

Attention please! Let's talk about service delivery

UNRELIABLE CONNECTIVITY REACTING TO EVERY MINUTE SHIFT OF WEATHER LEAVES MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY WITHOUT RADIO

Question: To the Honourable Minister of Communications and Technology; I am concerned with the number of incidents of broadcast cuts on Radio Lesotho that are related to weather conditions. How long will this situation continue?



Makenyane Khiba,
 Tloha-ha-re-bue,
 Polihali, Seate community Council

I also want to ask about the extension of broadcast services to all areas of Mokhotlong and access to the different radio services broadcasting in Lesotho. When will these be made accessible in the Maluti areas where we live? We are often not aware of what is happening in the country and not able to hear out names being announced for job interviews and when we have applied

into schools.

Answer: There is a strong lightning around the mountain on which our tower in Mokhotlong is erected. As a result, circuit breakers have been installed to protect the tower from potential damage caused by the lightning. Therefore, every time there is lightning, power connection to the tower is auto-

matically cut off and as a result radio broadcasts cannot be received.

The process of restoring electricity to the communications tower takes a long time as this is done by people from Maseru, therefore radio broadcasts are often cut off for days. However, there is a plan to expand FM broadcast spectrum in Lesotho and install utilities that will allow us to switch and reset electricity connection to the tower, after lightning, from our offices in Maseru are included in the package for this project. The project will allow us to increase FM waves coverage in all of our communications towers in the ten districts. This project has three phases; the first phase includes the building of eight towers and the plan is that by May, 2018 this phase should be completed. Most of the problems of radio broadcast reception will be solved by this project.



Morena Thesele
 Maseribane,
 Hon. Minister of
 Communications,
 Science and Technology

DPE on the basis of government policy and argues:

It would be highly beneficial if Hon. Minister can decentralise services undertaken by experts such those at the lancers gap to the most vulnerable radio towers which encountered several challenges of radio Lesotho being. Prompt response will help citizens to enjoy their fundamental of right of information as contained in the constitution and enshrined in a number of national and multilateral treaties. No specific mention of Makhoba has been made unless the improved coverage will address its challenges. This project seems to likely address many of the communications challenges in the highlands. We wish it achieves what it is planned to!

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Tie HIV/AIDS Antiretroviral with food supplies

Question: The honourable minister of health, I have observed in my community of Kuebunyane that there are a number of people living with HIV and AIDS who are unable to take their medication (antiretroviral) because they have no food. I therefore ask the honourable minister, whether the Ministry of Health could support such people by providing a monthly stipend/food package so that such people will be able to take their medication?



Khupiso Mohloki,
Kuebunyane,
Senqunyane,
Mohaes' Hoek

Answer: The Ministry of Health is aware that people living with HIV and AIDS need to eat at home in order to take their medication. The Ministry has a project that is supported by donors, which provides super cereal to clinics for patients. However, there

are a number of conditions that have to be met for a patient to receive the food supplements.

These include;

Patient has to be very sick; The patient must have lost weight or be generally weak;

Patient should be unemployed;

The family of the patient should be very poor



Mohlomphehi
Nkaku Kabi,
Letona la Bophelo

The Ministry of Health plans to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to support families to produce enough of the right food for food security and to support their welfare. The food supplements provision is only intermediary for when people are very sick. The support stops as soon as the sick person recovers.

On the basis of government policy and legislation DPE argues:

Since Ntate Khupi affirms that , he has observed in Kuebunyane, it would be helpful for Hon Minister to be general but also come to the area specifically. Why not commission a team to investigate about what is happening in Kuebunyane so that the response does not only become a general education but also becomes practical ? Otherwise the approach to support people on treatment to produce own food is a well thought initiative. It would be progressive if a deliberate decision is taken that such production becomes organic.

HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES

1. **Human rights are universal** – All have them irrespective of country of origin. A Mosotho living in Lesotho or a South African, Sudanese or a Zimbabwe have human rights;
2. **Human rights are interdependent** – enjoyment of one right often depends on having yet another right. For one to enjoy right participate in governance directly or through freely chosen representatives should also have right to freedom of peaceful assembly, association, canvassing etc;
3. **Human rights are indivisible** – all the rights are equally important and necessary, whether they civil and political rights, socio-economic and cultural rights or environmental rights;
4. **Human rights are inalienable** – rights cannot be forfeited. Government cannot take away civil liberties because it wants to pursue economic rights.

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Give Village health workers their stipend



Malebohang Pitso Serofong, Lekhotla la mathomo la Mphaki, Quthing

The honourable minister of health, I would like to ask why Seforong Village Health Workers have not received their stipends since February, 2018, though they continue to do their work diligently and support the sick?

The Ministry of Health is aware of the challenge of paying VHW stipends in time across the country. The Ministry has tried several processes in order to address the problem. For example, in the current financial year, the ministry has made preparations for stipends to be paid directly to the districts so that

problems can be identified locally and assistance provided by district staff. Some of the reasons that result in late payment of stipends include;

Wrong recipient account numbers;

Delay in processing list of VHW names from the

clinic to DHMT; The need for confirmation of lists

before every payment.

I am told that Seforong VHW have not been paid but their stipends are already being processed and will be available soon. Let me take this opportunity to report that the Ministry of Health is preparing to release a statement on the late payment of stipends as this affects many VHW around the country.

On the basis of government policy and legislation DPE argues:

Even though the ministry has indicated that this issue will be worked out promptly it is not clear when that time is. Once again if the ministry embarks into agreement with village health workers and at some point fails to fulfil promises that causes inconvenience. The Minister should be direct to Seforong and indicate which among the causes of delay as listed has affected Seforong.

Basotho ke sechaba sa khotso 'me ha se hangatahoka etsahalang hore Mostho a rere ho utloisa e mong bohloko. Sena se ne se bonoa haholo metheong ea phelisano ea Basotho moo ba kopanelang kholiso ea bana, ba arolelanang moruo, ba bileng ba sireletsanang.

Lesotho kenaha ea moetlo eo sechaba sa eona se anelang hore monna ke hlooho. Le ha ho le joalo moetlo ha o eme nqa e le 'ngoe o khema le linako. Mehlang ea kajeno boholo ba moetlo oa Basotho oa pele bo se bo bonoa e le khatikelo ea litkolelo tsa botho, joale potso ke hore na moo moetlong ho fetoha eng ka sekhahla se fe hosala eng.

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I CAN FEND FOR MYSELF BUT.....



**'Makhopolo
Lekhoba, Leba-
keng, Ntšupe,**

The honourable minister of the Ministry of Small Business Development, Cooperatives and Marketing; I am a woman who lives in Lebakeng within the council of Ntšupe HO2 in the village of Beselateng. My livelihood is sewing and I would like to talk to the honourable minister about the following:

Is it possible to receive support from the Ministry in the form of a sewing machine, sewing material and other related equipment? If this support is extended to me by the Ministry, I can support schools in my area by producing school uniforms and providing support to orphans and also encourage other people to start sewing business.

If members of community start their own sewing business, there will be influenced to start a technical and vocational education institution and young people will be employed, gain livelihood strategies and get out of the poverty trap and criminal behaviour will decrease.

Answer: The Ministry of Small Business Development, Marketing and Cooperatives is in the process

of levelling the playing field so that small business sector can benefit. The Ministry has entered into agreement with the Lesotho Post Bank for the extension of loans and credit to small business to either for startup businesses and expansion. The agreement with the Lesotho Post Bank is meant to simplify access to loans and credit for small business without undue conditionalities. Small businesses, please approach the Lesotho Post Bank to appreciate the requirements under the scheme.



**Mhlomphehi Chalale Phori
Letona le khabane la Lekala
la Kholiso ea Likhoebo tse
'Nyane, Likoporasi le
Limmaraka**

In addition, the Ministry has approached cabinet for approval to use the ten million Maloti left over from the Partial Credit Guaranteed Scheme to further increase access to finance for small business. The ten million Maloti has been allocated according to the ten districts and small businesses can make applications directly at district level to be considered for support under the scheme.

On the basis of government policy and legislation DPE argues:

The ministry has indeed took a good step of trying to help all the ten district equally. It could also be very important if the ministry can as well sharpen the provided guidance in the district and disseminate this widely so that business practitioners know exactly the requirements in advance. Perhaps the ministry can consider involving community councils in this work and offering management training for recipients.

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Oh What a Poor Child Discrimination by Social Development!

Question: The honourable minister of social development, there are children in Kuebunyane who receive the child grant, but this has divided the community under the chief of Kuebunyane into two. This is because most of the children that receive the grant are those that live in the villages under the Khutlo-se-metsi community council while children who live in the villages of Kuebunyane, in the Senqunyane community council do not receive the grant. Therefore, I would like to ask the honourable minister of social development why it is that one community under one chief and with similar problems is treated differently and whether it is correct to treat the community this way? What are the steps that are followed in identifying communities to benefit from the child grant?

Answer: In 2013, the Government of Lesotho expanded the Lesotho Child Grants Programme to include children in the community council of Lesobeng, now called Khutlo-se-metsi, after joining the two councils of Lesobeng and Methalaneng. The Ministry of Social Development has worked with all families in the council of Lesobeng that receive the Child Grant which is transferred every three months. The Child Grants are handed out at ha Lephoi in the council of Lesobeng.

Basotho will realise that demarcation of councils has divided some villages in half, with some classified under one council and others in a different council. It is not only in Kuebunyane that people who are members of one community and under one chief are served in two different community councils. The Ministry of Social Development works according to community council demarcation and not according to the administration of chiefs.

In the financial year 2017/18 the Government of Lesotho started to collect information on the livelihoods of families and communities in the Senqunyane council under the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA). This information is used to guide the

Ministry of Social Development, other ministries, civil society organisations and all development partners in provision of services. This information is also helpful for planning purposes and gives information on the different categories of people; the rich, the poor and the very poor.

As the Ministry is meant to assist and support families, after collection of this information the Ministry of Social Development accessed it to plan how many families can be assisted with what types of social assistance, given the ministry's allocation for the financial year 2018/19. As a result, from the 5th to the 10th March, officers from the Ministry of Social Development visited the council of Senqunyane to provide two types of services, out of the many that the ministry provides. The officers registered the poorest families for the Child Grant and a total of 985 families were identified and the officers also registered children from these families for the OVC bursary. I, the minister of Social Development visited the village of Ha Phafoli to observe this work being carried out on Friday, the 9th March, 2018.

I want to take this opportunity to clarify that the work of collection of information for the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) includes everybody as the ministry's officers inform everybody starting with the office of the District Administrator, the office of the Principal chief, the office of the district council, area chiefs, village chiefs about the planned public meetings. At the public meetings, the officers explain all the steps that are followed in identifying beneficiaries of the different social assistance programmes. The officers hold two public meetings, one of which is to allow communities to identify from amongst themselves poorest of the poor who should benefit from social assistance, with guidance from the officers. In addition, officers also carry out follow-up visits with the identified families to confirm that they are the right beneficiaries.

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Can Fatal Road Accidents in our place be arrested?

Question: The honourable minister for Ministry of Public Works and Transport it came to my realisation that there are many road accidents caused by uncontrollable traffic speed in the road between Holy-Cross and Seaka. I therefore wish to ask the honourable minister when he is going to assist people in this area against high rate of accidents by building speed humps which will caution drivers and enforce lawful minimum traffic speed in order to save the people.



Keneuoe Buthelezi
Holy- Cross,
Khoelenya,
Mohaless`Hoek

Answer: The Road Traffic Act provides that the speed limit in roads that are within villages is 50 km per hour. During construction the ministry issued road signs that guide road users on the speed limit. However, it has been noticed that there are drivers who do not follow traffic guidelines and the provided traffic signs. As a result, the Ministry has to design new means of speed control. However it is not the responsibility of the Department of Traffic alone to minimise road accidents caused by high speed, but is the responsibility shared with other departments and every person who uses the road.

It is therefore necessary that the ministry strengthens drivers' education programmes so that drivers licences are awarded to people who are fully competent in driving and road use. Another important aspect that the Department is looking at is broadening

road safety awareness and education. There is also a need to review the Road Traffic Act and include stronger penalties in order to deter undesirable behaviour on the road.

It is also important that all law enforcement agencies and the Department should work harder and without any excuse bring drivers and other road users before the courts of law for failing to keep the provisions of

the Road Traffic Act and other unlawful behaviours on the road. The ministry is aware of the need to control traffic speed at Holy-Cross and has built speed humps and erected road signs to notify drivers to avoid accidents.

The particular problem that makes the incident of road traffic accidents in this area to be so high is that settlements in the area are built very close to the road and people living in the area often cross the road unlawfully and at any place, therefore making the likelihood of a road accident very high. The Department will study the area further to understand what other interventions are possible in order to solve the problem.



Mhlomphehi Letona le
khabane la Lekala la
Mesebetsi ea Sechaba
le Lipalangoang

On the basis of government policy and legislation DPE argues:

Those responsible for land allocation, safety education and traffic law enforcement are not up to the required alertness and speed. 'M'e Keneuoe believes speed humps can help deter over speeding but the Minister want sot undertake study , which is quite in order, but no time frame. The nature of study is also not known, is it about frequency of accidents, proximity of structures to the road or about where to put humps? Whatever the answer the issue is time for an intervention aimed at saving life. On training the department should accredit driving school, design and monitor delivery of curriculum, deter issuance of licences to underserving which is common, frequently visit schools on safety programmes and work with councils and chiefs.

Attention please! Let's talk about service delivery

Even Today Kuebunyane Remains Detached from the Rest and Not Connected to Motsekuoa

Question: Honourable Minister of Public works and transport I would to understand whether people of Kuebunayne are part of Basotho nation paying tax and voting in Lesotho or not ? If they are why are they discriminated against on development? For a long time now, Kuenunyane has been calling for road construction connecting it with Motsekuoa. When is the ministry helping?



**Ntate Khupiso Mohloki
Kuebunyane Senqunyane
Mohales'Hoek**

Answer: The people of Kuebunyane are citizens of Lesotho, tax payers and voters therefore cannot be discriminated against in the provision of services. The low number of paved roads is a big problem that concerns the ministry as allocated funds are not sufficient to address the need. The real problem is that as a result of topography of the country, it is very expensive to construct a road in Lesotho. The ministry has plan to address this situation in a way that allows people to still have access to services. However, it is necessary for everybody to fully appreciate the problem and

understand that all the road needs cannot be addressed at the same time in all the areas.

The Ministry is working on a strategies that will help to address the situation, not only for the community in question, but countrywide and that will



**Hon Matebatso Toti, Minister of
Social Development**

enable the ministry to know exactly where funds are needed and how much is needed. While the strategy is being developed, the ministry is currently using a simple but cost-effective approach of building feeder roads, footbridges and airstrips to enable communities without roads to access services. The ministry has constructed two footbridges and airstrips to ease access to services in the area that is mentioned in the question.

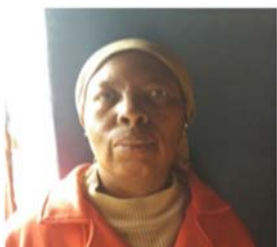
On the basis of government policy and legislation DPE argues:

The Minister should respond to the question clearly. Ntate Khupi asks about the long standing call for the road and it is not clear from the Minister's response whether the Ministry even knows about this call. Is Hon Minister seriously citing air transport as another means for Kuebunyane people? Does government have those aeroplanes for public transport? In this area there is Mission Aviation Fellowship air transport service for Flying Doctors Service. But how many afford the costs of a plane? The message is straight forward, build road connecting Kuebeunyane with the rest fot eh world..

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They Want Education for their children but Poverty Prevents

Honourable minister of Education and Training, I am a fifty-six (56) years old Mosotho woman. I have observed



Maliengoane Maluke,
Mohlanapeng, Lebakeng,
Qacha's Nek

for a long time the need for early childhood care and development education services in my community. In 2016, I started such a centre after consultation with the community of Lebakeng, Mohlanapeng. At the time, community members were happy with this and most of them brought their children to the centre. However, in the long-term most of the parents have had to withdraw their children because they cannot afford to pay the associated fees.

In addition, I do not have classroom space and most children stay away from school because of hunger. Most people in the Maluti areas do not appreciate the importance of early childhood education. I am therefore asking honourable minister to facilitate information dissemination aimed at making people in the Maluti areas appreciate the value of early childhood education.

Answer: Firstly, let me commend 'm'e 'Maliengoane for her efforts to ensure that Basotho children enjoy the benefits of early childhood education, in her community of Mohlanapeng, Lebakeng. Secondly, each District Education Office has a section responsible for early childhood education. The responsibilities of the officer at district level are as follows: To give advice, support and encourage communities to start early childhood education centres and register them with the Ministry of Education and Training;

To encourage parents to enrol children in early childhood education;



Mohlomphehi Letona le
khabane la Thuto le
Koetliso,
Dr. Ntoi Rapapa

To inspect early childhood education centres in the districts to ensure quality;

To prepare list of early childhood education centres and pupils in the district for the Ministry of Education and Training;

To provide training to all participants in the sector.

A person who wants to open an early childhood education centre is advised to approach the Education office in the district where they want to open the centre for advice and support that will lead to the registration of the school with the Ministry of Education and Training.

In terms of opening a school, a key requirement is the availability of buildings and grounds for children to learn and play. This is key as child safety is very important while the children are at school.

The Ministry of Education and Training can provide support to registered early childhood care centres by asking for assistance, on their behalf, from UNICEF and WFP in the form of teaching aids and food, respectively. I therefore recommend that 'me' 'Maliengoane approaches Education office in Qacha's Nek and explain her situation to the responsible officer. The officer will advise and support accordingly so that children in Lebakeng will also benefit from early childhood education.

On the basis of government policy and legislation DPE argues:

Because it is easier for the officer in Qacha's nek to go to Lebakeng than it is the case for a community member to go to Qacha's nek, would it not be appropriate for the instruction to be given to the officer to visit Lebakeng. Ministry should also find ways of involving community council in this important work so that people are served right where they are.

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Children social grants leave out others

The honourable minister of social development, there are children in Kuebunyane who receive the child grant, but this has divided the community under the chief of Kuebunyane into two camps. This is because most of the children that receive the grant are those that live in the villages under the Khutlo-se-metsi community council while children who live in the villages of Kuebunyane, in the Senqunyane community council do not receive the grant. Therefore, I would like to ask the honourable minister of social development why it is that one community under one chief and with similar problems is treated differently and whether it is correct to treat the community this way? What are the steps that are followed in identifying communities to benefit from the child grant?

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**Hon Matebatso Toti,
Minister of Social
Development**

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***DPE philosophy hands
over the stick to the com-
munities to do things on
their own and determine
their own destiny.***



**DPE advocates for democra-
tisation of Lesotho through
citizen participation in vari-
ous governance structures/
institutions .**

**DPE uses peace education
to expose various communi-
ty formations to alternative
worldviews for creative
open-minded action, soli-
darity and networking.**



**DPE empowers citizens to
courageously challenge the
powerful, oppose the greedy
and engage elitists through
advanced technological com-
munication, evidence based
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*Thuto ea DPE e fa sech-
aba lere ho ikokotlela se
totobele moo sona se
lumelang hore ke bo-
teling le boiketlong ba
sona.*



*DPE e sebelisa thuto ea khotso
e le tsele ea ho beha mekhato
ea sechaba leseling ka mehopo-
lo e fapakaneng ea boinahano
bo batsi ba ba likhato tse ka
nkaang, ho matlafatsana hoo
sechaba le ho sebetse 'moho.*



*DPE e matlafaletsa sechaba ho
ema ka sebetse ho nyatsa le ho
pheha khobe le ba matla, ho
hanyetsa ba meharo le ho ine-
ha ba likotlo ho sebelisoa
likhokahano tsa marang-rang a
nehelletsano ea litaba le phefi-
setsano ea melaetsa ea 'nete e
le ho thiba mokhopo.*



*DPE e tsetselela hore Le-
sotho e be naha e tsa-
maisoang ka puso ea
sechaba ka sechaba eo ho
eona sechaba se kenyang
letsoho methatng eohle
ea tsamiason ea puso.*

Lithuso tsa bana le seha mpa ka lehare

Ka selemo sa mashome a mabeli, leshome le metso e me-raro (2013), muso o ile oa atolosetsa phano ea litšiane tsa tlatsetso tsa bana ho kenyeletsa lebana bafu-manehang lekhoting la puso ea libaka la Lesobeng, leo le seng le bitsoa khutlo-se-metsi, kamora hore ho kopangoe makhotla a Lesobeng le Methalaneeng.

Lekala la heso le sebelle tse le malapa ohle a lekhotala la puso ea libaka la khutlo-se-metsi a amohelehang litšiane tsa tlatsetso tsa bana tse fanoang ka mora likhoeli tse tharo tse abeloang ha lephoi lekhoting la puso ea libaka la khutlo-se-metsi.

Basotho ba tla lemoha hore tšeho ea meeli ea makhotla a puso ea libaka e parotse metse e meng kaledhare, e meng e busoa tlas'a lekhotala le leng ha e meng e isitsoe lekhoting le leng. Ha se kuebunyane feela moo sechaba sa morena a le mong se behiloeng tlasa makhotla a mabelli a fapaneng. Lekala la heso le sebetsa ho ea ka tšeho ea makhotla a puso ea libaka e seng ho ea ka tsamaiso ea marena.

Selomong sa lichelete sa 2017/18 muso oa Lesotho o ile oa kena letšolong la ho bokeletsa litaba tsa boipheliso ba malapa le metse ka har'a lekhotala la puso ea libaka la Senqunyane tlasa moreng o bitsoang o bokellang litaba tsohle tsa ba fumanang khahlametso. Litaba tse na litaba tsa ba fumanang khahlametso. Litaba tse na litaba tsa ba fana ka metseeng le balekane ba Lesotho ntlafatsong ha ba fana ka litšebeliso. Pokeletso ena ea litaba e boetse e bohlokoa ho thusa nakong ea ha ho etsoa meralo hobane e tla thusa ho fana ka mekhahlelo e fapakaneng ea sechaba e ka ba ba ruileng, ba hlokaneng, le bafutsaneheng nahalo.

Re le lekala re rerile ho tlatsetsa le ho thusa malapa, ka mora pokeletso ena, lekala le tla tseba ho rala hore na ke malapa a makae a hlokaneng a ka thusoang ka mokhoa o feng ho ipapistsoe le lichelete tse abetsoeng lekala sele-mong sena sa lichelete.

Ka hona, ho tloha ka la 5 ho isa ka la 10 Hlakubele, bahlanaka ba lekala la heso ba ile ba etela lekhotala la puso ea

libaka la Senqunyane ho etsa tšebetso e karolo li pelli ho tse ngata tse fanoang ke lekala. Karolo ea pele e bile ho ngoisa malapa a futsaneheng nahalo ho bakeng sa phano ea litšiane tsa tšebetso ea bana ba ka bang makholo a robong le mashome a robeli a metso e mehlanano (985). Bahlanaka ba boetse ba ngoisa bana ba likhutsana le ba hlopheleng, ba malapa ona ao, molomong oa ho fumanisoa lihlapiso tsa sek-



Mohl. Matebatso Toti, Letona la Nitšopele

'Na ke le letona la lekala la Nitšeto-Pele ea Sechaba, ke bile motšeng oa Ha Phatoli ho lebella ha ho etsoa tšebetso ena ka Labohlano la 9 Hlakubele selomong sena.

Ke batla ho nka monyetla ona ho hlalosa hore pokeletso ea litaba tsa maemo a sechaba, bakeng sa tšebetso e entsoeng ke lekala la heso, e kenyeletsa bohle joalo ka ha bahlanaka ba lekala la heso ba tsebisi-tse bohle ho gala ka mookameeli oa setereke, morena oa sehlooho, lekhotala la setereke la puso ea libaka, ho ba lemosa ka likopano tsa sechaba. Liphuthuhong tse-na tsa sechaba bahlanaka ba lekala ba hlalositse sechaba methati eohle e lateoang ho hloaea ba lokeoang ke litšiane tsohle tse fanoang ke lekala

Bahlanaka ba lekala la heso ba tsoara lipitso tse pelli, ea pele ke ho lumella sechaba ho khetha hara sona batho ba futsaneheng ba lokeoang ke tšehetso, ka tataiso ea bahlanaka; ha phuthuhong ea bobeli ea sechaba e reretsoe ho thusa bahlanaka ho etsa tatlisiso ho malapa a khethiloe e le ho ikhohisa hore ho khethiloe ka nepo.

TSIE LALAI! SECHABA SE BOTSA 'MUSO KA LITŠEBELETSO

Ba Rata Thutheho ea Bana Haholo Empa ho Hana Bofuma

le ofisiri e ikarabellang litabeng tsa thuto ea likonyana ka hara Lekala la Thuto le Koetliso.



Mesebetsi ea ofisiri eo ea likonyana e boemong ba setereke ke: Mohlomphethi Letona le khabane la Thuto le Koetliso, Dr. Ntoi

khothaletsa sechaba ho theha likoana tsa likonyana le ho khothaletsa hore likolo tse joalo li ngolisoe le Lekala la thuto le Koetliso;

ho khothaletsa batsoali ho isa bana likolong tseo;

ho hlaloba likoana tsa likonyana tse teng seterekeng seo a leng ho sona, ho netefatsa hore thuto ea bana e ntse e tsamaea hantle;

ho hlophisa manane a bana le likolo tse teng ka har'a setereke seo a se alositseeng le ho fana ka litlaleho Lekaleng; le

ho rupela bohle ba amehang tsamaisong ea likoana tsa likonyana.

Motho ea ratang ho theha sekoloana sa likonyana, o lokela ho atamela Lekala la Thuto le Koetliso seterekeng seo a batlang ho theha sekoloana ho sona. Moo o tla eletsoa, a tataisoa ka methati ho fihlela sekoloana se ngolisoa ka molao ke Lekala.

Joalokaha lekala le bolela hore boteng ba sekolo sa likonyane lebakeng e tla ba bohlokoa ho sechaba e boetse e tla ba khatele-pele e kholo ho ona 'muso kaha se na se tla thusa ho fihla liphelelo tsa maano le litumelano tseo 'muso o litkenetseng machabeng. Keletso e hlakile ea hore 'Me e ee ofising ea setereke, empa ho motho ea tsebang leba-keng ho oa hlaka hore ho boima haholo ho moahi oa Lebakeng ho Qacha ho feta ho mohlanaka oa 'Muso ho ea leba-

Potso: Mohlomphethi letona le khabane la Lekala la Thuto le Koetliso, ke mosali oa Mosotho ea lilimo li mashome a mahano a metso e tšeletseeng. Ke nako e telele ke eletsoe bothata ba tlhokahalo ea Malienangoane Maluke, Mohlanapeng, ea heso.



Ka selimo sa 2016 ke ile ka theha sekolo sa likonyana kamora lipuisano le sechaba motseng oa Lebakeng, Mohlanapeng. Sechaba se ile sa thabela sekolo seo 'me sa tisa bana, empa boholo ba batsoali bo bile le bothata ba ho letella bana 'me bana ba bangata ha ba sa kena sekolo.

Hape, ha ke na sebaka sa ho ruta le bana ba kena sekolo ka monyebe ka ha ho se lijjo. Boholo ba sechaba se ka mona ka malutng ha bo so hlakelo hore sekolo sa likonyana se na le bohlokoa. Ke kopa mohlomphethi letona le khabane la Lekala la Thuto le Koetliso le thuse hore batho ba ka luotng ba utloise bohlokoa ba sekolo sa likonyana.

Karabo: Ke tla gala ka ho araba potsotso ena ka ho thoholisa 'me 'Malienangoane, ka boikitlaetso ba hae, ho bona hore bana ba Basotho ba fumana molomo oa thuto ea likonyana tikolohong eo ea habo ea Mohlanapeng, Lebakeng. Ke mpe ke bontše hore ofising ea thuto ea setereke se seng le se seng, hona

TSIE LALAI! SECHABA SE BOTSA, MUSO KA LITŠEBELETSO

Banna! Le kajeno ho ntse ho se tsela e kopanyang kuebunyane le

Motsekua

Potso: Mohlomphahi letona le khabane la Lekala la Mesebetsi ea Sechaba le Lipalangang, ke rata ho

fumana hore na sechaba sa kuebunyane ke karolo ea sechaba sa Basotho e bile ke balefi ba leketho le bakhethi! ba naha ea Lesotho na? Ke ralo hobane ho bonahala e ka ba a khetholloa ha ho etsoa ntlafatso. E se e ka ba lilemo tse malloa joale secha-

Ntate Knupiso Mohloki Kuebunyane Senqunya-ne Mohales'Hoek



ba sa kuebunyane se kopa hore muso oa Lesotho o se etsitse tsela e kopanyang kuebunyane le Motsekua. Ka hoo ke kopa letona le khabane le ke le hlalose hore na le tla thusa sechaba sena ka tsela ea makoloi a baeti neng?

Sechaba sa kuebunyane ke karolo ea sechaba sa Basotho e bile ke balefi ba leketho le bakhethi! ba naha ea Lesotho, me na ho na lebaka le ka etsang hore karolo e ngoe ea sechaba e khetholloe e le'ngoe.

Tlhokahala ea litseta entse e le kholo haholo kahara naha ebile e tsoentse Lekala la heso ka ho fetitsa, hobane lichelete tsa khaho tsona ha li fumanehe ka bongata bo hlokehang. Ho feta mona, ho latela

sebopeho sa Lesotho, khaho ea tsela ke mosebetsi o litsefello li hollimo haholo. Ka lebaka la kabo e foko-

lang ea lichelete tsa khaho ea litseta, Lekala la heso le sitoa ho phunya litseta ho pharalla le naha ho latela tlhoko e teng.

Ka hona, e le ho leka ho fetola boemo bona, ke moreero le sepheo sa Lekala la heso ho atamela boemo bona ka tsela e chorileng e nang le se-

pho se hlakileng sa hore kamorao ho lilemo tse liteng boholo ba sechaba sa Lesotho bo atametsoe litseta hore se fihle litšebeliso tsa mantlha ha bonolo. Sena se tla re hloka bohle ho ba le kutluisiso le mamello ea hore ha li na ho etsahala tsohle ka nako e le ngoe. Meralo e ntse el okisoa hore na boemo bona re tla bo sebetsa joang re le Lekala, e seng feela libakeng tse na hlahang pot-

song empa naha ka bophara moo litseta li leng sieo hohang, e hore ho tle ho hlake hore ho hloka hala lichelete tse kae ka kakaretso.



Mohl. Matebatso Toti, Letona la Ntsetopela

E papitise le mano a muso le melao DPE e re:

Le ha mohlomphahi letona le khabane a supile hore o ntse a sebetsana le moralo o tla thusetsa tabeng ena ha a supe nako. Hantle ho ja muso oa lemoha hore karabelo ena e se e sebellelitose haholo joaloka e reng ka mabaka a ke keng a qojoa, ha e sa na moelelo sechabeng. Ke 'nete, muso o entse boitekoko boo empa Ntate Knupiso potso ea hae e entsoe ho se ho ntse ho na le ntlafatso ena e boleloang. Na mohlomphahi letona a ka hia a tšepisa sechaba sa kuebunyane lifofane e le mokhoa oa maeto? O na le tsona lifofane, muso oa Lesotho tse tsamaisanang chaba sa loti? Hona ke tefo e kae eo sechaba se ka atlehang ho e lefa ho Ngaka tse Fofang? Etsa tsela e eang kuebunyane!





TSIE LALAI! SECHABA SE BOTSA, MUSO KA LITŠEBELETSO

Tjela Mahlong e etsoang ke 'Muso e Hlabisa Lihlong

Pots: Ho mohlomphahi letona le khabane la Lekala la Ntsetso -pele ea Sechaba, mona sebakeng sa Kuebunyane hona le bana ba amohelang chelete ea khoeli le khoeli, empa bothata bo teng ke hore sechaba sa morena oa Kuebunyane se arotsoe ka lehare. Bana ba metse ea lekhotla la puso ea libaka la khutlo-se-metsi ba a amohela ha thaka tsa bona tse metseng eona ea Kuebunyane e tlasa lekhotla la puso ea libaka la Senqunyane ba sa fumane. Mohlomphahi letona le khabane, e be tjela-mahlong ee e etsoang ka chaba sa Morena a le mong se hlophelieng ka ho tsoana e bakoa ke eng? Hona na ho a nepahala ho etsa joalo, hape ho lateoa methati e feng ha ho khethoa libaka le sechaba se khahlametsoang?

Karabo: Ka selimo 2013 muso o ile oa atolosetsa phano ea litšiane tsa tlatsetso tsa bana ho kenyeletsa le bana ba fumanehang lekhoteng la puso ea libaka la Lesobeng, leo le seng le bitsoakhutlo-se-metsi, kamor'a hore ho kopangoe le makhotla a Lesobeng le Methalaneeng.

Lekala la heso le sebelle tse malapa ohle a lekhotla la puso ea libaka la khutlo-se-metsi a amohelang litšiane tsa tlatsetso tsa bana tse fanoang ka mora likhoeli tse tharo tse abeloang ha Lephoi lekhoteng la puso ea libaka la khutlo-se-metsi.

Basotho ba tla lemoha hore tšeho ea meeli ea makhotla a puso ea libaka e parotse metse e meng kalhare, e meng e busoa tlasa morena a le mong e meng e isitsoe lekhoteng le leng e ntshe e le ea morena a le mong. Ha se Kuebunyane feela moo sechaba sa morena a le mong se behiloeng tlasa makhotla a mabelli a fapaneng. Lekala la heso le sebetsa ho ea ka tšeho ea makhotla a puso ea libaka eseng ho ea ka tsammaiso ea marena.

Selomong sa lichelete sa 2017/18 muso oa Lesotho o ile oa kena letšolong la ho bokeletsa litaba tsa boipheliso ba malapa le metse ka hara lekhotla la puso ea libaka la Senqunyane tlasa morena o bitsoang National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA). Litaba tse na li tlasa ho tataisa lekala la heso le a mang, mekhatlo e ike-metseng le balekane ba Lesotho ntlafatsoeng ha ba fana ka litšebeliso. Pokeliso ena ea litaba e boetse e bohlokoa ho thusa nakong ea ha ho etsoa meralo hobane e tla thusa ho fana ka mekhahlelo e fapakaneng ea sechaba ekaba ba ruileng, ba hlokaneng, le batfutsanehileng nahalo.

Re le lekala re rerile ho tlatsetsa le ho thusa malapa, ka mora pokeliso ena, lekala le tla tseba ho rala hore na ke malapa a makae a hlokaneng a ka thusoang ka mokhoa o feng ho ipapisitsoe le lichelete tse abetsoeng lekala sele-mong sena sa lichelete.

Ka hona ho tloha ka la 5 ho isa ka la 10 Hlakubele, bahlanaka ba lekala la heso ba ile ba etela lekhotla la puso ea libaka la Senqunyane ho etsa tšebetso e karolo li peli ho tse ngata tse fanoang ke lekala. Karolo ea pele e bile ho ngolisa malapa a futtsanehileng nahalo ho bakeng sa phano ea litšiane tsa tšebetso ea bana ba ka bang makho-lo a robong le mashome a robelli a metso e mehlanano (985). Bahlanaka ba boetse ba ngolisa bana ba likhutsana le ba hlophelieng, ba malapa ona ao, molemong oa ho fumantsoa lihlapiso tsa sekolo.

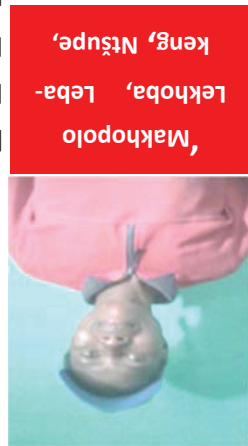
'Na ke le letona la Lekala la Ntsetso-Pele ea Sechaba, ke bile motseng oa Ha Phatoli ho lebella ha ho etsoa tšebetso ena ka Labohlano la 9 Hlakubele selomong sena. Ke batla ho nka monyetla ona ho hlalosa hore pokeliso ea litaba tsa maemo a sechaba, bakeng sa tšebetso e en-tsoeng ke Lekala la heso, e kenyeletsa bohle joalo ka ha bahlanaka ba lekala la heso ba tsebisitse bohle ho gala ka mookameeli oa setereke, morena oa sehlooho, lekhotla la setereke la puso ea libaka, ho ba lemosa ka likopano tsa sechaba. Liphuthuhong tse na tsa sechaba bahlanaka ba lekala ba hlalosetsa sechaba methati eohle e lateoang ho hloaea ba lokeoang ke litšiane tsohle tse fanoang ke lekala.

Bahlanaka ba lekala la heso batsoara lipitso tse peli, ea pele ke ho lumella sechaba ho khetha hara bona batho ba futtsanehileng ba lokeoang ke tšebes, ka tataiso ea bahlanaka, ha phuthuhoe ea bobelli ea sechaba e reretsoe ho thusa bahlanaka ho etsa tatlisiso ho malapa a khetliloeng e le ho ikhollisa hore ho khetliloe ka nepo.

Ho sa hlakeng karabong ea mohlomphahi ke hore na e le ng hore le ba Kuebunyane bana ba kene moralong ona o mocha na? Kaha tšeho ea meeli ha se ea likhetlho feela bohle ba kenyeliso ho hlalise maikutlo, e leng hore lekala ha le a lokela ho hlaha e se e ka moetsua feela.

TSIE LALAI! SECHABA SE BOTSA 'MUSO KA LITŠEBELETSO

Ha ke a etsa matsoho masoto empa...!



'Makhopolo
Lekhoba, Leba-
keng, Ntšupe,

Potso: Mohlomphehi letona le khabane la Lekala la Likhoobo tse Ntšeto-pele ea Likhoobo tse Nyanane, Likoporas! le Limmarakeng sa Qacha's Nek, Lebakeng lekhotleng la puso ea libaka la Ntšupe H02, motseng oa Besateng. Ke iphelisa ka ho roka. Mohlomphehi ea khabane na u ka hloleha ho khahlametša khoobo ea ka ka libelisoa e leng mochini o rokang, masela le tseling tse ka hlokehang? Ha tsena tsolie li le teng nka thusa likolo tsa tikoloho ea heso ka seaparo sa sek-olo le ho thusa likhutsana, 'me ka khotaletsa batho ba heso ho etsa mosebetsi o tsoanang.

Ha sechaba se sebetsa ho ka ba le tšutšumetso ea ho theha likolo tsa mosebetsi oa matsoho, 'me bacha ba fumana mosebetsi o ka ba phelisanang. Ka hona, bacha ba tla tsoa bofumeng hape sekhalisa se litlo tsa molao se tla theoha.

Karabo: Lekala leo ke filoenng boikarabello ba ho le alosa le letšolong la ho atlehisa bahoebi ba qalang le ho batalatsa mabala hore une molemo likhoe- bong tsa bona. Lekala le entse selikane le Banka ea Poso se nolofaletsang bahoebi ba qalang le ba

E le tsela e 'ngoe ea ho bebefatsa le ho atlehisa moro oa ho batalatsa mabala ka phumantšo ea chelete ea ho qala le ho ntlafatsa likhoobo, ke ile ka atamela Lekhotla la Matona (Cabinet) hore ba lumelle lekala la heso hore le sebelise chelete eli-million tse leshome (10 Million) e ileng ea tsebahala lillemong tsa ho feta e le Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme hore re etse boithuto ka methati le maola a bob-ebe a hore bahoebi ba fumane chelete eo. Lekala la heso le arotse chelete eo e 10 million ka litereke tse leshome hore bahoebi ba litereke tseo ba etse li-kopo ba ntse ba le literekenng. Likopo tse joalo li tla tlišoa ntlo-kholo. Ka mekhoa ena ke lumela le ho tšepa hore 'Me' 'Makhopolo ha a ka atamela liofisi tsa Lekala la heso moo Qacha ho fumana tataiso ea ho etsa kopo ea chelete eo hore a tsoelepele ka



Mohlomphehi Chalele Phori
Letona le khabane la Lekala
la Khoiso ea Likhoobo tse
'Nyanane, Likoporas! le
Limmaraka

Mohato ona oo lekala le o nklieng oa ho arola chelete ka ho lekana literekenng tsolie ke taba e ntle haholo. E ka boetse ea ba molemo hore lekala le chorise hantle haholo tataiso ena e fanoanng litereke eng e le hore e fumanehe le libakeng tse ngata le hore mohoebi a tsebe se hlokaalang pele ba fihla literekenng. Mona lekala le ka sebetsa le Makhotla a puso ea libaka. Hape lekala le

E papititse le mano a 'muso le melao DPE e re:





TSIE LALAI SECHABA SE BOTSA, MUSO KA LITŠEBELETSO

Letang Basebetsi ba Bophelo Metseng

selemong sena sa lichelete, lekala le entse moralo oa hore lichelete tsa basebetsi li fetele litrekeng tsa bona ka kotlolo ho e le hore ba lefshoe ka nako hape e tle e re leha bothata bo le teng ba tle ba fu-maneha ha bobebe ka nako.

Tiemo ea tefo hangata e bakoa ke a mang a maba-ka a latelang:

Ho fana ka linomoro tsa polokelo ea banka tse fosahetseng

Ho lieha ho fetisa lenane la mabitsa ho tloha litšing tsa bophelo ho ea ofising ea setereke ea tsa bophelo

Pele ho lefshoa nako e ngoe le e 'ngoe ho

Potso: Mohlomphehi letona le khabane la Lekala la Bophelo, e be u ka reng ka basebetsi ba bophelo metseng ba sa amoheleng empa ba ntse ba etsa mosebetsi ka Botelo? Esale ba getela ho amohela litšiane tsa bona khoeling ea bobeli sele-mong se fetileng?

hlokometse hore ho ntse hona le qholotso ea hore basebetsi ba fumane litšiane ka nako libakeng tse ngata kahar'a naha. Lekala le leka maleba-leba a ho hloa boemo bona. Mohlala,



Malebohang Pitso Serofong, Lekhotla la Muso ea Libaka la Mphaki, Quthing

E papitise le maano a muso le melao DPE e re:

Ke hantle ha e le mona mohlomphehi a lemohile hore Serofong e na le mathata a bile a itse a se e ntse e sebetsa. Ka lebaka lena re a thoholtsa. Se latsang 'mele lithokojane tabeng ena ke hore ha ho hlake hore na ke e ng e sitsang tefo naholo ha e le mona e le kobo-anela. Mabaka a lokolisitseng a ka lokela ho hlakisoa hore a tle a khohise. Na linomoro tsa polokelo li tšisoa nako eohle? Se etsang hore manane a liehe ho feta ke eng? Ho netefatsa manane nako eo hle ha ho lefua ke taba ea bohlokoa. Tihalo e ka khohisang ke e hlakising hore na e be Serofong tefo ea eona e sitsoang ke a fe ho ana a lokolisitseng mabaka.

Basotho ke sechaba sa khotso, 'me ha se hangatahoka etsahalang hore Mostho a ree ho

utloisa e mong bohloko.

Sena se ne se bona ha

holo methoeng ea pheliso ea Basotho moo ba kopanelang khohiso ea bana, ba arole-

lanang moruo, ba bileng ba sireletsanang.

Lesotho kenaha ea moetlo eo sechaba sa eona se ananelang hore mona ke hlooho. Le ha ho le joalo moetlo ha o eme nqa e le 'ngoe o khema le linako.

TSIE LALAI! SECHABA SE BOTSA 'MUSO KA LITŠEBELETSO

Faang bakuli ba HIV/AIDS litsiane hore ba noe litlhare

Potso: Mohlomphehi letona le khabane la Lekala la Bophelo, ke lemohile hore le koano kuebunyane ho na le batho ba phelang le tsoetsoso ea HIV le AIDS. Empa joale ho bonala hore ba na le bothata ba ho noa litlhare ka lebaka la thloko e kholo ea lijjo. Ka hona mohlomphehi, ke kopa ho botsa hore na letona le khabane ha le thusoe ka litsiane tsa khoeli le khoeli e le ho ba nolofaletsa ho noa litlhare?



Khupiso Mohloki,
Kuebunyane,
Senunyane,
Mohales' Hoek



Mohlomphehi
Nkaku Kabi,
Letona la Bophelo

Empa hona le methati le boithuto bo tibileng ho moku! ka mong pe-le a ka fumana lijjo tsena joalokaha lipheho tsa khahlametso ea lijjo e le hore: Moku! o lokela hore a be a kula haholo; Ho thusoa moku! ea theohleng haholo 'meleng ka-pa ea khoehlang; Ho thusoa bakuli! ba sa sebetseng; Ho thusoa bakuli! ba tsoang mala-peng a hlokan holo.

karabo: Letona le hlokometse hore bakuli ba no-ang litlhare tsa !! ARV ba hloka lijjo ka mala-peng.Lekala la Bophelo ka khahlametso ea batani, letona ka lijjo tse matlafatsang, e bile e le pheko ho

Ntate khupiso o re " ke lemohilemoma kuebunyane..." e ka lekala le ka ea ithuta boemo boo hobane seo se tia beha lekala boemong bo botle ba ho thusa ka tseo le ka 'nete e bang tlhoko e le teng. Etswe sena se tia thusa lekala lo phethahatsong ea leano le ho fihlela lipheho tseo lekala le iphetseeng tsona tsa hore bakuli ba ke ke ba emisa ho noa litlhare ka lebaka la bohloki le tlaa. Karabelo ea mohlomphehi letona e lokela ho tisa hore se etsahalang kuebunyane e fela e le se booleoang ke ntate khup! kapa chee! Se khothatsang ke hore lekala le shebile taba ea phepo ea bakuli ka leihlo le buselatsang Mosotho seriti.

E! papisitse le maano a 'muso le melao DPE e re:

LITŠIA TSA LITOKELO TSA MANTLHA TSA BOTHO

1. **LitokelotsaMantlhatsaBotho li a akaretsa**—Bohlebana le tsonahosantsaenahanahaahabo bona ke e fe. Mosotho eaphelang Lesotho, Moafrikaboroakapa, Moahi oa Sudanekeapa oa Zimbabwe o na le tsona;
2. **Litokelo li a Tsamaea 'moho** – Hofumanatokelo e 'ngoehoeatsahore le e 'ngoe e be e tseng. Mohlala e le hokenyaletsohopu songka-kotloho kapa kabae mellibaomotho a ikhethetseng bona tokelo ea ho etsa liphuthetheotsakhotsa, eahoetsamokolo, hokenamokhat-loomotho a o ratanghohiketajalo-joalo li lokela hob a teng le tsona;
3. **Litokelo li Bohlokoakaofela** – Litokelokaofela li bohlokoa e kabatsabobokolo hohlaballipolitiki, ntlafatso le kabelano eamoruo, tsabochaba-kapantlafatso eattkolo ho;
4. **Litokelo li bopelotse le motho**—Litokelo ha li hlohoemotho, 'muso o keke oa hlohamothobokolo ho e le hore o mofellitokelotsant-lafatso le kabelano eamoruo mohlala, o lokelaho li fumana bobeli.

