

MALETSUNYANE SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE



PROFILES OF PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS

Version 1 | April 2021

*Integrated Catchment Management
National Programme in Lesotho*

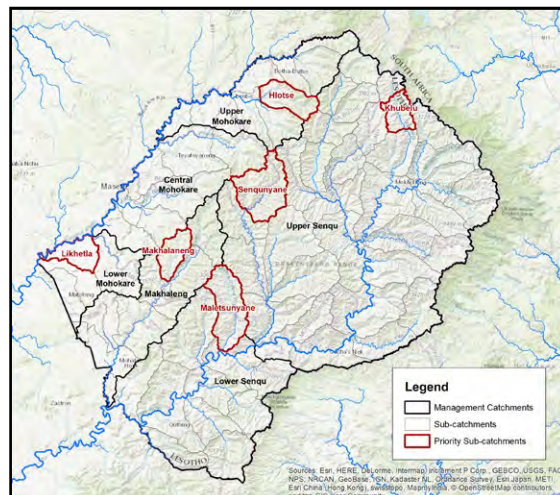
ReNOKA ke lekhhotla le ikemiselitseng ho khothalletsa kopano le ts'ebeliso 'moho har'a batho ba phelang tikolohong a noka ea Senqu-Orange ka sepheo sa ho sireletsa le ho ntlafatsa mobu le metsi molemong oa katleho ea bohle ba phelang tikolohong ena.

'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.



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”.

MALETSUNYANE



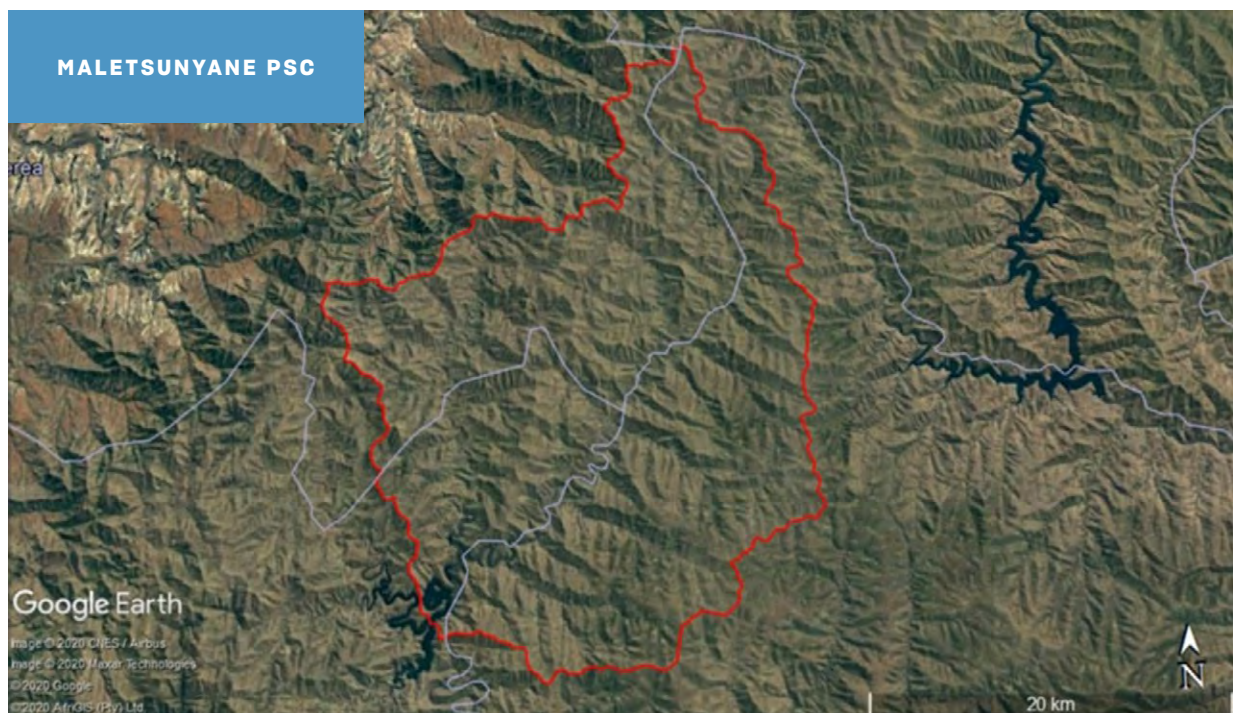
SECTION A:

Socio-demographic information



01. Location of the sub-catchment

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



Map 1: Satellite map of Maletsunyane sub-catchment



02. Population size and composition

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

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

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



03. Socio-economic information

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

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

Table 1.1: Maletsunyane PSC socio-economic information

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT HUMAN USE OF THE CATCHMENT

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

MALETSUNYANE



SECTION B:

Biophysical information



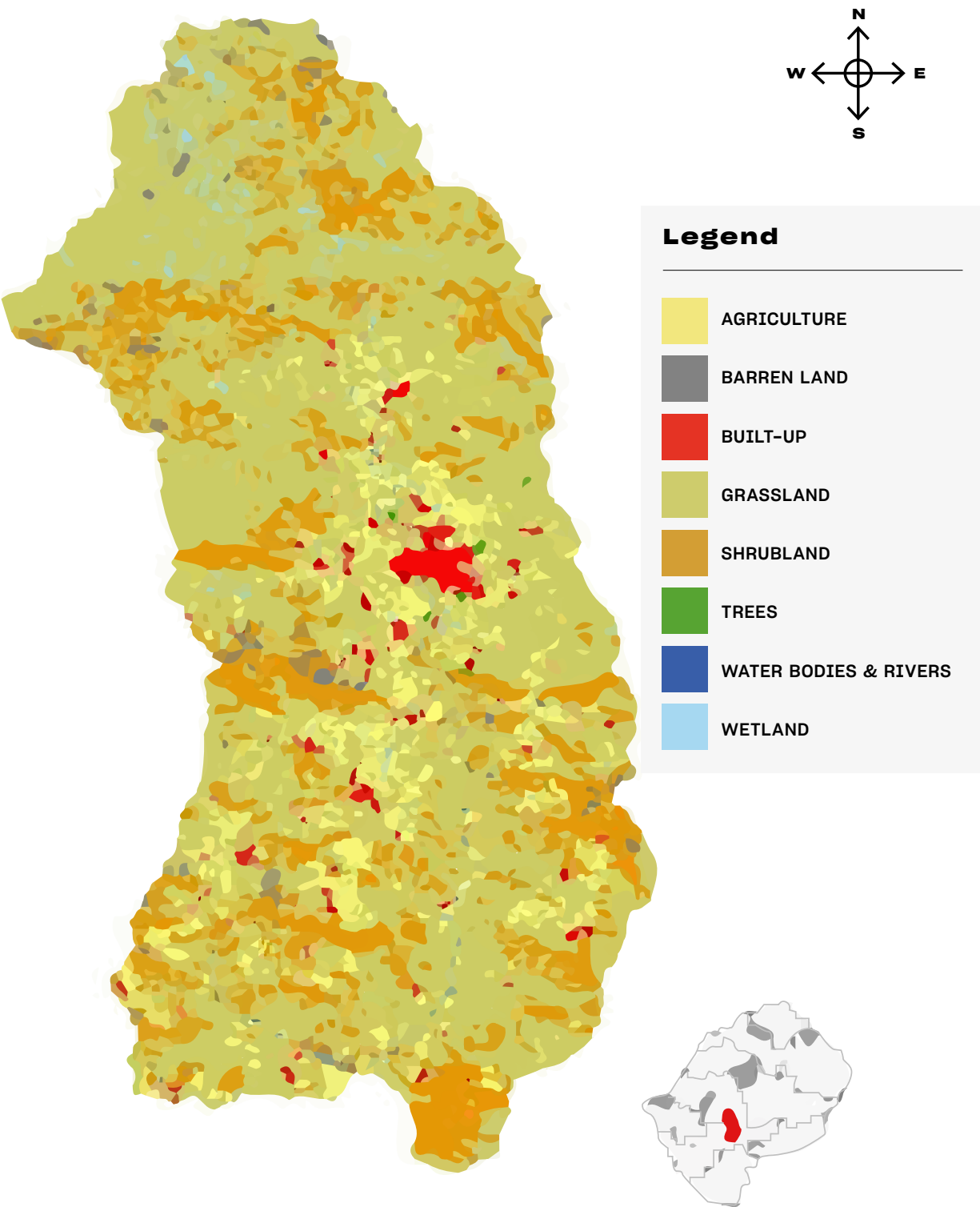
04. Land cover information

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

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

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

Maletsunyane sub-catchment land cover





MALETSUNYANE

SECTION C:

Administrative and political information



05. Administrative and political information

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

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

MALETSUNYANE



SECTION D:

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



06. Overview of past and ongoing projects

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

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

NAME OF THE PROJECT	WAMPP (ONGOING)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The overall goal of the project is to boost the resilience of poor wool and mohair producers to the adverse effects of climate change in the mountain and foothill regions of Lesotho, while generating higher incomes and sustainable improved livelihoods. WAMPP is designed to address the issues of rural poverty and food insecurity in the context of climate change and the increasing vulnerability of poor livestock producers. WAMPP is national in scope however most of the activities focus on the poorer mountain regions of the country - where the incidence of poverty and food insecurity is highest and agricultural activity is severely restricted due to the lack of cultivatable land, the degraded rangelands and the harsh climate. In these mountainous areas sheep and goat herding is the main economic activity and subsistence and food security is essentially derived from the proceeds of selling animals or wool and mohair.
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	M360 million
SOURCE OF FUNDING	IFAD loan and DSF funding, ASAP and OFID and the Government of Lesotho
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	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
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	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.
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	Eight years
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Farmer's association formation
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	
PROJECT EVALUATION	
CONTACT PERSON	Mr Asisi Alotsi (PRO) Communities from Ha Lesia, Ha Meteketa, Ha Lesala, Ha Moahloli and Ha Phallang



07. Lessons learnt

The community awareness campaign approach seemed to have worked. Through sensitisation campaigns that reached more than 4 000 people, awareness has been created about wetlands and their importance as water sources and biodiversity hotspots. Fourteen (14) degraded wetland sites with areas ranging between 50m² - 2ha covering about 6ha recovered, with notable improvement in vegetative cover and plant diversity, and significantly improved water table. Construction of ponds for livestock drinking has reduced trampling significantly. There is also a noticeable change in attitude among local communities towards wetlands. A local lodge owner has built a Craft Centre and put it at the disposal of local communities. Live-stock owners are already cutting grass, in a controlled manner, from the wetlands for stall feeding, while others are harvesting the grass for making handicrafts for income generation. The crafts-making component is yet to take root to make the most of the tourists who frequently come to the lodge. It is in view of the work done by KMA that the newly established Division of Environment and Energy Statistics always involve the KMA when they carry out wetlands assessments to keep track of the status of wetlands in Lesotho. The key government departments, private sector, and NGOs were engaged and the communities in Semonkong at Ha Lesia, Ha Meteketa, Ha Lesala, Ha Moahloli and Ha Phallang were the beneficiaries.

MALETSUNYANE



SECTION E:

Conclusions and recommendations



08. Summary of the main findings

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

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



09. Priorities for implementing ICM in Maletsunyane PSC

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

Prepared by: Motlalepula Rasekoele

Date and place: 01 July 2020, Maletsunyane