

The Irony of Development: communities impacted by the Lesotho Highlands water Project.



‘...the authority shall ensure that as far as reasonably possible, the standard of living and
The income of persons displaced by the construction of an approved scheme shall not
be reduced from the standard of living and the income existing prior to the displacement
of such persons.’ LHDA Treaty

Written by Lenka Thamae

Date: 29/9/2020

Table of Contents

Preface.....	v
Acronyms.....	vii
Acknowledgments.....	viii
About Survivors of Lesotho Dams.....	ix
Introduction	2
Historical Background.....	3
Mohale communities-Resettlement and Relocation.....	9
Map source: Moeketsi Mmatli Thesis- 2004: Typical “Y” shape of dams: Ha Mohale Reservoir.....	18
Resettles voice out their grievances at Ombudsman Public Hearings	18
Resettlement of the people in the Mohale dam area	20
Mohale and Katse stories about water and sanitation.	29
Katse stories about water and sanitation.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Mohale’s stories about resettlement and landlessness	30
KATSE AND MOHALE ECONOMIC BENEFITS.	73
Comments and analysis.....	80
Whether LHDA Compensation Policy and Treaty have facilitated development for communities affected by LHWP	81
LHDA COMPENSATION POLICY, LHWP TREATY, LHWP Order of 1986, LESOTHO CONSTITUTION	81
Comments and analysis.....	82
Public Participation.....	84
Comments and analysis.....	85
LHWP Treaty Provisions: Comments and Analysis	86
Phase 2 of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and analysis.....	87
Benefits of Phase II: commentary and analysis	87
Comments and analysis.....	88
Conclusion	88
References.....	88

PREFACE

This book is about statistics on communities affected by the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. It is about analysis of LHDA development projects for these communities; it is about resettlement experiences of these communities and their complaints in the Ombudsman hearings.

ACRONYMS

ALCS	AREA LIAISON COMMITTEES
CPI	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
LHDA	LESOTHO HIGHLANDS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
LHWP	LESOTHO HIGHLANDS WATER PROJECT
PWV	PRETORIA, WITWATERSRAND AND VEREENIGING
SADC	SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
SOLD	SURVIVORS OF LESOTHO DAMS
SQ	SQUARE METRE
TCTA	TRANS-CALDON TUNNEL AUTHORITY
TRC	TRANSFORMATION RESOURCE CENTRE
WASCO	WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This book has been possible because of reviewing by the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA). Communities have contributed their feelings and

concerns about resettlement and development. We thank them for their efforts. The book has benefited from assistance of the Protimos Foundation in London, who provided funding for the release of this book. Professor Mothibe of the National University of Lesotho has looked at the book, and provided much needed technical assistance. We thank him from the bottom of our hearts.

ABOUT SURVIVORS OF LESOTHO DAMS

Survivors of Lesotho dams (SOLD) is a registered non-governmental, non-profit making organization formed directly by communities affected by dams in Lesotho. It was formed in 2002, for the commitment of working for justice, adequate compensation, inclusion and participation in sustainable livelihoods and in decisions that involve communities affected by dams and other large infrastructure developments.

SOLD vision: Improved living standards and healthy environment for communities affected by dams and other large infrastructure developments.

SOLD mission: to advocate for justice, fair and adequate compensation, inclusion and participation in decision making in capital projects.

Objectives:

To raise awareness about environmental impacts likely to be caused by dams and other large infrastructure developments

To conscientize the affected people about their rights vis'a-vie large developments projects, and to demand sustainable livelihoods

To ensure that compensation policies are in accordance with laws and regulations

To advocate for the rights of people affected by large development projects

To strive for inclusion and participation of people affected by developments, dams and mines in decision making

Our values are trust, **justice**, public participation, debate, meritocracy, criticism and self- criticism.

Introduction

This book is about stories and experiences of communities impacted by the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. It is about compensation and resettlement, the latter detailing the places in which communities come from, and where these communities are currently residing. It is about community grievances raised at Ombudsman public hearing in the Mohale Dam areas. The book is about water and sanitation that have been provided by the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA). Fundamentally the book is about development provided by the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) and asks whether water as provided by the LHDA is development. The book also makes critical analysis of institutions of the LHDA, and asks whether they have facilitated development of communities impacted by the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. The commentary and analysis goes through LHDA economic benefits and development as well as “Benefits” as provided by LHDA Compensation Policy, LHWP Treaty, LHWP order of 1986 and the Lesotho Constitution; and whether communities impacted were accorded opportunity to participate in the design of compensation and in the decision making processes.

Historical Background

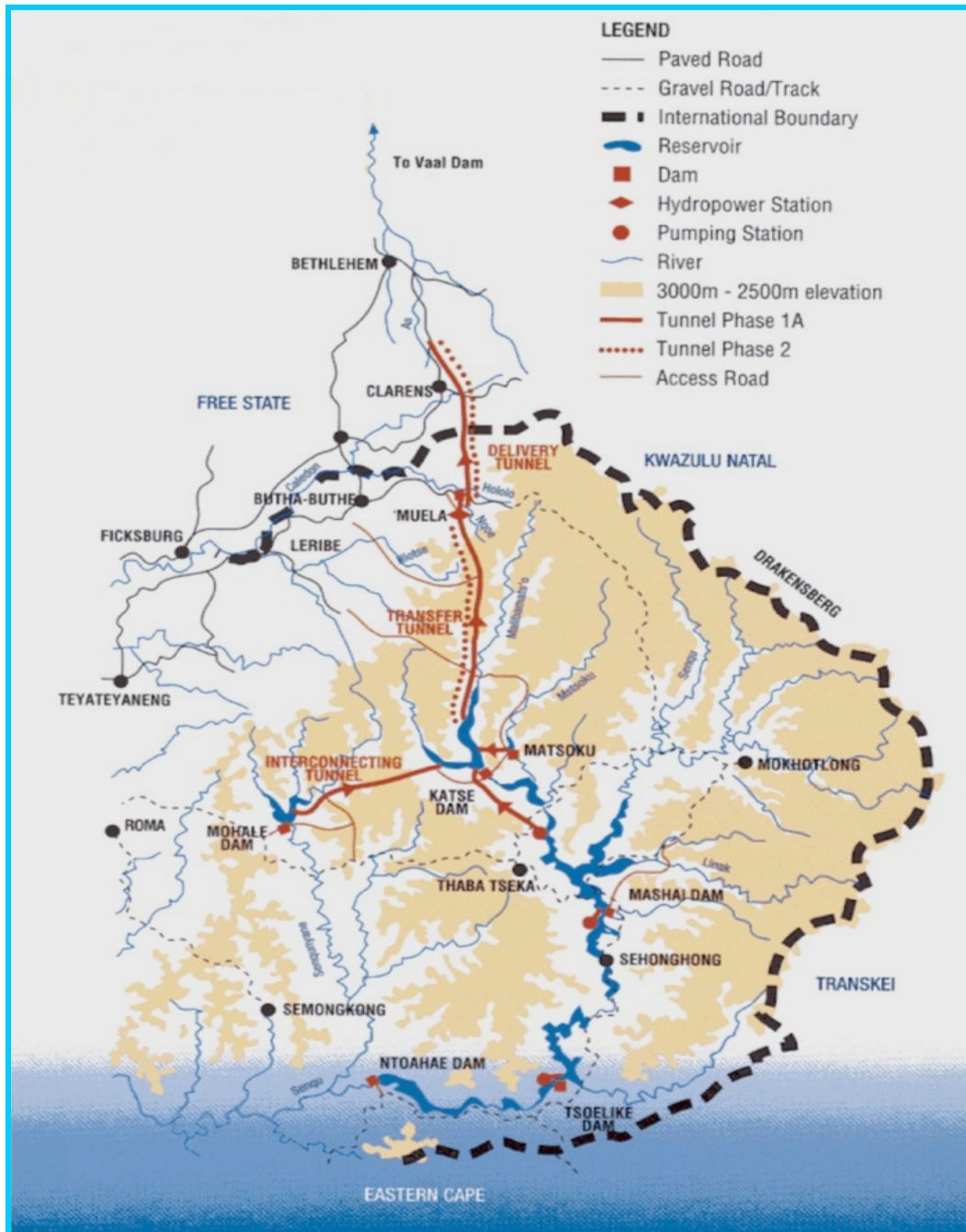
Lesotho Highlands Water Project [LHWP] is one of the largest water projects not only in southern Africa but in Africa generally. This is evident by a handful of awards it received for its engineering. However this extremely wonderful Project has impoverished a handful of Basotho in spite of the positive feedback loops it has in store for them. LHWP is a multi-purpose project comprising construction of dams, water transfer tunnels and hydro-electric power plant as well. The treaty was signed by the South African apartheid government and the Lesotho military government in 1986 although this had been the boiling issue in the 1950s. In March 2004, Mohale Dam (phase 1B) of the project was inaugurated by his majesty King Letsie III and the then South African president Thabo Mbeki. The LHWP agreement with South Africa was signed in 1986 and provides for the construction of Katse, ‘Muela and Mohale

dams to provide water to the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging (PWV area), which is the present-day Gauteng in South Africa. This made Lesotho on the other hand a hydropower beneficiary¹.

The entire process marked the forced removals of 325 households in total. The LHWP came into being with a 1986 treaty between Lesotho and South Africa. The most important part of the Lesotho Highland Water treaty is article 7, paragraph 18, which states thus:

'the LHDA shall effect all measures to ensure that members of the local communities in the kingdom of Lesotho, who will be affected by flooding, construction works, or other similar project related works, will be enabled to maintain a standard of living not inferior to that obtained at the time of first disturbance provided that such Authority shall effect compensation for any loss to such member as a result of such project related causes, not adequately met by such measures' and section 44 further to allay the fears of the resettled goes like '... the Authority shall ensure that as far as reasonably possible, the standard of living and the income of persons displaced by the construction of an approved scheme shall not be reduced from the standard and the income existing prior to the displacement of such persons.'

Figure 1: Map of Lesotho showing the proposed 5 phases of LHWP dams



Source: Moeketsi Mmatli Thesis: 2004.

Figure 2: Map of Lesotho showing Mohale Dam



Map Source: Moeketsi Mmatli Thesis, 2004

The 1986 Order established the LHDA and South Africa on the other hand established Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA). These bodies are charged with financial design, construction, operation and maintenance responsibilities.² The project was accompanied by a handful of pros and cons. The positive aspects include among others, the welfare of Basotho through sale of water to the Republic of South Africa, infrastructure in the form of roads and communication facilities, erection of hydropower plant, job creation to the locals. LHDA gives priority to two tasks, i. e water transfer to South Africa and hydropower generation for domestic consumption as stated by the treaty and therefore LHDA was subsequently formed to put in place portions of the project within Lesotho. Lesotho on the other hand gains the royalties from the Republic of South Africa for water delivered.

However, contrary to these positive feedback loops, there erupted environmental, cultural and social problems, loss of income and all these can be labelled under one 'umbrella' of impoverishment of the Basotho forcibly removed from their habitats.

Mohale communities-Resettlement and Relocation

Figure 3: Mohale Dam



Picture Source: Moeketsi Matli Thesis, 2004

Mohale dam is a 145 high reservoir constructed in 1998 and completed in 2003 with official inauguration being in March 6th 2004 (Devitt and Hitchcock, 2010). According to Devitt and Hitchcock (2010) Mohale dam has inundated 1,125 ha of grazing land and 875 ha of arable land; the loss to the affected communities was that 71 households lost more than 50 percent of their land. In total Mohale dam affected 7400 people. The resettlement or the relocation of the people was carried out in stages by the Lesotho Highlands Water Project; stage 1 resettled or relocated 99 households while the total resettlement or relocation of the people affected by the Mohale dam was 325 households. The Katse dam had itself displaced 71 households with 2700 ha of grazing being lost to the dam; 925 ha of arable land lost to the dam

as well. A total effect of the loss of grazing land and arable land affected 20, 000 people (Devitt and Hitchcock, 2010).

The table below shows households resettlement or relocation by destination and stage in the phase 1B of the LHWP:

	Basin	Foothills and Lowlands	Maseru	Total
Stage 1	37	38	24	99
Stage 2	27	190	5	222
Stage 3	103	0	0	103
Total	167	228	29	424

The table has been taken from the work of Devitt and Hitchcock, 2010.

The phase 1B of the project took place in two stages which were initially three, that is, pre-construction stage, pre-inundation and post-inundation stages. The pre-construction stage meant relocation of ninety-nine households who had to make way for the construction of the dam. The second stage which is referred to as pre-impoundment meant removal of households because of the dam closure and reservoir formation. The last stage which did not materialise involved the households who are at risk due to proximity to the reservoir, so this meant they were cut off by the reservoir from other sections of their village and others lost their arable land to the reservoir. This then did not materialise, instead those households under the third stage were put under the second stage. Therefore, the second stage meant the resettlement of 223 households and the relocation of 3 households. In the case of the latter, these three households that were relocated had only been affected by the road construction, so their compensation packages are different from those resettled because in terms of lost property they are considered to have not been affected as those who had to move to new habitats but they are within

their similar localities and still have access to their resources like grazing pastures, wells, forests, etc.

Usually projects such as this one are accompanied by developments, technological change, income distribution and life styles that all affect the level of water demand. Like Canada, Lesotho has developed large dams for among others, generation of hydropower. The project marked local independence in the supply of hydropower and this automatically on the other hand meant independence from South African hydropower plant. This has been the case with other major dams like Three Gorges dam that is primarily for power generation in China³.

Many developments interventions to transform natural resources especially large scale infrastructure projects involve some form of displacement of people from their livelihoods and homes and the Mohale people were therefore no exceptions. Preparatory works for the Mohale dam construction started in 1996 and for the fact that this is one of those major developments that has some negative social and environmental impacts, it was based on a pre-project Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)⁴ which among others, aims at promoting ecological and social balance within such development with the assurance that the people at the grassroots level are empowered, especially those directly affected. This was also a move that goes in line with the Lesotho Environment Act of 2008 which entitles every Mosotho to a healthy and clean environment. Therefore, EIA is particularly useful because it is a mechanism that is inherently cross-sectoral in philosophy, preventive in nature and specifically concerned with evaluating the linkages between human activity and the environment. Therefore, public participation was done through LHWP-established Area Liaison Committees (ALC's) which coordinated involvement of the affected communities. It consisted of two representatives from each village. These worked as key participation mechanisms for the implementation of the resettlement and development programme⁵.

Resettlement programmes have largely focused on the process of physical relocation rather than the economic and social development of the displaced and other negatively affected people. This becomes existent by underestimation of the

displaced at the planning stages, both directly and indirectly affected. Resettlement programmes have therefore resulted in massive impoverishment of the majority of the resettles, which is evident in the form of landlessness, joblessness, homelessness and marginalization which is chiefly on account of not having the host communities at the planning stages of such undertakings⁶ and in the case of Lesotho, this was in the form of failing to incorporate the host communities in the preparation stages and this resulted in clashes between them and the resettles, whereby some resettles were denied access to the resources by the host populations.

Failure to incorporate those directly involved is also evident by inadequate understanding of the nature and extent of the negative impacts of such developments. This will finally portray resettlement schemes as bringing nothing but untold human misery and the twin problem of cultural disruption and social alienation. They have a high failure rate around the world. They cannot materialise in the absence of physiological, psychological and socio-cultural stress to the extent that some, especially the aged, never come to terms with their new homes and for them transition only ends with death⁷. So in the case of Lesotho those who were booted out of their habitats lost a litany of precious properties and the most crucial of these commodities, land, was lost, which is the fundamental asset out of which all other assets can be derived. To clearly indicate the essence of land, Mugabe, the Zimbabwean president, indicates that land is the economy and economy is the land. To show how important the land is to Africans, Zimbabwe is a not too distant example whereby after introduction of Land Apportionment Act of 1930 and Land Husbandry Act of 1951, Zimbabweans had been through tough battles with the oppressive white Rhodesian government, because those legislations denied them access on the land.

So for Basotho resettlement means loss of livelihoods; loss of agricultural produce and animals, loss of produce in the form of fields and gardens and other agricultural inputs including fruit trees, forests, which had been good sources of firewood. However, biggest areas of loss are land, livestock, herbs and marijuana⁸. Therefore this goes with the view that agricultural sector contributes intermittently to the gross domestic product (GDP) in many southern African countries. Approximately

two-thirds of the southern Africans live in rural areas and therefore deriving their main income from agriculture⁹. Unlike jobs, land can be passed from one generation to another. It is a life-sustaining resource upon which resettled fall back when other opportunities such as commercial and ventures fail and jobs are lost as was the case when a handful of Basotho men were retrenched from the South African Mining industry. Therefore, to the resettles, this meant a sudden cut off from their source of living and they were shifted to different places, where life was to be started at sub-zero level, since they were obliged to use money for everything, e. g. seeds fertilizer, water, wood and food which of course was not the case before. Agrarian societies cultivating fertile alluvia were then moved to less fertile lands that require such purchased inputs as chemical fertilizers if yields are to replicate pre-resettlement conditions and this is another impoverishing factor to the resettles¹⁰. Land is the very charter on which a tribal culture is based, it is the resting place of ancestors and the source of spiritual power and this explicitly explains why land is frequently regarded with a reverence that is not easily understandable¹¹.

The authority failed to understand existing economic systems of making a living and the resettled were forcefully separated from their crucial means of production and other customs and practices were reduced because they are associated with illegitimate but very important income-generating activities such as cultivation of marijuana and other narcotics. Available herbs that these poor Basotho were mercilessly separated from, to which they had developed massive knowledge and intimacy, included *inter alia*, *sesepa-sa-linoha*, *sehalahala-sa-matlaka*, *hlokoana-latsela*, *khomo-ea-balisa*, *seoete*, *leihlo*, *lengana*, *moferefere*, *thobeha* and marijuana which beside being useful to human beings is also utilised to cure animals as well, like horses with strep⁸. Such knowledge of local but diversified systems of production is important for a wide majority of reasons as it minimises dependency syndrome. Those who suffered more from the loss of natural products have been the traditional medicine men and women as well as the general population which relied heavily on natural herbs. These medicinal plants have been a source of life for many Basotho. The reliance of the people on natural medicines has resulted in low numbers of people who go to hospitals for medical purposes.

In their host homes, the resettled households have been forced to rely on small amount of compensation which is paid for commodities considered to be valuable. These resettled households had an alternative to choose from house structures they wanted to be offered, that is, either customary replacement housing or modern housing. The compensated commodities include houses, out-building (cattle posts, kraals, and incomplete buildings, but building foundations and shanty houses are not compensated, because in the case of the latter, the used materials were transported to the new locations free of charge by LHDA). Trees, sites, fields, burial grounds are some of the commodities compensated. In the case of appliances, transportation of such was offered by LHDA to their new habitats.

In the case of animals, an allowance was provided for transportation of such. For lost houses, LHDA uses world standard housing system which urges them to compensate with habitable one regardless of the former house measurements. Such houses cannot be less than twenty square metres according to world standard. In the case of rondavels there are three alternatives, i. e. one has to choose if LHDA builds the house as it was, the owner builds the house as it was or measurements of such houses are added together and the area is calculated and the outcome determines the size of the house to be built by LHDA. The Authority builds modern style with wood planks, iron window frames, iron door frames, wooden doors, concrete blocks, ceilings and cement floors compared to the replaced traditional houses most of which were made out of rocks, stones, mud bricks, cow dung, plastered floors, soil and thatched roofs.

There is also a disturbance or 'settling in' allowance which is aimed at helping the resettles to settle in their new habitats. They are supplied with beds, kitchen table with chairs, stoves, ventilated pit latrines, water tanks where Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO) monitored water taps are unavailable but in towns where it is obtainable, they are connected to the system by LHDA and the resettles have to pay only for consumption. Electricity is supplied where there are copious resettled households. Their yards which go for three hundred square metres are also fenced with barbed wire and they have gates. There is also a minimum threshold allowance,

which is not static but operates according to Consumer Price Index (CPI). It goes for ten years. Compensation for other essential commodities also has different life spans, for example, the one for fields goes for fifty years. In the case of fields, resettlers have an option of choosing grain or money. In the case of money, it is issued every year or lump sum which becomes operational only after submission of a development project which is blessed by LHDA. This is aimed at ensuring that the compensation monies are used reasonably.

Compensations in cash and kind is of course essential for dealing with such tangible, physical assets as houses and households structures, land field and other crops and common property resources but how to fairly compensate people for the multidimensional stress associated with removal is a very complicated task. However, Cash compensation by project authorities has been an impoverishing factor in many cases¹².

Another factor that contributes massively to the impoverishment of these resettlers is because LHWP continues to be in non-compliance with various environmental, social and other World Bank conditionality's and requirements. However, another form of compensation and rehabilitation for those individuals whose lifestyles had been impacted and changed by the project was through the training that the resettlers underwent where they learnt such crafts as carpentry, masonry, tailoring, sewing and knitting, vegetable production, poultry, rearing of layer and broilers as well as acquiring some training in baking. This was a progress aimed at minimising the dependency syndrome and gaining expertise to put in practice in their new habitats but however, it is revealed that the training has been of no good, due to, among others, short period of the training and absence of market for the produced goods.

Even the resettlers in trying to make themselves feel comfortable in these new physical and biotic environment and with the host population, they had to name their places in a consoling manner as was the case with the resettlers at Motse-Mocha ha Makotoko, where they named their place Bothoba-Pelo, which literally means *heart-consoling*, as a way of adopting to the place.⁹ This was on account of trying to get in terms with the new habitat, which meant and still means a litany of

inadequacies, where they had to rely on money for everything, where they could no longer generate money as they used to, after they had to part with other helpful people in their places, their source of life, their environment together with its fauna and flora and a handful of other species, their magnificent landscape, getting into their different directions with their relatives. In addition, the distribution of the new houses on the basis of the family size resulted in the fragmentation and dispersion of the already established social and economic units of the family based neighbourhood¹³.

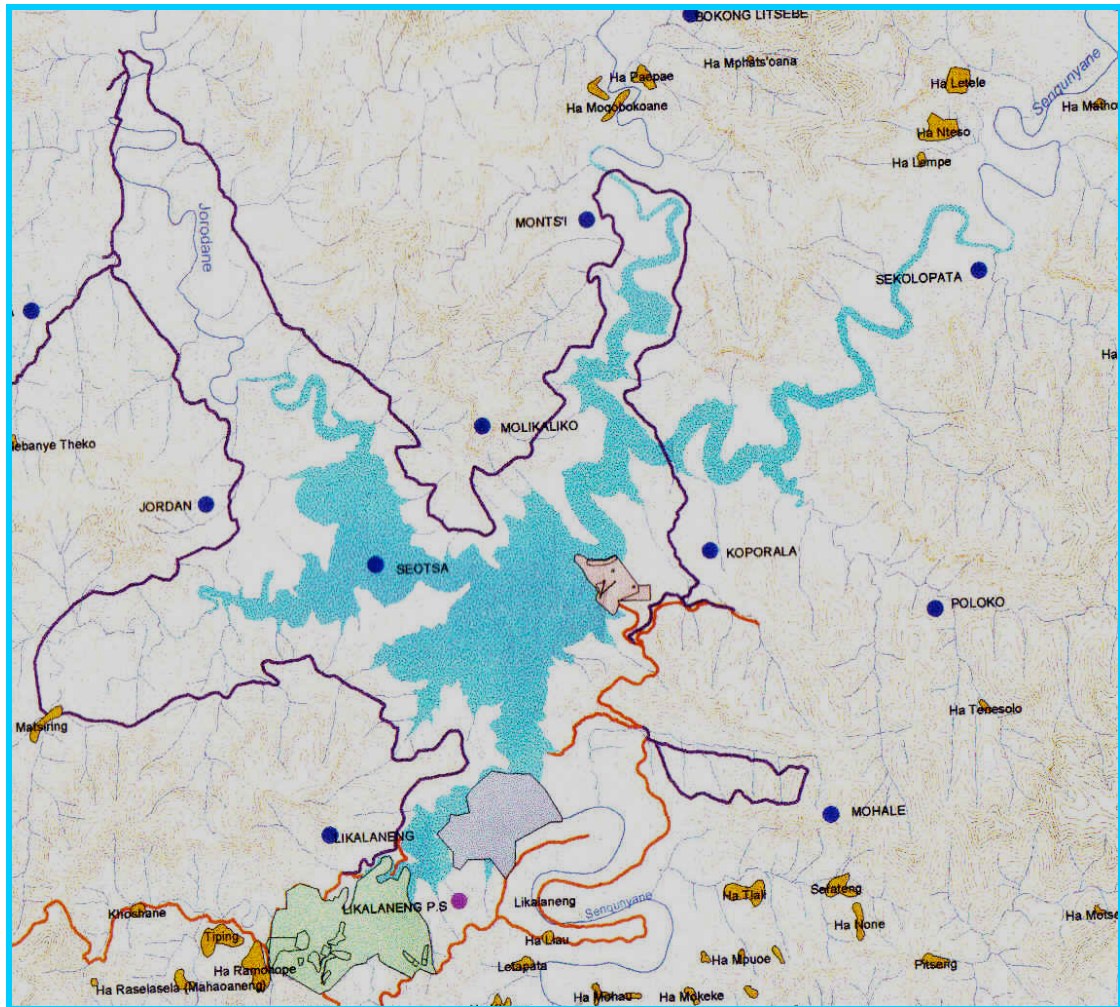
And the most important of those *commodities* not to be left behind according to the Basotho culture are ancestors. However, in response to leaving back the ancestors, LHDA organised the exhumation processes where it incurred all the expenses, including the cow, sheep and food for reburial¹⁴. This goes with the pre-requisites that LHDA is charged with the task of addressing the effects of the dams on communities affected by the resettling, relocated, compensation and facilitating development activities for those communities and individuals. LHDA promised to provide services of high standard to the affected communities.

To indicate clearly that the resettled people are not well cared for by project authorities is absence of a breakdown of figures of those households that have been resettled and absence of records of heads of such households as it is the case with the LHDA regardless of being mandated to maintain the well being of such people. The World Bank's 1986-1993 review of its projects involving involuntary resettlement states that '...projects appear often not to have succeeded in re-establishing resettles at a better or equal living standard and that unsatisfactorily performance still persists on a wide scale.'¹⁵. The construction of large dams has impoverished a large majority of those resettled despite the initiations by LHDA to engage them in, *inter alia*, intensive training; this is because of the failure to understand the bond that these people had with their homes, therefore this dam-induced resettlement is of course a bottomless pain since entire communities become part and parcel of the process, it involves both old and young, sick and healthy, agrarian populations with strong ties to the land and this genuinely complies with what I said in another book:

After resettlement their lives will never be the same. Nothing could be a sufficient substitute for the life they have known for generations. No prize could compensate for a life that has been so emotionally disturbed¹⁶

However, LHDA is the major contributor to the impoverishment of the resettles in that it has deceived them instead of uplifting them as it is always the case with resettles elsewhere on account of major developments. The survey conducted on communities resettled at Seoehlane, Parays, Lithabaneng, Rakabatane, Lihaseeng and Molengoane clearly indicates how the resettlement means impoverishment since those resettles experience a wide range of factors weakening their potential in every possible way since they are faced with among others, insufficient grazing pastures which has been a contributing factor to massive deaths of their livestock, and also presence of thieves that bother them¹⁷.

Figure 4. Map showing Mohale Reservoir



Map source: Moeketsi Mmatli Thesis- 2004: Typical “Y” shape of dams: Ha Mohale Reservoir

Resettles voice out their grievances at Ombudsman Public Hearings

In terms of section 134(1) of the Lesotho constitution, there is an Ombudsman, appointed by the king who acts in accordance with the advices of the Prime Minister, whose role is stipulated under section 135(1) of the Lesotho Constitution and section 9 of the Ombudsman Act number 9 of 1996. He has power to initiate investigations or inquire upon a complaint or request or on his own motion if he deems that the public interest so requires and to administer oaths to witnesses or to take affirmations of witnesses appearing before him at a formal inquiry.¹⁸ Therefore it was in compliance with the afore-mentioned Ombudsman’s responsibilities that massive numbers of resettles flooded before him to voice out their grievances where LHDA was not doing its dues. Complaints in the first report of 2003 range from a number of issues which include,

- failures to pay compensations for lost fields,
- failure/ refusal to refund monies used to pay people who had been hired to drive livestock from the highlands to the lowlands
- Failure to pay interests on delayed compensations, which goes with the LHDA Order Number 23 of 1986
- Delay in compensations, inadequate compensations and their low rates.
- Non-payment of compensation for loss of communal assets and incomplete house structures, kraals and other structures.
- Unavailability of compensation policy document
- Unavailability of infrastructure and amenities, i. e roads, electricity.
- Resettlement sites, i. e their sizes and fencing, house sizes and defects in the houses, stoves that emit smoke in the house, small conservatory tanks.
- Discrimination, whereby those in the rural areas differ in terms of compensation packages with those resettled at the urban centres, which is an act against the Lesotho Constitution which bans discrimination, as sub-sections 1,2 and 3 as sub-section 1 goes thus' ...no law shall make provision that is discriminatory, either in itself or its effects' and sub-section 2 says' ...no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law, or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority'.
- Unfenced graves, unresettled ash heaps (stillborn), unavailability of resources to carry out customary ritual¹⁹.

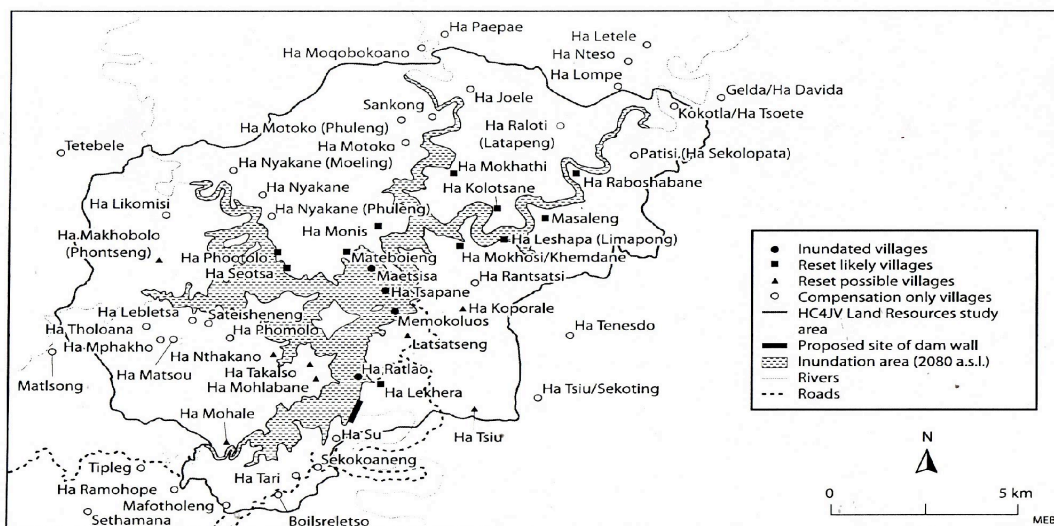
The second report of Ombudsman deals with 191 complaints from twenty three villages (Ha Seotsa, Ha Montsi, Koporala, Ha Lebisa, Ha Tsiu, Ha Letapata, Ha Koporala Moreneng, Pontseng Ha Makhobalo, Ha Teri, Boitsireletso Ha Mohale, Ha Piti, Likalaneng R. C. Primary School, Ha Ramohope, Ha Mohale, Mafotholeng, Ha Nyakane, Jorodane Ha Letsie, Ha Likomisi, Ha Motloang, Molikaliko Ha Motoko, thoteng Ha Sankong, Letsatseng Ha Koporala) and it captures nearly similar features with the first one and besides the afore-mentioned cases, some resettles complained of rejection from LHDA on the ground that they had not followed

relevant steps in making claims for compensations, refusal to pay compensation for damage to grazing land by road construction ²⁰.

The entire process of resettlement meant relocation of 'Matsapana as the only chief who was relocated because only those gazetted by the government were given attention. The resettles at the urban areas like Ha Tsolo, Tsoapo-le-Bolila and Makhoakhoeng are under municipal services while those in the rural areas are under direct rule of the chiefs and local government. Those in town are the ones whose lives are in danger especially for the fact that everything is obtainable for money. The not too distant example is the newly introduced pre-paid WASCO system that is already operational in some parts of Maseru. This is another knot of its own fashion that is meant to tie the urban people and surely the resettles will wish had LHWP been in place, their lives would not be this difficult. This means a 'no money no life' scenario.

Resettlement of the people in the Mohale dam area

Figure 5. Map showing inundation areas in the Mohale dam



Map of the villages affected by Phase 1B of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) showing villages in the inundation area and ones which were likely to be resettled.

Map Source: Frank Makoro, Phd Thesis: 2014

The 99 households that were resettled under stage one are as follows:

Source Village: **Tsapane**

Number of House Holds (H/H): 35

Host Village	Number of H/H
Bokong/ Montsi	2
Koporala	3
Makotoko	6
Matala	7
Mohalenyana	2
Moji	1
Mpiti/ Khotso	1
Nazareth	6
Nkhema	1
Ramohope	3
Ratau	1
Roma	1
Tjopa	1
Total	35

Source Village: **Maetsisa**

Number of H/H: 35

Host Village	Number of H/H
Khubetsoana	1
Koporale	3
Makotoko	14
Matala	14
Nazareth	1
Sekoabetla	1
Seoehlane	1
Total	35

Source Village: **Mamokoluoa**

Number of H/H: 9

Host village	Number of H/H
Ramakabatane	2
Matala	1
Koporale	6
Total	9

Source Village: **Piti**

Number of H/H: 4

Host village	Number of H/H
Sekokoaneng	4
Total	4

Source Village: **Ralifate**

Number of H/H: 12

Host village	Number of H/H
Ts'iu	12
Total	12

Source Village: **Lekhera**

Number of H/H: 4

Host village	Number of H/H
Ts'iu	4
Total	4

GRAND TOTAL OF RESETTLEES UNDER STAGE ONE= 99

Under the second stage, those who were resettled are as follows:

Source Village: **Kolotsane**

Number of H/H: 12

Host village	Number of H/H
Seoehlane	5
Koporale	3
Mosuo	1
Makhabane	3
Total	12

Source Village: **Limapong**

Number of H/H: 30

Host village	Number of H/H
Khanyetsi	1
Koporala	7
Maja	3
Makhabane	1
Makhalanyane	1
Makhale	1
Moji	1
Mosuo	9
Nazareth	3
Seoehlane	3
Total	30

Source Village: **Seotsa**

Number of H/H: 59

Host village	Number of H/H
Khorong ha Nchela	1

Lhaseng	1
Makhale	4
Makotoko	5
Monamoleli	1
Mosalla	5
Mpiti	1
Nazareth	6
Ramotsoane	1
Ratau	21
Thuathe	4
Tsoapo-le-Bolila	1
Tsolo	8
Total	59

Source Village: **Nthakhane**

Number of H/H: 28

Host village	Number of H/H
Abia	2
Lhaseng	1
Mahlabatheng	1
Makhalanyane	6
Molengoane	3
Nazareth	1
Nkhema	3
Ntsi	1
Phaloane	1
Phomolo	3
Ratau/ Sekete	3
Seoehlane	3
Total	28

Source Village: **Mohlabane**

Number of H/H: 14

Host village	Number of H/H
Seoehlane	1
Lihaseg	2
Makhalanyane	4
Molengoane	1
Mohale	5
Nkhema	1
Total	14

Source Village: **Takatso**

Number of H/H: 33

Host village	Number of H/H
Abia	1
Lihaseg	2
Maja	1
Makhalanyane	3
Mohale	5
Molengoane	2
Phaloane	1
Ramotsoane	1
Ranye	1
Ratau	1
Ratau/ Sekete	5
Seoehlane	8
Thafeng	2
Total	33

Source Village: **Matebeleng**

Number of H/H: 16

Host village	Number of H/H
Lithabaneng	1
Makhale	1
Matala	2
Moji	2
Mpiti	1
Nazareth	1
Ratau	6
Tsolo	2
Total	16

Source Village: **Phoofolo**

Number of H/H: 27

Host village	Number of H/H
Maja	3
Makotoko	11
Moji	2
Mokonyana	1
Monamoleli	1
Mosalla	1
Ratau	5
Thuathe	1
Tsoapo-le-Bolila	1
Tsolo	1
Total	27

Source Village: **Raboshabane**

Number of H/H: 4

Host Village	Number of H/H
Makhale	1
Makhalanyane	1
Makhabane	1
Mosalla	1
Total	4

Source Village: **Lebusa**

Number of H/H: 1

Host village	Number of H/H
Lebusa	1
Total	1

Source Village: **Ramohope**

Number of H/H: 1

Host village	Number of H/H
Ramohope	1
Total	1

Source Village: **Mohale**

Number of H/H: 1

Host village	Number of H/H
Mohale	1
Total	1

Figure 6: Map showing Foothills and Lowland resettlement receiving areas in Phase 1B of the LHWP:

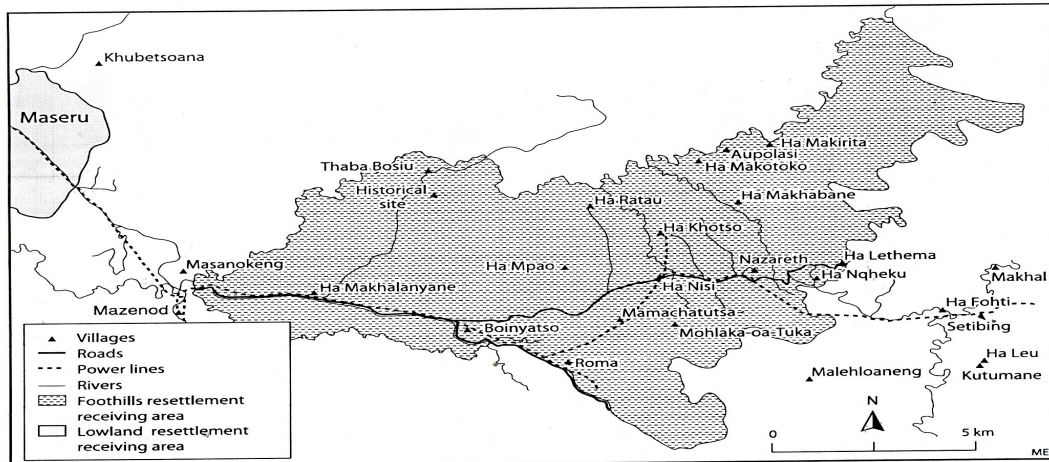


Fig. 6. Map of the foothills and lowlands Resettlement Receiving Area for Phase 1B of the LHWP.

Map Source: Devitt, P & R Hitchcock, 2010