Management.
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	April 27 - February 2018 (11 months)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Seate J01 – Tlaeeng Pass to Motšeremeli in the Khubelu Catchment.
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake wetlands and rangelands vulnerability assessment and scoping exercise</li> <li>• Holistic rangeland management</li> <li>• Mobilise and facilitate a user community and multi-sectoral stakeholders committee for wetlands rehabilitation and governance</li> <li>• Strengthen community leaders, livestock owners' associations, and herders capacity on rangeland management and governance</li> <li>• Advocate by sensitising and mobilising livestock owners to adopt improved breeding stock for Merino and Angora goats</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Through the construction of stone lines and gabions about 5 hectares of wetland was restored and run-off velocity reduced resulting in sedimentation behind the structures. A total of 60 herders, who are the strongest link in range resources management and future livestock owners, participated in the rehabilitation activities and received training in sustainable range management, brush control, wetlands rehabilitation and protection and sustainable use. The project proved to be remarkably successful as a smaller grantee - Mofolaneng Grazing Association - started doing similar work in the same watershed. This association participated in the training and demonstration work done through the project, resulting in an advanced trajectory, as compared to peers doing similar work.
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19F_eyhux6c_4zdp4MWwGfN3prDv18HNx?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19F_eyhux6c_4zdp4MWwGfN3prDv18HNx?usp=sharing</a>
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mr Tsietsi Teko – Managing Director

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>Application of biological and physical rehabilitation of the rangeland resources of Mofolaneng</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	This project is a replication of the Letseng-La-Terai Integrated Rangeland Management and Wetlands Rehabilitation Project and aims to improve the rangeland resources within the upper Khubelu river catchment. The interventions are done to enhance the quality of life for communities and the environment, and to ensure access to sustainable supply of good quality water in the upper Khubelu valley. The pilot project implemented biological and physical rehabilitation of the rangelands of Mots'eremeli and Ramosetsana grazing areas, allocated for utilisation and management to the Mofolaneng Grazing Association through delegation from the Principal Chief of Tlokoeng. Both grazing areas are for grazing by livestock farmers during the winter season and as a strategy to rest the summer grazing for recovery.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	USD61,638
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	UNDP GEFSGP
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Mofolaneng Grazing Association
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Departments of Water Affairs and Range Resources Management
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	December 2017 - January 2020 (26 months)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Mots'eremeli and Ramosetsana Grazing areas in Seate CC
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rangeland rehabilitation (brush control and erosion control structures construction, high-density grazing, and mobile kraaling of livestock)</li> <li>• Improvement of livestock</li> <li>• Re-introduction of livestock auctions</li> </ul>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	<p>Brush control on more than 1 000 hectares of rangeland: physical uprooting of invasive shrubs using matsema. Lesotho Highlands Water Project has provided additional support for extension of the area covered in recognition of the good work done by the grazing association. Critical wetlands in the Khubelu Catchment also rehabilitated</p> <p>Engagement of herders in the brush control programme (Green-A-Cattle post Campaign)</p> <p>Capacity building in leadership, conflict resolution, project management</p> <p>Vaccination and supplementary feeding for livestock</p>
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vQw0qtc0BUnf5300CVa9gajvsvpYzSJ6/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vQw0qtc0BUnf5300CVa9gajvsvpYzSJ6/view?usp=sharing</a>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mr Ts'oeu Ts'oeu – Secretary

NAME OF THE PROJECT	TLHANYAKU RANGELAND PILOT REHABILITATION
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	<p>Project is a pilot to implement biological rehabilitation of the rangelands allocated for utilisation and management by the Tlhanyaku-Senqu Grazing Association through delegation from the Principal Chief of Khalahali. The grazing area has degraded over the years, reaching a stage where the grazing potential is seriously threatened by rapidly expanding invasion of the Chrysocoma shrub that outcompetes palatable grasses and has seriously reduced grazing capacity. The impact of this invasion is community livelihoods reductions, as their lives are supported by subsistence agriculture – the core of which is livestock rearing. The community has learned about manual uprooting of the shrub to recover the grazing potential, which is supported by the government through provision of food handouts. However, this proves unsustainable, as government resources for the provision of food handouts depend on foreign aid. It is also ineffective as this response does not address the cause of the bush invasion, but its symptoms of reducing fodder. The community sought support to try address the source of degradation. They have learnt about high-density grazing and mobile kraaling that reduces the shrub using their own animals, and does not perpetuate dependency. This will bring a lasting solution which also has the potential to reverse land degradation. The objective of the pilot is to enhance the potential of grazing through reduction of invasive bush and physical rehabilitation of some areas that have developed dongas. The timing is proposed to target two seasons that encourage grass growth, starting in mid-August up to late April of the following year of 2018 and 2019 respectively.</p>
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	USD798,058.35
SOURCE OF FUNDING	UNDP-GEFSGP
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Tlhanyaku Grazing Association
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Department of Water Affairs, Department of Range Resources management and Department of Livestock Services
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	November 2017 to December 2019
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Mphokojoane J02
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake wetlands and rangelands vulnerability assessment and scoping exercise</li> <li>• Holistic rangeland management</li> <li>• Mobilise and facilitate a user community and multi-sectoral stakeholders committee for wetlands rehabilitation and governance</li> <li>• Strengthen community leaders, livestock owners' associations, and herders capacity on rangeland management and governance</li> <li>• Advocate by sensitising and mobilizing livestock owners to adopt improved breeding stock for Merino and Angora goats</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brush control on more than 60 hectares of rangeland: physical uprooting of invasive shrubs and gabion construction using matsema.</li> <li>• Engagement of herders in the brush control programme (Green-A-Cattle post campaign),</li> <li>• Capacity building in leadership, conflict resolution, project management</li> <li>• Peer-to-peer learning exchanges (grantee-to-grantee within Mokhotlong District) an activity that created a healthy dynamic and led to improvement of project delivery</li> <li>• Administration of livestock prophylaxis</li> </ul>
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vQw0qtc0BUnf5300CVa9gajysvpYzSJ6/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vQw0qtc0BUnf5300CVa9gajysvpYzSJ6/view?usp=sharing</a>
CONTACT PERSON	Mr Mpho Mosiuoa

NAME OF THE PROJECT	RESTORING ECOSYSTEMS AND LIVELIHOODS (REAL) 2015 - 2019
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	<p>The project invested considerably in promoting sustainable land management (SLM) as a measure to reduce rural poverty and enhance community resilience to climate change among the most vulnerable strata of the Basotho population living in degraded and vulnerable areas of Lesotho. Through this CRS Lesotho's SLM activities were implemented in an integrated manner through a Centre of Excellence (CoE) approach, which is an Ecosystem-based approach (EbA). Through this approach, communities develop and implement context-specific natural resource management (NRM) plans that help in managing ecosystem health sustainably. CRS' NRM activities include soil and water conservation in rangelands, climate-smart agriculture (CSA), plantation of fruit trees along CSA plots, promotion of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) initiatives, wetland rehabilitation, establishing governance structures, multiple use water services, and growing fodder in climate-smart ways.</p>
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	USD3,474,985
SOURCE OF FUNDING	Private funding from CRS
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Care for Basotho Association (CBA)
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Department of Water Affairs, WAMPP, Ministry of Forestry, Range and Conservation (MFRC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), Transformation Resource Centre
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2015 - 2019 (4years)
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Nkokamele and Tsoenene in Mokhotlong.
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil and water conservation through integrated watershed management approach</li> <li>• Rangeland management</li> <li>• Agroforestry - CAWT</li> <li>• Homestead gardens and nutrition promotion</li> <li>• SILC</li> <li>• Improvised irrigation system governance (LCCA)</li> <li>• Community based monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• MUS</li> <li>• Life Skills</li> </ul>
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 81 herder association members trained on NRM/FMNR</li> <li>• 5 herder association with constitution and 6 groups forming association</li> <li>• 3 wetlands demarcated for further rehabilitation/protection</li> <li>• 5 areas rotational grazing plan implementation underway</li> <li>• 8.83 hectares uprooted of invader species</li> <li>• 5 WMCs formed (total = 7)</li> <li>• Encouraging peer learning - exchange visits</li> <li>• 703 members practising saving and lending</li> <li>• 1231 keyhole gardens constructed</li> <li>• 4 tree nurseries</li> <li>• 45 herders practicing bee-keeping</li> <li>• E-learning centre in Mokhotlong</li> </ul>
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1aCzF1rHk_pSbdvzIrtDmDnel72DfXYTc?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1aCzF1rHk_pSbdvzIrtDmDnel72DfXYTc?usp=sharing</a>
CONTACT PERSON	Mr Mpho Mosiuoa



## 08. Lessons learnt

Through the experience of past and ongoing projects, it has become clear that community-driven projects are more sustainable.

### Successful approaches

- Open dialogue sessions
- Holistic rangeland and wetland management
- Participatory planning of activities
- Implementation of plans through grazing associations
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation
- Formalised ToRs with involved stakeholders
- Capacity building through trainings for both communities and government personnel

### Target group or beneficiary

- Communities (youth and women)
- Herders
- Grazing associations
- Community councils
- Government departments

### Main geographic focus area

- Khubelu sub-catchment

### Major challenges

- Most of the activities were implemented in remote and harsh weather conditions
- Staff turnover due to government promotions

### Improvements

- Community involvement in rangeland rehabilitation
- Involvement of the youth and women in environmental issues
- Integrated planning of activities among stakeholders
- Rehabilitation of wetlands and rangelands

# KHUBELU



## SECTION E:

# Conclusions and recommendations



## 09. Summary of main findings

### A. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Khubelu sub-catchment is a relatively small sub-catchment in the rural areas of Mokhotlong. The population relative to the sub-catchment is even smaller with isolated villages located along the Khubelu River. Only about 30% of the sub-catchment is reachable by car and these are areas next to villages. The sub-catchment is mainly used for rangeland and agriculture.

### B. BIOPHYSICAL INFORMATION

The presence of shrubs in sub-catchment rangelands, which ideally should be a grassland, is an indication of land degradation. The Letšeng Diamond is within the sub-catchment area, therefore, the impact of mining on the environment should be taken into account.

### C. ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL INFORMATION

The sub-catchment falls within two community councils with relatively equal areas. This calls for the formation of the Catchment Management Joint Committee (CMJC) for planning purposes and will comprise members selected from each community council. These members will be expected to report back to their respective councils. Administratively, Zones A and B are in the jurisdiction of the Principal Chief while Zone C is in the jurisdiction of the Area Chief.

### D. HISTORY OF PAST AND ONGOING PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Projects that are driven by communities (grazing associations) seem to have a higher success rate, yield positive results and fosters a sense of ownership.

### E. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The stakeholder map indicates that there is tension between the Principal chief and most of the stakeholders within the district. These conflicts mainly reside on the issues of governance and power over jurisdiction areas. The Principal Chief allegedly feels threatened that grazing associations are taking over his power in the zones that are under his jurisdiction.

Line ministries in the environmental and natural resources sectors work relatively well with each other and have collaborated on several projects within the district. The fact that some departments which are key to ICM such as the Department of Environment and soon the Department of Rural Water Supply, do not have personnel at their offices may harm ICM. This further emphasises an urgent need for the decentralisation of functions. Government personnel expect allowances for participation in project activities and without this, the level of commitment may be low.



## **10. Priorities for implementing ICM in Khubelu PSC**

1. Resolution of conflict between the Principal Chief and line ministries in the natural resources field by clarifying the role of grazing associations and the resultant benefits.
2. There is urgency in the revival of the District Planning Unit as the success of ICM rides on the full functionality of this unit for planning and implementation purposes, or the establishment of the CPU.
3. Khubelu sub-catchment as it has been established falls within two councils and as a result, a joint committee should be established with member representatives from both councils.
4. MOU between the National ICM and LHDA ICM, to establish a way forward on co-existence in the Khubelu catchment.
5. Intense awareness-raising campaigns for priority communities on ICM topics
6. Development of catchment management plans.







# **LIKHETLA SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE**

*Integrated Catchment  
Management  
National Programme  
in Lesotho*

# LIKHETLA



## SECTION A:

# Socio-demographic information



## 01. Location of the sub-catchment

Likhetla Priority Sub-catchment (PSC) forms part of the Lower Mohokare Catchment in the rural lowlands of Lesotho and is wholly in the district of Mafeteng, about 14km north-west of the district capital town. It is triangular-shaped with an area of approximately 296km<sup>2</sup> and is about 1 500m above sea level. The main river from this PSC, which feeds into the Mohokare/Caledon, is the Likhetla River. Others include the Mondo and Tsoelike rivers. Mafeteng is the driest district with many gullies due to high sheet erosion.



Map 1: Satellite map of Likhetla sub-catchment



## 02. Population size and composition

From the 2016 Census data, Likhetla is a rural priority sub-catchment made up of 4 010 men and 3 898 women of all age groups from 35 villages which amounts to a population of 7 991. Boikela is the smallest village with 21 households and 104 villagers, while the biggest village is Ha Petlane with 400 villagers. It is also worth noting that several houses in this area along the Mohokare/Caledon River are closed and left unoccupied, possibly due to relocation to towns, and other reasons.

The Likhela PSC is made up of two community councils, 13 electoral divisions, 35 villages and 1 898 households as shown in detail from the table below:

COMMUNITY COUNCIL	ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	VILLAGE	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION		
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
METSİ-MAHOLO	Likhetleng	Ha Thoahlane	79	186	161	347
		Ha Ntaote	29	62	67	129
		Ha Chele	56	112	118	230
	Mokhasi	Ha Ranko	34	75	74	149
		Ha Mokhasi	87	181	155	336
	Moeletsi	Ha Boranta	57	139	123	262
		Ha Moeletsi	30	62	62	124
		Matlatseng	59	127	122	249
		Ha Makintane	99	177	187	364
	Mapotu	Mapotu	42	80	77	157
		Ha Keketsi	82	192	155	347
	Khorro	Makhanyeng	65	135	149	284
		Ha Tumo	50	114	101	215
		Ha Hlelesoa	46	82	88	170
	Bolikela	Ha Mphulanyane	62	118	103	221
		Bolikela	21	54	50	104
		Ha Ramohapi	46	85	77	162
	Maleshoane	Ha Tang	45	92	94	186
	Thulo	Ha Lenonyane	48	97	93	190
		Ha Mosotho	51	115	118	233
		Ha Bagomi	70	138	136	274
		Ha Thulo	34	75	76	151
'MAMANTŠO	Rabeleng	Ha Rabeleng	32	83	65	148
		Ha Mphaololi	92	185	186	371
		Ha Tokonye	51	125	107	232
		Ha Daemane	38	77	84	161
	Cheche	Ha Mohlalefi	83	144	160	304
		Ha Mofo	41	92	102	194
	Petlane	Ha Petlane	92	198	202	400
		Ha Mohale	65	160	140	300
		Ha Lejela-Thoko	34	85	68	153
	Malaleng	Ha Khola	56	113	121	234
		Ha Khoele	59	122	138	260
	Tebang	Mats'oseng	63	128	139	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1898</b>	<b>4010</b>	<b>3898</b>	<b>7908</b>

Source: Census 2016 Database



### 03. Socio-economic information

This section visualises Likhetla PSC socio-economic information. It is made up of two constituencies, namely Thaba Phechela and Kolo.

#### METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS:

Socio-economic information including poverty, income and consumption sources, access to basic services and asset holding were analysed from Continuous Multipurpose survey (CMS)/Household Budget Survey (HBS) data collected by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) Lesotho in 2017/18 as the latest data available at the time of this exercise. It is worth noting that the results of this exercise are only disaggregated at the constituency level as the lowest point. The results cover the full constituency not necessarily the villages targeted by the project.

However, caution should be considered when generalising the results since the data could not be disaggregated to only the villages falling within the targeted sub-catchment.

**Table: Households interviewed per constituency of interest**

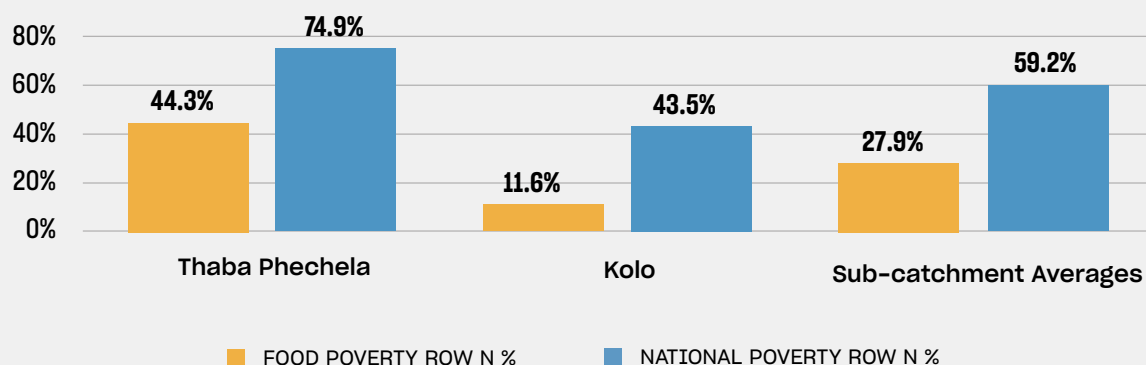
SUB-CATCHMENT	CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER OF HHS INTERVIEWED	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED
CC55-Likhetla	Thaba Phechela	48	12616
CC55-Likhetla	Kolo	48	22504

### Poverty

#### POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

Thaba Phechela constituency recorded a high prevalence of household income less than \$1.90 per day, where 74% of the population within that constituency has an income of less than \$1.90 per day, while only 43% of the households have access to less than three basic meals per day. On average 28% and 59% of the population respectively within Likhetla sub-catchment are recorded to be living in poverty.

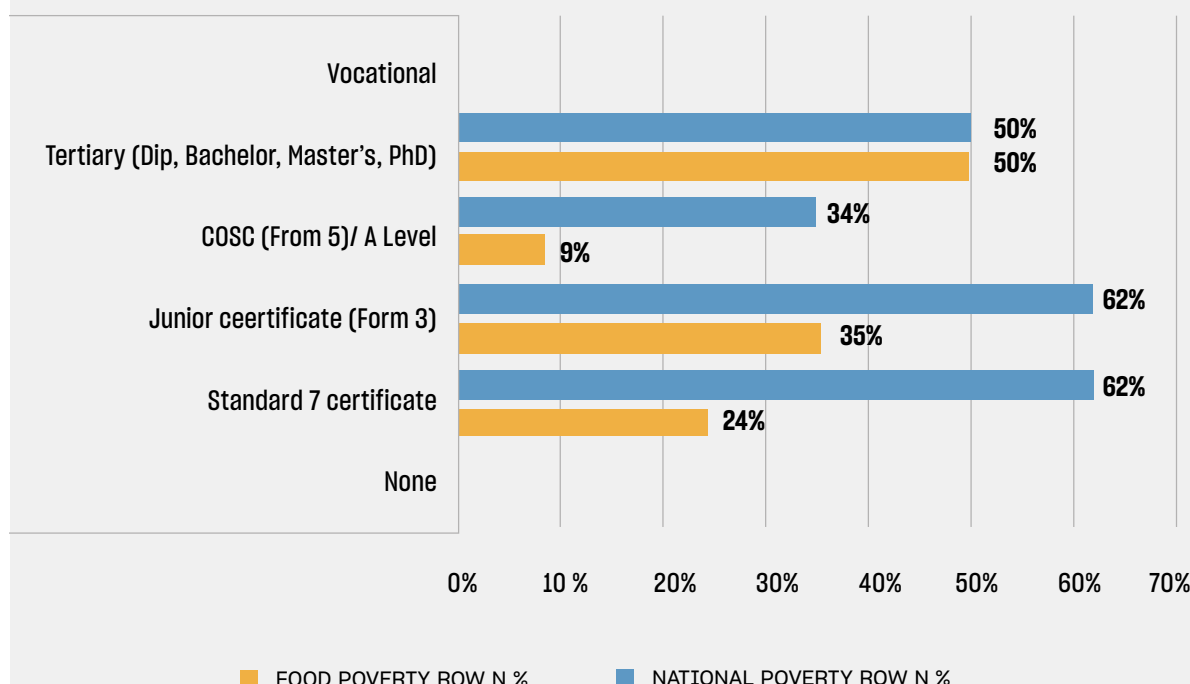
### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY



### POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

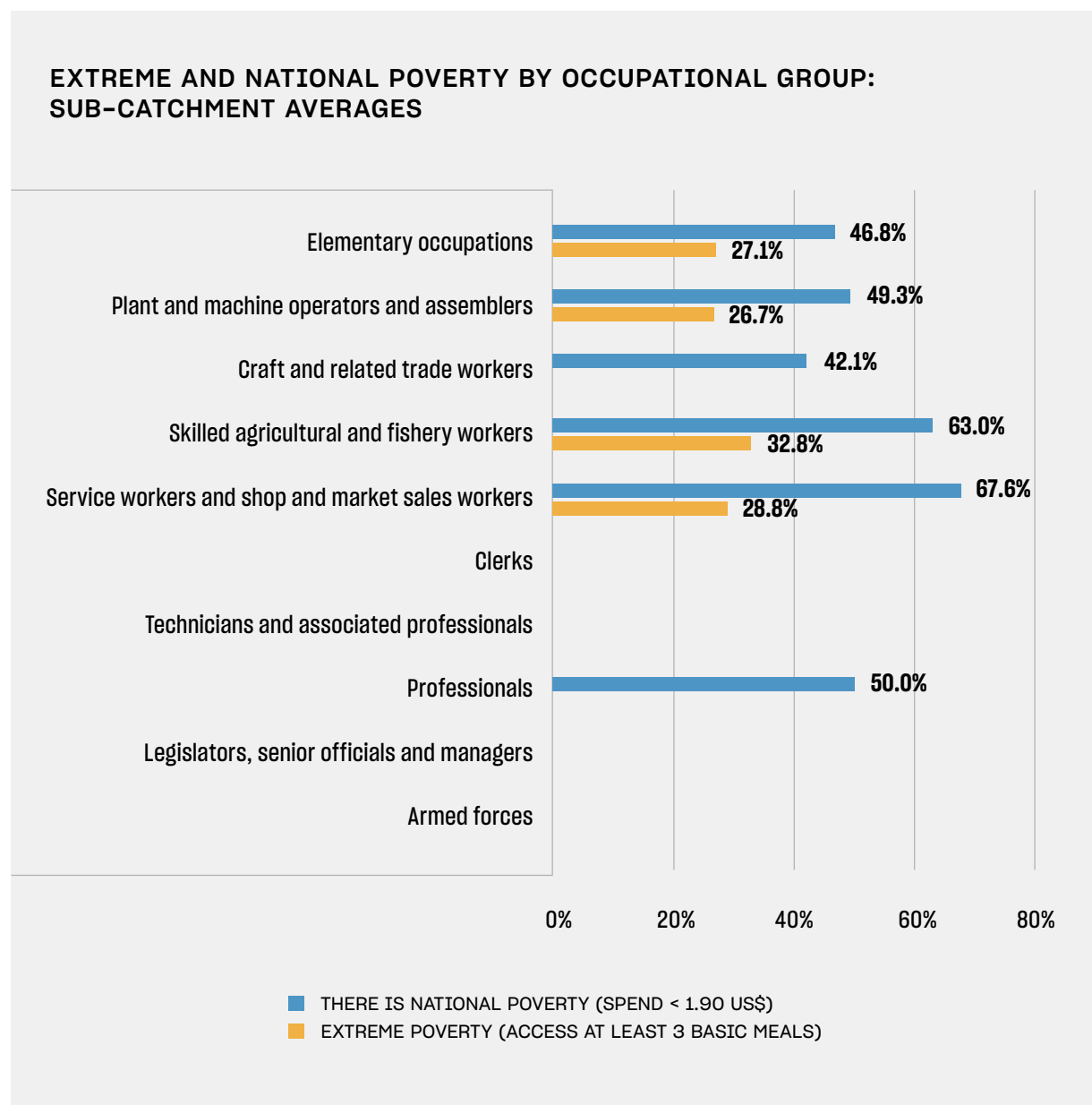
The population with the educational attainment of diploma, bachelor and master's residing within Thaba Phechela constituency experienced poverty, on average 62% of the population has an education attainment of standard 7 and junior certificates experienced national poverty, also on average only 9% of the population with an education level of COSC experienced food poverty.

### NATIONAL AND FOOD POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



## POVERTY BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

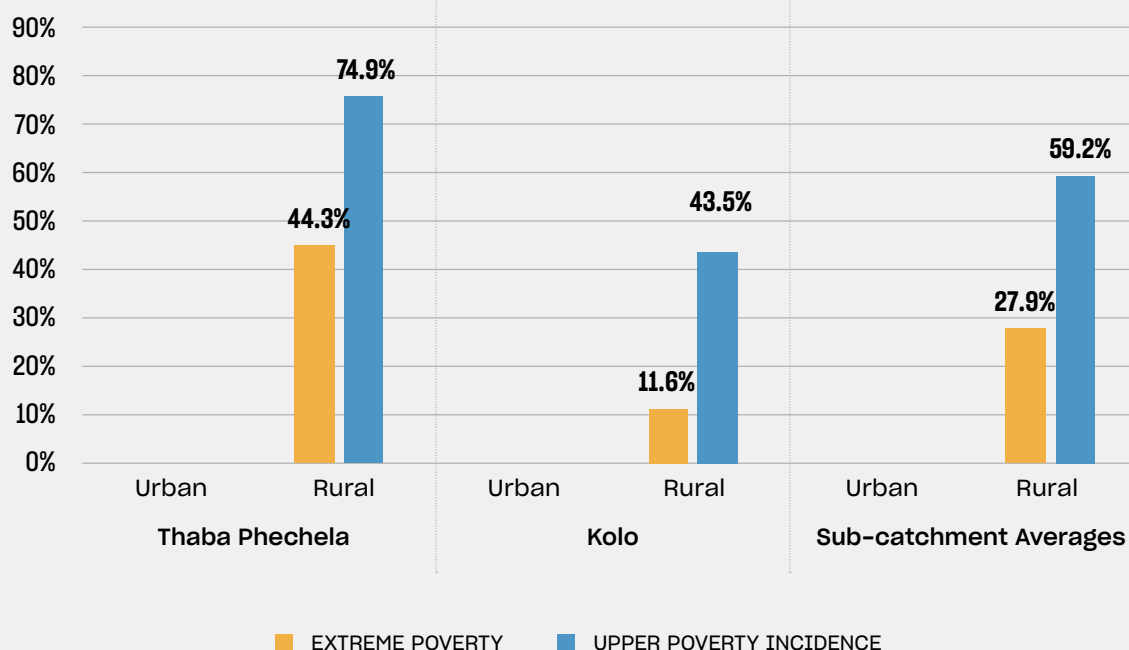
Professionals workers in Thaba Phechela experienced national poverty and it's the constituency where poverty is prevalent across the occupational groups. The average of the two constituencies in terms of occupation groups shows that service workers, as well as skilled agriculture, did experience a high level of national poverty at 67% and 63% respectively.



## EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY RURAL OR URBAN SETTING

A high prevalence of national poverty was reported in the rural setting within the Likhethla sub-catchment and on average 59% of the population in those areas experienced national poverty. Thaba Phechela constituency within the Likhethla sub-catchment reported high levels of both food and national poverty respectively.

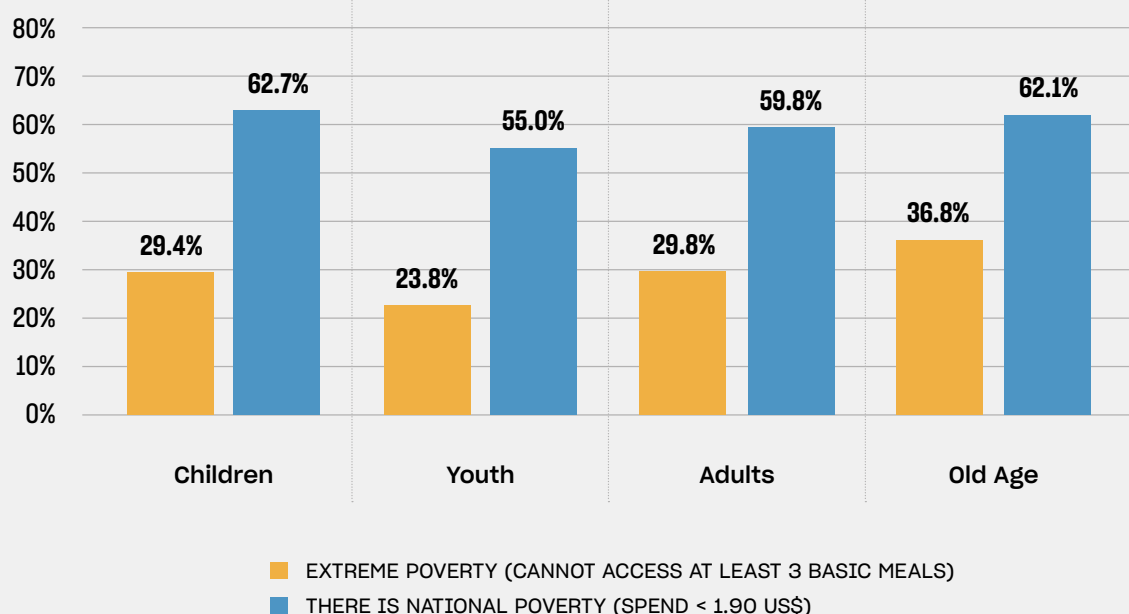
### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY URBAN AND RURAL SETTING



### POVERTY BY AGE GROUP

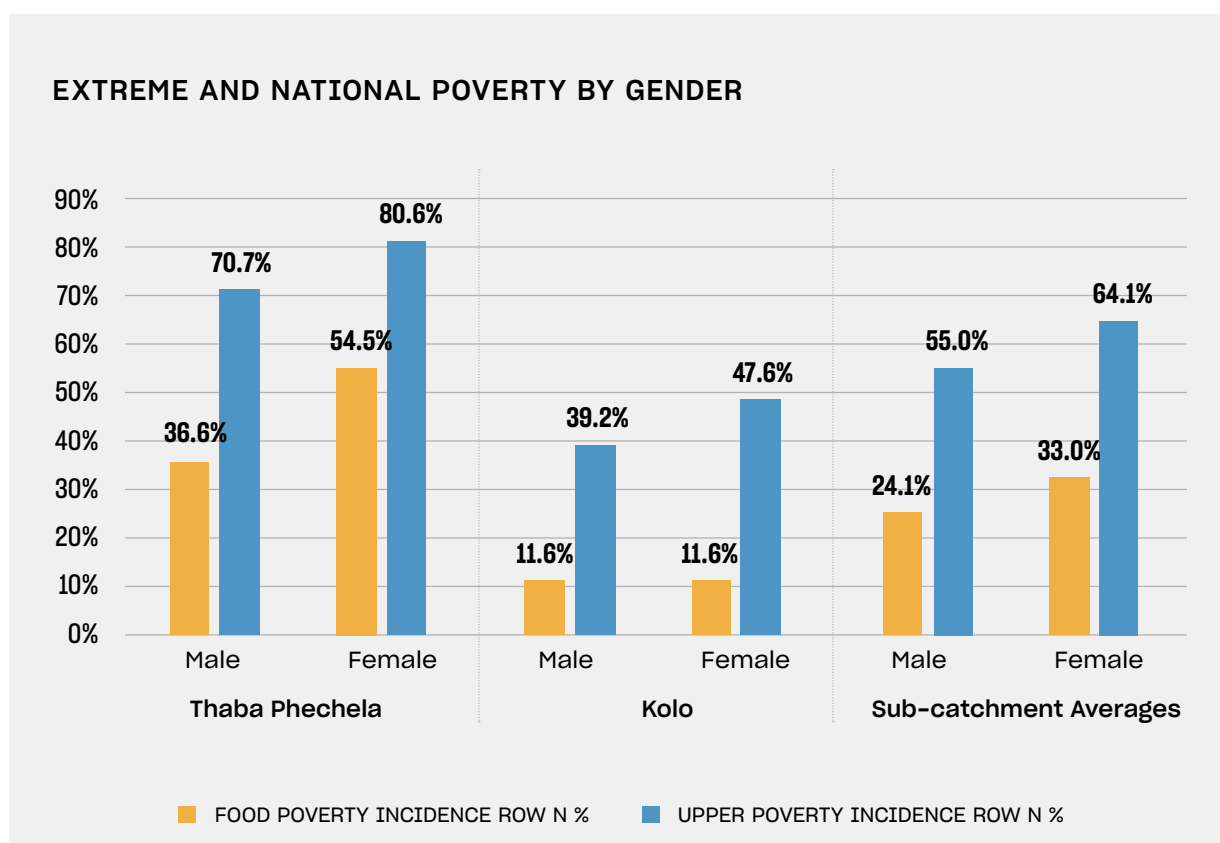
The figure below shows that 62% of children and old age reported having experienced poverty. Poverty was minimal within youth and adults as they recorded national poverty of 55% and 59% respectively.

### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY AGE GROUP



## POVERTY BY GENDER

There was a higher prevalence of poverty amongst females residing in the Likhethla sub-catchment than males. On average, 64% of females in the Likhethla sub-catchment experienced national poverty as compared to their male counterparts, where 55% of them only reported to have experienced national poverty. Thaba Phechela did report high figures of national poverty and food poverty as both females and males recorded 80% and 70% national poverty respectively.

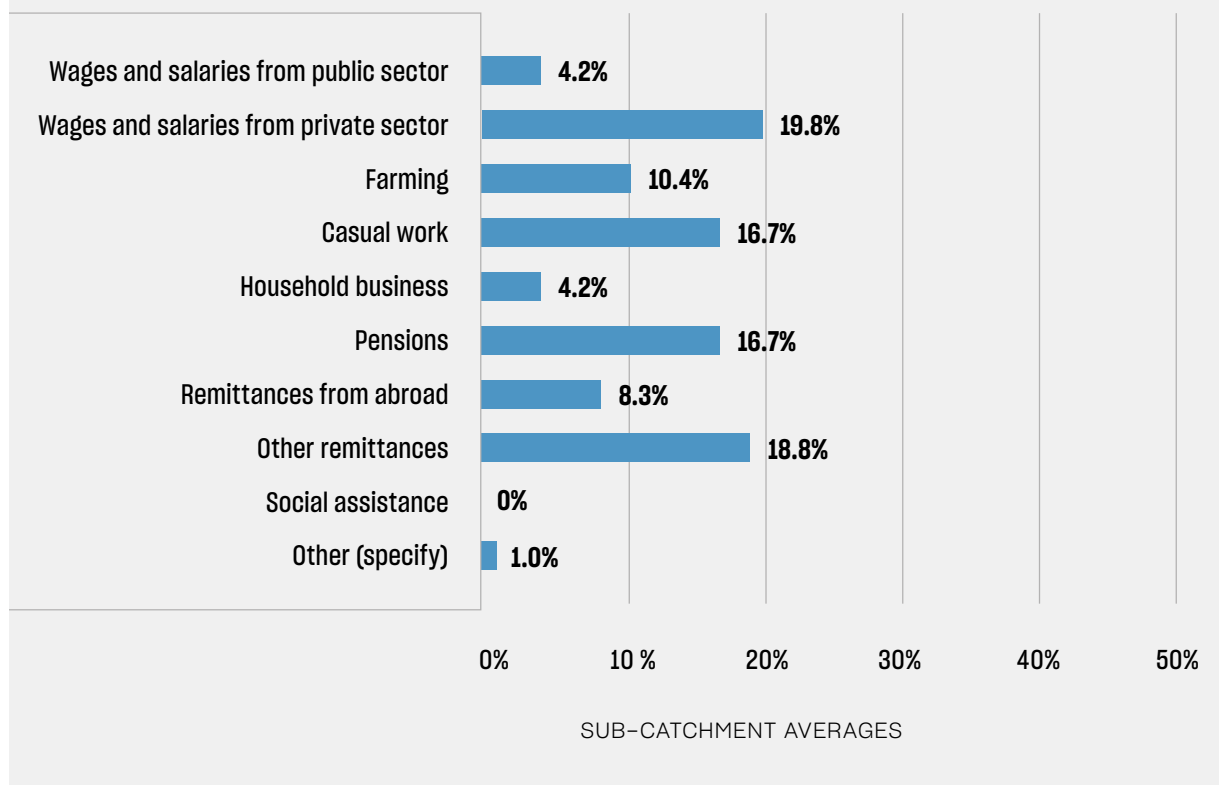


## Income and consumption sources

### INCOME TYPES

Likhethla sub-catchment on average reported at least 8% and 10% of the population who receive income from remittances and farming, moreover, only 16%, as well as 20% of the household, reported to have received income from pensions as well as wages and salaries from the private sector.

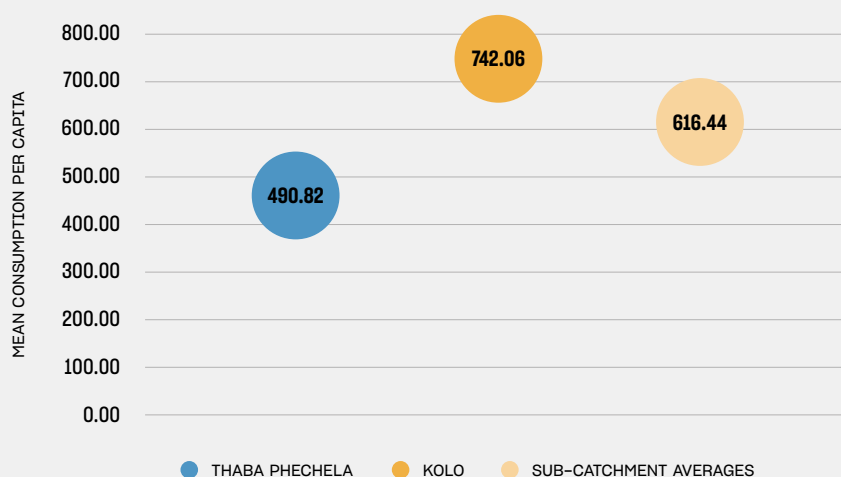
### MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE HOUSEHOLD:



### MEAN MONTHLY CONSUMPTION

The mean monthly income on average for the Likhetla sub-catchment was only M616.44 while Thaba Phechela had the lowest mean monthly consumption of M490.82 per month.

#### CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (MONTHLY)

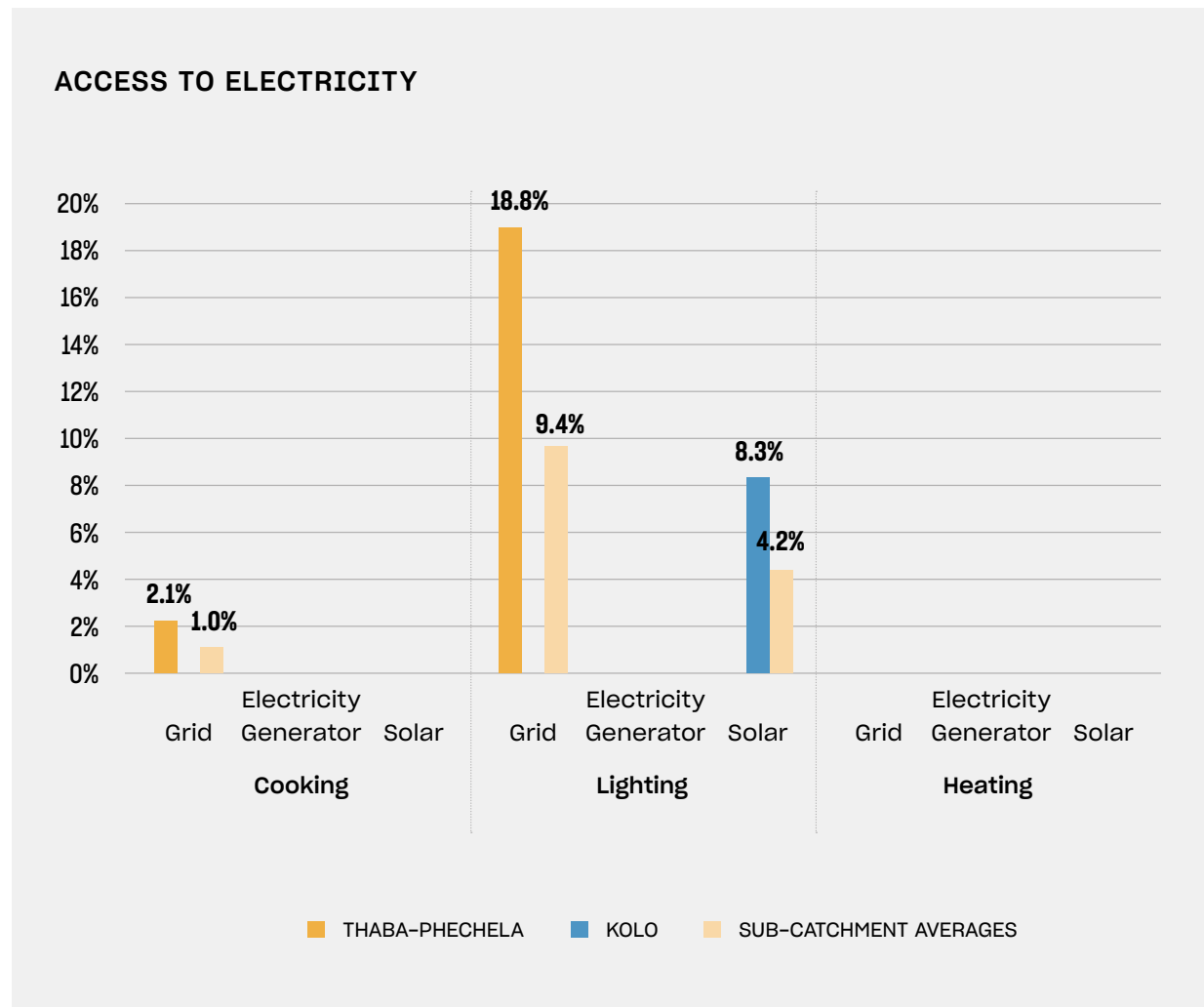


## Access to social protection

### Living standard

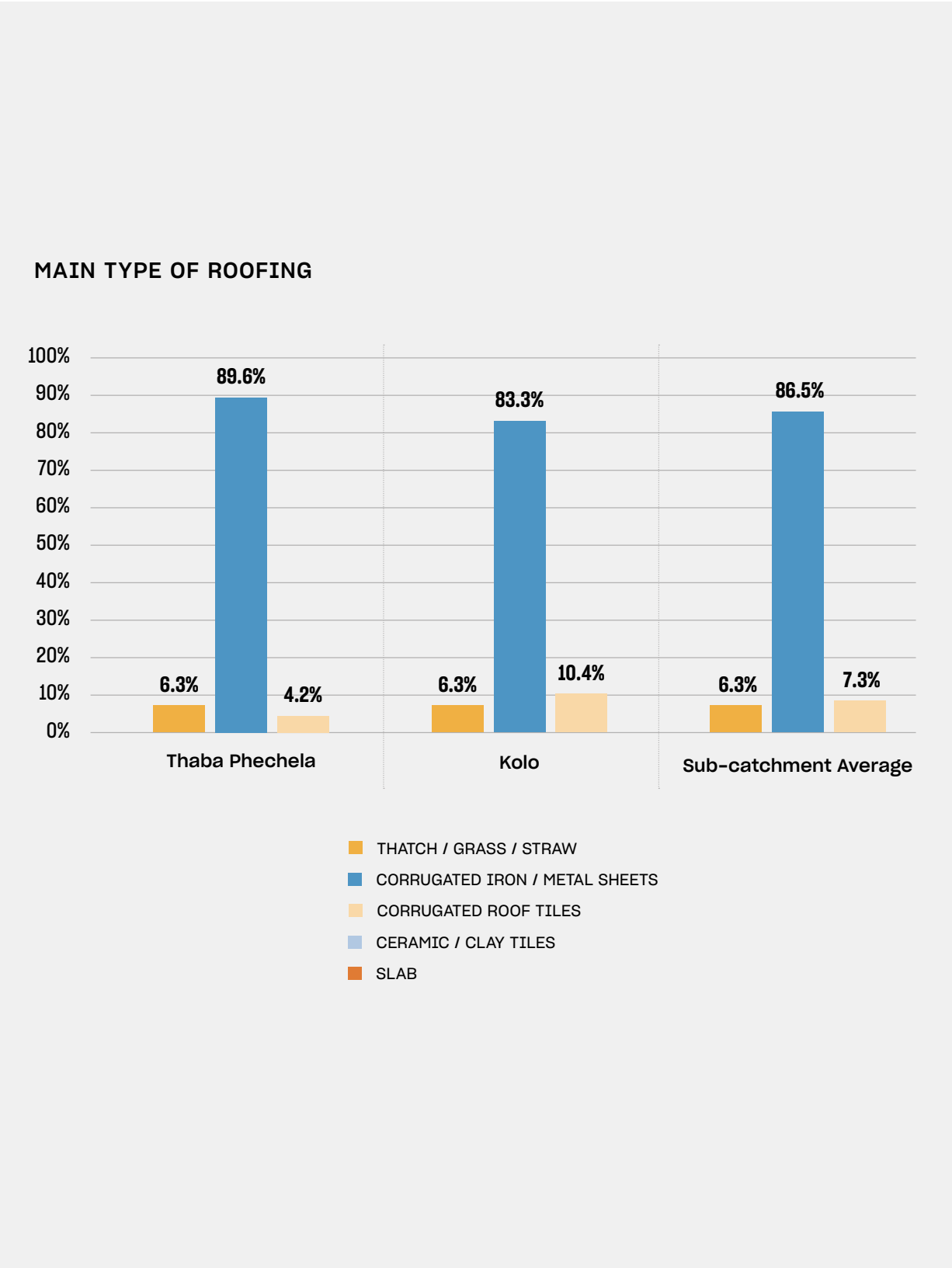
#### ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Access to electricity is not common within the population residing in the Likhethla sub-catchment. Thaba Phechela reported 18% of the households had access to the electricity grid mainly used for lighting but on average 9% of the household within Thaba Phechela sub-catchment reported having access to the electricity grid mainly used for lighting. There is no accessibility and usage of electricity for heating in this sub-catchment.



THE MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING

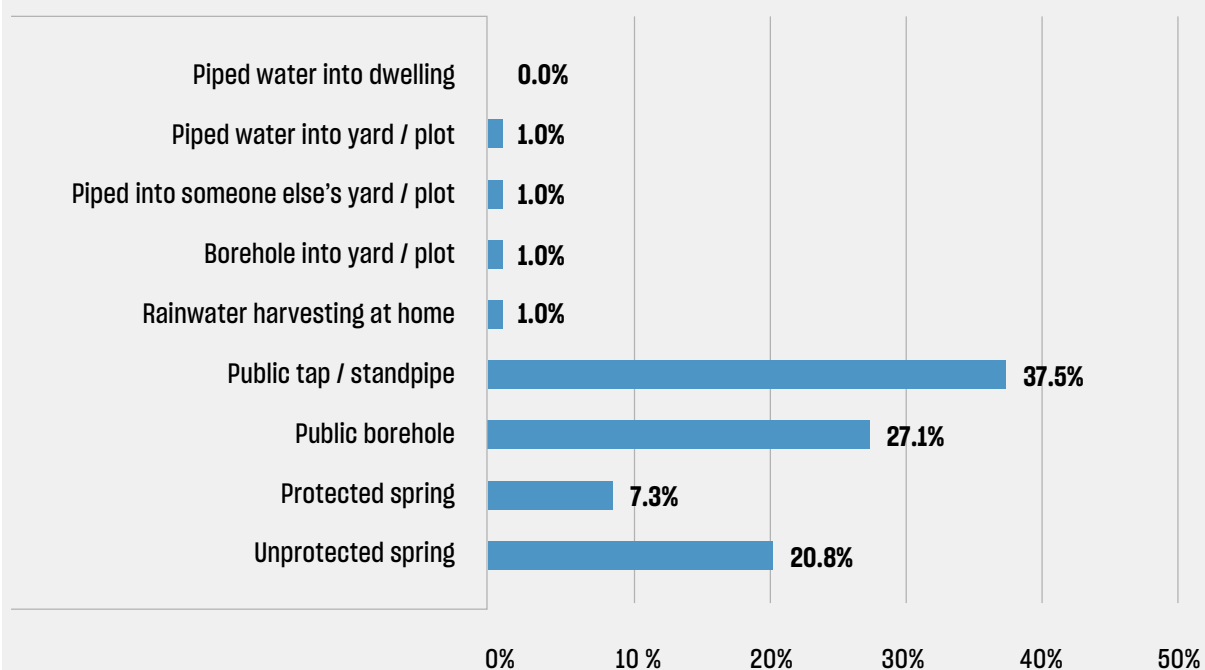
The majority of households within the Likhethla sub-catchment roofed their household with corrugated iron, on average 85% of the population in that region reported having used metal sheets as the main type of roofing. On average, less than 10% of the population in the region reported having used thatch as well as corrugated roof tiles for roofing.



## MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

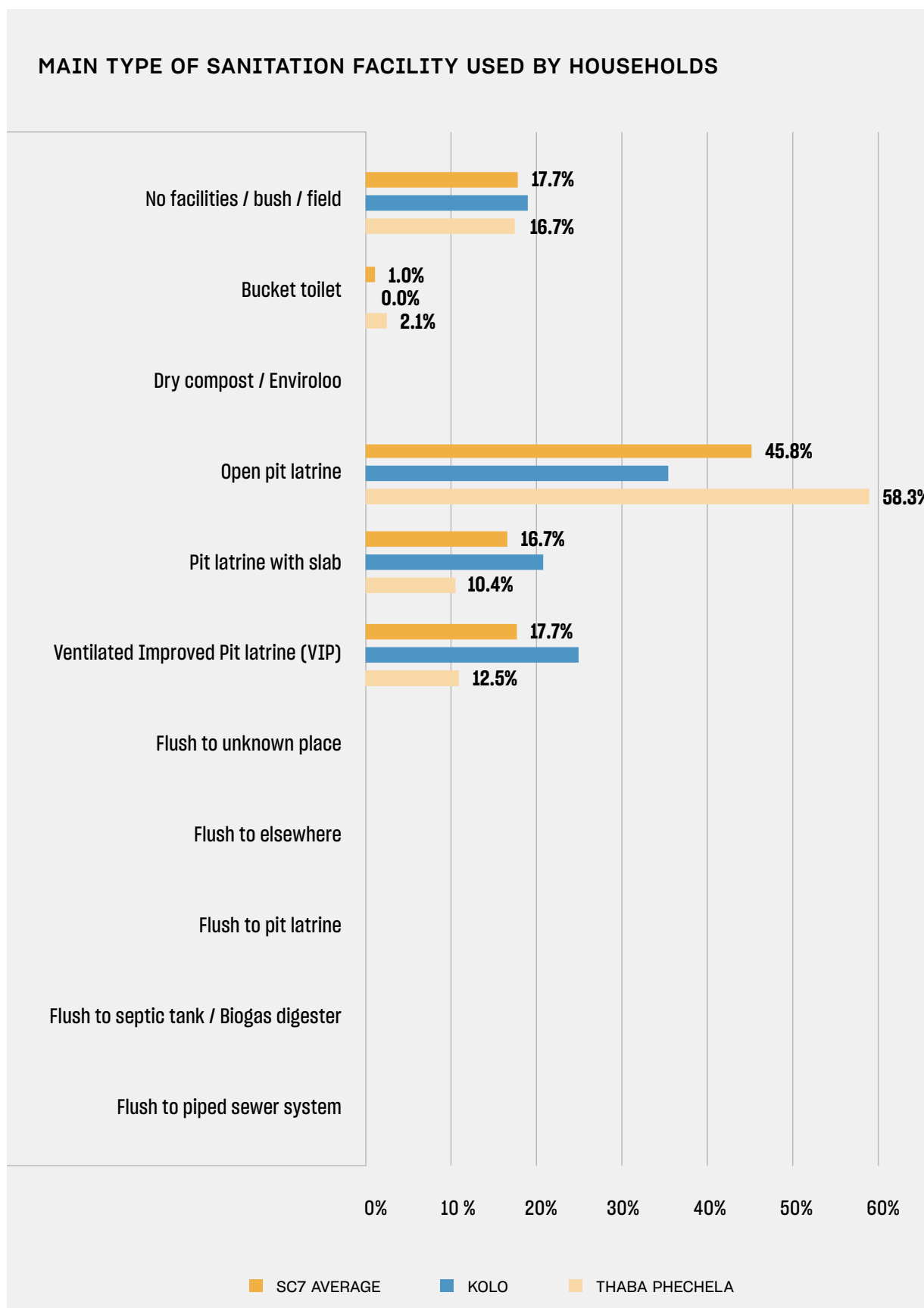
Likhetla sub-catchment on average did report a high level of households using unprotected spring water, almost 21% of the households within the sub-catchment reported having used unprotected spring water. 71% of the population have access to basic drinking water and 37% of the population uses public standpipes as their main source of drinking water.

### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD



## MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION

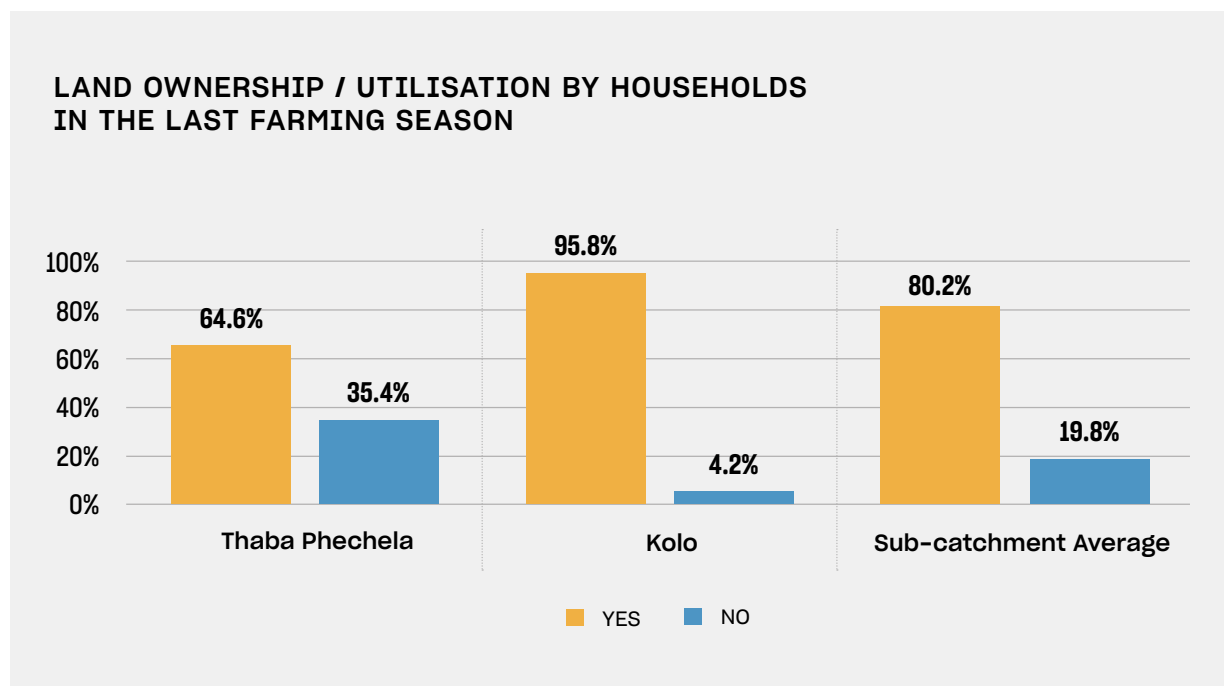
Likhetla sub-catchment on average reported 17.7% of the household practised open defecation. Low figures of ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) on average were reported as nearly 18% of the population did have access to ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP).



## ASSET HOLDING

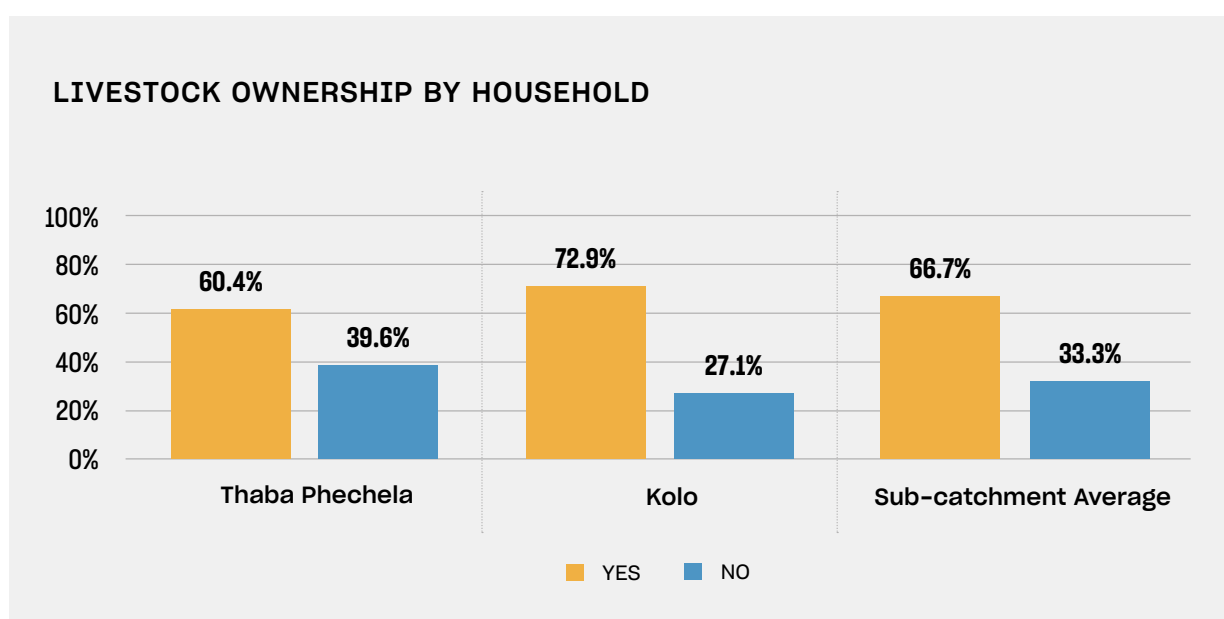
### ACCESS TO LAND

The majority of the population residing in the Kolo constituency reported having utilised land for farming. It's depicted that 95% of the population in that region reported having land for farming, on average only 80% of the population within the sub-catchment of Likhethla reported having land and utilising it.



### ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK

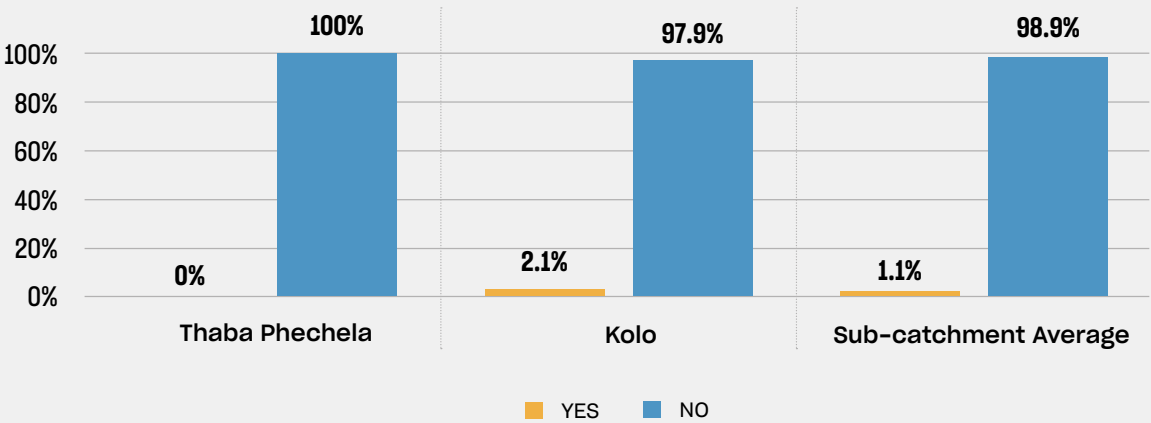
Thaba Pechela constituency reported as the least constituency of livestock ownership, while on average 66% of the population in the Likhethla sub-catchment do have livestock ownership.



INTERNET COVERAGE

Fewer households residing in the Kolo constituency reported having no access to the internet while on average nearly 99% of the households in the Likhethla sub-catchment reported having access to the internet.

INTERNET COVERAGE





# LIKHETLA

**SECTION B:**

## Biophysical information



## 04. Land cover information

Likhetla PSC is a rural sub-catchment with 50% of plain areas under agricultural land, however, a large portion has been gullied due to extreme sheet erosion. The mountains, which are naturally grasslands, are invaded by invasive shrubs. The following is the distribution of other land cover types in the PSC:

- Grasslands - 13%
- Rural settlements - 10%
- Rainfed agriculture, sheet erosion - 7%
- Bare area - 6.95%
- The small remaining percentage is shared by shrublands, irrigated agriculture, waterbodies, trees, mines and quarries.

Below is an overview of the land cover in the sub-catchment (SC) based on FAO land cover database.

LAND COVER TYPE	LAND COVER NAME	CODE	HA IN SC	% OF SC AREA
BUILT-UP	Urban Areas	UA1	-	0.00%
	Urban Commercial and/or Industrial Areas	UA2	1	0.43%
	Rural Settlements, Plain Areas	RH1	3178	10.72%
	Rural Settlements, Sloping and Mountainous Areas	RH2	-	0.00%
AGRICULTURE	Rainfed Agriculture, Plain Areas	HCP	16307	50.00%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sloping & Mountainous Regions	HCSM	-	0.00%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sheet Erosion	HCER	2080	7.02%
	Irrigated Agriculture	HCIR	14	0.05%
	Rainfed Agriculture + Rainfed Orchards	HCT	1	0.00%
TREES	Trees, Needleleaved (closed)	TNL1	-	0.00%
	Trees, Needleleaved (open)	TNL2	-	0.00%
	Trees, Broadleaved (closed)	TBL1	0	0.00%
	Trees, Broadleaved (open)	TBL2	-	0.00%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (closed)	TM1	124	0.42%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (open)	TM2	22	0.08%
	Trees (sparse)	TS	-	0.00%
HYDROLOGY	Large Waterbody	WB1	-	0.00%
	Small Waterbody	WB2	2	0.01%
	Wetland (perennial and/or seasonal)	WET	12	0.04%
	Riverbank	RB	408	1.38%
GRASSLAND	Shrubland (closed)	SH1	35	0.12%
	Shrubland (open)	SH2	361	1.22%
SHRUBLAND	Grassland	GR	3948	13.32%
	Grassland - Degraded	GRD	-	0.00%
BARREN LAND	0.00%	BR	31	31
	0.01%	BA	2062	2062
	0.04%	BLR	12	12
	0.04%	GU	1045	1045
	0.12%	MQ	7	7



# LIKHETLA

**SECTION C:**

## **Administrative and political information**



## 05. Administrative information

Likhetla PSC falls fully in the district of Mafeteng. It is a rural PSC with two community councils: Metsi Maholo and 'Mamantšo, and two Principal Chiefs: Principal Chief of Tebang, Ts'akholo and Seleso and Principal Chief of Rothe, Kolo, Sekhoeng and Thaba-Tseka, as shown in the table below.

<b>DISTRICT</b>	Mafeteng	
<b>DISTRICT COUNCIL SECRETARY</b>	Mr Thabo Tauhali	
<b>PRINCIPAL CHIEF AREA</b>	Tebang, Ts'akholo and Seleso	Rothe, Kolo, Sekhoeng and Thaba-Tseka
<b>NAME OF PRINCIPAL CHIEF</b>	Chief Khoabane Mojela	Chief Anna Bereng
<b>DATES FOR PRINCIPAL CHIEF MEETINGS AREA</b>	First Thursday Monthly	First Thursday Monthly
<b>NAMES OF AREA CHIEFS</b>	Makotoko Mojela	Khosi Bereng



## 06. Political information

Located at the district capital are the district administrator and the district council secretary. Two members of parliament work in Maseru Parliamentary house representing Thaba-Pechela #48 and Kolo #49. At the community councils are politically elected councillors who cover the electoral divisions as shown in the table below. They represent the given villages in the community council.

<b>DISTRICT</b>	Mafeteng	
<b>DISTRICT COUNCIL SECRETARY</b>	Mr Thabo Tauhali	
<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	Thaba Pechela #48	Kolo #49
<b>NAME OF MP</b>	Mr Mohau Hlalele	Mr Leeto Putsoane (RIP)
<b>POLITICAL PARTY</b>	DC	DC
<b>COUNCILS NAME AND TYPE</b>	Metsi-Maholo Community Council	Mamants'o Community Council
<b>NAME OF COUNCILLORS</b>	Mr Lehlohonolo Mahao	Mrs Mapulane Jonkomane
<b>NUMBER OF EDS IN EACH COUNCIL ASSOCIATED WITH SUB-CATCHMENT</b>	8 Eds: Bolikela E0101 Khorro E0104 Mokhasi E0105 Moeletsi E0106 Mapotu E0107 Maleshoane E0108 Thulo E0110 Likhetsleng E0111	5 Eds: Malaleng E0208 Tebang E0209 Rabeleng E0211 Petlane E 0212 Cheche E2014
<b>NAMES OF CHIEFS IN COUNCILS</b>	Thabang Letsie Khati Mphulanyane	Chief Makotoko Mojela
<b>ESTABLISHED COUNCIL COMMITTEES</b>	Land Committee Finance and Planning Social Services	Land Committee Finance and Planning Social Services
<b>SCHEDULED COUNCIL MEETINGS</b>	First Wednesday of each month	First Wednesday of each month
<b>PRINCIPAL CHIEF AREA</b>	Tebang, Ts'akhola and Seleso	Rothe, Kolo, Sekhoeng and Thaba-Tseka
<b>NAME OF PRINCIPAL CHIEF</b>	Chief Khoabane Mojela	Chief Anna Bereng
<b>DATES FOR PRINCIPAL CHIEF MEETINGS</b>	First Wednesday of each month	First Wednesday of each month
<b>DATES FOR PRINCIPAL CHIEF MEETINGS</b>	Makotoko Mojela	Mphole Lephatsi



**LIKHETLA**

**SECTION D:**

# **History of past and ongoing programmes and projects for land and water management**



## 07. Overview of past and ongoing projects

The following are projects that have been identified

NAME OF THE PROJECT	Lesotho Smallholder Agriculture Development Program (SADP) (Ongoing)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	<p>The project that funds and technically equips farmers to adapt to climate change and to improve their farming. The Programme Development Objective is to increase marketed output among programme beneficiaries in Lesotho's smallholder agriculture sector. The programme will target smallholder farmers and farmer groups that: (i) need support to improve their operations and sources of livelihoods; and (ii) have the basic resources and motivation required to successfully improve agricultural productivity and diversify into market-oriented agriculture. To help develop markets for their outputs, the programme will also support the development of agriculture-related and rural businesses. Four of Lesotho's ten districts, namely Botha-Bothe, Leribe, Berea and Mafeteng, were selected in consultation with MAFS based on the following criteria: (a) districts with relatively high production potential and more than one agro-ecological zone; (b) accessibility/proximity to markets (for inputs and outputs); and (c) population outreach. The selected districts are along the South African border and include some of the more productive land with around two-thirds of the lowland areas in the country, about 52% of the arable land, a population of 850 000 (45% of the total) and around 3 000 villages.</p>
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	USD28 783 288
SOURCE OF FUNDING	GoL, IFAD, World Bank
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	MoLG, MFRSC, Farmers
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2011 – 2020
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Thabana-Morena, Ramokoatsi, Ha Mosala, Ts'akholo, Mahareng
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	<p><b>Component 1: Increasing Agricultural Market Opportunities</b> Promotion of innovative agri-business initiatives, market linkage development,</p> <p><b>Component 2: Increasing Market-oriented Smallholder Production.</b> Preparation and Implementation of Agricultural Investment Plans (AIPs): Preparation, training, implementation, technology packages such as water harvesting, conservation agriculture, improved homestead gardening, mushroom production, micro-scale irrigation systems, use of open-pollinated varieties, livestock feeding and improvement, and various small-scale processing technologies.</p> <p><b>Component 3: Programme Management</b> This component will establish an effective programme management and administrative system, to ensure coordination between the programme and other initiatives and national institutions in the sector.</p>
CONTACT PERSON	Mr Lesetla Makoe, District Climate Smart Officer

NAME OF THE PROJECT	Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management (Ongoing)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The project equips communities with techniques and technologies to adapt to climate change. The project aims to contribute to the reduction of risks associated with climate change and variability among smallholder and subsistence farmers in three selected watersheds covering three livelihood zones in Lesotho, namely Zone I (Southern Lowlands across the Senqu River Valley), Zone II (Mountains), and Zone III (Lowlands and Foothills). These areas are under high climatic risk and are also characterised by poor socio-economic indicators that denote chronic vulnerability. The project has a strategic design that clearly addresses critical priorities for the Kingdom of Lesotho. The country is critically vulnerable to climate change and variability and urgently requires capacity building for climate change adaptation across all economic sectors to increase the adaptive capacity against a wide range of climate vulnerabilities for effective watershed management. Thus the capacity building strategy is imperative, relevant and effective. Significant capacity building has been undertaken under Component 1 for district staff and local communities in climate change adaptation, sustainable land water management respectively, and diversified livelihood strategies. The quality and effectiveness of this capacity building have been highly appreciated by the beneficiaries in the three livelihood zones.
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	USD12 029 694
SOURCE OF FUNDING	FAO, GoL, GEF
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Ministry of Agriculture
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	The Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), Ministry of Energy and Meteorology, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Local Government, Department of Environment (DOE) and National University of Lesotho (NUL)
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2015 – 2020
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Districts of Mafeteng, Qibing, Ha Patsa, Joele, Boluma–Tau
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Capacity-building activities in government institutions and local communities on climate change adaptation, sustainable land water management respectively, and diversified livelihood strategies.  Land use/suitability analysis and climate risk and vulnerability assessment.
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	<p><b>Component one</b> Strengthened technical capacity in MFLR, MAFS, MNR, MLGC, DMA and NUL at national and district levels and community representatives on climate change adaptation and integrated watershed management.</p> <p><b>Component two</b> Improved data, tools and methods for assessment of the impact of climate change on land suitability and land use, vulnerability and risk at the national/ district level implemented focusing on most vulnerable watersheds.</p> <p><b>Component three</b> Sustainable land and water management (SLM/W). Practises (soil erosion control, soil and water conservation, water harvesting, run-off reduction, vegetative cover, range resource management) successfully adopted in selected watersheds and catchments. (Total beneficiaries – 1 200 households and 4 800 individuals and the total area covered will be 2 400 hectares).</p> <p><b>Component four</b> Diversified livelihood strategies and small scale and household-level income-generating activities successfully demonstrated and adopted by 24 target communities. Benefiting 750 and households (3 000 individuals). Area covered under this investment 375 hectares).</p> <p><b>Component five</b> Stakeholders and communities aware of improved SLM/W practised livelihood diversification and household-level income-generating practices through wide dissemination.</p>

<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	The project was lagging in key implementation areas and financial utilisation. The Project Communication Strategy is elaborate enough to provide guidance for promoting and communicating project achievements, but it is not being adequately applied.
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Ms Deborah Pokothoane

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP) (Ongoing)
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The project promotes production of quality wool and mohair with the objective to reduce poverty and food insecurity amongst the rural dwellers in the mountainous areas of Lesotho. The Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP) has been designed in response to the Government's request to provide support to this important aspect of Lesotho's rural economy on which so many of its women and men smallholder producers depend. Lesotho is a country that is almost totally reliant on rain-fed agriculture and in recent years the agricultural economy has suffered from extreme weather conditions - prolonged droughts and very damaging flooding. There is an acute awareness in the Government and within the communities that climate change is already impacting the lives of the people of Lesotho (i.e. the Basotho) and threatening their future. It is that the Government is requesting all donors to support the climate proofing of its agricultural production system. WAMPP is therefore designed to address the issues of rural poverty and food insecurity in the context of climate change and the increasing vulnerability of poor livestock producers. WAMPP is national in scope however most of the activities focus on the poorer mountain regions of the country, where the incidence of poverty and food insecurity is highest and agricultural activity is severely restricted due to the lack of cultivable land, the degraded rangelands and the harsh climate. In these mountainous areas, sheep and goat herding is the main economic activity and subsistence and food security are essentially derived from the proceeds of selling animals or wool and mohair.</p>
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	USD38.9m
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	USD11.6 million- IFAD loan (with 50% DSF funding), USD7 million from ASAP, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) - USD12 million, LNWMDA - USD1.5 million and GOL - USD3.9million.
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in collaboration with other agencies
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	MoLG, MFRSC, Farmers
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2015 - 2020
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Mpali-Pali, Ha Lebona, Ha Lekhooa, Phafoli, Maphonkoane, Sebelekoane
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Establishing an enabling policy environment particularly in an area of usufruct rights to grazing land, demarcation, and mapping.</p> <p>Prepare community level rangeland management plans at the community level (CGA), and at the chiefdom and district level, respecting traditional authorities' role. The objective of these plans would be to organise and plan rangeland management including grazing, and thus minimise overgrazing</p> <p>Piloting holistic rangeland management, with short-duration grazing of a large number of animals</p>

<p><b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b></p>	<p>Growing fodder trees and shrubs on contour bunds to reduce soil erosion and increase winter and autumn fodder supplies - reducing grazing pressure on the rangeland and allowing revegetation of degraded areas.</p> <p>Restoration of degraded areas through biophysical barriers, live fences, contour-planning of fodder trees, to reduce runoff and increase water infiltration.</p> <p>Encouraging the construction of simple stonewall shelters in the mountain zone and belts of trees to protect stock from wind and snowstorms.</p> <p>Adjustment in livestock production practises, such as diversification, intensification, and/ or integration of pasture management, as well as participatory rangeland management.</p> <p>Capacity building of livestock keepers focusing on improved animal nutrition and breeding and facilitating access to improved breeds through a national breeding program and an exchange program;</p> <p>Improved access to animal health drugs and the development of early warning systems and creating a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on animal health.</p> <p>Climate hazard early warning systems and other forecasting mechanisms that improve livestock management decisions and crisis preparedness.</p> <p>Climate proofing of existing and new woolshed as appropriate.</p> <p>Improving access to water through water harvesting structures.</p> <p>Strategic reduction of stock numbers - facilitation of culling by supporting local small-scale stock fattening and slaughtering, and encouraging increased trading of live animals for meat through local and international auctions.</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p><b>CONTACT PERSON</b></p>	<p>Ms Ts'episo</p>



## 08. Lessons learnt

- Staff changes may affect the continuity of the project, hence the importance of proper documentation for smooth continuity.
- Communication strategy is important to have at hand and to utilise to avoid possible conflicts and slow process of implementation
- During implementation, ongoing species screening and introduction of various plant species are necessary measures to undertake to assess the environmental risk and curb degradation. This also saves time and accelerates learning.
- Development of the unified extension service potentially to allow improved government services and coordination at the farm level. Lessons have shown that the capacity of the extension system is not sufficient due to turnover of staff, lack of implementation capacity, and inadequate training. Effective agricultural advisory systems are catalysts for introducing new practices and improving small farm productivity and are a key aspect of many projects in the region.







# LIKHETLA

**SECTION E:**

## **Conclusions and recommendations**



## 09. Summary of the main findings

Likhetla PSC falls in the lower Mohokare catchment. It covers an area of 294km<sup>2</sup> and is around 1 500m above sea level. The rivers in this sub-catchment are Likhetla, Mondo and Tsoelike rivers. The PSC is made up of a population of 7 908 from 4 010 men and 3898 women from all age groups according to the 2016 Census data. 50% of this sub-catchment is plain areas of agricultural land. Grasslands are mainly in the mountains. There is also a very small area covered by wetland areas, which need to be rejuvenated in order to recharge the rivers.

It is a rural PSC that is affected by extreme sheet erosion that has swept away most of the topsoil from the agricultural land, eating away a large area and leaving the land cracked with gullies. The soils in this area are mostly duplex soils which by nature are fragile and hard to manage. Coupled with poor land-use practices, the soil loss has been aggravated and has greatly affected water availability, leaving the community no choice but to collect water several kilometres away from their homes.

There are various ongoing projects which include Lesotho Smallholder Agriculture Development Programme (SADP), Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP), and Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management. These projects use the same stakeholders as ICM for implementation of their objectives, this, therefore, calls for a strong cooperation system that builds on the found strengths optimising efforts, rather than duplicating them.

There is a significant interest of stakeholders in the PSC to implement ICM activities and many see it as a vehicle to improve collaboration and a catalyst to fast track decentralisation. There is a need, however, to formalise the cooperation system in order to have the long-term commitment of the stakeholders.



## 10. Priorities for implementing ICM in Likhethla PSC

### **OUTPUT 2: EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT INSTITUTIONS**

The proposed Catchment Planning Unit (CPU) at the sub-catchment level which is responsible for planning and support of ICM activities must be established. The District Planning Unit (DPU) has the same functions as the CPU, although it focuses on overall development planning. To establish the CPU, the seemingly dormant DPU in the Mafeteng district needs to be revived such that the CPU will be the ICM focus group of the DPU. The Catchment Management Joint Committee has to be established between the Mamantso CC and the Metsi-Maholo CC which fall under the Likhethla PSC.

### **OUTPUT 3: HUMAN CAPACITY FACILITATION**

For the motivation of communities, peer-to-peer learning excursions are much needed. Identification of an ICM champion in the Likhethla PSC will also be beneficial for the successful implementation of ICM.

### **OUTPUT 4: IMPLEMENTATION OF ICM MEASURES**

Implementation of fast-track measures and strong mobilisation of communities for the bottom-up approach and capacitation in the maintenance of existing developments by communities will be beneficial from the onset and in the long run.

Prepared by: Sebatatso Sedia

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Photo credits: Sebatatso Sedia

Date and place: 17 July 2020, Mafeteng





# **MAKHALANENG SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE**

*Integrated Catchment  
Management  
National Programme  
in Lesotho*

# MAKHALANENG



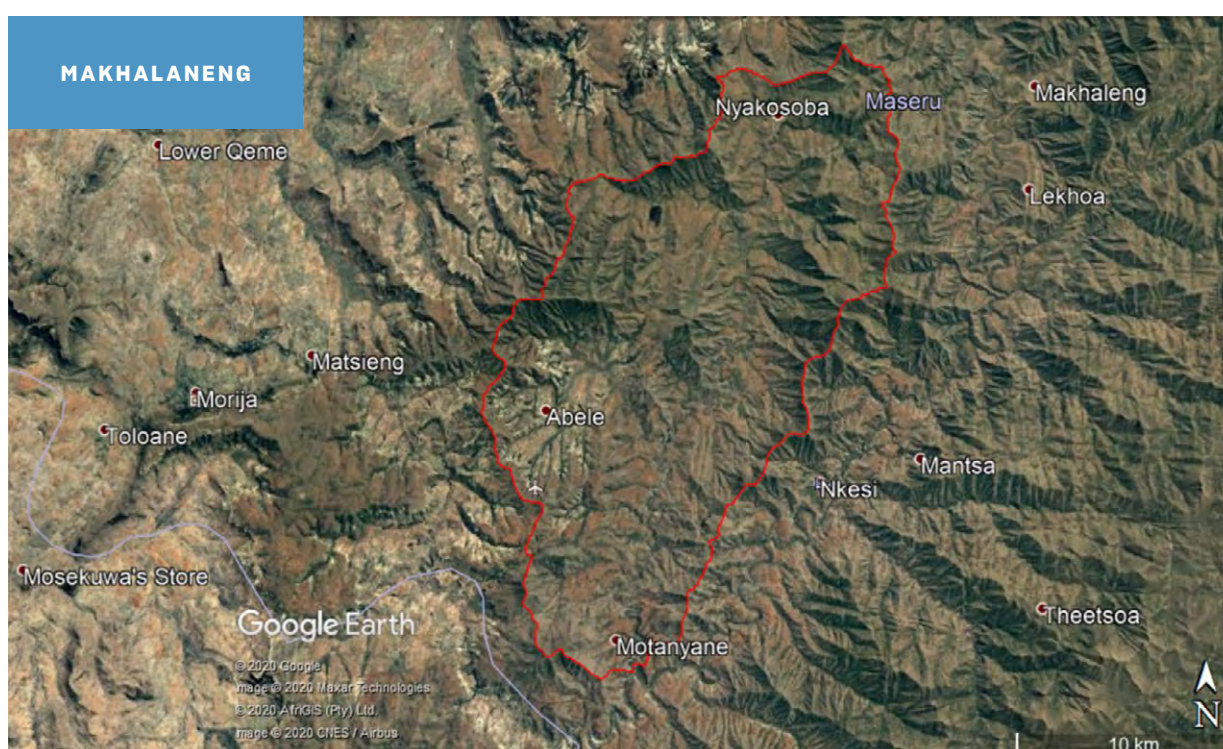
## SECTION A:

# Socio-demographic information



## 01. Location of the sub-catchment

Makhalaneng sub-catchment forms part of the Makhaleng main catchment in the southwest of Maseru, Lesotho's capital city. The sub-catchment is about 40km away from Maseru town (Figure 1). It falls in the foothills agroecological zone with the following coordinates 29°34'30.33"S, 27°44'42.95"E and at an altitude of 1920m above sea level. There are water sources feeding streams that flow into the Makhalaneng River which in turn feed the Makhaleng River. The sub-catchment is accessible using the main road to Semonkong and some secondary roads leading to villages within the Makhalaneng sub-catchment. The Makhalaneng sub-catchment area covers 27 322 hectares with a population size of 13 554 according to the 2016 population census report. There are three community councils (Kubake, Likolobeng and Manonyane) within the Makhalaneng sub-catchment area.



Map 1: Satellite map of Makhalaneng sub-catchment



## 02. Population size and composition

The area falls within the foothills and within three councils. The settlement type in this sub-catchment is rural and the population size and composition is given per village within the sub-catchment. In 2016, the total households recorded in the sub-catchment amounted to 3 479. The total size of the population in the sub-catchment is 13 554 with males (6 839) slightly outnumbering females (6 715) (see table below).

COUNCIL	EA CODE	EZ	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE	HH	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
MANONYANE	04410423087	Foothills	Rural	Ha lebamang	10	23	18	41
				Ha teboho	18	31	34	65
	04410423087	Foothills	Rural	Ha 'mokela	17	28	23	51
				Ha chele	3	9	7	16
				Ha monyooe	13	20	18	38
	04410423086	Foothills	Rural	Ha ts'ehlo popanyane	47	95	119	214
				Ha patrick popanyane	26	57	46	103
	04410423095	Foothills	Rural	Masaleng	12	20	22	42
				Nyakosoba	68	144	142	286
	Subtotal					1898	4010	3898

LIKOLOBENG	04400323053	Foothills	Rural	HA JOELE	6	9	6	15
				Ha Maphoma	22	49	47	96
				Pont'seng Ha Maseru	39	75	65	140
	04400323054	Foothills	Rural	Ha Lekunutu	18	36	35	71
				Ha Potiane	72	176	175	351
	04400323055	Foothills	Rural	Ha Mokheseng	49	131	123	254
				Ha Ts'ehla	29	59	57	116
	04400323056	Foothills	Rural	Ha Dinizulu	78	140	183	323
	04400323057	Foothills	Rural	Ha Moits'upeli	47	94	88	182
	04400323059	Foothills	Rural	Ha Tlali	18	26	24	50
				Bochabela	7	9	12	21
				Ha Mojakane	52	94	105	199
	04400323060	Foothills	Rural	Ha Chere	43	87	77	164
				Ha Leholi	49	85	91	176
	04400323061	Foothills	Rural	Ha Mohale-A-Phala	22	47	34	81
				Ha Mokhou	42	71	84	155
				Ha Nako	13	21	22	43
	04400323062	Foothills	Rural	Ha Kelebhone	31	75	77	152
				Ha Ntima	26	58	52	110
	04400323063	Foothills	Rural	Ha Leronti	66	122	123	245
	04400323064	Foothills	Rural	Ha Kubutu	27	66	58	124
				Ha Rasemousu	4	12	8	20
				Lekhalong Ha Makafane	15	33	31	64
	04400323065	Foothills	Rural	Ngope-Ts'oeu	63	125	129	254
	04400323066	Foothills	Rural	Ha Ngaka Ngope-Ts'oeu	32	44	57	101
				Ha Macheli Ngope-Ts'oeu	48	95	89	184

COUNCIL	EA CODE	EZ	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE	HH	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LIKOLOBENG	04400323067	Foothills	Rural	Ha Masireletse	10	17	20	37
				Ha Ntikane	4	11	8	19
				Kanana	33	77	67	144
	04400323068	Foothills	Rural	Ha Mabobola	54	105	106	211
	04400323069	Foothills	Rural	Ha Mofutisi	32	77	70	147
				Ha Ts'omo	16	36	27	63
	04400323070	Foothills	Rural	Ha Ntsane	15	27	24	51
				Pheuoeng	49	113	110	223
	04400323077	Foothills	Rural	Ha Monyane	37	72	62	134
				Ha Ramokhantso	11	18	16	34
				Moeaneng Ha Tseko	37	68	64	132
	Subtotal					1216	2460	2426

KUBAKE	04460923010	Foothills	Rural	Taung Ha Motlepu	30	58	54	112
				Telle Ha 'Mako	24	50	39	89
				Ha Setoaba	40	89	72	161
	04460923011	Foothills	Rural	Phomolong Ha Ralisene	33	70	73	143
				Ha Kobefu	24	49	53	102
				Ha Rampoetsi	28	69	54	123
	04460923012	Foothills	Rural	Terae	27	48	53	101
				Tholang	28	56	37	93
	04460923013	Foothills	Rural	Ha Tlali	63	111	103	214
	04460923014	Foothills	Rural	Ha 'Mako Patisi	26	53	57	110
				Thoteng Patisi	8	16	16	32
				Ha Mafisa	11	27	23	50
				Ha Mohaka	15	25	28	53
	04460923019	Foothills	Rural	Ha Motjotji	57	95	95	190
				Ha Fane	1	1	0	1
	04460923020	Foothills	Rural	Khololikane	41	96	83	179
				Ha Pelei	42	81	98	179
	04460923021	Foothills	Rural	Ha Matsoana	33	67	65	132
				Ha Kou	45	75	98	173
				Ha Nkabane	30	55	50	105
				Setleketseeng Ha Lithathane	67	114	129	243
	04460923024	Foothills	Rural	Ha Abele	45	74	65	139
				Ha Kori	68	136	113	249
	04460923025	Foothills	Rural	Ha Kali	36	67	82	149
				Ha Masakale	28	60	44	104
				Ha Ramasoeu	5	12	7	19

COUNCIL	EA CODE	EZ	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE	HH	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	04460923029	Foothills	Rural	Ha Raboetsi	76	146	139	285
				Ha Sematle	56	131	118	249
				Liphakoeng	34	66	70	136
	04460923045	Foothills	Rural	Ha Seoloana	13	21	28	49
	04460923046	Foothills	Rural	Ha Matheatlala Kena	44	72	82	154
				Ha Ts'ola Kena	37	61	53	114
	04460923047	Foothills	Rural	Ha Motlelepe	42	68	79	147
				Motlejoa Ha Harebatho	30	52	56	108
				Taung	8	21	18	39
	04460923048	Foothills	Rural	C1	45	87	82	169
				Ha Hlaoli	1	2	2	4
				Ha Mashapha	13	20	28	48
				Ha Motlalehi	3	3	3	6
				Ha Motseki	11	19	17	36
				Masaleng	26	53	54	107
				Paramenteng	10	21	17	38
				Polateng	18	36	42	78
	04460923053	Foothills	Rural	Kubake	36	73	78	151
				Ha Ramatelile	13	17	19	36
				Mpatane	18	39	39	78
				Ha Rantsoelia	14	33	31	64
	04460923054	Foothills	Rural	C2	19	32	29	61
	04460923055	Foothills	Rural	Ha Mothibeli	35	61	57	118
				Ha Maama	15	29	26	55
				Ha Rakhati	11	25	25	50
				Ha Moshe	23	46	39	85
				Ha Benjamini Ha Moshe	28	53	55	108
	04460923033	Foothills	Rural	Ha Motsoetla	12	25	17	42
				Ha Ts'ehlo	18	30	23	53
				Khubetsoana Ha Motsoetla	11	19	15	34
				Mokotleng	36	52	59	111
	04460923028	Foothills	Rural	Ha Lefeko	45	89	94	183
				Ha Matsaba	37	56	69	125
				Ha Motale	14	31	26	57

COUNCIL	EA CODE	EZ	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE	HH	POPULATION			
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
KUBAKE	04460923026	Foothills	Rural	Ha Raqoane	8	15	14	29	
				Ha Mamenyane	16	39	36	75	
				Ha Serabele	18	45	33	78	
				Ha Tsuu	20	46	37	83	
				Likhoaleng Ha Tsuu	25	68	65	133	
				Maholong Ha Tsuu	10	18	19	37	
				Sekukurung Ha Tsuu	13	38	24	62	
	04460923027	Foothills	Rural	Ha Lesooana	41	74	82	156	
				Ha Lejaha	23	36	52	88	
				Ha Lekota	29	64	72	136	
	04460923017	Foothills	Rural	Ha Makoe	18	21	23	44	
				Ha Mokola	15	32	28	60	
				Ha Pholo	46	92	71	163	
	04460923014	Foothills	Rural	Ha 'Mako Patisi	26	53	57	110	
				Thoteng Patisi	8	16	16	32	
				Ha Mafisa	11	27	23	50	
				Ha Mohaka	15	25	28	53	
	Subtotal					2049	3952	3860	7812
	Total Population in Makhalaneng PSC					3479	6839	6715	13554



### 03. Socio-economic information

This section visualises Makhalaneng PSC's socio-economic information. This region comprises three constituencies, namely Makhaleng, Maama and Thaba-Putsoa.

#### METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS:

Socio-economic information including poverty, income and consumption sources, access to basic services and asset holding were analysed from Continuous Multipurpose survey (CMS)/Household Budget Survey (HBS) data collected by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) Lesotho in 2017/18 which is the latest data available at the time of writing. It is worth noting that the results of this exercise are only disaggregated at the constituency level as the lowest point. The results cover the full constituency - not necessarily the villages targeted by the project. However, caution should be considered when generalising results since the data could not be disaggregated to only villages falling within the targeted sub-catchment.

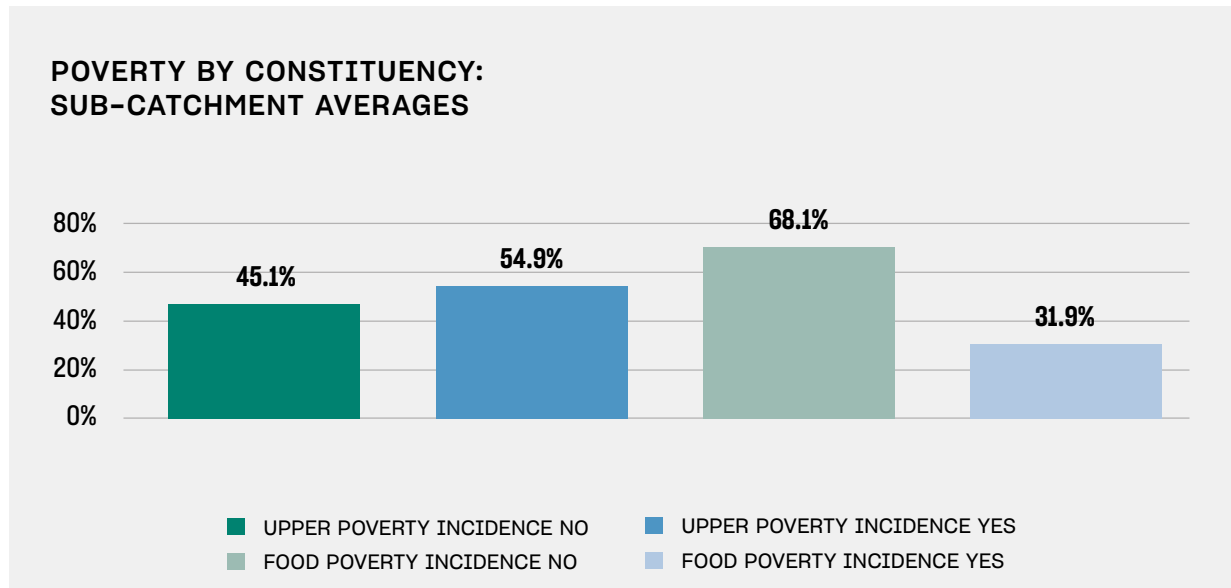
**Table: Households interviewed per constituency of interest**

SUB-CATCHMENT	CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER OF HHS INTERVIEWED	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED
MC32-Makhalaneng	Thaba-Putsoa	24	21418
MC32-Makhalaneng	Maama	48	29325
MC32-Makhalaneng	Makhaleng	24	16700

## Poverty

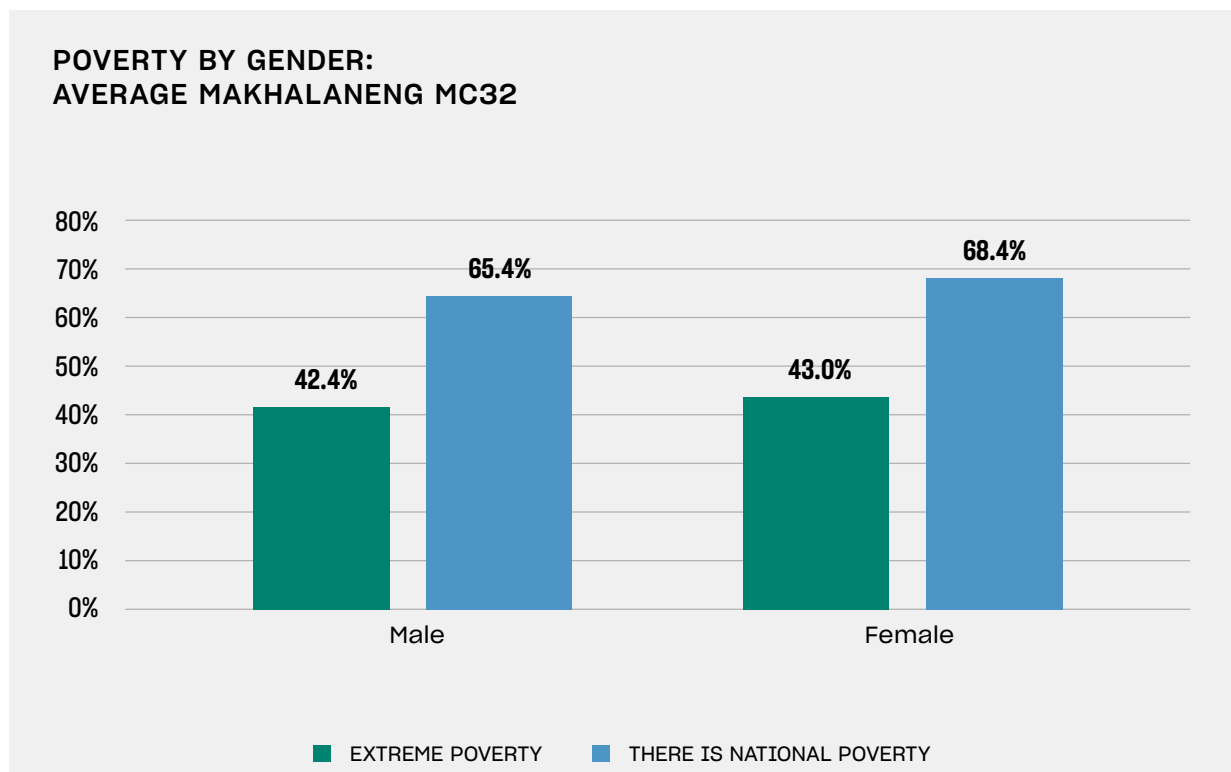
### POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

On average, the Makhalaneng sub-catchment reported 68% and 31% of the households suffering from food poverty, and 54%, as well as 45% of the households suffering national poverty.



### POVERTY BY GENDER

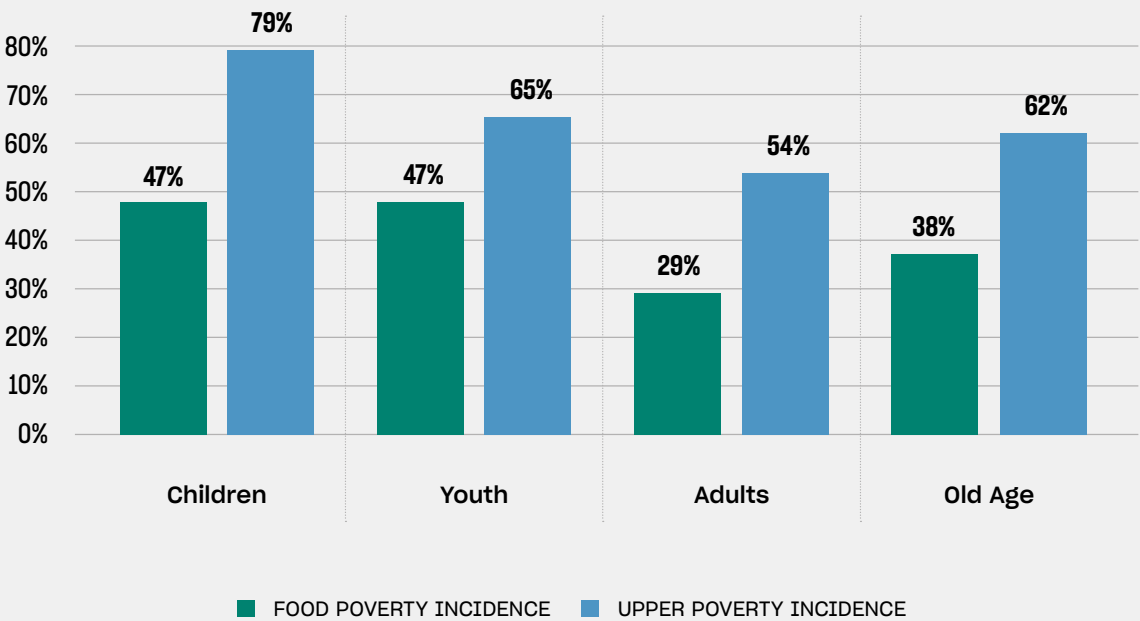
There is no relationship between national poverty and gender within the Makhaleng sub-catchment as both males and females report poverty rates of 65% and 68% respectively. Thaba-Putsoa is the leading constituency with a high prevalence of national poverty where both males and females reported 85% respectively of national poverty.



POVERTY BY AGE GROUP

There is a positive relationship between poverty and age group across the Makhaleng sub-catchment constituency. As the age group increases, we see a high declining level of national poverty but on average, there are high cases of national poverty ranging from 54% adults to 79% amongst children.

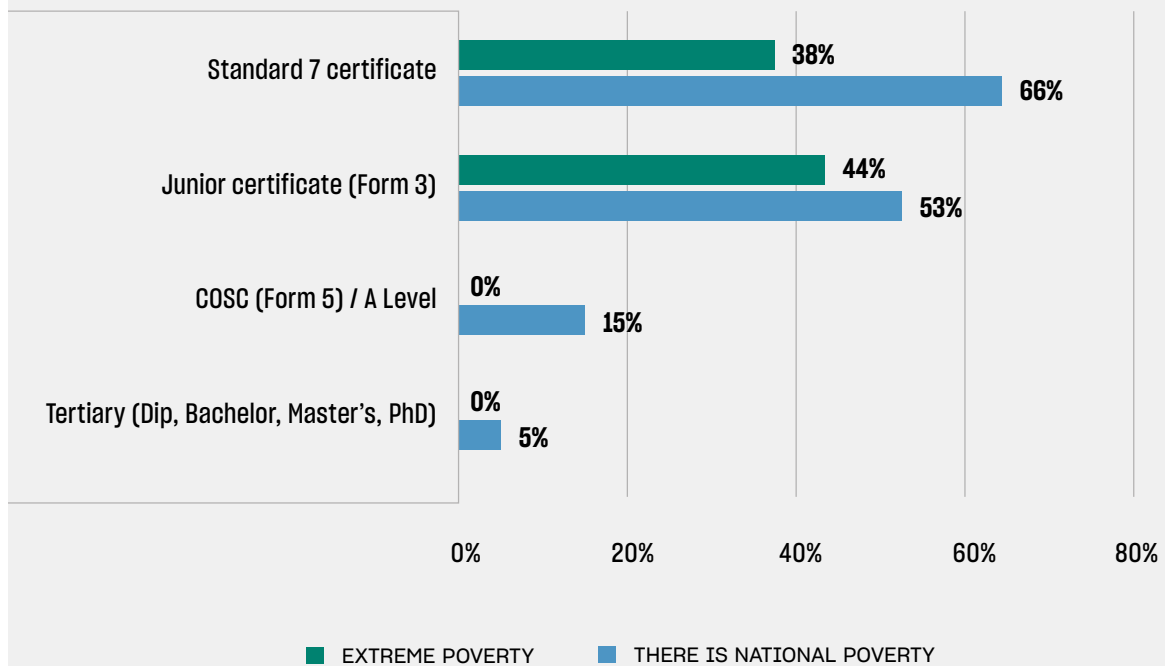
POVERTY BY AGE GROUP:  
AVERAGE MAKHALANENG MC32



### POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

There is a high prevalence of poverty amongst the population who have reached junior certificate level, as well as primary certificate level prevalence. However, there is generally a low level of poverty as educational attainment increases.

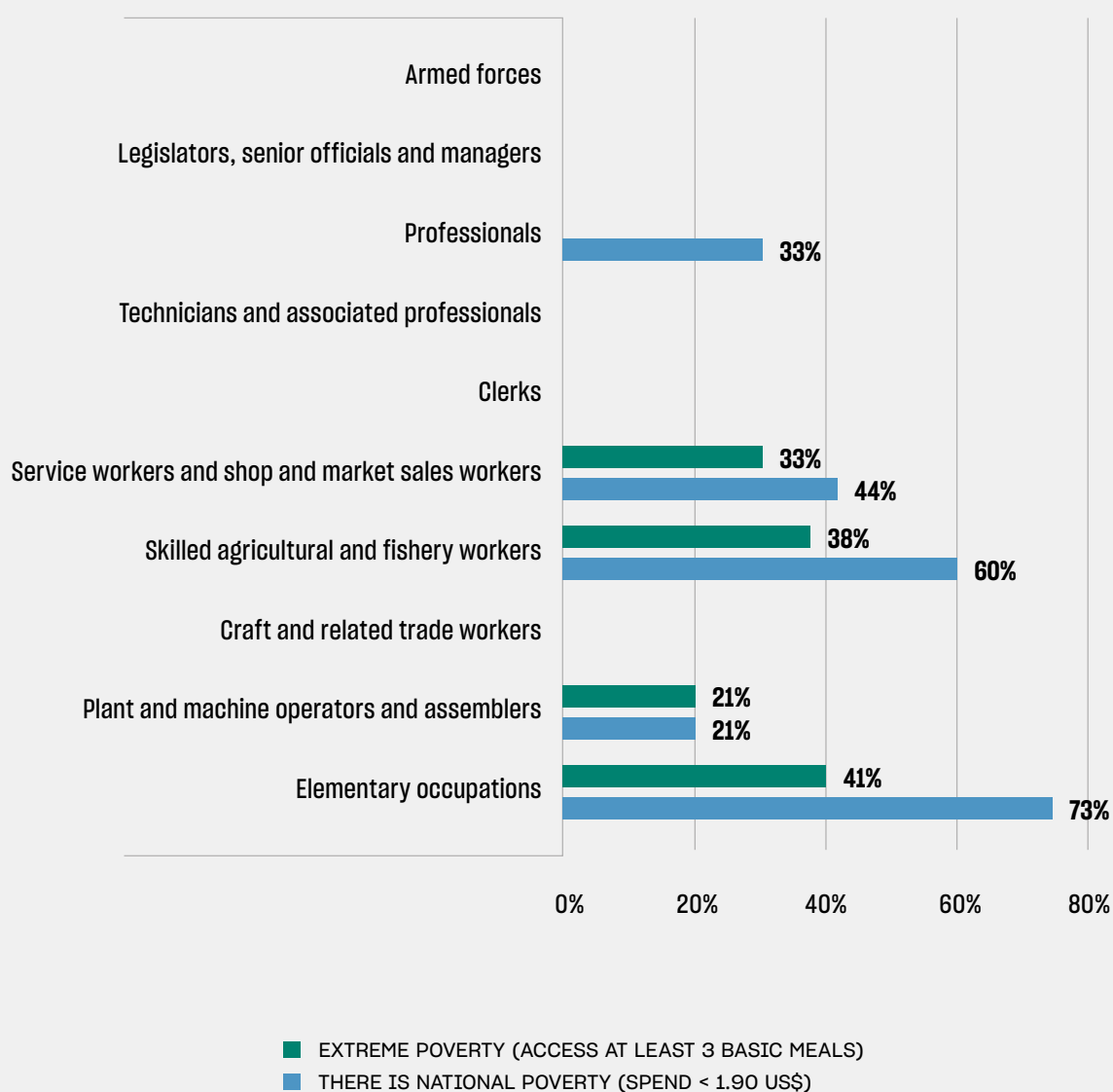
**POVERTY BY EDUCATION:  
AVERAGE MAKHALANENG MC32**



## POVERTY BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

On average, skilled agriculture reported a 60% prevalence of national poverty, while food poverty accounts for 38%. Households consisting of those with elementary educations on average report 73% poverty levels. Individuals working in the armed forces and professionals report little to no poverty at all, as compared to other education categories.

### POVERTY BY TYPE OF JOB: AVERAGE MAKHALANENG MC32

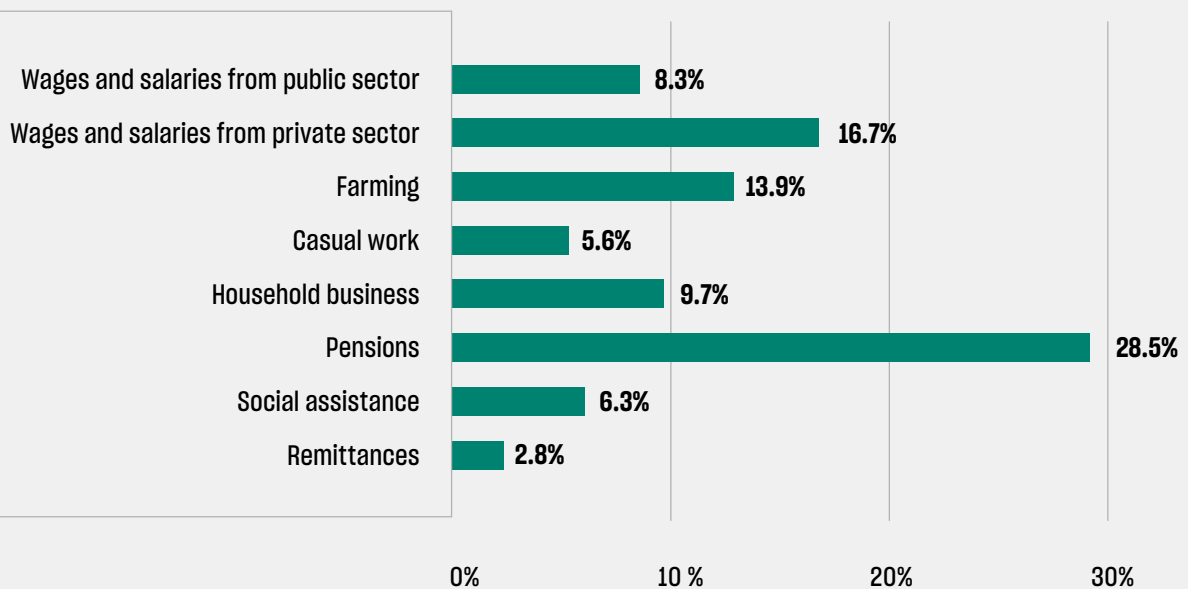


## Income and consumption sources

### INCOME TYPES

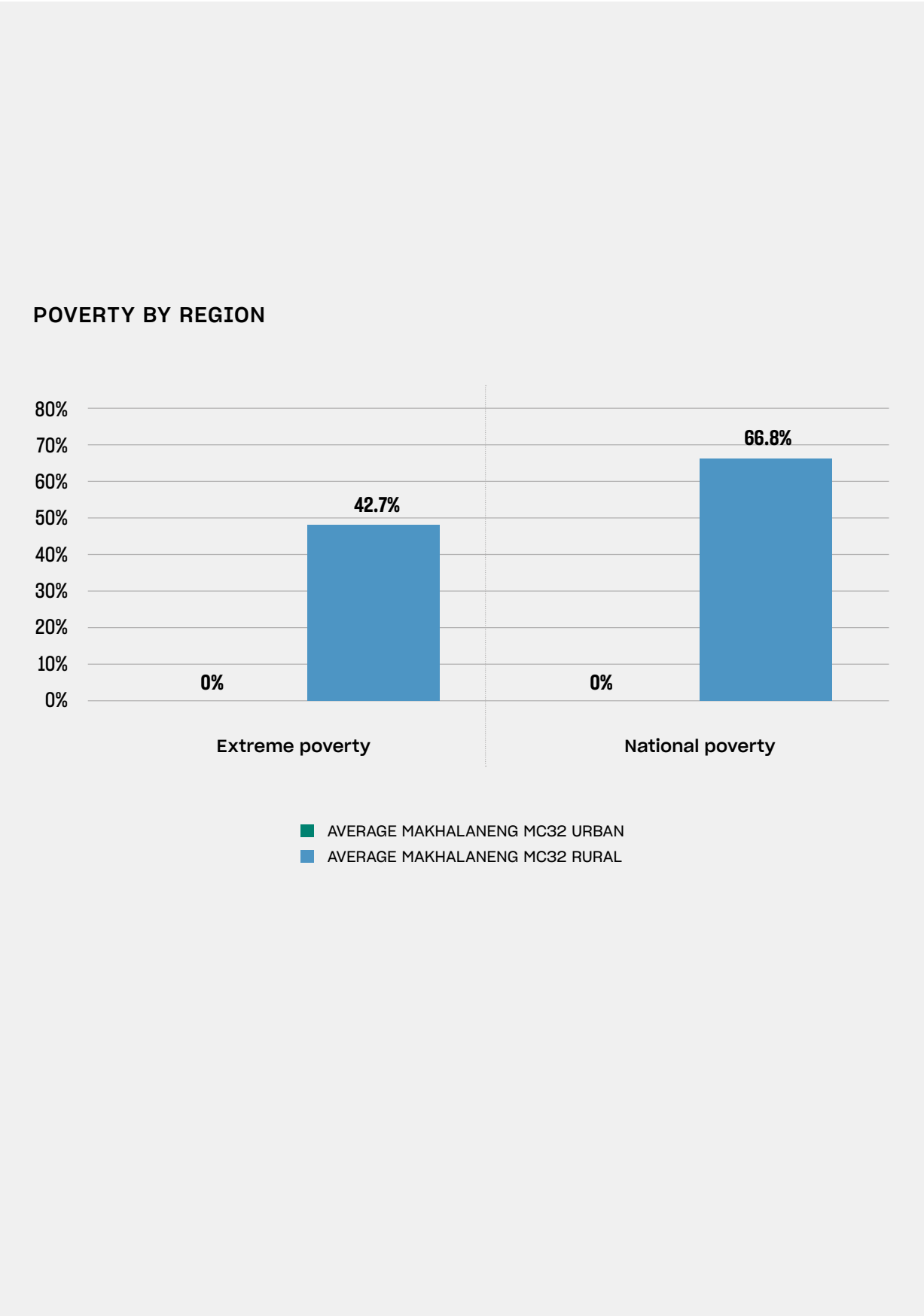
Makhalaneng sub-catchment did report a low percentage of the households which derive their income either through farming or remittances. On average, only 14% of households earn an income from farming, while only 28% and 2.8 % of households earn an income from pensions and remittances respectively.

**SOURCE OF INCOME:  
AVERAGE MAKHALANENG MC32**



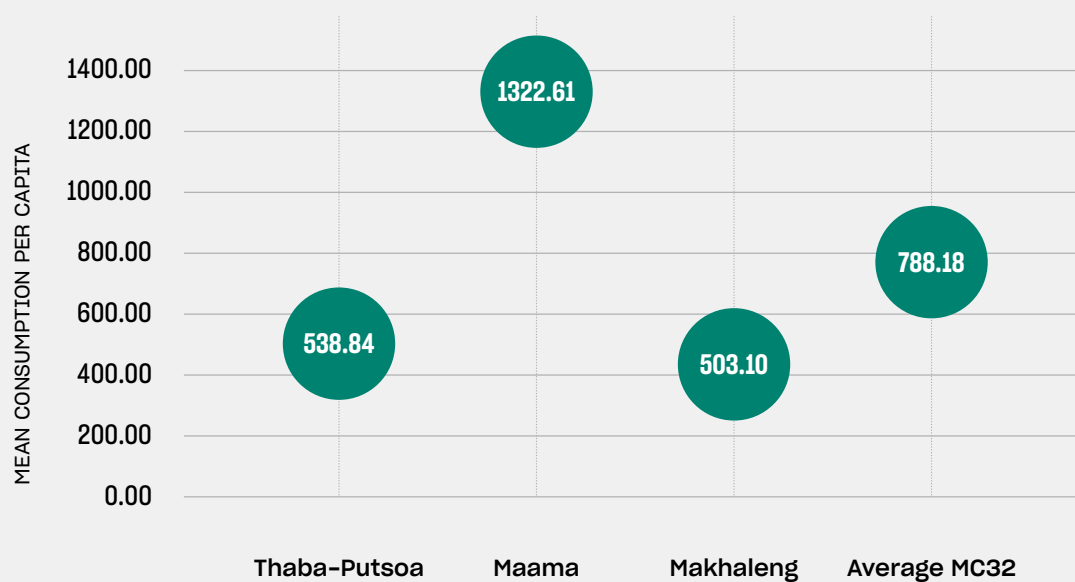
EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY REGION

Within the Makhalaneng sub-catchment, on average the national poverty rate stands at 67%, while extreme poverty comes in at 43%.



**MEAN MONTHLY CONSUMPTION**

Thaba-Putsoa and Makhaleng report M538.84 and M503.10 respectively as the mean monthly consumption per capita while on average the entire sub-catchment area sits at M744.

**CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (MONTHLY MEAN)**

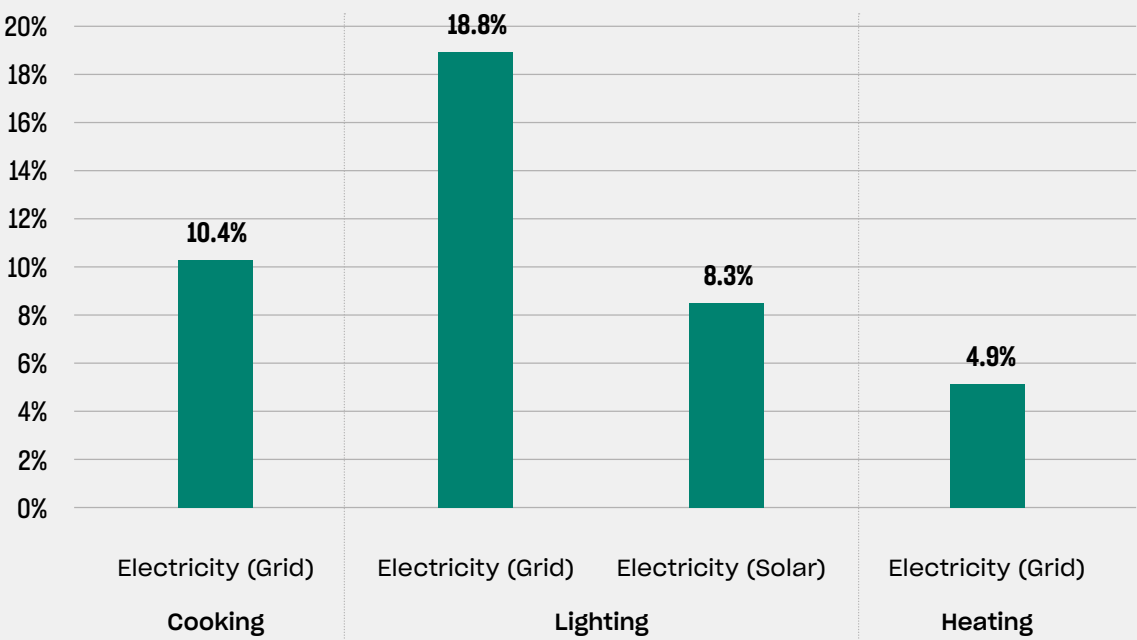
Access to social protection

Living standard

SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY

On average, less than 20% of households in the Makhalaneng sub-catchment have access to electricity for heating, lighting and cooking as their main source of electricity. Thaba-Putsoa and Makhaleng sub-catchment report less than 5% of the household with no access to electricity in all its forms of generation.

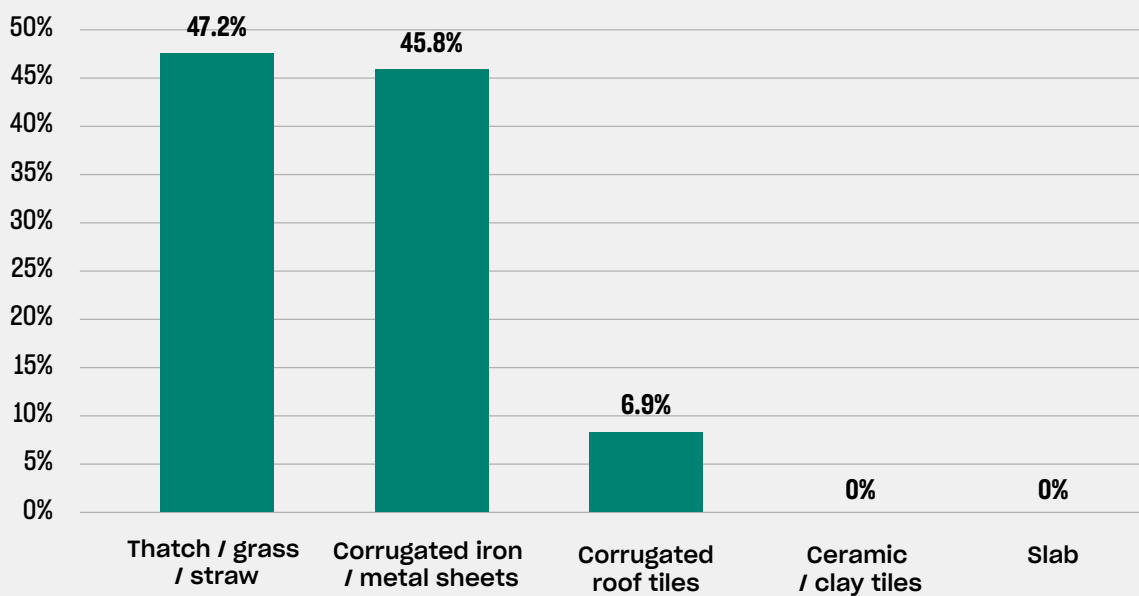
ELECTRICITY FOR MAKHALANENG MC32



### THE MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING

On average, 47% of households in the Makhalaneng sub-catchment used thrash as their main type of roofing. Maama constituency leads in corrugated iron sheeting with 72% and the Makhaleng constituency reported 70% of households using thrash as their main roofing type.

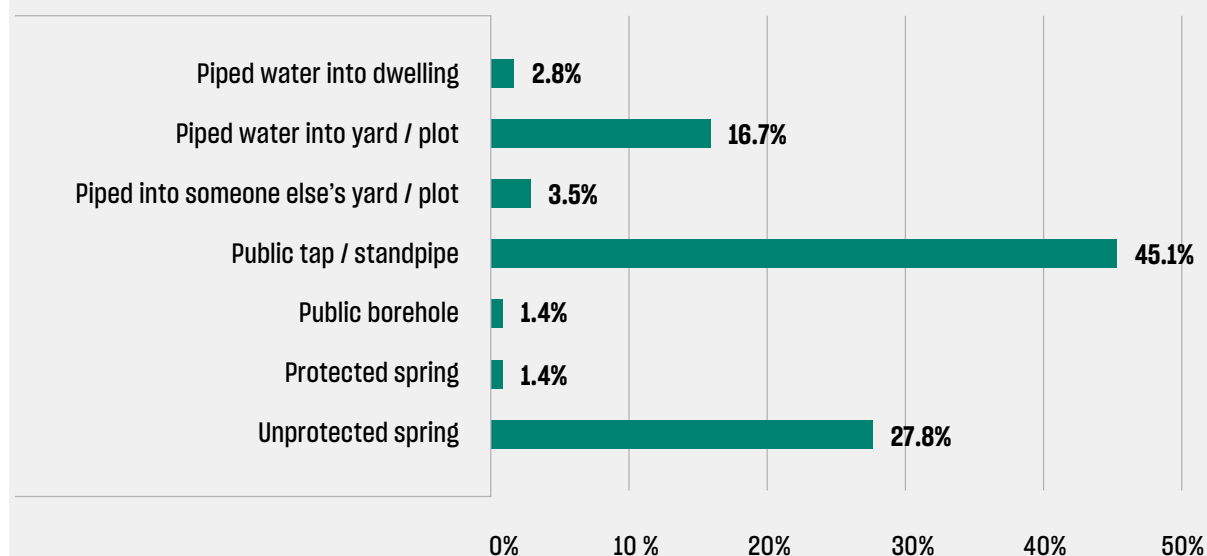
#### ROOFING FOR MAKHALANENG 32



### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

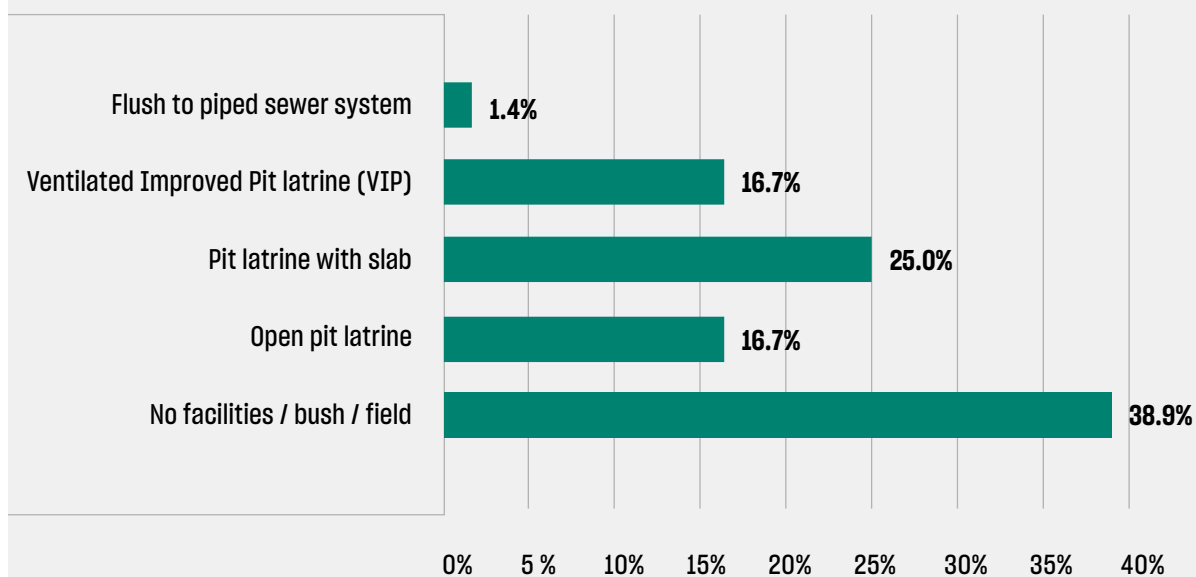
The figure below shows that, on average, Makhaleeng sub-catchment reported that public taps or standpipes are used by 45.1% of the population while, on average, only 27.6% of the population uses unprotected springs as their main source of water. Necessary interventions are needed in the Thaba-Putsoa sub-catchment as 62.5% of the population did use unprotected springs as their main source of drinking water.

#### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD: AVERAGE MAKHALANENG MC32



**MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION**

Within the Makhaleng sub-catchment, 38.9% of households reported no sanitation facilities, while the Makhaleng constituency leads in open defecation with 62.5% of households practising this mode of sanitation. In Thaba-Putsoa, this figure stands at 45.8%.

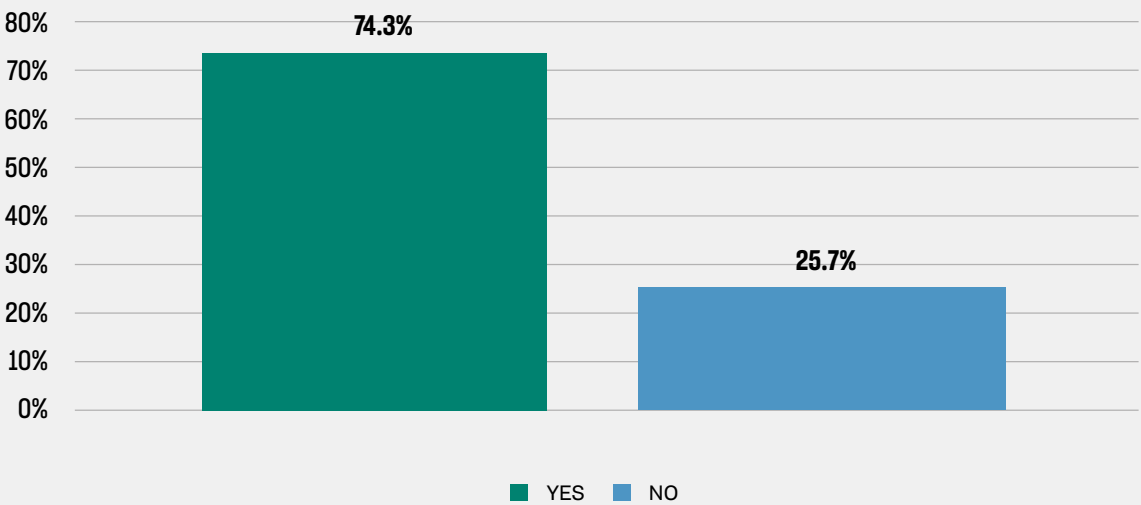
**MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION**

ASSET HOLDING

LAND UTILISATION AND FARMING

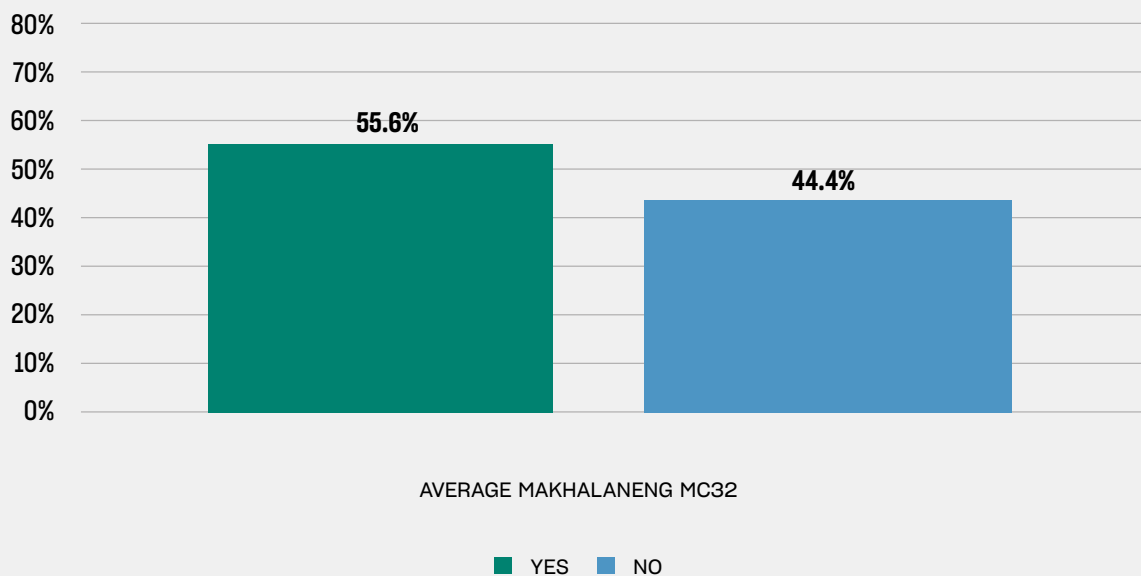
The majority of the households in Thaba-Phatsoa did use the land for farming, while, on average, 74% of households within the sub-catchment used the land for farming in the last twelve months preceding the survey.

ACCESS TO FARMING:  
SUB-CATCHMENT AVERAGES



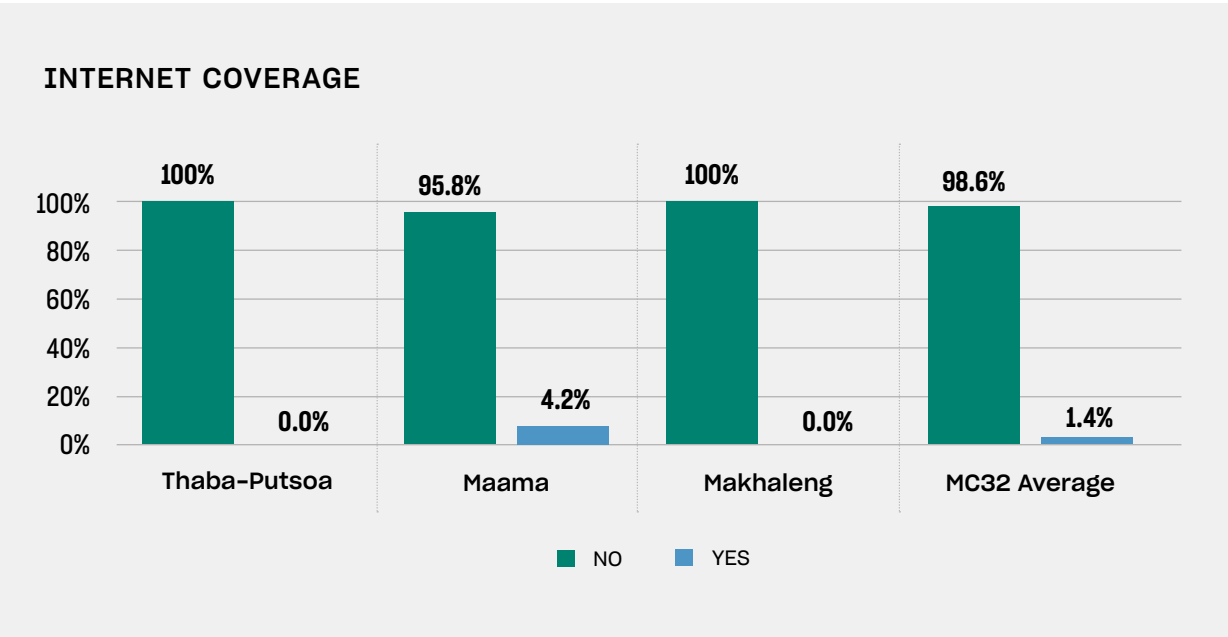
**ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK**

Thaba-Putsoa and Makhaleng constituencies depict only 62% of the households with livestock ownership, but more than 55% of those surveyed in the Maama constituency did not have ownership of livestock. However, on average, only 55.6% of households in the Makhalaneng sub-catchment do own livestock.

**LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP BY HOUSEHOLD**

INTERNET COVERAGE

Internet coverage is not a major problem within the Makhalaneng sub-catchment as, on average, 98.6% of households surveyed do have access to the internet, which is on par with the likes of Thaba-Putsoa and Makhaleng.



CONFLICTS IN THE SUB-CATCHMENT

In the villages of Ha Liphakoeng and Ha Rabolets, there was prior conflict over water supply as the two villages disputed how water was shared. The villagers at Ha Rabolets said the villagers of Ha Liphakoeng did not contribute to the physical labour needed for tap maintenance, or help when the tap was broken. Ha Liphakoeng is at a lower elevation while Ha Rabolets is situated higher up and water from the tap goes to Ha Liphakoeng first, while the Ha Rabolets villagers felt they had suffered. The ICM Coordination Unit engaged with the Department of Rural Water Supply to rectify the situation, and the conflict was partially resolved. Another tension is between villagers of Ha Potiane, where most villagers are family, and some seem to fight for power and the selection of the current chief.



# MAKHALANENG

**SECTION B:**

## Biophysical information



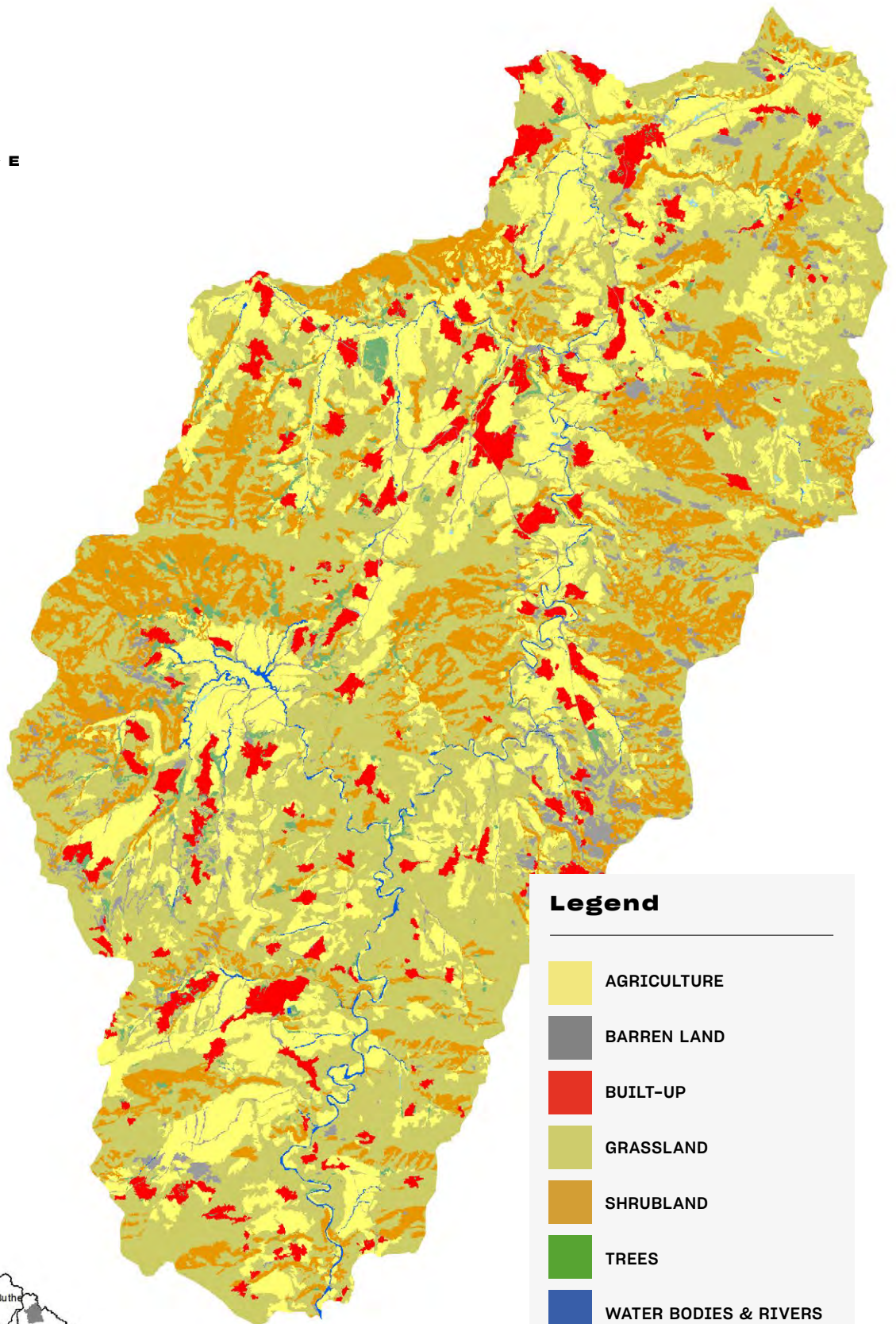
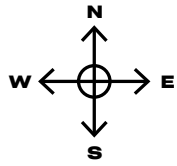
## 04. Land cover information

Grasslands constitute the majority (50%) of land cover in Makhalaneng. None of the grassland is degraded. Rain-fed agriculture in sloping & mountainous terrain dominates with 21.8% of area cover, while rain-fed agriculture in plain areas is 3%. Rural settlements cover nearly 6% of the total sub catchment area. There is no irrigated agriculture. Tree land cover is negligible. There are no large water bodies in this sub-catchment,, there are 26 hectares of wetlands and 213 hectares of riverbank. Shrubland land cover is sub-divided into two categories: closed and open shrubland. Most areas are covered with open shrubland (8.9% of total sub-catchment area) closely followed by closed shrubland (7.89%). In terms of the barren land, the sub-catchment shows bare rock covering 0.56%, bare area of 2.46% and gullies with 0.30%. The land cover map is given on Figure 2.

LAND COVER TYPE	LAND COVER NAME	CODE	HA IN SC	% OF SC AREA
BUILT-UP	Urban Areas	UA1	0	0,00%
	Urban Commercial and/or Industrial Areas	UA2	19	0,07%
	Rural Settlements, Plain Areas	RH1	1504	5,51%
	Rural Settlements, Sloping and Mountainous Areas	RH2	68	0,25%
AGRICULTURE	Rainfed Agriculture, Plain Areas	HCP	807	2,95%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sloping & Mountainous Regions	HCSM	5957	21,80%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sheet Erosion	HCER	3	0,01%
	Irrigated Agriculture	HCIR	0	0,00%
	Rainfed Agriculture + Rainfed Orchards	HCT	1	0,00%
TREES	Trees, Needleleaved (closed)	TNL1	27	0,10%
	Trees, Needleleaved (open)	TNL2	0	0,00%
	Trees, Broadleaved (closed)	TBL1	0	0,00%
	Trees, Broadleaved (open)	TBL2	0	0,00%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (closed)	TM1	124	0,42%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (open)	TM2	22	0,08%
	Trees (sparse)	TS	-	0,00%
HYDROLOGY	Large Waterbody	WB1	0	0,00%
	Small Waterbody	WB2	1	0,00%
	Wetland (perennial and/or seasonal)	WET	26	0,10%
	Riverbank	RB	213	0,78%
GRASSLAND	Shrubland (closed)	SH1	35	0,12%
	Shrubland (open)	SH2	361	1,22%
SHRUBLAND	Grassland	GR	2155	7,89%
	Grassland - Degraded	GRD	2433	8,90%
BARREN LAND	0.00%	BR	152	0,56%
	0.01%	BA	668	2,44%
	0.04%	BLR	0	0,00%
	0.04%	GU	81	0,30%
	0.12%	MQ	0	0,00%

Note that this information stems from the 2015 Lesotho Land Cover Atlas. An update of the land cover database is foreseen for 2020 and the information presented here will be updated accordingly in the next version.

**Makhalaneng sub-catchment land cover**



**Legend**

- AGRICULTURE
- BARREN LAND
- BUILT-UP
- GRASSLAND
- SHRUBLAND
- TREES
- WATER BODIES & RIVERS
- WETLAND



# MAKHALANENG



## SECTION C:

# Administrative and political information



## 05. Administrative information

Administratively, the Makhalaneng sub-catchment falls within Maseru District. The sub-catchment is under the administration of three Principal Chiefs, namely the principal chiefs of Maama, Matsieng and Rothe.

<b>DISTRICT</b>	Maseru		
<b>NAME OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR</b>	Mr Mpane Nthunya		
<b>DISTRICT COUNCIL SECRETARY</b>	Mr Tsekelo Sekike		
<b>PRINCIPAL CHIEF AREA</b>	Maama	Matsieng	Rothe
<b>NAME OF PRINCIPAL CHIEF</b>	Mamabele Maama	Mr Seeiso Bereng Seeiso	Mofumahali Nthupi Anna Bereng
<b>DATES FOR PRINCIPAL CHIEF MEETINGS AREA</b>	Senate Meetings	Senate Meetings	Senate Meetings
<b>NAMES OF AREA CHIEFS</b>	Mamaama Letsie Masekhonyana Maama Malineo Maama (Acting) 'Matsi Chele Paolosi Mabathoana	Makhobalo Letsie Mr Patso Toloane Mr Mochesane kotsoana Felleng Poshuli Molapo Api Letsie Mokoiting Mamotseki Motseki Qobete Letsie MoqibiRalegheka Letsie Shoepane Matheatla Shoepane Ts'otesti lelimo	Makhobalo Letsie



## 06. Political information

The sub-catchment is made up of three constituencies, Maama, Thaba-Putsoa and Makhaleng constituency. The political parties are, ABC and DC. There are 3, 7 and 11 Electoral Divisions (ED) for Manonyane, Likolobeng and Kubake respectively. The community councils in the sub-catchments are Manonyane, Likolobeng and Kubake community council.

<b>DISTRICT</b>	Maseru	Maseru	Maseru
<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	Maama	Thaba-Putsoa	Makhaleng
<b>NAME OF MP</b>	Mankoe Maime	Monaheng Lebohang	Sekola Lepota
<b>POLITICAL PARTY</b>	ABC	DC	ABC
<b>NAMES AND PARTIES OF MMP MPS IN THE CONSTITUENCY IF ANY</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>COUNCIL/S NAMES AND TYPES</b>	Manonyane	Likolobeng	Kubake
<b>NAME AND GENDER OF COUNCILOR/S</b>	Lehlohonolo Makoa (M)	Lloyd Ts'oene (M), Mankanano Sojane (F) Mapitso Mothibeli (F)	Kubake Motebang Ramokatsi (M) and Rehabile Leneia (M) Mathapelo Phaphami (F) Mashemane Ramangatane (F) Matumaole Kelepa (F)
<b>POLITICAL PARTIES OF COUNCILOR/S</b>	ABC	ABC, DC,	ABC
<b>NUMBER OF EDS IN EACH COUNCIL</b>	3	7	11
<b>NAMES OF CHIEFS IN COUNCILS</b>	Bereng Maama Tanki Mashea	Serebose Marakabei Masebuoeng mpuru	Api Bereng
<b>ESTABLISHED COUNCIL COMMITTEES</b>	Soil, Finance and Planning, Social services	Soil, Finance, Social services, Planning	Planning, Social services, Soil
<b>MEMBERSHIP IN COUNCIL JOINT COMMITTEES</b>	Councillors elect themselves by dividing their number with the three committees	Members elected beginning of every year depending on the subject	Councillors elect themselves by dividing their number with the three committees
<b>SCHEDULED COUNCIL MEETINGS</b>	Every Wednesday of the second week of the month	Every last Wednesday of the month, but they change sites monthly because they have two sites	Every Wednesday of the second week of the month

A photograph of a stone wall, likely part of a dam or a large structure. The wall is made of large, irregular stones. The base of the wall is heavily covered in dark green moss and some dry grass. In the background, there are mountains under a cloudy sky.

# MAKHALANENG

## SECTION D:

**History of past and ongoing programmes and projects for land and water management**



## 07. Overview of past and ongoing projects

There are ongoing and past projects from various line ministries. They include the public works programme by MFRSC which focuses on land reclamation; the ongoing Wool and Mohair Promotion Project by the Department of Livestock, Department Range Management and Department of Marketing; a project on wetlands rehabilitation at Setleketseng and the neighbouring villages implemented by Send A Cow Lesotho; and the Makhaleng Eco-Tourism and Conservation Initiative by Thaba Putsoa Range Development Organization.

In Ha Raboetsi, there is an ongoing project on village water supply implemented by Mohloling oa Lerato Foundation, from the Netherlands. The project is in Phase I where a water tank has been built and the plan is to go into Phase II which involves the installation of pipes to carry water from the water tank to the village main tank, which was built through the Department of Rural water Supply in 1991.

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>Setleketseng Sustainable Land Management and Capacity Building Project, Lesotho (LSO/SGP/OP5/Y3/CORE/LD/2013/05)</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Send a Cow has taken a holistic and innovative approach that recognises environmental conservation while also ensuring economic and livelihood benefits to communities. Their complementary projects comprise: Constructed fuel saving stoves, Conservation agriculture, Apiculture, Herbal mini-nurseries, Protected wetlands, Land rehabilitation and Household vegetable, fruit trees and livestock.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	USD44,936.00
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	Isle of Man government and UNDP through Small Grants Program of the Global Environment Facility (GEF SGP).
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Ministry of Forestry Range and Soil Conservation – Department of Range Resources Management (DRRM), Department of Water Affairs – Wetlands unit
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	MoLG, MFRSC, Farmers
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2013 – 2015 (2 years)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Maseru in Makhalaneng, Setleketseng – Khololikane, Ha Lithathane, Ha Abele and Ha Kori.
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	SACL has trained communities on modern techniques for vegetable and fruit tree production, and livestock management, and helped household access resources to increase produce yield and quality. Within two years of wetland restoration activities, there is amazing progress in wetland recovery, with increased yield of water from the wetlands, and a visible increase in the richness and diversity of vegetation around the wetlands. More striking is the response by adjacent communities, who have voluntarily adopted the wetlands restoration model promoted by Send a Cow. The model applies the simple demarcation of the wetland area by visible white-painted markers, beyond which no livestock is allowed to graze. Through intensive community education programs the community now provides security for the wetland areas themselves, without the need for a physical fence. This approach has proved successful.

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>MAKHALENG ECO-TOURISM AND CONSERVATION INITIATIVE</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Thaba Putsoa Range Development Organization (TPRDO) set out to coordinate the restoration and maintenance of the productive potential of the wetlands and freshwater springs of Makhaleng through sustainable rehabilitation and management approaches. With support from the Departments of Environment, Forestry and Land Reclamation and Water Affairs, a series of training workshops on various aspects of sustainable environment management were held for the community of Ha Simeone in Makhaleng - more emphasis was put on wetlands restoration and protection. Demonstration activities on some of the threatened wetlands riverbanks formed part of the awareness raising and training sessions.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	USD99,500
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	UNDP SGP and In-kind Co-Financing
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Departments of Environment, Forestry and Land Reclamation and Water Affairs,
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Departments of Environment, Forestry and Land Reclamation and Water Affairs,
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2013 - 2014 (12 months)
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	<p>There is general awareness about wetlands and their importance in recharging ground water resources and streams and rivers. There is still a perception though that wetlands are a threat to cropland and if left untouched they may take up all the land! Willow trees that had been planted in wetlands have been uprooted and trenches that had been dug to drain the wetland have been plugged. Awareness has been created and a positive attitude towards wetlands is slowly emerging. More support from the relevant government ministries is required to keep the momentum going. With support from elderly members of the organisation they were able to mobilise the local community, local authorities and solicit support from various government ministries to demonstrate and initiate environmental protection activities to safeguard cropland and the natural heritage of Ha Simeone.</p> <p>These youth have been empowered to mobilise resources and project management while wetlands are being restored (8 in Setleketseng, 3 in Makhaleng). There is already marked improvement in their condition and a very positive attitude from the local communities</p>

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>WAMPP (ONGOING)</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	The overall goal of the Project is to boost the resilience of economically disadvantaged wool and mohair producers in dealing with the adverse effects of climate change in the mountain and foothill regions of Lesotho, while generating higher incomes and sustainable, improved livelihoods. WAMPP is designed to address the issues of rural poverty and food insecurity in the context of climate change and the increasing vulnerability of poor livestock producers. WAMPP is national in scope, however, most of the activities focus on the poorer mountain regions of the country - where the incidence of poverty and food insecurity is highest and agricultural activity is severely restricted due to the lack of cultivable land, the degraded rangelands and the harsh climate. In these mountainous areas sheep and goat herding is the main economic activity and subsistence and food security is essentially derived from the proceeds of selling animals or wool and mohair.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	M360 million
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	IFAD loan and DSF funding, ASAP and OFID and the Government of Lesotho
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) – Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Ministry of Forestry Range and Soil Conservation – Department of Range Resources Management (DRRM), Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing (MTICM) and Lesotho Meteorological Services
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	LNWMGA and its associated DWMGAs and Shearing Shed Associations (SSAs). Implementing Partners (IPs) District and Community level officers the traditional chiefs and the Community Grazing Associations.
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	7 years (2015 – 2021)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Makhalaneng Ha Potiane,
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Farmer's Association formation
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Ongoing
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LnVa4tac8meaCpbwwIYXA5fW7LQ5Kroy?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LnVa4tac8meaCpbwwIYXA5fW7LQ5Kroy?usp=sharing</a>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mr Asisi Alotsi (PRO)

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	DEPARTMENT OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Public works (Fato-Fato) programme
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	Government of Lesotho
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Department of Soil and Water Conservation, Department of Range Management
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Departments of Environment, Forestry and Land Reclamation and Water Affairs
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2013 – 2014 (12 months)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Ha Mokheseng
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Terraces, stone line, Diversion furrow, bush control, rangeland reseeding and Wetlands protection
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	<p>Only 1.15km has been constructed, however, there is a need to construct more to reduce the velocity of water, which exacerbates soil erosion down the hill slopes and mountains. Only small plots are evident, hence no need for terrace construction.</p> <p>No need for diversion furrows because the soil is very shallow. Chrysocoma ciliata was cleared on an 8 hectare area, however, the work was left unfinished because financial constraints that led to few labourers being engaged and work time was limited.</p> <p>No need for re-seeding because the area is naturally reclaiming itself, which is proven by the emergence of indigenous species of grass where brush control is done.</p> <p>There are numerous active wetlands which are demarcated but not protected because of financial constraints.</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	Financial constraints.
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Makhaba Moepholi

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Maintenance of water pipe supply to Rabolets
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	Government of Lesotho
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Department of Rural Water Supply
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	ICM community water committee, Community members, DRWS
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	Ongoing
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Ha Rabolets
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Collaborated with ICM to identify water sources and to do a Bill of Quantity to maintain the old pipe from the water source identified to the main community tank.</p> <p>To solve the conflict between two villages(Ha Liphakoeng and Ha Rabolets) over maintenance of water pipes.</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Water source identified and Bill of Quantity calculated for maintenance of old water system supply
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	Waiting for ICM implementation
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mrs Ramahlelebe

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>WATER HARVESTING AT HA RABOLETSI</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Water tank construction
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	Mohloli oa Lerato Foundation (Netherlands)
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Mohloli oa Lerato foundation
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	KK construction Pty (Ltd) Department of Rural Water Supply, ICM, ICM community water committee, Community members.
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	Ongoing
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Ha Rabolets
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Water tank constructed
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	The project was split into two phases, one being tank construction and the second one being water supply into the community's main pipe. The first phase was completed with the second phase remaining. The DWRS was approached by ICM/DWA to provide supervision.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	DWRS did not supervise the second phase as requested and the funder approach was not in compliance with the DWRS approach. The project caused the conflict between the contractor, community, and the funder. The community agreed to work with the awarded contractor voluntarily/without payment but during the course of the project, the community requested payment. Ultimately, the conflict between various stakeholders was solved.
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mrs Ramahlelebe



## 08. Lessons learnt

The past projects have laid a good foundation, as they facilitated general awareness about wetlands and their importance in recharging ground water resources, streams and rivers. Wetlands were restored and there was amazing progress in wetland recovery, with increased yield of water from the wetlands and a visible increase in the richness and diversity of vegetation around the restored wetlands. There were communities who have voluntarily adopted the wetlands restoration model promoted by Send a Cow. The model applies the simple demarcation of the wetland area by visible white-painted markers, beyond which no livestock are allowed to graze. Through intensive community education programs, the communities were able to provide security for the wetland areas themselves without the need for a physical fence. This approach has proved successful.

Awareness has been created and a positive attitude towards wetlands is slowly emerging. More support from the relevant government ministries is required to keep the momentum going. With support from elderly members of the organisation they were able to mobilise the local community, local authorities and solicit support from various government ministries to demonstrate and initiate environmental protection activities to safeguard cropland and the natural heritage. However, there is still a perception that wetlands are a threat to cropland and if left untouched they may take up all the land. Project beneficiaries have been trained on modern techniques for vegetable and fruit tree production, and livestock management, and helped household access resources to increase produce yield and quality.



An aerial photograph of terraced green hills, likely a rice terrace, with a teal vertical bar on the left side.

# MAKHALANENG

REPLACE IMAGE

SECTION E:

## Conclusions and recommendations



## 09. Summary of the main findings

The Makhalaneng sub-catchment is in the Maseru District and forms part of the Makhaleng main catchment in the south-west of Maseru. The sub-catchment is about 40km away from Maseru. It falls in the foothills agroecological zone and consists mostly of rural settlements and plain areas. The sub-catchment is predominantly covered by grassland and with open shrubland. Communities in this region mostly practice rain-fed agriculture in the sloping and mountainous areas. Makhalaneng comprises some small water bodies, wetlands, and riverbank. The Makhaleng sub-catchment covers 27 322 hectares with a population size of 13 554, according to the 2016 population census report. There are three community councils (Kubake, Likolobeng and Manonyane) within Makhalaneng.

There are ongoing and past projects from various line ministries, and these include the MFRSC public works programme which focuses on land reclamation. There is also the ongoing Wool and Mohair Promotion Project by the Department of Livestock, Department Range Management and Department of Marketing. Other initiatives include a project on wetlands rehabilitation at Setleketseng and neighbouring villages which is implemented by Send A cow Lesotho; the Makhaleng Eco-Tourism and Conservation Initiative by Thaba Putsoa Range Development Organization; and an ongoing village water supply project In Ha Raboetsi implemented by Mohloling oa Lerato Foundation from Netherlands.

The stakeholders in the sub-catchment are already dedicated to making sure that ICM is successfully implemented in Makhalaneng – and there were already some land and water interventions by line ministries in collaboration with non-governmental organisations and community involvement. Although the willingness of various stakeholders is present, a key challenge is a lack of coordination. There are some structures already in place and it is a matter of improving and reviving them. Much effort has been exerted on a grassroots level, but it was mostly undertaken in an uncoordinated manner. Therefore, integrated planning will play a very pivotal role. ICM beneficiaries and other key stakeholders are highly looking forward to contributing in implementation of ICM and they like the approach. The proposed functions of the CPU are obviously similar to the DPU, and it was found that in Maseru, the DPU is not yet functional. Recommendations include the building of relationships and consensus among all stakeholders to advance collective, representative, and equitable needs – leaving no one behind.



## **10. Priorities for implementing ICM in Makhalaneng PSC**

A stakeholder workshop at sub-catchment level is necessary as a way of reconnecting. In that workshop, stakeholders will be given full details about the ICM and the space will also give them a platform to discuss and agree on the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder during implementation. There needs to be a clear way for various actors to work together, and that will build the trust among the stakeholders. ICM advocates for integrated planning. There is a need to revisit the ICM guideline on emergency measures with relevant key stakeholders at sub-catchment level. Previous project sites have to be visited, which could give momentum and revive past work. On a sub-catchment level, there must be development of by-laws with the community to protect developments in their areas.

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Prepared by: Motlalepula Gerard Rasekoele (Catchment Manager)

Date and place: 17 July 2020, Makhalaneng sub-catchment







# **MALETSUNYANE SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE**

*Integrated Catchment  
Management  
National Programme  
in Lesotho*

# MALETSUNYANE



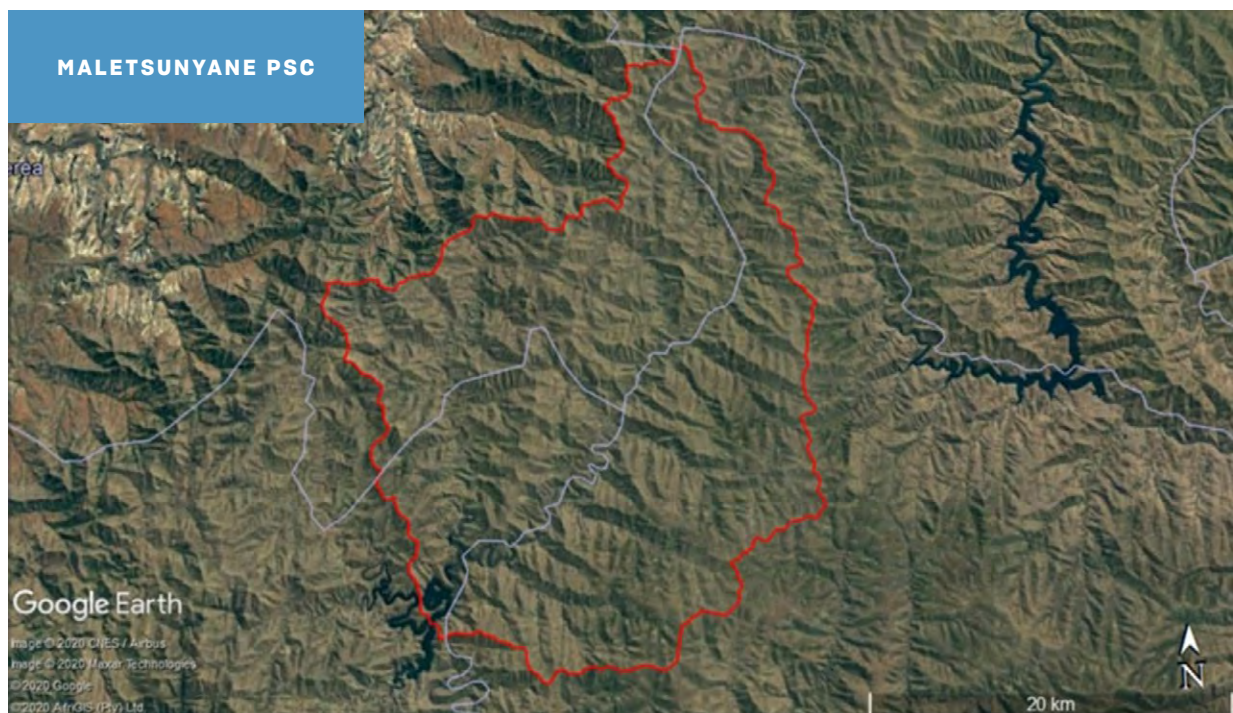
## SECTION A:

# Socio-demographic information



## 01. Location of the sub-catchment

Maletsunyane sub-catchment forms part of the Senqu main catchment in the south-west of the town of Maseru. It is within Maseru and Mohale's Hoek. The PSC is about two-thirds within Maseru District, and for one-third in Mohale's Hoek. The sub-catchment is about 120km away from Maseru town and it is in Semonkong. See map below. It falls in the foothills, mountainous agroecological zones with the following coordinates (29°50'42.77"S; 28° 3'0.07"E) and in the altitude of 2 226m above sea level. The water sources the sub-catchment tributaries feed into Maletsunyane River which then feed into Senqu River. The sub-catchment is characterised by good water sources (wetlands) and there is a prestigious fall called Maletsunyane. The sub-catchment is characterised by low temperatures and the frost can occur any time of the year even in summer. The precipitation falls mainly as snow in winter.



Map 1: Satellite map of Maletsunyane sub-catchment



## 02. Population size and composition

A total of 1 451 households were recorded in the Maletsunyane sub-catchment and the total size of the population in the sub-catchment was 6 637. The composition of the population is based on gender and the highest population recorded values were for the male with 3 456 while 3 181 was recorded for the female according to census population report 2016. The sub-catchment is dominated by the male gender.

COUNCIL	EA CODE	EZ	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HH	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
MAKHOALIPANE	04471033046	Mountains	Rural	Ha Lephako Ha Koloti	16	38	49	87
				Ha Phaphaneso	6	22	19	41
				Ha Seleke	11	43	16	59
				Ha Telekoa	10	23	20	43
				Ha Tsekiso	14	38	31	69
	04471033047	Mountains	Rural	Ha Samuel	20	53	59	112
				Khilibiting Ha Setoi	14	37	37	74
				Letsatseing Ha Tollo	9	13	22	35
				Mampete Ha Ts'oeu	7	11	13	24
	04471033049	Mountains	Rural	Ha Leeba	26	73	52	125
				Ha Molatjeng	18	50	51	101
	04471033050	Mountains	Rural	Ts'ien Ts'enekeng	36	77	75	152
				Letlapeng Ts'enekeng	12	25	29	54
				Ha Rasefale	37	75	73	148
	04471033051	Mountains	Rural	Lets'eng	38	118	95	213
				Meriting	30	64	64	128
				Matsatseng	6	19	22	41
				Ha Mahao Ts'enekeng	30	70	79	149
	04471033052	Mountains	Rural	Ha Farelane	47	112	103	215
				Ha Seqhoasho	24	54	55	109
				Likoeneng Ha Pakela	22	42	37	79
				Ha Sikeme	21	44	42	86
				Khohlong	8	16	19	35
				Matsoapong	3	7	3	10
				Qoang	7	17	12	29
	04471033054	Mountains	Rural	Ha Moqibi	21	65	48	113
				Ha Phallang	48	122	93	215
				Letlapeng Ha Phallang	1	4	0	4
				Ponts'eng	15	38	32	70
	04471033055	Mountains	Rural	Ha Makhele	6	18	12	30
				Ha Sechache	94	211	179	390

COUNCIL	EA CODE	EZ	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HH	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
SEMONKONG	04471231059	Mountains	Urban	Ha Lerotholi	2	8	5	13
				Ha Ramabanta	9	19	15	34
				Moepamots'o	6	11	4	15
				Semonkong	23	56	54	110
	04471231060	Mountains	Urban	Ha Lesala	38	84	87	171
				Letlapeng	20	39	43	82
	04471231061	Mountains	Urban	Ha Lesia	43	103	76	179
				Ha Mots'oane	3	3	4	7
				Khohlong	6	14	12	26
				Pote	8	19	12	31
				Sekokoaneng	9	16	20	36
	04471231065	Mountains	Urban	Ha Khonyeli	25	55	69	124
				Ha Konyana-ts'oana	40	113	119	232
				Ha Lentiti	22	77	62	139
	04471231085	Mountains	Urban	Ha Lechesa	22	54	38	92
				Ha Leteketa	30	62	69	131
QHOASING	06620633012	Mountains	Rural	Ha Ralimpe	21	59	52	111
				Ha Salae	14	41	21	62
				Makhoaeleng	22	73	47	120
	06620633013	Mountains	Rural	Ha Pokola	6	17	10	27
				Ha Ramosothoane	62	138	137	275
				Matlakeng	14	26	28	54
	06620633015	Mountains	Rural	Ha Mokhoabane	6	17	11	28
				Ha Nthabane	4	9	4	13
				Ha Nthlasinye	23	61	55	116
				Makhetheng	4	13	6	19
	06620643018	Senqu River Valley	Rural	Ha Meta	31	76	82	158
				Ha Hou	5	13	8	21
				Ponts'eng	7	15	18	33
				Ha Ramasimong	23	55	43	98
				Paballong	9	19	16	35
				Lihlolong	15	26	35	61
	06620643019	Senqu River Valley	Rural	Ha Laene	31	56	69	125
				Ha Matsoelipane	13	22	29	51
				Ha Mohlokoane	2	5	4	9
				Ha Potso	5	24	17	41
				Ha Bakhafi	19	42	36	78
SENQUNYANE	06630733037	Mountains	Rural	Ha Kou	4	10	11	21
				Ha Sekhebetlela	64	141	127	268
	06630733038	Mountains	Rural	Ha Leronti	67	133	147	280
	06630733039	Mountains	Rural	Ts'enekeng	17	33	38	71
					1451	3456	3181	6637



### 03. Socio-economic information

Socio-economic information, including poverty, income and consumption sources, access to basic services and asset holding, were analysed from Continuous Multipurpose Survey (CMS)/Household Budget Survey (HBS) data collected by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) Lesotho in 2017/18. The results are disaggregated by the targeted constituency. However, caution should be considered when generalising the results since the data could not be disaggregated to only the villages falling within the target sub-catchment.

In this sub-catchment, the results show the proportion of households experiencing national poverty is higher at Ketane (75%) and Hloahloeng (74%) constituencies when compared to Maletsunyane (54%). National poverty is also higher in the professionals occupational group compared to the other groups. The main source of income at Maletsunyane is farming (25%), while Ketane is pensions (37%) and Hloahloeng is casual work (32%). The common social protection programmes are school feeding scheme (46%), old-age pensions (25%) and lastly food aid from Government (14%) and Fato-Fato (13%). Regarding standard of living, access to electricity is close to non-existent, the only available mode is solar for lighting, but it is also available to few households in the three constituencies. Thus, proper plans are needed when going to work in these areas especially if electricity will be essential to complete tasks. The main type of roofing is thatch, grass or straw at Ketane (80%) and Hloahloeng (80%) while Maletsunyane is thatch, grass, or straw (50%) and corrugated iron or metal sheets (44%). The main source of drinking water is public tap or standpipe (68%) at Hloahloeng, unprotected spring (48%) and public tap or standpipe (42%) at Ketane and unprotected spring (42%) and protected spring (31%) at Maletsunyane. A larger portion of households in Ketane (78%) and Hloahloeng (85%) use the bush or field as their main source of sanitation while at Maletsunyane, 56% use bush and 28% use ventilated pit latrine with slab. Households in the sub-catchment own land (77%) and livestock (68%). All the sampled households respondents indicated that they have used the internet.

**Table 1.1: Maletsunyane PSC socio-economic information**

VARIABLE	CATEGORIES	MALETSUNYANE	KETANE	HLOAHLOENG	SUB-CATCHMENT AVERAGE
<b>Poverty Rate</b>					
<b>POVERTY RATE BY CONSTITUENCY</b>	National poverty (spend < 1.90 US\$)	54.3%	75.0%	74.4%	67.9%
	Extreme food poverty-cannot access at least 3 basic meals	15.8%	42.3%	43.8%	33.9%
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY NATIONAL POVERTY (SPEND &lt; 1.90 US\$)</b>	None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Standard 7 certificate	50.3%	80.8%	64.6%	65.2%
	Junior certificate (Form 3)	100.0%	65.3%	79.0%	81.4%
	COSC (Form 5)/ A Level	100.0%	0.0%	68.1%	56.0%
	Tertiary (Dip, Bachelor, Master's, PhD)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Vocational	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

VARIABLE	CATEGORIES	MALETSUNYANE	KETANE	HLOAHLOENG	SUB-CATCHMENT AVERAGE
TYPE OF JOB BY NATIONAL POVERTY (SPEND < 1.90 US\$)	Armed forces	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%
	Professionals	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%
	Technicians and associated professionals	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%
	Clerks	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	0.0%	56.2%	0.0%	18.7%
	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	41.8%	68.7%	75.3%	61.9%
	Craft and related trade workers	28.4%	100.0%	59.4%	62.6%
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.0%	50.7%	0.0%	16.9%
	Elementary occupations	28.9%	66.1%	61.8%	52.3%
RURAL / URBAN NATIONAL BY POVERTY (SPEND < 1.90 US\$)	Urban	79.5%	0.0%	0.0%	45.0%
	Rural	41.0%	75.0%	74.4%	31.7%
AGE GROUP BY NATIONAL POVERTY (SPEND < 1.90 US\$)	Children (0-17)	73.2%	84.8%	80.9%	79.6%
	Youth (18-35)	66.1%	79.5%	70.0%	71.9%
	Adults (35-60)	50.4%	72.1%	70.4%	64.3%
	Old age/elderly (61+)	78.9%	50.0%	74.6%	67.8%
GENDER BY NATIONAL POVERTY (SPEND < 1.90 US\$)	Male	52.1%	73.4%	71.8%	65.8%
	Female	57.2%	76.6%	76.9%	70.3%
INCOME AND CONSUMPTION SOURCES BY CONSTITUENCY					
MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME IN A HOUSEHOLD (AGRICULTURE, REMITTANCES)	Wages and salaries from public sector	11.1%	5.0%	6.7%	7.6%
	Wages and salaries from private sector	22.2%	8.3%	10.0%	13.5%
	Farming	25.0%	21.7%	11.7%	19.4%
	Casual work	11.1%	8.3%	31.7%	17.0%
	Household business	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%
	Pensions	11.1%	36.7%	18.3%	22.0%
	Remittances from abroad	0.0%	5.0%	3.3%	2.8%
	Other remittances	0.0%	3.3%	8.3%	3.9%
	Social assistance	2.8%	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%
	Other (Specify)	8.3%	1.7%	1.7%	3.9%
MEAN HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION	Consumption per capita, monthly	663.13	453.51	448.90	521.85

VARIABLE	CATEGORIES	MALETSUNYANE	KETANE	HLOAHLOENG	SUB-CATCHMENT AVERAGE
<b>ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION (IN-KIND SUBSIDIES, LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES, CASH TRANSFERS, SOCIAL INSURANCE, EDUCATION SUBSIDIES)</b>					
SCHOOL FEEDING SCHEME (PRIMARY OR SECONDARY)	No	58.30%	46.70%	56.70%	53.90%
	Yes	41.70%	53.30%	43.30%	46.10%
CASH FOR WORK ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (FATO-FATO)	No	83.30%	85.00%	91.70%	86.67%
	Yes	16.70%	15.00%	8.30%	13.33%
FOOD AID FROM GOVERNMENT	No	91.40%	88.30%	78.30%	86.00%
	Yes	8.60%	11.70%	21.70%	14.00%
MILITARY PENSION	No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
WORK RETIREMENT PENSION	No	100.00%	98.30%	100.00%	99.43%
	Yes	0.00%	1.70%	0.00%	0.57%
OLD-AGE PENSION	No	77.80%	63.30%	83.30%	74.80%
	Yes	22.20%	36.70%	16.70%	25.20%
EDUCATION GRANT	No	100.00%	98.30%	100.00%	99.43%
	Yes	0.00%	1.70%	0.00%	0.57%
DISABILITY GRANT	No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND	No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ROAD ACCIDENT FUND	No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>LIVING STANDARD BY CONSTITUENCY ACCESS TO SELECTED BASIC SERVICES (ELECTRICITY, ROOF, DRINKING WATER, SANITATION)</b>					
ELECTRICITY FOR COOKING	Electricity (Grid)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electricity (Generator)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electricity (Solar)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING	Electricity (Grid)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electricity (Generator)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electricity (Solar)	2.8%	6.7%	6.7%	5.4%

ELECTRICITY FOR HEATING	Electricity (Grid)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electricity (Generator)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electricity (Solar)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING	Thatch/grass/straw	50.0%	80.0%	80.0%	70.0%
	Corrugated iron/metal sheets	44.4%	16.7%	18.3%	26.5%
	Corrugated roof tiles	5.6%	3.3%	1.7%	3.5%
	Ceramic/clay tiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	Piped water into yard/plot	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.1%
	Piped into someone else's yard/plot	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Borehole into yard/plot	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Public tap/standpipe	27.8%	41.7%	68.3%	45.9%
	Public borehole	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Protected spring	30.6%	10.0%	10.0%	16.9%
	Unprotected spring	41.7%	48.3%	15.0%	35.0%
	Flush to piped sewer system	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MAIN SANITATION FACILITY	Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)	16.7%	10.0%	1.7%	9.4%
	Pit latrine with slab	27.8%	8.3%	1.7%	12.6%
	Open pit latrine	0.0%	3.3%	11.7%	5.0%
	No facilities/ bush/ field	55.6%	78.3%	85.0%	73.0%
HOUSEHOLD ASSET HOLDING (LAND, LIVESTOCK)					
OWN OR UTILISED LAND	Yes	69.40%	85.00%	76.70%	77.0%
	No	30.60%	15.00%	23.30%	23.0%
OWN LIVESTOCK	Yes	77.8%	68.3%	56.7%	67.6%
	No	22.2%	31.7%	43.3%	32.4%
ACCESS TO INTERNET	Did not use internet	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Have used internet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Lesotho Bureau of Statistics CMS/HBS 2017/18 data

## CURRENT HUMAN USE OF THE CATCHMENT

- Grazing
- Medicinal
- Domestic
- Agriculture
- Tourism (Maletsunyane Falls)

# MALETSUNYANE



## SECTION B:

# Biophysical information



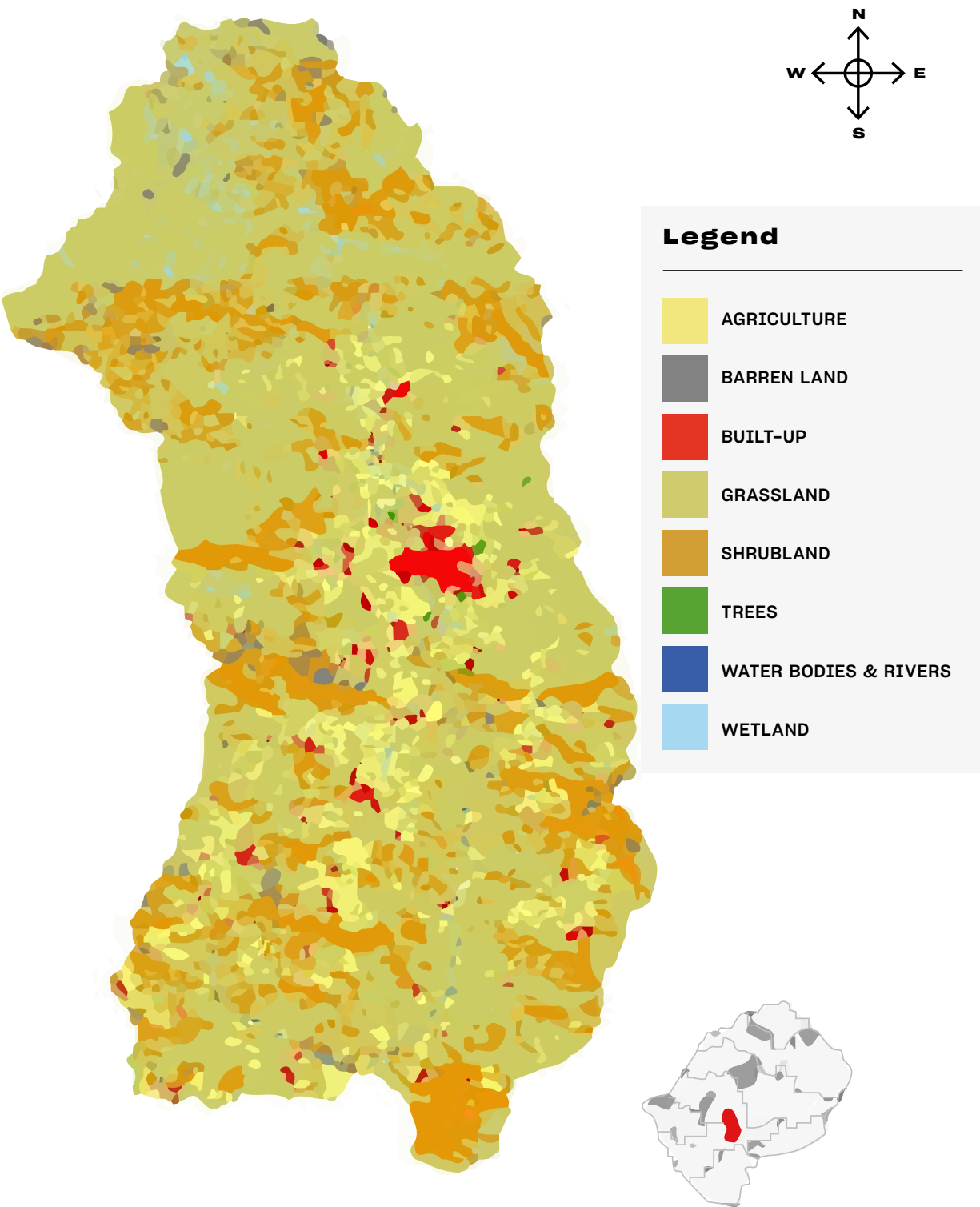
## 04. Land cover information

The build-up land cover constitutes 1.3%, 0.5% and 0.7% of the total sub-catchment areas for rural settlements, sloping and mountainous areas, rural settlements and plain areas and urban areas. In agriculture, the subcatchment has HCSP covering the highest area of 8.6% with 0.6% of HCP. Tree land cover in sub-catchment found is trees, undifferentiated (closed) only with 0.2% with 0.0% of undifferentiated (open). There is 1.0% of the total area of the sub-catchment of wetland (perennial and/or seasonal) and 0.4% of the riverbank. Shrubland land cover has two categories: closed and open shrubland. Most areas are covered with opened shrubs with 13.8% and closed shrubland with 7.6% of the total sub catchment area. There is 48.4% grassland and 14.7% grassland degraded of the total sub catchment area. The barren land constituted 1.9% of bare rock and 0.1% of the bare area of the total sub catchment area.

LAND COVER TYPE	LAND COVER NAME	CODE	HA IN SC	% OF SC AREA
BUILTUP	Urban Areas	UA1	418	0,7%
	Urban Commercial and/or Industrial Areas	UA2	22	0,0 %
	Rural Settlements, Plain Areas	RH1	286	0,5%
	Rural Settlements, Sloping and Mountainous Areas	RH2	729	1,3%
AGRICULTURE	Rainfed Agriculture, Plain Areas	HCP	355	0,6%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sloping & Mountainous Regions	HCSM	4 827	8,6%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sheet Erosion	HCER	3	0,0%
	Irrigated Agriculture	HCIR	-	0,0%
	Rainfed Agriculture + Rainfed Orchards	HCT	-	0,0%
TREES	Trees, Needleleaved (closed)	TNL1	-	0,0%
	Trees, Needleleaved (open)	TNL2	-	0,0%
	Trees, Broadleaved (closed)	TBL1	-	0,0%
	Trees, Broadleaved (open)	TBL2	0	0,0%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (closed)	TM1	106	0,2%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (open)	TM2	8	0,0%
	Trees (sparse)	TS	2	0,0%
HYDROLOGY	Large Waterbody	WB1	1	0,0%
	Small Waterbody	WB2		0,0%
	Wetland (perennial and/or seasonal)	WET	563	1,0%
	Riverbank	RB	246	0,4%
GRASSLAND	Shrubland (closed)	SH1	27 214	48,4%
	Shrubland (open)	SH2	8 249	14,7%
SHRUBLAND	Grassland	GR	4 262	7,6%
	Grassland - Degraded	GRD	7 777	13,8%
BARREN LAND	0.00%	BR	1 077	1,9%
	0.01%	BA	56	0,1%
	0.04%	BLR	2	0,0%
	0.04%	GU	1	0,0%
	0.12%	MQ	5	0,0%

Note that this information stems from the 2015 Lesotho Land Cover Atlas. An update of the land cover database is foreseen for 2020 and the information presented here will be updated accordingly in the next version.

Maletsunyane sub-catchment land cover



# MALETSUNYANE



## SECTION C:

# Administrative and political information



## 05. Administrative and political information

DISTRICT	Maseru and Mohale's Hoek
NAME OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR (DA):	Mr Mpane Nthunya (Maseru), Mr Bahlakoana Tsolo (Mohale's Hoek)
DISTRICT COUNCIL SECRETARY (DCS) MASERU:	Mr Tsekelo Sekike (Maseru), Mr Moeketse Masoloeng (Mohale's Hoek) 22 July 2020
CONSTITUENCY	Maletsunyane, Hloahloeng and Ketane
NAME OF MP	Khutlisi Mokhethi, Ntlhoi Motsamai, Marefuoe Muso
POLITICAL PARTY	All Basotho Convention (ABC), Democratic Congress (DC)
NAMES AND PARTIES OF MMP MPS IN THE CONSTITUENCY IF ANY	Mr Kotiti Liholo, Mr Teboho Sekata
COUNCIL/S NAMES AND TYPES	Semonkong AC, Makhoalipane A10, Qhoasing F06 and Senqunyane F07
NAME AND GENDER OF COUNCILOR/S	<p><b>Semonkong UC: Female Councilors:</b> Ms Rejeleng Ramolula, Ms Matumelo Thokoana.</p> <p><b>Male councillors:</b> Mr Monthoeli Letuma, Ms Maikaneng Pakela, Mr Molefi Mohapi, Mr Thebe Rankoloko, Mr Kopano Thejane, Mr Sello Thejane, Mr Phalatsi Mathibeli (Deceased)</p> <p><b>Makhoalipana A10: Female councillors:</b> Ms Mamojabeng Ralephai, Ms Poelo Masikane, Ms Mafaene Naso, Ms Mahopolang Nhlephe Male councillors: Mr Peter Mahlako, Mr Sepiriti Bohlajana, Mr Ntsena Mojakisane, Mr Nkoena Mohale, Mr Matooase Rammalei, Mr Lekhula Ntai, Mr Phooko Pikiso, Mr Ramono Tjamela, Mr Tsepo Mojokoseni</p> <p><b>Independent:</b> Ms Malillane Lillane, Ms Maphomotsa Belene, Ms Matlaleng Hlajoane, Ms Mathootho Borotho</p> <p><b>Qhoasing F06:</b> Female councillors: Ms Mahlomohang Sekoati, Ms Mampolokeng Machaba, Ms Manthatisi Mohlathe, Ms Mamakhaola Motseki, Ms Matsepo Mota</p> <p><b>Male councillors:</b> Mr Halane Klass, Mr Patlo Sephoko, Mr Tsepo Mohapi, Mr Tsotleho Kobese, Mr Thabo Damane, Mr Ponyane Phooko, Mr Nako Rangoajane, Mr Khotso Phafoli, Mr Tefo Mojapela, Mr Monyooe Senohe, Mr Mokeke Khomongoe, Mr Ntsupa Mohol</p>

NAME AND GENDER OF COUNCILOR/S	<p><b>Independent:</b> Ms Maatang Lehata, Ms Matieho Melato, Ms Mary Nkaki, Ms Mamotselekatsi Mososoane, Ms Makarabo Phooko, Ms Mamotake Ntaoli</p> <p><b>Senquynane:</b> Male: Mr Seeiso, Mr Mokhethi Senyane, Mr Tebejane Letumyane, Mr Thakholi Motsamai, Mr Lekena Bereng, Mr Liau Mekhoa, Mr Theko Lerotholi, Mr Retselisitsoe Makokometse, M. Kekeletso Daniel Thulo, Mr Monaheng Lepolesa, Mr Nkutu Kolobe, Mr Nkololeko Tabola, Mr Semakaneng Nkonyane, Mr Mothobi</p> <p><b>Female:</b> Ms Mamotebang Thobei, Ms Mamoorosi Mpinane, Ms Mamaruo Sera, Ms Matseliso Makhetha, Ms Mampiti Ntsoane, Ms Mathato Chelane, Ms Manako Tolofi, Ms Matumelo Sono, Ms Malesala Mahlomola</p>
POLITICAL PARTIES OF COUNCILOR/S	Semonkong AC: DC, AD, Independent Candidate, LCD Makhoalipana A10: ABC, DC, LCD, AD Qhoasing F06: ABC, LCD, AD Senquynane F07: ABC, LCD, AD
NUMBER OF EDS IN EACH COUNCIL	Five, eight, five and three, 17.
NAMES OF CHIEFS IN COUNCILS	Semonkong AC: Mr Mohlakana Lerotholi, Mr Makheneng Taole Makhoalipana A10: Mr Sefali, Mr Mohapi Selai Qhoasing F06: Mr Theko Bereng, Mr Motlatsi Letsie Senquynane F07: Mr Leluma Lesibu, Mr Mokhachane Khamali
ESTABLISHED COUNCIL COMMITTEES	Finance and Planning, Land Allocation and Social Services
MEMBERSHIP IN COUNCIL JOINT COMMITTEES	Four members per committee
SCHEDULED COUNCIL MEETINGS	Meetings held every second week of the month
PRINCIPAL CHIEF AREA	Matsieng, Phamong
NAME OF PRINCIPAL CHIEF	Mr Seeiso Bereng Seeiso, Ms Nthathi Bereng
DATES FOR PRINCIPAL CHIEF MEETINGS	Dates vary
NAMES OF AREA CHIEF/S	Mr Bofihla Bofihla, Mr Mathibeli Tsietsi, Ms Mamotena Lerotholi, Mr Sejake Koloi, Mr Masupha Ralimpe
NAMES OF VILLAGE CHIEF/S	Molomo Sebaki, Motsekinyane Mpatli, and Bofihla Griffiths

# MALETSUNYANE



## SECTION D:

# History of past and ongoing programmes and projects for land and water management



## 06. Overview of past and ongoing projects

There are ongoing and past projects from various line ministries, and these include the MFRSC under public works programme where the programme focused on land reclamation. There is also an ongoing Wool and Mohair Promotion Project and is run from the Department of Livestock, Department Range Management and Department of Marketing. Katleho Moho Association also conducted Wetland Restoration and Conservation Project in Maletsunyane sub-catchment and the main objective of the project was to restore the hydrology of the critical wetlands to improve the quantity and quality of water within the Maletsunyane sub-catchment. There is an ongoing project implemented by an individual farmer (Mr Thabang) called God's way of farming – Conservation Agriculture and the project is foreseen to have impact on the ICM programme and needs to be scaled up. Additionally, the Department of Range Resources Management worked with Serumula Development Association on improving the rangelands by shrub uprooting.

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>WETLAND RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION PROJECT BY KATLEHO 'MOHO ASSOCIATION</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	The main objective of the project was to restore the hydrology of the critical wetlands to improve the quantity and quality of water within the 'Maletsunyane catchment.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	USD53,330
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	SGP Contribution and In-kind Co-Financing
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2009 – 2013 (4 years)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Maseru in Semonkong at Ha Lesia, Ha Meteketa, Ha Lesala, Ha Moahloli and Ha Phallang
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Through sensitisation campaigns that reached more than 4000 people, awareness has been created about wetlands and their importance as water sources and biodiversity hotspots. Fourteen (14) degraded wetland sites with areas ranging between 50m <sup>2</sup> – 2ha covering about 6ha recovered, with notable improvement in vegetative cover and plant diversity, and significantly improved water table. Construction of ponds for livestock drinking have reduced trampling significantly. There is also a noticeable change in attitude among local communities towards wetlands. A local lodge owner has built a Craft Centre and put it at the disposal of local communities. Live-stock owners are already cutting grass, in a controlled manner, from the wetlands for stall feeding, while others are harvesting the grass for making handicrafts for income generation. The crafts-making component is yet to take root to make the most of the tourists who frequently come to the lodge.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Katleho Rathebe

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>WAMPP (ONGOING)</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	The overall goal of the project is to boost the resilience of poor wool and mohair producers to the adverse effects of climate change in the mountain and foothill regions of Lesotho, while generating higher incomes and sustainable improved livelihoods. WAMPP is designed to address the issues of rural poverty and food insecurity in the context of climate change and the increasing vulnerability of poor livestock producers. WAMPP is national in scope however most of the activities focus on the poorer mountain regions of the country - where the incidence of poverty and food insecurity is highest and agricultural activity is severely restricted due to the lack of cultivatable land, the degraded rangelands and the harsh climate. In these mountainous areas sheep and goat herding is the main economic activity and subsistence and food security is essentially derived from the proceeds of selling animals or wool and mohair.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	M360 million
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	IFAD loan and DSF funding, ASAP and OFID and the Government of Lesotho
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) – Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Ministry of Forestry Range and Soil Conservation – Department of Range Resources Management (DRRM), Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing (MTICM) and Lesotho Meteorological Services
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	LNWMGA and its associated DWMGAs and Shearing Shed Associations (SSAs). Implementing Partners (IPs) District and Community level officers the traditional chiefs and the Community Grazing Associations.
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	Eight years
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Farmer's association formation
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mr Asisi Alotsi (PRO) Communities from Ha Lesia, Ha Meteketa, Ha Lesala, Ha Moahloli and Ha Phallang



## 07. Lessons learnt

The community awareness campaign approach seemed to have worked. Through sensitisation campaigns that reached more than 4 000 people, awareness has been created about wetlands and their importance as water sources and biodiversity hotspots. Fourteen (14) degraded wetland sites with areas ranging between 50m<sup>2</sup> - 2ha covering about 6ha recovered, with notable improvement in vegetative cover and plant diversity, and significantly improved water table. Construction of ponds for livestock drinking has reduced trampling significantly. There is also a noticeable change in attitude among local communities towards wetlands. A local lodge owner has built a Craft Centre and put it at the disposal of local communities. Live-stock owners are already cutting grass, in a controlled manner, from the wetlands for stall feeding, while others are harvesting the grass for making handicrafts for income generation. The crafts-making component is yet to take root to make the most of the tourists who frequently come to the lodge. It is in view of the work done by KMA that the newly established Division of Environment and Energy Statistics always involve the KMA when they carry out wetlands assessments to keep track of the status of wetlands in Lesotho. The key government departments, private sector, and NGOs were engaged and the communities in Semonkong at Ha Lesia, Ha Meteketa, Ha Lesala, Ha Moahloli and Ha Phallang were the beneficiaries.

# MALETSUNYANE



## SECTION E:

# Conclusions and recommendations



## 08. Summary of the main findings

Maletsunyane sub-catchment forms part of the Senqu main catchment in the south-west town of Maseru. The sub-catchment is within Maseru and Mohale's Hoek. The PSC is about two-thirds within Maseru District and one-third in Mohale's Hoek. The sub-catchment is about 120km away from Maseru town and it is in Semonkong. It falls in the foothills, mountainous agroecological zones. The sub-catchment tributaries feed into the Maletsunyane River, which then feeds into the Senqu River. The sub-catchment is characterised by good water sources (wetlands) and there is a prestigious fall called Maletsunyane. The sub-catchment is mostly rural sloping and mountainous areas and less coverage in the urban areas. A total of 1 451 households were recorded in the Maletsunyane sub-catchment and the total size of the population in the sub-catchment is 6 637 with the highest number of 3 456 for male and 3 181 for female. There are two community councils (Semonkong Urban council, Makhoalipane Senqunyane and Qhoasing) within the Maletsunyane. There are ongoing and past projects from various line ministries, and these include the MFRSC under public works programme where the programme focused on land reclamation.

There is also an ongoing Wool and Mohair Promotion Project and is run by the Department of Livestock, Department Range Management and Department of Marketing. Katleho 'Moho Association also conducted Wetland Restoration and Conservation Project in the Maletsunyane sub-catchment and the main objective of the project was to restore the hydrology of the critical wetlands to improve the quantity and quality of water within the Maletsunyane sub-catchment. There is an ongoing project implemented by an individual farmer (Mr Thabang) called God's way of farming - Conservation Agriculture and the project is foreseen to have an impact on the ICM programme and needs to be scaled up. Additionally, the Department of Range Resources Management worked with the Serumula Development Association on improving the rangelands by shrub uprooting. The stakeholders in the sub-catchment are willing to see to it that the ICM is successfully implemented in Maletsunyane. There were prior land and water interventions completed by line ministries in collaboration with NGOs and with community involvement; they were simply lacking coordination. There is a question regarding whether the process of decentralisation will finally see the light. There is a need to look at the placement of some key actors who are placed based on constituencies. The use of sub-catchment should be adhered to and this can make it easy for their deployment. And as such, it makes it easy for politicians to mistreat or divert the development. The proposed functions of the CPU are like that of the DPU and it was found that in Maseru, the DPU is not functional. There is a need for building relationships and consensus among all stakeholders to advance collective, representative, and equitable needs, leaving no one behind.



## **09. Priorities for implementing ICM in Maletsunyane PSC**

ICM advocates for integrated planning and there is smooth progress in the district when the DPU is functional but in Maseru, the DPU is not functional and thus hinders the developmental progress in the district. Therefore, this a need to revive the DPU to make the CPU functional. There is a need for building relationships and consensus among all stakeholders to advance collective, representative, and equitable needs, leaving no one behind. Thus, there is a need to revisit the ICM guidelines on emergency measures with relevant key stakeholders at a sub-catchment level. The past project sites have to be visited and this can also give momentum and revive what has already commenced. There must be the development of by-laws at the Maletsunyane sub-catchment level with communities to protect developments in their communities.

Prepared by: Motlalepula Rasekoele

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Date and place: 01 July 2020, Maletsunyane







# **SENQUNYANE SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE**

*Integrated Catchment  
Management  
National Programme  
in Lesotho*



# SENQUNYANE

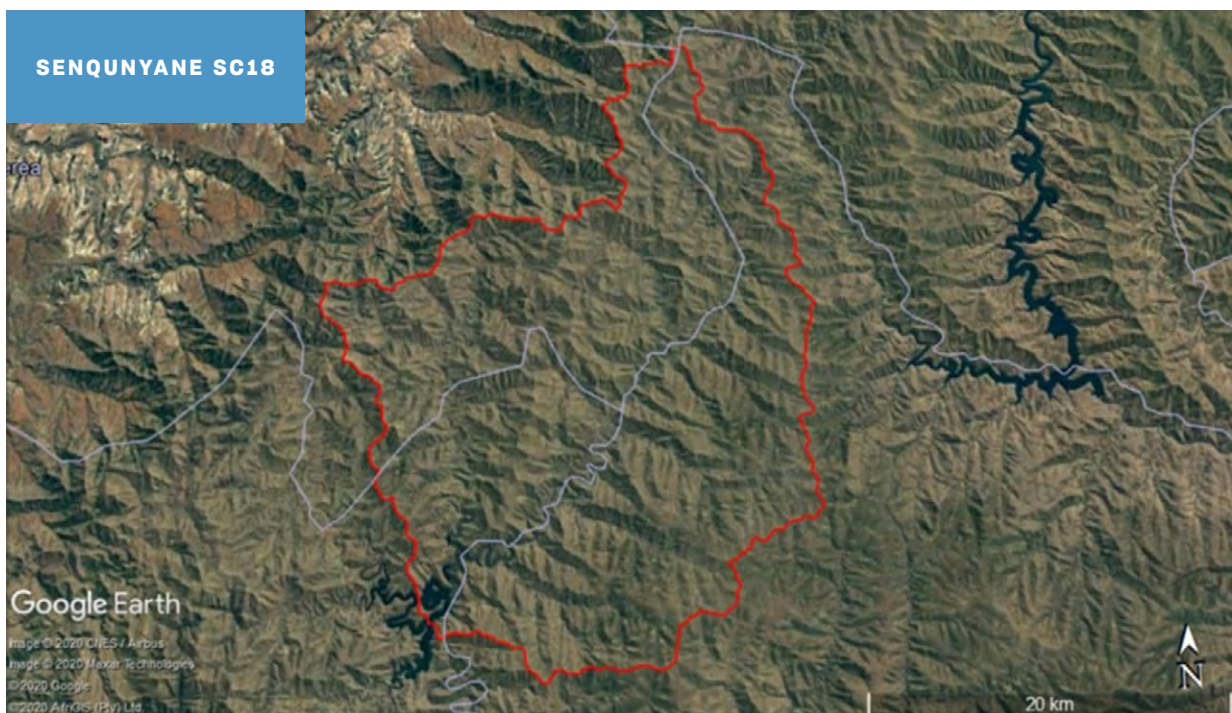
## SECTION A:

# Socio-demographic information



## 01. Location of the sub-catchment

The Senqunyane sub-catchment is located in the highlands of Lesotho in the districts of Thaba-Tseka, Maseru and Berea and forms part of a major catchment of the upper Senqu. It is situated about 87km east of the capital city Maseru and next to the peri-urban towns of Marakabei and Mants'onyane in Thaba-Tseka. It has a total area of about 65 679ha. The sub-catchment encompasses main features such as the Mohale Dam and this sub-catchment contributes to the Senqunyane River, which is one of the main tributary rivers of the Mohale Dam.



Map 1: Satellite map of Senqunyane sub-catchment



## 02. Population size and composition

The sub-catchment is made up of a total of 793 households, and a total population of 3 554 people, of which 1 838 are male and 1 716 are female. The total population is made up of 1 755, 1 227 and 572 for Thaba-Tseka, Maseru and Berea respectively, with Thaba-Tseka dominating the others. In Thaba-Tseka, the village with the highest population is Ha Koporale, with 349 people, while Ha Motjopi is the lowest with 26 people. In Maseru, Ha Khojane has the highest population of 209 while Ha Joele has the lowest population of 32. In Berea, Ha Mothakathi is the village with the highest population of 193 while Ha Mahana has the least population of 90 people (Lesotho Census, 2016).

DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY	COUNCIL	VILLAGE NAME	HOUSE-HOLDS	POPULATION		
					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
THABA-TSEKA	Mants'onyane	Tenesolo	Ha Koporale	78	173	176	349
			Letsatseng	26	52	48	100
			Tenesolo	21	43	35	78
			Masaleng	14	34	31	65
			Khamolane	22	49	50	99
			Ha Raloti (Letlapeng)	26	24	40	64
			Ha Sekolopata	41	94	79	173
			Ha Sekola	6	18	13	31
			Ha Motjopi	7	14	12	26
			Ha Ntake	14	34	31	65
			Ha Koenyama	6	17	12	29
			Ha Makhobi	12	35	39	74
			Phuleng	34	90	77	167
			Ha Nokoane	43	135	99	234
			Ha Jimi-Nqephe	21	60	58	118
			Ha Makeleme	20	39	44	83
Subtotal				391	911	844	1755
MASERU	Thaba-Putsoa	Likolobeng	Ha Montsi	35	89	76	165
			Ha Mokhathi	47	87	93	180
			Ha Motoko	36	79	87	166
			Ha Joele	5	18	14	32
			Ha Raloti	12	23	19	42
			Ha Lempe	25	54	55	109
			Ha Nteso	8	22	14	36
			Ha Paepae	26	56	55	111
			Ha Letele	13	30	25	55
			Ha Thaba Bosiu	29	64	58	122
			Ha Khojane	48	113	96	209
Subtotal				284	635	592	1227
BEREA	Mosalemane	Makeoane	Moeling	28	71	57	128
			Maime	35	77	84	161
			Ha Mahana	16	48	42	90
			Ha Mothakathi	39	96	97	193
			Sub-total	118	292	280	572
Total				793	1838	1716	3554



### 03. Socio-economic information

This section visualises Senqunyane PSC socio-economic information. Senqunyane PSC is made up of three constituencies, namely Mantsonyane, Thaba-Putsoa and Mosalemane.

#### METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS:

Socio-economic information including poverty, income and consumption sources, access to basic services and asset holding were analysed from Continuous Multipurpose Survey (CMS)/Household Budget Survey (HBS) data collected by the Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Lesotho in 2017/18 as the latest data available at the time of this exercise. It is worth noting that the results of this exercise are only disaggregated at the constituency level as the lowest point. The results cover the full constituency not necessarily the villages targeted by the project.

However, caution should be considered when generalising the results since the data could not be disaggregated to only the villages falling within the targeted sub-catchment.

**Table: Households interviewed per constituency of interest**

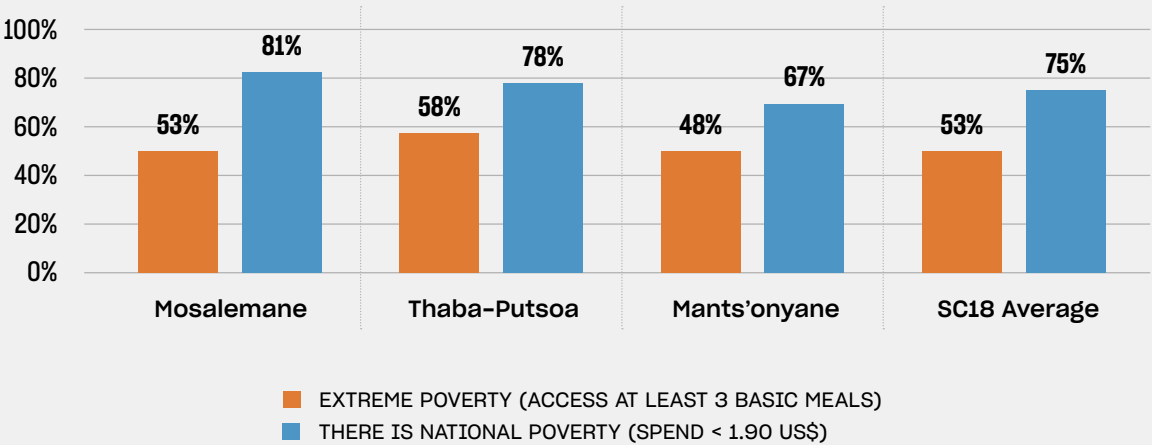
SUB-CATCHMENT	CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER OF HHS INTERVIEWED	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED
SC18-Senqunyane	Mosalemane	36	21419
SC18-Senqunyane	Thaba-Putsoa	24	21418
SC18-Senqunyane	Mants'onyane	72	24424

Poverty

POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

Senqunyane sub-catchment on average reports a high level of national poverty as 75% of the population residing in that sub-catchment do experience national poverty and 53% of the household do experience extreme poverty.

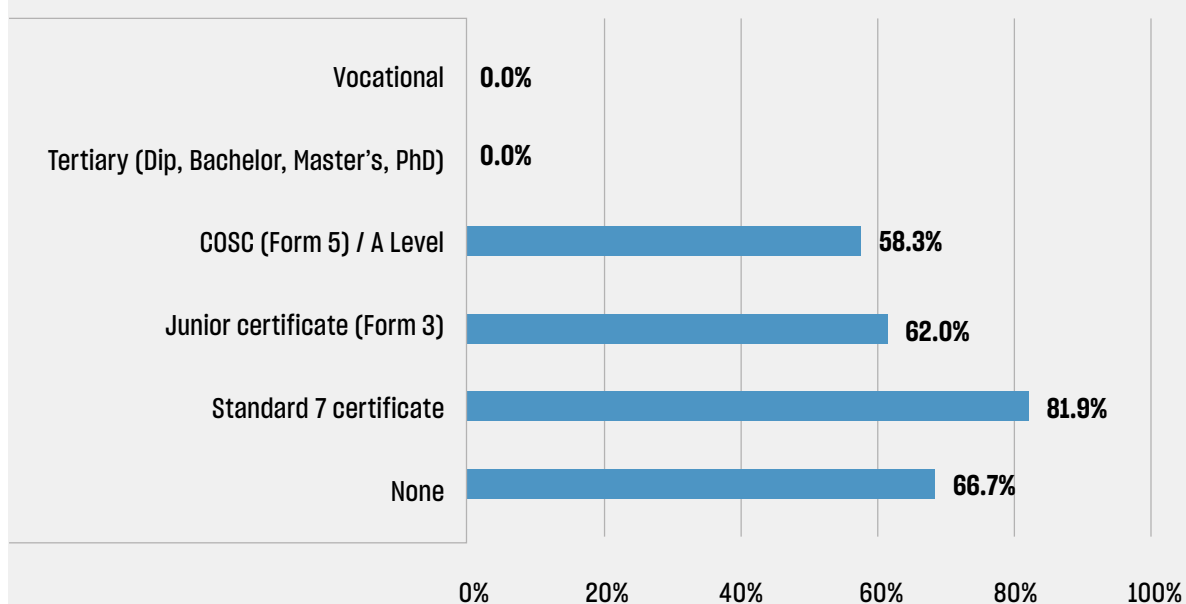
EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY



### POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

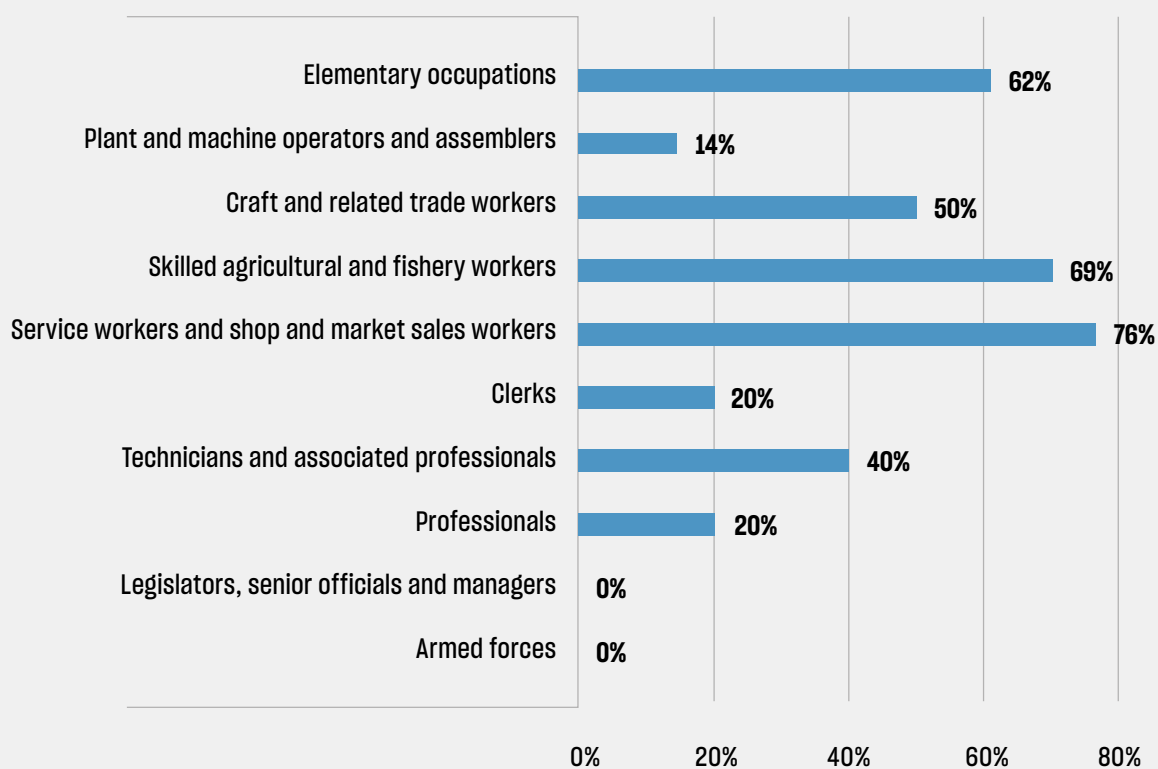
Senqunyane sub-catchment depicted a high prevalence of national poverty amongst individuals with standard 7 and junior certificate (Form 3) where, on average, 81.9% of individuals who have attained standard 7 are experiencing national poverty. There is a high prevalence of national poverty across the entire sub-catchment, particularly for individuals with low educational attainment.

#### NATIONAL POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



**POVERTY BY TYPE OF JOB**

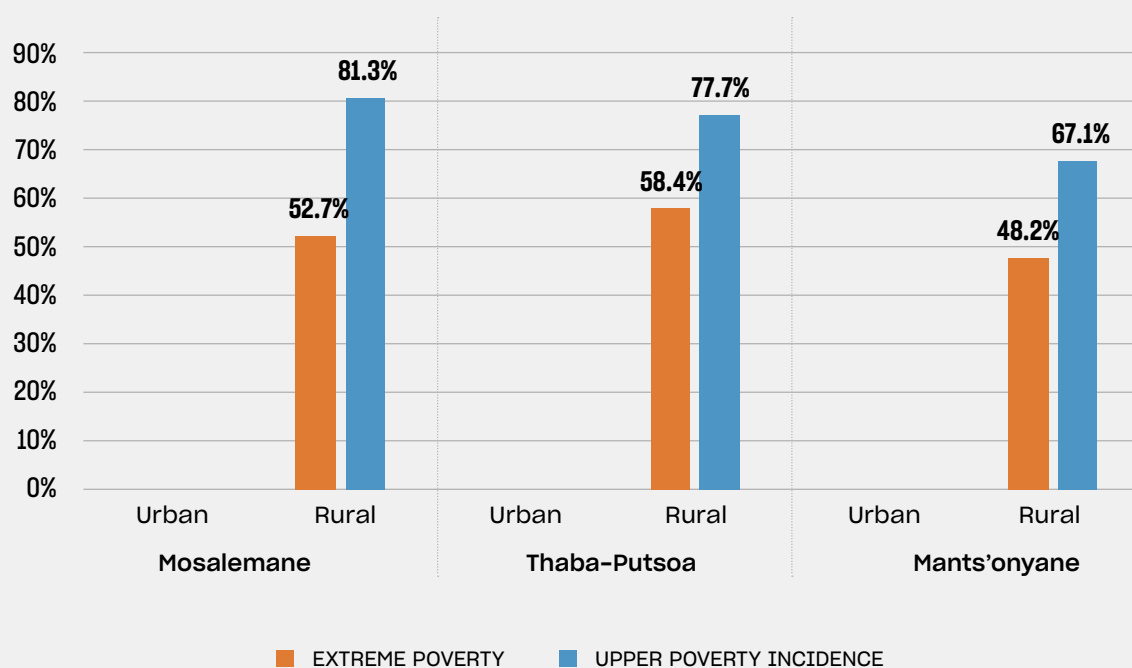
The majority of the population, constituting 76% working as service workers and shop and market sales workers, suffered national poverty more than any other job category. There seemed to be no national poverty within the armed forces as well as legislators, senior officials, and managers.

**NATIONAL POVERTY (SPEND < 1.90 US\$) BY TYPE OF JOB**

## POVERTY BY RURAL AND URBAN

There is a high prevalence of poverty in the rural setting of the Senqunyane sub-catchment where on average 67% experience national poverty while 48% experience extreme poverty. Highest hit constituencies were Mosalemane and Thaba-Putsoa as they report 81% and 77% respectively.

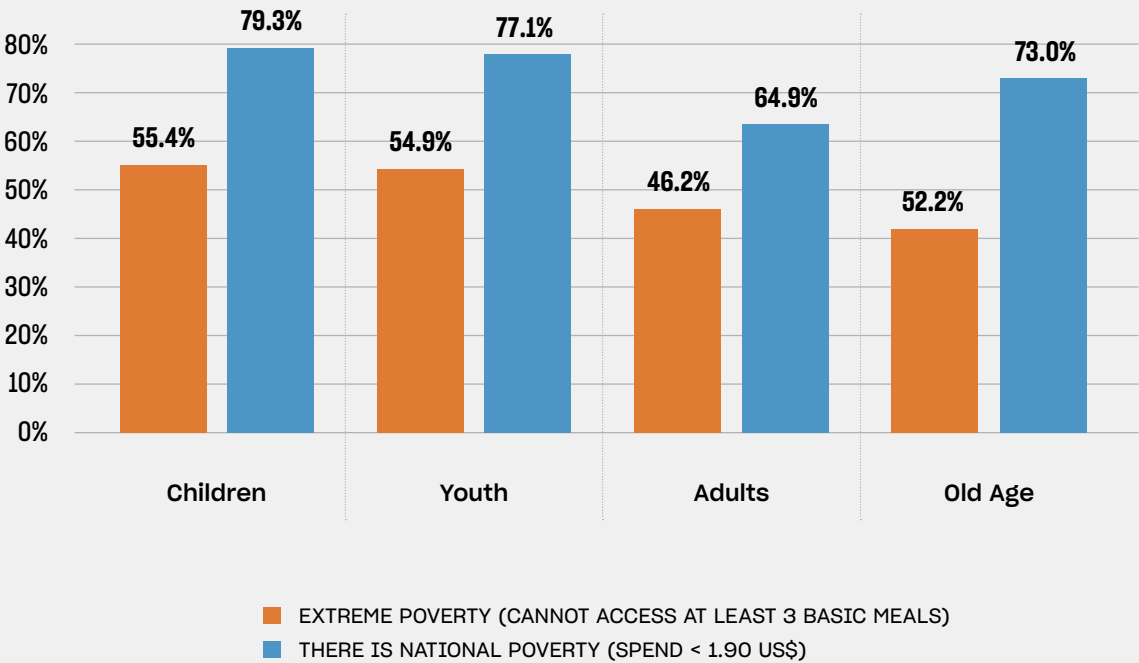
### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY REGION



**POVERTY BY AGE GROUP**

There is a high prevalence of poverty amongst children and youth as more than 70%, on average, experience national poverty. More than 50% of the population across all age groups in the Mosalemane constituency experienced food poverty and it was the highest affected constituency of all.

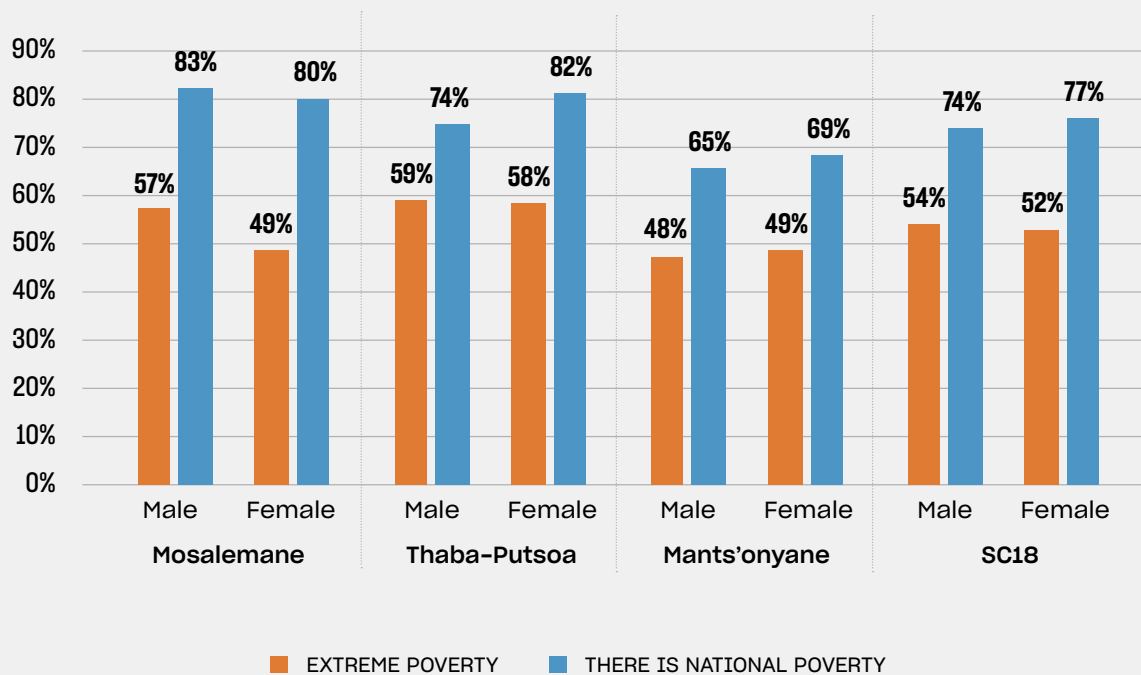
**EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY AGE GROUP:  
SC18 AVERAGE**



## POVERTY BY GENDER

Mosalemane and Thaba-Putsoa constituencies reported high rates of national poverty and food poverty. On average, males reported 74% while females reported 77%. Poverty by gender did not take into account issues of gender disparity as results for males and females were so similar.

### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY GENDER

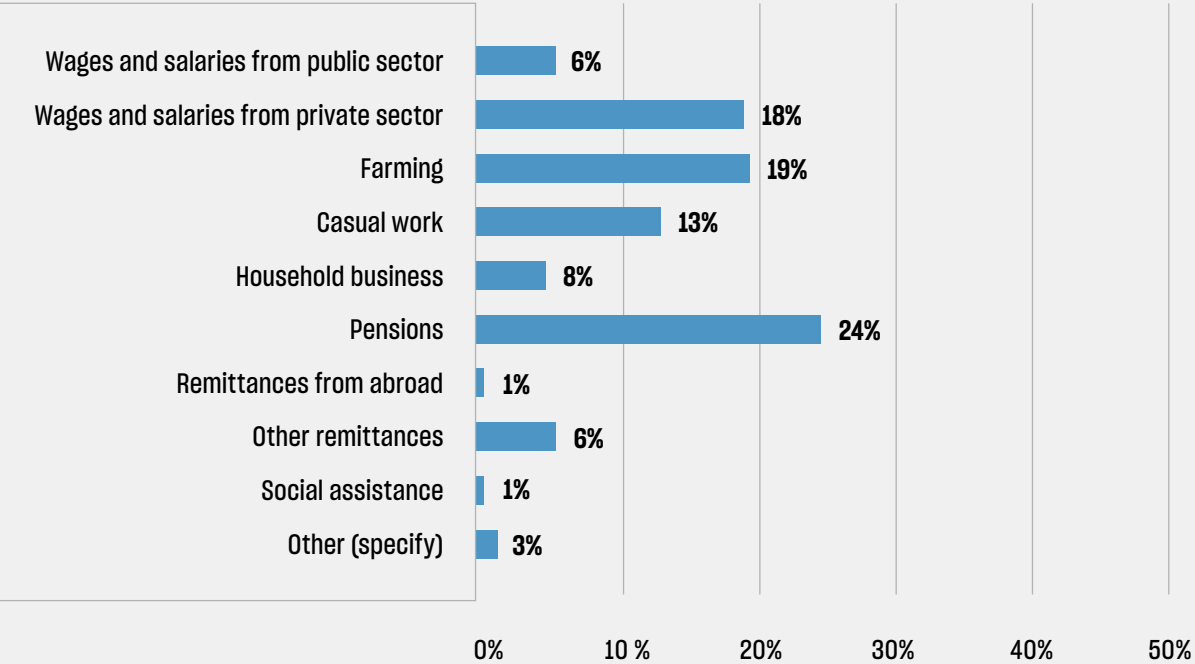


Income and consumption sources

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME IN A HOUSEHOLD

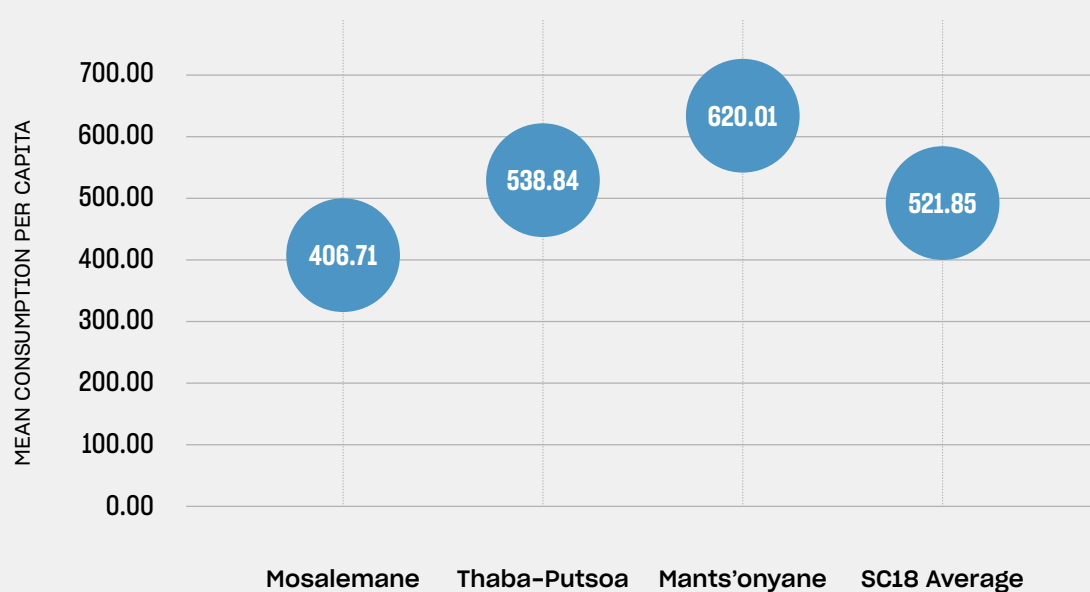
Most households in the Senqunyane sub-catchment, on average, derive their income from pensions. But, on average, nearly 20% of the households derive their income from farming.

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE HOUSEHOLD:  
SC18 AVERAGE



**MEAN CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA**

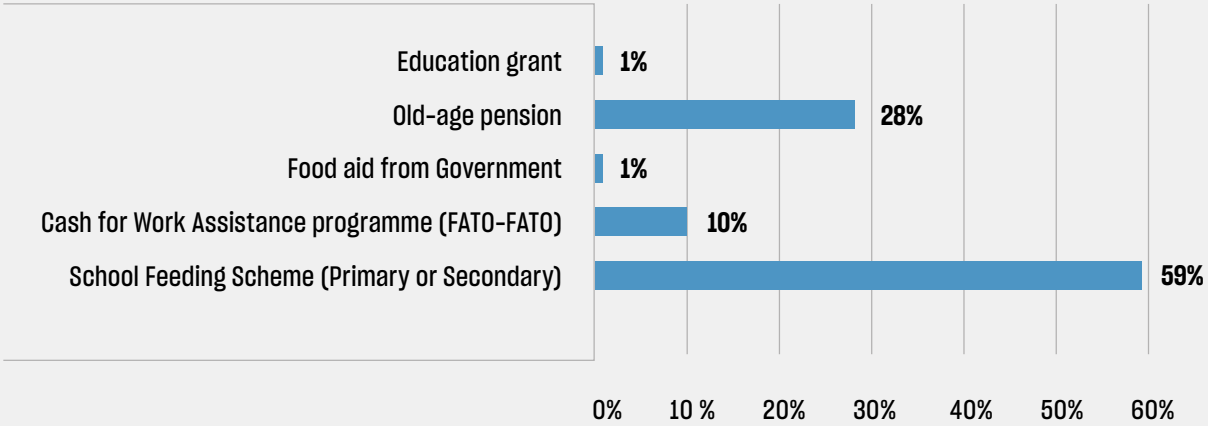
Mants'onyane constituency is the leading sub-catchment with M620.01: the highest mean monthly income per capita, but on average the mean monthly consumption per capita for Senqunyane sub-catchment was reported as M521.85.

**CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (MONTHLY)**

Access to social protection

In terms of social protection in Senqunyane sub-catchment 59% of the households derive their income form school feeding schemes (primary or secondary), with only 1% on average of the households that derive their income from an education grant as well as food aid from the government.

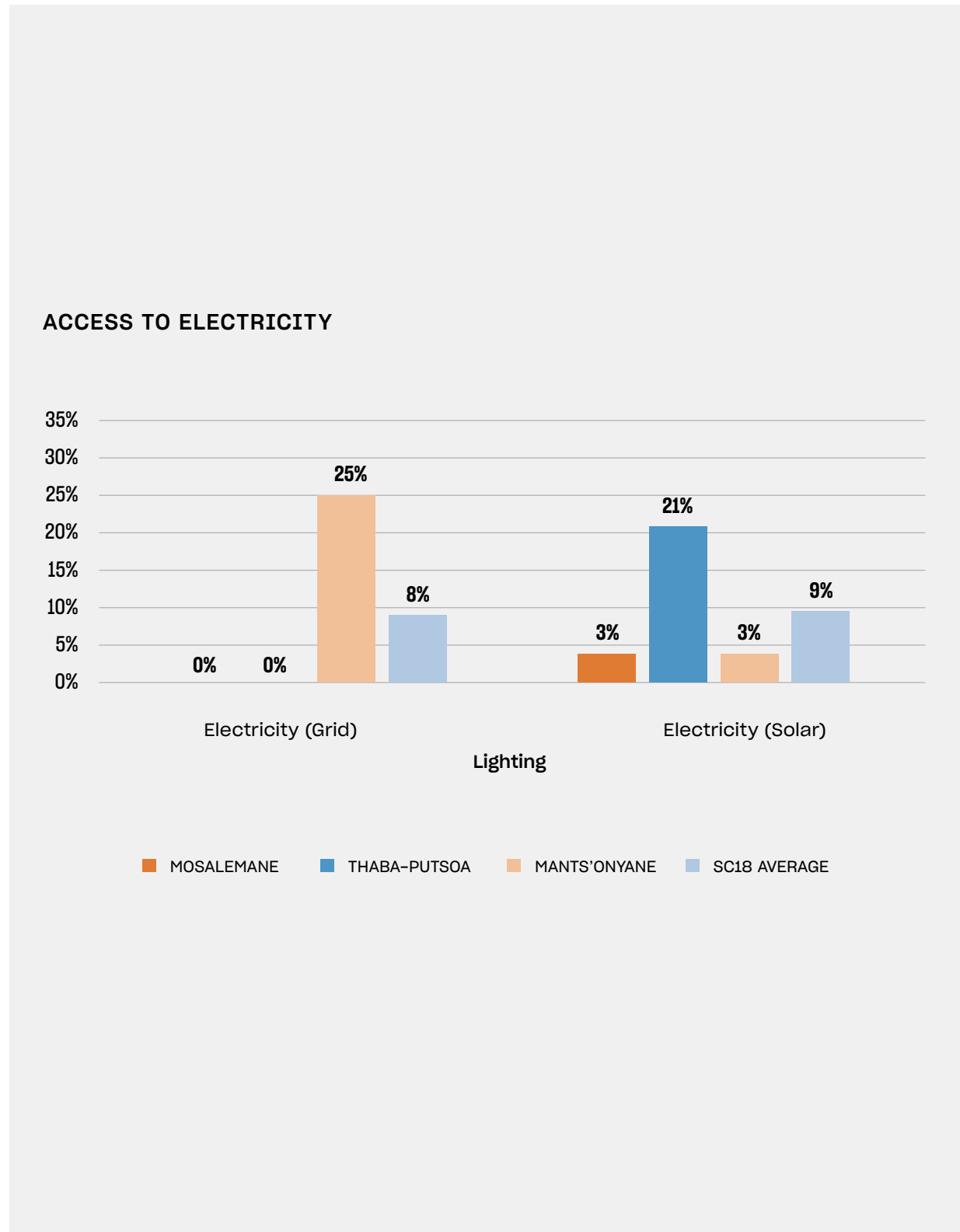
SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES:  
SC18 AVERAGE



## Living Standard

### ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

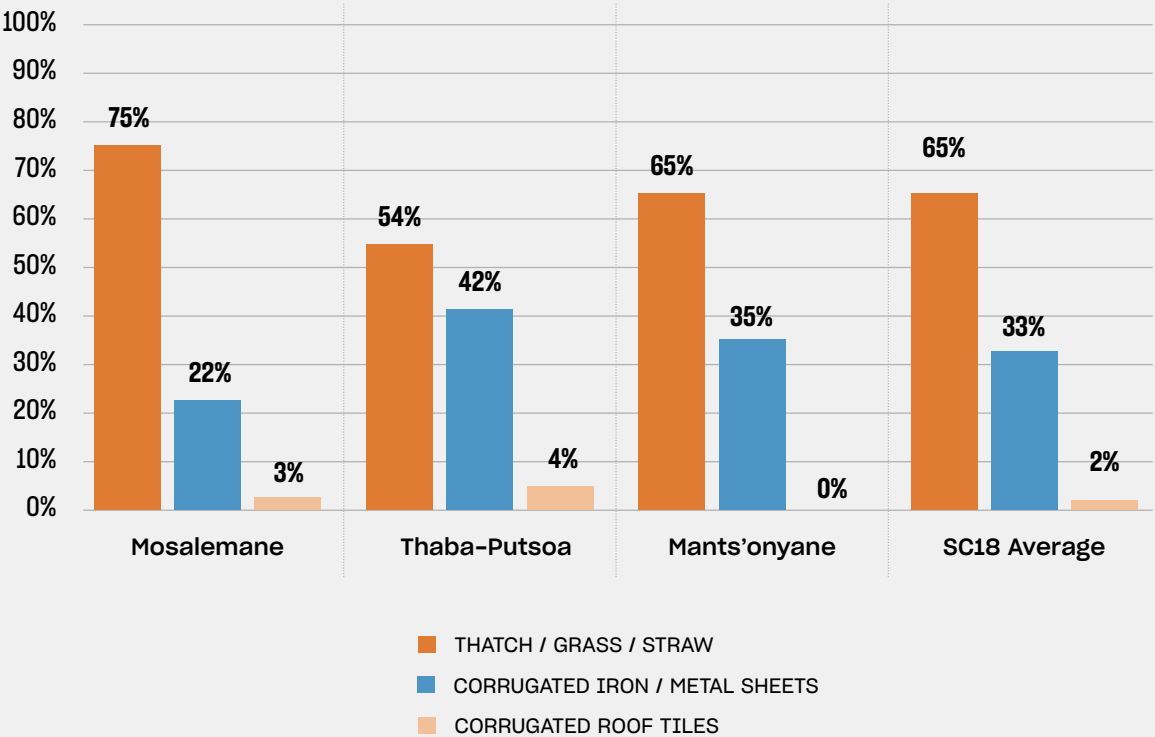
There was low reported accessibility to electricity across the entire sub-catchment of Senqunyane as, on average, only 8% of households have access to electricity use for lighting, while only 9% of the households use solar for lighting.



MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING

The common type of roofing used within the Senqunyane sub-catchment was thatch where, on average, 65% of the population residing in those areas use thatch as their main type of roofing, followed by 33% of households that uses corrugated iron/metal sheets as their main roofing type.

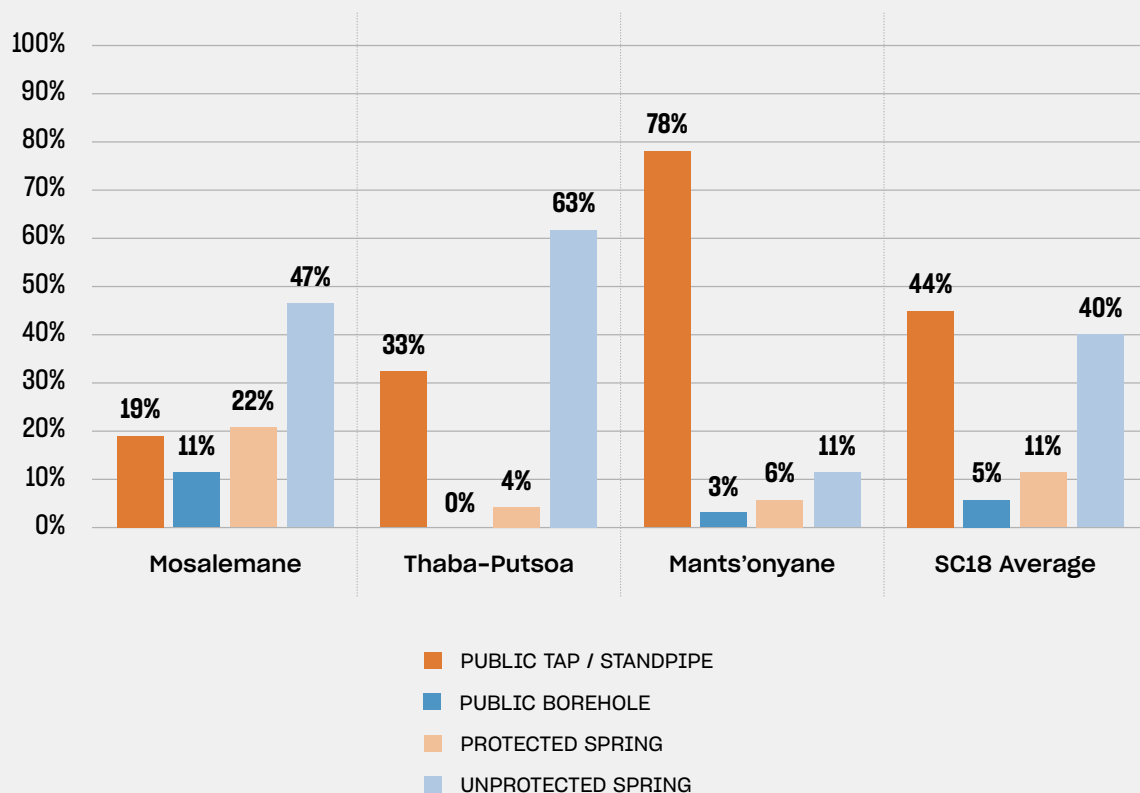
MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING



## MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

On average, 40% of the household within the Senqunyane sub-catchment fetch water from unprotected springs whereas less than 44% of them use public tap/standpipes.

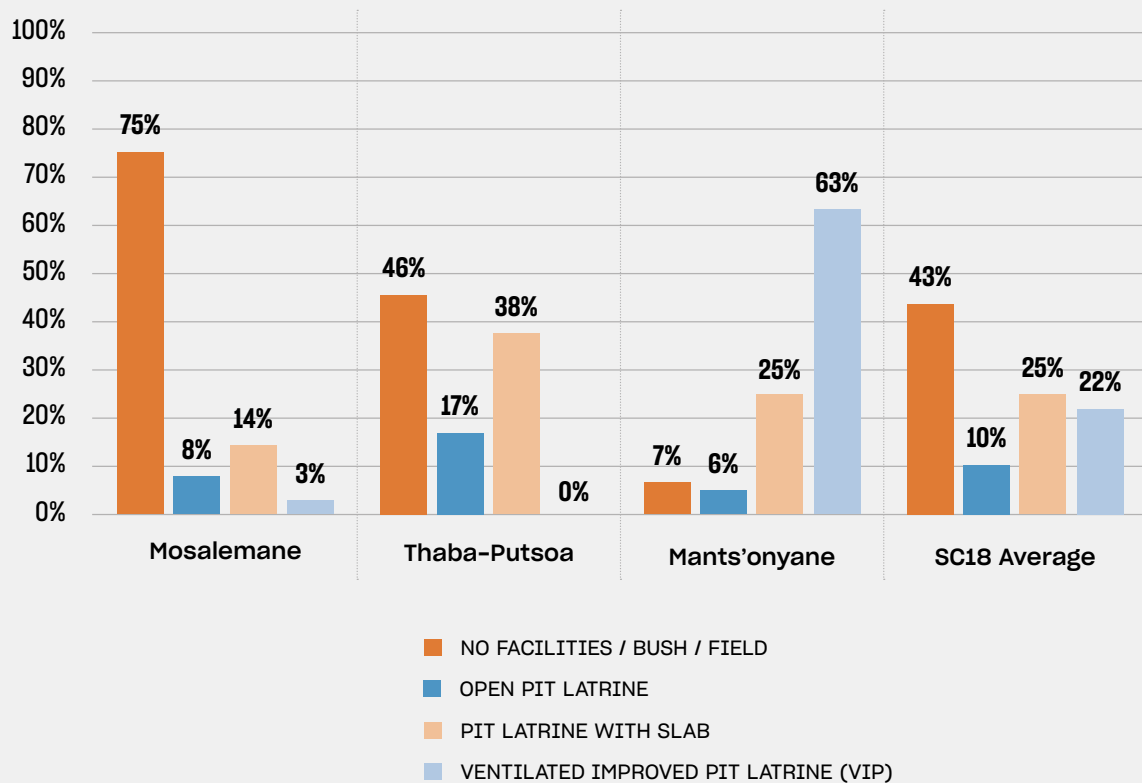
### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD



## MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION

Sanitation services are a major problem in Mosalemane and Thaba-Putsoa constituencies as they reported that 75% and 46% of the households have no access to basic sanitation services. On average, only 25% of the households in the Senqunyane sub-catchment that have access to basic sanitation services (pit latrine with slab).

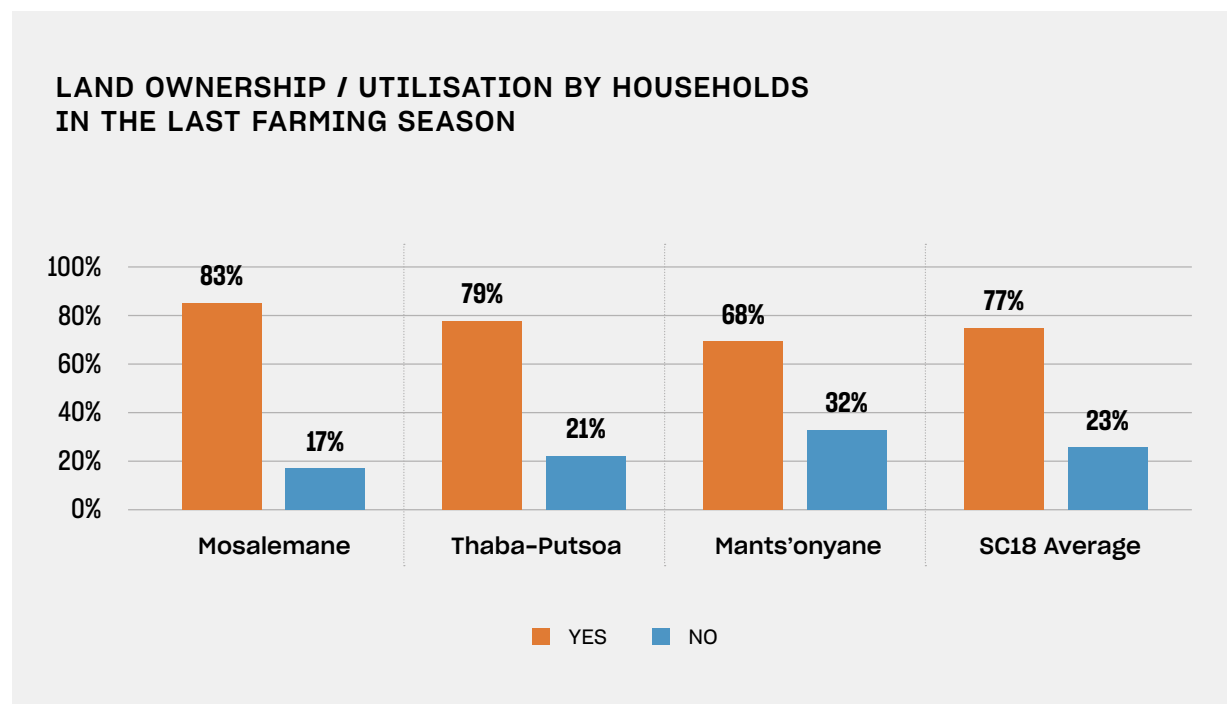
### MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITY



## ASSET HOLDING

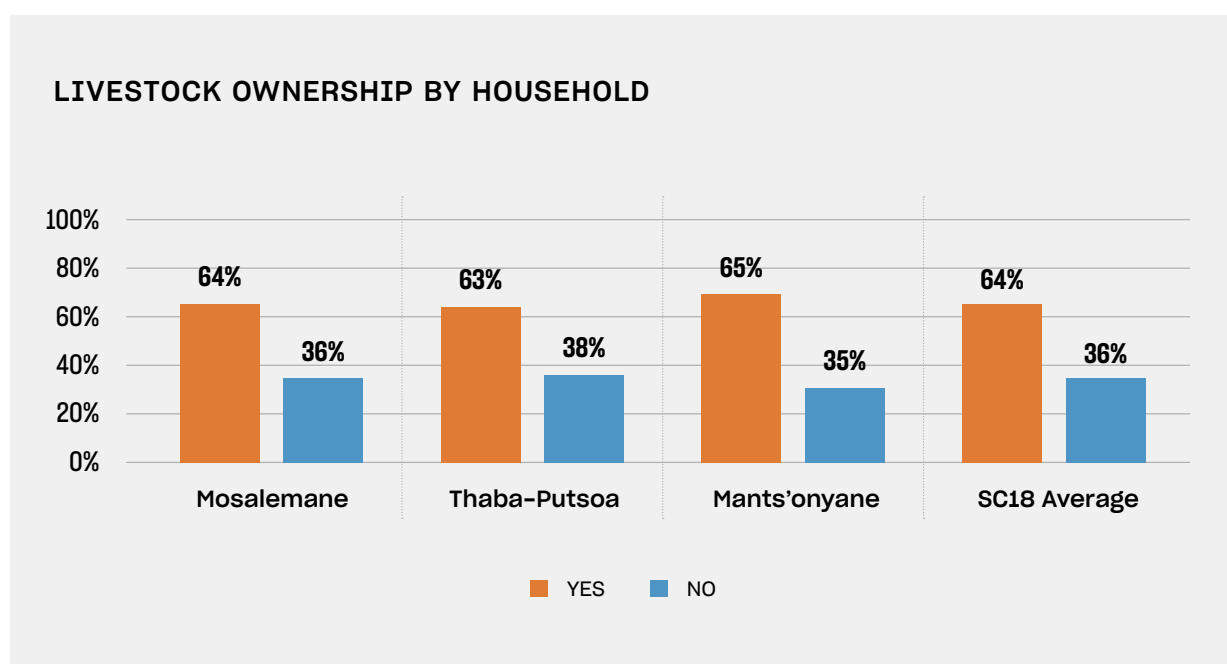
### ACCESS TO LAND

Land cultivation and ownership are the major practices within the Senqunyane sub-catchment. On average, 77% of the household within the sub-catchment own land and have utilised it in the last farming season.



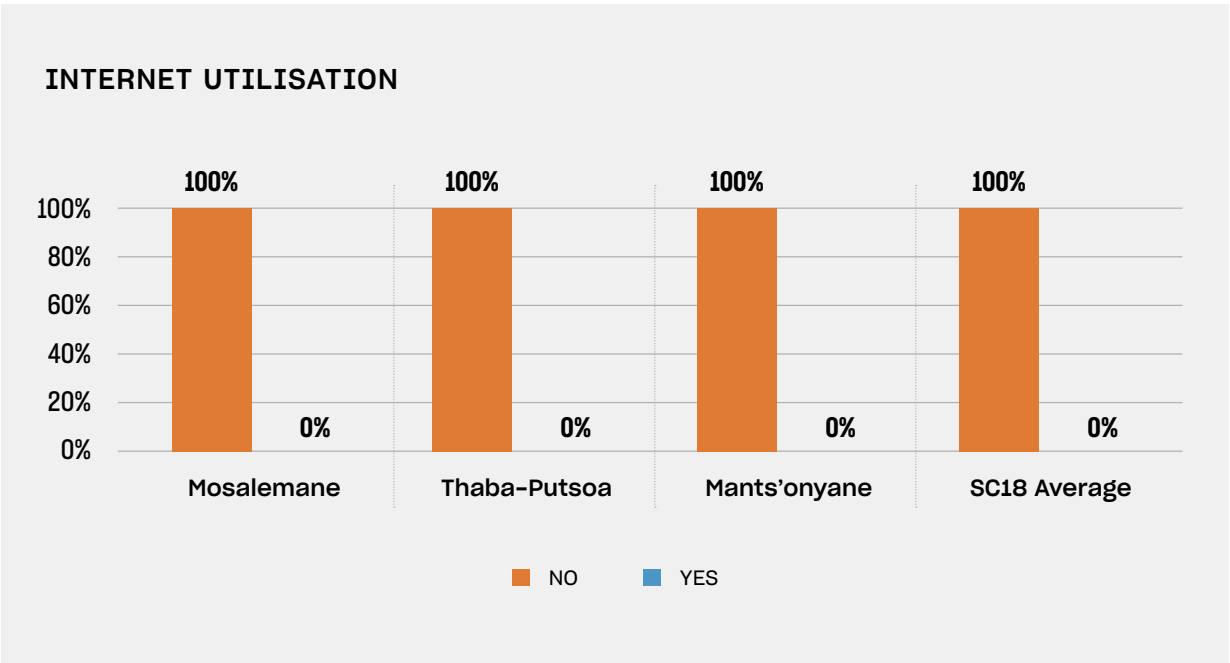
### ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK

There is high prevalence of livestock ownership within Senqunyane sub-catchment, on average 64% of the household in that sub-catchment did have livestock ownership whereas 36% of the household reported to have no livestock ownership.



**ACCESS TO INTERNET**

There is no coverage and accessibility to the internet within the Senqunyane sub-catchment.



Main human use of the catchment includes domestic/settlements, rangelands, medicinal plants and Mohale Dam, the second-largest dam for the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. Conflicts exist between villages of Ha Koporale - Moreneng and Ha Tenesolo over the use of a wetland that is in the administrative area of Ha Tenesolo. The sub-catchment falls within the vicinity of three Principal Chiefs, Matsieng, Thaba Bosiu and Koeneng, and there seems to be conflict between the chiefs in terms of administrative boundaries and rangeland management.

An aerial photograph of a river valley. A river flows from the top left, curves sharply to the right, and then continues towards the bottom right. The river is bordered by terraced fields that follow its curve. The fields are brown and appear to be dry or recently harvested. In the background, a large dam is visible, with water behind it. The surrounding hills are covered in green vegetation. The foreground shows a rocky, grassy slope.

# SENQUNYANE

## SECTION B:

# Biophysical information



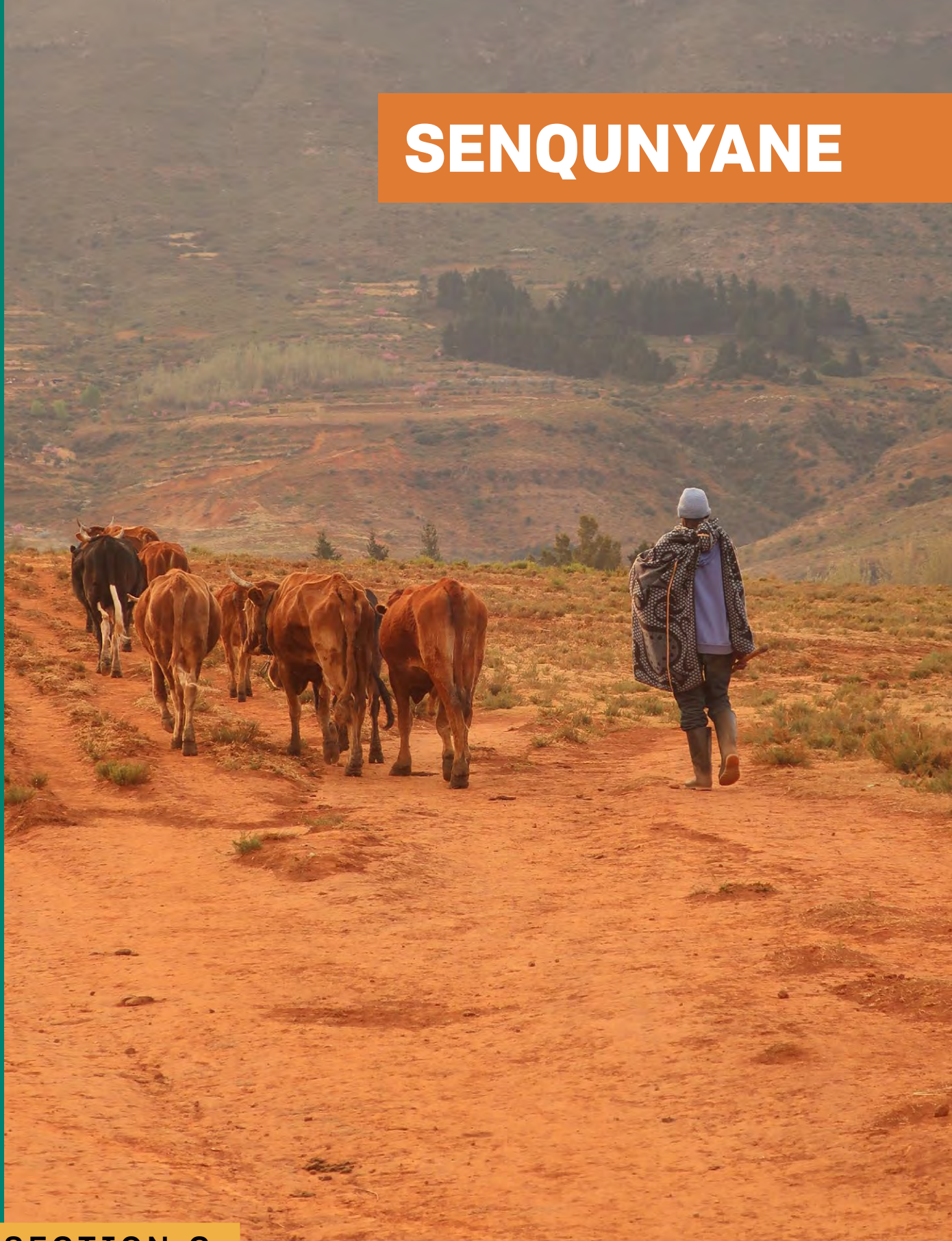
## 04. Land cover information<sup>1</sup>

Grasslands constitute the majority (50%) of land cover in Makhalaneng. None of the grassland is degraded. Rain-fed agriculture in sloping & mountainous terrain dominates with 21.8% of area cover, while rain-fed agriculture in plain areas is 3%. Rural settlements cover nearly 6% of the total sub catchment area. There is no irrigated agriculture. Tree land cover is negligible. There are no large water bodies in this sub-catchment,, there are 26 hectares of wetlands and 213 hectares of riverbank. Shrubland land cover is sub-divided into two categories: closed and open shrubland. Most areas are covered with open shrubland (8.9% of total sub-catchment area) closely followed by closed shrubland (7.89%). In terms of the barren land, the sub-catchment shows bare rock covering 0.56%, bare area of 2.46% and gullies with 0.30%. The land cover map is given on Figure 2.

LAND COVER TYPE	LAND COVER NAME	CODE	HA IN SC	% OF SC AREA
BUILTUP	Urban Areas	UA1		0,0%
	Urban Commercial and/or Industrial Areas	UA2	6	0,0%
	Rural Settlements, Plain Areas	RH1	11	0,0%
	Rural Settlements, Sloping and Mountainous Areas	RH2	347	0,5%
AGRICULTURE	Rainfed Agriculture, Plain Areas	HCP	422	0,6%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sloping & Mountainous Regions	HCSM	2425	3,7%
	Rainfed Agriculture, Sheet Erosion	HCER		0,0%
	Irrigated Agriculture	HCIR		0,0%
	Rainfed Agriculture + Rainfed Orchards	HCT	0.00	0,0%
TREES	Trees, Needleleaved (closed)	TNL1		0,0%
	Trees, Needleleaved (open)	TNL2		0,0%
	Trees, Broadleaved (closed)	TBL1		0,0%
	Trees, Broadleaved (open)	TBL2		0,0%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (closed)	TM1	63	0,1%
	Trees, Undifferentiated (open)	TM2	2	0,0%
	Trees (sparse)	TS	0.00	0,0%
HYDROLOGY	Large Waterbody	WB1	573	0,9%
	Small Waterbody	WB2	0.00	0,0%
	Wetland (perennial and/or seasonal)	WET	265	0,4%
	Riverbank	RB	437	0,7%
GRASSLAND	Shrubland (closed)	SH1	43065	65,6%
	Shrubland (open)	SH2	5312	8,1%
SHRUBLAND	Grassland	GR	3295	5,0%
	Grassland - Degraded	GRD	7051	10,7%
BARREN LAND	0.00%	BR	2198	3,3%
	0.01%	BA	201	0,3%
	0.04%	BLR	2	0,0%
	0.04%	GU		0,0%
	0.12%	MQ		0,0%

1. Note that this information stems from the 2015 Lesotho Land Cover Atlas. An update of the land cover database is foreseen for 2020 and the information presented here will be updated accordingly in the next version.

# SENQUNYANE



## SECTION C:

# Administrative and political information



## 05. Administrative information

Administratively, the Senqunyane sub-catchment falls within three districts, which are Thaba Tseka, Maseru and Berea, however, most of the area is in Thaba Tseka. The sub-catchment is further complicated by being under the administration of three Principal Chiefs, which are principal chiefs for Matsieng, Thaba Bosiu and Koeneng. For villages in Thaba Tseka, the area chiefs are Mabula Maime, Mpao Lebakeng, Moalusi Theba, Mamotlejoa Nkhahle, in Maseru is Matsapane Tsapane and in Berea is also Mamotlejoa Nkhahle.

DISTRICT	Thaba Tseka	Maseru	Berea
NAME OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR (DA)	Mr Mashaene Raphoolo	Mr Mpane Nthunya	Mr Liteboho Tshola
DISTRICT COUNCIL SECRETARY (DCS)	Mr Lenka Letlatsa	Mr Tsekelo Sekike	Mrs Motsielehi Masupha
PRINCIPAL CHIEF AREA	Matsieng, Thaba Bosiu	Matsieng, Thaba Bosiu	Koeneng
NAME OF PRINCIPAL CHIEF	Mr Seeiso Bereng Seeiso, Khoabane Theko	Mr Seeiso Bereng Seeiso, Khoabane Theko	Mr Peete Lesaoana
DATES FOR PRINCIPAL CHIEF MEETINGS	Mr Seeiso Bereng Seeiso, Khoabane Theko	Mr Seeiso Bereng Seeiso, Khoabane Theko	Mr Peete Lesaoana
NAMES OF AREA CHIEF/S	Mabula Maime, Mpao Lebakeng, Moalusi Theba, Mamotlejoa Nkhahle	Matsapane Tsapane	Mamotlejoa Nkhahle
NAMES OF VILLAGE CHIEF/S	Lerole Mokhosi - Khamolane 'Malira Thamae - Letsatseng 'Natla Maime - Lekhalong 'Maoaleta Maime - Tenesolo Tielaka Leteba - Masaleng Cheba Cheba - Phuleng Pholo 'Nokoane - Ha 'Nokoane Pheello 'Nokoane - Matebeleng Nkhethoa Foloko - Ntiboho Phuthang Nqephe - Ha Jimi 'Manthoto Letsae - Ha Makeleme, Ha Mots'oari, Ha Ramabele	Mamonyane Leboea - Ha Nyakana Remaketse Mahomo - Ha Motoko Mamoholi Mokhathi - Ha Mokhathi Mokhothu Mokhothu - Ha Sankong Joel Motanyane - Ha Joele Matsoso Mafale - Ha Moqobokoane Mpho Khojane - Ha Khojane Thetsane Khatala - Ha Kooko Mamokheseng Mokheseng - Ha Paepae	Bernard Ntsetle - Maime, Ha Mahana, Ha 'Mamaretlane Lesia Mothakathi - Ha Mothakathi



## 06. Political information

The sub-catchment is made up of parts of three constituencies, which are Mants'onyane, Thaba-Putsoa and Mosalemane with the following members of parliament, Mokoma Letsitsi Khobohelo, Monaheng Lebohang (Current Minister of Public Works), Rapapa Tsoinyana (Current Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship), respectively. In terms of councils, the sub-catchment is further made up of parts of the three councils: Tenesolo K01, Likolobeng A03 and Makeoana D01. In Tenesolo, three Electoral Divisions (EDs) with their respective councillors form part of the sub-catchment, four in Likolobeng, and two in Makeoana. All councils have standing committees on finance and planning, soil and social services and meet at least once a month but on different days.

<b>DISTRICT</b>	Thaba Tseka	Maseru	Berea
<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	Mants'onyane	Thaba-Putsoa	Mosalemane
<b>NAME OF MP</b>	Mokoma Letsitsi Khobohelo	Monaheng Lebohang	Rapapa Tsoinyana
<b>POLITICAL PARTY</b>	ABC	DC	ABC
<b>NAMES AND PARTIES OF MMP MPS IN THE CONSTITUENCY IF ANY</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>COUNCIL/S NAMES AND TYPES</b>	Tenesolo K01	Likolobeng A03	Makeoana D01
<b>NAME AND GENDER OF COUNCILOR/S</b>	Mr Motipi Monyaka, Mr Neo Hari, Mrs 'Malineo 'Nokoane	Mr Thapelo Pitso Mrs Machopho Ntake	Mr Matee Thamae Mr Moorosane Masopha
<b>POLITICAL PARTIES OF COUNCILOR/S</b>	ABC, ABC, ABC	ABC, DC	PFD, AD
<b>NUMBER OF EDS IN EACH COUNCIL</b>	Koporale Ha Ts'iu Ha 'Nokoane	Ha Monts'i Mononts'a	Maime Jorotane
<b>NAMES OF CHIEFS IN COUNCILS</b>	Makotoko Khethisa	Serebose Marakabei	N/A
<b>ESTABLISHED COUNCIL COMMITTEES</b>	Soil, Finance and Planning, Social services	Soil, Finance, Social services, Planning	Planning, Social services, Soil
<b>MEMBERSHIP IN COUNCIL JOINT COMMITTEES</b>	Councillors elect themselves by dividing their number with the three committees	Members elected beginning of every year depending on the subject	Councillors elect themselves by dividing their number with the three committees
<b>SCHEDULED COUNCIL MEETINGS</b>	Every Wednesday of the second week of the month	Every last Wednesday of the month, but they change sites monthly because they have two sites	On the 15th every month, if it is weekend, then the next Monday

# SENQUNYANE



## SECTION D:

**History of past and ongoing programmes and projects for land and water management**



## 07. Overview of past and ongoing projects

The table below gives an overview of past and ongoing natural resource management (NRM) projects from a district level to the Senqunyane sub-catchment level. These projects are both government and donor-funded projects implemented collaboratively. Their main focus is on land and water management, climate resilience and adaptation for effective natural resources conservation and improved livelihoods. These projects have managed to build capacity both at a district and local level and established necessary structures. They have also tested most of the land and water management practises, income-generating and financial management activities which were successful. However, because of many involved stakeholders, there was a challenge of staff turnovers, and other challenges such as lack of access roads, bad network reception and cold weather hazards due to the high altitudes.

NAME OF THE PROJECT	WOOL AND MOHAIR PROMOTION PROJECT (WAMPP)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WAMPP is designed to address the issues of rural poverty and food insecurity in the context of climate change and the increasing vulnerability of poor livestock producers. The goal of WAMPP is therefore to boost the economic and climate resilience of poor, smallholder wool and mohair producers to adverse effects of climate change in the mountain and foothill regions of Lesotho. The development objective is (i) to enable smallholder livestock producers to generate higher incomes and more sustainable livelihoods and (ii) to increase their ability to cope with and recover from natural shocks.
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	US\$38.9 million (around M408 million)
SOURCE OF FUNDING	IFAD, ASAP, OFID, LNWGMGA, GoL
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) through the Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC) through the Department of Range Resources Management (DRRM), Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing (MTICM).
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Ministry of Energy and Meteorology (MoEM), Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (MTEC), Lesotho National Wool and Mohair Growers Association (LNWGMGA)
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	(2015 - 2021)
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Thaba Tseka District
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Prepare community level rangeland management plans. Piloting holistic rangeland management, with short-duration grazing of a large quantity of animals. Increased integration of the grazing and cropping system - introduction of fodder legumes as a crop rotation. Growing fodder trees and shrubs on contour bunds to reduce soil erosion and increase winter and autumn fodder supplies. Capacity building of livestock keepers focusing on improved animal nutrition and breeding and facilitating access to improved breeds through a national breeding programme and an exchange programme. Climate hazard early warning systems and other forecasting mechanism that improve livestock management decisions and crisis preparedness
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	Formation and reviving of Grazing Associations, established protected areas
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	Late start of the project, logistics
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1TefGHBW9wY2QbY91eydH3k4jRhoW_73y?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1TefGHBW9wY2QbY91eydH3k4jRhoW_73y?usp=sharing</a>
CONTACT PERSON	Limpho Masithela

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (FATO-FATO)</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	The purpose of this public works programme in Lesotho is to improve the livelihood assets of communities and households through integrated watershed management. The programme aims at potential measures that rehabilitate degraded lands, improve income generating opportunities, enhance land productivity and production, support livelihood enhancement, build resilience to shocks, diversify household incomes.
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	M88,197,558 – M112,000,000 in 2007 – 2012 budget
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	GoL
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC), World Food Programme (WFP).
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Ministry of Finance (MoF)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Thaba Tseka – Tenesolo, Khutlo Se Metsi, Litsoetse, Linakeng, Bokong.
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Shrub control, stone lines, silt traps, diversion furrows, swales, tree plantation, gully structures.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Bush control, Tree plantation, gully structures, stone lines at Mashai, Thaba-Moea Ha Sekolopata, and Semena. Protected wetland areas at Letlapeng, Mapheaneng, Koma-koma, Pote, Denezulo, Ha Makara, Ha Mpela, Makhalong. Reintroduction of native plant species on marginal and rangelands.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	Political influence, transport logistics and equipment, lack of trained support staff e.g., foreman, supervisors. Lack of follow-up on the previous work
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZmdiRIU9gkA31CbQLkien0h05Hustm6d?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZmdiRIU9gkA31CbQLkien0h05Hustm6d?usp=sharing</a>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Ntlama Monyane, Mamabitsa Makara

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>PARTICIPATORY INITIATIVE FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY (PISA)</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Strengthens the knowledge, awareness, skills and motivation of citizens to participate in democratic processes and development initiatives; Strengthens capacities of local government structures to engage with citizens and provide opportunities for participating in local level planning, budgeting and monitoring; Bringing together citizens and government representatives in fruitful and constructive discussions about solutions to development challenges, facilitating dialogue mechanism
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	Phase I €4m (M64 million)
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	BMZ, EU, GoL
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	GIZ, IEC
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	LCN, CSOs, Ministry of Local Government, RSDA, DRRM, Grazing Associations (GAs), UNDP, FAO, Conservation Music, PSI, CRS, Ministry of Education – special education department, TRC, SkillsShare, Sentebale, Action Aid, Jhpiego, Caritas, Thaba-Tseka Resources Development Initiative
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	Phase I (2016 – 2019) Phase II (2019 – 2022)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Thaba Tseka – Linakeng, Tenesolo, Khutlo Se Metsi; Maseru – Likolobeng
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	Training, workshops, public gatherings, and information dissemination through media to provide civic education, promote public participation. PISA also has centres with a library and free internet
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Establishment of Maputsoe Grazing Association, in Linakeng Council, Maputsoe ED and development of bylaws for control of the grazing zones identified in the 6 villages. Also, in the same ED Letsema toolbox was used mainly on reversing land degradation and establishment of communal orchards, maintenance of the access road to Matlatseng, fields work such as ploughing, weeding, harvesting. Sehong-Hong ED used Letsema mechanism on the construction of a road to Ha Mahlatsi, Ha Firi ED using Letsema, to engage on a road construction and maintenance. They are also using the same mechanism to build the chief's office in their village.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	Lack of access roads and bad terrain, cold weather climate and bad network reception are some of the main challenges. Also lack of implementation after a training has been conducted. Bureaucracy and long protocols to be followed, and conflicts between chiefs and councillors. Bad attendance of public gatherings because people are expecting handouts.
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1l7yvxfM9WFG_whoVqNLsNjayBwfjwcqS?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1l7yvxfM9WFG_whoVqNLsNjayBwfjwcqS?usp=sharing</a>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Julius Makatsela, Sello Mokoatsi

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING CAPACITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION THROUGH SUPPORT TO INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	Strengthening technical capacity for both officers and communities on sustainable land and water management and climate-resilient livelihood strategies; improving data tools and methods for assessing climate change impact on land suitability and land use; promoting tested sustainable land and water management practices; strengthening diversified livelihood strategies and implementation of improved income-generating activities; dissemination of best practices
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	US\$12,029,694
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	FAO, GEF, GoL
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC)
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) Ministry of Energy and Meteorology (MoEM), Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Tourism Environment and Culture (MTEC). Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), National University of Lesotho (NUL), Disaster Management Authority (DMA)
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2015 - 2019, Extended to October 2020
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Thaba Tseka - Linakeng
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Trainings and demonstration studies on water harvesting, rehabilitation, and maintenance of old ponds/ dams; conservation agriculture, Machobane farming</p> <p>system, crops, agroforestry, fruit and vegetable production, beekeeping, piggery and poultry production, wool and mohair production and marketing as well as range management. Support of grazing associations to maintain and sustain activities of effective management of the protected wetlands and rested pastures. Uprooting invasive shrub species, constructing stone lines and fire belts</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Government staff, national and district levels, supported and trained to implement ICM, SLM/W, water harvesting and livelihood activities. Farmer groups and group representatives were trained on good practices of sustainable land and water management, water harvesting, diversified livelihood strategies and range resources management. Assessments of climate change on land suitability and use, including vulnerabilities and risks (current and future) for the selected watersheds were undertaken. Improved vegetative cover and range resource management demonstrations conducted in more than half of the 24 communities and ecological benefits realised. Individual households and households in a group (communal) possess water harvesting structures to capture, store and utilise water for domestic use, livestock, crops and other purposes. Households are engaged in diverse livelihood and income generating activities.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	Staff turnover: the project lost key professionals and field-based agents and community mobilisers. Replacement staff were engaged. Procurement delays were encountered for project inputs, materials, goods, and some services. External communication of the project progress and performance was very limited. Communities were reluctant to engage voluntarily on SLM/W, ICM, Water harvesting and livelihood activities without incentives. Weather related hazards such as drought, early frost, hail, windstorms, high temperature destroyed some assets and crops
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R4HGe8JJ_q9-_oJDmuHCpzcZ_zx_RDs?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R4HGe8JJ_q9-_oJDmuHCpzcZ_zx_RDs?usp=sharing</a>
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R4HGe8JJ_q9-_oJDmuHCpzcZ_zx_RDs?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R4HGe8JJ_q9-_oJDmuHCpzcZ_zx_RDs?usp=sharing</a>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Pulane Thulo, Mamabitsa Makara

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM TO REDUCE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND CAPACITY BUILDING TO INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS</b>
<b>BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The project's overall objective was to develop and strengthen technical and human capacity required for proper monitoring and forecasting of climate change impacts, to enable timely prediction of extreme weather events and to improve planning for climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Component one focused on improving the reliability of hydro-climatic data and the capacity of hydro-meteorological networks to provide accurate and timely climate information to relevant stakeholders. Component two focused on mainstreaming climate considerations into the policies of climate-sensitive sectors to build a stronger basis for resilient development planning. Component three piloted adaptation technologies in six most climate-vulnerable villages in three districts; aimed to distill lessons to inform the other components. Component four focused on increasing public awareness and engagement and endogenous capacity to manage climate change impacts</p>
<b>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</b>	Phase I (2011 - 2017)
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	Thaba Tseka - Linakeng
<b>INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Ministry of Energy and Meteorology (MoET), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS), Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC),
<b>INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS</b>	Ministry of Education and Training, Department of Water Affairs (DWA), Ministry of Tourism Environment and Culture (MTEC), Department of Rural Water Supply (DWRS), Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Disaster Management Authority (DMA), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD</b>	2015 - 2019, Extended to October 2020
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AREA</b>	Thaba Tseka - Linakeng
<b>LIST OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>Training on climate risk management mainstreaming, research into resilient crops, vulnerability mapping, development of climate policy, revision of disaster management plans; early warning system. Trialing adaptation technologies such as water harvesting, crop diversification (fruit trees), tree planting, sorghum growing, sheep breed improvements (for wool production), and poultry keeping.</p> <p>Develop protocols for formal integration of climate change into the education curriculum of primary, secondary, university and other post-secondary institutions of learning</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS</b>	Automated weather stations added to the weather monitoring system, skilled personnel on operation and maintenance of climate monitoring stations and crop and agro-hydrological models, vulnerability mapping and downscaling methods. Sets of climate hazard and vulnerability maps produced and adaptation technologies tested by six villages. Policy briefs (best and worst practices) - on energy options, range rehabilitation, improved sheep and poultry breeds, crop diversification, soil erosion and water harvesting produced. A protocol for recommendations for integrating climate change into national education curricula available and agreed to by relevant stakeholders.
<b>DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES</b>	There was high staff turnover in both UN Environment and the LMS, Critical co-finance was not being provided in accordance with the overall project work plan, withdrawal of transport previously provided as co-finance, delayed disbursement of funds
<b>PROJECT DOCUMENTS</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19NfeVHnAnwL0b4pdUjrH92p8QsnXGR6t?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19NfeVHnAnwL0b4pdUjrH92p8QsnXGR6t?usp=sharing</a>
<b>PROJECT EVALUATION</b>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19NfeVHnAnwL0b4pdUjrH92p8QsnXGR6t?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19NfeVHnAnwL0b4pdUjrH92p8QsnXGR6t?usp=sharing</a>
<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	Mosuo Letuma



## 08. Lessons learnt

### **WHICH APPROACHES WERE SUCCESSFUL, WHICH FAILED?**

- Public gathering, dialogues, and open sessions.
- Engagement of volunteers was efficient in increasing the outreach.
- Public financial management systems were successful.
- Follow up communications and keeping in contact with stakeholders is vital.
- Close monitoring and intensified training is effective.
- Formal cooperation, such as MoUs with stakeholders is helpful to avoid foot-dragging.
- Technical backstopping and capacity support to the project team.

### **WHO WAS ENGAGED / IDENTIFIED AS THE TARGET GROUP OR BENEFICIARY?**

- Communities or citizens,
- Small-scale commercial livestock farmers (women and men),
- Youth as volunteers,
- Students and teachers in developing protocols for integrating climate change in formal education,
- Grazing associations, and;
- Farmer groups.

### **WHAT WAS THE MAIN GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS AREA?**

Highlands and rural areas in the Linakeng Community Council.

### **WHICH CHALLENGES WERE PRONOUNCED OR OCCURRED REPEATEDLY?**

- Lack of access roads and bad terrain,
- Weather hazards,
- Bad network reception, and;
- Staff turnover.

### **WHAT CHANGED IN THE SC AS A RESULT OF THESE PROJECTS?**

- Integrated planning at the district level between different organisations.
- Established effective platforms to mobilise and sensitise citizens.
- Resources sharing and support between organisations.
- Participatory involvement of citizens on issues that affect them especially women and the youth.



# SENQUNYANE

## SECTION E:

# Conclusions and recommendations



## 09. Summary of the main findings

Senqunyane sub-catchment is located just above the Mohale Dam at the boundaries of three districts, Thaba Tseka, Maseru and Berea with very few villages of 3 554 total population and the majority of grazing area (65.5% grassland). It contributes to one of the main tributary rivers of the Mohale Dam. The sub-catchment has high national and extreme poverty rates at 75% and 53% respectively. The sub-catchment falls within the vicinity of three principal chiefs of Matsieng, Thaba Bosiu and Koeneng, and often this leads to conflicts on grazing areas due to unclear administrative boundaries. Politically, the sub-catchment is made up of parts of three constituencies, Mantsonyane, Thaba-Putsoa and Mosalemane, and three councils, Tenesolo, Likolobeng and Makeoane. Two members of parliament from this sub-catchment are Ministers, Monaheng Lebohang (Minister of Public Works) and Rapapa Tsoinyana (Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship).

Numerous government- and donor-funded Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) projects relevant to ICM have been implemented collaboratively by both government departments and NGOs using different approaches in the districts that the sub-catchment forms part, e.g. Fato-Fato, WAMPP, SLM, Early Warning Systems. For most of them, the main focus was on technical capacity building for both officers and rural communities on sustainable land and water management and climate-resilient livelihood strategies. Their impact has brought positive results in the effective implementation of ICM activities in the sub-catchment from the districts to the local level, although it is always challenging to work in the highland areas due to lack of access roads, bad terrain and weather hazards.



## 10. Priorities for implementing ICM in Senqunyane PSC

- The DA must delegate someone who will deal with ICM issues because they are committed to many things.
- Resolution of conflict between the three principal chiefs by clearly demarcating their administrative boundaries. Again, a resolution of conflict between the villages of Ha Koporale and Ha Tenesolo on the management of a protected wetland.
- Building on lessons learned of ongoing activities in the sub-catchment and at district level.
- Working closely with LHDA, Environment Section at Mohale.
- Formation of a CMJC between the three councils so that the programme can run smoothly.
- Since the sub-catchment is dominated by rangelands, close collaborations with DRRM, WAMPP and Grazing Associations need to be forged.
- Due to lack of access roads, bad terrain, and cold weather conditions, 4x4 vehicles and protective clothing are a necessity for this sub-catchment.

Prepared by: Motseko Mots'ets'e (Senqunyane Catchment Manager)

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Photo credits: Motseko Mots'ets'e and Taole Tesele (TA GIZ)

Date and place: 17/07/2020 - Thaba Tseka

The background of the entire page is a dense, repeating pattern. It features stylized Telugu script characters, possibly 'శ్రీ' (Sri), arranged in a grid-like fashion. Interspersed with the script are geometric shapes, including circles and diamonds, some of which are filled with horizontal or vertical lines. The pattern is rendered in a light brown or beige color against a dark brown background.

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