



Kingdom of Lesotho



2009/2010 LESOTHO AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

COMMUNITY LEVEL DATA, VOLUME I



Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Bureau of Statistics

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Mission: To coordinate the National Statistical System(NSS) and produce accurate, timely and reliable culturally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data for evidence-based planning, decision making, research, policy, program formulation and monitoring and evaluation to satisfy the needs of users and producers.

Map of Lesotho

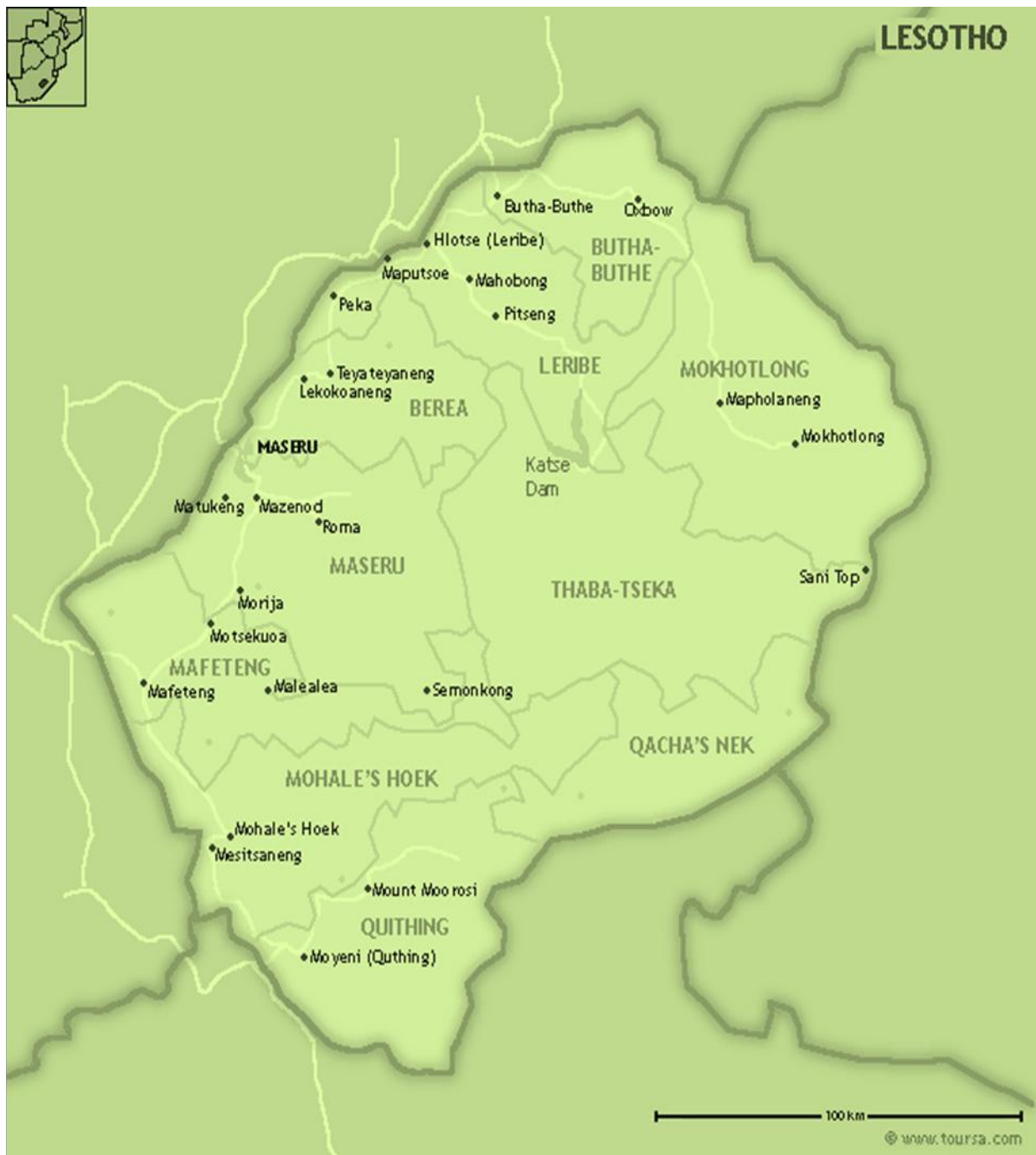


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PREFACE

The 2009/2010 Agricultural Census was undertaken by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MoFDP) through the department of the Bureau of Statistics (BOS). This census covers the whole Agricultural Year which runs from the 1st of August to 31st July of the subsequent year. The country has been conducting decennial Agricultural Censuses since 1949 and the annual Agricultural Production Surveys (APS) since 1973 for agricultural variables that are subject to frequent and seasonal changes.

The 2009/2010 Agricultural Census used the 1999/2000 questionnaire with some modifications as this census is to be used for monitoring and evaluating government development programs within frameworks such as the Vision 2020, Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). The census provides a variety of information on topics like household characteristics, fields and land utilization for crops and fruit trees, operations of fields, inputs applied, buildings and Ownership of farm equipment as well as livestock and livestock products. Data collection for the census was collected concurrently with Community – Level data (Community Profile). However, the community-level data covered agriculture-related data not able to be collected from holdings, such as the area of communal land. The community-level data complemented the holding-level data; for example, community associations collected from each agricultural holding.

The BOS wishes to express its gratitude to the Government of Lesotho for its financial assistance and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) which provided technical assistance to the success of the census. The dedication of all who participated in various census activities, both from the BOS and other line ministries is highly appreciated: Agricultural Census Advisory Team, Data Collectors, Supervisors, Data Processors, Data Analysts, and Drivers.

Finally, the BOS wishes also to express appreciation to the Farming Households for their willingness and cooperation throughout the census period.

L. M. Lefosa

Director, Bureau of Statistics

April, 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Facilities

According to the 2009/2010 Community Profile, Mokhotlong has more agricultural facilities than other districts (14.0 percent). Leribe on the other hand has more educational facilities (15.6 percent), health facilities (14.4 percent) as well as service facilities (16.0 percent). Maseru dominated in the college/university category with 42.9 percent. Qacha's Nek had the least for all facilities. Furthermore, among present health facilities, health posts were popular in all districts followed by health centers.

Majority of villages reported educational facilities to be within walking (0 to 29 minutes) distance. Furthermore, most villages reported agricultural facilities, health facilities and service facilities to be reached by walking and by taxi.

Village Information

Taxis were the most common type of public transport used within the villages throughout the country (47.1 percent). Presence of roads was classified into three types namely tarred, gravel and natural/earth roads. There were more natural roads than other types of roads in all districts. Thaba-Tseka had the least number of villages with all types of roads. Majority of villages reported their tarred roads to be in good condition and gravel roads in fair condition. Most of the villages reported to take more

than one hour to reach the nearest tarred road (1, 354) followed by natural/earth surface roads (857).

Water committees, water supply and electricity supply within the villages were present in every district. Most villages had water committees and water supply. The type of water supply mostly present in villages countrywide is piped water followed by public wells.

Form C was the most commonly used form of land tenure in the country with 82.3 percent followed by inheritance with 16.2 percent. Furthermore, all districts had both credit and non-credit institutions. However, there were more non-credit institutions than credit institutions. For source of employment, majority of villagers reported “Fato-Fato¹” and Agriculture as main sources.

Lesotho is prone to natural disasters such as strong winds, droughts and floods. Most of the villages in the country reported drought as a major form of disaster, with Mafeteng district worse off than other districts’ villages (71.7 percent).

Peace and Order

Leribe had the highest number of crime victims (3 589) while Qacha’s Nek has the least (471 victims). There were more male than female victims in all districts. Moreover, there were more victims aged 18 years and above than below 18 years in all districts. There were more theft victims followed by physical injury victims and robbery victims in all districts. Theft was most common in Maseru (1 096 victims) and Thaba-Tseka (1 058 victims) while robbery was mostly committed in Leribe (350 victims). Human trafficking offence was the least with 147 victims. Berea reported the highest number of these victims (61).

Village Programmes

About 43.0 percent of Lesotho villages implemented projects. More villages in Berea implemented projects than other districts (52.0 percent). On the other hand, a smallest number of villages in Maseru implemented projects (31.8 percent). Water Provision projects were the most implemented projects in all districts. Improved agriculture techniques were mostly implemented in Thaba-Tseka (66 villages) as compared to other districts. Qacha’s Nek implemented the least number of improved agriculture techniques projects (28 villages).

¹ Food for work

CHAPTER 1

1.0 Introduction

Lesotho is situated in the southern part of Africa and is land locked by the Republic of South Africa. According to the 2006 Population and Housing Census, total population stood at 1,876,633 of which 51.4 percent were females. The country's total area is 3,035,500 hectares¹, of which 325,000 hectares is arable². The country is divided into ten administrative districts that cover four ecological zones; Lowland, Foothills, Mountain and Senqu River Valley (SRV). The lowland is the most densely populated and an intensively cultivated zone with relatively high chances of rainfall. The foothills, as compared to lowland were less populated with less rainfall. The mountain is the largest zone of the country that is characterized by very cold winter. Senqu River Valley is the smallest zone which runs from the east to the west across some districts.

1.1 Background

Lesotho conducts the Agricultural Census (AC) as part of all-World programme organized under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations every tenth year.

The undertaking of Agricultural Censuses in the country started as early as 1949/1950 followed by the 1959/1960 agricultural years and both were conducted by Ministry of Agriculture. The Bureau of Statistics (BOS) was established in 1965 and conducted the third Agricultural Census in 1969/1970 and other subsequent decennial censuses including that of 2009/2010. Past Agricultural Censuses programmes have focused on data on the structure of agricultural holdings collected directly from each agricultural holding. These structural data concern matters that were decided upon by the holding, such as what crops to grow and what agricultural inputs to use, and therefore can only be reported by the holding itself, not by public administrations.

The 2009/2010 Agricultural Census followed the modular approach. The core module (Listing) was conducted at the complete count with the aim of providing the sample frame for the Supplementary module (Sample Agricultural Census). Data collection for the core module was collected concurrently with Community – Level data (Community Profile). However, the community-level data covered agriculture-related data not able to be collected from holdings, such as the area of communal land. The community-

¹ The country's total area is 3 035 500 thousand hectares which is equivalent to 30 355 square kilometres (km²)

² Arable land includes all fields that were cultivated and those that remained fallow for a period of no more than three years.

level data complemented the holding-level data; for example, community associations collected from each agricultural holding.

1.2 The Objectives

Data collected from the Community profile was of interest in an Agricultural Census, especially for decentralized planning, identification of poor villages, planning of targeted area development programmes, constructing sampling frames, and targeting communities for relief operations in case of natural disasters. A community-level data collection, often at the village or the commune level was useful for examining the infrastructure and services available to holdings. Data on whether the community was prone to natural disasters or subject to seasonal food shortages, which was collected from community profile, was also imperative for food security analysis.

In addition, the main purpose of community profile provides data on factors that help to monitor some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) such as Goal #3: **Achieve universal primary education**. When the Agricultural Census provided data related to enrolment ratios in primary education (MDG indicator 6), community profile provided factors contributing to low school enrolment such as time taken to school.

Another objective of community profile was to provide information that could be used on **Poverty Monitoring Analysis**. Most of the poor live in rural areas, often in isolated conditions, where they face the problems of poor natural resources, underdeveloped infrastructure, lack of access to markets, fluctuating commodity prices, lack of employment opportunities, and natural disasters. ***FAO statistical development series 11 (a system of integrated agricultural censuses and surveys), Volume 1.***

1.3 Methodology

Community-level data was conducted on a complete count. All villages in ten administrative districts in the country were covered. Village chiefs, headmen or councilors responded on behalf of their villages.

1.3.1 Scope and Coverage

The community profile covered proximity of villages to basic service institutions which were Education, Health, Service and Agricultural facilities. Furthermore there was village information which consisted of Public Transport, road Network, Electricity Services, Groups or Cooperative societies and Credit Institutions, Source of Employment in the villages, Land Tenure and Other Agricultural Services. Peace and Order which focused mainly on Crimes against persons, Crimes against property and Other Crimes and lastly there were village Programs and Services, where there were implementation of projects in the community for the past 12 months and whether the

projects addressed the needs of the community. Data collection on Community-level was based on the demarcations of constituencies, Community councils and villages from the 2006 Lesotho Population and Housing Census frame.

1.3.2 Training of Enumerators

Each enumerator had to undergo training provided by BOS before the undertaking of fieldwork. The enumerators were trained on the objective of the Community Profile, methods and techniques of collecting data from chiefs/headman/councilor. Special attention was devoted to the filling-in of questionnaires.

1.4 Organization

As stipulated in the Statistics Act of 2001, one of BOS functions is to conduct the Agricultural Census. Planning, organization, data collection, data processing, tabulation and analysis as well as administration and financial responsibility remained with the Bureau of Statistics. However FAO of United Nations provided technical assistance for tabulation plan of Community profile. About 120 trained enumerators carried out the fieldwork under the supervision of field officers. District Senior Field Officers were supervising data collection under the supervision of Statisticians from BOS Headquarters. Filled forms were retrieved from the field to BOS headquarters. It was then processed and analyzed according to tabulation plan.

CHAPTER 2

FACILITIES

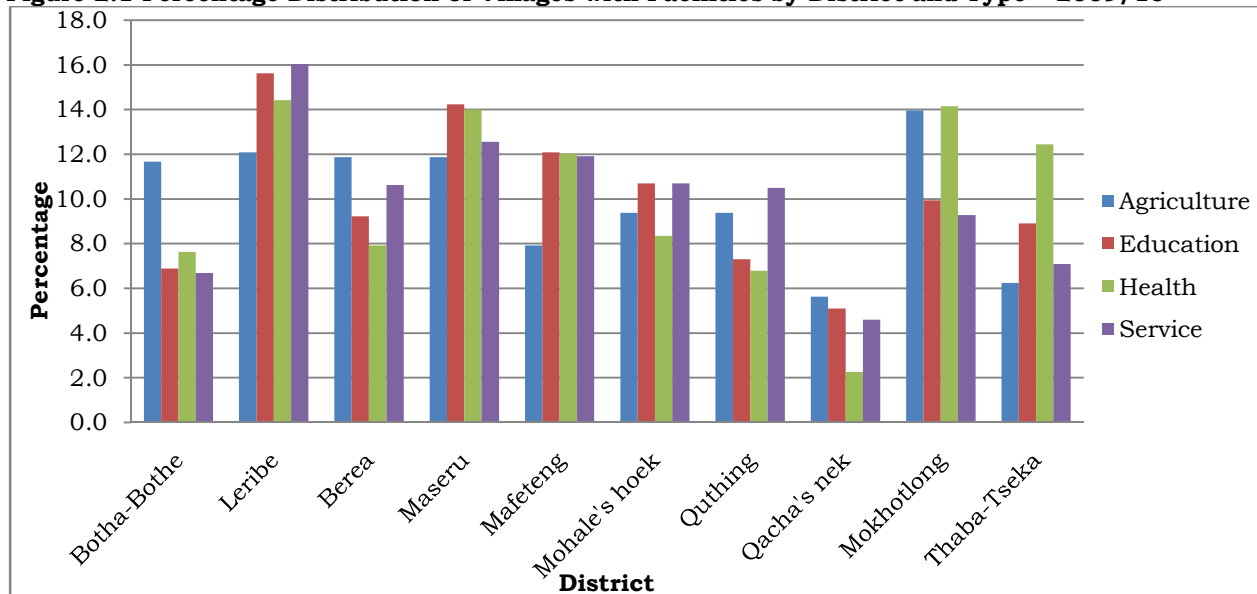
2.0 Introduction

The chapter covers presence of four facilities, being Educational, Health, Agriculture and Service facilities. The facilities were analyzed on the basis of presence of facilities and means of transport to the facilities. The different means of transport are Walking, Taxi/Car, Bus/Minibus and Horse. They were also analyzed in terms of time taken to reach the nearest facilities from the village centers.

2.1 Presence of Facilities

The presence of different facilities mentioned above is being discussed. Figure 2.1 depicts presence of basic facilities in villages by district. Mokhotlong had the most villages (14.0 percent) with Agriculture facilities while the least was Qacha's Nek with 5.6 percent. Leribe has 15.6 percent of villages with Education facilities, which was the highest when compared to other districts. Qacha's Nek had the lowest percent of villages with Education Facilities, at 5.1 percent. Leribe had more Health facilities, at 14.4 percent while Qacha's Nek reported the least villages (2.3 percent). Leribe had the highest (16.0 percent) of villages with Service facilities.

Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Villages with Facilities by District and Type – 2009/10



2.1.1 Agriculture Facilities

Agriculture facilities include; Agriculture Processing Facilities, Fertilizer Dealer, Periodic/Permanent Agriculture Produce Market, Pesticides Dealer, Seed Dealer Sheep Stud, Veterinary Service and Wool Shed. Table 2.1 shows percentage of villages with agriculture facilities by district and type. As shown in the table, most of the villages in Berea had Agriculture Processing facilities. Mafeteng had the highest percent (21.1 percent) of villages with Periodic/Permanent Processing facilities. About 8.0 percent of villages in Qacha's Nek had Seed Dealers.

Table 2.1: Percentage of Villages with Agriculture Facilities by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Perm. Agric							
	Agric Processing	Fertilizer Dealer	Produce Market	Pesticides Dealer	Seed Dealer	Sheep Stud	Veterinary Services	Wool Shed
Botha- Bothe	28.6	32.1	7.1	25.0	28.6	0.0	37.5	39.3
Leribe	13.8	22.4	8.6	13.8	12.1	19.0	36.2	29.3
Berea	42.1	35.1	14.0	31.6	28.1	1.8	40.4	43.9
Maseru	29.8	19.3	5.3	15.8	19.3	12.3	22.8	31.6
Mafeteng	34.2	15.8	21.1	13.2	13.2	7.9	36.8	39.5
Mohale's Hoek	13.3	13.3	4.4	0.0	13.3	11.1	28.9	51.1
Quthing	40.0	15.6	8.9	13.3	17.8	28.9	35.6	44.4
Qacha's Nek	29.6	7.4	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	29.6	29.6
Mokhotlong	13.3	40.0	6.7	46.7	43.3	70.0	13.3	76.7
Thaba- Tseka	4.5	16.4	1.5	14.9	20.9	4.5	17.9	79.1

2.1.2 Education Facilities

Education facilities comprise of; Day Care Center, Pre-School, Primary School, High School, Vocational School and College/University. Table 2.2 shows percentage of villages with education facilities by district and type. Botha- Bothe had the highest percentage (79.9) of villages with Pre-Schools followed by Mafeteng (78.9). Qacha's Nek had the least percent of villages (0.9 percent) with Day Care Centers. Proportions of villages with Primary schools had a range between 50.0 percent and 90.0 percent.

Table 2.2: Percentage of Villages with Education facilities by District and Type - 2009/10

District	Day Care	Pre-school	Primary School	High School	Vocational	College/ University
Botha- Bothe	7.1	79.9	66.2	29.2	2.6	0.0
Leribe	11.5	76.8	67.9	23.8	5.4	0.3
Berea	8.7	68.0	68.9	18.9	2.4	1.0
Maseru	8.5	67.0	69.2	18.2	4.4	1.9
Mafeteng	4.4	78.9	63.7	17.0	0.7	1.1
Mohale's Hoek	7.1	59.0	72.0	13.4	2.5	0.4
Quthing	9.8	49.7	81.6	8.6	1.2	0.0
Qacha's Nek	0.9	62.3	68.4	6.1	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	3.0	71.4	67.8	14.1	2.0	0.0
Thaba- Tseka	1.4	36.0	88.3	23.9	1.4	0.5

2.1.3 Health Facilities

The section deals with the presence health facilities in villages which include; Chemist/Pharmacy, Family Planning Center, Health Center, Health Post, Hospitals and Private Medical Clinic. Table 2.3 shows the percentage of villages with health facilities by district and type. Mokhotlong had the highest number of villages (54.5 percent) with Family Planning Centers followed by Botha-Bothe with 40.7 percent. Berea had 46.4 percent of villages with Private Medical Clinic, the highest when compared to other districts. Most Health Centers (64.8 percent) were in Botha- Bothe. Chemists/Pharmacies were in few villages of Quthing with 4.2 percent.

Table 2.3: Percentage of Villages with Health Facilities by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Chemist/ Pharmacy	Family Planning	Health Center	Health Post	Hospital	Private Medical Clinic
Botha -Bothe	5.6	40.7	64.8	51.9	1.9	18.5
Leribe	6.9	24.5	40.2	58.8	2.9	22.5
Berea	8.9	23.2	39.3	41.1	12.5	46.4
Maseru	5.1	19.2	36.4	33.3	6.1	43.4
Mafeteng	4.7	29.4	27.1	52.9	3.5	27.1
Mohale's Hoek	5.1	6.8	42.4	42.4	10.2	23.7
Quthing	4.2	8.3	22.9	66.7	2.1	22.9
Qacha's Nek	6.3	0.0	43.8	31.3	12.5	12.5
Mokhotlong	14.8	54.5	26.1	22.7	20.5	17.0
Thaba- Tseka	9.0	14.0	62.0	33.0	37.0	21.0

2.1.4 Service Facilities

There are different type of service facilities, which are; Bank, Business Center, Church, Hotel/Lodges/B&B, Mortuary, Police Station, Post Office, Public Phone and Shops. Table 2.4 shows percentage of villages with service facilities by district and type. Leribe had the highest percentage (85.3) of villages with Shops. Generally, most villages countrywide do have Shops. Thaba-Tseka had the most (14.5 percent) villages responding to having Police Stations while Mokhotlong follows with 9.3 percent. The lowest percent (0.5) of villages with Mortuary was in Botha-Bothe. The presence Churches and Public Phones were also reported in many villages.

Table 2.4: Percentage of Villages with Service facilities by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Bank	Bus. Center	Church	Hotels/ Lodges	Mortuary	Police Station	Post Office	Public Phone	Shop
Botha- Bothe	0.5	2.9	66.2	2.0	0.5	1.5	3.9	28.9	82.4
Leribe	1.8	3.1	51.5	2.7	4.9	3.3	6.1	50.3	85.3
Berea	3.4	7.1	46.6	2.5	2.5	4.3	9.0	55.2	82.1
Maseru	1.6	4.7	53.8	6.3	4.4	5.0	9.4	56.9	74.2
Mafeteng	0.8	2.8	49.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.3	41.0	78.5
Mohale's Hoek	2.8	3.1	66.9	2.5	3.1	5.2	8.9	33.7	69.9
Quthing	1.8	2.3	68.6	1.8	0.9	3.6	7.7	32.3	68.2
Qacha's Nek	2.1	2.9	55.7	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.9	30.0	70.0
Mokhotlong	8.8	9.7	77.3	10.2	7.9	9.3	17.6	24.5	69.0
Thaba -Tseka	4.2	9.9	76.7	2.1	12.7	14.5	17.0	30.4	65.0

2.2 Time taken to reach facilities

This section covers time taken in minutes to reach the nearest facilities from the village centers. It still includes all four different types of facilities we discussed earlier.

2.2.1 Agriculture Facilities

This part shows time take to different types of agriculture facilities. Table 2.5 shows percentage of villages with agriculture facilities by time taken in minutes. In most villages with agriculture facilities, villagers travel less than 30 minutes to get to the nearest facilities. Most villages that do not have Agriculture facilities travel more than 2 hours to get to the nearest facilities.

Table 2.5: Percentage of Villages with Agriculture Facilities by Time Taken in Minutes – 2009/10

Facility Presence	Time	Perm. Agric							
		Agric Fertilizer Processing	Fertilizer Dealer	Produce Market	Pesticides Dealer	Seed Dealer	Sheep Stud	Veterinary Services	Wool Shed
YES	00-29	75.4	59.4	68.6	62.1	64.3	42.6	72.5	42.8
	30-59	16.1	19.8	17.1	23.0	21.4	14.8	12.0	17.1
	60-119	0.8	4.7	0.0	2.3	4.1	9.8	6.3	5.4
	120+	7.6	16.0	14.3	12.6	10.2	32.8	9.2	34.7
NO	00-29	10.6	9.4	8.2	10.5	9.1	7.8	12.8	12.3
	30-59	21.4	25.2	19.7	26.3	24.9	16.6	27.5	27.8
	60-119	11.4	12.6	11.1	13.2	13.1	10.2	13.0	12.2
	120+	56.7	52.8	61.1	50.1	52.9	65.4	46.6	47.5

2.2.2 Education Facilities

This includes time taken from village centers to the nearest type of education facility. Table 2.6 shows percentage of villages with education facilities by time taken in minutes. For most of the villages (82.1 percent), it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the nearest Education facilities. Majority of villages with no education facilities take more than 2 hours to reach the nearest day care center.

Table 2.6: Percentage of Villages with Education Facilities by Time Taken in Minutes – 2009/10

Facility Presence	Time	Primary					College/ University
		Day Care	Pre-School	School	High School	Vocational	
Yes	00-29	82.1	81.9	75.0	57.7	77.6	50.0
	30-59	5.3	6.7	13.0	17.1	8.6	7.1
	60-119	2.0	1.6	2.9	3.7	1.7	0.0
	120+	10.6	9.8	9.0	21.5	12.1	42.9
No	00-29	11.9	33.0	44.0	18.3	11.2	7.2
	30-59	13.9	21.8	33.9	31.9	19.9	13.3
	60-119	7.4	7.9	7.8	14.5	12.3	13.3
	120+	66.8	37.3	14.3	35.3	56.6	66.2

2.2.3 Health Facilities

Table 2.7 shows percentage of villages with health facilities by time taken in minutes. Most of the villages (55.4 percent) which reported to have hospital facility take longer (120 minutes and above) to reach the nearest facility compared to villages without hospital. In addition, villages with health facilities that take 60 to 119 minutes to reach the nearest health facilities were less than those that take 120 minutes and above to the nearest health facilities.

Table 2.7: Percentage of Villages with Health Facilities by Time Taken by Minutes - 2009/10

Facility		Chemist/ Pharmacy	Family Planning	Health Center	Health Post	Private Hospital Med Clinic	
Presence	Time						
Yes	00-29	58.8	75.3	57.3	72.0	18.1	73.8
	30-59	19.6	13.2	18.9	16.7	25.3	13.9
	60-119	2.0	2.9	6.4	4.1	1.2	4.8
	120+	19.6	8.6	17.4	7.2	55.4	7.5
No	00-29	8.9	12.3	15.5	11.7	9.4	11.7
	30-59	24.0	29.2	34.7	23.1	26.3	25.9
	60-119	14.8	14.4	14.9	9.5	15.9	12.4
	120+	52.3	44.0	34.9	55.7	48.5	50.1

2.2.4 Service Facilities

Table 2.8 shows percentage of villages with service facilities by time taken in minutes. About 81 percent of villages in the country with public phones take less than 30 minutes to the nearest facilities. Villages with bank facilities which take 120 minutes and above were more than those which take less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest facility.

Table 2.8: Percentage of Villages with Service Facilities by Time Taken by Minutes – 2009/10

Facility		Business			Hotels/		Police	Post	Public	
Presence	Time	Bank	Center	Church	Lodges	Mortuary	Station	Office	Phone	Shop
Yes	00-29	33.8	55.6	71.9	58.3	40.5	46.7	61.1	80.9	73.2
	30-59	24.7	18.1	17.6	22.3	14.9	16.0	15.6	11.7	16.3
	60-119	2.6	2.8	2.7	4.9	3.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	2.9
	120+	39.0	23.6	7.8	14.6	41.3	32.7	19.1	5.2	7.6
No	00-29	12.1	15.0	40.1	12.9	14.6	15.8	20.4	29.9	37.3
	30-59	24.6	23.8	34.6	28.2	27.9	31.2	30.3	26.7	29.7
	60-119	14.7	13.0	8.2	13.7	14.4	14.1	12.5	9.3	9.2
	120+	48.6	48.1	17.1	45.3	43.1	38.9	36.7	34.1	23.8

2.3 Means of Transport to Facilities

This section covers the means of transport used to get to the four categories of facilities already mentioned. These means of transport include Walking, Taxi/Car, Bus/Minibus and Horse.

2.3.1 Agriculture Facilities

This part discusses means of transport used to reach different types of agriculture facilities. Table 2.9 shows the percentage of villages by means of transport. Villages (10.9 percent) that had Sheep Studs travel by Bus or Minibus to their respective Sheep Studs. The villages in the country that do not had Periodic/ Permanent Agriculture Production Markets constitutes 71.2 percent, travelling by Taxi/Car to reach the nearest facility.

Table 2.9: Percentage of Villages by Means of Transport – 2009/10

Facility Presence	Transport	Agric Processing	Fertilizer Dealer	Perm. Agric		Seed Dealer	Sheep Stud	Veterinary Services	Wool Shed
				Produce Market	Pesticides Dealer				
Yes	Walking	85.5	70.8	69.4	76.5	79.6	57.8	77.2	76.3
	Taxi(car)	11.1	26.4	27.8	23.5	16.3	26.6	19.8	19.5
	Bus/Minibus	2.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	10.9	3.0	2.8
	Horse	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.4
No	Walking	19.6	19.5	13.2	20.2	19.9	21.8	32.8	45.2
	Taxi(car)	66.5	64.3	71.2	62.5	63.3	63.3	53.3	42.9
	Bus/Minibus	11.0	12.4	12.5	13.3	12.7	11.3	9.0	6.8
	Horse	2.9	3.8	3.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	5.0	5.0

2.3.2 Education Facilities

The section gives the number of villages which uses different modes of transport to reach different types of education facilities. Table 2.10 indicates the percentage of villages with education facilities by means of transport. About 91 percent of the villages in the country walk to get to the nearest primary school. Most of the villages that are without Educational facilities either walk or travel by taxi/car to reach the nearest facilities.

Table 2.10: Percentage of Villages with Education Facilities by Means of Transport – 2009/10

Facility Presence	Transport	Day Care	Pre-school	Primary School	High School	Vocational	College/ University
Yes	Walking	86.1	88.7	91.4	84.0	88.1	50.0
	Taxi(car)	11.3	7.4	5.9	12.5	8.5	28.6
	Bus/ Minibus	2.6	3.7	2.5	2.0	3.4	21.4
	Horse	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
No	Walking	18.3	63.8	88.4	62.3	21.7	12.3
	Taxi(car)	72.2	29.7	8.8	27.9	58.2	61.9
	Bus/ Minibus	8.1	4.5	2.2	6.4	17.2	24.5
	Horse	1.5	2.1	0.6	3.5	2.8	1.3

2.3.3 Health Facilities

In this section discusses are the means of transport to the listed health facilities from the villages in the country. Table 2.11 indicates percentage of villages with health facilities by means of transport. About 86.0 percent of villages with family planning centers have villagers walking to reach the facilities. The most common means of transport in villages without Health facilities are either taxis or cars.

Table 2.11: Percentage of Villages with Health Facilities by Means of Transport

Facility Presence	Transport	Chemist/ Pharmacy	Family Planning	Health Centers	Health Post	Hospital	Private Med Clinic
YES	Walking	58.8	86.2	82.3	78.5	60.5	80.1
	Taxi(car)	37.3	10.8	16.6	18.5	25.9	16.7
	Bus/ Minibus	3.9	3.0	1.1	2.0	8.6	2.2
	Horse	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	1.1
NO	Walking	16.7	31.9	48.6	26.5	17.2	26.9
	Taxi(car)	65.5	53.7	39.5	64.7	61.9	57.8
	Bus/ Minibus	14.9	11.9	7.7	6.6	18.2	12.2
	Horse	2.9	2.6	4.1	2.1	2.8	3.2

2.3.4 Service Facilities

This section is also on the four means of transport used to get to these service facilities. Table 2.12 indicates percentage of villages with service facilities by means of transport. It is observed from the table that villagers in 82.1 percent villages that had churches reach the facilities by walking. Majority of villages (60.8 percent) without banking facilities utilize either a taxi or car to reach the nearest banking facility.

Table 2.12: Percentage of Villages with Service facilities by Means of Transport – 2009/10

Facility		Business		Hotels/ Lodges/ B&B		Police	Post	Public		
Presence	Transport	Bank	Center	Church	Mortuary	Station	Office	Phone	Shop	
Yes	Walking	39.5	68.8	82.1	61.5	54.9	74.1	81.4	86.3	79.9
	Taxi(Car)	52.6	28.3	14.6	32.3	33.3	22.4	14.6	11.3	17.4
	Bus/Minibus	7.9	2.9	2.8	6.3	10.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.5
	Horse	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.3
NO	Walking	19.1	27.7	77.0	24.2	23.5	36.3	47.8	61.4	74.6
	Taxi(Car)	60.8	56.2	18.4	58.9	59.7	49.9	38.5	29.0	17.6
	Bus/Minibus	15.7	12.3	3.2	12.4	12.9	8.6	8.2	5.4	3.9
	Horse	4.4	3.9	1.4	4.5	3.9	5.2	5.5	4.2	3.9

CHAPTER 3

VILLAGE INFORMATION

3.0 Introduction

This section covers various topics on village information on the community profile of Lesotho. It discusses facilities present in the villages in the country. The topics covered are presence of;

- Public Transport
- Roads
- Water and electricity supply
- Land Acquisition
- Financial Institution
- Source of Employment
- Other Agriculture Service Facilities
- Natural Disaster

3.1 Public Transport

This part discusses availability and mode of public transport within villages. The modes of transport dealt with are; Bus, Taxi, Cab and Van. Table 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of villages with public transport by district and type. All districts had access to public transport. Generally, Taxis were the most common type of public transport used within the villages in the country constituting 47.1 percent while fewer villages had Cabs (10.3 percent). Most villages in Botha-Bothe indicated that they use Taxis (69.0 percent) and Leribe followed with 60.4 percent. Only 18.3 percent of villages in Thaba-Tseka used Taxis for transport. Maseru had 34.6 percent of villages showing that they used Buses as their mode of public transport while Mokhotlong had 7.2 percent.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Villages with Public Transport by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Bus	Taxi	Cab	Van
Botha-Bothe	7.8	69.0	5.4	17.0
Leribe	30.3	60.4	17.8	23.6
Berea	24.1	55.5	12.5	23.0
Maseru	34.6	52.8	10.1	18.5
Mafeteng	30.6	53.3	10.8	24.3
Mohale's Hoek	18.8	38.6	5.8	19.2
Quthing	22.7	48.7	15.4	23.2
Qacha's Nek	17.5	36.0	7.0	12.6
Mokhotlong	7.2	42.3	8.2	20.1
Thaba-Tseka	11.8	18.3	7.2	27.9
Lesotho	22.6	47.1	10.3	21.6

3.2 Roads

This section covers presence of roads in the villages by type and condition. Focus is on Tarred, Gravel and Natural/Earth Surface roads, whether Good, Fair or Poor and time taken to reach any road.

Figure 3.1 depicts the percentage distribution of villages with roads by district and type. The figure shows that all these three types of roads were present in every district. Natural roads dominated in every district, ranging from 50.0 to 80.6 percent except for Thaba-Tseka which had 34.4 percent. Fewer villages (below 20.0 percent) reported to having Tarred roads in all the districts.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Villages with Roads by District and Type -2009/10

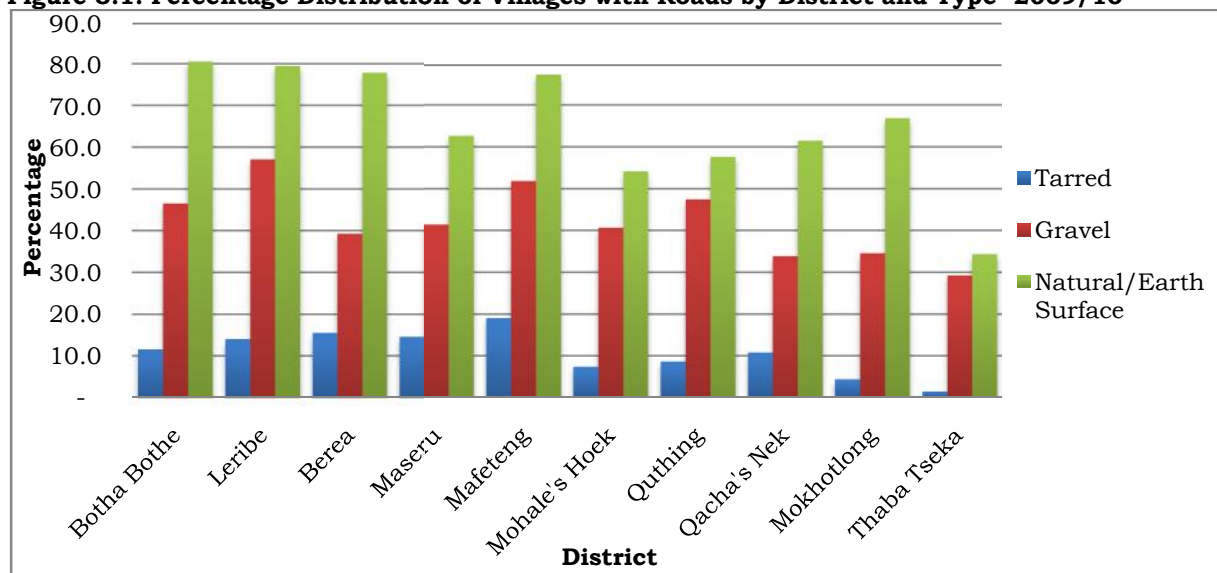


Table 3.2 shows the number of villages with roads by district and road condition. Most of the villages (376) in the country had Good Tarred roads, of which Maseru and Leribe had 82 and 67 villages respectively. All Villages in Qacha's Nek reported their Tarred roads to be in Good conditions. Mafeteng had the highest number of villages showing that their Tarred roads were poor (32). Most gravel roads in Lesotho were in fair condition (1 150 villages).

Table 3.2: Number of Villages with Roads by District and Road Condition – 2009/10

District	Tarred			Gravel		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Botha-Bothe	24	9	6	7	53	96
Leribe	67	23	10	49	225	130
Berea	52	25	9	17	114	89
Maseru	82	30	20	28	141	205
Mafeteng	50	51	32	28	144	189
Mohale's Hoek	36	14	9	19	137	134
Quthing	19	17	7	20	108	84
Qacha's Nek	31	0	0	7	60	29
Mokhotlong	8	6	4	16	72	51
Thaba-Tseka	7	2	2	13	96	99
Lesotho	376	177	99	204	1 150	1 106

This section covers time taken from the villages countrywide to the nearest type of road. It only includes those villages which reported to not having any of these road types.

Table 3.3 presents the number of villages on time taken (in minutes) to reach the nearest road by district and type. Majority of villages showed that they take more than an hour to reach the nearest Tarred/Gravel roads that is, 1 354 villages while 857 villages reported to take more than an hour to get to the nearest natural/earth surface roads. Leribe had most villages (114) showing they take 1 to 15 minutes to get to the nearest tarred/gravel roads. Mohale's Hoek had 236 and 195 villages reporting they take more than an hour to get to tarred/gravel and earth surface roads respectively. Thaba-Tseka had 230 villages showing they take above 60 minutes to reach the nearest natural/earth surface roads while only 30 villages take 1 to 15 minutes to the same road.

Table 3.3: Number of Villages on Time taken (min) to reach the nearest Road by District and Type -2009/10

District	Tarred/Gravel					Natural/Earth Surface				
	1-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61+	1-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61+
Botha-Bothe	44	63	80	58	52	36	4	6	11	7
Leribe	114	80	31	35	84	50	21	14	15	35
Berea	81	72	32	46	106	22	24	5	12	38
Maseru	97	90	38	89	210	51	66	21	46	148
Mafeteng	42	97	49	69	129	41	22	5	31	47
Mohale's Hoek	35	80	14	31	236	20	39	10	26	195
Quthing	37	60	14	35	113	21	34	11	15	48
Qacha's Nek	21	39	19	21	93	11	13	5	7	62
Mokhotlong	29	29	87	14	114	19	34	32	17	47
Thaba-Tseka	63	67	21	49	217	30	43	22	36	230
Lesotho	563	677	385	447	1,354	301	300	131	216	857

3.3 Water and Electricity Supply

This section covers presence of Water Committees, Water and Electricity Supply in villages. There are three types of water supply that are dealt with namely; Piped Water, Public Borehole and Public Well.

Figure 3.2 depicts the percentage of villages with water committees, water and electricity supply by district. The figure shows that all these services were present in every district. Most villages had Water Committees and Water Supply as compared to Electricity Supply. Water Committees ranged from 50.2 percent to 84.3 percent with Maseru and Qacha's Nek in the extremities respectively. Villages with Water Supply constituted 47.2 percent in Leribe and 96.2 percent in Qacha's Nek.

Regarding Electricity Supply, Leribe had most villages constituting 20.7 percent while Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka had the least number of villages at 3.2 percent each. Generally, fewer villages reported to having supply of Electricity countrywide.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of Villages with Water Committees, Water and Electricity Supply by District – 2009/10

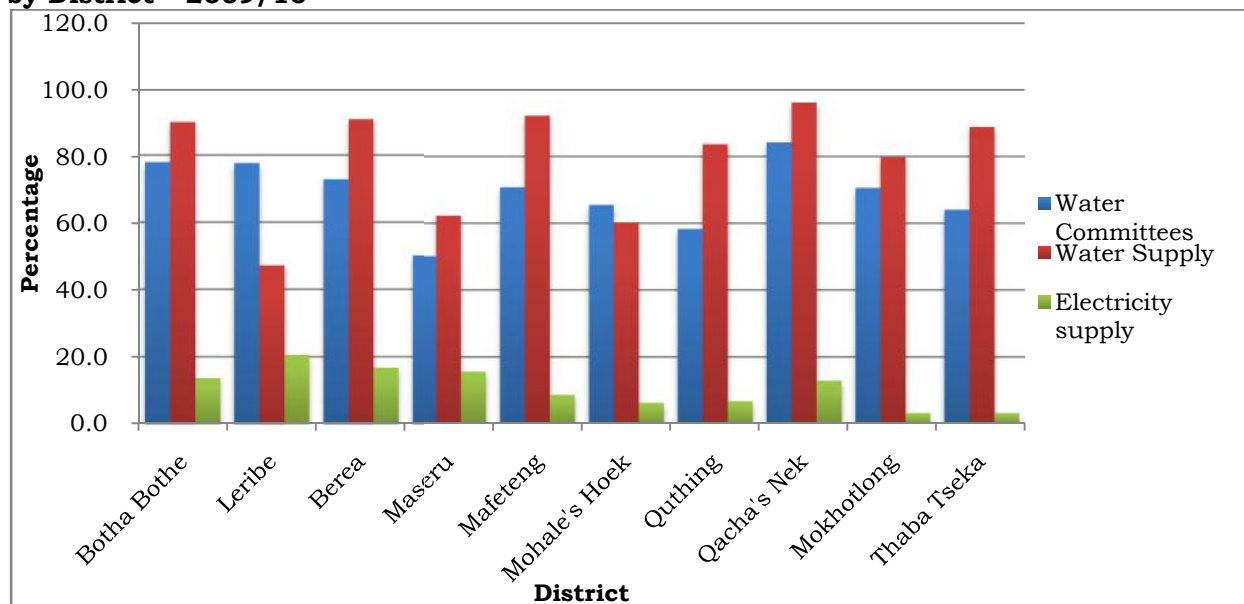
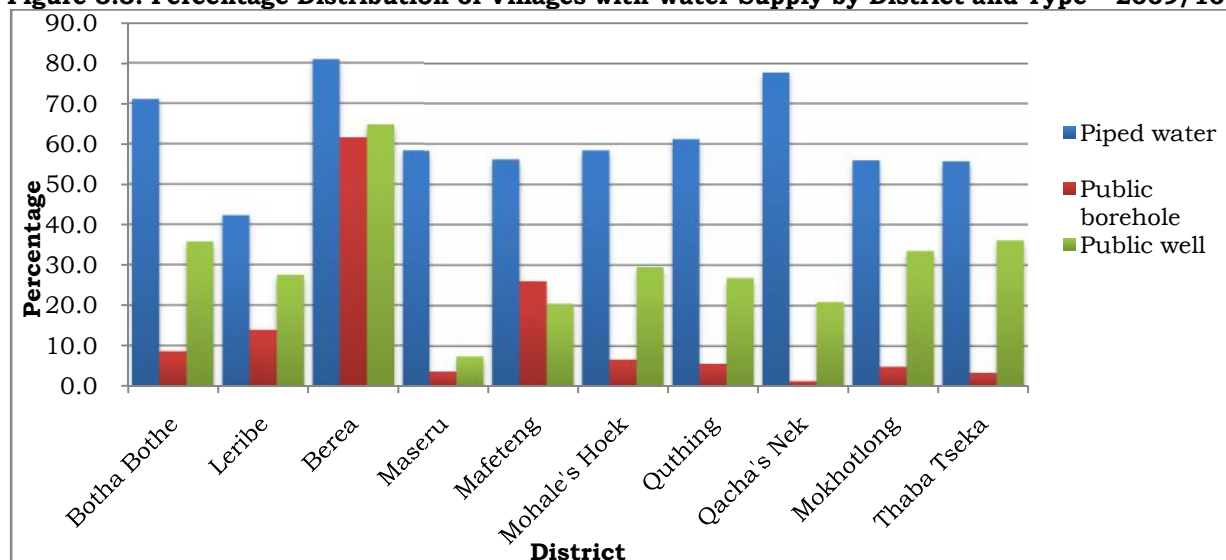


Figure 3.3 portrays the percentage distribution of villages with water supply by district and type. It shows that Piped Water were available in most villages countrywide. Villages in Berea had most villages (80.9 percent) with Piped Water followed by Qacha's Nek with 77.6 percent. Berea also had most villages with Public Boreholes and Public Wells constituting 61.6 and 64.8 percent respectively.

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Villages with Water Supply by District and Type – 2009/10



3.4 Land Acquisition

Land acquisition deals with how people in villages acquire their land, that is, their form of land tenure. The most common forms of land tenure discussed here are Inheritance, “Form C”, Lease and Title Deed.

Table 3.4 shows the percentage of villages on land acquisition by district and type. Most villages showed that “Form C” was the most commonly used form of land tenure constituting 82.3 percent followed by inheritance with 16.2 percent countrywide. It was observed that Lease and Title Deed were not common in the rural areas. Mohale’s Hoek had most villages reporting to obtain their land through Inheritance (27.1 percent).

Table 3.4: Percentage of Villages on Land Acquisition by District and Type - 2009/10

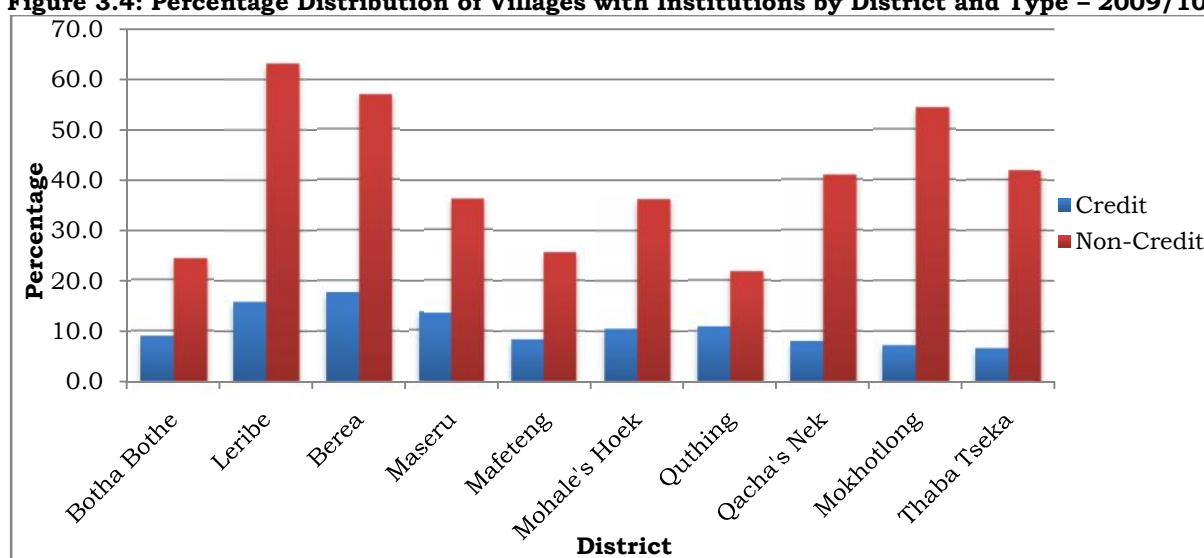
District	Inheritance	Form C	Lease	Title Deed
Botha-Bothe	12.5	86.9	0.6	0.0
Leribe	10.7	88.4	0.6	0.3
Berea	25.5	73.4	0.4	0.7
Maseru	18.8	79.2	1.1	0.9
Mafeteng	10.3	88.8	0.9	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	27.1	70.2	2.5	0.1
Quthing	18.2	80.9	0.9	0.0
Qacha's Nek	13.6	85.0	0.7	0.7
Mokhotlong	6.5	93.5	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	13.2	84.5	0.0	0.0
Lesotho	16.2	82.3	0.8	0.3

3.5 Institutions and Cooperative Societies

This section covers presence of financial (credit) and non-financial (non-credit) institutions or cooperatives societies in villages of Lesotho. Financial (credit) Institutions are those institutions/cooperatives/societies that can be able to lend people money while non-financial Institutions are those institutions or Cooperative societies that offer certain services to the community e.g. burial societies.

Figure 3.4 illustrates the percentage distribution of villages with institutions by district and type. There were more non-credit institutions than credit ones. Villages with non-credit institutions were highest in Leribe constituting 63.2 percent while Quthing was lowest with 21.7 percent. Less than 20.0 percent of villages reported to having credit institutions countrywide.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Villages with Institutions by District and Type – 2009/10



3.6 Source of Employment

There are different sources of employment in the country however, the most common in the country were found to be; Fato-Fato, Agriculture, Construction and “Private Companies and Industries”.

Table 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of villages with source of employment by district and type. The most common source of employment was Fato-Fato, followed by Agriculture. Mohale’s Hoek and Qacha’s Nek had 54.8 and 53.8 percent of villages respectively with Fato-Fato as their source of employment. Quthing had most villages (36.2 percent) with Agriculture as their source of employment. Some villages reported to have no sources of employment (29.3 percent).

Table3.5: Percentages of Villages with Source of Employment by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Fato-Fato	Agriculture	Construction	Private Co. & Industries	None
Botha-Bothe	27.7	27.2	0.0	1.5	43.6
Leribe	42.6	18.2	5.4	5.5	24.6
Berea	32.9	18.4	1.8	4.5	35.2
Maseru	44.6	23.1	3.2	4.8	29.9
Mafeteng	42.4	16.4	6.8	7.5	9.3
Mohale's Hoek	54.8	16.2	3.7	6.2	12.6
Quthing	37.6	36.2	1.4	1.9	18.4
Qacha's Nek	53.8	6.3	0.7	8.7	28.7
Mokhotlong	37.3	7.7	0.2	1.5	49.5
Thaba-Tseka	32.4	10.3	0.7	0.0	53.1
Lesotho	41.1	18.1	2.9	4.3	29.3

3.7 Agriculture Service Facilities

Agricultural service facilities discussed are presence of;

Irrigation facilities in the area,

Area equipped for irrigation; this is the area equipped with irrigation facilities

Agriculture produce collection network; this is where people join together as a network collecting their produce so that they can maybe sent away together to the market,

Food storages; this where people store their produce together at a certain place/house or store,

Associations for farmers and

Agriculture extension services in the villages.

Table 3.6 shows percentage of villages with agriculture service facilities by district and type. Fewer villages reported to having these facilities with percentages less than 5.0 percent for all the districts except for Farmers' Extension Services which constituted 12.0 percent. In general, these agriculture service facilities were present in fewer villages in the country.

Table 3.6: Percentage of Villages with Agriculture Service Facilities by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Irrigation	Area Equip. Irrigation	Collect. Network	Food storage	Machinery Maint.	Farmers' Association	Agric Ext. Service
Botha-Bothe	0.9	1.2	7.5	8.1	0.9	8.7	18.8
Leribe	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	8.1	10.6
Berea	2.9	2.3	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.0	16.3
Maseru	3.3	1.4	5.1	0.2	0.4	2.6	2.8
Mafeteng	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	8.0
Mohale's Hoek	3.5	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	7.3	12.6
Quthing	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.8	1.7	3.5	8.0
Qacha's Nek	4.2	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.6	9.8
Mokhotlong	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.2	8.7
Thaba-Tseka	0.6	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	27.2
Lesotho	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.1	0.9	4.3	12.0

3.8 Natural Disasters

The most common type of natural disasters that communities are prone to are also examined. These natural disasters are drought, floods, strong winds, hail, frost, pest, animal diseases and snow.

Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of villages prone to natural disasters by district and type. Drought was the major disaster with 45.8 percent in the country. Mafeteng contributed much on these villages prone to Drought (71.7 percent). About 16.0 percent of these villages countrywide were also prone to Strong Winds. In addition, 13.9 percent of villages in Mokhotlong were affected by Snow as it is a mountainous area where snow falls are common mainly during winter seasons.

Table 3.7: Percentage of Villages prone to Natural Disasters by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Droughts	Floods	Strong Winds	Hail	Frost	Snow	Pests	Animal Diseases
Botha-Bothe	42.1	14.0	24.8	0.0	1.2	4.5	0.0	0.3
Leribe	57.9	2.5	19.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Berea	45.2	5.4	21.1	4.5	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.0
Maseru	1.0	33.3	4.0	42.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6
Mafeteng	71.7	1.0	16.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mohale's Hoek	56.5	7.0	17.8	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1
Quthing	62.9	6.9	15.8	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.5
Qacha's Nek	51.4	0.7	26.6	0.0	0.3	7.0	0.3	0.3
Mokhotlong	34.1	7.2	11.4	0.5	4.5	13.9	0.2	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	50.7	9.2	10.7	1.5	0.4	2.8	1.0	0.0
Lesotho	45.8	10.1	15.5	8.0	0.7	2.4	0.5	0.2

CHAPTER 4

PEACE AND ORDER

4.0 Introduction

Crime is the breach of rules or laws for which some governing authority (via mechanisms such as legal systems) can ultimately prescribe a conviction. Crimes may also result in cautions or be unenforced. A crime occurs when someone breaks the law by an overt act, omission or neglect that can result in punishment. A person who has violated the law, or has breached a rule, is said to have committed a criminal offense. This section dealt specifically with different crimes categorized as crimes against persons, crimes against property and other crimes.

Crimes against persons occurs when someone harms, attempts to harm, threatens to harm or even conspires to harm someone else. These are offenses which involve force or threat of force, such as rape and murder.

A property crime is committed when someone damages, destroys or steals someone else's property, such as stealing a car or vandalizing a building. Property crimes are the most commonly committed crimes.

Other crimes include substance abuse, human trafficking, illegal recruitment, sexual harassment, prostitution, economic abuse and spousal/partner abuse. It should be noted that 'other crimes' were not included but rather had to be specified. These were found to be crimes such as illegal firearms and "ho jesa maboella"³.

The study focused on victims of the mentioned crimes not the number of cases recorded. Also, it should be taken into consideration that the study dealt with victims that were reported at the chief's place only. Those that were not reported were not considered at all.

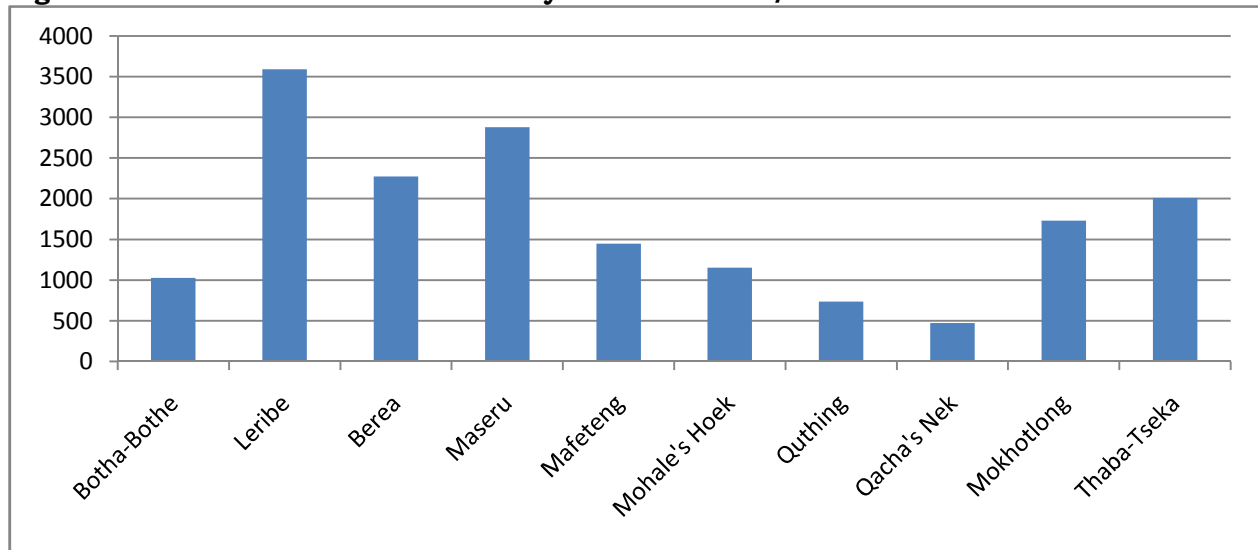
4.1 Number of Crime Victims

The total aggregation of victims was done considering both age and sex. That is, victims of both age categories and both sex groups were added together to find the total number of victims in each district.

³ Violation of laws against protected areas

Figure 4.1 presents number of crime victims by district. It can be observed from the figure that Leribe has the highest number of crime victims with 3,589, while Qacha's Nek has the least number of crime victims (471).

Figure 4.1: Number of Crime Victims by District - 2009/10

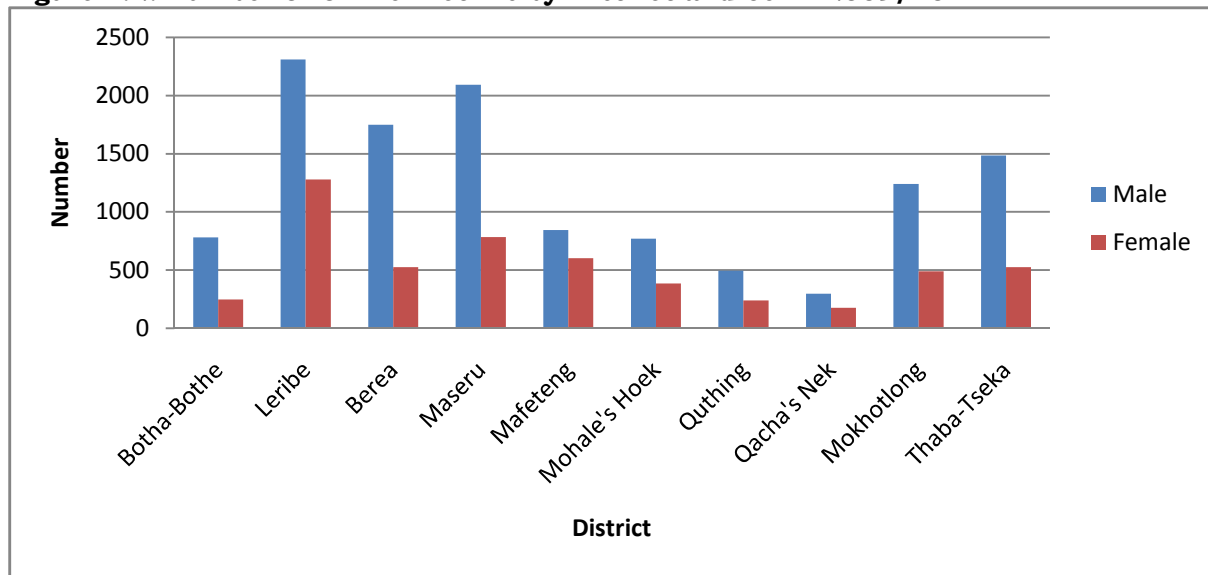


4.2 Crime Victims by Sex

It was of great interest to identify which crime victims were affected most by these crimes. Therefore the victims were categorized by sex, and male victims outnumbered female victims across all the districts.

Figure 4.2 presents number of crime victims by sex and district. Leribe had the highest number of crime victims in both Male and Female categories (2,309 and 1,280 respectively) followed by Maseru with the same pattern. Qacha's Nek had the least number of crime victims for both sexes with 296 for males and 175 for females.

Figure 4.2: Number of Crime Victims by District and Sex – 2009/10

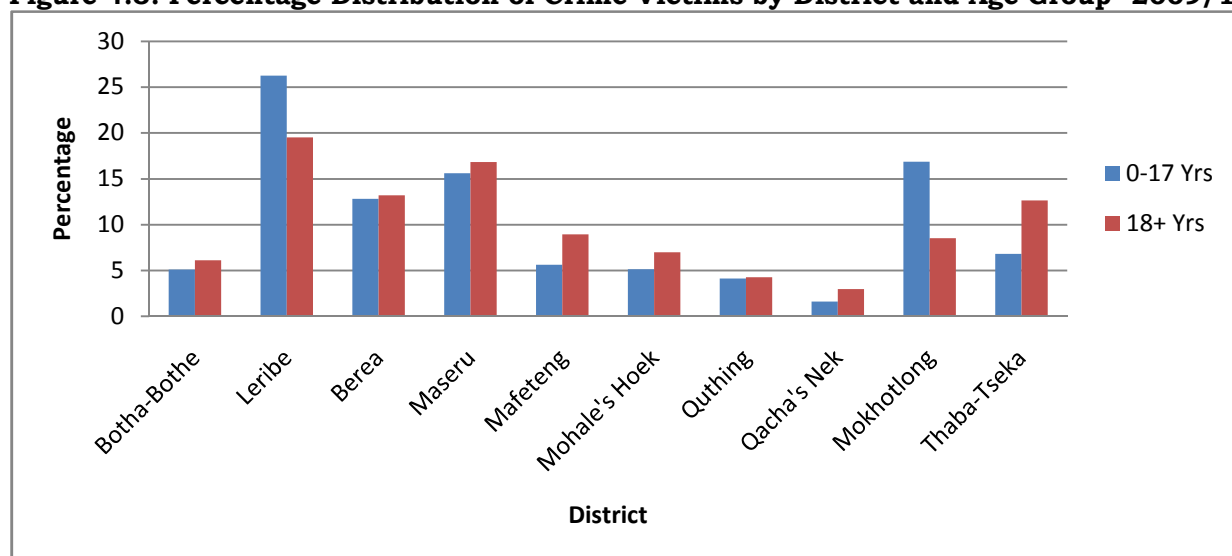


4.3 Crime Victims by Age

Age was considered as an important indicator in determining victims of crime. This was so as to measure the form of child abuse that might exist within certain communities. Victims in age category 0 to 17 were considered as children while those 18 years and above were adults.

Figure 3.4 illustrates percentage distribution of crime victims by district and age group. The figure shows that Leribe has the highest percent in both age categories. Mokhotlong followed Leribe in age category 0-17 years whereas Maseru followed in age category 18 years and above with 16 percent and 17 percent respectively. Qacha's Nek had the least percentage in both age categories.

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Crime Victims by District and Age Group -2009/10



4.4 Crime Victims by Sex and Age

Victims of crime are compared based on their sex and age. The comparison can be made within the same sex group with different age groups.

Table 4.1 shows number of crime victims by age and sex. According to this table, there were more victims aged 18 years and above than those aged 0 to 17 years. Comparatively males of the age group 0 to 17 years have a higher number of crime victims (1,943) than their female counterparts with 1,204 crime victims.

Table 4.1: Number of Crime Victims by District, Sex and Age Group – 2009/10

District	Male		Female	
	0-17 years	18+ years	0-17 years	18+ years
Botha-Bothe	46	110	202	670
Leribe	459	1,850	344	936
Berea	320	1,428	71	455
Maseru	337	1,756	140	645
Mafeteng	112	732	60	543
Mohale's Hoek	89	680	68	317
Quthing	75	421	51	187
Qacha's Nek	23	273	26	149
Mokhotlong	332	907	184	306
Thaba-Tseka	150	1,334	58	467
Lesotho	1,943	9,491	1,204	4,675

4.5 Type of Crime

Victims of different types of crimes per district are discussed.

Table 3.2 shows victims of crime by type and district. It is observed that victims of theft were the highest with 6,114 while human trafficking victims were the lowest with 147. It is worth noting that Leribe had the highest number of victims followed by Maseru with 3,589 and 2,275 victims respectively. Qacha's Nek had the lowest with 471 victims.

Table 4.2: Victims of Crime by Type and District – 2009/10

Crimes	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Economic Abuse	41	87	23	48	51	15	20	6	5	16	312
Human Trafficking	7	37	61	5	9	5	0	4	12	7	147
Illegal Recruitment	1	2	30	11	33	16	17	7	6	25	148
Murder	83	246	150	304	150	79	66	19	98	128	1,323
Other Crimes	4	77	63	11	13	10	1	5	10	29	223
Physical Injury	238	874	460	530	284	344	183	63	342	407	3,725
Prostitution	7	233	21	186	18	12	25	3	48	17	570
Rape	45	164	122	110	109	111	37	24	85	52	859
Robbery	118	350	186	259	192	113	66	47	167	142	1,640
Sexual Harassment	2	43	33	17	19	6	19	3	7	17	166
Spousal/Partner Abuse	16	135	132	92	88	55	21	19	32	60	650
Substance Abuse	38	486	334	209	60	67	90	15	89	51	1,439
Theft	428	855	660	1,096	421	321	189	256	830	1,058	6,114

CHAPTER 5

VILLAGE PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This section covers programs that were implemented in the villages in the past 12 months namely; demonstration garden, environmental, health related, improved agricultural techniques, improved varieties/new crops, infrastructure, livestock improvement, poultry and birds, school/classroom construction, sensitization, water provision, other school related and other. It further shows the extent to which each program implemented addressed the needs of the community.

5.1 Implemented projects

This section discusses the number of village with programmes and services, their status of implementation and whether they address the needs of the community.

5.1.1 Number of Villages that Implemented Projects

Table 5.1 shows the number and percentage share of villages that implemented projects by district. About 43.0 percent of Lesotho villages implemented projects. As further shown by this table, Berea is better off than other districts as more villages implemented projects than in other districts (52.0 percent). On the other hand, a smallest number of villages in Maseru implemented projects (31.8 percent).

Table 5.1: Number and Percentage Share of Villages that Implemented Projects by District – 2009/10

District	No. of Villages	% of Villages
Botha-Bothe	150	41.9
Leribe	327	45.6
Berea	288	52.0
Maseru	289	31.8
Mafeteng	221	35.7
Mohale's Hoek	309	44.8
Quthing	145	37.0
Qacha's Nek	146	51.2
Mokhotlong	161	39.5
Thaba Tseka	364	51.1
Lesotho	2,400	42.5

5.2 Type of implemented Projects

This section discuss the number of projects or programmes and services in the villages and their status of implementation and whether they address the needs of the community, even though this report concentrates on many programs stated on introduction part in this section we elaborate only agriculture related projects, such programs are;

Demonstration Garden: A [garden](#) that is [established](#) to demonstrate different methods of [gardening](#) or different [plant](#) materials (or different varieties of the same plants.)

Environmental this includes issues pertaining environment such as watershed management, soil erosion control measures

Improved agricultural techniques may includes new methods or techniques that are implemented to improve farming such as planting techniques

Livestock improvement and improved crop varieties includes livestock and crop/plants breeding to improve certain livestock product quality and crop production

Water Provision in this context means availability of clean water for drinking and for irrigation

Poultry and Birds this can be livestock projects that benefit the community.

Table 5.2 shows number and type of implemented projects by district. Water Provision projects are the most implemented projects in all districts. Improved agriculture techniques were mostly implemented in Thaba Tseka (66 villages) as compared to other districts. On the other hand only 28 villages in Qacha's Nek implemented improved agriculture techniques projects.

Table 5.2: Number and Type of Implemented Projects by District – 2009/10

District	Improved Agricultural Techniques	Improved Varieties/New Crops	Livestock Improvement	Poultry and Birds	Water Provision
Botha-Bothe	41	37	42	20	56
Leribe	57	40	46	37	102
Berea	40	35	42	33	118
Maseru	34	37	50	36	125
Mafeteng	29	36	50	29	105
Mohale's Hoek	52	25	55	47	126
Quthing	31	21	40	23	68
Qacha's Nek	28	17	15	14	57
Mokhotlong	49	41	28	21	64
Thaba Tseka	66	67	55	48	144

Table 5.3 shows the proportion of projects that address the needs by district and type. More than 50 percent of projects address the needs of the community across all the districts. Improved agricultural techniques were mostly addressing the needs in

Quthing communities with 100 percent and above 70 percent of water provision address the needs.

Table 5.3 Proportion of Projects that Address the Needs by District by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Improved Agricultural Techniques	Improved Varieties/New Crops	Livestock Improvement	Poultry and Birds	Water Provision
Botha-Bothe	90.2	86.5	90.5	75	87.5
Leribe	87.7	97.5	87.0	75.7	73.5
Berea	82.5	85.7	78.6	72.7	77.1
Maseru	79.4	78.4	88.0	75.7	81.6
Mafeteng	89.7	86.1	88.0	93.1	74.3
Mohale's Hoek	76.9	76.0	80.0	55.3	73.8
Quthing	100	90.5	90.0	87.0	91.2
Qacha's Nek	85.7	76.5	73.3	71.4	93.0
Mokhotlong	93.9	87.8	78.6	90.5	87.5
Thaba Tseka	86.4	86.6	89.1	87.5	82.6

ANNEX TABLES

Table I: Number of Villages with Facilities by District and Type - 2009/10

Districts	Agricultural Facilities	Educational Facilities	Health Facilities	Service Facilities
Botha- Bothe	56	154	54	204
Leribe	58	349	102	489
Berea	57	206	56	324
Maseru	57	318	99	383
Mafeteng	38	270	85	363
Mohale's hoek	45	239	59	326
Quthing	45	163	48	320
Qacha's Nek	27	114	16	140
Mokhotlong	67	222	100	283
Thaba Tseka	30	199	88	216
Lesotho	480	2234	707	3,048

Table II: Number of Villages with Agriculture Facilities by District and Type - 2009/10

District	Agric Process.	Fertilizer Dealer	Agric Produce Market	Pesticides Dealer	Seed Dealer	Sheep Stud	Veterinary Services	Wool Shed
Botha Bothe	16	18	4	14	16	0	21	22
Leribe	8	13	5	8	7	11	21	17
Berea	24	20	8	18	16	1	23	25
Maseru	17	11	3	9	11	7	13	18
Mafeteng	13	6	8	5	5	3	14	15
Mohale's Hoek	6	6	2	0	6	5	13	23
Quthing	18	7	4	6	8	13	16	20
Qacha's Nek	8	2	0	2	2	0	8	8
Thaba Tseka	3	11	1	10	14	3	12	53
Mokhotlong	4	12	2	14	13	21	4	23
Total	117	106	37	86	98	64	145	224

Table III: Number of Villages with Education Facilities by District and Type - 2009/10

Districts	Day Care	Pre-School	Primary School	High School	Vocational	College/ University
Botha Bothe	11	123	102	45	4	0
Leribe	40	268	237	83	19	1
Berea	18	140	142	39	5	2
Maseru	27	213	220	58	14	6
Mafeteng	12	213	172	46	2	3
Mohale's Hoek	17	141	172	32	6	1
Quthing	16	81	133	14	2	0
Qacha's Nek	1	71	78	7	0	0
Thaba Tseka	3	80	196	53	3	1
Mokhotlong	6	142	135	28	4	0
Lesotho	151	1472	1587	405	59	14

Table IV: Number of Villages with Health Facilities by District and Type - 2009/10

Districts	Chemist/ Pharmacy	Family Planning Center	Health Center	Health Post	Hospital	Private Med Clinic
Botha Bothe	3	22	35	28	1	10
Leribe	7	25	41	60	3	23
Berea	5	13	22	23	7	26
Maseru	5	19	36	33	6	43
Mafeteng	4	25	23	45	3	23
Mohale's Hoek	3	4	25	25	6	14
Quthing	2	4	11	32	1	11
Qacha's Nek	1	0	7	5	2	2
Thaba Tseka	9	14	62	33	37	21
Mokhotlong	13	48	23	20	18	15
Lesotho	52	174	285	304	84	188

Table V: Number of Villages with Service Facilities by District and Type - 2009/10

Districts	Bank	Business Center	Church	Hotels/ Lodges/ B&B	Mortuary	Police Station	Post Office	Public Phone	Shop
Botha Bothe	1	6	135	4	1	3	8	59	168
Leribe	9	15	252	13	24	16	30	246	417
Berea	11	23	151	8	8	14	29	179	266
Maseru	6	18	206	24	17	19	36	218	284
Mafeteng	3	10	180	5	5	5	12	149	285
Mohale's Hoek	9	10	218	8	10	17	29	110	228
Quthing	4	5	151	4	2	8	17	71	150
Qacha's Nek	3	4	78	3	2	4	4	42	98
Thaba Tseka	12	28	217	6	36	41	48	86	184
Mokhotlong	19	21	167	22	17	20	38	53	149
Lesotho	77	140	1755	97	122	147	251	1,213	2,229

Table VI: Number of Villages on Agricultural Facilities by Time Taken in Minutes -2009/10

Facility Presence	Time	Agric Process.	Fertilizer Dealer	Agric Produce Market	Pesticides Dealer	Seed Dealer	Sheep Stud	Veterinary Services	Wool Shed
Yes	00-29	89	63	24	54	63	26	103	95
	30-59	19	21	6	20	21	9	17	38
	60-119	1	5	0	2	4	6	9	12
	120+	9	17	5	11	10	20	13	77
	Lesotho	118	106	35	87	98	61	142	222
No	00-29	567	503	438	560	486	419	683	658
	30-59	1,143	1,353	1,071	1,415	1,337	896	1,466	1,455
	60-119	608	676	602	710	703	552	694	638
	120+	3,031	2,828	3,318	2,694	2,841	3,535	2,480	2,490
	Lesotho	5,349	5,,360	5,429	5,379	5,367	5,402	5,323	5,241

Table VII: Number of Villages with Education Facilities by Time Taken in Minutes - 2009/10

Facility Presence	Time	Day Care	Pre-School	Primary School	High School	Vocational	College/University
Yes	00-29	124	1192	1179	233	45	7
	30-59	8	98	204	69	5	1
	60-119	3	23	46	15	1	0
	120+	16	142	142	87	7	6
	Lesotho	151	1455	1571	404	58	14
No	00-29	631	1317	1706	924	606	395
	30-59	741	872	1317	1615	1078	724
	60-119	392	316	301	736	664	726
	120+	3,552	1,490	556	1785	3,059	3,607
	Lesotho	5,316	3,995	3,880	5,060	5,407	5,452

Table VIII: Number of Villages with Health Facilities by Time Taken in Minutes - 2009/10

Facility Presence	Time	Chemist/Pharmacy	Family Planning Centers	Health Centers	Health Posts	Hospital	Private Med Clinic
Yes	00-29	30	131	161	211	15	138
	30-59	10	23	53	49	21	26
	60-119	1	5	18	12	1	9
	120+	10	15	49	21	46	14
	Lesotho	51	174	281	293	83	187
No	00-29	480	652	803	605	503	615
	30-59	1,299	1,541	1,793	1,188	1,413	1,365
	60-119	800	763	768	490	852	651
	120+	2,824	2,325	1,806	2,870	2,604	2,638
	Lesotho	5,403	5,281	5,170	5,153	5,372	5,269

Table IX: Number of Villages with Service Facilities by Time Taken in Minutes - 2009/10

Facility Presence	Time	Bank	Business Center	Church	Hotels/Lodge	Mortuary	Police Station	Post Office	Public Phone	Shop
Yes	00-29	26	80	1335	60	49	70	157	1010	1720
	30-59	19	26	327	23	18	24	40	146	382
	60-119	2	4	50	5	4	7	11	27	68
	120+	30	34	145	15	50	49	49	65	179
	Lesotho	77	144	1857	103	121	150	257	1248	2349
No	00-29	653	798	1,488	691	782	842	1,066	1,273	1,208
	30-59	1,328	1,270	1,284	1,512	1,489	1,660	1,579	1,137	961
	60-119	791	694	306	737	771	749	654	394	298
	120+	2,617	2,564	634	2,430	2302	2,068	1,915	1,449	771
	Lesotho	5,389	5,326	3,712	5,370	5,344	5,319	5,214	4,253	3,238

Table X: Number of Villages with Agriculture facilities by Means of Transport - 2009/10

Facility Presence	Transport	Agric Process.	Fertilizer Dealer	Agric Produce Market	Pesticides Dealer	Seed Dealer	Sheep Stud	Veterinary Services	Wool Shed
Yes	Walking	100	75	25	65	78	37	129	164
	Taxi(car)	13	28	10	20	16	17	33	42
	Bus/minibus	3	3	0	0	4	7	5	6
	Horse	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	3
	Lesotho	117	106	36	85	98	64	167	215
No	Walking	1,031	1,029	700	1,064	1,047	1,169	1,716	2,337
	Taxi(car)	3,498	3,392	3,776	3,295	3,332	3,385	2,792	2,221
	Bus/minibus	580	655	665	700	670	603	471	354
	Horse	150	198	165	217	212	194	260	260
	Lesotho	5,259	5,274	5,306	5,276	5,261	5,351	5,239	5,172

Table XI: Number of Villages with Education facilities by Means of Transport - 2009/10

Facility Presence	Transport	Day Care	Pre-School	Primary School	High School	Vocational	College/ University
Yes	Walking	130	1302	1450	337	52	7
	Taxi(car)	17	109	94	50	5	4
	Bus/minibus	4	55	39	8	2	3
	Horse	0	2	4	6	0	0
	Lesotho	151	1468	1587	401	59	14
No	Walking	960	2,489	3,422	3,076	1,157	662
	Taxi(car)	3,792	1,158	341	1,378	3,104	3,338
	Bus/minibus	423	174	86	316	919	1,321
	Horse	79	81	23	171	150	69
	Lesotho	5,254	3,902	3,872	4,941	5,330	5,390

Table XII: Number of Villages with Health facilities by Means of Transport - 2009/10

Facility Presence	Transport	Chemist/ Pharmacy	Family Planning center	Health Center	Health Post	Hospital	Private Med Clinic
Yes	Walking	30	144	233	238	49	149
	Taxi(car)	19	18	47	56	21	31
	Bus/minibus	2	5	3	6	7	4
	Horse	0	0	0	3	4	2
	Lesotho	51	167	283	303	81	186
No	Walking	882	1657	2475	1351	898	1395
	Taxi(car)	3462	2790	2013	3299	3234	2999
	Bus/minibus	786	617	392	336	950	635
	Horse	154	136	211	109	144	164
	Lesotho	5284	5200	5091	5095	5226	5193

Table XIII: Number of Villages with Service facilities by Means of Transport - 2009/10

Facility Presence	Transport	Bank	Buss. Center	Church	Hotels/ Lodges/ B&B	Mortuary	Police Station	Post Office	Public Phone	Shop
Yes	Walking	30	95	1437	59	56	106	201	1045	1780
	Taxi(Car)	40	39	256	31	34	32	36	137	387
	Bus/Mini Bus	6	4	49	6	11	2	7	28	55
	Horse	0	0	8	0	1	3	3	1	6
	Lesotho	76	138	1750	96	102	143	247	1211	2228
No	Walking	1,008	1,437	2,848	1,271	1,205	1,880	2,440	2,584	2,396
	Taxi(Car)	3,216	2,917	680	3,097	3,056	2,586	1,969	1,218	564
	Bus/Mini Bus	832	640	117	650	660	444	418	228	125
	Horse	231	200	53	239	201	272	281	176	126
	Lesotho	5,287	5,194	3,698	5,257	5,122	5,182	5,108	4206	3,211

Table XIV: Number of Villages with Public Transport by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Bus	Taxi	Cab	Van	Total
Botha Bothe	26	231	18	57	341
Leribe	214	427	126	167	707
Berea	135	311	70	129	560
Maseru	312	476	91	167	901
Mafeteng	213	371	75	169	696
Mohale's Hoek	134	275	41	137	712
Quthing	96	206	65	98	423
Qacha's Nek	50	103	20	36	286
Mokhotlong	29	170	33	81	402
Thaba-Tseka	84	130	51	198	710
Lesotho	1,293	2,700	5,90	1,239	5,738

Table XV: Number of Villages with Roads by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Tarred	Gravel	Natural/Earth Surface	Total
Botha Bothe	39	156	270	335
Leribe	100	404	562	707
Berea	87	220	436	560
Maseru	132	374	565	901
Mafeteng	133	361	538	696
Mohale's Hoek	53	290	386	712
Quthing	37	201	244	423
Qacha's Nek	31	97	176	286
Mokhotlong	18	139	269	402
Thaba Tseka	11	208	244	710
Lesotho	641	2,450	3,690	5,732

Table XVI: Number of Water Committees, Water and Electricity Supply by District – 2009/10

District	Water Committees	Water Supply	Electricity Supply	Total
Botha Bothe	92	506	602	341
Leribe	549	334	146	707
Berea	408	508	94	560
Maseru	452	561	141	901
Mafeteng	493	642	61	696
Mohale's Hoek	467	429	45	712
Quthing	247	354	29	423
Qacha's Nek	241	275	37	286
Mokhotlong	284	321	13	402
Thaba Tseka	455	631	23	710
Lesotho	3,688	4,561	1,191	5,738

Table XVII: Number of Villages with Water Supply by District – 2009/10

District	Piped Water	Public Borehole	Public Well	Total
Botha Bothe	238	29	120	341
Leribe	299	99	195	707
Berea	453	345	363	560
Maseru	526	34	68	901
Mafeteng	391	182	143	696
Mohale's Hoek	416	48	211	712
Quthing	259	24	114	423
Qacha's Nek	222	4	60	286
Mokhotlong	225	20	135	402
Thaba Tseka	396	25	257	710
Lesotho	3,425	810	1,666	5,738

Table XVIII: Number of Villages on Land Acquisition by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Inheritance	Form C	Leased	Title Deed	Total
Botha Bothe	42	291	2	0	341
Leribe	76	625	4	2	707
Berea	143	411	2	4	560
Maseru	169	714	10	8	901
Mafeteng	72	618	6	0	696
Mohale's Hoek	193	500	18	1	712
Quthing	77	342	4	0	423
Qacha's Nek	39	243	2	2	286
Mokhotlong	26	376	0	0	402
Thaba Tseka	94	600	0	0	710
Lesotho	931	4,720	48	17	5,738

Table XIX: Number of Villages with Institutions by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Credit	Non-Credit	Total
Botha Bothe	30	81	341
Leribe	112	447	707
Berea	99	318	560
Maseru	122	325	901
Mafeteng	58	178	696
Mohale's Hoek	75	258	712
Quthing	46	92	423
Qacha's Nek	23	117	286
Mokhotlong	29	218	402
Thaba Tseka	47	297	710
Lesotho	641	2,331	5,738

Table XX: Number of Villages with Source of Employment by District – 2009/10

District	Fato-Fato	Agriculture	Construction	Private Co. & Industries	None
Botha Bothe	91	91	0	5	146
Leribe	301	129	38	39	174
Berea	184	103	10	25	197
Maseru	402	208	29	43	269
Mafeteng	295	114	47	52	65
Mohale's Hoek	390	115	26	44	90
Quthing	159	153	6	8	78
Qacha's Nek	154	18	2	25	82
Mokhotlong	150	31	1	6	199
Thaba Tseka	230	73	5	0	377
Lesotho	2,356	1,035	164	247	1,677

Table XXI: Number of Villages with Agriculture Service Facility by District and Type – 2009/10

District	Irrigation	Irrigation Area	Collection Network	Food storage	Machinery Maintain.	Farmers' Assoc.	Agric Ext. Service
Botha Bothe	3	4	25	27	3	29	63
Leribe	11	9	13	6	7	57	75
Berea	16	13	5	7	11	17	91
Maseru	30	13	46	2	4	23	25
Mafeteng	12	15	8	2	5	9	56
Mohale's Hoek	25	20	16	4	4	52	90
Quthing	13	11	14	12	7	15	34
Qacha's Nek	12	12	2	0	0	19	28
Mokhotlong	8	8	4	3	3	13	35
Thaba Tseka	4	9	15	2	5	10	193
Lesotho	134	114	148	65	49	244	690

Table XXII: Number of Villages prone to Natural Disaster by District – 2009/10

District	Droughts	Floods	Strong Winds	Hail	Frost	Snow	Pests	Animal Diseases
Botha Bothe	141	47	83	0	4	15	0	1
Leribe	409	18	140	8	1	1	1	0
Berea	253	30	118	25	2	2	14	0
Maseru	9	300	36	385	8	3	4	5
Mafeteng	499	7	117	10	0	1	1	1
Mohale's Hoek	402	50	127	14	0	4	2	1
Quthing	266	29	67	1	2	13	0	2
Qacha's Nek	147	2	76	0	1	20	1	1
Mokhotlong	137	29	46	2	18	56	1	0
Thaba Tseka	360	65	76	11	3	20	7	0
Lesotho	2,623	577	886	456	39	135	31	11

Table XXIV: Number of Crime Victims by District and Sex - 2009/2010

District	Male	Female	Total
Botha Bothe	780	248	1,028
Leribe	2309	1,280	3,589
Berea	1,749	526	2,275
Maseru	2,093	785	2,878
Mafeteng	844	603	1,447
Mohale's Hoek	769	385	1,154
Quthing	496	238	734
Qacha's Nek	296	175	471
Mokhotlong	1,241	490	1,731
Thaba Tseka	1,484	525	2,009
Lesotho	12,061	5,255	17,316