

HLOTSE SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE



renoka
We are a river



Implemented by:
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

PROFILES OF PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS

Version 1 | April 2021

Integrated Catchment Management National Programme in Lesotho

ReNOKA ke lekhotla le ikemiselitseng 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.

Report produced by the Integrated Catchment Management Unit (ICU) of the Government of Lesotho. Maseru, Lesotho - April 2021. This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Its contents are the sole responsibility of the ICU and do not necessarily reflect the views of the EU or BMZ.

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.



LESOTHO PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS, APRIL 2021

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".

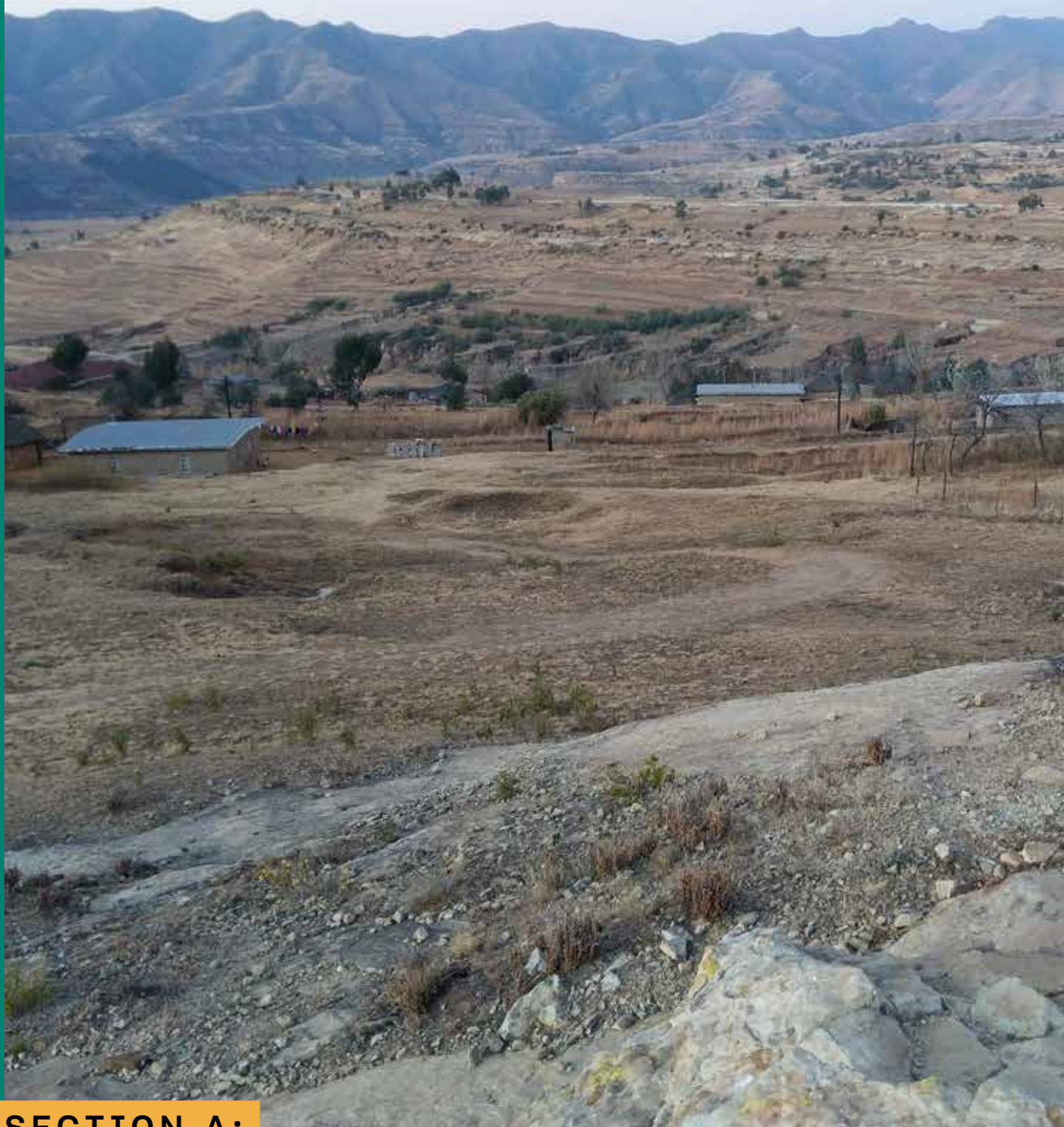
The support project will be implemented from January 2020 to December 2023 (four years) as a multi-donor action with 28-million euros financing from the European Union and six-million euros financing from BMZ. The Government of Lesotho provides five-million euros in parallel financing.

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



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
				Total	90	186	202	388
	02100513024	Lowlands	Rural	'Makong	26	63	66	129
				Ha Mamafofo	66	166	160	326
				Mafikeng	18	40	49	89
				Total	110	269	275	544
	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
				Total	165	317	316	633
	02100513027	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Ntsoakele	74	129	152	281
				Ha Ntsoakele Ngoana-Oa-Lla	11	24	16	40
				Total	85	153	168	321
	02100513028	Lowlands	Rural	Leoana-Lets'oana Ha Leaooa	91	192	182	374
				Total	91	192	182	374
	02100513029	Lowlands	Rural	Betha-Betha	43	96	94	190
				Mokoallong	59	156	162	318
				Thopo	40	75	74	149
				Total	142	327	330	657
	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
				Total	100	223	217	440
	02100513031	Lowlands	Rural	Ha Leqele	43	77	94	171
				Libeleteng Ha Khomo	24	49	43	92
				Thoteng	31	63	64	127
				Total	98	189	201	390
	02100513032	Lowlands	Rural	Likileng	81	191	197	388
				Tau-Lia-Rora	69	131	144	275
				Total	150	322	341	663

DISTRICT: LERIBE	ENUMERATION AREA CODE	ECO- LOGICAL ZONE	SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE NAME	HOUSE- HOLDS	POPULATION		
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CONSTITUENCY: PELA-TS'OEU	02100513033	Lowlands	Rural	Metolong	65	146	153	299
				Ha Motsarapane	7	15	19	34
				Thabana-Ts'ooana	50	110	107	217
				Total	122	271	279	550
	02100513034	Lowlands	Rural	Mahlabatheng	40	81	81	162
				Sebolong	62	148	146	294
				Total	102	229	227	456
	02100513035	Lowlands	Rural	Mahlabatheng	122	268	264	532
				Total	122	268	264	532
	02100523014	Foothills	Rural	Menkhoaneng	103	182	228	410
				Menkhoaneng Phutha	36	70	71	141
				Total	139	252	299	551
	02100523015	Foothills	Rural	HA MAKHOABA	59	129	123	252
				HA SEKOLOTSA MALAOANENG	45	94	81	175
				Total	104	223	204	427
	02100523019	Foothills	Rural	HA KHANARE	28	68	78	146
				HA SEQHOANG	44	98	85	183
				Hloakoa-le-monate	14	37	33	70
				Total	86	203	196	399
	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
				Total	112	216	187	403
	02100523036	Foothills	Rural	Boithatelo Ha Tsolo	59	153	153	306
				Kholokoe Ha Makakamela	38	84	78	162
				Sehlabaneng Ha Seturumane	20	49	48	97
				Total	117	286	279	565
	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
				Total	163	412	366	778

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



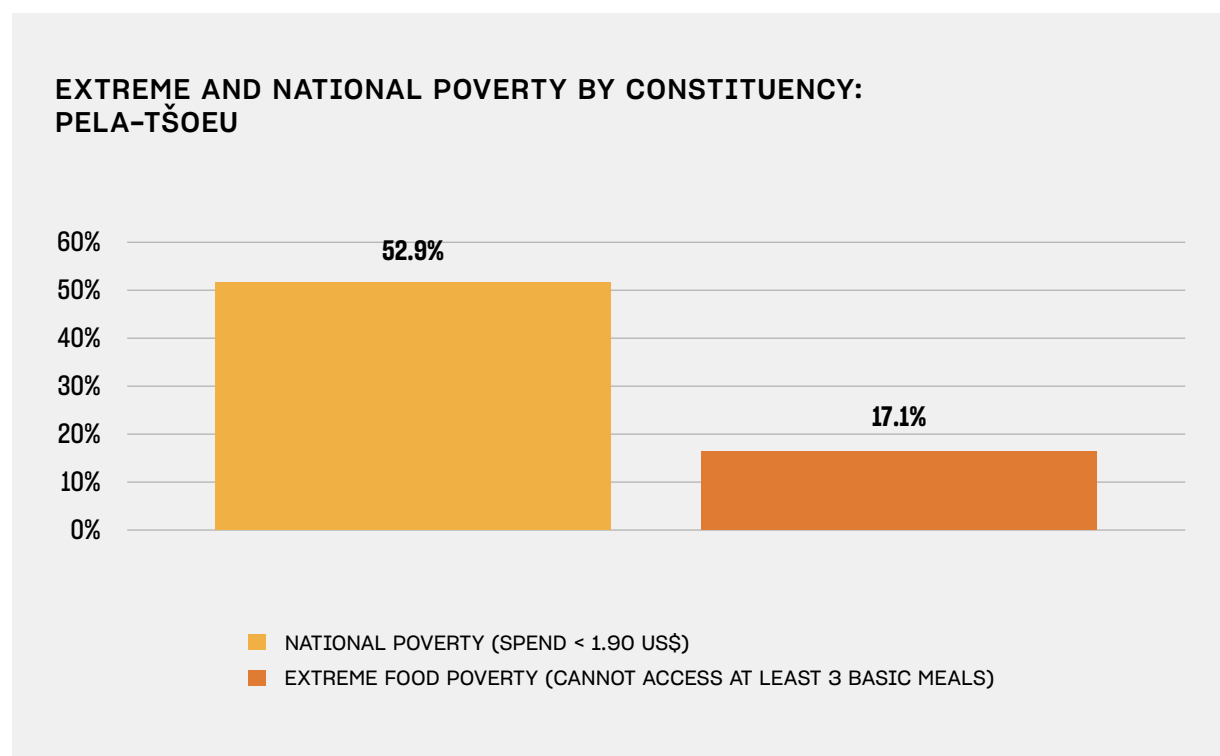
03. Socio-economic information

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

Poverty

POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

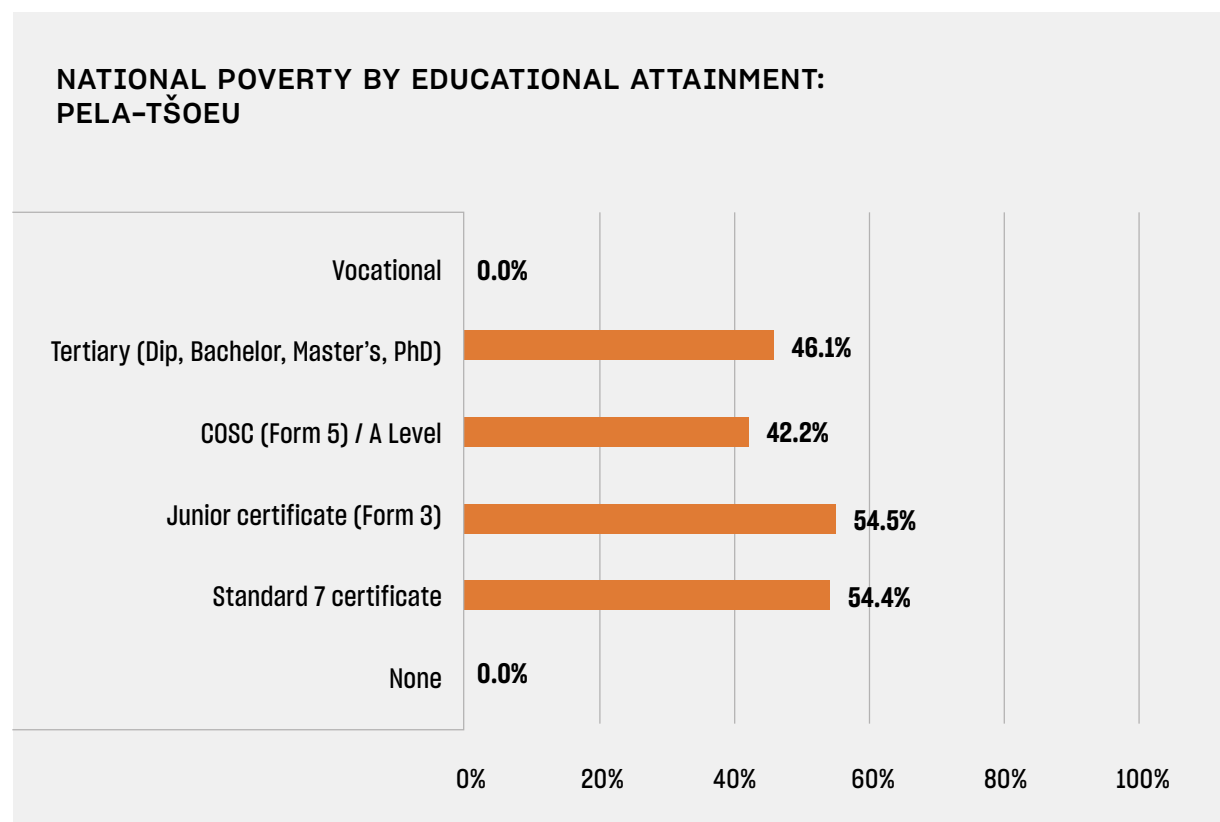
The figure below shows that, on average, nearly 53% of the households residing within Pela-Tšoeu constituency spend less than \$1.90 per day while only 17% of the households cannot access at least three basic meals per day.



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

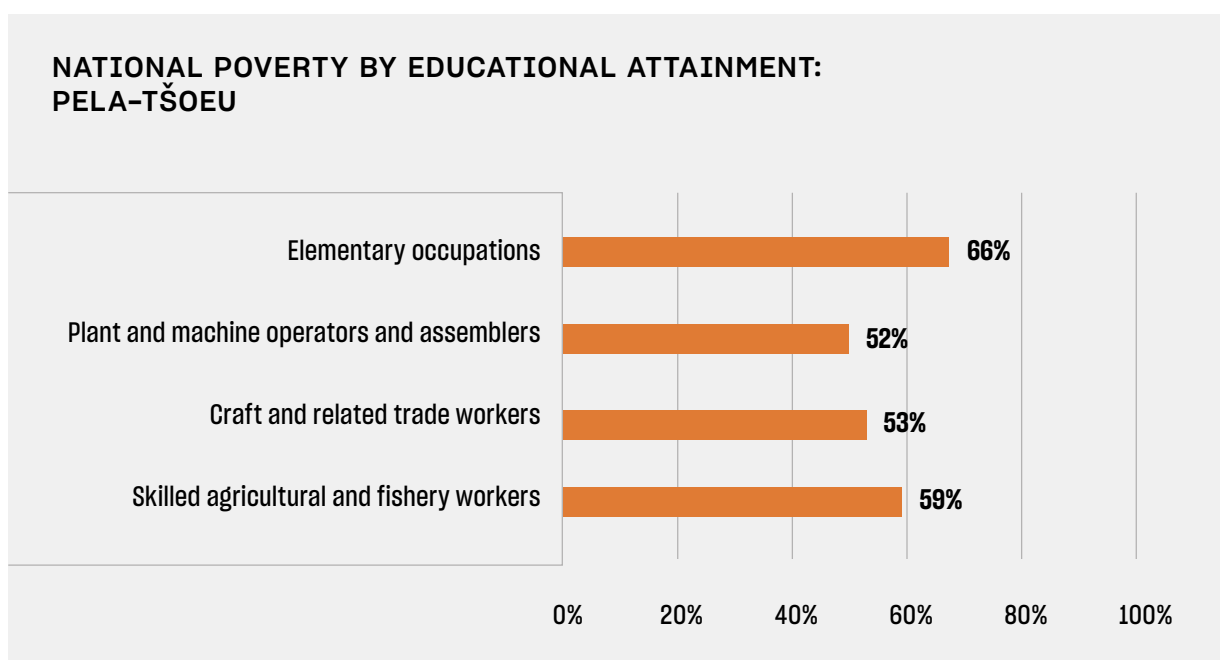
POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

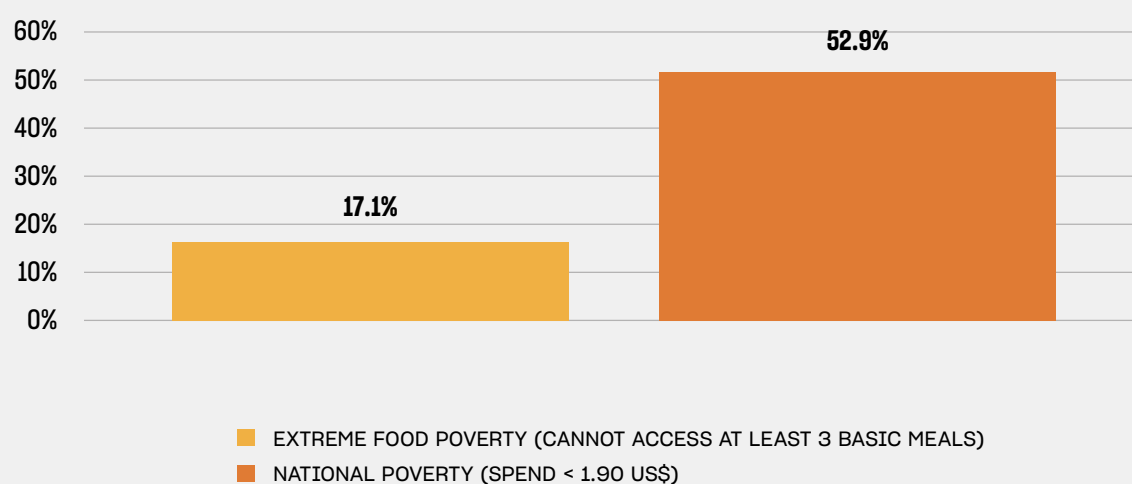
Individuals with elementary occupations recorded high levels of national poverty. On average, 66% spend less than \$1.90/day. Plant and machine operators and assemblers recorded the lowest rate of national poverty at 52%.



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

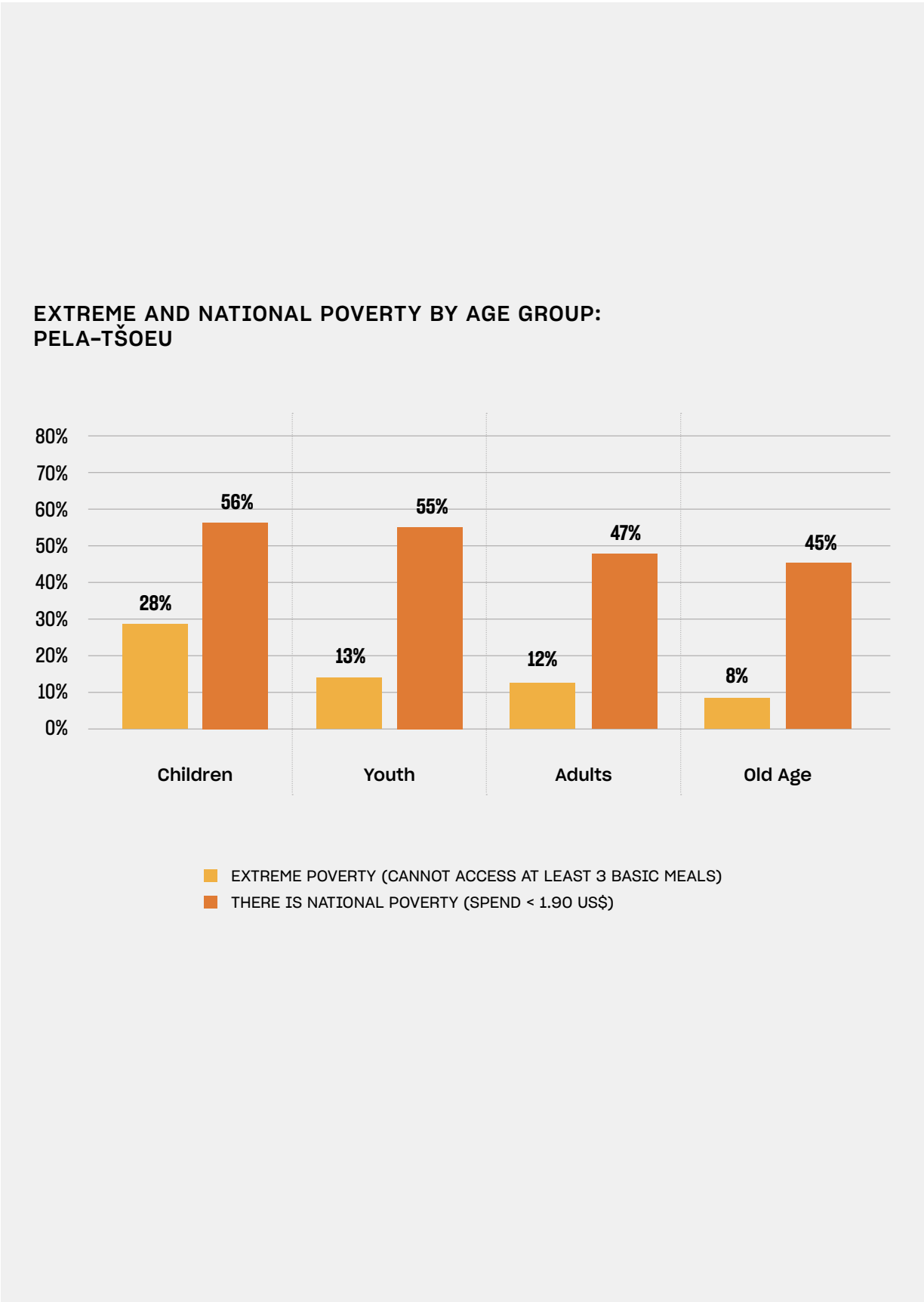
POVERTY BY RURAL AND URBAN

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

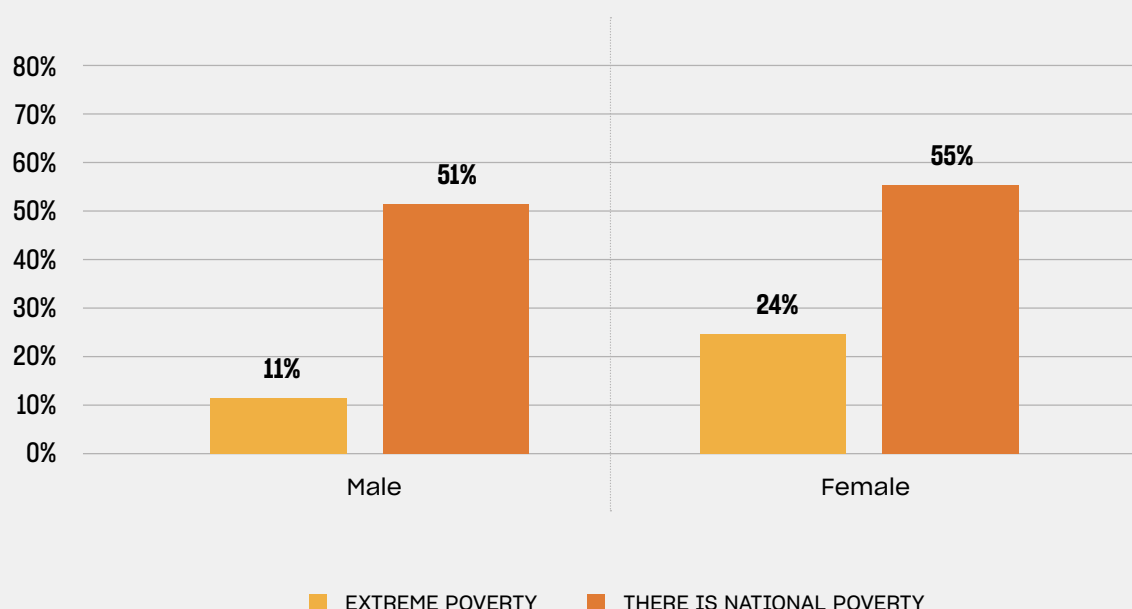
The figure below shows that, on average, children and youth recorded 56% and 55% respectively of national poverty, while on average they are the most affected group with 28% and 13% of them living without at least three basic meals a day.



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.

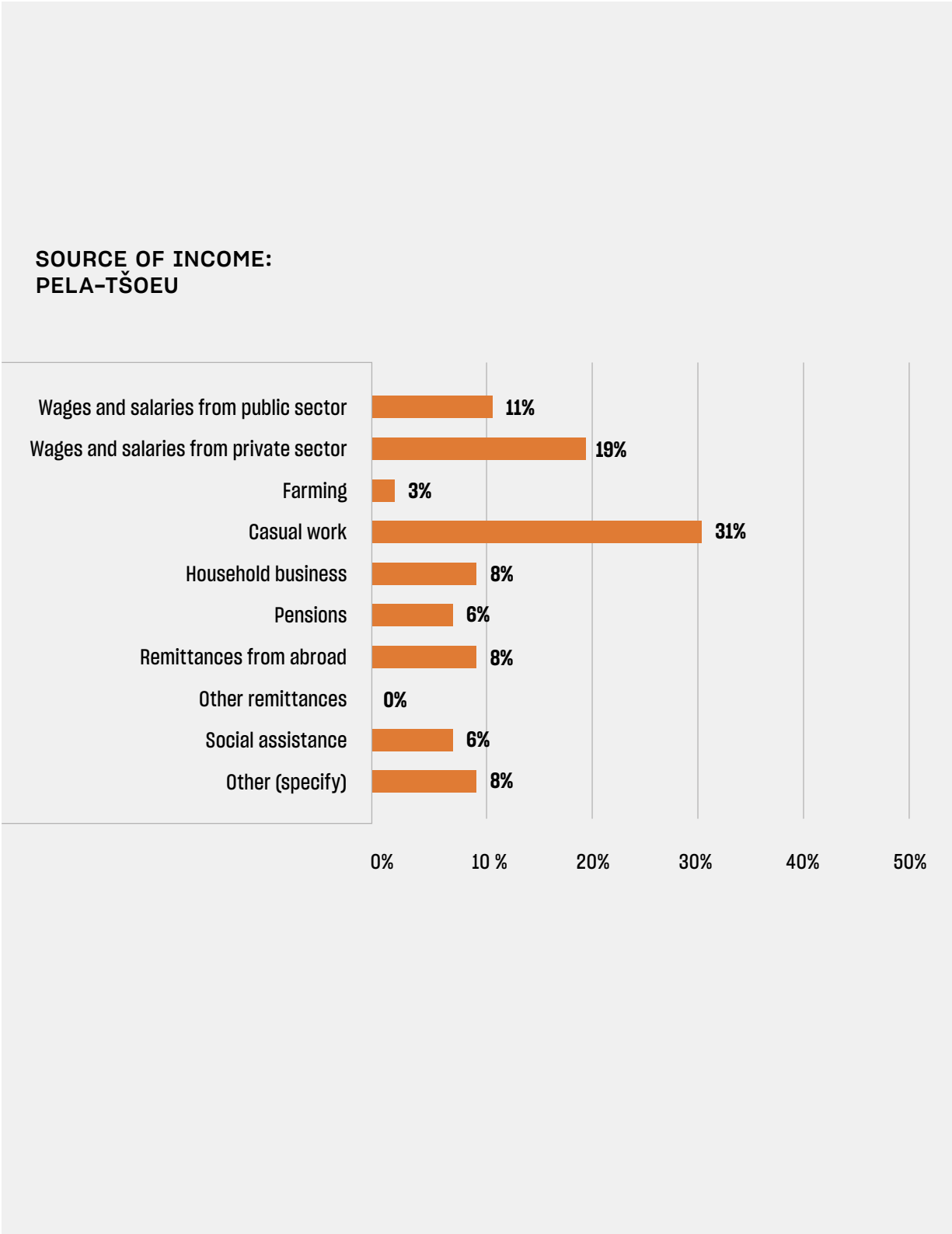
EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY GENDER: PELA-TŠOEU



Income and consumption sources

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME IN A HOUSEHOLD

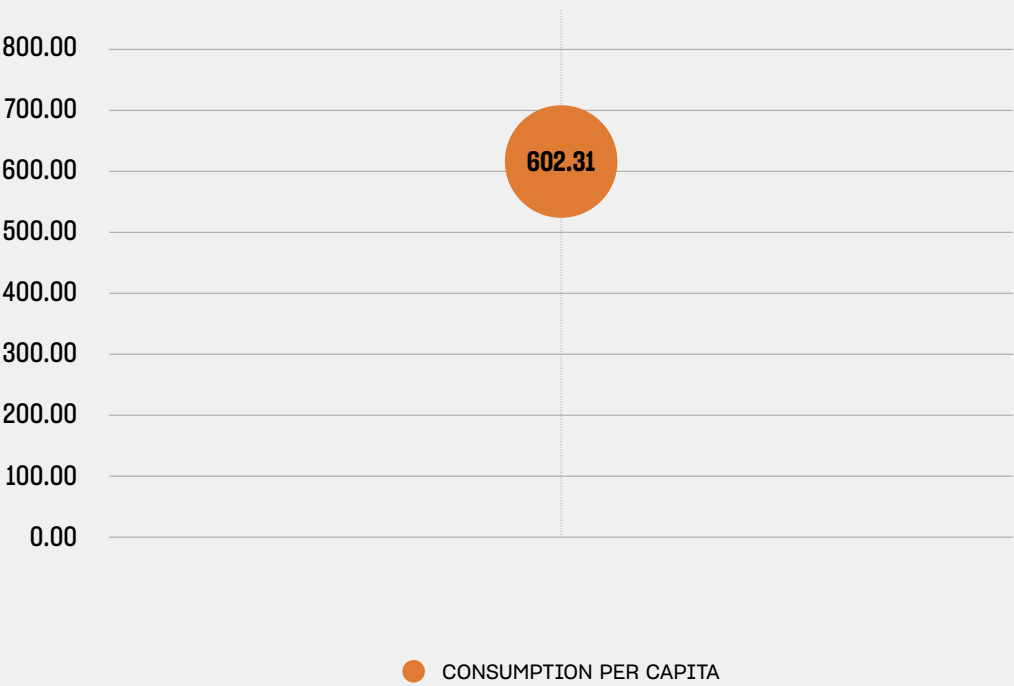
Within the Pela-Tšoeu constituency, low sources of income were reported amongst farmers and individuals accessing social assistance through pensions and remittances from abroad. Wages and salaries account for 19% while casual work accounts for 31% respectively.



MEAN CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

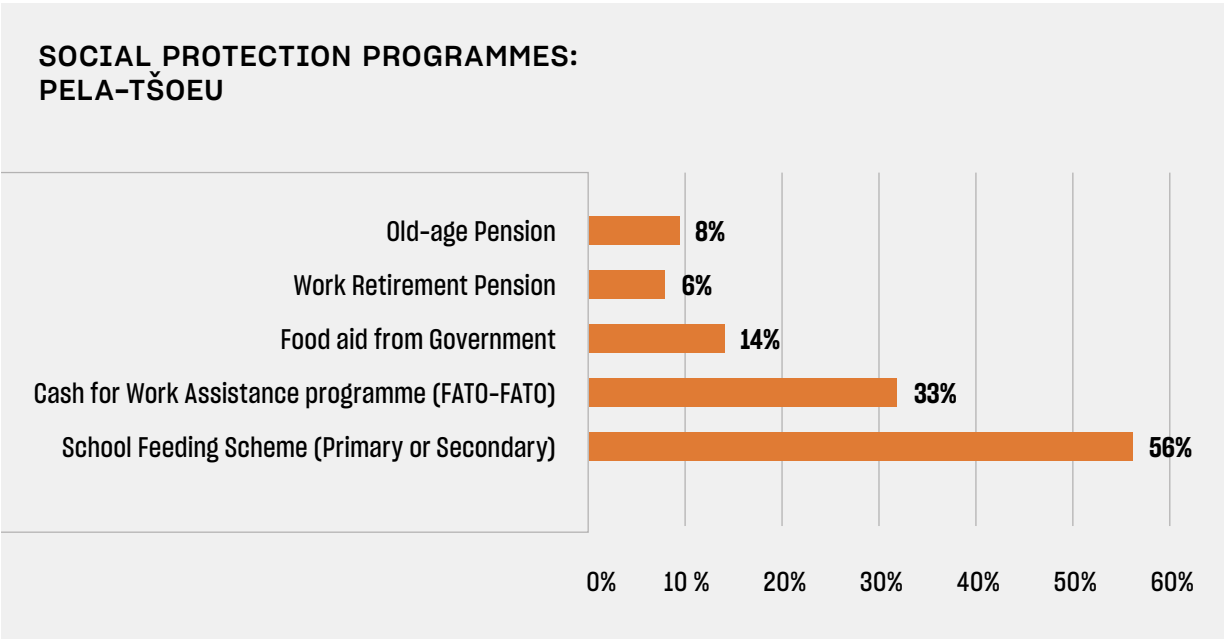
On average, the mean consumption per capita for households residing in Pela-Tšoeu constituency is 602.31 M/month.

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



ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

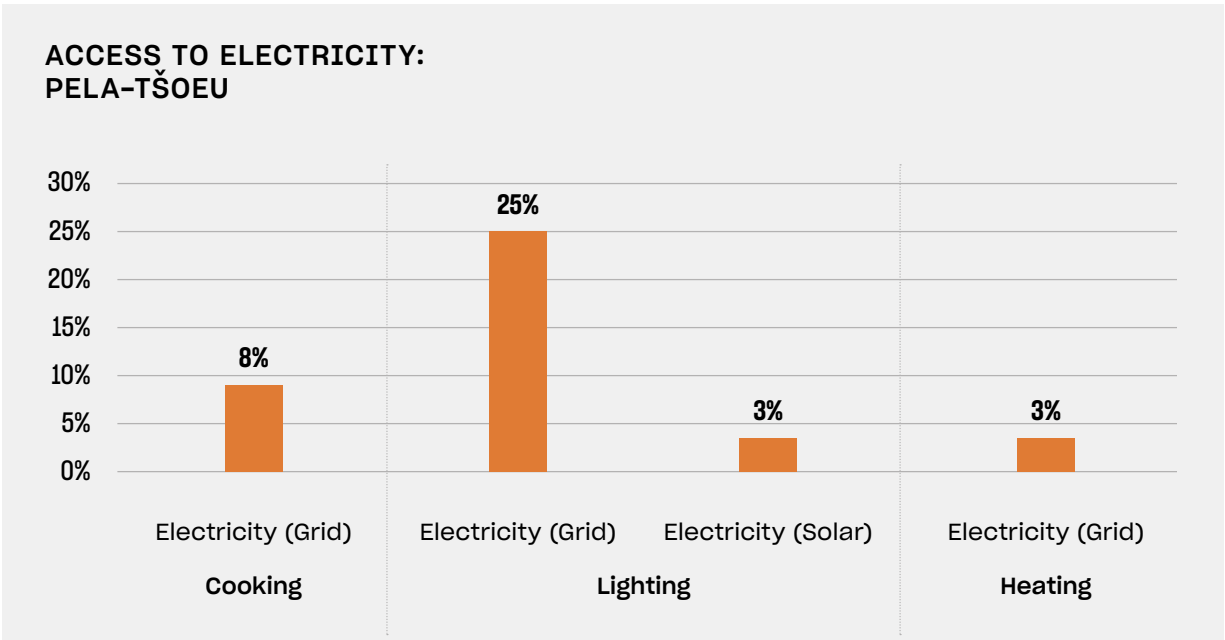
Most households in the Hlotse sub-catchment access social protection from the school feeding scheme (in primary or secondary schooling) (56%) while the Cash for Work assistance programme (Fato-Fato) is the second-most accessed social protection at 33%. This is followed by old-age pensions, recorded at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



Living standard

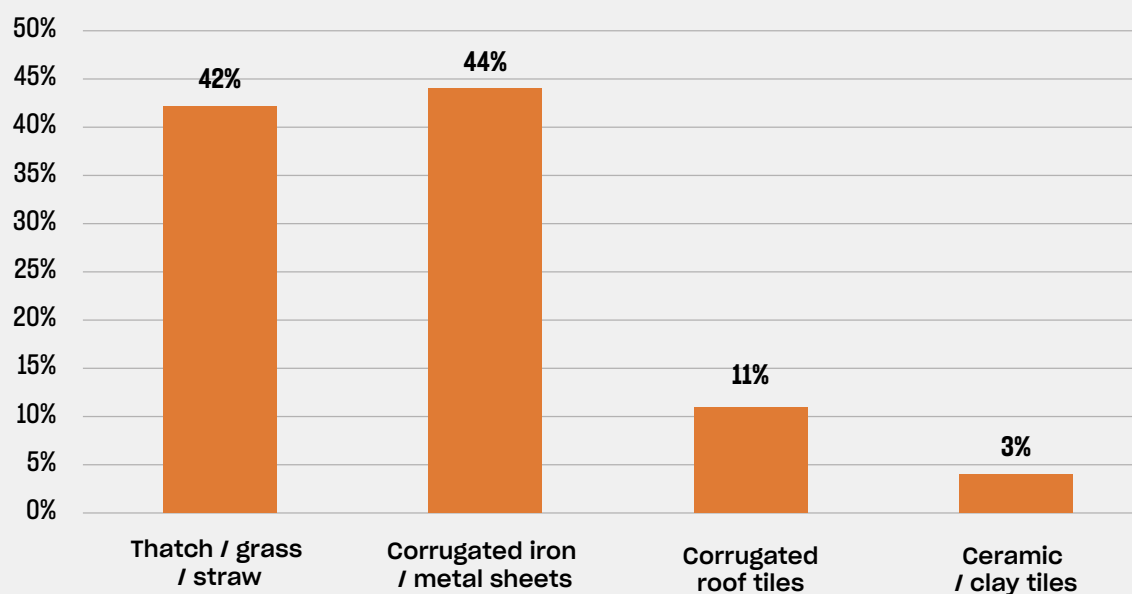
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

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.



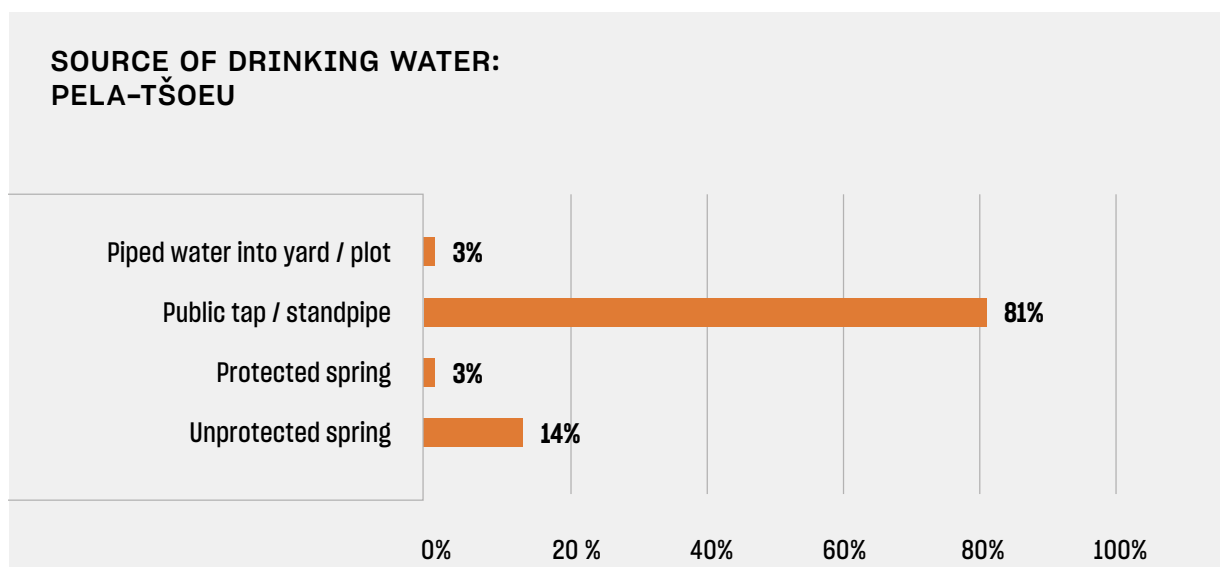
MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING

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**

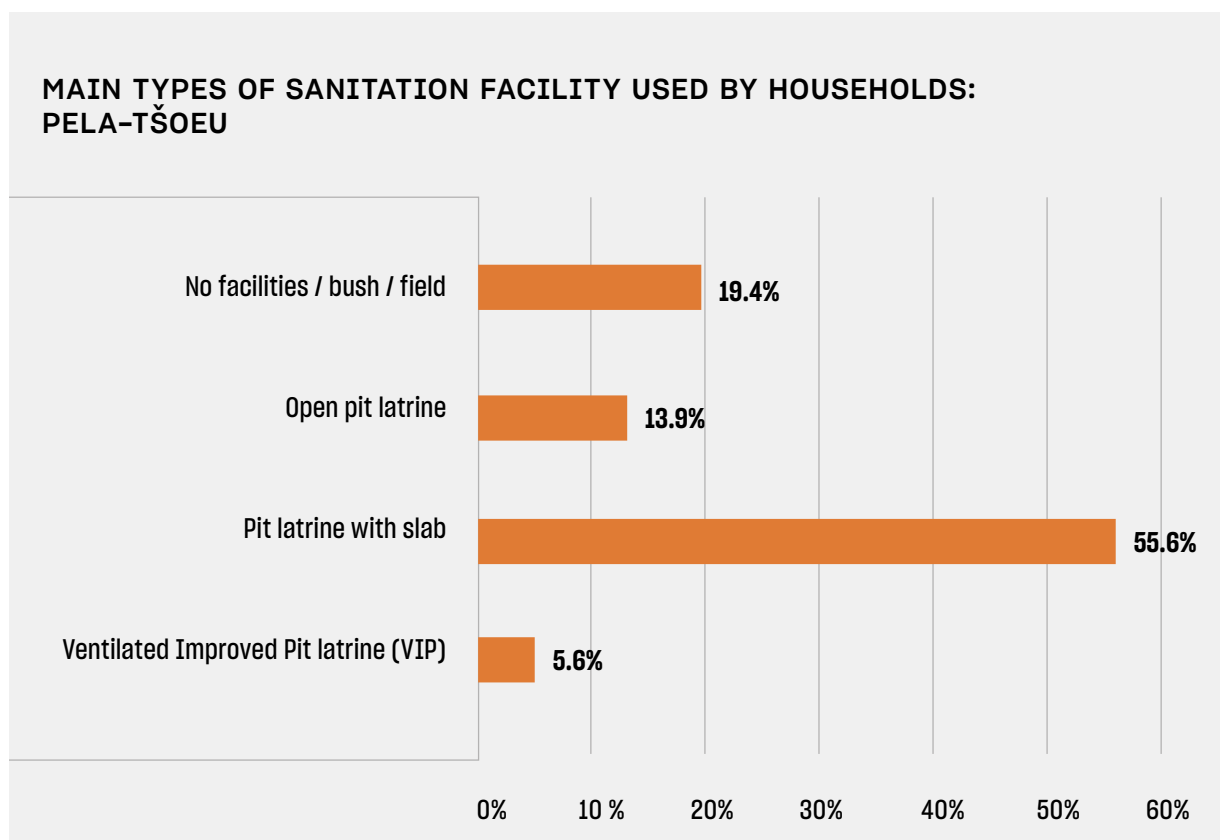
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

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

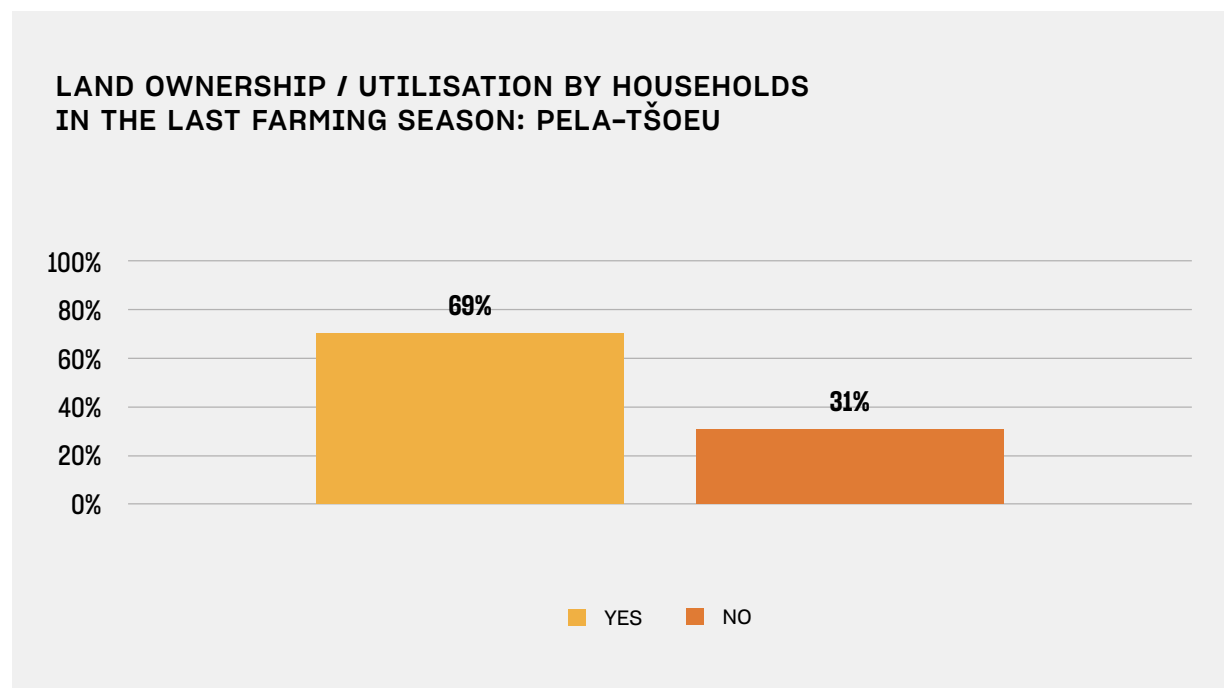
Sanitation presents itself as a challenge in the Pela-Tšoeu constituency as nearly 20% of households practise open defecation, and nearly 6% of households have access to ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP).



ASSET HOLDING

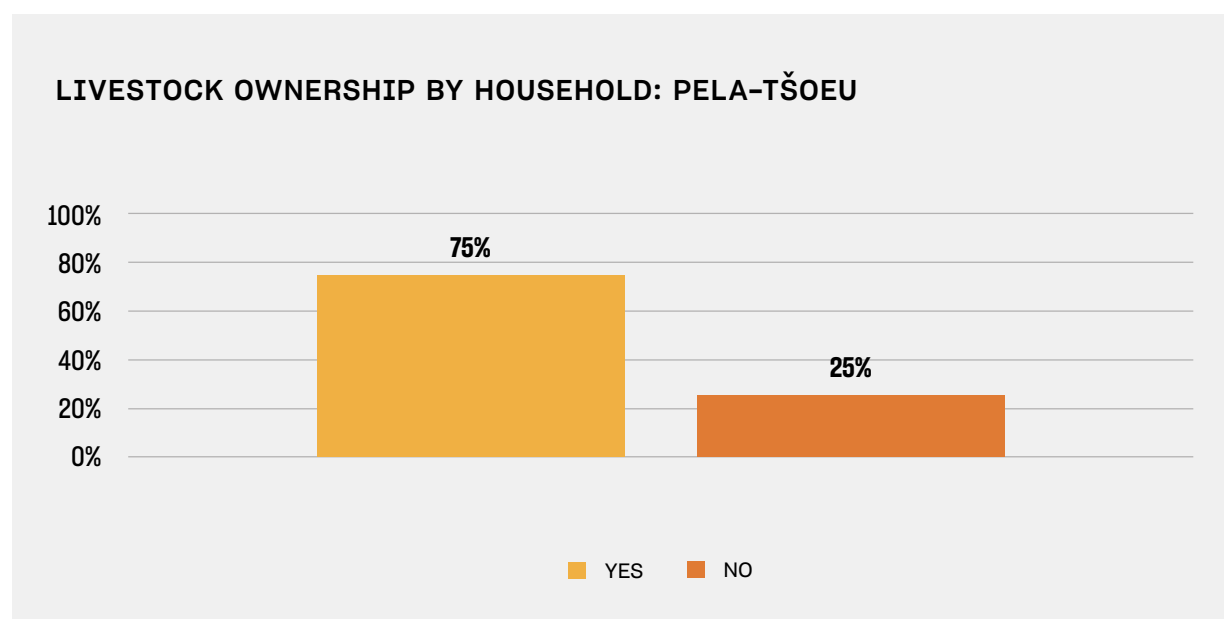
ACCESS TO LAND

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

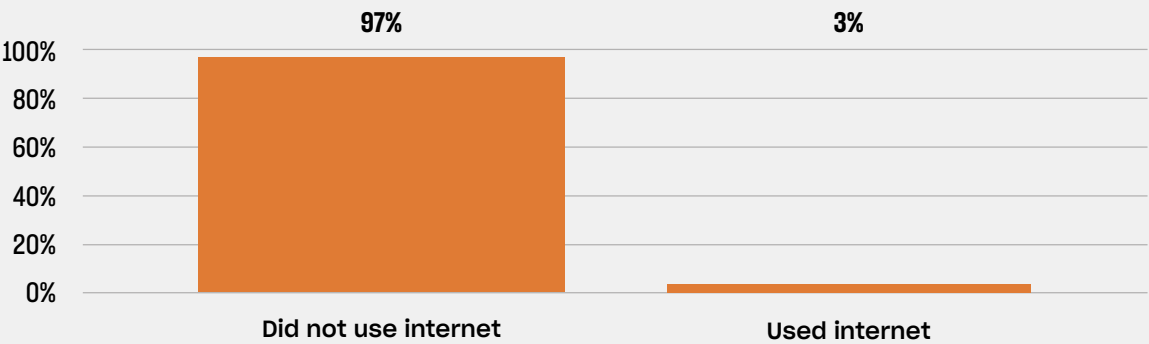
On average, 75% of households in Pela-Tšoeu Constituency within the Hlotse sub-catchment are livestock owners.



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:

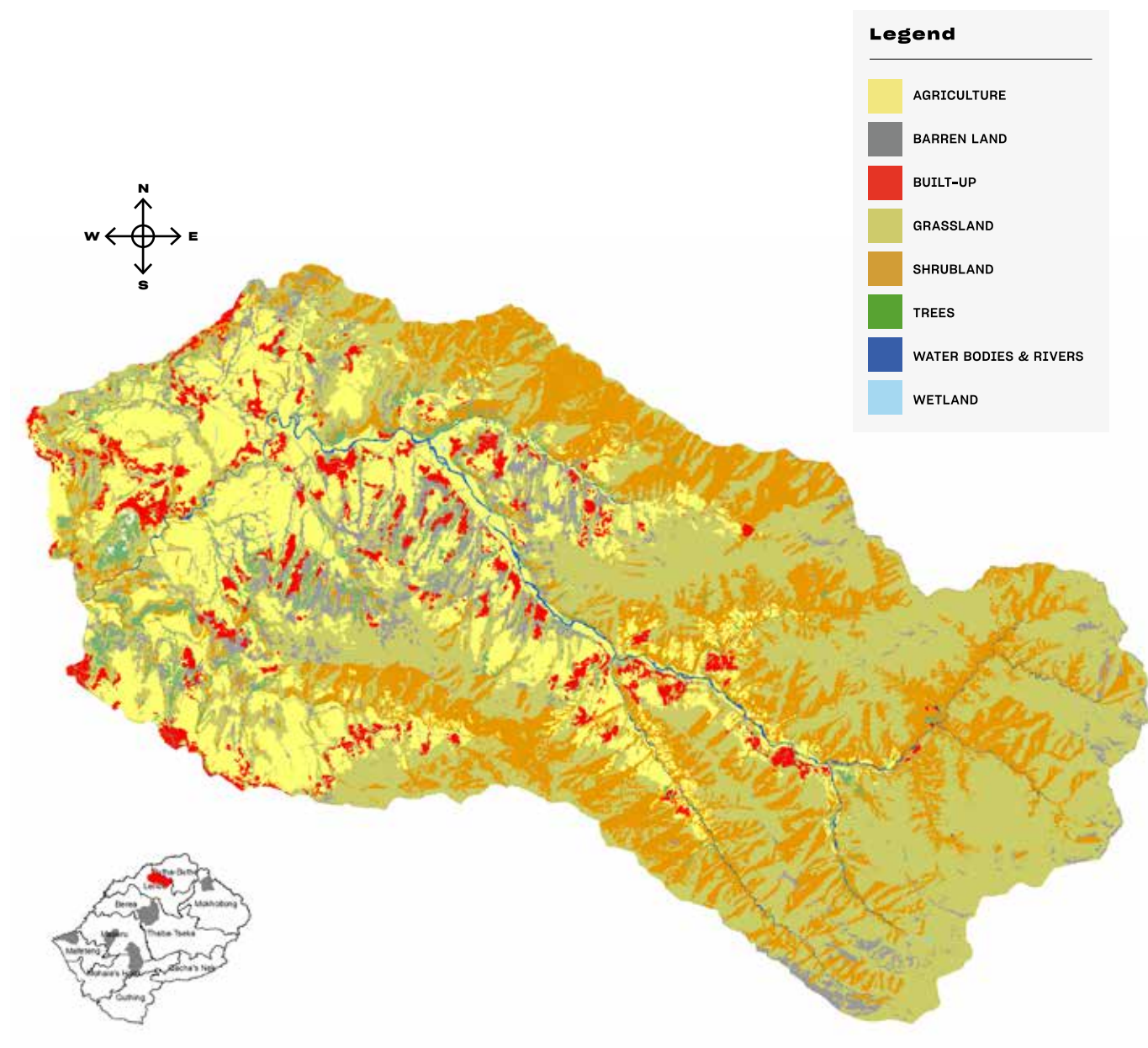
Biophysical information



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. The person is wearing a white beanie, a patterned poncho over a light blue shirt, dark pants, and rubber boots. They are holding a wooden stick. The background shows a hilly landscape with sparse vegetation and a line of trees in the distance. The sky is overcast.

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



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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

NAME OF THE PROJECT	Wool and Mohair Promotion Project (WAMPP)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	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.
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	\$38,958,000
SOURCE OF FUNDING	IFAD, Lesotho Government and OPEC Fund for International Development
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Ministry of Agriculture
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Small Business
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2014 - 2022
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Nationwide, all 10 Lesotho districts
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-smart rangeland management • Improved production and management of livestock and improved handling and marketing strategies for wool and mohair fibres.
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	The project is still ongoing
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	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.
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	
PROJECT EVALUATION	The project is still ongoing
CONTACT PERSON	Mr Retselisitsoe Francis Khoalenyane

NAME OF THE PROJECT	Lesotho Lowlands Water development project phase 2
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	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.
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	\$85,800,000
SOURCE OF FUNDING	World Bank, EU, MCC, Arab Funds
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Lesotho Lowlands Water Supply Scheme Unit
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Department of Water Affairs
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2020 - 2024
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Zones 2&3 (Hlotse, Maputsoe, Peka and Mapoteng), Zones 6&7 (Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek)
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Resettlement, installation of water supply pipes
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	The project is yet to begin implementation
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	The project is yet to begin implementation
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	
PROJECT EVALUATION	The project is yet to begin implementation
CONTACT PERSON	



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.





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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

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