SENQUNYANE SUB-CATCHMENT PROFILE

renoka
We are a river

European Union

german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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

PROFILES OF PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS

Version 1 | April 2021

Integrated Catchment Management National Programme in Lesotho

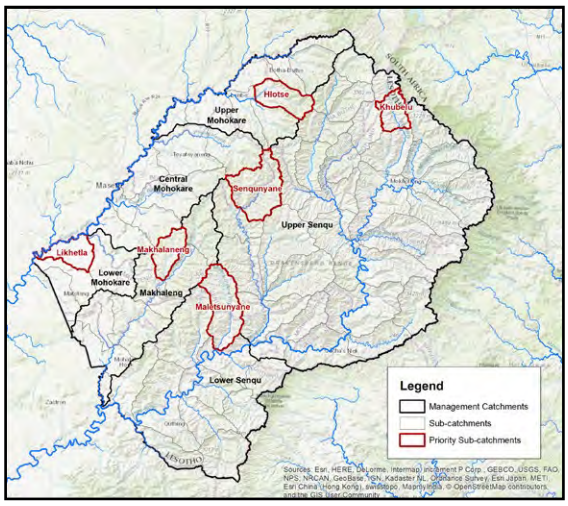
ReNOKA ke lekhotla le ikemiselitseng ho khothalletsa kopano le ts'ebelisano 'moho har'a batho ba phelang tikolohong a noka ea Senqu-Orange ka sepheo sa ho sireletsa le ho ntlafatsa mobu le metsi molemong oa katleho ea bohle ba phelang tikolohong ena.

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

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

About the National Programme for Integrated Catchment Management (ICM)

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



LESOTHO PRIORITY SUB-CATCHMENTS, APRIL 2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

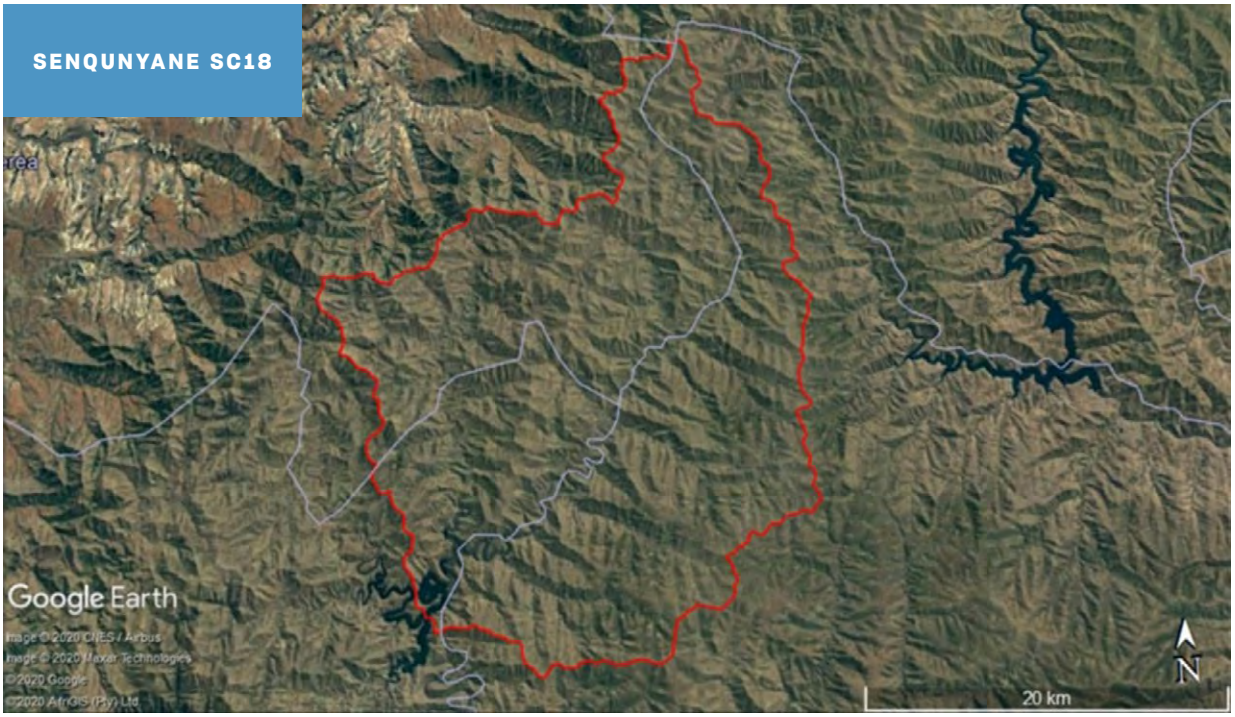
SENQUNYANE

SECTION A:

Socio-demographic information

01. Location of the sub-catchment

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



Map 1: Satellite map of Senqunyane sub-catchment

02. Population size and composition

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

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

03. Socio-economic information

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

METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS:

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

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

Table: Households interviewed per constituency of interest

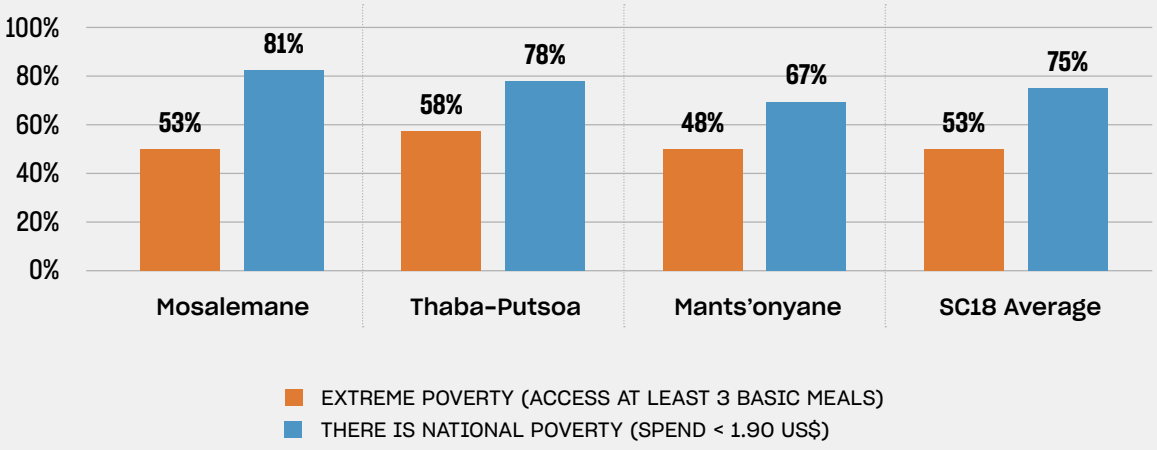
SUB-CATCHMENT	CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER OF HHS INTERVIEWED	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED
SC18-Senqunyane	Mosalemane	36	21419
SC18-Senqunyane	Thaba-Putsoa	24	21418
SC18-Senqunyane	Mants'onyane	72	24424

Poverty

POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY

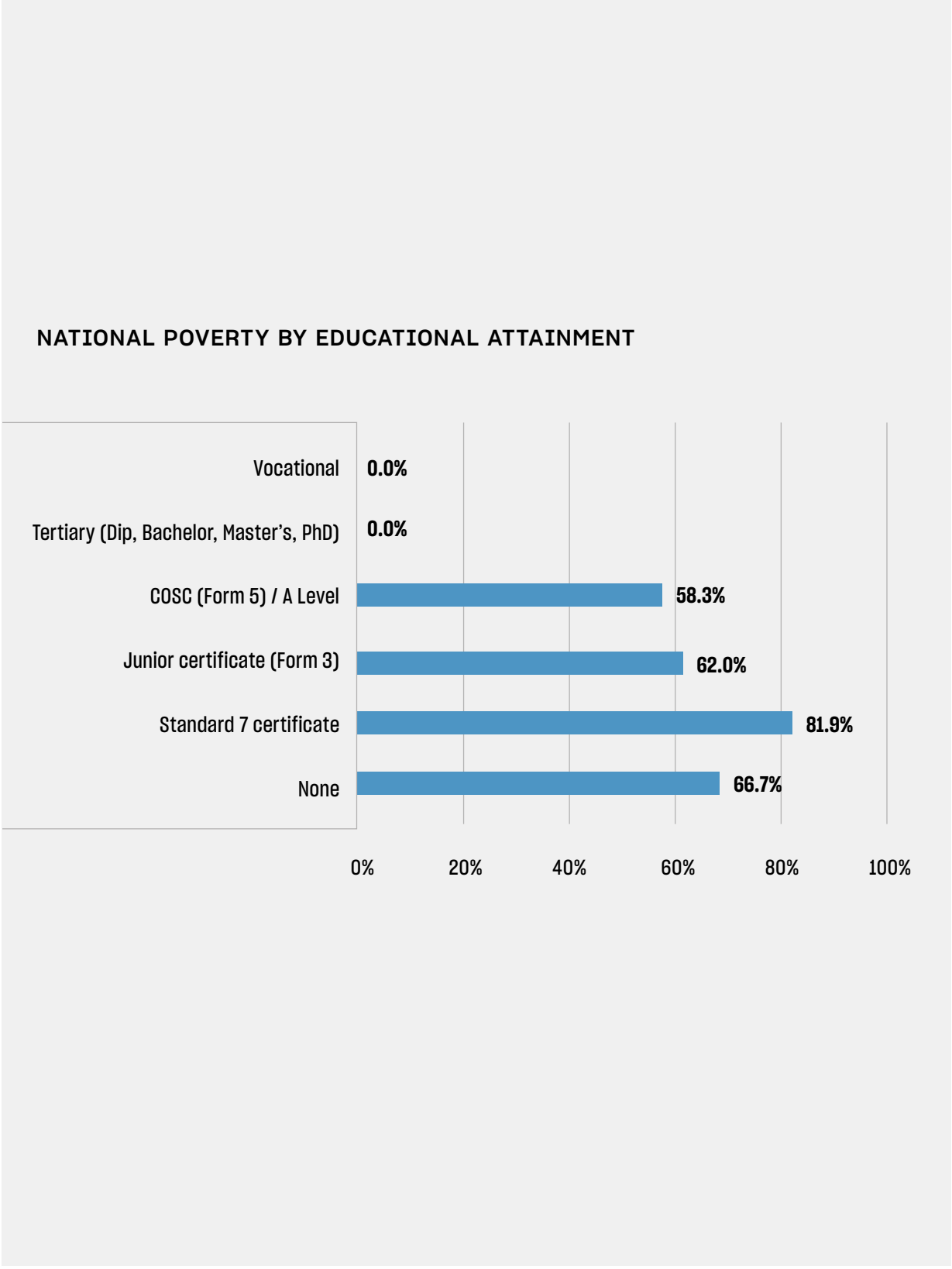
Senqunyane sub-catchment on average reports a high level of national poverty as 75% of the population residing in that sub-catchment do experience national poverty and 53% of the household do experience extreme poverty.

EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY CONSTITUENCY



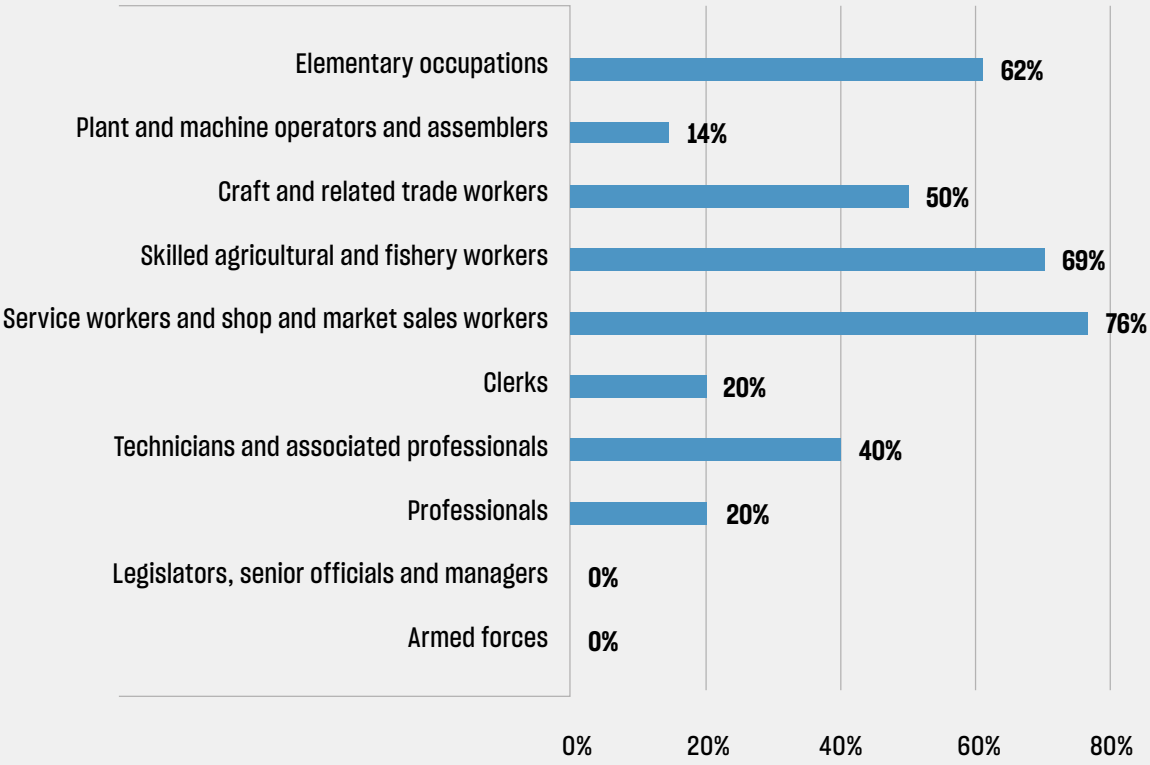
POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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



POVERTY BY TYPE OF JOB

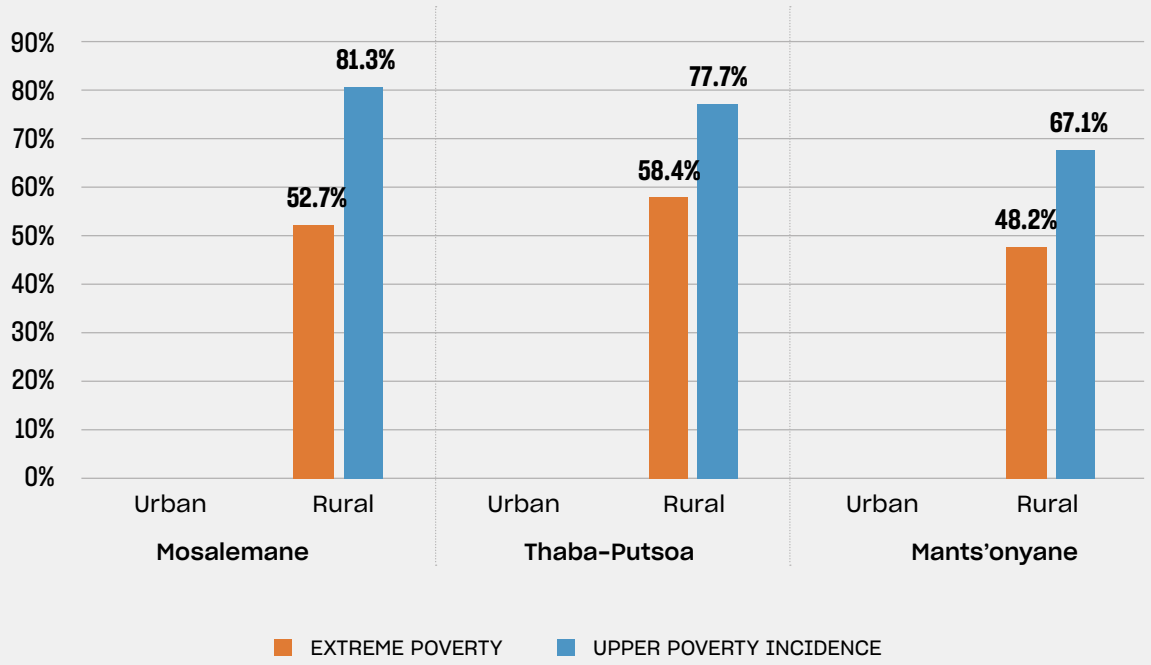
The majority of the population, constituting 76% working as service workers and shop and market sales workers, suffered national poverty more than any other job category. There seemed to be no national poverty within the armed forces as well as legislators, senior officials, and managers.



POVERTY BY RURAL AND URBAN

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

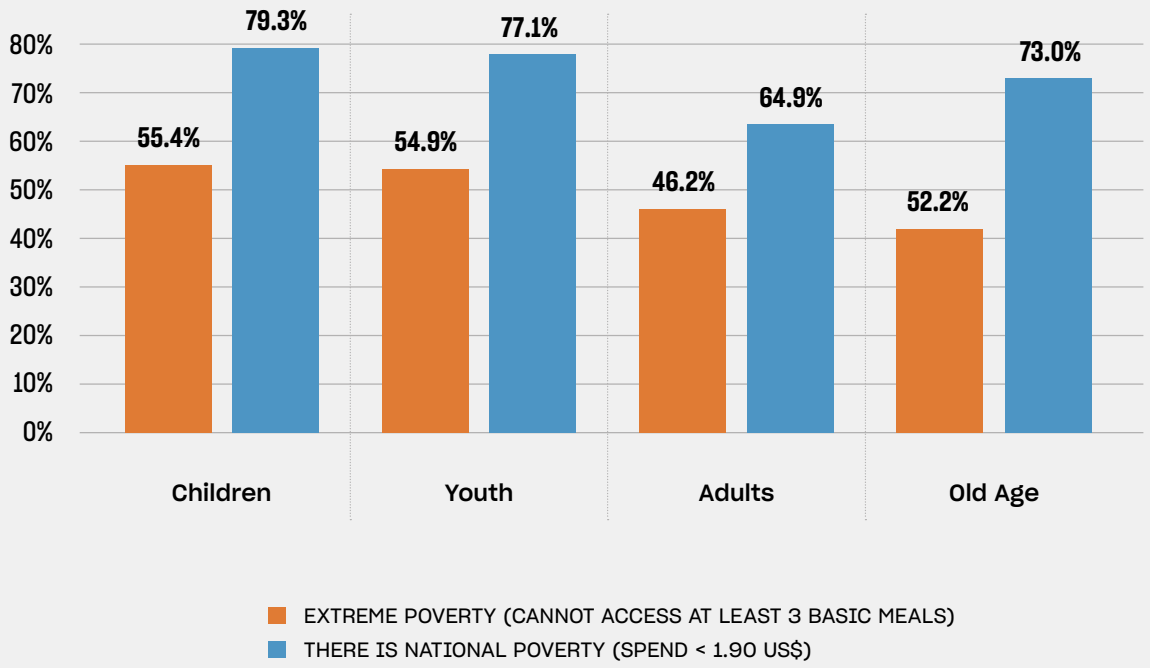
EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY REGION



POVERTY BY AGE GROUP

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

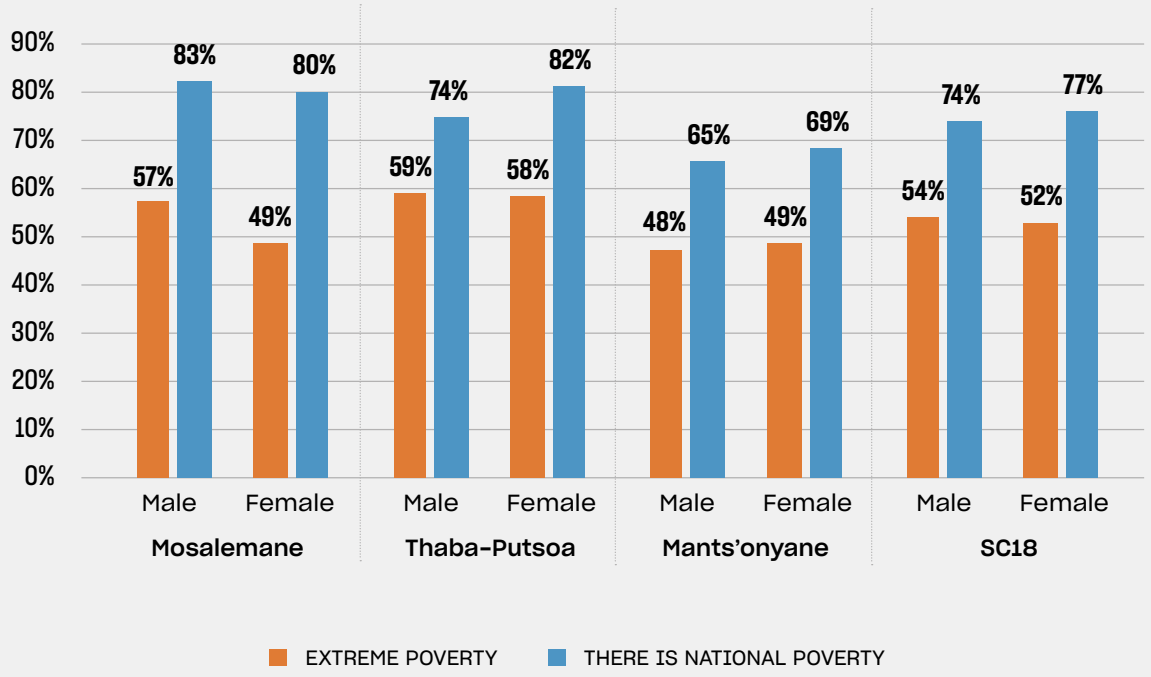
EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY AGE GROUP: SC18 AVERAGE



POVERTY BY GENDER

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

EXTREME AND NATIONAL POVERTY BY GENDER

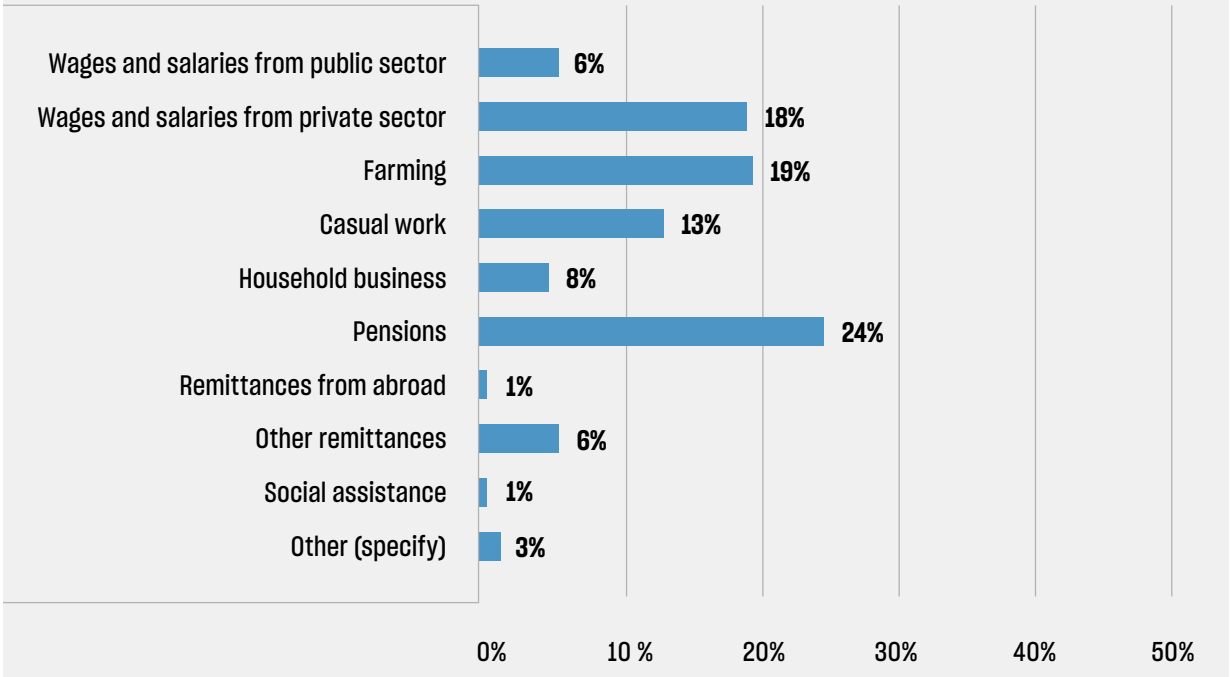


Income and consumption sources

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME IN A HOUSEHOLD

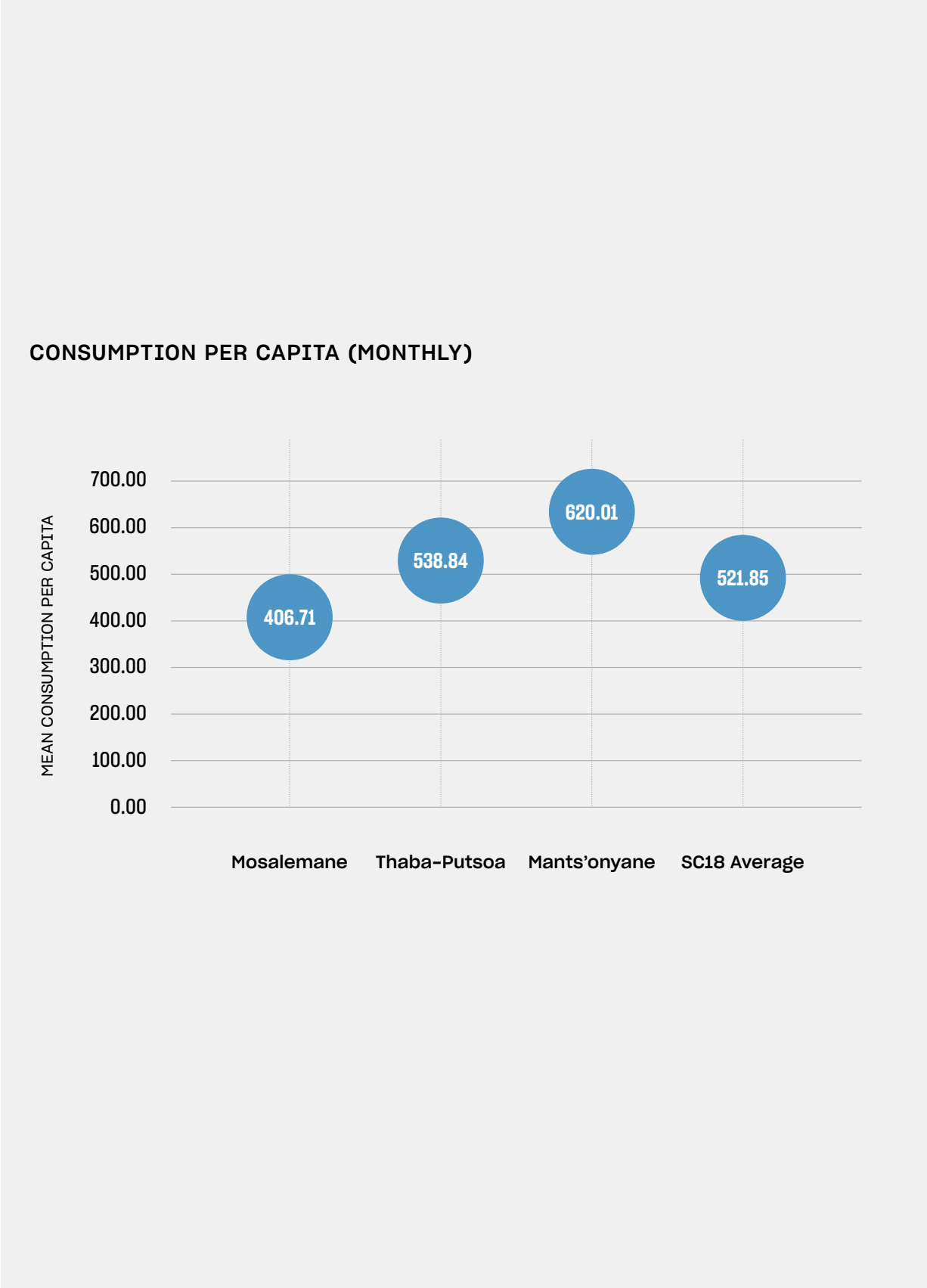
Most households in the Senqunyane sub-catchment, on average, derive their income from pensions. But, on average, nearly 20% of the households derive their income from farming.

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE HOUSEHOLD: SC18 AVERAGE



MEAN CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

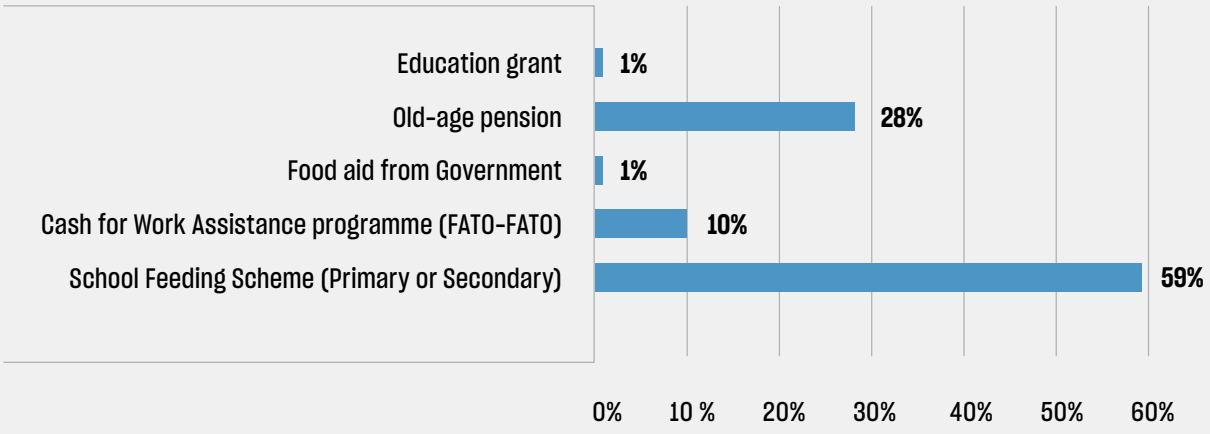
Mants'onyane constituency is the leading sub-catchment with M620.01: the highest mean monthly income per capita, but on average the mean monthly consumption per capita for Senqunyane sub-catchment was reported as M521.85.



Access to social protection

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

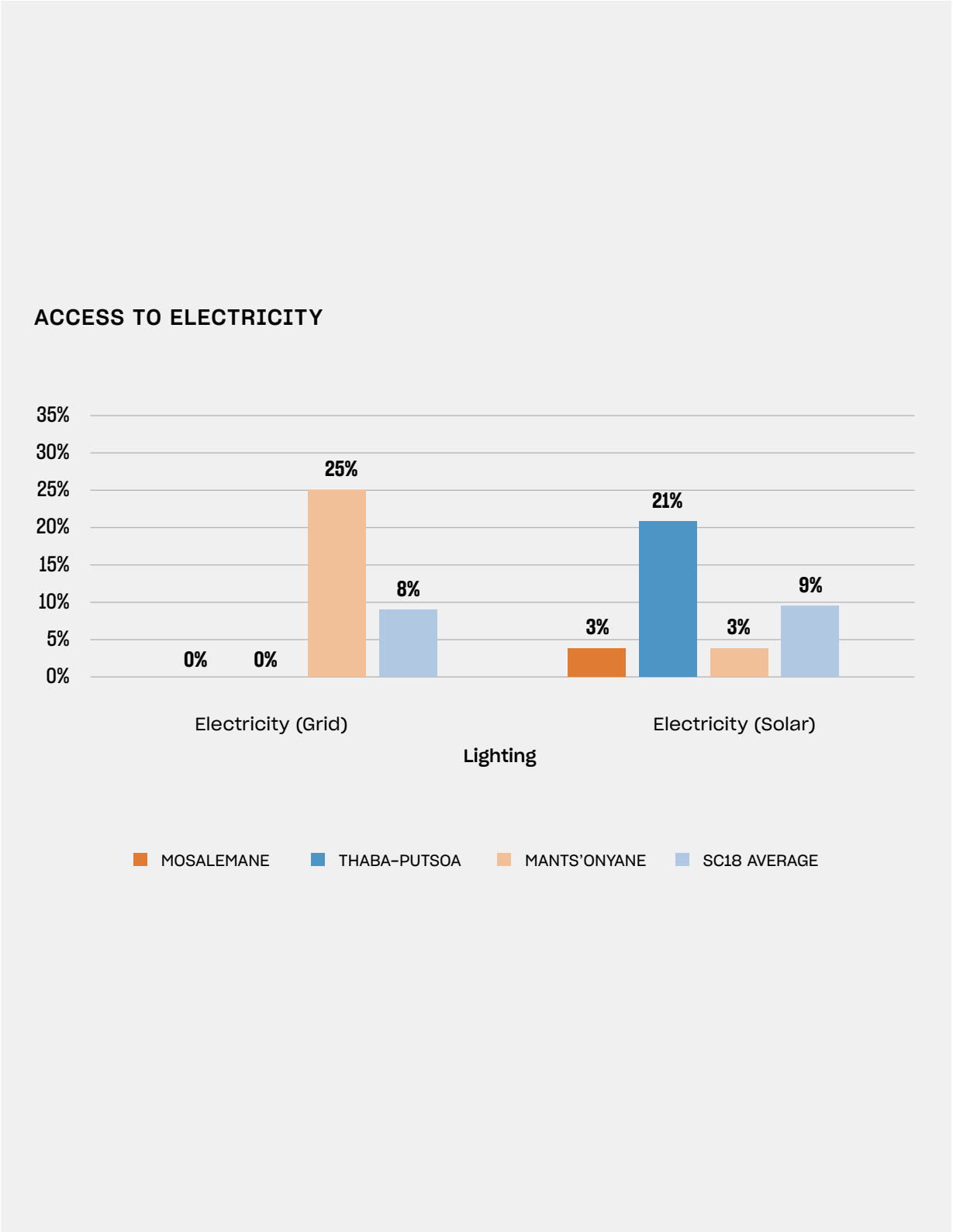
SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES: SC18 AVERAGE



Living Standard

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

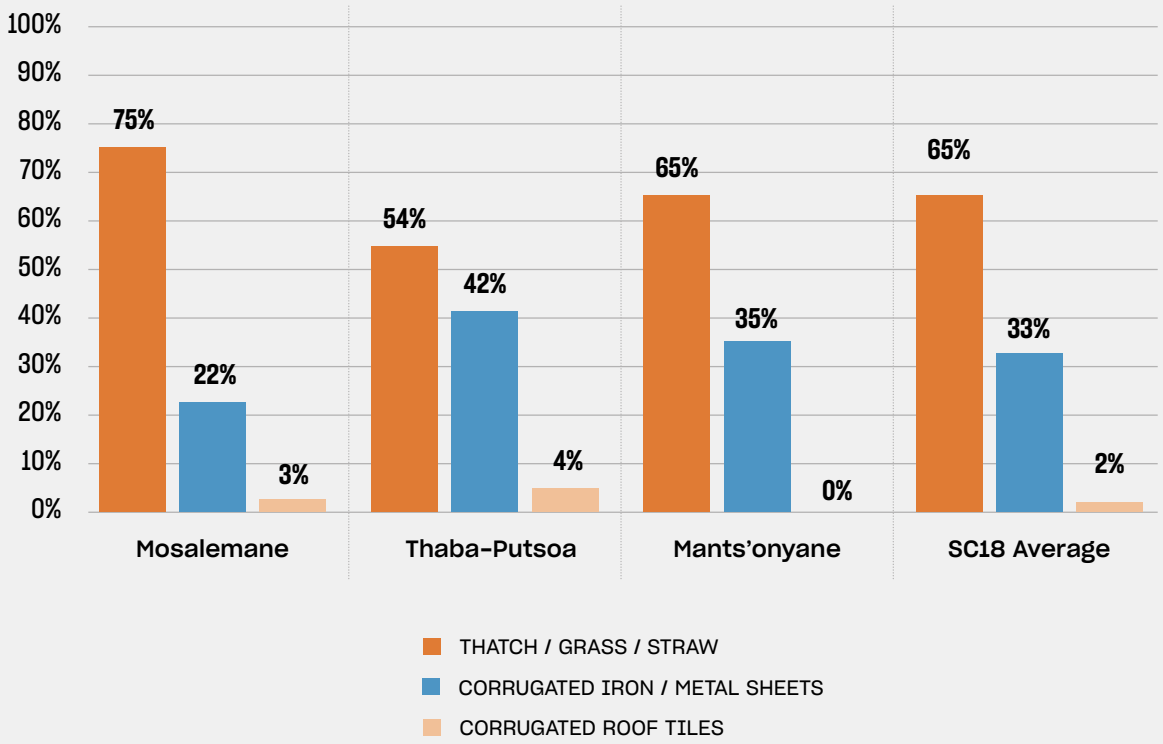
There was low reported accessibility to electricity across the entire sub-catchment of Senqunyane as, on average, only 8% of households have access to electricity use for lighting, while only 9% of the households use solar for lighting.



MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING

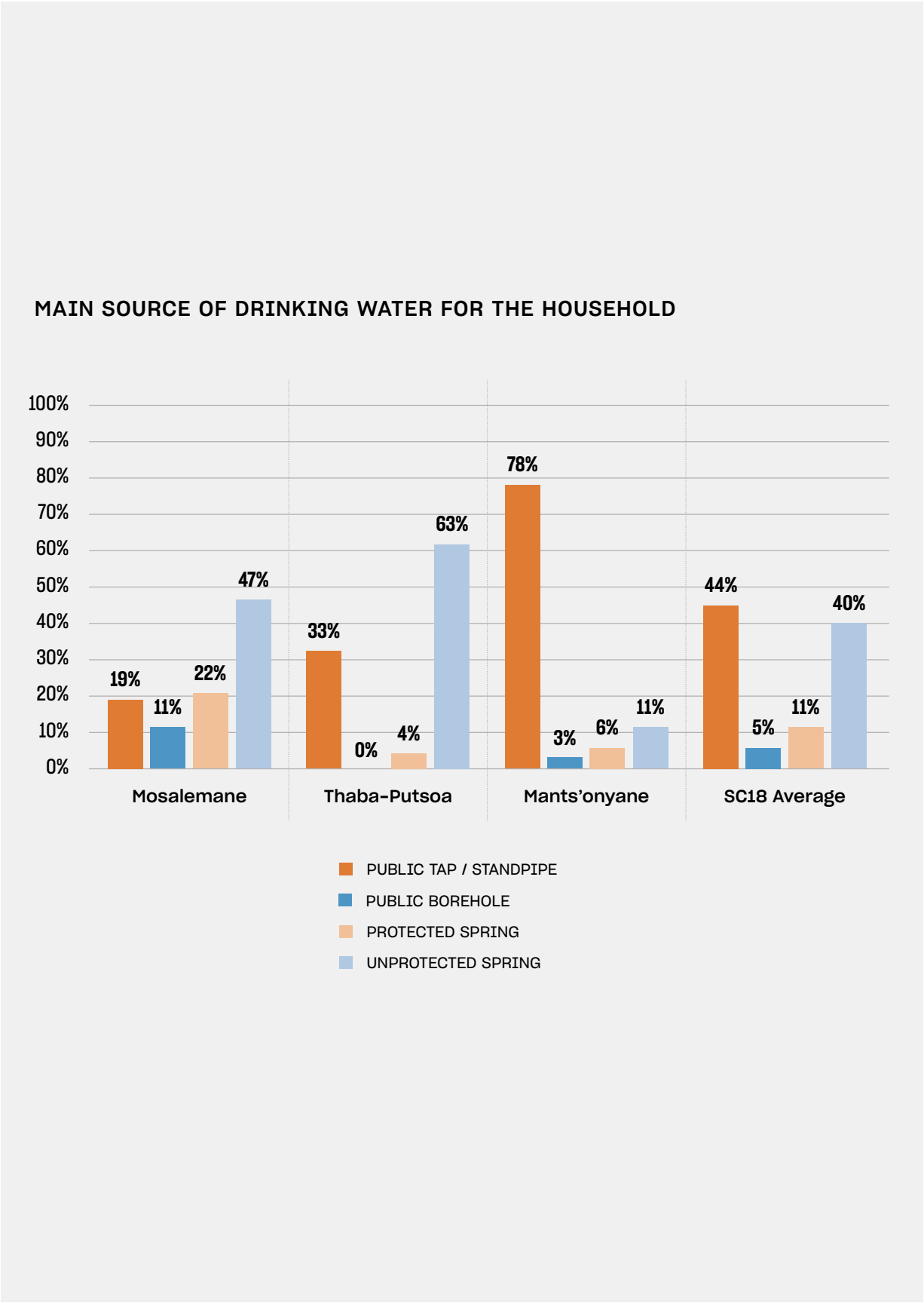
The common type of roofing used within the Senqunyane sub-catchment was thatch where, on average, 65% of the population residing in those areas use thatch as their main type of roofing, followed by 33% of households that uses corrugated iron/metal sheets as their main roofing type.

MAIN TYPE OF ROOFING



MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

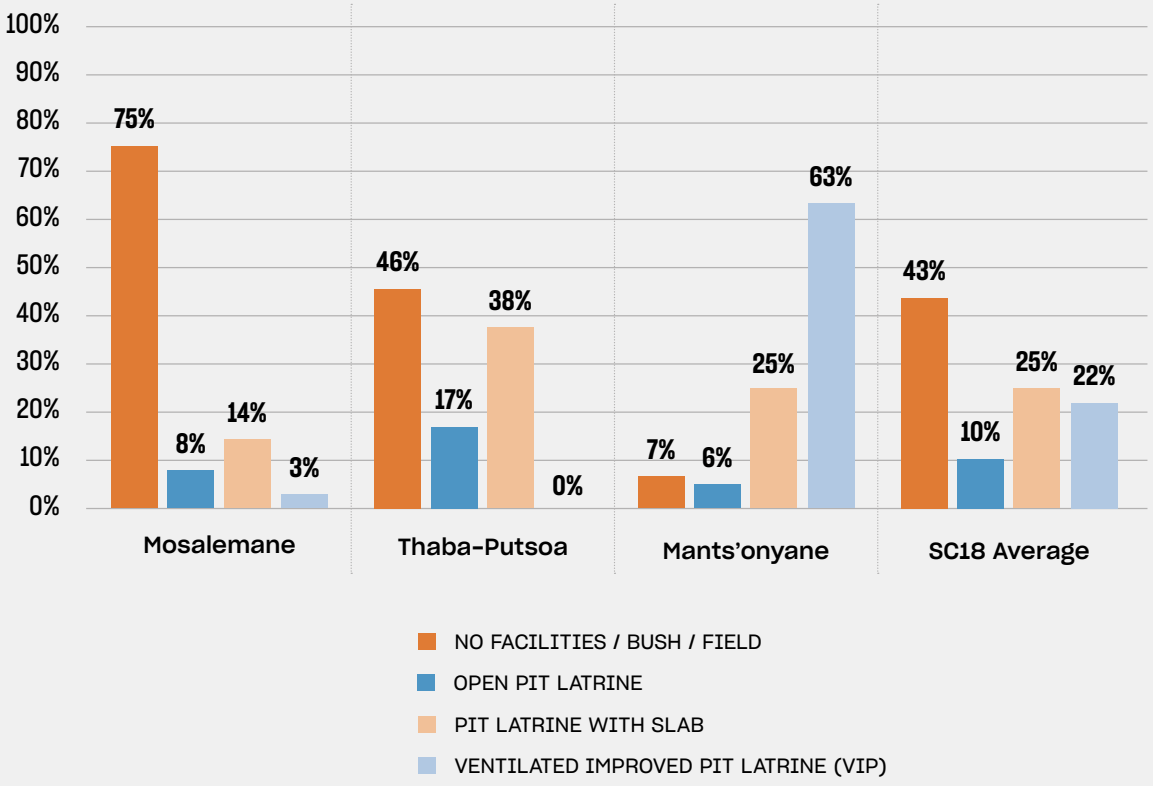
On average, 40% of the household within the Senqunyane sub-catchment fetch water from unprotected springs whereas less than 44% of them use public tap/standpipes.



MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION

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

MAIN TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITY

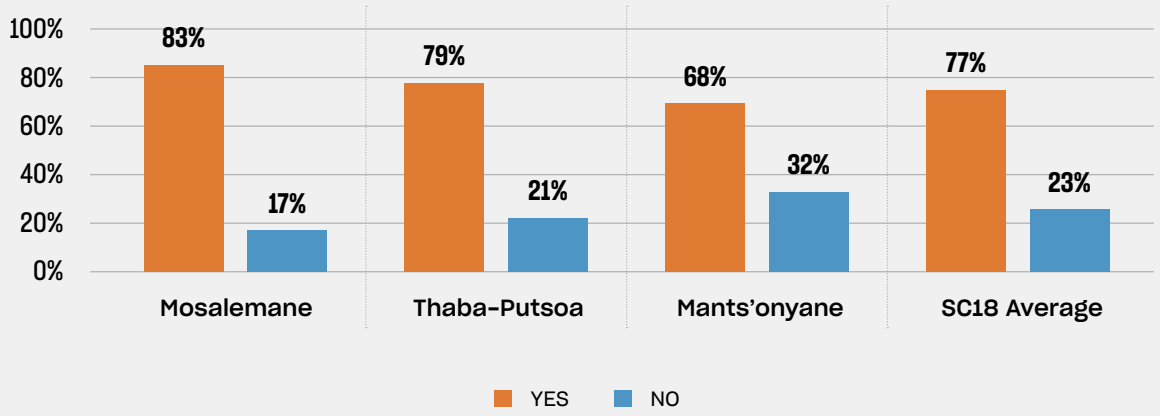


ASSET HOLDING

ACCESS TO LAND

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

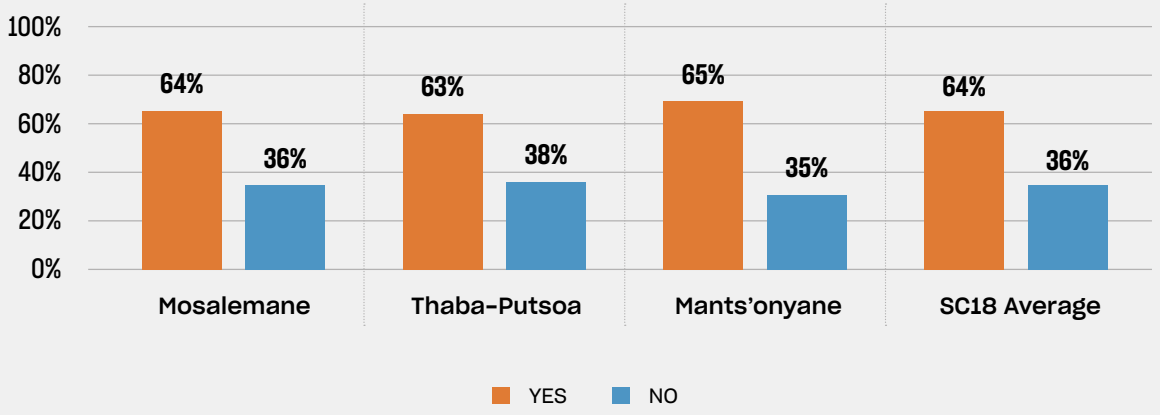
LAND OWNERSHIP / UTILISATION BY HOUSEHOLDS IN THE LAST FARMING SEASON



ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK

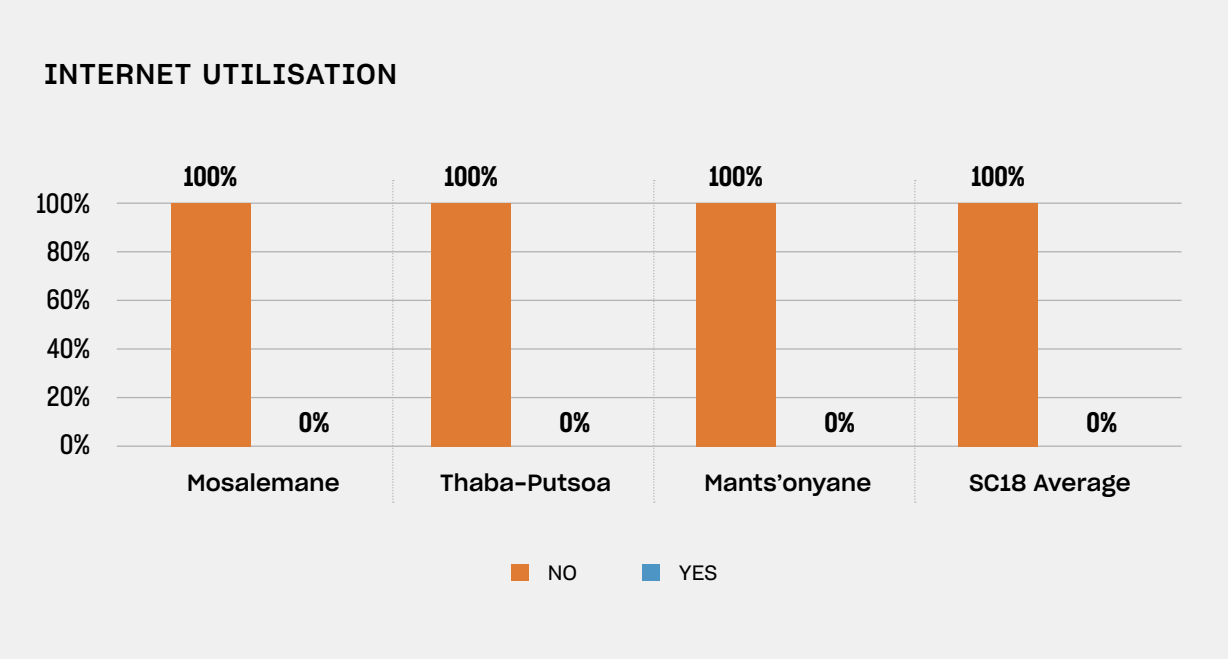
There is high prevalence of livestock ownership within Senqunyane sub-catchment, on average 64% of the household in that sub-catchment did have livestock ownership whereas 36% of the household reported to have no livestock ownership.

LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP BY HOUSEHOLD

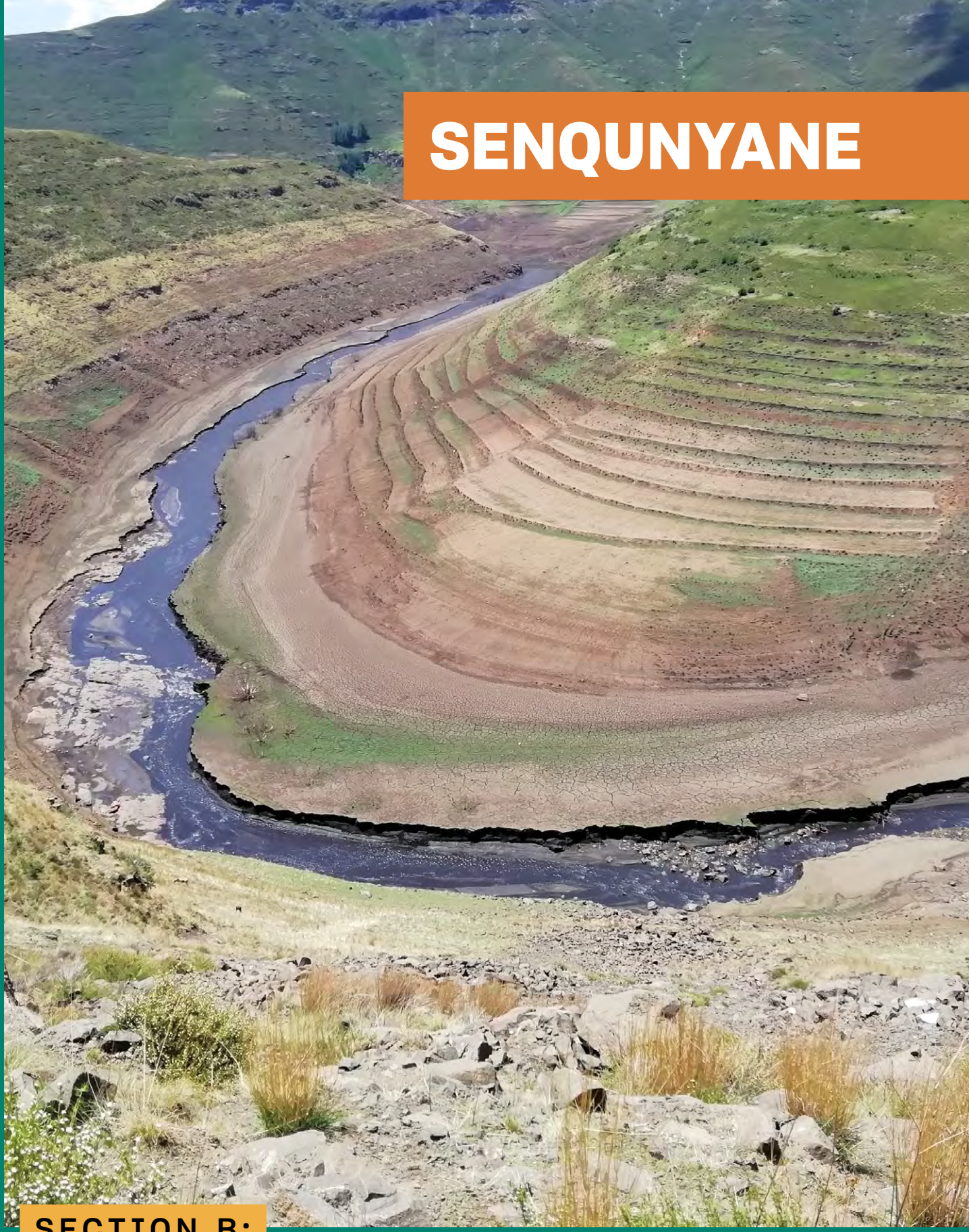


ACCESS TO INTERNET

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



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



SENQUNYANE

SECTION B:

Biophysical information

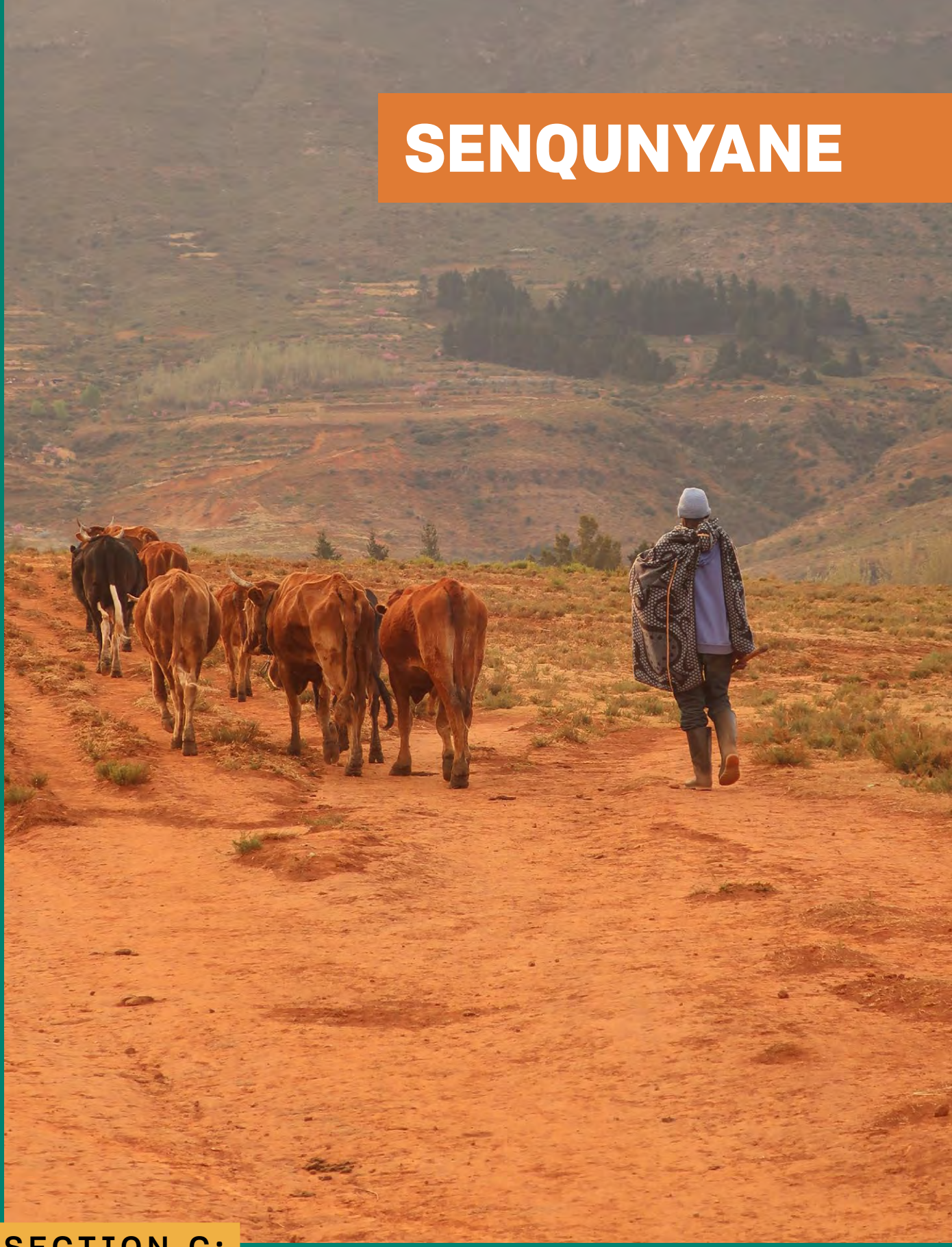
04. Land cover information[1]

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

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

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

SENQUNYANE



SECTION C:

Administrative and political information

05. Administrative information

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

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

06. Political information

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

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

SENQUNYANE

SECTION D:

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

07. Overview of past and ongoing projects

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

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

NAME OF THE PROJECT	PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (FATO-FATO)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The purpose of this public works programme in Lesotho is to improve the livelihood assets of communities and households through integrated watershed management. The programme aims at potential measures that rehabilitate degraded lands, improve income generating opportunities, enhance land productivity and production, support livelihood enhancement, build resilience to shocks, diversify household incomes.
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	M88,197,558 - M112,000,000 in 2007 - 2012 budget
SOURCE OF FUNDING	GoL
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC), World Food Programme (WFP).
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Ministry of Finance (MoF)
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Thaba Tseka - Tenesolo, Khutlo Se Metsi, Litsoetse, Linakeng, Bokong.
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Shrub control, stone lines, silt traps, diversion furrows, swales, tree plantation, gully structures.
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	Bush control, Tree plantation, gully structures, stone lines at Mashai, Thaba-Moea Ha Sekolopata, and Semena. Protected wetland areas at Letlapeng, Mapheaneng, Koma-koma, Pote, Denezulo, Ha Makara, Ha Mpela, Makhalong. Reintroduction of native plant species on marginal and rangelands.
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	Political influence, transport logistics and equipment, lack of trained support staff e.g., foreman, supervisors. Lack of follow-up on the previous work
PROJECT EVALUATION	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZmdiRlU9gkA31CbQLkien0h05Hustm6d?usp=sharing
CONTACT PERSON	Ntlama Monyane, Mamabitsa Makara

NAME OF THE PROJECT	PARTICIPATORY INITIATIVE FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY (PISA)
BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Strengthens the knowledge, awareness, skills and motivation of citizens to participate in democratic processes and development initiatives; Strengthens capacities of local government structures to engage with citizens and provide opportunities for participating in local level planning, budgeting and monitoring; Bringing together citizens and government representatives in fruitful and constructive discussions about solutions to development challenges, facilitating dialogue mechanism
AMOUNT OF FUNDING	Phase I €4m (M64 million)
SOURCE OF FUNDING	BMZ, EU, GoL
INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	GIZ, IEC
INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS	LCN, CSOs, Ministry of Local Government, RSDA, DRRM, Grazing Associations (GAs), UNDP, FAO, Conservation Music, PSI, CRS, Ministry of Education - special education department, TRC, SkillsShare, Sentebale, Action Aid, Jhpiego, Caritas, Thaba-Tseka Resources Development Initiative
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	Phase I (2016 - 2019) Phase II (2019 - 2022)
IMPLEMENTATION AREA	Thaba Tseka - Linakeng, Tenesolo, Khutlo Se Metsi; Maseru - Likolobeng
LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Training, workshops, public gatherings, and information dissemination through media to provide civic education, promote public participation. PISA also has centres with a library and free internet
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	Establishment of Maputsoe Grazing Association, in Linakeng Council, Maputsoe ED and development of bylaws for control of the grazing zones identified in the 6 villages. Also, in the same ED Letsema toolbox was used mainly on reversing land degradation and establishment of communal orchards, maintenance of the access road to Matlatseng, fields work such as ploughing, weeding, harvesting. Sehong-Hong ED used Letsema mechanism on the construction of a road to Ha Mahlatsi, Ha Firi ED using Letsema, to engage on a road construction and maintenance. They are also using the same mechanism to build the chief's office in their village.
DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGES	Lack of access roads and bad terrain, cold weather climate and bad network reception are some of the main challenges. Also lack of implementation after a training has been conducted. Bureaucracy and long protocols to be followed, and conflicts between chiefs and councillors. Bad attendance of public gatherings because people are expecting handouts.
PROJECT DOCUMENTS	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1l7yvxfM9WFG_whdVqNLsNjayBwfjwcqS?usp=sharing
CONTACT PERSON	Julius Makatsela, Sello Mokoatsi

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

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

08. Lessons learnt

WHICH APPROACHES WERE SUCCESSFUL, WHICH FAILED?

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

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

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

WHAT WAS THE MAIN GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS AREA?

Highlands and rural areas in the Linakeng Community Council.

WHICH CHALLENGES WERE PRONOUNCED OR OCCURRED REPEATEDLY?

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

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

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

SENQUNYANE

SECTION E:

Conclusions and recommendations

09. Summary of the main findings

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

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

10. Priorities for implementing ICM in Senqunyane PSC

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

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

Photo credits: Motseko Mots'ets'e and Taole Tesele (TA GIZ)
Date and place: 17/07/2020 - Thaba Tseka