



# MAKHALANENG SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE



**reNOKA**  
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# PROFILES OF PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS

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*Integrated Catchment Management  
National Programme in Lesotho*

**ReNOKA ke lekhlotla 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.**

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# MAKHALANENG



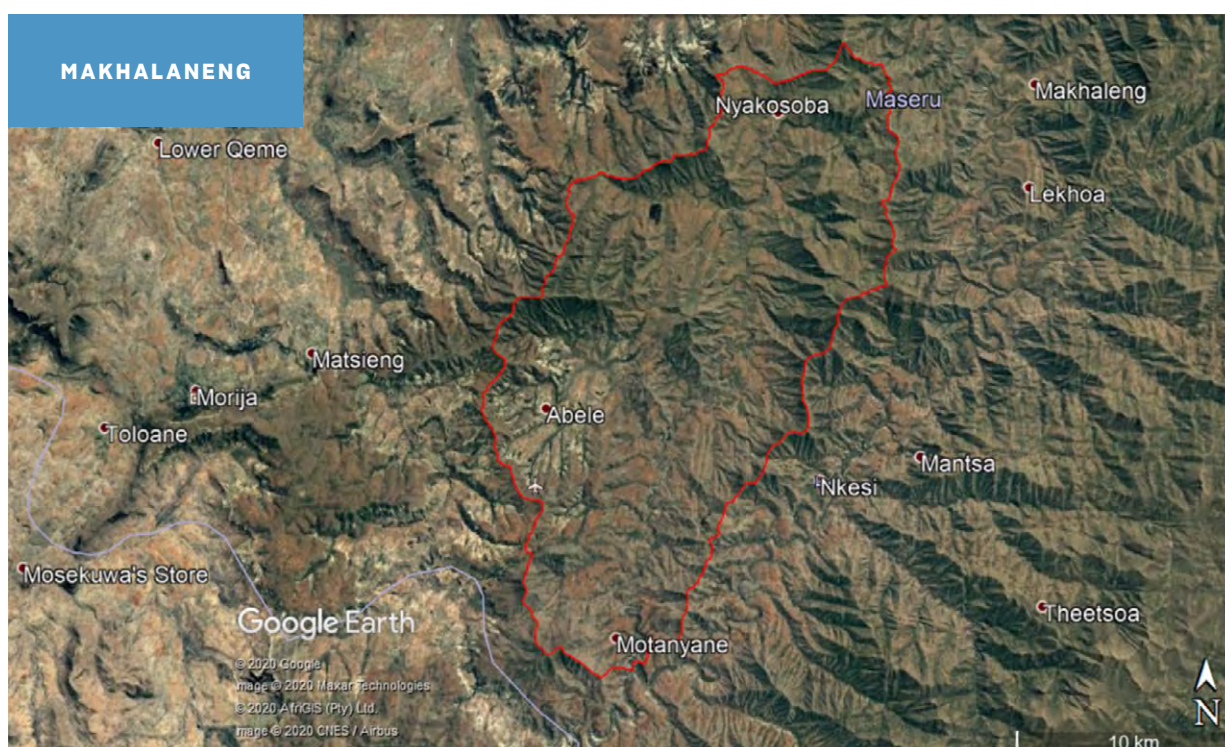
## SECTION A:

# 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).

MAKHALANENG SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE

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
	<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>1898</b>	<b>4010</b>	<b>3898</b>

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
	<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>1216</b>	<b>2460</b>	<b>2426</b>

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
				Setleketseng 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

MAKHALANENG SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE

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
	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 Makoae	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	
	<b>Subtotal</b>					2049	3952	3860	7812
	<b>Total Population in Makhalaneng PSC</b>					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.

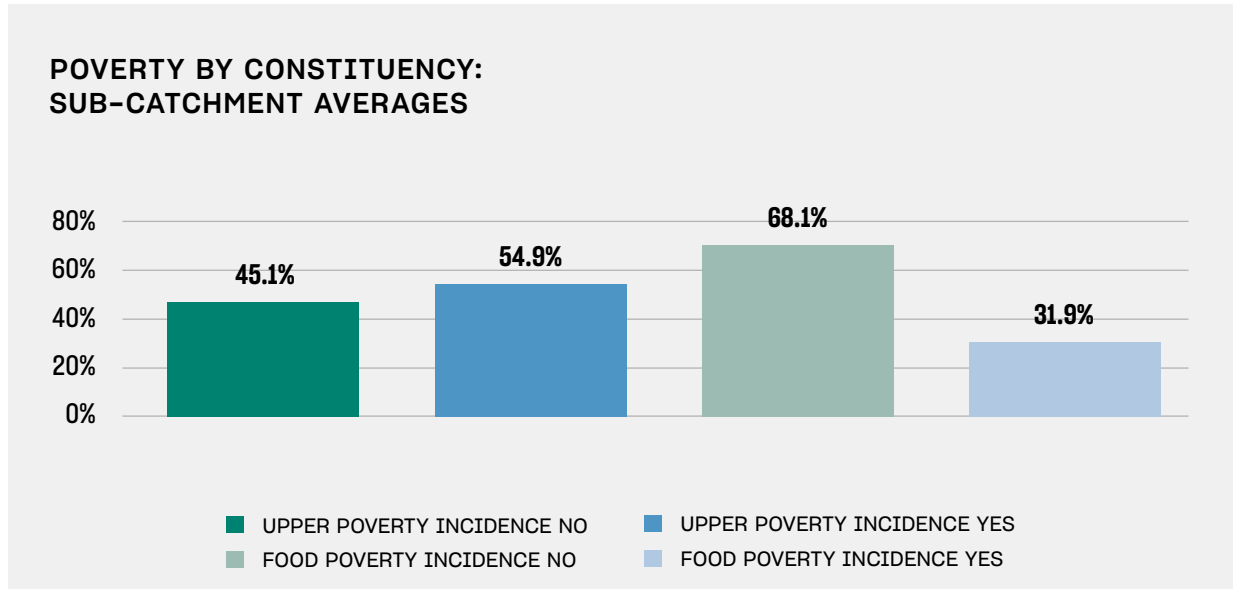
**Table: Households interviewed per constituency of interest**

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

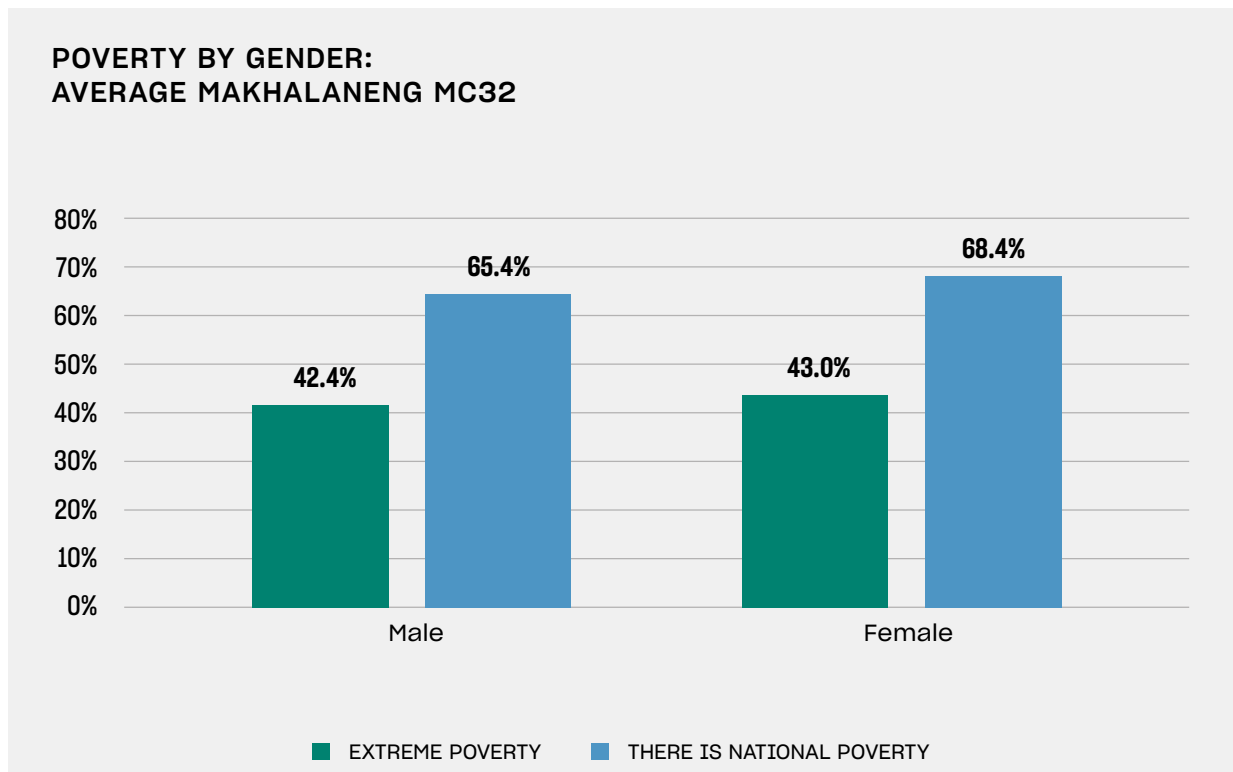
### POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

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

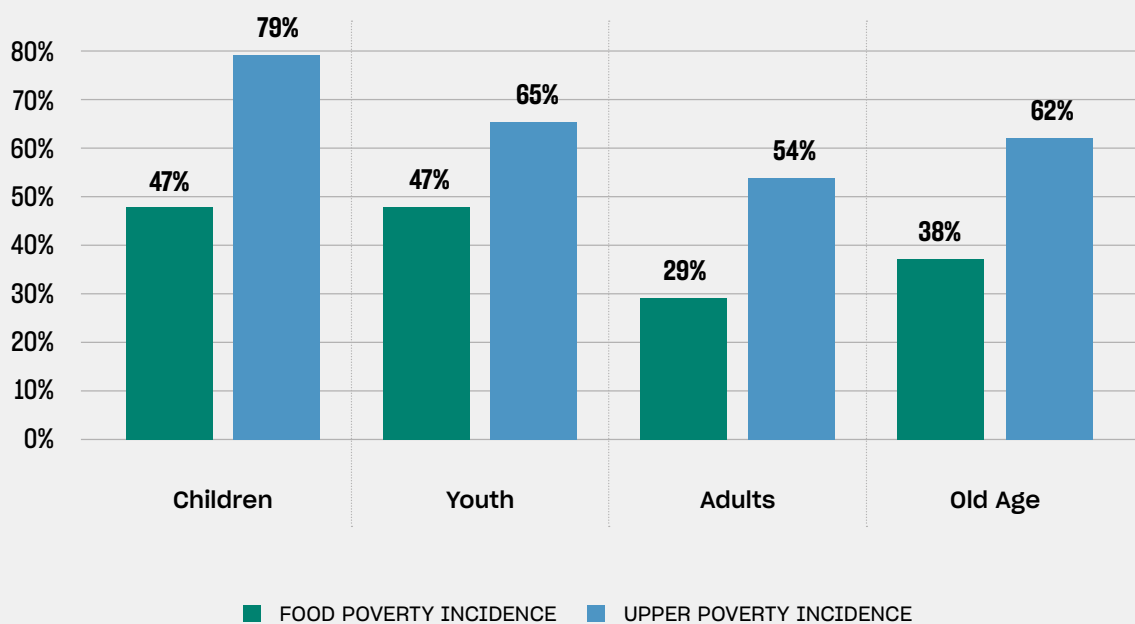
There is no relationship between national poverty and gender within the Makhaleng sub-catchment as both males and females report poverty rates of 65% and 68% respectively. Thaba-Putsoa is the leading constituency with a high prevalence of national poverty where both males and females reported 85% respectively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



**POVERTY BY AGE GROUP**

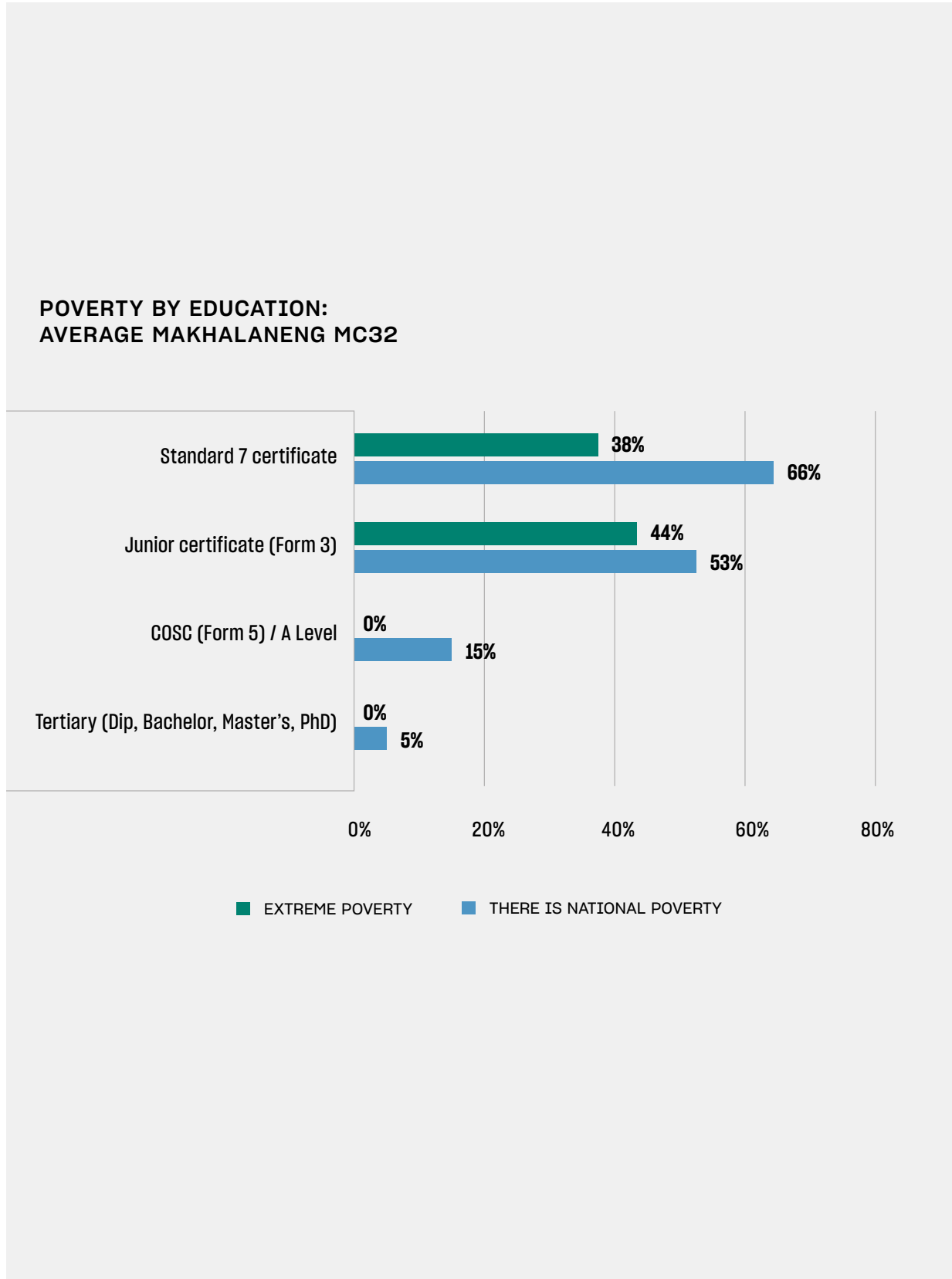
There is a positive relationship between poverty and age group across the Makhaleng sub-catchment constituency. As the age group increases, we see a high declining level of national poverty but on average, there are high cases of national poverty ranging from 54% adults to 79% amongst children.

**POVERTY BY AGE GROUP:  
AVERAGE MAKHALANENG MC32**



**POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

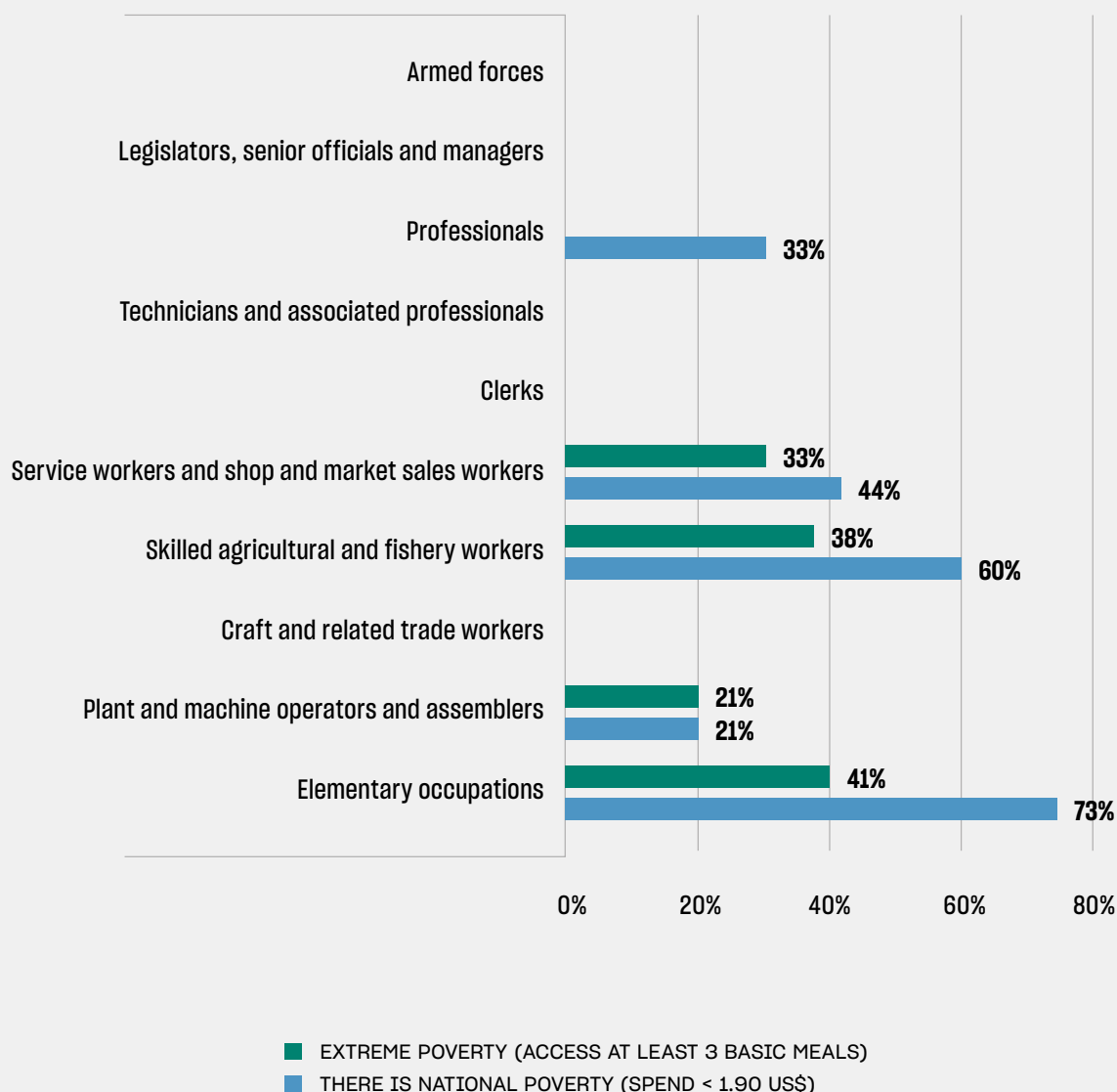
There is a high prevalence of poverty amongst the population who have reached junior certificate level, as well as primary certificate level prevalence. However, there is generally a low level of poverty as educational attainment increases.



**POVERTY BY 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.

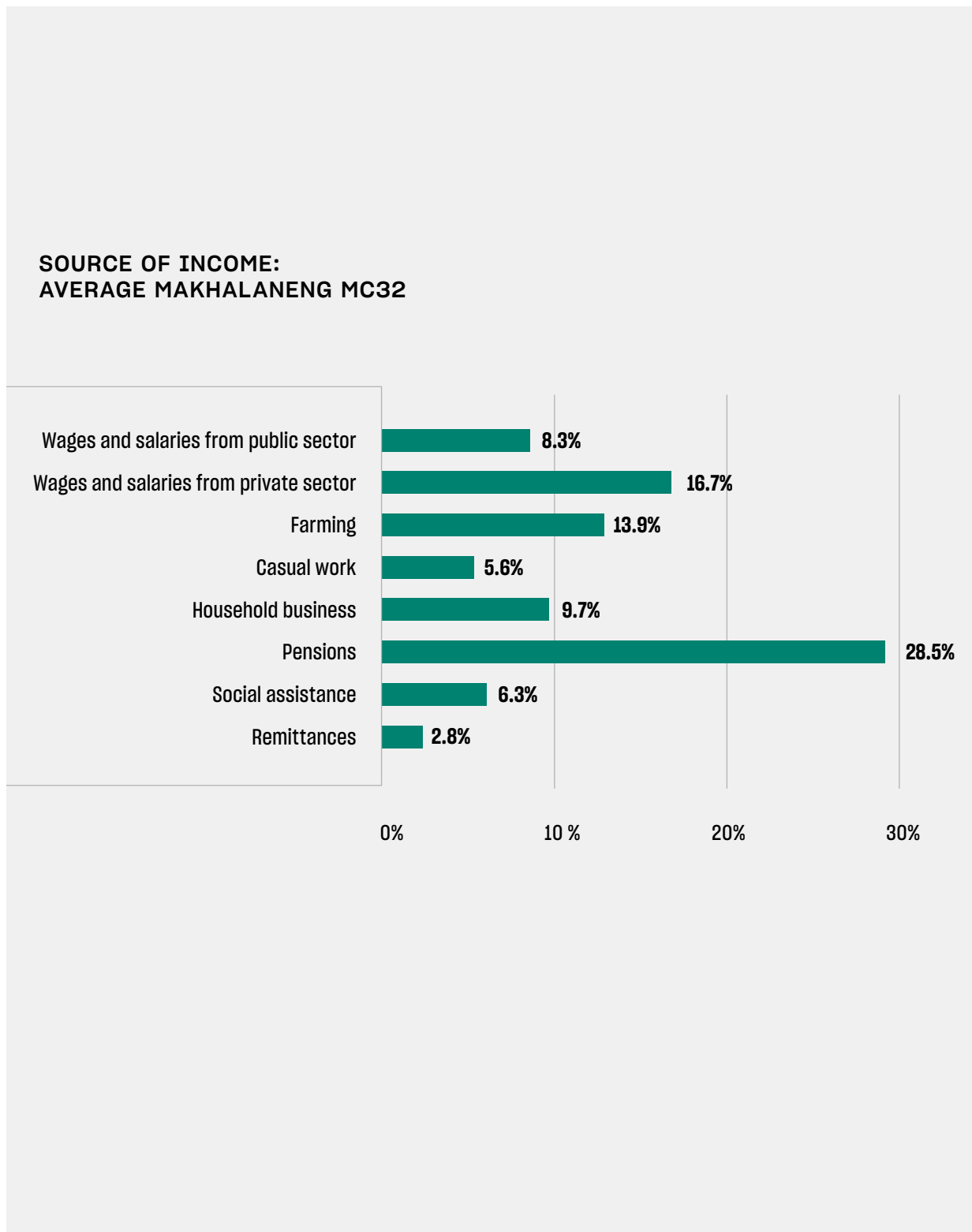
**POVERTY BY TYPE OF JOB:  
AVERAGE MAKHALANENG MC32**



## Income and consumption sources

### INCOME TYPES

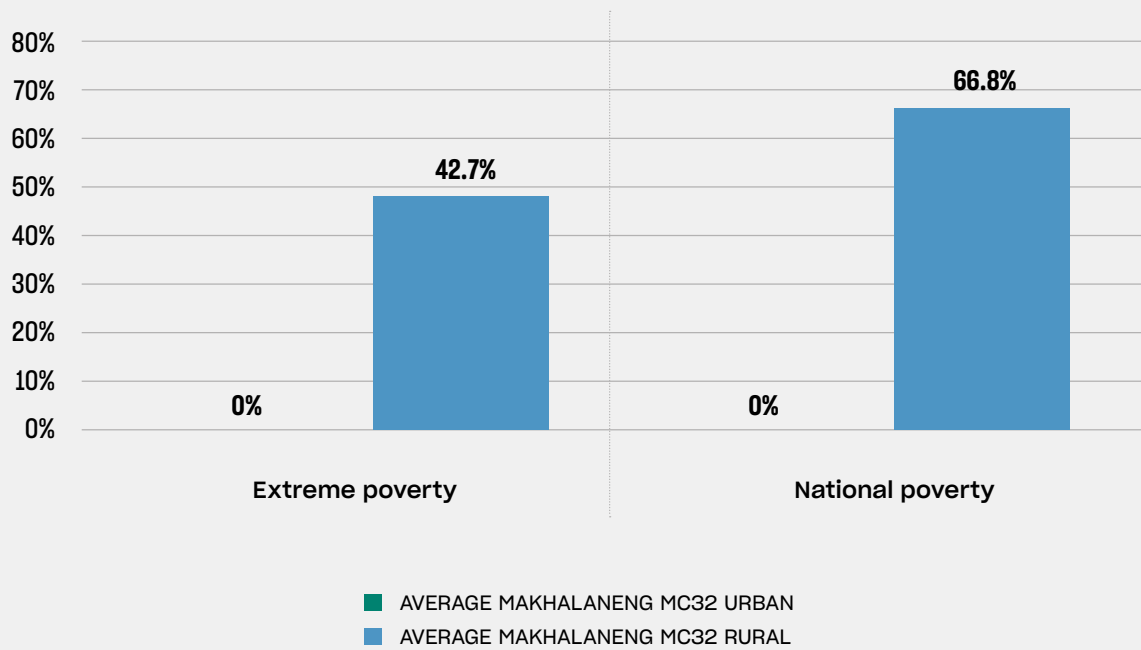
Makhalaneng sub-catchment did report a low percentage of the households which derive their income either through farming or remittances. On average, only 14% of households earn an income from farming, while only 28% and 2.8 % of households earn an income from pensions and remittances respectively.



### 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%.

#### POVERTY BY REGION

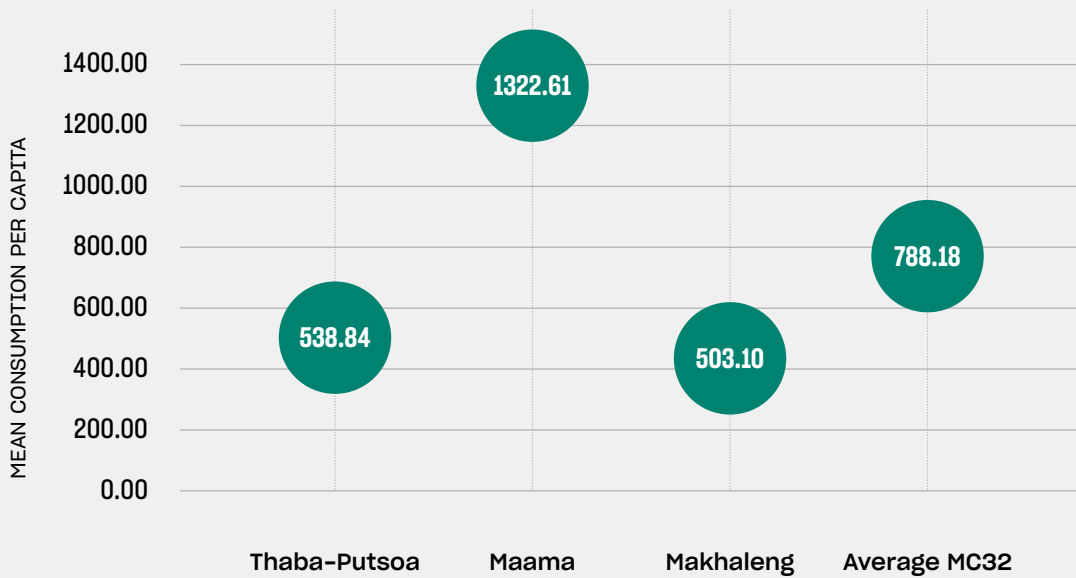




**MEAN MONTHLY CONSUMPTION**

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)**



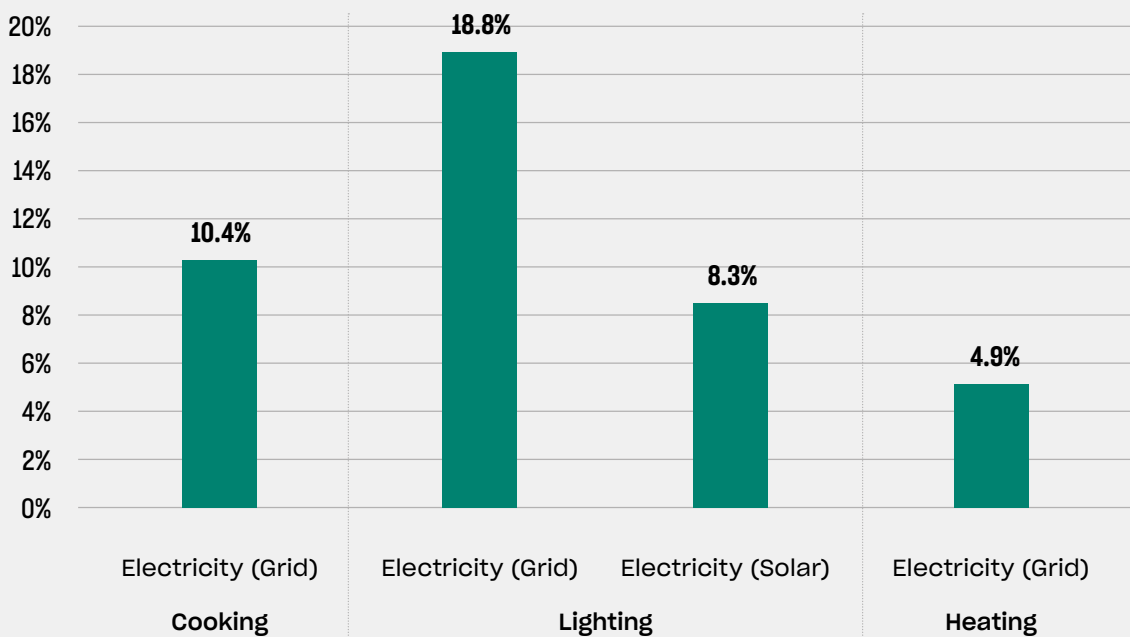
## Access to social protection

### Living standard

#### SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY

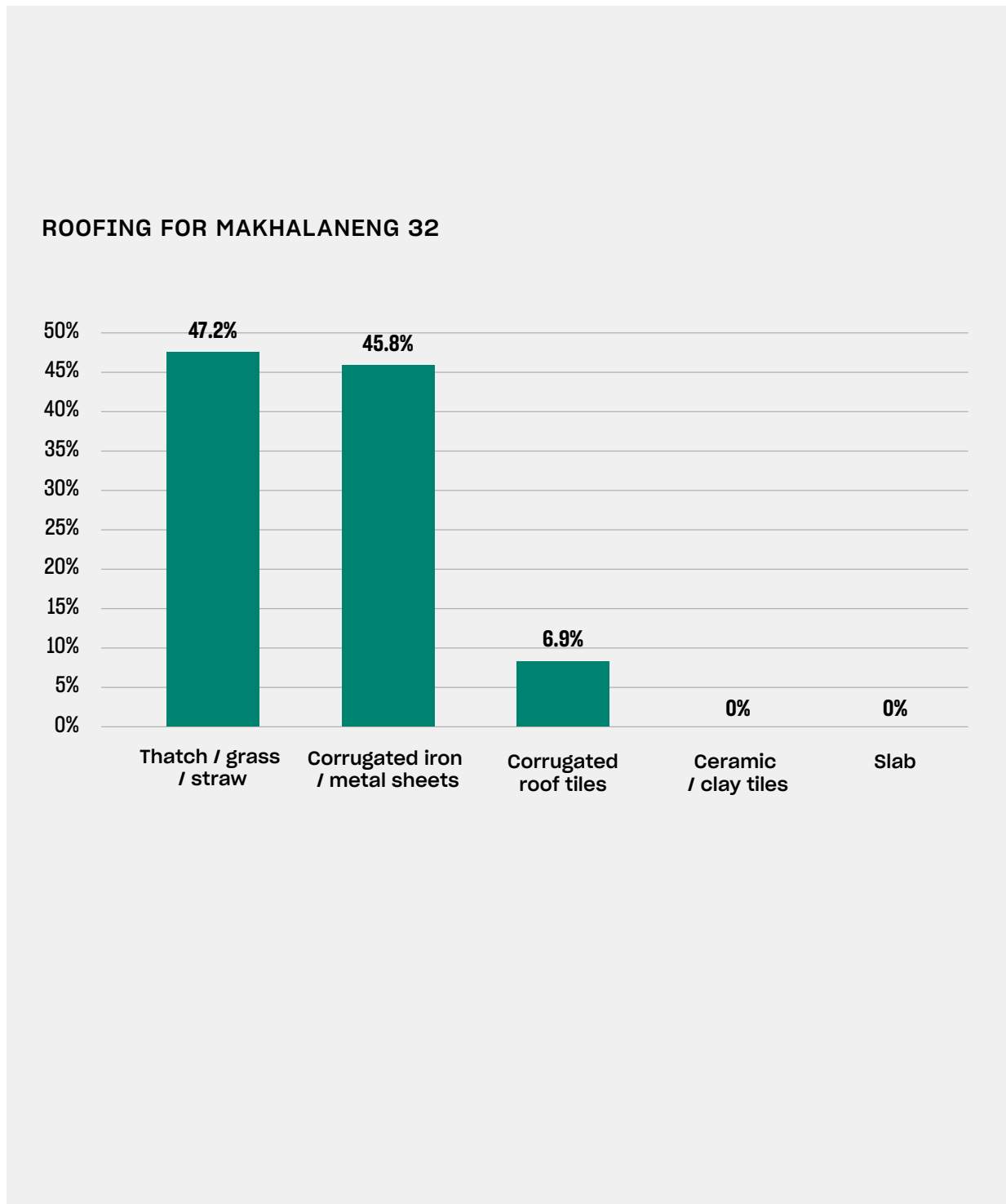
On average, less than 20% of households in the Makhalaneng sub-catchment have access to electricity for heating, lighting and cooking as their main source of electricity. Thaba-Putsoa and Makhaleng sub-catchment report less than 5% of the household with no access to electricity in all its forms of generation.

#### ELECTRICITY FOR MAKHALANENG MC32



**THE MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING**

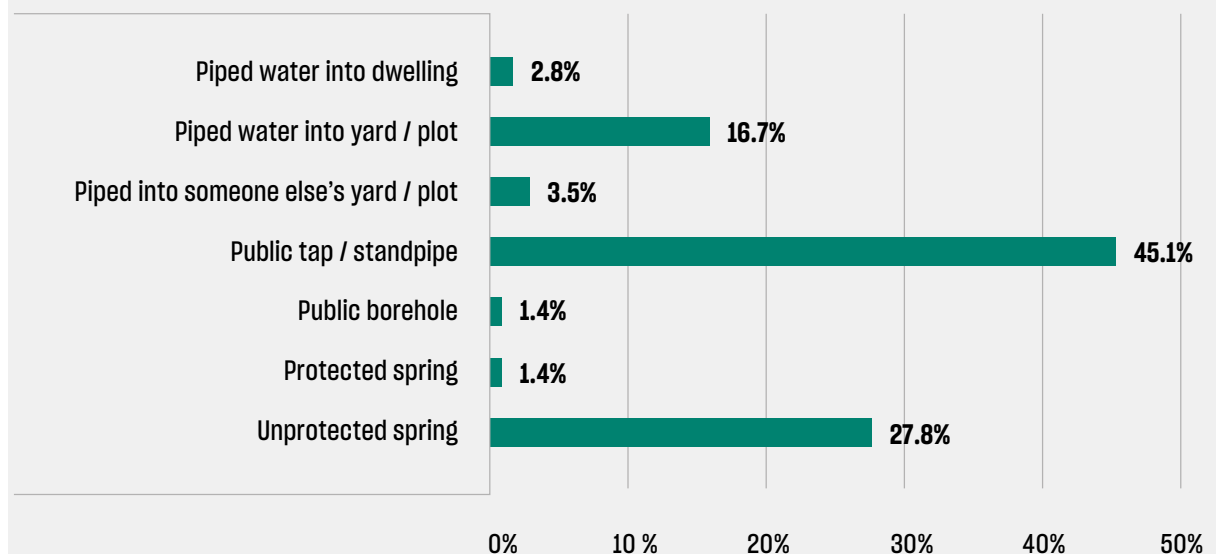
On average, 47% of households in the Makhalaneng sub-catchment used thrash as their main type of roofing. Maama constituency leads in corrugated iron sheeting with 72% and the Makhaleng constituency reported 70% of households using thrash as their main roofing type.



### MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

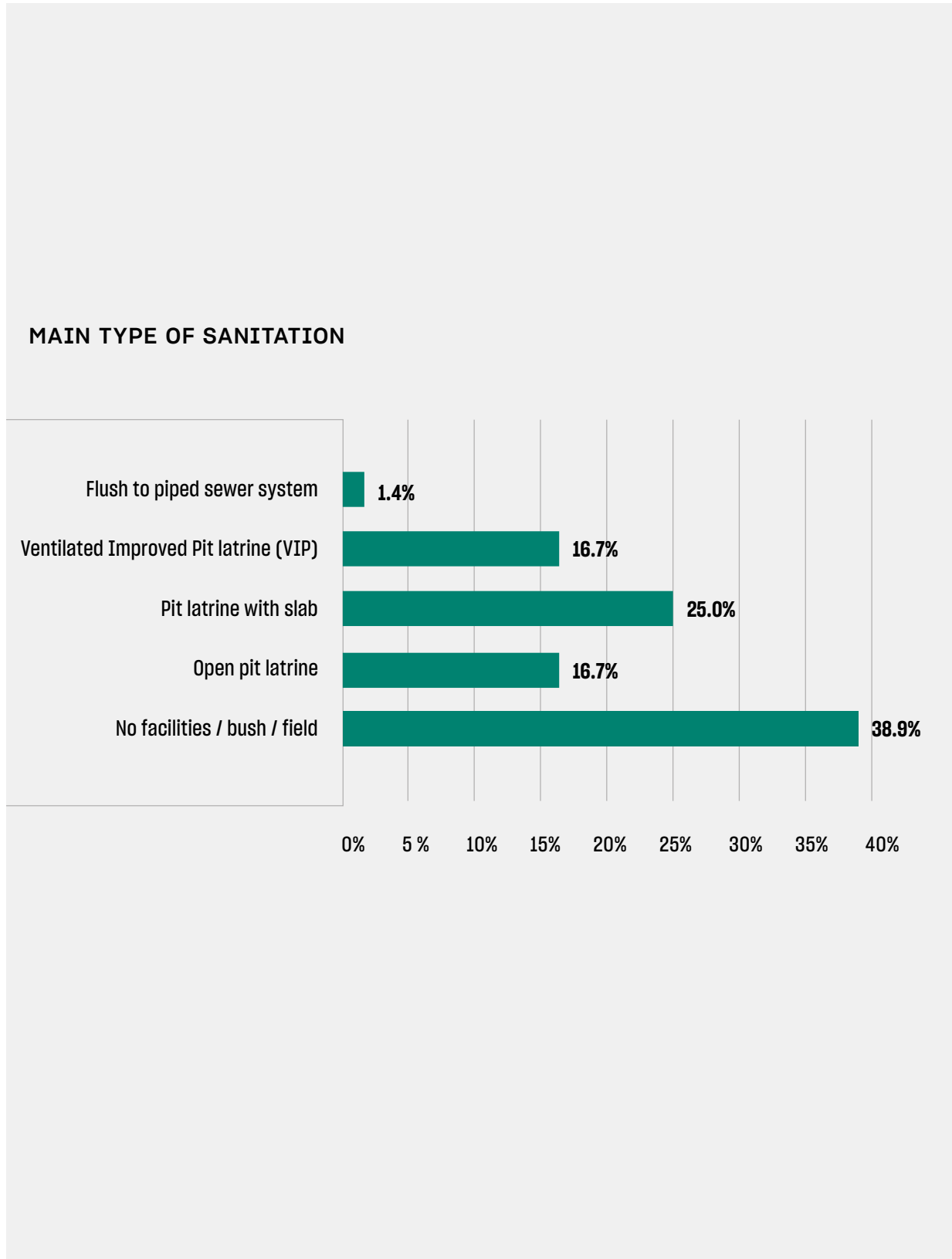
The figure below shows that, on average, Makhalleng sub-catchment reported that public taps or standpipes are used by 45.1% of the population while, on average, only 27.6% of the population uses unprotected springs as their main source of water. Necessary interventions are needed in the Thaba-Putsoa 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 Makhaleeng sub-catchment, 38.9% of households reported no sanitation facilities, while the Makhaleeng constituency leads in open defecation with 62.5% of households practising this mode of sanitation. In Thaba-Putsoa, this figure stands at 45.8%.

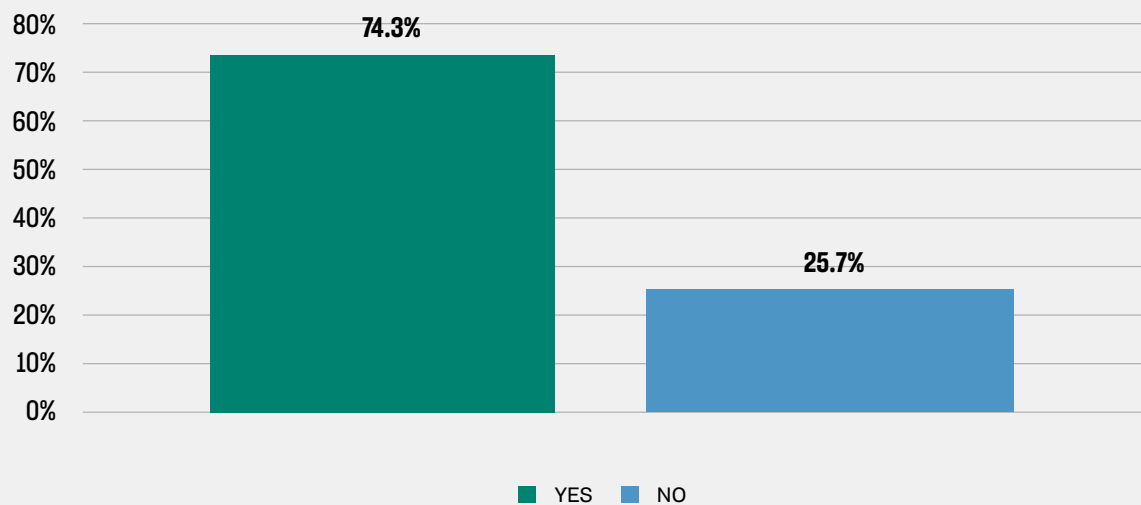


## ASSET HOLDING

### 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.

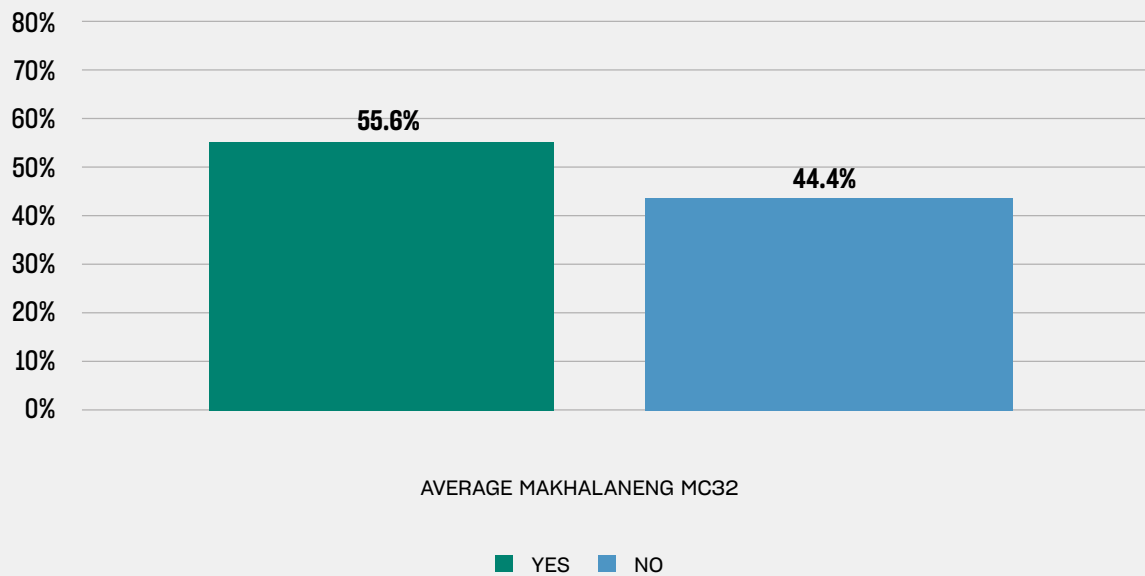
**ACCESS TO FARMING:  
SUB-CATCHMENT AVERAGES**



**ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK**

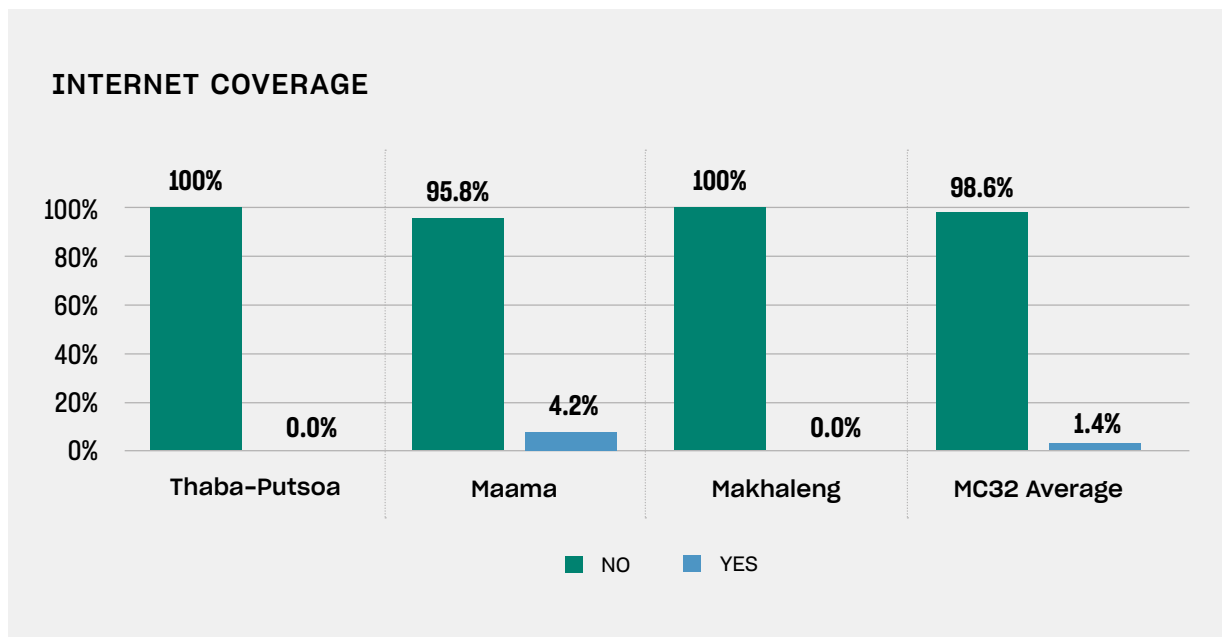
Thaba-Putsoa and Makhaleng constituencies depict only 62% of the households with livestock ownership, but more than 55% of those surveyed in the Maama constituency did not have ownership of livestock. However, on average, only 55.6% of households in the Makhalaneng sub-catchment do own livestock.

**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 Makhhaleng.



**CONFLICTS IN THE SUB-CATCHMENT**

In the villages of Ha Liphakoeng and Ha Raboetsi, there was prior conflict over water supply as the two villages disputed how water was shared. The villagers at Ha Raboetsi 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 Raboetsi is situated higher up and water from the tap goes to Ha Liphakoeng first, while the Ha Raboetsi 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



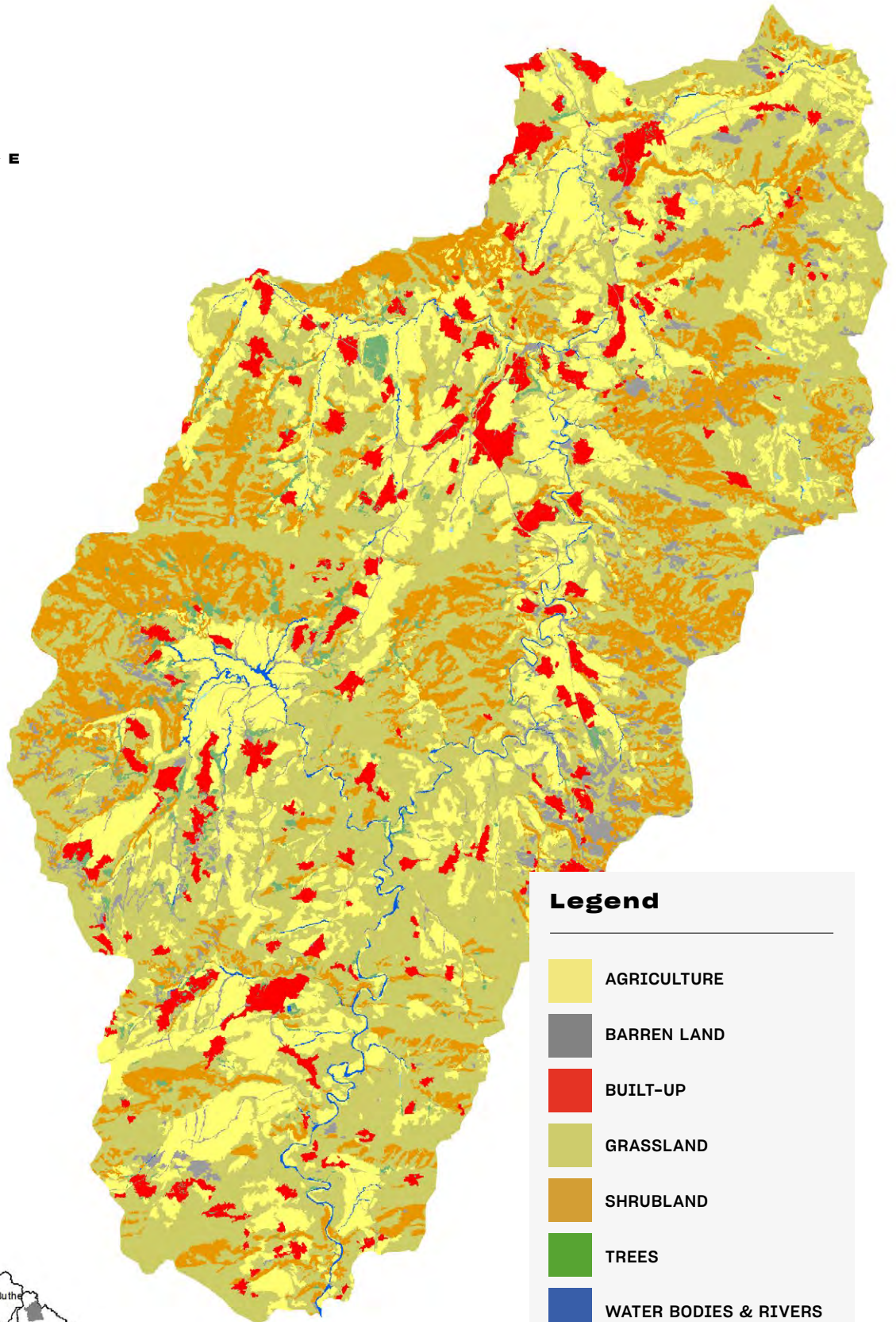
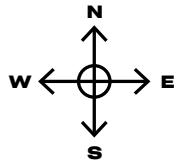
## 04. Land cover information

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

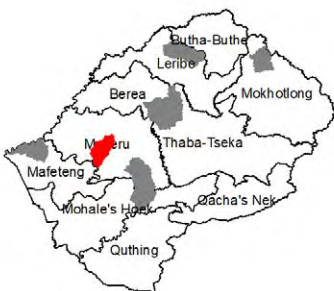
Note that this information stems from the 2015 Lesotho Land Cover Atlas. An update of the land cover database is foreseen for 2020 and the information presented here will be updated accordingly in the next version.

**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 Ielimo	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 Maima	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 Rehibile Lenea (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



# 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 Makhalleng 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 (LS0/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 Raboletsí
<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 Raboletsí
<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 Raboletsí) 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 Raboletsí
<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.



# MAKHALANENG



## 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.

Prepared by: Motlalepula Gerard Rasekoele (Catchment Manager)

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



