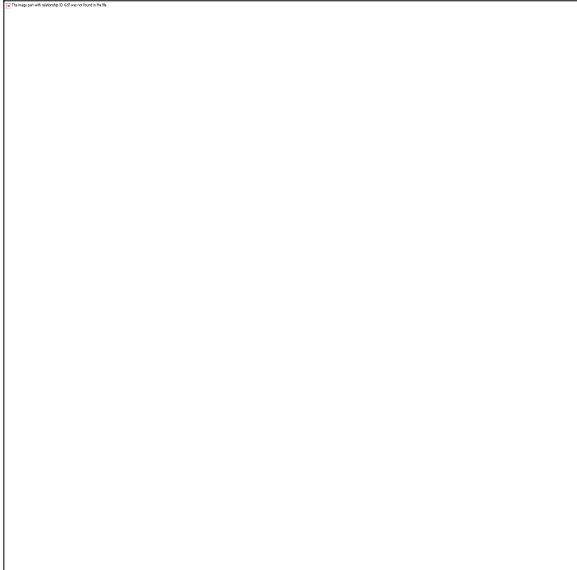




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BACKGROUND

- ❑ Landlocked, mountainous and relatively poor country
- ❑ Very vulnerable to weather related extreme events with low response/adaptive capacities
- ❑ Highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture, export of water and textile industry (AGOA Treaty)
- ❑ Water tower/sponge of southern Africa (40% volume of the Orange-Senqu River basin)
- ❑ Growing local demand for water- Lesotho Lowlands Water Development Programme and Metolong Dam and Water Supply Programme (MDWSP)

LE	56 years
Unemployment	32.8
Climate	Temperate (Mt impact)
Topography and Ecology	Mts (59%); Lowland (17%), Foothill (15%) <u>Sengu valley</u> (9%)
Drainage	<u>Sengu</u> and Caledon

LESOTHO HAS ABUNDANT WATER. CURRENT CONSUMPTION = $2\text{M}^3/\text{S}$
WHILE TOTAL STOCK = $150\text{M}^3/\text{S}$

LESOTHO HIGHLANDS WATER PROJECT: PHASE 1 COMPLETED IN 2004
SUPPLIED ABOUT 4.8BILLION M^3 BY 2007

PHASE 1A: KATSE DAM (1,950 MILLION M^3 WITH SPILLWAY DISCHARGE
OF $6,252\text{M}^3/\text{S}$ AND MUELA HYDROPOWER 72MW.

PHASE 1B: MOHALE DAM ON SENQUNYANE RIVER; 958 MILLION M^3
AND SPILLWAY DISCHARGE OF $2,600\text{M}^3/\text{S}$

PHASE 2 OF LHWP ESTIMATED COST OF R40 BILLION, WILL SUPPLY
EXTRA 490 MILLION M^3/YEAR FROM THE CURRENT 780 MILLION
 M^3/YEAR , TOTAL 1 260 MILLION M^3/YEAR THROUGH THE INTEGRATED
VAAL RIVER SYSTEM (IVRS). 40% OF SENQU (ORANGE 2000KM) RIVER IN
LESOTHO TO RIVER VAAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Lesotho Risk Profile



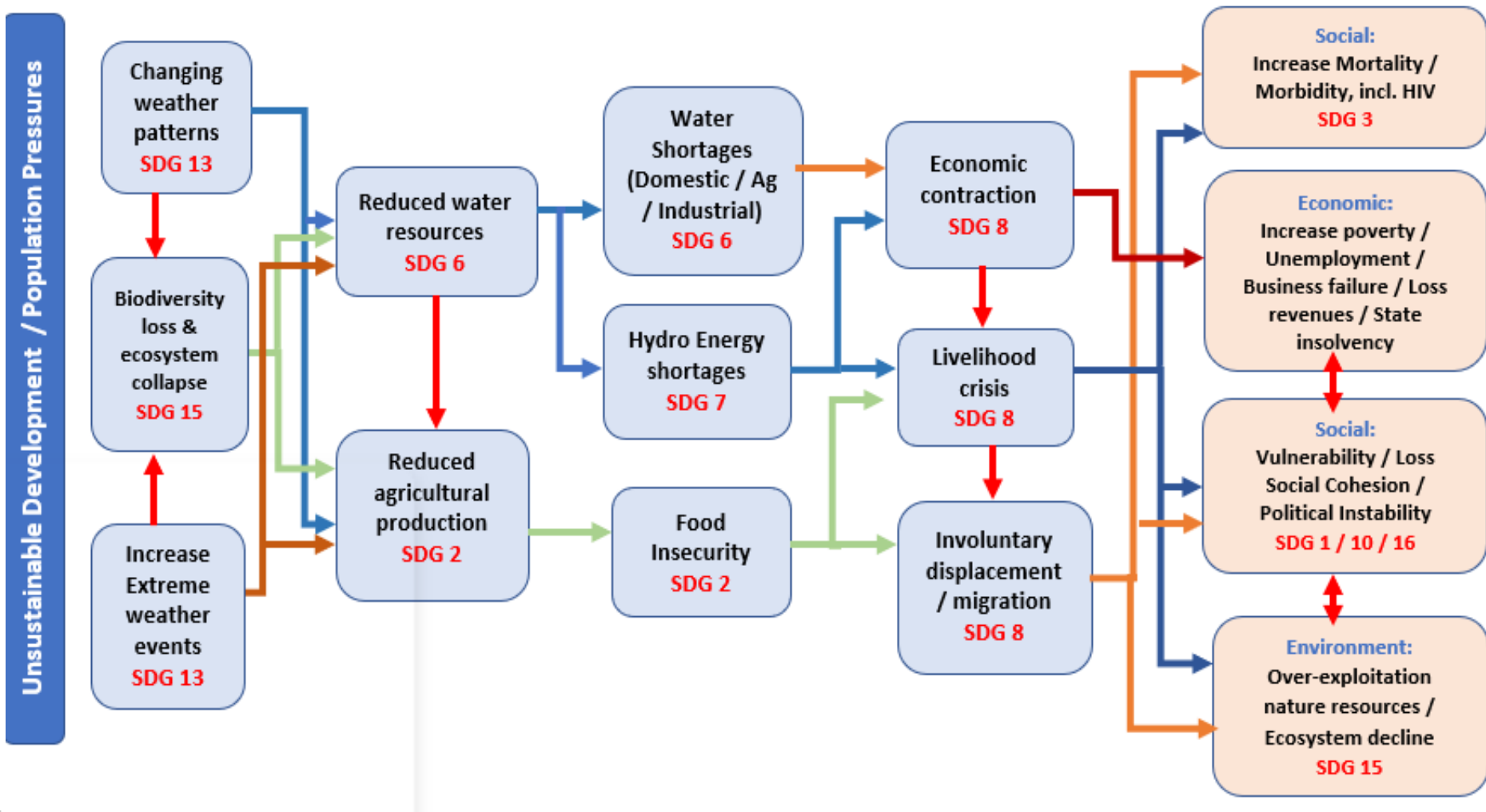
Systemic Risk - Water Sector

Risk Drivers / Threat

Areas of concern

Cascading Risks (Adverse Consequences)

Impacts



METHODOLOGY

- Used iterative and participatory approach to develop the Enabling Environment for Risk Informed Development (EE4RID) used to assess the level of resilience in the water sector in Lesotho.
- ✓ Identification and engagement with key Stakeholders in the water sector
- ✓ Extensive review of related literature
- ✓ Documentary analysis of Policies, Climate change, strategies and legal frameworks in Lesotho.
- ✓ Conducting preliminary risk analysis to understand systemic interconnected risks -impacting on MDWSP.
- ✓ Conducting hazards and vulnerability assessment to identify key hazards and factors of vulnerability related to water sector in Lesotho and risk profile of Lesotho
- ✓ Conducting multi stakeholder workshops, trainings and validation of results
- ✓ Producing and documenting reports for knowledge sharing
- ✓ Field visit to the Metolong Dam and its apertures to assess the state and water level in the dam and risk factors to the dam
-

THE EE4RID

STAKEHOLDERS SURVEY & OTHERS-FINDINGS

1. Different levels of understanding of systemic risk, RID and EE (more training)
2. Unsure of differences between DRR/CCA and RID
3. Effective and efficient coordination of DM activities as priority to address systemic risk.
4. Risks identification in Lesotho without SR lens and cascading effects on development
5. The NSDP II and DMPs had little or no content on SR and RID
6. Climate change threats to Metolong Dam system not well known and documented

FINDINGS CONTINUED

7. ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AROUND METOLONG DAM/LESOTHO A DISASTER WITH CASCADING IMPACTS

8. LESOTHO WATER STOCK DECLINING. DEGRADATION AT CATCHMENT CASCADE IMPACTS TO NSDP

9. REVIEW OF NSDP II ON HOLD AND EXTENSION BY 5 YEARS FROM 2023 TO 2028 DUE TO COVID-19 (FLEXIBILITY)

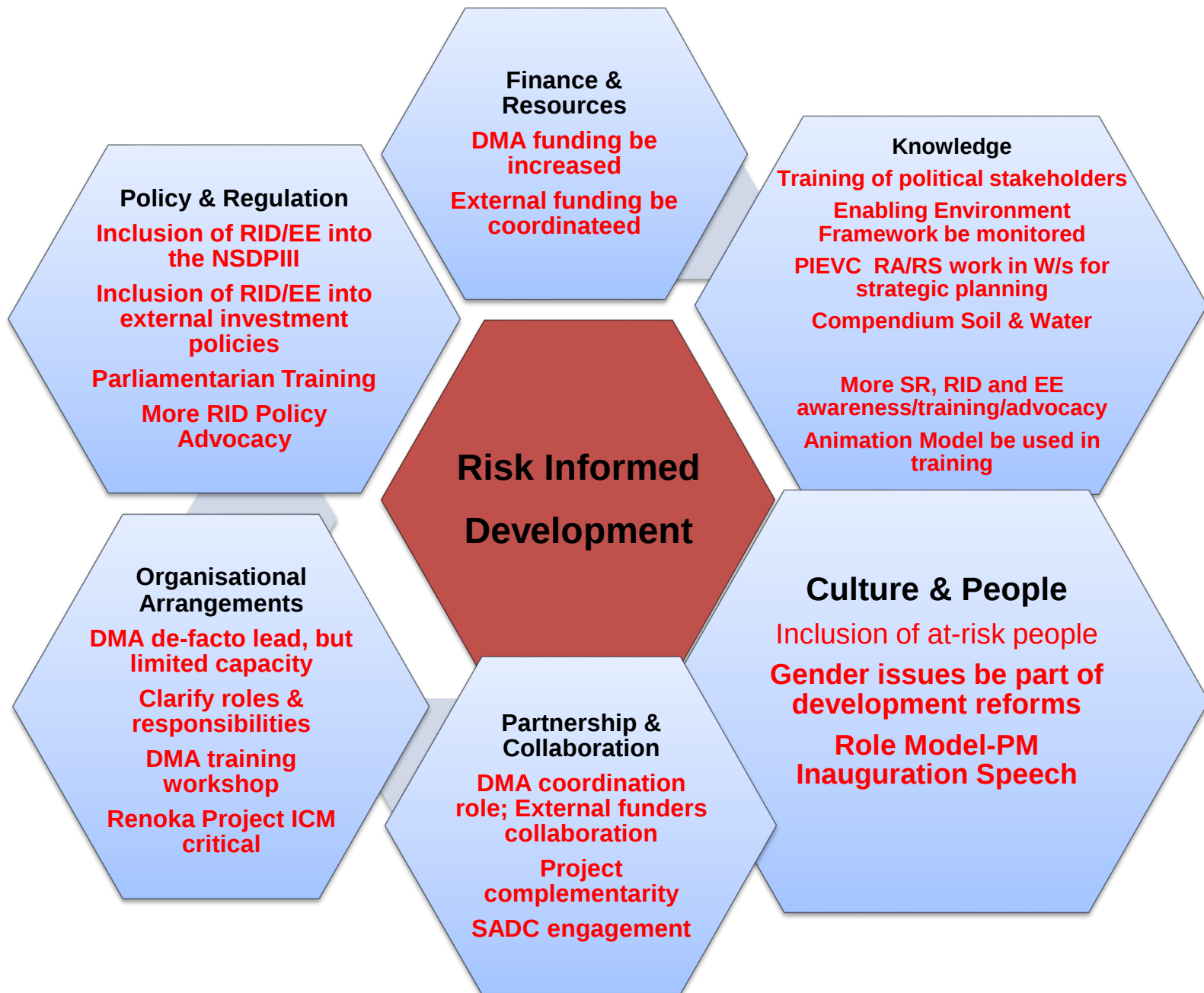
10. INFLOW OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID NEED COORDINATION AND INTEGRATE RID IN THEIR OPERATIONS

11. GIZ EXEMPLAR IN LESOTHO WITH MANY PROJECTS BUT NEED MORE COLLABORATION & COMPLEMENTARITY OF ROLES

12. GOOD VISION OF NEW PM ON DRM AND CCA 4 SDGS. (GOOD EE4RID)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Lesotho is key in the water supply in SADC, The water tower of southern Africa, supplying “liquid gold”
- ✓ Lesotho vulnerable to many climate-related extreme events which pose serious existential challenges
- ✓ Metolong Dam is a critical national interest point, supplying water to domestic household and textile industries
- ✓ Climate change threats to the Metolong Dam including the threat to the physical infrastructure and dam silting are not well known and documented
- ✓ Environmental degradation around the Metolong Dam and the whole of Lesotho is at a disastrous stage and needs systemic approach including cross sectoral planning
- ✓ GIZ is a key and exemplar role player in Lesotho, with many development projects that need more cooperation and complementarity
- ✓ Inflow of international development aid need coordination and should integrate RID in their operations
- ✓ More capacity development measures with whole of society approach including most at risk communities needed in Lesotho
- ✓ Revision of legislations, policies, assessment tools and the NSDP to integrate SR,RID and EE crucial
- ✓ Gender issues (empowerment of women) and inclusion of youths in development planning is key



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