



# LIKHETLA SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE



# PROFILES OF PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS

Version 1 | April 2021

*Integrated Catchment Management  
National Programme in Lesotho*

**ReNOKA ke lekhhotla le ikemiselitseng ho kothalletsa 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.**

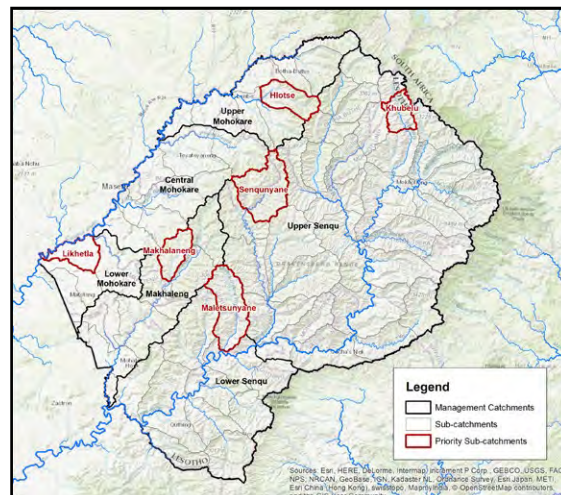
**'ReNOKA' is an active citizenry movement that aims to engage, unify and inspire all communities living and working within the Orange-Senqu River Basin to act together to protect and restore land and water for the shared prosperity of the basin and its people.**

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.



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".





# 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
	Khorō	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**

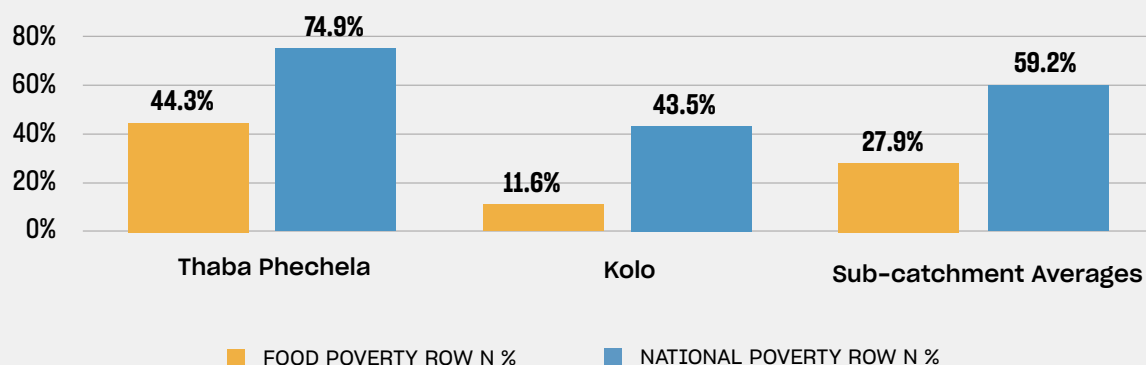
SUB-CATCHMENT	CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER OF HHS INTERVIEWED	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED
CC55-Likhetla	Thaba Phechela	48	12616
CC55-Likhetla	Kolo	48	22504

### 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.

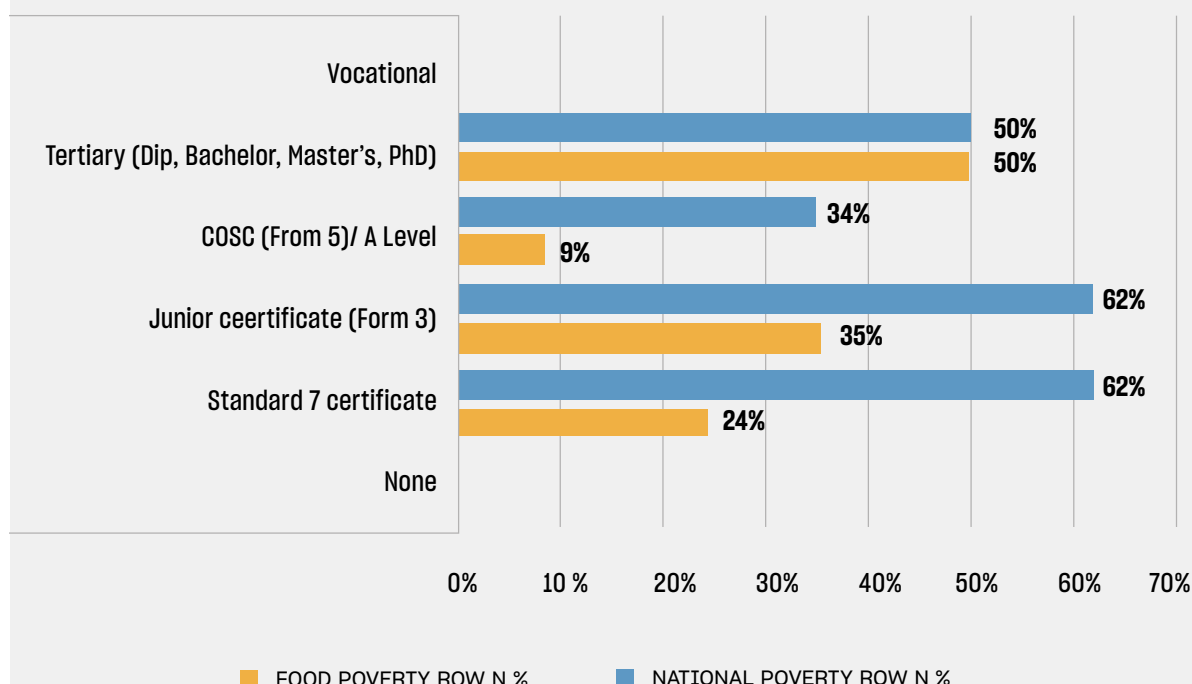
### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY



### 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.

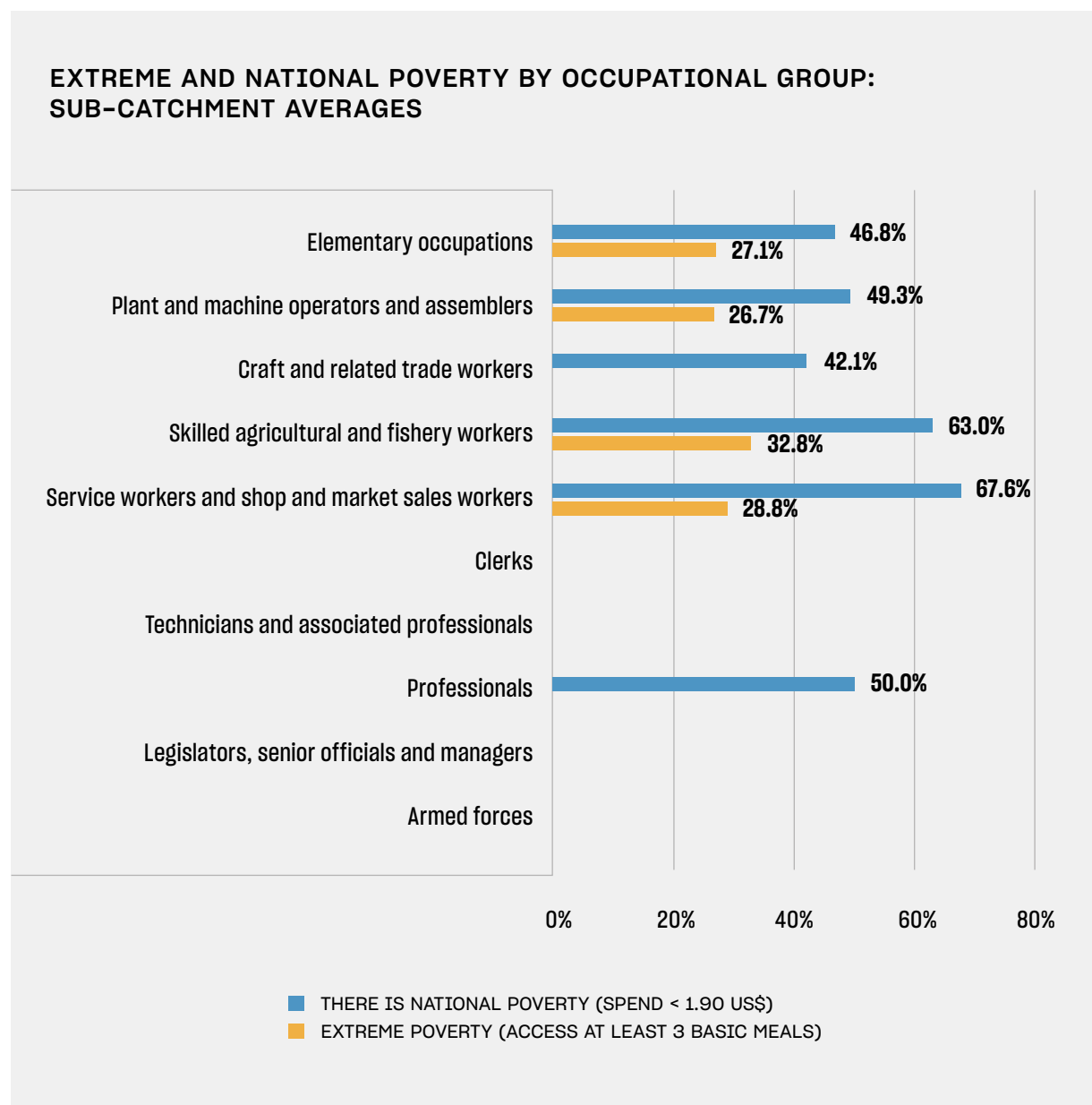
### NATIONAL AND FOOD POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT





## POVERTY BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

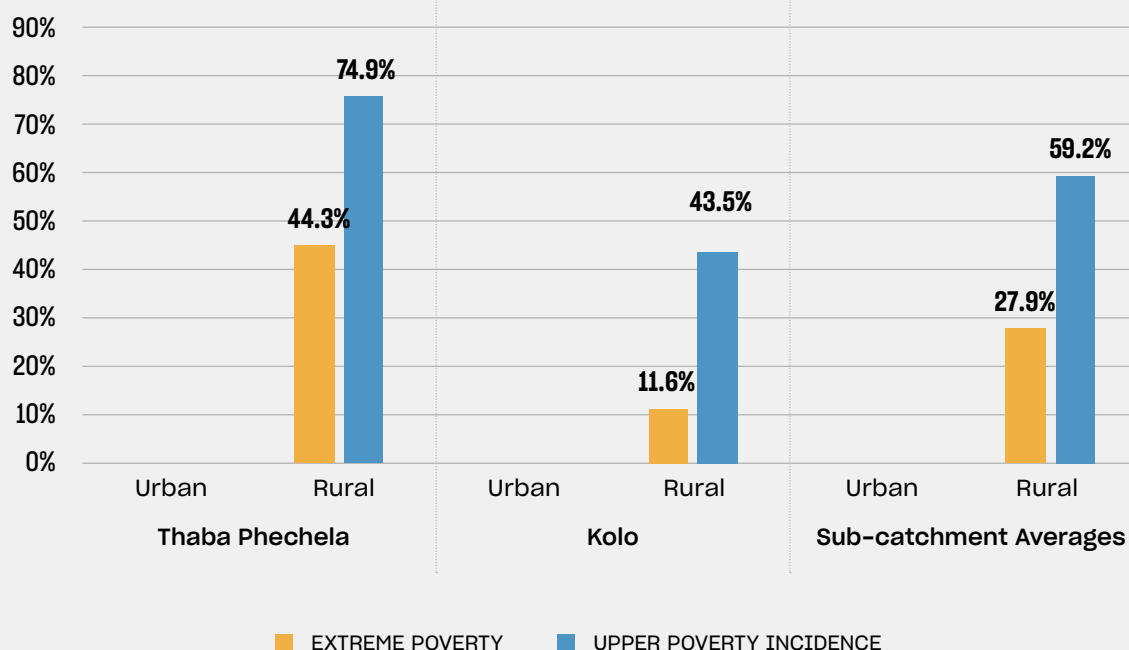
Professionals workers in Thaba Phechela experienced national poverty and it's the constituency where poverty is prevalent across the occupational groups. The average of the two constituencies in terms of occupation groups shows that service workers, as well as skilled agriculture, did experience a high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

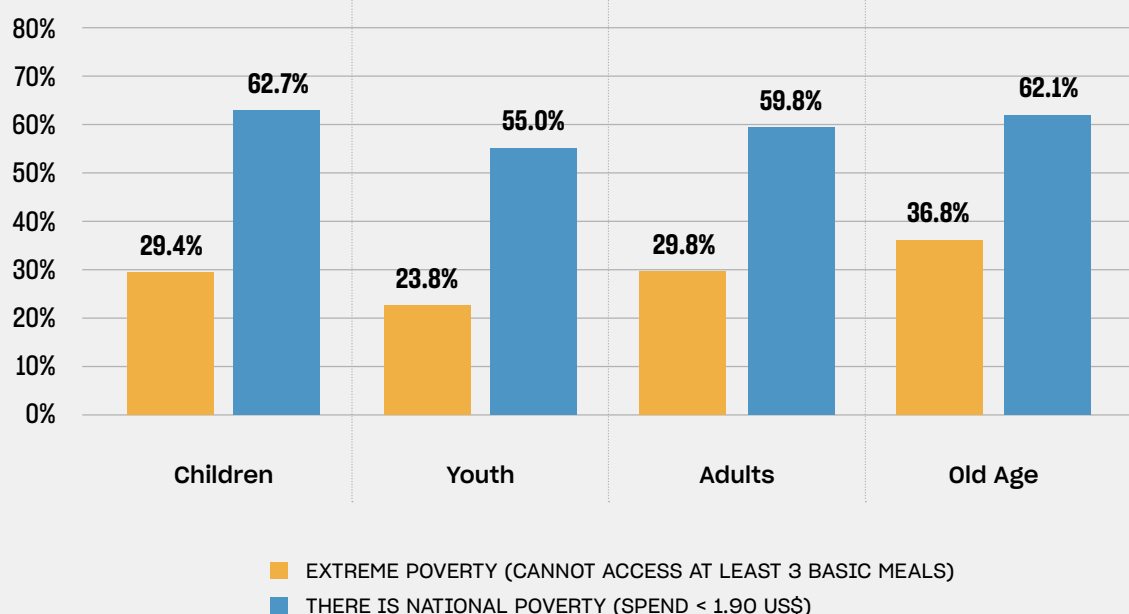
### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY URBAN AND RURAL SETTING



### 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.

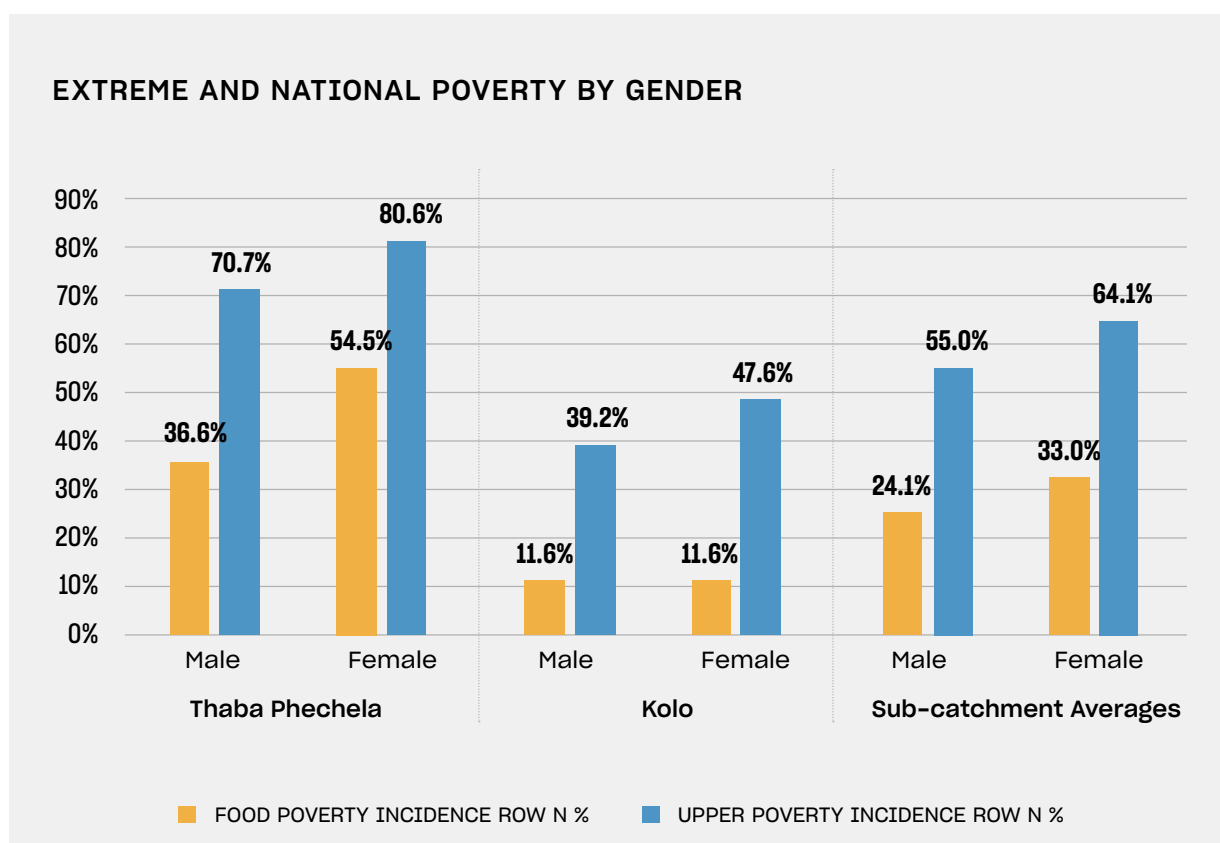
### EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY AGE GROUP





## 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.

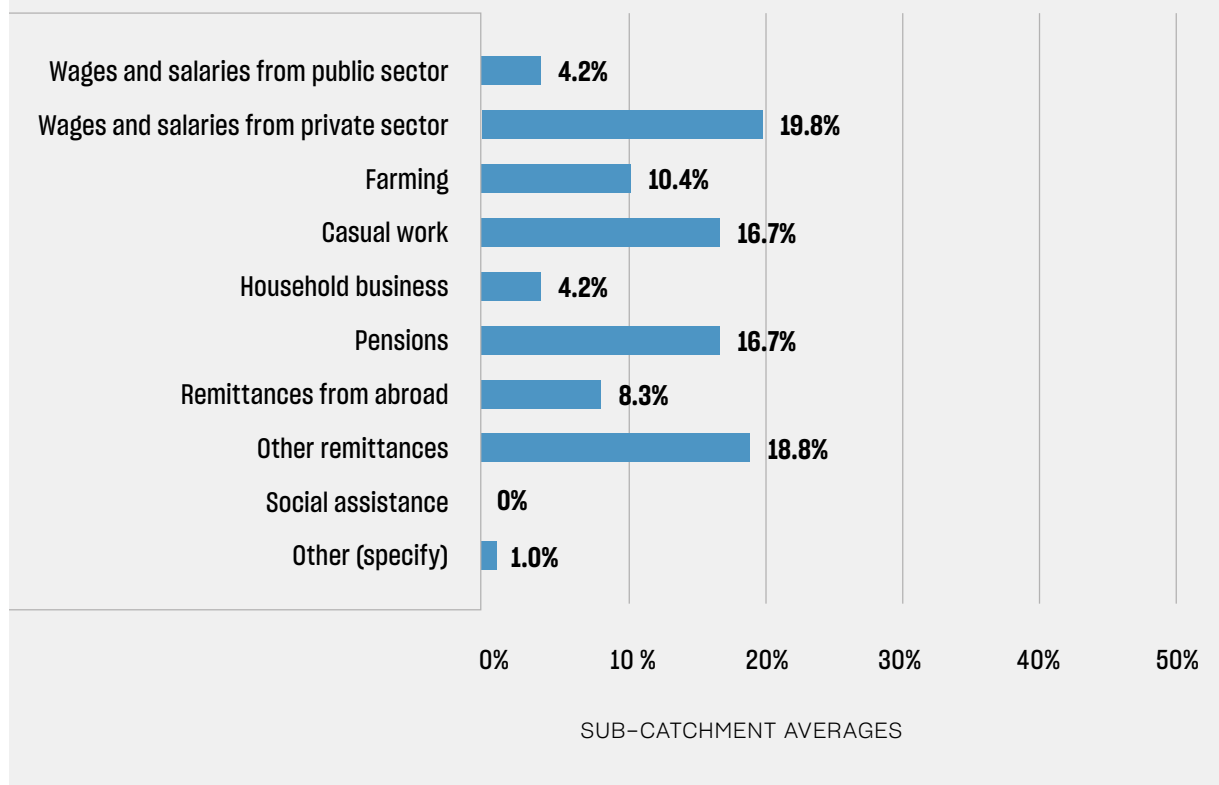


## Income and consumption sources

### 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.

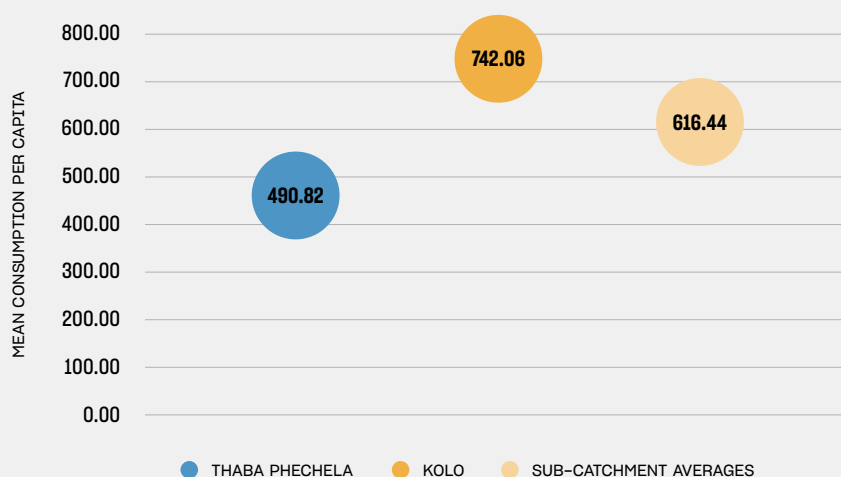
### MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE HOUSEHOLD:



### 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)



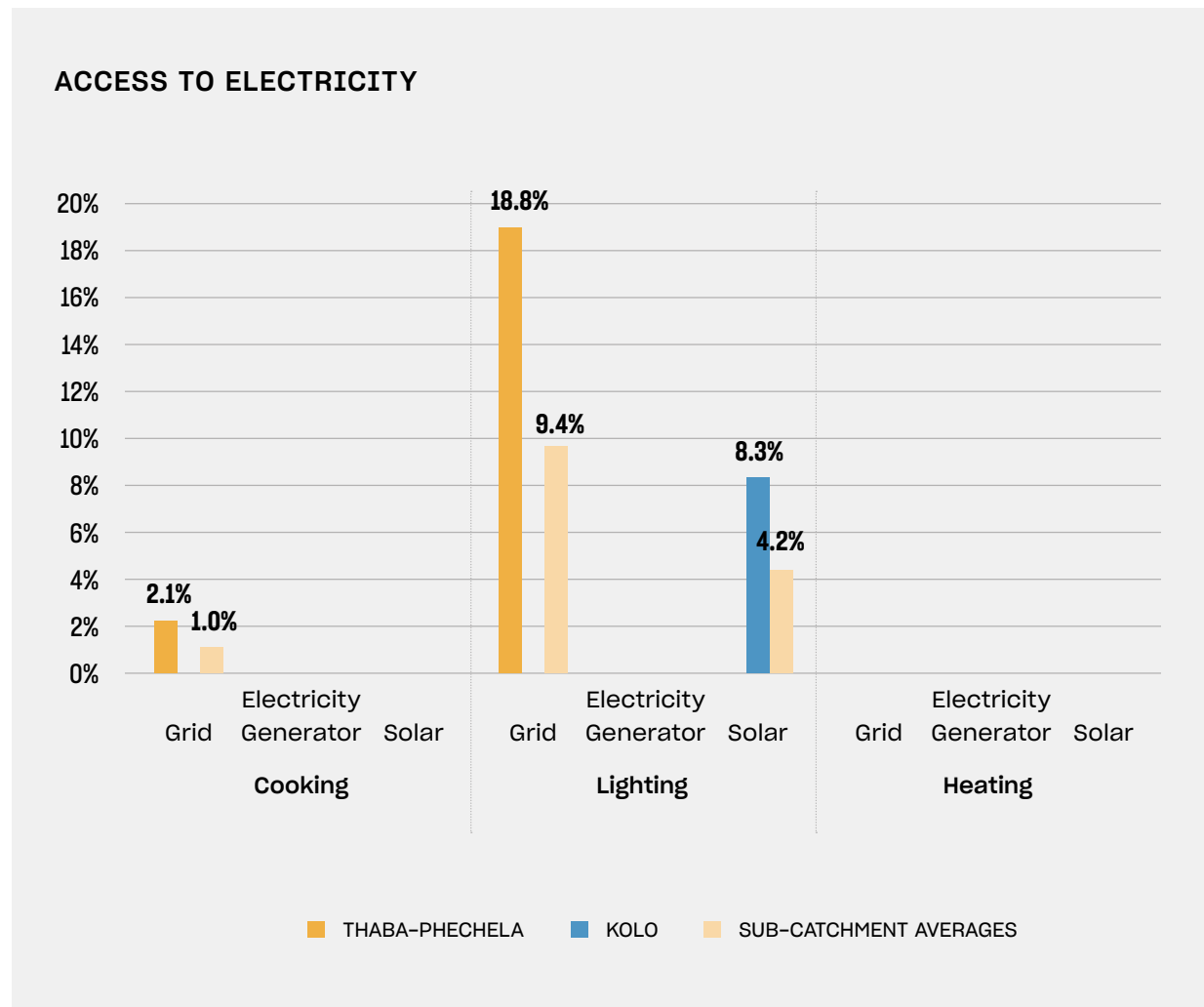


## Access to social protection

### Living standard

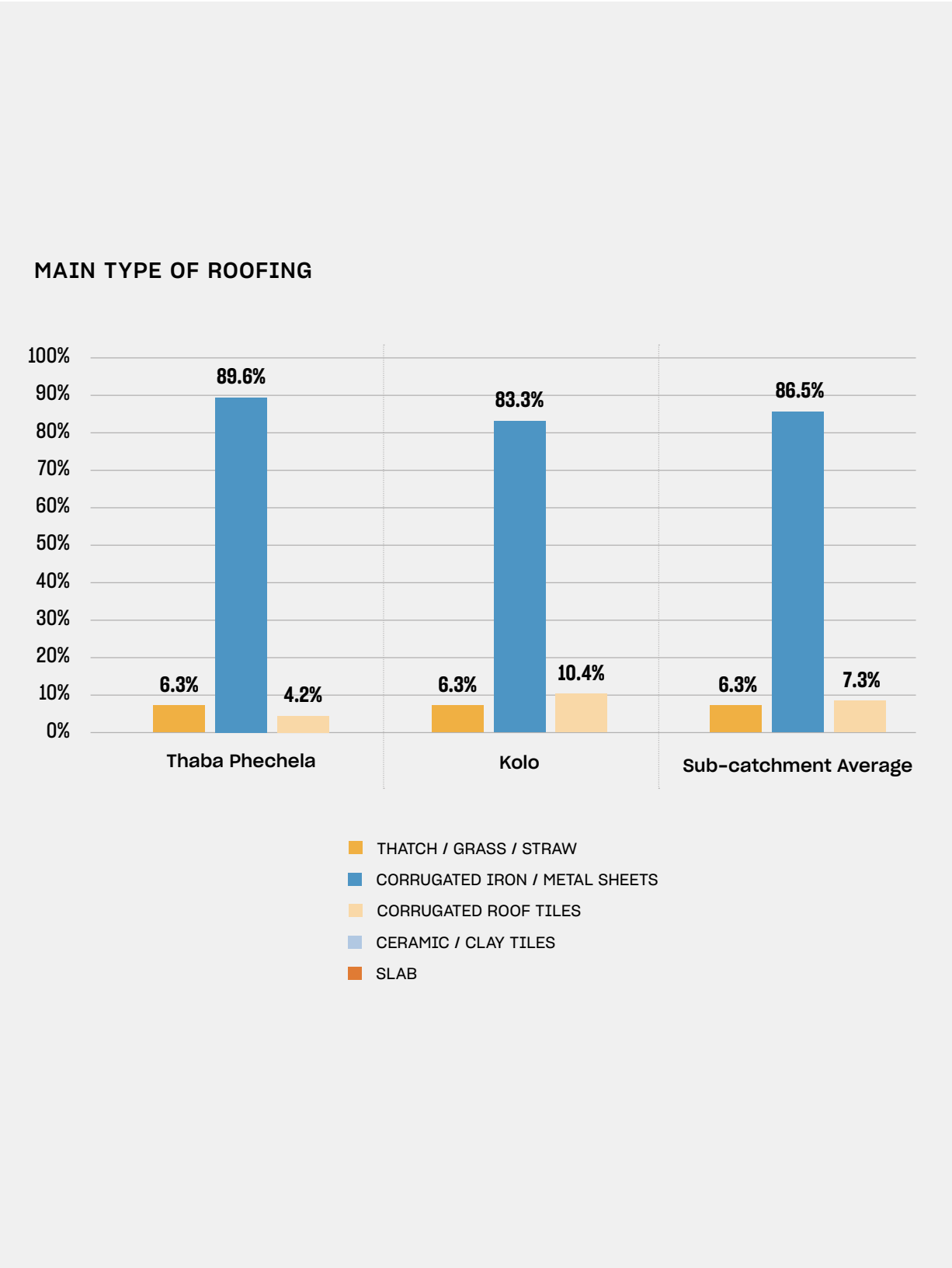
#### ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

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.

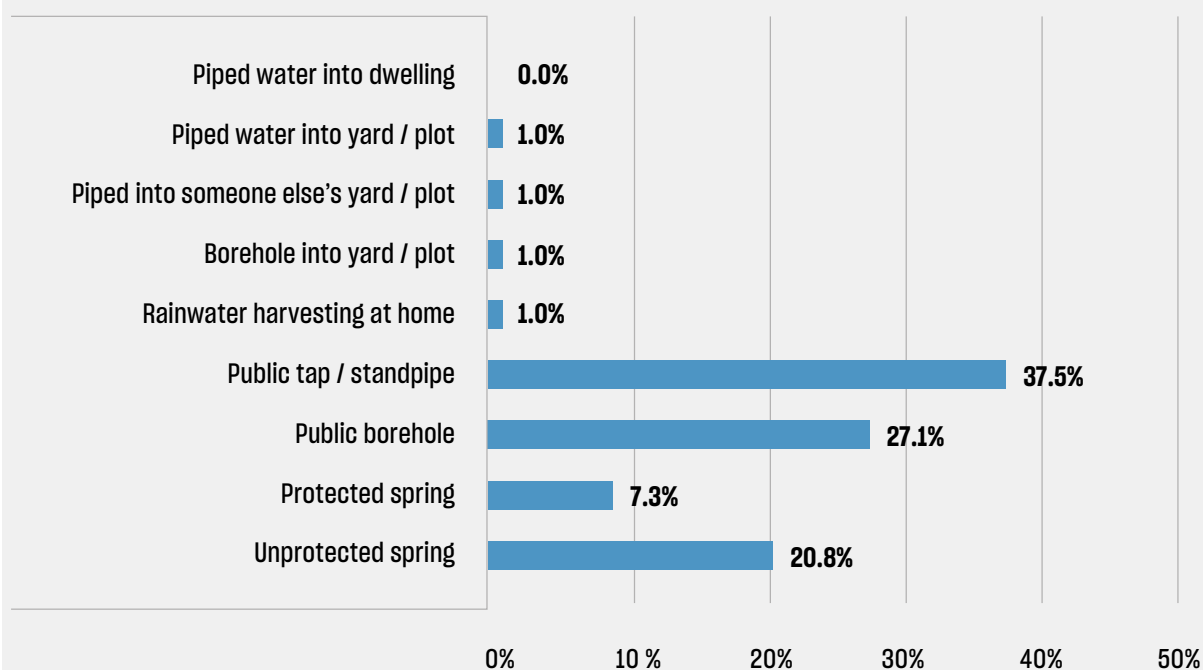




## MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

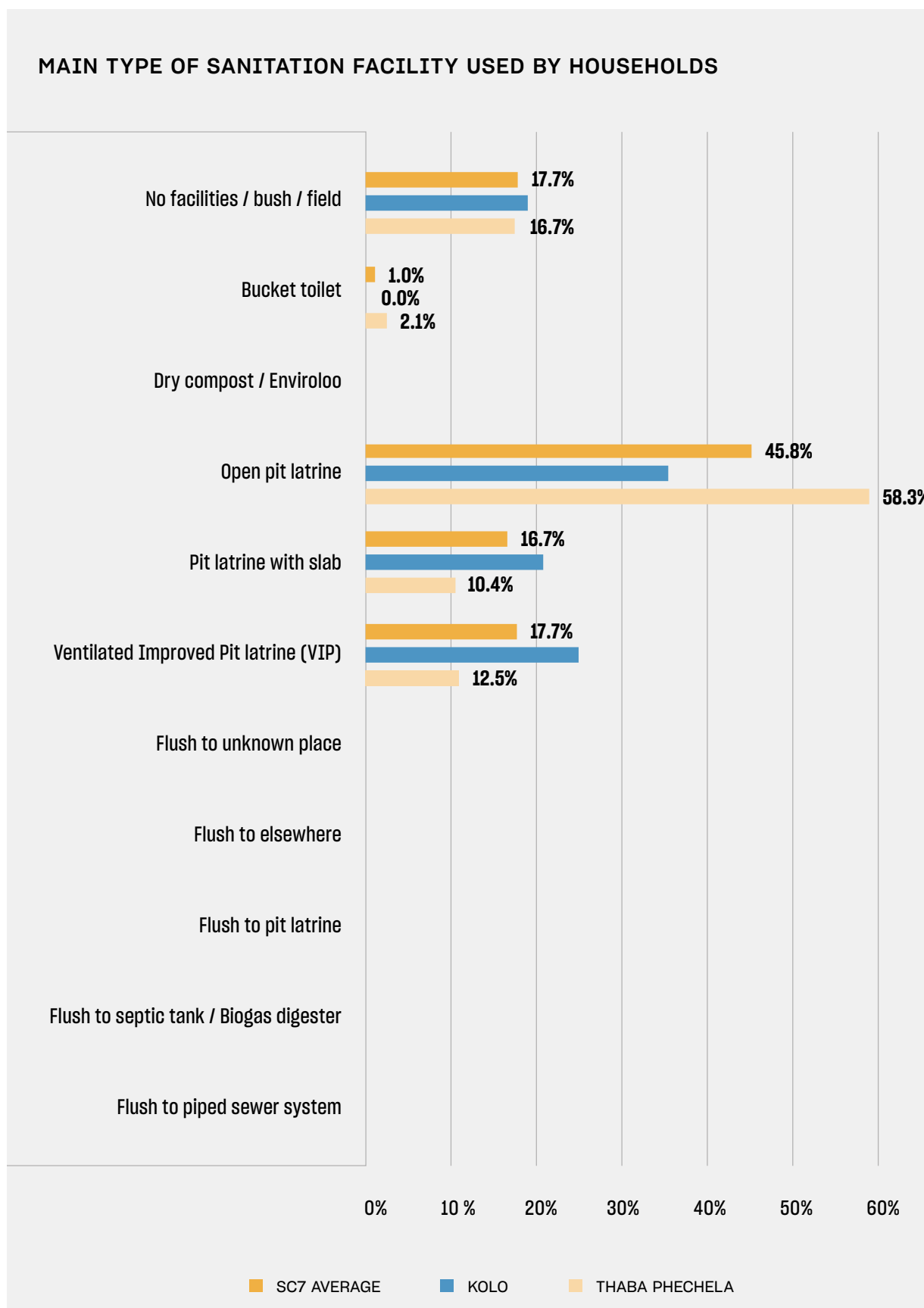
Likhetla sub-catchment on average did report a high level of households using unprotected spring water, almost 21% of the households within the sub-catchment reported having used unprotected spring water. 71% of the population have access to basic drinking water and 37% of the population uses public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

### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE HOUSEHOLD



## MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION

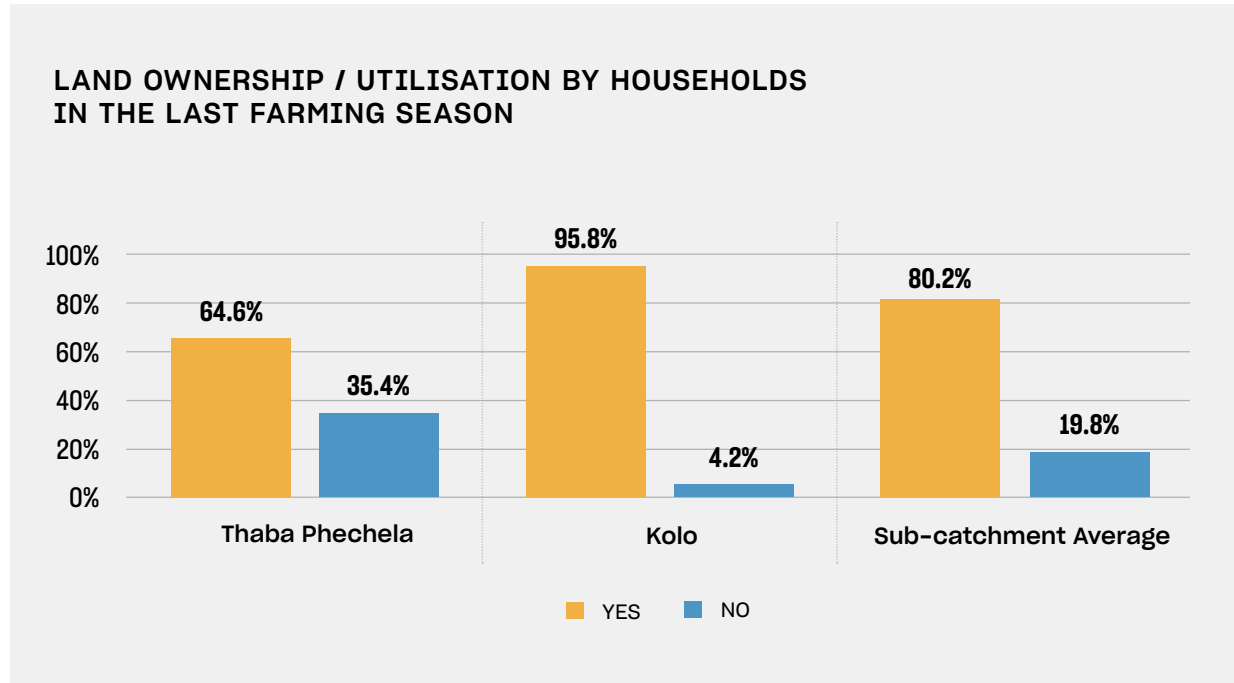
Likhetla sub-catchment on average reported 17.7% of the household practised open defecation. Low figures of ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) on average were reported as nearly 18% of the population did have access to ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP).



## ASSET HOLDING

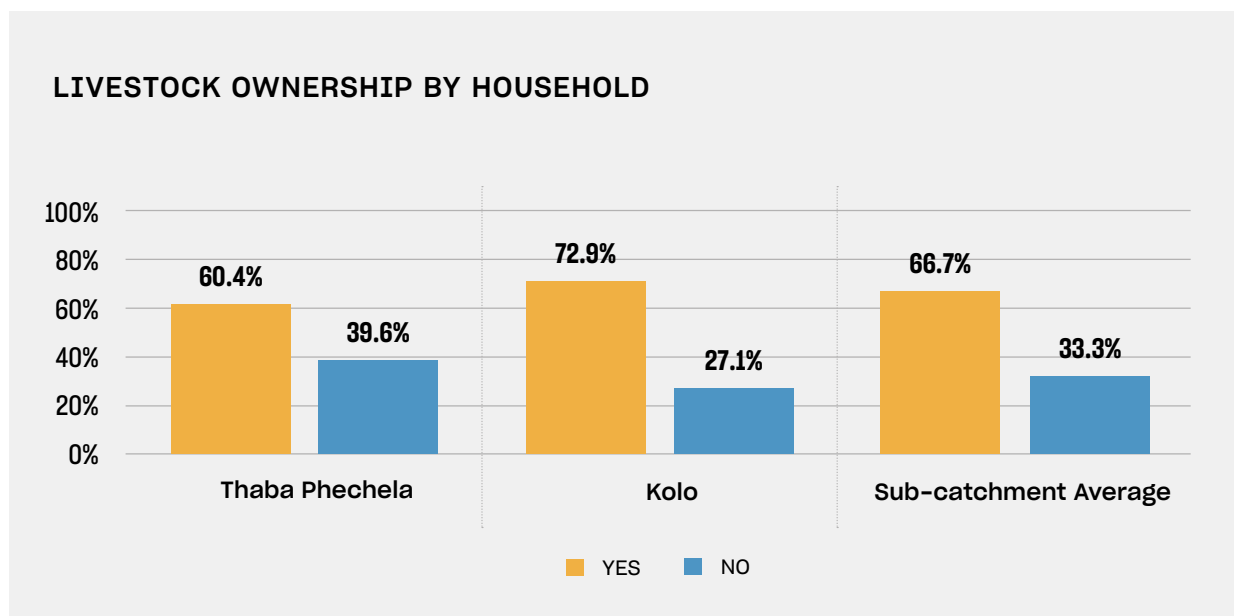
### ACCESS TO LAND

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 Phechela 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.

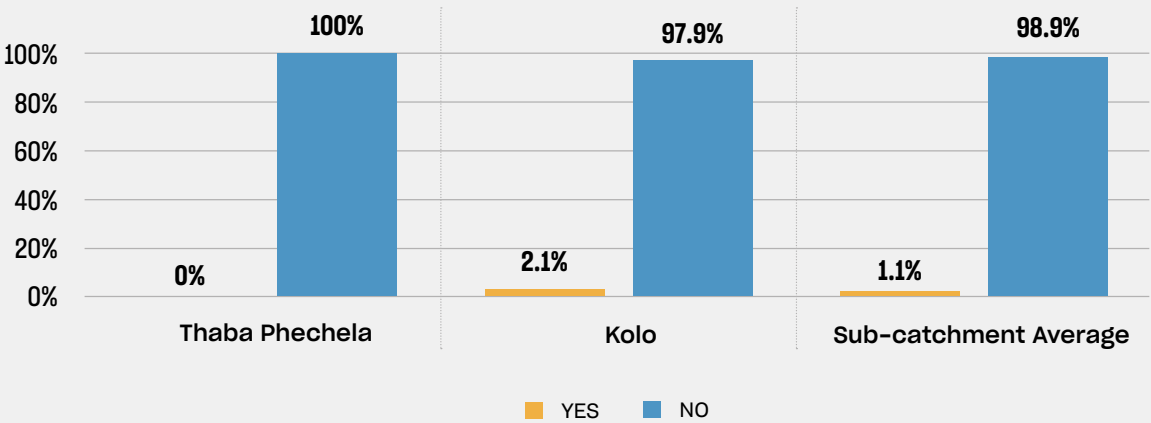




INTERNET COVERAGE

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 Khoru 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.

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Date and place: 17 July 2020, Mafeteng