

TRANSFORMATION RESOURCE CENTRE

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TRC Funding Partners :

Brfd/ BftW Brot fur die Welt

EU European Union (Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Lesotho

SNJM Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary (Roman Catholic Order)

IEC Independent Electoral Commission

UNDP- GEF Small Grants Programme



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Vision:

Peaceful and just society transformed through Christian witness and participatory development, democracy and justice.

Mission Statement:

Our Mission as TRC is that of an ecumenical NGO striving for the enhancement of the poor and marginalized people's participation in democracy and just dissemination, education, advocacy and lobbying with other like-minded bodies in Lesotho and internationally and shall use Training for Transformation (T4T) and other methods of approach as required out in our mission.

Values

The values of TRC entail the following:

- Ecumenism
- Social change
- Dialogue
- Team-work and team spirit
- Transformation of society of justice, sharing, catering, dignity, service
- Liberation of both the oppressor and the oppressed

Objective of TRC

The objectives of TRC as stated in its constitution are as follows:

- To inculcate the principles of democracy, good governance and human rights in Basotho society
- To inform and empower marginalized Basotho with regard to justice and development
- To lobby and advocate for justice and participatory engagement in the development of Basotho citizens
- To conscientise the poor and marginalized Basotho to demand their rights to receive and have access to information at all times
- To educate and conscientise Basotho on regional, continental and global issues

TRC Strategies

- Lobbying and Advocacy
- Dialogue
- Information
- Research and publication
- Training and Empowerment
- Partnerships
- Community presence
- Networking



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rev. Gabriel Tlaba
Chairperson

Mrs. Deliwe Kambule
Deputy Chairperson

Mr. Sekonyela Mapetja
Treasurer

Dr. 'Mamoeketsi Ntho
Member

Sr. Bathilda Heqoa
Member

Tankiso Sephoso
Member

Mr. Lehloenya Mahao
Member

Dr. Leshota
Member

TRC STAFF MEMBERS AND THEIR POSITIONS

1. Tsikoane Peshoane	Director
2. Mabusetsa Lenka	Programs Manager
3. 'Makananelo Lekaka	Finance & Admin Manager
4. Lira Theko	Programme Head-Democracy & Human Rights
5. Maletšabisa Lehapa	Office Assistant
6. Nthatuoa Mohapi	Receptionist
7. Lintle Letsie	Administrator
8. Sebueng Moruthane	Assistant Accountant
9. Motlalane Nkoe	Accountant
10. Seithati Mokhomo	Librarian
11. Lepeli Moeketsi	Programme Officer- Human Rights
12. 'Makatleho Mohasi	Programme Officer- Democracy and Human Rights
13. Likopo Mokhele	Programme Assistant- Democracy and Human Rights
14. Montšeng Moluoane	Programme Assistant- Democracy and Human Rights
15. Hlalele Hlalele	Programme Officer- Social & Environmental Justice
16. Retšepile Mofokeng	Programme Assistant- Social & Environmental Justice
17. Simon Fako	Polihali Liaison Officer



Rev. Gabriel Tiaba Chairperson of the TRC Board
Chairperson's Message

AS we emerge once again with one purpose to review progress made by the Centre's interventions, I believe it would also be appropriate to indicate challenges characterizing our environment from the onset. As we recall, our country has been troubled by protracted politics of instability and human rights violations perpetrated by state security institutions. Quite recently we have welcomed Southern African Development Community (SADC) mission to mobilize us to embark into process of constitutional reforms. Of course, everyone's expectations probably are that the constitutional reforms will set a new dawn for a nation-building.

Nevertheless, I must emphasize it does not really matter in terms of how much commitment we have towards the nation-building and the constitutional reforms, if our thoughts and ideas are taken for granted by those currently who hold the levers of power. In the same manner it would be an injustice to this nation if non-state actors such as opposition, instead of playing oversight by making contributions in the process, their priorities would seem to be much on disengagement and getting political scores. Things that are very imperative for constitutional reform rest on resuscitation of rule of law in the country, commitment on reconciliation, peace-building and growth of economy.

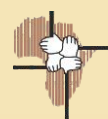
As far as TRC is concerned, at least minimum rule of law should be measured by submissiveness of state security establishments to general sentiment that civilian rule must prevail in our constitutional democracy. The constitutional democracy should protect, respect human rights and enforce the rule of law. Arguably the rule of law for people in

positions of power is sometimes conflated with rule by law, which is tantamount to suppression of decent. In a worst case scenario, it is conflated with conviction of crime suspects. Such viewpoints perpetuate authoritarianism, judiciary double standards and ambiguity in interpretation of the law. In the context of undergoing constitutional reform process, we urge all stakeholders that the reforms must not water down human rights violations, social injustices and crimes committed by state apparatus or individuals who were abusing power. Our view is that the rule of law should be construed as principal of morality.

With regard to the reconciliation, the TRC position is no different to one that highlight perpetrators' disclosure of wrongdoing against victims. The perpetrators disclosure is one of the principal factors that sine quo non victims' forgiveness. Since beginning of 2017, whilst the Centre was advocating for reparation of victims of torture, it was also very cautious that its efforts must not jeopardize prospects of reconciliation on the other hand. This balance is quite complex particularly at this critical time when there is so much need of constitutional reforms. Our understanding of this dichotomy is that disclosure and acceptance of guilt on abuse of power are very important. Consequentially, the acceptance of guilt demonstrates remorse of perpetrations, appeals for forgiveness and reconciliation.

On peace building, a point of interest must be indicated, especially because we have made a contribution by establishing conflict management and peace building project under democracy and human rights programme. The purpose of the project was to facilitate the establishment of national peace building architecture that would coordinate conflict management and conflict transformation projects in the country. Unfortunately, the project was characterized by a number of challenges ranging from lack of political interest among political parties to fragmentation of civil society efforts on peace building activities. As a result, there is no progress the Centre has achieved; however, our desire is to continue with advocacy for establishment of the national peace building architecture.

Equally important, we need committed and well-disciplined public officials who have the edge and interest to build the economy of the country. Those who are privileged to walk in corridors of power at Qhobosheaneng complex must epitomize good leadership by creating structures of economic



growth. If they are not faithful towards economic development plans/targets we have set for ourselves, we are non-starters. Our desire to realize economic growth in this country will always remain a pipe dream if there are no indicators and timeframes. We have been informed by financial institutions as well as the finance minister that the country is facing a downward spiral of myriad economic problems ranging from corruption and lack of discipline in the public service. This trend can only be reversed when government together with non-state actors as a unit are all committed to national economic development policies. In this light, TRC welcomes the decision of government to invite civil society contributions towards new National Development Strategic Plan in 2017.

While we understand the significance of having comprehensive structures in place for economic growth, we cannot also take for granted that political stability is very imperative for this economic growth. During our past twelve months (January to December 2017), we observed quite significant political breakups as former deputy leader of Democratic Congress as well as secretary general of Lesotho Congress for Democracy left coalition government to form their own parties. That phenomenon was not just a symptom of seriously ailing political system but with those splits we have unprecedented dynamics such as motion of no confidence passed successfully in parliament of Lesotho.

One would expect that the head of government would easily step down and pass the baton to the next candidate, but quite unfortunately, he resisted and preferred to advise Head of State to dissolve parliament in preparation of new parliamentary elections, of which came hardly before end of five years. It goes without saying that the elections were very important to give citizens an opportunity to make a decision on the political stalemate. But we have also observed that three elections in a period of less than five years was a very expensive project.

Even though the recent previous elections have produced another relatively fragile coalition government, it would also be so much disingenuous to have another election before the end of five years electoral cycle, at the expense of economic growth, job creation, infrastructure development etc. TRC is of the view that if it was so possible for the government to fundraise close to M 1 billion for elections preparations within less than five years, it must also be possible to mobilize the same amount of money for job creation and youth employment. This could only be achieved provided government officials are not leading expensive lifestyles, whilst the poor and disadvantaged people are getting poorer due to bad policy implementation.

I am aware that under democracy education, TRC was no exception among organizations that worked with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in mobilizing electorates to take part in the national assembly election and local government election on 3rd June and 30th September 2017 respectively. The role of the Centre was provision of voter education and observations of the two elections. Regarding the voter education, our shared vision with IEC was to increase voters' turnout to 85%. Even though there were a number of activities and campaigns executed aggressively by programme teams, the voter turnout in both elections seemed to have unfortunately dropped further especially when it was compared with voter turnout of 2002, 1998 and 1993 elections.

Hypothetically our reports of the democracy education programme indicate poor service delivery compounded with non-responsiveness of government to be major factors of poor voter turnout. Majority of citizens have been demoralized as they have been disappointed by many unfulfilled promises made by political parties during elections campaigns. Notwithstanding that, TRC is of the opinion that unless there is change in terms of commitment of politicians on addressing challenges of the people, there would never be change in reversing trends of voter apathy. Therefore, it is very important that political leadership of this country becomes careful that this common apathy after elections is a signal of frustration of majority of the population. It is a time-ticking bomb waiting to explode, if change in service delivery is not effected.

The Centre has also made huge breakthroughs, one was that munity charges against some members of the army were dropped because of lack of evidence. This was an outcome of consistent pressure our organization put on the government. We were particular that accused soldiers must stand their fair trial and, in the scenario, where there was no credible evidence, charges must be dismissed before dissolution of martial court. The Centre was actually advocating for procedural dismissal of the Court Martial to avoid any potential backlash. Another contribution we have made was our joint facilitation with the Defence and National Security Ministry of safe return of exiled soldiers, provided interim counselling to former detainees from maximum prison and so-



called state witness. The Centre advocated that they must be given a leave of absence whilst they were still awaiting trial.

These efforts through our partnership with the Defence and National Security Ministry have given a lesson that between government and civil society organization there is a wide area of complementarity that needs to be harnessed to achieve more goals towards economic growth. Therefore, I appeal to governments to work together with us to achieve more for our country.

At the beginning of 2017 we experienced transition of a different kind at a critical time. The transition was the beginning of an end of the funding phase 2015-2017. That required more concentration in the implementation and consolidation of successes the organization has attained in the past two years. But at the same time, this responsibility coincided with a period when the Board was still in the process to find a substantive chief accounting officer. Nevertheless, on behalf of the TRC Board, we were quite impressed by the energy and commitment of the team which was demonstrated during this time, despite turbulences that were also compounded by financial scarcity. Indeed, we are thankful for the resilience that has carried all of us through the Board, management, administration and programmes team. It would be remiss of me if I cannot express our gratitude to our development partners who have always been with us.





Tsikoane Peshoane TRC Director

Director's Report

WE started 2017 relatively overwhelmed by quite a number of responsibilities that comprised meeting implementation targets and objectives of the Centre. Some of the tasks required extraordinary abilities which could only be available through teamwork. The fact that the year under review was characterized by great financial and programmatic challenges, it was quite imperative that we needed collective effort of our Board of Directors and management team to have resilience. But, as we approached the end of the year we could safely say that we have successfully defied all odds, this report will give testimony to that. The report contains programmes' performance with specific highlights achieved in the last twelve months. However, we must highlight that we have come to an end of three years planning phase 2015-2017. Therefore, our report also provides a sort of cumulative account and consolidated view of how the Centre performed in this particular cycle which ended in December.

Under the stewardship of the Board of Directors working shoulder to shoulder, especially closing our ranks between the Chairperson, Madam Deputy as well as Treasurer collectively, our mandate was relatively surmountable. Despite that, this section of directors' report hails the key achievements of the Centre in the form of summary that is basically set with the purpose of presenting nothing but a comprehensive account before august General meeting.

This previous three years cycle (2015-2017) programmatically comprised three front line components which were: Democracy and Human

Rights, Social and Environmental justice, and Information and Resource Centre. The Democracy and Human Rights had projects that involved Human Rights, Parliamentary Affairs, Local Government and Decentralisation, Conflict Management and Peace Building, and Democracy Education and Community Empowerment. The Social and Environmental Justice had Extractive Industries Monitoring, Water and Dams Monitoring, Polihali-Liaison Community Participation and Research – Documentation. The last component was the Resource Centre which only had two projects, Information and Communication and the Library.

Subsequent to more than two years of advocacy for the establishment of Human Rights Commission (HRC), it was only in 2016 when an Act of parliament was passed which establishes the HRC. The Act was highly flawed as it gives Prime Minister more prerogatives to appoint HRC commissioners without proper checks and balances being in place to ensure transparency and accountability. Additionally, the Act was passed by parliament without following proper procedures of public participation as stipulated in the Standing Orders of the Parliament. After various unsuccessful attempts of CSOs advocating that the Act must be reversed, TRC together with sister organization Development for Peace Education (DPE) launched an application before the Constitutional Court demanding the Act to be reversed to give public participation more opportunity. Majority of our prayers in the application were not granted, nevertheless, what is worth celebration was that the Constitutional Court has endorsed TRC's/DPE locus standi on matters related to section 20 of the Constitution of the land. This historic court decision makes TRC the first organisation to be granted this particular constitutional right, which enables it to bring matters of public interests before the court. The judgment was one of the few unprecedented progressive judgements of our courts as this particular constitutional right was exclusive prerogative of legal practitioners, especially the law society. It is problematic to raise this type of matters with this legal body (the law society) in the scenario where it has no interest, hence we recognise the judgement as a huge achievement.

Through our human rights project we staged campaigns and aggressive publicity and media materials for popularisation of the HRC. Secondly the Centre has further aggressively advanced its advocacy on dismissal of fabricated mutiny charges against 23 soldiers. As it has been indicated in the message of Board of Directors' Chairperson, the



soldiers have been procedurally acquitted. Rationale behind underscoring this particular point was that, instead of quashing the charges as per section 100(1) and (5) of Lesotho Defence Force Act 1996, the Centre advocated for proper dismissal of charges, not dissolution of Court Martial. The latter view (dissolutions) gives succeeding government and /or Lesotho Defence Force (LDF) to perpetually look at victims as criminals. Notwithstanding that, if the court was dissolved without following legal procedures, the victims would not have the freedom they really deserve and their families. The dissolution of court without proper dismissal of this bogus charges would also give government to use the charges as a furtherance of persecution against them.

With regard to our parliamentary affairs and strengthening democracy institutions, we have successfully organized a national dialogue on constitutional reforms of these institutions. The occasion attracted development partners such the European Union Delegation, US Embassy, and United Nations to mention but the few. The dialogue report has highlighted some of the pit falls that must be addressed by legal framework amendment on their mandates and autonomy. Some of the successes registered under local government include capacity building of community-based organisation (CBOs) on financial management especially bookkeeping. The majority of the trained CBOs did not have constitutions and were not legally registered, but the Centre had provided assistance to draft proper constitutions, of which they are currently under process of registration.

From Social and Environmental Justice desk major success that could be highlighted include a dialogue on violation of labour rights of workers in the mining industry, the event attracted mining minister. The dialogue was facilitated by sister organization called Construction and Mine Workers Association Union (CAMAU) established by TRC in 2016 as labour rights movement or vanguard for workers from various sectors of the labour industry. Subsequent to the dialogue, we have observed that government had to initiate qualification audit within mining industry of which revealed quite a number of expatriates without work permits. Some of such employees were released from their duties to give way for Basotho who have similar skills.

The Social and Environmental Justice programme has facilitated mediation in conflict that erupted between communities affected by two mines Storm Mountain Diamond (SMD) and Lihobong Mountain Diamond Company (LMDC) working in Kao and Lihobong respectfully. The conflict emanated from non-commitment of the mining companies to provide maintenance of the road that has been destroyed during transportation of large and heavy mining equipment. The Centre facilitated that an agreement between community leadership and the mining companies was signed that would specify procedures of how the road maintenance would be done.

As part of TRC advocacy to ensure that communities affected by Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) receive compensation and their lives do not become more vulnerable after resettlement or loss of property (such as farms). The programme of Polihali Liaison Community Participation has capacitated communities to have their own initiatives which reject imposition of 50 years compensation of LHDA. The Centre has also compiled documentary of stories where communities on their own express their dissatisfaction on the compensation policy.

Another important milestone was that the Centre provided assistance to Mokhotlong Community association called Tlokoeng Tourism Association (TTA) to organize its special general meeting which was intended to amend its constitution where it was limiting community to have direct control on the operation of the Moloaraneng lodge. The latter is a project created by Letšeng Mine as Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) to the community of Pae-la-itlhatsoa affected by the mining activities in their area.

The Centre had a partnership with United Nations Development Programme to implement a project on Range Conservation, Land Reclamation & Rehabilitation for Production of Fodder sponsored under Global Environment Facility (GEF), in the district of Mokhotlong. The project is working with communities affected by Polihali Dam and is addressing issues of range conservation, land reclamation rehabilitation as well as production of fodder for their livestock. It has managed to capacitate members of the communities, local authorities, farmers associations and herd boys.

Through our Resource Centre programme, we continued to receive books donated from Australia. These books were very useful as they strengthened the library outreach activities to most disadvantaged schools in the country. These Books were donated by David and Liz Linn as assistance to the organization to promote



reading culture among young people (or students) in poor communities.

Under information and communication the Centre continued to organize Sethaleng programme, and the progress was that it was still very much appreciated and much focused on analytical topics generated from the programmes.

Despite resource scarcity challenges in some of the areas of the programmes implementation, our performance was fairly impressive. As we have always had development partners behind us and walking the journey with us, we are proud that we have achieved so far. It is important at this particular juncture to convey our heartfelt gratitude to partners' Bread for the World, Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, European Union Delegation in Lesotho, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Open Society of Southern Africa (OSISA). Lastly but not the least, credit is due to our team (staff members) for the job well done. As management team of TRC we are so grateful to have a team that is not only competent but very committed to the work our Centre, once again we are proud of you comrades!



TRC team and Katerina Demel (Bread for the World)



DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME

Overall Goal: Promotion of Participatory Democracy, Culture of Human Rights and Constructive Engagement in Conflicts

Programme Overview

Democracy and human rights comprises of five components which are local government and decentralisation; parliamentary affairs and strengthening of democracy institutions; human rights; democracy education as well as conflict management and peace building. These components were executed in an integrated fashion which embraces complementarity among themselves and organisational goals. The programme goal as above indicated was promotion of participatory democracy, culture of human rights and constructive engagement in conflicts, especially among role players in the administration of governance in the country. For the year 2017, activities implemented in furtherance of the programme goal were mainly built on local government and decentralisation; human rights and to a large extent democracy education.



CBOs training workshop on NGO governance and leadership in Ha Ramapepe community council

Under the local government and decentralisation, the centre's efforts were focused on building non – state actors' (NSA) capacity in constructive engagement in local government. Major activities were on building skills and knowledge of civil society organisation (CSOs) and local authorities to be inclusive in processes of community development agenda setting sessions. Other activities were focused on improving the CSOs' participation in monitoring local development interventions brought by government agencies or initiated by local government structures. The programme also became instrumental in stimulating women participation in the local government (LG) processes. The programme has also made strides in an attempt to improve accountability, responsiveness and transparency of local authorities to members of local communities.



Meeting with victims of police brutality at TRC conference hall.

Regarding the human rights programme, activities were centred on promotion and entrenchment of respect of human rights. The Centre's main activity and key role under this programme, was advocacy for the establishment of a fully-fledged Lesotho human rights commission. Other important efforts were an outreach type of initiatives which were mainly focused on strengthening public participation in the light of influencing Basotho to pressurise government of Lesotho to fast track establishment of human rights commission. In an effort to solidify the pressure on the government, the Centre concurrently strengthened its regional partnerships with institutions that have similar interests in promotion of human rights.

Regarding democracy education the centre's activities were much on deepening citizens' knowledge and strengthening of their participation in electoral processes. A number of CSOs trainings on citizens' participation in electoral participation, democratic values, good governance and respect of human rights were facilitated through community based and sector (or sectoral) based voters education approaches. Ahead of the general elections there were also media and information dissemination projects, comprising radio programmes and newspaper reports that were advancing the campaign on electoral participation that were undertaken. The apex of the campaign was executed through a televised national elections dialogue for parliamentary election as well as for local government election held in 2017 on 3rd June and 30th September respectively.





Live broadcasting of decentralization policy implementation in preparation of local government elections

Subsequent to the execution of voter education as well as media campaigns on electoral participation, the Centre in partnership with Lesotho Council of Non – Governmental Organisations further facilitated observation of two elections with the purpose to enforce credibility of the entire processes.

In contrast with other programmes already discussed, the other two important programmes are Parliament and Strengthening of Democracy Institutions as well as Conflict Management and Peace Building. These programmes have seen few activities taking place in 2017 as both were worst-off among projects that suffered the impact of resources shortage in the organisation. However, the parliament and strengthening of democracy institutions successfully organised a national reform dialogue on strengthening of democracy institutions in Lesotho, and the national dialogue report has already been released to inform broader constitutional reform process underway in the country.

Human Rights For All





Woman participation in local governance processes

PROGRAMME TARGETS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

Enhance the skill and knowledge of local civil society organisations and local authorities on inclusive development agenda at community level.

The programme sets out to strengthen the CSOs, chiefs and councillors within community councils of Matsoku, Maisaphoka, Manka, Hleoheng and Ramapepe. This initiative of strengthening community role players focused on cultivating the culture of constitutionalism, mediation, conflict management and democratisation. It further set out to strengthen the role players' ability in project management and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, social audit, budget tracking, rights-based advocacy, as well as NGO governance and leadership.

Improve CSOs and communities' participation in locally based development intervention planning, implementation and evaluation.

In order to improve the CSOs and communities in planning and implementation of their own development interventions. The programme aimed at organising yearly public forums within five community councils selected at project sites (Matsoku, Maisaphoka, Manka, Hleoheng, and Ramapepe). Another purpose of the forums was to sensitise electorates on rights-based service delivery issues in poor disadvantaged communities. The forums were community assessment mechanisms that enabled electorates to hold their representatives accountable.

Increased women participation in local governance processes

In an effort to stimulate greater women participation in decision making processes and political debates the programme aimed to expose women on governance and public participation issues. Therefore, dialogues were staged with specific focus on providing platforms for women associations and HIV – AIDS support groups in project sites. Another important element of the programme was that women groups must be engaged to discuss gender-based mainstreaming. Rationale behind this was to expose them on their gender-



based challenges and alternatives that need to be employed to promote greater participation and involvement of women and girls. Third element this programme wanted to achieve was women's sensitisation on influence created by their political and socio – economic status in decision making. Thus, campaigns in the form of public dialogue on promoting women participation were also targeted as a strategy in the five community councils. In the centre of promoting women participation, The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) constituted the foundation of discussions, of which women would use to advocate for meaningful domestication of the CEDAW to be part of bill of rights.

Local authorities' accountability, responsiveness and transparency to local communities have enhanced

The programme had embarked on a number of community engagement in the form of sessions intended to influence government budget planning. The sessions were set out to be community-based platforms that subsequently would inform national community parliament forum (NCPF) held annually in partnerships with other sister organisations. The NCPF comprised of various community representatives (but pre-selected community councils and line – ministries from central government. Both community-based sessions and NCPF identified issues of priorities and forwarded them to the government for funding. The priority issues that were identified included water and sanitation, electricity, farming subsidies, job creation and health clinics equipment and proper pharmaceuticals. Additionally, other issues of great significance demanded by communities were HIV and AIDS support groups' financial assistance. Community councils targeted by TRC were five and stand as follows Matsoku, Maisaphoka, Manka, Hleoheng, and Ramapepe.

PARLIAMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY INSTITUTIONS

Strengthening effectiveness of democratic institutions for long term social development

The programme had set out to embark on pioneering non-state actors or CSOs initiatives in making contribution on strengthening democracy institutions with particular focus on parliament. There are a number of efforts which the Centre had initiated with a view to promote accountability of members of parliament to their constituencies. The efforts involved facilitating report backs on legislations, resource allocations, oversight and representation.

Communities capacitated to track performance of members of parliament (MPs) and hold them accountable in the constituencies.

For the purposes of emphasising the importance of accountability between MPs and their constituencies, it was also imperative to capacitate the latter on roles and functions of the MPs. The centre was supposed to have carried out capacity building activities which would assist communities at the constituencies to demand regular feedback over the work executed by parliament. Communities that were earmarked for the project were Maisa-phoka and Ramapepe community councils. There was supposed to be a follow up session that needed to have been organised for MPs to assess their responsiveness on their functions and responsibilities.

The project of capacitating communities or constituents suddenly had to change when the country was beginning election processes for a new parliament held on 3rd June 2017 of which subsequently was followed by local government elections of 30th September 2017. Notwithstanding that whatever that was started with the previous parliament had to be re-initiated with new parliament – administration as there was also a change of government as well as community council's leadership within constituencies.

Advocate for strengthening of democracy supporting institutions – ombudsman, police complaints authority, auditor general, directorate of corruption and economic offences.

The advocacy had to be done through trainings of public officials working for these institutions and sensitisation of communities on legal frameworks that establish these particular institutions.

Additionally, the execution was also expected to be done by facilitation of a multi-stakeholder dialogue which



brought together international partners, various representatives from non-governmental organisations, opposition political parties, government, faith-based organisations as well as media to discuss the amendment of the legal framework to provide them with more autonomy. The multi – stakeholder dialogue was held successfully and revealed some of the most common challenges that impede functionality of oversight institutions. The challenges highlighted involved shortage of resources (financial and human resource) and lack of autonomy to execute their roles without political influence. Ideas and arguments raised during the discussion have been consolidated into a report and shared with stakeholders as TRC contribution into the broader process of constitutional reforms.

Facilitate national debates on democracy supporting Institutions reports

Besides the strengthening of democracy supporting institutions, other activities set out by the programme was to workshop CSOs on important issues contained in reports of oversight bodies submitted before parliament. Subsequently, the centre was supposed to capacitate public accounts committee (PAC) in accountability and capacity in supporting the oversight bodies.

Provide analysis and policy advise on best practices and lessons in oversight bodies governance and accountability

The programme aimed to facilitate the availability of the auditor general and police complaints authority reports among victims of human rights violations, CSOs, MPs, and other stakeholders. The purpose of the engagement was that of popularising the reports as part of sensitisation and education to the public about lines of accountability among parliament, executive and the oversight bodies, such as the office of the Auditor General. The programme also aimed to identify challenges that stifle implementation of recommendations of reports by executive arm of government. Analytical documentaries should be produced on the performance of office of Police Complaints Authority and Auditor General.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND PEACE BUILDING

TRC Capacity in conflict management and cultivating peace building are effective

Ideally with this programme, TRC wanted to facilitate training sessions for staff on conflict management. The staff sessions on conflict management could be done either through organisation's own resources or with the assistance of other organisations that offer similar kind of trainings. With these trainings, the rationale behind is to develop and produce conflict management manuals utilised by TRC staff to train communities on effective handling of conflicts within their areas.

Provide analysis and advice on best practices and lessons in conflict management and peace building projects.

The programme aimed at promoting accessibility of conflict management and peace building materials to stakeholders working in areas of conflict at local government and national politics. Through analytical documentary on conflict management and peace building, an attempt of TRC was to strengthen local authorities within local government and role players in national politics to understand procedures of conflict management. Another programme strategy was to produce policy briefs and analysis which advocate for establishment of national peace architecture that will be custodian of conflict resolutions in the country.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Promotion and entrenchment of respect for human rights through advocating for establishment of fully fledged and functional human rights commission (HRC)

TRC intentions with the programme involved consultative sessions with portfolio committee on law and public safety, and multi-stakeholder round table discussion on proper establishment of human rights commission (HRC). Subsequent to the round table, there should be media campaigns through radio and television programmes on promotion of human rights through establishment of the HRC. The campaigns should popularise HRC, its mandate and competence based on universal human rights norms and standards, be



autonomous from government, its independence guaranteed by statutes or Constitution, and have pluralism, adequate resources and powers of investigation as reflected in Paris Principles.

Similarly, the organisation planned to stage a seminar on Human Rights Commission – constitutional court judgment. The judgement was of particular relevance to parliamentary portfolio committee, CSOs, government ministries, political parties, law society, judiciary, academia, media and other stakeholders on their work on establishment of HRC. At community level activities set out to embark on bringing together at training youth organisations, faith based organisations (FBO) and community based organisations (CBOs) such as community policing forums (CPF) which are commonly refers as Mahokela within districts such as Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek.

Rationality of engaging the youth organisations, FBO and CBOs was to sensetise participants about HRC Act of 2016 and human rights violations, how the violations spread in their communities as well as actions that victims should take in order to get reparations.

The Centre with the programme had an extensive engagement with government under the ministry of Defence and national security to make sure that soldiers accused of mutiny finally stand a fair trial. They were acquitted and subsequently reintegrated in the Lesotho defence force (LDF) because of TRC advocacy efforts.

Organise outreach programme towards enhancing public participation in parliament activities.

The outreach programme targeted portfolio committees, parliamentarians and government- law and constitutional affairs ministry including the Lesotho law society. The primary purpose of the outreach programme was to gather data on violations and produce well informed shadow reports that counterbalance state reports on the situation of human rights in Lesotho. Thus, the quarterly publication that must be produced also informed constitutional review, media campaigns and NGOs sessions on public participation in legal reforms and dialogue on international bill of rights and UN human rights convention as well as treaties.

On the contrary, measures were also taken by TRC to sensitise communities within community councils of Maisa-Phoka, Ramapepe, Matsoku, Hleoheng, Manka, and Tša-le-Moleka. Initiatives to sensitise these communities were much on their role in holding parliament accountable for the laws enacted, and that their views as communities must be included in the enactment processes of HRC Act 2016.

With this particular programme, the organisation reached out to community councils of Leribe and Botha-Bothe and staged workshops for youth, women and sexual minorities on human rights in selected councils like Tša-le-Moleka, Manka and Matsoku community councils. The programme also set out to undertake monitoring of prison conditions under Lesotho Correctional Service (LCS), supervision and produce survey reports on human rights violations observed.

Subsequently, the programme facilitated sessions with victims of human rights violations committed by security establishments. For instance, some of the victims were those who suffered police brutality in the communities of Koro-koro and Vuka-Mosotho. The victims were assisted to express ordeals and lodge complains to the police complaints authority (PCA). A documentary in the form of a booklets which contains stories from the human rights victims within the said communities of Vuka Mosotho and Koro-Koro must be produced.

**THEY'RE YOUR
RIGHTS
FIGHT FOR THEM**



Victim of police brutality

The reports of violations were part of TRC presentation to African Union Human and Peoples' Rights Commission sessions on state of human rights situation in Lesotho. The plan again was to organise media covered multi-stakeholder's sessions on international bill of rights/ UN human rights conventions in Thaba-Tseka, Mafeteng, Quthing, Mokhotlong and Leribe districts.

Strong partnership among human rights institutions both locally and internationally.

The aim was to form partnerships with CSOs with a purpose to have a stronger voice to fight human rights violations. Thus, the programme had to create rapport between TRC and other fully-fledged human rights commissions in the region and internationally. Besides that, efforts were made to create collaborations with Police Ministry, Police Commissioner and Police Complaints Authority (PAC) and sensitise them on rampant human rights violations and how best to offer reparations to the victims.

There were supposed to be meetings with institutions / organisations that ideally would assist TRC with the assessment of human rights comprehension among members of law enforcement organisations. At global level, the Centre had to organise an exchange visit with institutions like Malawi Human Rights Commission. The purpose was to provide ideas and information on mutiny accused soldiers with other like-minded organisations in the region. The Centre also presented reports to African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR).

The Centre was also expected to provide SADC oversight committee and Troika with information on behalf of the mutiny accused soldiers. It also had to share information about state witnesses' views and / or position on the mutiny charges. The programme further aimed at advocating for the mutiny charges to be procedurally dismissed instead of being dropped politically without the suspects not being acquitted. The centre also planned to speed up arrangements and facilitate the safe return of exiled soldiers.



There had to be a session that was supposed to bring together representatives of state security institutions such as Police, National Security Service (NSS), Lesotho Defence Force and Independent security companies to discuss human rights violations in Lesotho together with anti-corruption body (Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences) ombudsman, Child and Gender Police Unit (CGPU) on human rights standard and practices.

DEMOCRACY EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Strengthen and deepen citizens' knowledge and participation in democratic values and processes, citizen participation, good governance and respect of human rights

Democracy education programme basically aimed at strengthening electorates in understanding election processes, Lesotho legal framework and procedures that facilitate citizens' participation. The programme had set out activities on CSOs voter education trainings on various topics like citizens' participation, developmental policy issues, and democratic values, principles of good governance and respect of human rights

Facilitate trainings of civil society formations on participation in electoral processes



Delivery of local government voter education at Tsitsong in Quthing district

For national assembly elections, the voter education activities comprised of direct or indirect methods which involved public campaigns, media campaigns, public hearings, pre-election senior political party dialogue, community bonanzas, candidates' forums, students (mock) parliament, teachers and women groups' debates within communities of selected constituencies.

The activities executed under local government voter education also comprised of various methods ranging from direct and indirect community education to sector-based voter education, of which to some extent, the



methods involved door to door visits or house-to-house visits, public gatherings, workshops, bonanzas, street bashes, candidate forums, radio outreach programmes, public community based dialogues and a televised national dialogue.

The purpose of engaging multiple strategies rested on the assumption that these strategies attracted broader population from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, youth, councillors and chiefs whom were all reached and enticed. Subsequently, they would use their influence to trickle down messages on elections.

The voter education process always must take less than three months, as the constitution only provides 90 days for preparation of elections. Thus, in preparation of election campaigns, TRC engaged 177 and 105 part-time staff for the national assembly election and local government elections respectively. After intensive trainings of the part-time staff, they were deployed in Maseru and Leribe in April 2017 as well as in Berea, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing in July 2017 for national assembly and local government elections preparations respectively. The project was executed under the following objectives:

- To enable engagement of different stakeholders in electoral processes while at the same time paying attention to specialized and interest community groups while being sensitive to gender, age, location and economic status of the voting population.
- To raise awareness and educate the public about their civic rights and responsibilities regarding electoral processes.
- To promote public participation in the electoral processes in order to achieve high voter turnout.

Facilitate trainings of local government structures and political parties on gender mainstreaming, democracy principles and conflict management

This was done through having women forums in selected constituencies that are found within TRC project sites. There had to be women – constituency dialogues with political parties' national executive committees, sessions or meetings with parliamentary portfolio committees or women political caucuses that advocate and lobby for prioritisation of women gender issues.

At community levels, the centre targeted chiefs, councillors, FBOs, CSOs, and CBOs. Seminars were also instrumental in creating post (national assembly and local government) elections platforms to discuss conflict management and democracy principles. These seminars should have attracted political parties, CSOs, IEC, Media, FBOs and chiefs.

Election observation and analysis



Local government election observation press conference by civil society organizations

The programme focused on strengthening CSOs contribution in election observation through trainings of elections observers, production of mass education election materials for local government and national assembly elections. Additionally, TRC participated in election observation through partnerships with other



like-minded institutions / organisations such as Lesotho Council of Non- Governmental Organisation (LCN) and Campaign for Education Forum (CEF).

Hence, through the partnership with Lesotho Council of NGOs the Centre deployed seventy-five (75) election observers in the country for the national assembly election observation. For local government elections the Centre in collaboration with LCN and CEF deployed a team of 136 stationed observers. The teams of observers covered all 80 constituencies in ten districts of the country. Within constituencies, each community council had a mobile observer to observe electoral polling stations.

Subsequent to 2017 elections observations, the programme gave preliminary statement and analysis on the process within the confines of international standards that govern and guide election observation. Much interests on election observation was on voter turnout and the conduct of the election management process for both local government visa vie national assembly election management.

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Local Government and Decentralisation



Conflict resolution and management training workshop at Manka community council in Leribe District

Some of the changes that have been introduced by the local government and decentralisation programme interventions were realised through beneficiaries of Matsoku, Maisaphoka, Manka, Hleoheng and Ramapepe communities who have recently begun on their own to demand proper service delivery in their areas. This new development was evidenced by strong questions of accountability presented before councillors as well as members of parliament of these particular areas. The CSOs located in the said community councils such as Maisaphoka, benefited significantly from the interventions especially in skills development of project monitoring. As a result, they received further assistance from business enterprises in terms of funds that would advance their growth. The CSOs within the areas were further encouraged to work in partnerships in order to consolidate their voices in demanding proper services.

The new developments that could be highlighted are that CSOs network within these communities that had



been established. The network has been utilised as a platform for idea exchange among CSOs to collectively tackle their problems of intra – organisational conflicts and mismanagement of finances.

Copies of simplified Lesotho constitutions that had been produced by the programme were distributed as part of community capacity building in order to understand constitutionalism and decentralisation. There are individuals who TRC had identified because they had shown their familiarity with the provisions that safeguard the democracy of the country. These identified individuals could easily articulate sections that protect local government in the constitution.

With regard to the NGOs that received sensitisation on processes of budget formulation and budget tracking, certain organisations have independently already started discussions with members of parliament. They invited their MPs to revise the government budget in light of its responsiveness to issues of service delivery in their areas.

As part of social audit, some of the groups represented at trainings have subsequently recalled their MPs from parliament to come back to the constituencies where they would be tasked to explain how funds are allocated by parliament especially in context of service delivery challenges. These groups have mandated the MPs to have regular consultations with them as part of accountability.

Besides CSOs capacity building on budget processes, participants further received trainings on NGO governance and leadership. The NGOs governance and leadership trainings have provided participants with skills to diagnose organizational problems and propose remedies on their own. The trainings exposed participants to leadership challenges in the associations that they represented. Treasurers of the CBOs whom were trained can easily demonstrate their ideas of proper functional structure of civil society organisations. They have gained understanding of management procedures, their purpose and utilisation. They now have an idea of monitoring tools, financial management frameworks, budget planning and monitoring.

For instance, most of the CBOs that benefited from the project have drafted constitutions of their associations by themselves and facilitated their legal registration. Furthermore, they have opened their savings accounts with some of the local commercial banks.

Another important intervention of the programme were rights-based trainings for communities. The programme was very instrumental by provoking the community members to demand proper health care services and infrastructure development, water and sanitation services as basic entitlements supported by the constitution in their areas. The phenomenon was evidenced by reports received from representatives of categories that had trainings on rights-based service delivery models.

Women who participated in the dialogue were exposed to a number of legal frameworks that protect their rights. They have also realised international instruments that could be utilised to enforced respect and promotion of human rights. Moreover, women received information about opportunities that need to be explored in order to assist their counterparts to make meaningful contributions in their communities.

As indicated that one of the interesting strategies used in the project was national community parliament, it has been instrumental in sensitising line ministries about basic needs that have to be attended as matter of urgency. Those needs include electricity, roads, water and sanitation, health facilities and subsidies on farming products and employment especially of the young people.

FREEDOM, JUSTICE, PEACE





HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- TRC has been earmarked as one of IEC partners in civic and electoral education ahead of parliamentary and local government elections;
- The Centre has established partnership with ministry of local government this was signified at television show where two departments were jointly popularizing the recently adopted decentralization policy.

It revealed that the partnership is quite imperative as it will be useful in sensitizing broader state and non-state actors in;

- Popularizing the decentralization policy
- Initiating activities that will advocate for the enactment of the local government act that will be in harmony with the policy
- Advocate for the speedy implementation of the policy
- TRC last year provided capacity building trainings on financial management and constitution registration for community formations working in project sites, the majority of those who received trainings have been registered as legal entities.

PARLIAMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY INSTITUTIONS



Strengthening human rights and democracy supporting institutions key note address by His Excellency Mr Salvador Niyonzima (UNDP Resident Coordinator)



TRC as convener of the dialogue has compiled a report which is expected to inform broader agenda of the national reform process. Among key messages that were highlighted during the dialogue, include a review of the mandate of the office of the Ombudsman to investigate private sector organisations if there are allegations of misconduct.

Secondly, it also highlighted that (within judiciary) subordinate courts of magistrate status must be given responsibilities to adjudicate cases of murder, unlike currently when such cases are dealt with only at the high court level. The rationale behind the proposal was to respond to issues on inefficiency of the judiciary and a huge backlog of cases in the high court.

Thirdly, the dialogue had strongly recommended that there must be a professional procedure established, which involves public scrutiny in the appointment of heads of oversight bodies as well as judicial officers. Most of the recommendations drawn from the dialogue have begun to influence the agenda of the constitutional reforms as majority of the civil society organisations are also advocating for transparency in the appointment of judicial officers, especially judges.

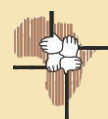
HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- TRC facilitated CSOs multi-stakeholder consultative meeting on constitutional reforms of oversight institutions
- Subsequent to the consultative meeting TRC organized a successful national dialogue on constitutional reforms
- The national dialogue became instrumental in government reform process ROAD MAP
- It further brought on board development partners such as EU ambassador and UN resident coordinator who pledged financial support to the government of the kingdom of Lesotho.
- The oversight institutions' dialogue had identified a number of pitfalls that must be amended in the legal framework (in terms of mandate, composition and independence)

Human Rights



Youth training workshop on the establishment of human rights commission



Campaigns which were held in line with the objective of the advancement of Human Rights Commission (HRC) were very instrumental to youth groups. Information that they received on human rights institutions in terms of how they should deal with human rights violations was an eye-opener to many of the participants. As a result, the HRC seemed to be appreciated by the youth as an answer to their socio-economic rights which hitherto in the constitution they are just referred to as principles of state policy. They also appreciated the initiative towards the establishment of HRC but questioned the law that is establishing it in terms of autonomy.

Despite the fact that oftentimes, TRC was at loggerheads with governments of the day on issues of HRC independence, there were other role players who had been sensitised by the organisation on the necessity for amendment of Human Rights Commission Act 2016 to make it fully compliant with the Paris Principles. Some of the role players are communities that had suffered social exclusion from government in the country's highlands and rural areas. The programme had created platforms for communities who seemed to be socially excluded from making submissions of their proposals on how the HRC Act 2016 should be amended, in order for it to meet global standards of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) that have A-status.

Some of the interested groups went further to bring forward propositions in the form of amendments they wanted to be reflected in the Act. Additionally, they had encouraged TRC to take legal action that would challenge the Act's validity for the want of public participation. As a result, TRC in collaboration with DPE jointly raised their reservations on HRC Act 2016 and launched a constitutional case where they were seeking the Act to be reviewed by parliament. This was an indication that TRC campaign for the amendment of the HRC Act 2016 was actually a popular demand owned by multi-stakeholders.

The programme was also helpful in building a strong organisational rapport with the Malawi Human Rights Commission which has a status A. The Malawi HRC even sought to share their challenges, experiences, best practices and lessons learnt with the government of Lesotho and parliamentary members of the portfolio committees.

Community based sessions comprised of various stakeholders were conducted in Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek and Quthing districts where police brutality was experienced by villagers. Similiar sessions were also executed in villages of Koro-koro and Vuka Mosotho where police had assaulted villagers and denied victims to have medical forms which they would use as evidence before the courts of law. Thus, the sessions held brought 12 families of victims of police brutality together to share their experiences. For instance residents of villages of Koro-koro and Vuka-Mosotho were beaten by Leribe and Koro-koro police respectively. The Vuka-Mosotho residents were alleged to have participated in stocktheft whilst the Koro-koro residents were accused of gangstarism often associated with the notorious "FAMO" traditional music artists suspected of series of murder crimes. These victims had no idea of human rights protection and available redress on human rights violations, but now they are informed and they are beginning to demand compensation for torture done by the police.

On issues of police brutality, victims as well as their families received information on how to defend their rights from other potential police harassments. The human rights programme was also instrumental in sensitising the public on trauma that the victims including their families hitherto endured in their daily lives. A documentary of ordeals narrated by victims has been developed, and it has now been used to exert pressure on the Government of Lesotho (GoL) to swiftly facilitate reparations (or compensation of the victims). The documentary (of which is in the form of a booklet) has also been used as a campaigning tool and strategy in condemnation of police brutality.

One example of the case in point was an undertaken activity that helped victims of police brutality in Koro-Koro to kick-start the processes of reporting their abuses to the Police Complaints Authority. Another important session organised by TRC in this previous quarter was sensitisation of 23 soldiers accused of attempted mutiny in 2015. Despite the fact that SADC commission of inquiry declared that the mutiny was a mere fabrication of army command orchestrated to purge other groups of soldiers that did not appear to be in support of the then command, TRC brought to their attention the relevance of human rights commission in their course to demand reparation. Besides the sessions, the Centre further produced a documentary and published a book containing their human rights violations grievances. Much focus of the documentary was on the human rights situation in the country with specific interests on extrajudicial killings, tortures and ill-treatment caused by security institutions - army and police.



Subsequent to acquittal of attempted mutiny suspects and dismissal of all charges against them, the programme engaged GoL through the ministry of Defence and National Security to agree on conditions of reintegration of former mutiny accused soldiers within the Lesotho Defence Force. Another milestone to highlight was that through a series of engagements with the accused soldiers, state witnesses and those who were exiled, the programme had brought all groups together to form one group with the purpose to facilitate smooth reintegration. Moreover, the programme was also quite helpful to GoL as it assisted the Defence Ministry in handling technical human rights issues raised by the members of the LDF.

Through this programme sessions with the government were created, and a resultant opportunity that had been realised was amicable solutions in terms of how open arrest conditions for the mutiny accused soldiers could be cancelled, were devised. After concerted efforts supported by the programme, the open arrest conditions were finally cancelled, and a complete leave of absence was granted to the soldiers. This was an indication of GoL's change of political stance as the new premier promised to ensure that the suspects' human rights such as standing fair trial were respected. Subsequent to termination of leave of absence, all mutiny accused soldiers were remanded to stand their fair trial of which charges against them were finally dismissed in a want of evidence. The programme also produced documentaries of human rights violations experienced by former mutiny accused soldiers and their families.

The sessions further facilitated that exiled soldiers returned safely back to their homes and they were assured security by the commissioner of police after deliberations with TRC which were held at Police Head Quarters on the 28th September 2017. Afterwards, the exiled soldiers were also granted leave of absence to pave way for their proper reintegration in the army. The above collaboration with government institutions was a milestone which ushers in possibilities to have a long-term constructive engagement with the government in promoting and protecting human rights in Lesotho.

Regionally, TRC is a member of the Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Network (SAHRDN) which is a regional network dedicated to protection of human rights defenders in the Southern Africa region. TRC has an honour of being in the Management Committee of the network. TRC through the SAHRDN ensured that journalists who were threatened by the then government between 2015 and 2017 were taken to safe hubs. Mr. Lloyd Mutungamiri who was the editor of the local newspaper, Lesotho Times, was shot over the stories he published in the newspaper which were critical of the then government. The other journalist who got death threats was Miss Keiso Mohloboli who had to flee the country to seek personal security in the Republic of South Africa. TRC through SAHRDN monitored the transition that the Lesotho Times newspaper editor's rights were protected and that he was swiftly transferred to South Africa where he could get medical attention in a safe environment.

Other important contributions of the programme were sensitisation activities on promoting respect for human rights which involved conscientization of community police forums (CFP) / Mahokela on promoting human rights. Similarly, to police the CFPs are also groups known of committing human rights violations. The CFP notorious forums are known to beat-up persons seen to be loitering in the village during the night and seemed to enjoy such human rights violations. However, the programme had brought new orientation to these groups in the project sites. Another contribution made by the programme was popularisation of the girl-child rights as previously they were also never perceived as part of rights that need to be respected in the rural communities. Snap shots

**Peace is not absence of conflict, it
is the ability to handle conflict by
peaceful means.**

Ronald Reagan



HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Landmark court decision on TRC leading constitutional case on credibility of HRC act 2016
 - Despite that the constitutional court did not grant TRC prayer on procedural impropriety of the act,
 - The court for the first time in the history, granted TRC locus standi
 - (The right to bring cases in terms of section 20 of the constitution of Lesotho on matters of public interest).
 - The Centre in 2017 has strengthened its HRC public awareness campaign by producing well designed visibility materials, e.g.
 - Gazebos and banners to be used during TRC outdoor activities,
 - Signboards erected in 4 districts Mokhotlong, Mafeteng, Maseru and Leribe,
 - Documentaries of ordeals, (a booklet of grievances narrated by victims of police brutality).
 - As result of 2 years of consistent TRC advocacy demanding dismissal of bogus mutiny charges on soldiers who refused to participate in 2014 attempted coup, finally in December 2017, the court martial acquitted all 23 soldiers from this politically motivated mutiny charges and the charges were dismissed for want of evidence
 - TRC documented torture stories while doing advocacy and providing legal aiding to soldiers
 - Experiences of the mutiny accused soldiers and their families were duly documented and two films / documentaries were produced to expose violations.
 - Stories of the victims and families affected by police brutality were duly documented to expose violations and assist them in getting a redress.
 - The Centre provided counselling to families traumatized by 2014 – 2015 army abductions
- Both advocacy and counselling stimulated new relations between TRC and community of victims of the army abductions.

Democracy Education and Community Empowerment

It was hardly half a decade, but the country had already and unreasonably held three general parliamentary elections in 2012, 2015 and 2017, which had almost cost the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) an amount close to one Billion maloti (M1 billion). Additionally, there was more than two hundred and fifty thousand maloti (M250, 000) spent within the same period for local government elections held in September 2017. Hypothetically, these previous elections arguably have compromised service delivery in the country, as a result they have further aggravated apathy among electorates. Most of the electorates seemed to be demoralized by regular snap elections (three parliamentary elections in a period of five years), and they did not want to listen to politicians because they thought politicians were misleading, cheating and made their living out of their votes.

Nevertheless, in an attempt to turn around this particular trend, democracy education programme has successfully managed to mobilize different groups in the society such as police service officials, street vendors, taxi drivers, out-patients groups at health clinics and other people with disability. The voter education activities under the programme involved public gatherings, pre – election national debates, candidates' forums and community bonanzas.

The public gatherings were used by electorates to raise concerns and voice their frustrations on lack of service delivery. They were also perceived as platforms where voter education project could help in allaying people's worries and motivated them to participate in elections. These gatherings attracted members of parliament as well as members of community councils. The public gatherings provided opportunities to electorates to learn



about parliamentarians' roles and responsibilities vis-a-vis roles and functions of members of community councils.

The pre – election national debates have become one of the traditions that TRC had pioneered in 2012 elections. Since their inception, these pre-election debates consistently attracted international observers, embassies, academia, civil society organizations, media houses, political leaders and party representatives. The political parties at these debates found an opportunity to make declarations of their election manifestos and proposed strategies that they planned to employ if they are elected in government. The debate further attracted a large audience through television and radio as they were broadcasted by People's Choice FM, Tsenolo FM, and KEL FM as well as national television.

With regard to the candidate's forums, communities received an opportunity to air their frustrations on non-service delivery and poor community governance in their localities. The bonanzas were able to attract a large number of youths in most villages. This is because bonanzas mixed entertainment with education thus voter education was very popular to young people and made them feel enthusiastic to take part in the electoral processes.

Understanding of roles and functions of local government and electoral process in some of the community councils was improved. This was further witnessed during candidate's forums phone – in radio programmes of Berea district as they were broadcasted by PC F.M., Harvest F.M., Molisa a Molemo and Ts'enolo F.M. TRC social media platforms which were all very active, as a result, it enabled the Centre to effectively address significant issues raised by the public through comments and questions on the social platforms. Electorates through candidate forums have received an opportunity juxtapose political parties' manifestos on their priority needs, as a result they have further made demands that parties must have community priorities in their manifestos.

Through the programme in local government elections, TRC deployed 136 observers, who assisted the centre to comfortably release a press statement highlighting challenges, characterising all election phases, the pre - elections, during elections and post elections. The statement had also indicated how the process was conducted, how far the election Management body conducted the process. The observers further raised pertinent issues related to election equipment like lighting, inaccessibility of polling stations by elderly people, and acceptance of results by all the players. However, the statement indicated strongly that the outcome of the election which represents the will of the people.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- The democracy education programme has successfully managed to mobilize diverse groups in the society for voter education activities.
- The pre-election debates attracted international observers, embassies, academia, civil society organizations, media houses, political leaders and party representatives.
- Through social media platforms, TRC effectively addressed any significant issues raised by the public through comments and questions on the social platforms.
- Through the programme in local government election the programme had deployed 136 observers, that had assisted the Centre to comfortably and jointly with Lesotho Council of NGOs release statement that highlights challenges characterising all elections management phases
- TRC engaged all the big party leaders in Lesotho to present their manifestos in an event TRC terms as the 'Candidate Forum' and (televised) national political parties' live debate (broadcasted by radio stations).
- TRC engaged the incumbent Minister of Local Government on National television to present his commitment and views towards accelerating implementation of the Decentralization Policy, ahead of local government election.



SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

Overall Goal: Affected populations benefit from Dams, Mines and large infrastructure developments safeguarding their rights, and attaining sustainable livelihoods in a healthy environment

Programme Overview

The social and environmental justice programme (SEJP) was comprised of four projects which are Polihali liaison community participation (PLCP), monitoring extractives industries (mining projects) and monitoring large dams in Lesotho of which all were supported by research and documentation. An overall goal of the SEJP was to ensure that communities affected by the extractives industries such as diamond mines and Lesotho highlands water projects must have benefited from these mines, dams and large infrastructure developments. The programme monitored that rights to these communities are not only safeguarded but they are also attained through sustainable livelihoods in a healthy environment as they must be relocated in such. This particular goal could only be reached by ensuring that the lives of the affected communities are transformed through direct benefit from large developments.

Practically the programme had an obligation to empower communities to advocate for their rights, economic and environmental justice, and make use of sustainable development opportunities available. Thus, the purpose of the programme was to facilitate that economic and environmental justice issues of the affected communities are safeguarded, moreover, the affected communities have ability to stand up for their socio – economic and environmental rights.

The Polihali liaison community participation (PLCP) is the water justice project established exclusively for residents of Polihali Dam catchment. The Polihali dam is the third largest dam of Lesotho highlands water project (LHWP) after completion of Katse and Mohale – first and second dams respectively. Rationale behind having the PLCP whilst the Centre still has Water and Dams Monitoring programme was informed by lessons drawn during construction of the Katse and Mohale dams. One typical lesson that could be highlighted as it had informed in conception of PLCP was a poor public participation in decision – making processes on compensation policy and resettlement of the affected people. Hitherto issues of compensation and resettlement of the affected communities remain one of the thorny challenges that Lesotho highlands development authority (LHDA) did not properly handle. In an effort to avoid repeat of Katse and Mohale, PLCP's focus was much on ensuring participation of the affected communities.

In regard to monitoring extractives industries, the programmes concentrated on affected communities of Kao, Lets'eng and Kolo to collectively establish a national association of mining affected communities. The programme was further instrumental in mediation of conflicts that erupted between communities and mining companies. Other activities the programme concentrated on included mentoring workers in mining industries to establish their workers union that would represent them in labour disputes that usually characterize relationships between workers and employers.

The Water and dams monitoring programme interventions concentrated much on advocacy events such as campaign for recognition of water and sanitation as human rights. The campaigns were executed through annual commemoration of international water day and hand-washing day. The programme also facilitated installation of water systems in Ha Mohlakoana as part of the initiatives to accelerate advocacy for access to water as a human rights issue. With regard to out-reach and documentation interventions, collection of stories from the affected people was effected revealing amongst others that communities have not been given their compensation by LHDA.

Programme Targets

Polihali Liaison Community Participation

Dam-affected communities (within Polihali catchment) claim their rights

Targeted priorities of the programme involved coordination of activities that were implemented in partnership with community area liaison committees (CALC) and survivors of Lesotho dams (SOLD). The partnership



established with these organisations was an effort of the programme to ensure that they are fully recognised whilst concerns of the communities also receive proper consideration from authorities. Another important intervention led by the organisation was public participation capacity building of communities that have been earmarked for resettlement and those that have been identified to host those that will be resettled.

Subsequent to capacity building on the public participation the programme facilitated monitoring of LHDA community consultations on compensation policy. The target of monitoring the consultations was to ensure that there was discussion on compensation, resettlement and development issues between concerned communities and LHDA. During monitoring of consultations, the programme was particular that specialised individuals and community groups are sensitised of processes of asserts inventory, dam construction, documentation of community concerns, fears and interests from four villages that will be fully submerged by Polihali dam. The organisation undertook a survey which has identified that within the Polihali project site there are child-headed households and women headed households, that must benefit from the programme interventions.

As it has been indicated that the programme has established partnerships with CALC and SOLD, it was also significant that these groups were capacitated in developing campaign messages on proper compensation and resettlement of affected communities. The partnerships were further extended to community councils of Mphokojoane, Menoaneng and Mokhotlong Urban Council. Through activities of the programme focused on sensitising community councils about compensation policy impositions done by LHDA and mining authorities located in their areas. The target was to grant this community leaderships opportunity to express their grave concerns about the property - rates adopted in the compensation policy. Sensitising this community leadership on the property – rates adopted in compensation policy was very instrumental in capacitating councillors, chiefs, faith-based organisations and other community based organisation on how to engage compensation policy. Another important target of the programme was to facilitate community social audits and tracking of concerns submitted previously to LHDA.

Moreover, the programme focused on organising public gatherings and dialogues of chiefs on proper recording (or inventory) of properties of communities in villages of Ha Phohla, Motsitseng, Sebothoane and Malingoaneng. Subsequent to the dialogues of chiefs there were intended media reporting specifically on stories of affected communities, from the communities of Ha Phohla in Mokhotlong district. The media reporting would provide photographs and video clips for advocacy and documentation of testimonies of affected communities. Another important focus of the programme was to facilitate meetings between the communities and parliamentary portfolio committees. The aim of the programme was that MPs should be informed of communities' issues on development challenges (poor service delivery such as water and sanitation), social exclusion and imposition of phase II compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration policy. These concerns the programme aimed that they should be reflected in the media reports.

Extractives (or Mining Projects) Monitoring

Environmental damage from large dams and Extractive industries are minimized or mitigated

Important targets of programme interventions on empowering communities to do advocacy in Kolo, Lihobong and Kao including other stakeholders on environmental concerns caused by large dams, mines and large infrastructural developments such as road construction and complex buildings. Secondly, the programme facilitated the resettlement of communities that had been earmarked for relocation to be undertaken in a favourable environment. The programme aimed to facilitate dialogue among Storm Mountain Diamond (SMD) and Lihobong Mining Development Company (LMDC) in Kao and Lihobong respectively. The dialogues came as a direct result of community protests and uprising against the SMD. Thus, the purpose of the dialogue was to fuse tensions and avoid possibilities of shading blood during the uprising.

This community uprising was consequent of long standing grievances of Kao communities against SMD, complaining about dilapidated road from Kao to Lejone, of which was destroyed by the SMD vehicles transporting trucks of huge mining machineries. The road was no longer useable except when one is driving 4x4 vehicles. Notwithstanding that there were four crossings along Kao River and Kaonyana, which were hardly passable because there were no culverts due to the rain that fell non-stop and rivers that had swept



away some parts of the road, as a result, it was hard for most taxis to travel. Instead of maintaining the roads SMD and LMDC opted to use alternative route of Tlaeeng-Kao for transportation of their items, this triggered anger that led the community to block the Tlaeeng-Kao road. The mine called for the police intervention as well as Member of Parliament representing Motete constituency. This was a matter of emergency that required immediate attention of TRC to facilitate a dialogue which will fuse tensions among the parties.

Notwithstanding that major targets of the programme also basically involved bringing together nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) as well as Mining Affected Communities Committees (MACC) to form a joint position and have concerted efforts to pressurise mining authorities to comply with the conditions set in Environmental Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), mining and environmental laws. One of the strategies of pressurising the mining authorities and government was to publicise stories (grievances) of the affected communities through 6 radio slots and quarterly newspapers exposing non-compliance. Subsequently, the Centre planned to facilitate that the concerns of communities so that they receive attention from authorities.

Communities affected by extractive industries are aware of their rights and can claim shareholding, development and mitigation measures

The programme objective was to conduct research to establish level of socio-economic situation of the community affected by mining projects. The research was further to capture grievances concerning development of communities affected by mines. Subsequent to research TRC was of the view that it would undertake activities that were meant to empower MACC to have one national association legally registered. Among important events targeted under this programme were meetings with investors (mining companies) and mining ministry to discuss development needs of the affected communities. The programme further focused on having monthly sessions and meetings with the mining committees.

One of the fundamental targets of the programme were to make sure that an agreement between communities / villages and mining investors are signed to facilitate relationships and implementation of agreed projects, like corporate social responsibilities. The programme also focused on assisting MACC members representing Kolo, Kao, Letšeng and Lihobong areas to work together in consolidating views in the formulation of national association constitution and registration. The rationale behind pushing the registration of the constitution was basically one of TRC's commitment to ensure that MACC is fully operationalized as an independent legal entity. The intention of the monthly sessions was part of capacity building to empower MACC members to interrogate environmental and mining legislation or policies and assist them to lobby for amendment. Another significant purpose was to provide members an opportunity to discuss compensation issues, development of affected communities, shareholding, beneficiation, unemployment concerns and environmental grievances as part of the mandate.

Research and Documentation

Relevant information and knowledge is documented and used by concerned stakeholders

The programme focus was basically research and documentation of stories or projects interventions shared with the relevant stakeholders such as CSOs and government to inform them in their policy engagements on environmental issues and natural resource governance. Thus, the project had an intention to produce publications specifically focused on TRC work in Polihali dam affected areas as well as Kao and Kolo mining affected areas. Besides publications, there was also an arrangement which experiences of both dams and mining affected communities would receive Media reporting through television, radio and newspapers. With regard to the latter, the programme target was that there would be a call for papers (articles) on socio – environmental issues on dams and extractives industries. Subsequent to submission of articles, TRC would facilitate that articles are edited and published. Besides the articles, there was also an arrangement to make 1000 copies of quarterly publications on community concerns in the mining and dams areas.



Water and Dams Monitoring

Water and Sanitation are provided to citizens and become human rights in Lesotho



Celebration of hand washing day around Maseru District

One of important issues to be achieved was the development of memorandum of understanding (MOU) among organisations that have experience in water and sanitation (WASH) issues. The purpose of the MOU was to bring together organisations' activities on promotion of water and sanitation as rights. One of the important events celebrated across the world annually is International water day and hand-wash day. The former normally is celebrated in the month of March while the hand – wash day is celebrated in October. In preparation of the events programme organised consultations with Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN), World Vision, Technologies Economic Development, Justice and Peace, Red Cross and government key stakeholders such as Department of Rural Water Supply and Maseru City Council (MCC).

Beside these events, the programme was focusing on compensations of communities affected by Lesotho Lowlands Water Project (LLWP) – Metolong Dam and Lesotho Highlands Water Projects (LHWP) Phase I – Katse and Mohale Dams currently under supervision of Metolong /Authority (MA) and Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) respectively. A major point of interest was monitoring compensations and public participation in decision making. As part of the process to utilise partnerships in advocacy, there were meetings that needed to be held with new water minister to solicit his support in ensuring that communities are heard.

Women's movement on water and sanitation and land issues established and strengthened

An important aim was sensitization of women on land, water and sanitation issues. Another task was to conduct a survey on water and sanitation access among women population within the projects' sites. Women - water and sanitation issues must be consolidated, publicised and discussed in the policy dialogues, this would be done after research on the situation of women in the context of water and sanitation. The programme should have assisted women civic groups to articulate issues of WASH in their advocacy and campaigns.

Net-working and staff Capacity strengthened

The programme aimed at strengthening net-working with Seinoli Legal Centre on LHWP related issues and other natural resource governance likeminded organisations such as SOLD and Construction of Mineworkers Associations Union (CAMAU). The net-working would facilitate joint information sharing sessions that would produce testimonies, data and prima facie evidence necessary to be captured and translated into an affidavit that will inform litigation strategy of affected communities in the mining and dams areas.



Affected communities are aware of relevant policies and regulations and are empowered to influence relevant government practice

The programme focused on advocating for establishment of national compensation policy through facilitation of meetings with Parliament and Development Planning Ministry which are key actors in policy development of large infrastructure projects.

Ideas and topical issues on the LHWP treaty, phase one – compensation & resettlement were considered to be outstanding issues of communities that needed to be addressed. In order to achieve this particular desire TRC focused on organising Phase 1 and 2 joint CALC dialogues which was supposed to review the LHWP treaty and compensation policy. The programme would further make an effort to facilitate national roundtable treaty review dialogue on 30 years of LHWP treaty and compensation act that guide infrastructure development projects.

The programme aimed at organising public gatherings of affected communities of Katse, Mohale and Polihali dams' areas on national compensation policy, LHWP treaty review and national compensation policy act that would be used as a guide to all investors whose projects have had negative environmental and social impact on communities.

Range management, land reclamation for fodder Production

Empower communities and strength local initiatives in range management, land reclamation for fodder production

The Transformation Resource Centre (TRC) and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) have entered into a project under the auspices of Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project is focused on Range Conservation, Land Reclamation & Rehabilitation for Production of Fodder. The project was executed in communities in Popa-Kanana and Malubalube in Mokhotlong district.

The project of range conservation and management, land reclamation and rehabilitation, for fodder production is a response to two major problems characterizing communities of Polihali catchment. As another Lesotho highlands water project dam will be erected within the catchment, the challenges are that the vast amount of rangeland will be inundated by water and the animals will be compelled to compete over the remaining rangeland. The competition of animals on the rangelands manifested by overgrazing compounded by scarcity of land and soil erosion. The project started on a rather positive side as collaborations among stakeholders such as government departments, community based organisations, community councils, herd-boy associations, chiefs, range management committees and livestock farmers association were established.

The project managed to facilitate capacity building activities aimed at providing knowledge and skills to the communities in order to have ability to protect and prevent environmental degradation. The project had realized that Rangeland degradation had reached a critical level due to poor law enforcement, improper range management practices. Popa and Kanana (Tlokoeng) and Maluba-lube, Molalana and Moeaneng communities were sensitized about all these critical factors.

Community mobilisation (Public gathering)



Maluba-lube public gathering on communal compensation policy in Mokhotlong District



The project conducted a series of public hearings within the project selected villages in Malubalube and Popa-Kanana. The purpose of the gathering was to explain and to further mobilise support from the communities in preparation for the execution of the project. The discussions were basically on what the project entails and how members of the communities were expected to participate during implementation of the project. It was at the gatherings where community representatives were selected to facilitate participation of other villages which constitute ward areas of Chief Mokotjo Sekonyela and Chief Abia Leuta.

Stones collection and construction of stones lines (called metseletsele)



Popa - Kanana and Malubalube communities stone collection and construction of stones lines

The project facilitated stone collection in Popa- Kanana and Malubalube communities. The activities were carried out in areas of chief Mokotjo Sekonyela and Abia Leuta. After stone collection, the Project went on in Malubalube and Popa-Kanana. The process was conducted using the same strategy of LETSEMA. The construction of stone lines was achieved with higher number of members of communities than during the stone collection.

Facilitate regular engagement through meeting with herd-boys on grazing management.

The project held meetings with herd-boys in Malubalube. The meetings were intended to introduce the project to herders and mobilise them to participate during the implementation process. The herd-boys showed appreciation and willingness to take leading role in protecting and managing the project. They had also managed to nominate their representatives who would be point of contact or reference on activities under implementation.

Grass and Rangelands Inventory:

Through the assistance of the Ministry of forestry and land reclamation, the programme facilitated grass inventory with the purpose of identifying types of grasses available within Malubalube and Popa- Kanana. The process was instrumental in investigating sources of scarcity of different types of grass found, and find strategies on how the new grass seedlings could be produced for conservation. The project organized rangeland inventory for Popa and Kanana and Malubalube areas. The activity compiled rangelands health status and productivity based on site stability, plant diversity, grazing capacity and animals stocking in those specific areas. It also provided the level of exploitation as well as possible mitigation measures that could be effected.

Facilitate capacity building of local councils on Range Management:

There were trainings held under the project for members of Seate and Mphokojoane community council, Range management committees, Survivors of Lesotho Dams, Livestock farmers' Association, representatives from the Herd-boys association and chiefs. The training workshops were planned to capacitate stakeholders in understanding range management and soil conservation through fruit trees



planting. Beneficiaries were further informed about Acts of parliament and amendments that regulate rangelands in Lesotho. The trainings were further useful in terms of making local / community councils to realize their roles in protecting rangelands.

Programme Performance

Polihali Liaison Community Participation

Through TRC interventions, LHDA has been encouraged to provide community access to find clarity on issues of grave concern in their areas. Previously, the authority was accused of being unreliable as they were usually reneging on commitments officials were obliged to execute. For instance, in one heated meeting at Malubalube village, LHDA team was called to order to apologise for their unreliability. However, the officials apologised and promised to change their attitudes in conducting activities with the communities. Another notable success that needed to be highlighted were that the affected communities were familiar with processes of compensation including application of LHDA compensation formula in determination of how much individuals should be given money in compensation of their properties.

Subsequent to production of records of concerns and voices of affected communities gathered from community gatherings, members of parliament of Mokhotlong district lodged formal complains to water minister to reverse Polihali compensation policy process. The programme has also facilitated sensitisation of women and child headed households about remedies that needed to be taken to claim right to land and compensations.

Views and concerns of the senior citizens (elderly people) of Malingoaneng have been gathered and captured in the form of documentaries to inform policy decisions on how they should be involved in resettlement processes. The Centre has also established structures of communication to ensure stakeholders take part when activities are prepared and reviewed in line with consolidation of resettlement plans.

The programme had provided chiefs and councillors including their communities' an opportunity to understand differences between development funds and corporate social responsibility funds which LHDA obligatorily must provide. They were aware that it would be incorrect if their communal compensation funds were used to fund corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects. The CSR and communal compensation are two separate

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Community leaders and affected communities explicitly do not accept duration of 50 years compensation; communities need to be compensated according to land act 2010
- Study visit with natural resources portfolio committee organised with the purpose of engaging the affected communities on their concerns regarding the compensation policy was quite beneficial in TRC advocacy.
- Documentation of grievances of dam affected communities on phase II compensation and resettlement policies has been done



Extractives (Or Mining Projects) Monitoring

The programme-initiated a dialogue between mining companies working at Kao and Lihobong, the SMD and LMDC respectively, of which both companies had reached an agreement to maintain Tlaeeng and Kao-Lejone road. The dialogue brought mining minister as guarantor who would ensure that SMD and LMDC are committed to the agreement. The event was covered by the media both radio and print. Subsequently, the programme made follow ups that the mines provide machinery to repair critical areas of the road. The fact that there was no blood shed during the community uprising is one of the milestone that the programme was quite instrumental in the community. The programme provided communities with various capacity buildings on how to articulate issues of their concerns. It is important that communities recently have been able to lead their negotiation processes in the absence of TRC. Sometimes when they feel that issues discussed seemed to be technical they refused to enter into negotiations without TRC presence. TRC has a record of decisions properly kept for the community especially in the scenario where communities need to undertake legal battle, the organisation can provide with the information.

The programme had managed to resolve some conflicts charactering relationships among some of role players in the mining sector. For instance, it facilitated mediation in a conflict between Nqechane Community and the prospecting mine company named Batho Pele. The programme contribution basically was to bring stakeholders to the table in order to iron out issues among themselves and Batho Pele Company operating the mining project. Among sources of conflict identified was non – compliance to the environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA). The issues that were raised were addressed by the stakeholders (mining agency, principal chief, area chiefs, and community representatives).

In furtherance of advocating for proper resettlement of mining affected communities and environmental rehabilitation, the programme this year has elevated its advocacy by participating in SADC People Summit in Johannesburg. The purpose of TRC's role at SADC people summit was to push the conference to urge Heads of State Summit to pass a resolution on sustainable people centred mining operations in the region. After sharing of experiences at SADC Peoples' Summit most common challenges were identified and translated into communique which was submitted to the Heads of States Summit. Subsequently, the centre together with organisations working in human rights in the mining sector agreed to form a regional Association: Mining Communities United in Africa (MACUA).

The programme further participated in a mining dialogue organised by Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP). The rationale behind taking part in the dialogue was to share experiences on environmental impact assessment and compensation issues with all mining stakeholders. Secondly, TRC's role was also to grab an opportunity to challenge the mining ministry's lack of control over the issuance of prospecting licences. TRC also facilitated that Tlokoeng Tourism Association (TTA) organised its Annual General Meeting (AGM). The purpose of the AGM was to account for secretarial and financial reports to member communities of the association and amend the association's constitution, especially with regard to provisions that deny TTA responsibility to have full control and ownership of Maloroaneng Lodge located in Pae-la-ithlatsoa Mokhotlong. The TTA annual general meeting (AGM) was quite vibrant and the reports were presented before villages' representatives. The committee was scrutinized mainly on the financial report to the extent that it was instructed to prepare a proper report to be tabled before the special meeting. This was a good sign that communities are beginning to understand matters of governance in their context.

The constitution was amended on various articles that complicated the scheduling of the AGM. These clauses included the announcement that ought to be made on the newspaper about the AGM. The TTA executive committee had no capacity to undertake some responsibility alone thus the programme provided accommodation and transport for some village representatives who emanate from remote areas. It was difficult for the rural community members to travel all the way from Pae-la-ithlatsoa to Maseru to make such arrangements of accommodation and conference logistics. On the issue of amendment of TTA Constitution clauses that establish what was called management committee were amended. The reason was that the majority of the management committee' members were government officials and other people who were not representing villages in TTA. Despite of that, these government officials had executive powers to administer the lodge and camp site.



HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- As part of the Centre capacity building Tlokoeng Tourism Association (TTA) had a special general meeting which adopted amendments of the TTA constitution (out of 112 participants 30 were village official delegates).
- National mining affected communities committee (MACC) association was officially established (40 participants from seven mining areas took part).
- One of the key organizational traits of TRC is ability to assist individuals and community formation to form their own human rights vanguards, recently this was evidence by groups of constructions and mineworkers who were helped by the Centre to form a UNION
- One of our greatest highlights since formation of the UNION is its growth in membership, as it has recruited new members in 3 country's biggest mines in Lesotho namely Letšeng diamond mine, storm mountain diamond and Lqhobong mining development company.
- The union organized a dialogue session with the minister of mining and the minister of labour and employment in July 2017; the dialogue was used as a platform for the employees to express their grievances before the ministers addressing
- Issues of unfair dismissals, issuance of illicit work permits to non-nationals who do not have special skills to work in Lesotho, discrimination of union members, amendment of the labour code, issues of health and safety and the issues of exemption of hours of work.
- The dialogue was a success and made a huge impact because we saw the ministers putting a lot of pressure to the mining officials to improve the working conditions of employees.
- We also saw the ministers doing qualifications audit, and people who did not qualify to occupy certain positions were dismissed from work. The communities affected by mining industry were also given a priority to work in the mines.
- Conflict between Kao community and mining companies SMD as well as LMDC was mediated, and an agreement was signed between Kao community leadership and the companies about the repair of the road in the presence of the government officials.

Water and Dams Monitoring

The Memorandum of Understanding MOU that was established between TRC and WASH organisations facilitated meetings, trips and events jointly executed by the WASH organisations. For instance, meetings on Water Day celebration in Mokhotlong with villages under the theme 'Wastewater' management were jointly organised by LHDA, WASCO, DWA, RWS, DoE, and MUC. Through this partnership, this programme had mobilised WASH NGOs and stakeholders to have an agreement on preparations of holding World Water Day. The organisations made contributions in terms of resources for the holding of World Water. Some of these organisations participated in mobilising Basotho to improve and practise good hygiene during global hand washing day campaign in the capital city of Maseru.

A seminar on the potential challenges that would be faced by Polihali Dam downstream communities and sewerage system malfunction in Mokhotlong districts were debated as topical issues that needed urgent attention. There was also Edu-entertainment called bonanza that was held for students of High Schools within the district on the model of wastewater management in the schools. Students further debated on proper strategies of wastewater management which could be of benefit to downstream communities and the in the entire Polihali catchment. Additionally, the Centre also organized awareness campaign on the right to clean environment (water and sanitation) for the wellbeing of the communities.

The programme through celebrations such as international water day brought WASH organizations and stakeholders together to pledge jointly their commitment in promoting water and sanitation in communities



found in the highlands of the country like Mokhotlong. Organizations and stakeholders such as LHDA, WASCO, Mokhotlong District – Heads of Departments, Mokhotlong District Council including Mokhotlong Urban Council pledged to support financial resources towards the water and sanitation activities in the district. Information regarding government water supply agency, the WASCO's treatment plant and Mokhotlong Urban Council's wastewater management were discussed and recommendations were forwarded to the central government for endorsement.

With regard to the communities affected by Lesotho Lowlands Water Project (LLWP) the programme participated in a Joint – Dam Committee (JDC) meetings where Metolong Authority (MA), Sinohydro and members of JDC were discussed compensation of houses damaged by operations of the Sinohydro construction company. The programme further organised meetings for individuals whose houses were damaged to present their cases of damaged properties.

Subsequent to various interactions with key stakeholders such as the Joint Dam Committees, Metolong Authority, Sinohydro and individuals whose houses were damaged, the Sinohydro attended cases of two ladies (Mrs Komane and Mrs, Moshoeshoe) who complained against the company that their houses had been destroyed by the blasting. Before the programme's intervention, relations between the two ladies and Sinohydro had grown acrimonious because the company had not addressed their longstanding issues. Finally, after the complainants submitted quotations to Sinohydro, the latter had already paid the houses maintenance as required by owners Mrs. Komane and Mrs Moshoeshoe. It also gave the latter permission to engage an engineer of her choice who would be paid by the company after the engineer had finished outstanding repairs that needed to be done. The programme had successfully sensitised new water minister to undertake a study tour to the communities affected by LLWP and LHWP. The minister's tour gave communities an advantage to express their concerns hence some complains were addressed by the contractors.

Courage and support that this programme provided to communities affected by LLWP / Metolong Dam was a source of strength and confidence to people whose properties like houses were damaged by blasting during the dam construction. Contractors responsible for the damage from Sinohydro were compelled to take blame levelled against them. As result, every step the contractor took in correcting damages were well monitored, this gave Joint Dam Committees (JDC) and Metolong Authority (MA) no option but to agree with affected people's position that their claims were justified.

With regard to TRC work on the LLWP and LHWP – affected communities monitoring sessions held on companies' compliance to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) had revealed incompetence characterising the Department of Environment. One of the key challenges of the department was lack of yardsticks that assist in monitoring investors' compliance on the (ESIA) frameworks. The programme took upon itself that it should monitor ESIA enforcement by undertaking water quality standards evaluation using those globally accepted. However, it was a bit difficult to undertake that task as there are no standards set by the government as an acceptable norm through national university of Lesotho. It was revealed that drinking water quality in the country was sub-standard.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Number of EIA social audits were done in 2017 including review of national climate change policy.
- Global handwashing day was marked through hand wash awareness campaign in market areas of street vendors in Maseru City Centre.
- The Centre facilitated installation of water system in Ha Mohlakoane Quthing, 20 household benefit but that figure could be translated approximately into 110 people who benefit from the project.
- World water day (through students debate on theme - waste water management) was celebrated in Mokhotlong. Students & schools who participated well were awarded prizes by water minister in the presence of 1000 people.
 - *Prize 1. Water tank fitted multi hand washing facility
 - *Prize 2. Lawn table and chairs to promote green environmental surrounding
 - *Prize 3. Internet modem use for research



Range Management, Land Reclamation for Fodder Production

Department of Range Resources Management (DRRM), Mokhotlong assisted TRC with technical knowhow on the following activities: capacity building, rangeland inventory, fodder promotion programmes, herders associations and herders' trainings, local authorities' and training for farmers associations.

The two communities showed interest and passion throughout the processes such as stone collection for construction of stone lines. The activities were carried-out through LETSEMA where there was provision of food for participating members of the communities. The food prepared were bought and cooked by selected members of the communities. Meat was bought from the livestock owners from within the areas. Members of communities were highly passionate about the exercise and showed commitment in the stone collection activity.

The programmes has mobilized the Department of Range Resources Management Officers to undertake a survey on the state of rangelands in Mokhotlong districts. The findings are yet to be communicated to the communities affected by Polihali project especially those whose rangelands will be submerged by water after construction of Polihali Dam. The project also engaged experts to assist with equipment such as tapes, maps, quadrant and cameras, thus providing credibility to information that informs the project activities.

The project managed to reach 802 total number of beneficiaries comprised of 300 males and 502 females from both Malubalube and Poopa. This indicated communities' commitment to participate in the project.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Communities from the project areas were highly involved and participated with passion and willingness in the collection of stones.
- The project managed to inform members of the communities with all components to be implemented by the project and that had influenced greater participation of communities in the project.
- Communities were keen to gain knowledge from the project especially on rearing of livestock and ploughing of grass with the purpose of benefiting directly from the project.
- There were committees formed to facilitate participation of members of the communities in the project activities.
- It was discovered that women are still reluctant to come out and show interests on livestock production, they still believed that it is still the responsibility of their husbands.
- Sensitization was well carried out, and communities were made aware of the challenges facing rangelands and wetlands as they are in serious danger and depleting at an alarming rate.
- The project also managed to assess youth and women participation in the project who had been sensitized to take active role in the project implementation.



INFORMATION AND RESOURCE CENTRE PROGRAMME

Overall Goal: To profile TRC's work and open a platform for dialogue necessary for participatory democracy.

Programme Overview

The information and communication programme is a media conduit for all programmes of the organisations. It comprises of the library which is commonly called the resource centre or information hub. Unlike libraries of academic institutions, the TRC – resource centre has selected materials preferably chosen to inform the organisation's political, economic and social justice discourse. With information and communication component, the organisation has established an information centre that is also used as a public platform for constructive engagement on policy, democracy, social justice, good governance and human rights.

The library and resource centre programme for 2017 has paid much focus towards improving the quality of materials stored in the library, their relevance and access to specific audience that share sentiments with TRC movement for social change. Basically, there were number of outreach activities that were implemented where selected schools from disadvantaged communities were donated books to start their own mini-libraries. The programme donated books with the reading material support and assistance of TRC friends in Australia. Other materials particularly periodicals, journals and newspapers were acquired on quarterly basis.

The programme continued to facilitate documentation of materials important to the activities of the organisation and disseminated information about these activities to the public. A number of press releases and press conferences were organised on programmes' activities as well as on topical issues of national importance. Additionally, friends meetings and radio programmes (especially at Radio Maria) were also held in the light of creating platforms for constructive engagement on policy issues. Under this programme there were also extraordinary campaigns such as media coverage for voter education on national assembly elections and local government elections, of which culminated in continuous debates on two elections in TRC social media, publications and national political party's debates televised in partnership with state media / broadcaster.

Programme Targets

Library and Resource Centre

Improved quality, relevance and access of documented material to TRC programmes and Resource Centre clients

This programme focused on collection of different types of materials for the library from various sources. The materials could either be free in terms of donations, purchased books prescribed by trc programmes and users or electronically aquired materials from organisations where TRC subscribed for membership. It has also focused on doing regular updates of existing stock and facilitating installation of anti-theft system in the library. The programme outreach activites ranged from organising school spelling bee competition and book reading, to participating in book fairs. The spelling – bee competition, scrambling and reading were meant to promote students literacy and reading culture. With regard to materials that could be freely aquired, the programme targeted different institutions such as embassies, civil society organizations (LCN, WILSA, FIDA), parliament, Lesotho Land Administration Authority (LAA) and the government. Once these materials have been acquired they would be distributed to schools that were much disadvantaged in the country to open mini-libraries for their students.

Information and communication

Consistent documentation of important materials and communication of information on RC material Focus of the programme was that all materials aquired were consistently catalogued, classified and made available for usage and systematically retrievable. Materials available in the library was advertised in TRC publications and uploaded either on TRC website and social media pages. Another important target was to ensure internet services are made available effeciency and relevance to library users. There was also an intention to have vending machines for library users. To keep the public abreast about TRC programmes



activities with the aim to generate more income over what the library is already collecting through its media outlets. This programme had an obligation to publicise all its new acquisitions and publications such as *Work for Justice*, *Litaba tsa Lesotho*, occasional papers, events, notices and announcements.

Improved TRC Information Dissemination and programme presentations for publicity

Programme activities range from collection and documentation of materials on current affairs that include official government documents, laws, statements, bulletins and reports (both national and international). Other targets involved archiving and digitising archives and documenting TRC activities and achievements. Other important ones were running of weekly (Sethaleng) Radio programme where national and community issues found an opportunity to be debated or discussed. The programme also had to produce regular quarterly newsletters called *Work for Justice*, *Litaba tsa Lesotho*, Occasional Papers and policy position briefs of which were complemented by further organised public debate platforms called TRC Friends Meetings. Moreover, other activities were revamping, maintenance and updating of TRC website.

In the nutshell the programme was targeting to document activities namely press conferences, water day activities, world press freedom day, world radio day, commission, court proceedings on special cases of interests to TRC. Search stories on local and international newspapers and to conduct cuttings for filing and archiving. Facilitate recording of interviews and for referencing purposes. Produce at least fifty two (52) radio programmes on various topics on issues pertaining to social justice, good governance, human rights, development and civic education. Set up radio programmes that profile TRC, through departmental activities. Facilitate discussions with TRC staff on the identified topics and guests on a weekly basis. Give voice to the communities directly affected by social injustices. Produce four issues of *Litaba tsa Lesotho* with an advocacy on community issues produced (copies that needed to be printed were 1000 on each thematic issue (social justice, democracy and human rights)).

With Friends Meeting the target was to engage CSO leaders, academia, government, TRC friends and media on national issues. There were also editors forum with local media houses of which would facilitate issues of media freedom to get attention from the government. The programme would further organise editors and journalists quarterly meetings and radio show on social and economic justice issues. For this to happen, it had to identify reporters for covering and reporting stories relevant to TRC programmes. There were also continuous weekly uploads of TRC materials on the website and monitoring of traffic as well as its bandwidth usage, thus quarterly reports were produced on these issues.

Programme Performance

Library and Resource Centre

Resource centre through the library had managed to renew membership of members who were no longer active in using the facility, there were other new individuals registered. TRC further received donation of books from Australia on 17th March 2017. The Centre distributed books to 35 schools of which 18 are primary schools and 17 are high schools. The second batch of books that amounted to 13352 were distributed to schools (which seemed to be seriously marginalised) identified by TRC. Schools that benefited from the second batch were twenty eight (28) schools comprising of twelve (12) and sixteen (16) primary and secondary / high schools respectively.

The Resource Centre through the book donation project had distributed some books to disadvantaged schools to enhanced youth literacy and strengthen reading culture. The project's annual supply of books aims to strengthen existing libraries and support the establishment of new ones. The organization continuously received new applications for book donations from other marginalised groups. The Centre has successfully reached 9736 students across the country since the inception of the book donation project. On the collection of materials from various organisations, the process helped in updating the library's database. It purchased periodicals, journals and newspapers on quarterly basis. The schools identified were found in Maseru, Berea, Leribe, Botha Bothe Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek Quthing and Qacha's Nek.



Struggle against impunity in Lesotho book launch facilitated by TRC

The Resource Centre facilitated a book launch authored by Professor Mafa Sejanamane titled "Struggle against Impunity in Lesotho" and also a documentary video on testimonies of families of former mutiny accused soldiers. The book and documentaries have been used as advocacy materials of human rights projects, as they both expose lawlessness and impunity in the country of which must be corrected. The programme attended meetings organised by partners such as Participatory Initiative for Social Accountability (PISA) at GIZ that were meant to tap experiences of librarians in Lesotho, and to explore possibilities of collaboration because PISA wanted to establish its own district libraries or resource centres in 9 districts where it is working.

For the purpose of strengthening safety of library materials CCTV- surveillance system has been installed and security cameras are always on to curb theft and preserve valuable information from mutilation. The resource centre had purchased 150 books from the Republic of South Africa to meet the needs of library users.

Information and Communication

TRC position on topical issues of national importance (snap elections, constitutional reforms and security reforms) were well recognised by various stakeholders both state actors and non – state actors. The programme had done cataloguing and classification of materials as planned, it had further prepared book cards to make it easier for library users to have access to books. Litaba tsa Lesotho newspapers were also inserted in popular Sunday Express newspapers to promote and market the newspaper to diverse audience.

The information and communication programme had managed to continue to regularly upload TRC face-book page and website. Issued press releases and staged press conferences on a number of TRC activities which to mention but the few that stand as follows;

- Annual General Meeting of Mining affected communities committee in Lesotho held on 6th – 7th Dec. 2017
- Press statement by TRC and CCJP on celebrating the victory with members of LDF who were accused of a Mutiny Plot following the dissolution of the Court Marshal on 18th Dec. 2017
- CAMAU Press conference on labour matters within the mining sector
- Press statement on the assassination of the army commander General Khoantle Motsomotso in September 2017
- National dialogue press release on strengthening democracy institutions in Lesotho
- Hand washing day celebration press release
- Local government elections observation Press conference
- TRC & CCJP Press conference
- Human Rights Day press conference
- Local government voter education activities



TRC and CCJP press conference



Labor Unions press conference in labor matters in the mining & textile industries.



Local government election observation press conference



Friends Meetings



Friends meeting on media reforms

The programme facilitated 3 friends meetings; on implementing the decisions of the SADC commission of inquiry and paving a way forward on securing the safe return of exiled mutiny accused Lesotho Defense Force (LDF) members. Other friends meetings held were on media reforms and regulations that govern media fraternity in the country. These meetings were important in developing TRC position and influencing policy processes as well as executive decision making. The meetings aided the Centre to draw government attention on pertinent issues that the government could have deliberately ignored.

Radio Program

The programme anchored weekly 2-hour Sethaleng radio programs on Radio Maria FM (former Spesnostra / CR FM). The program was broadcasted every Monday morning at 6 a.m to 8 a.m as people prepare for work and various activities. The radio program mapped the work and role of TRC in the wider processes of democracy, human rights and social justice in the country. The department in the year 2017 hosted Sethaleng radio programs (52). The radio programmes strengthened TRC and found essentially relevant to the majority of Basotho. The listenership views were developed and coordinated into policy activities by key players.

The programme further hosted social media and website pages whereby TRC activities are communicated to the world. These platforms enabled the Centre to reach a large audience worldwide, inform and gain recognition across the globe.



Coverage for Voter Education on Local Government

Media Coverage



Local government voter education activities

The information and communication programme had organised the media coverage of candidates' forums in all Berea Councils. These forums were broadcasted live on harvest FM, People's Choice FM, Molisa-A-Molemo FM and Tsenolo fm. For Local Government voter education, different teams of voter educators were placed in different community councils within the districts of Berea, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. The team leaders were allocated different radio slots on Radio Maria FM, People's Choice FM, Harvest FM and Radio Lesotho to consistently provide information on electoral education. For instance weekly announcements on TRC Voter education activities were consistently publicised on radio Radio Maria FM on Sethaleng programme on Mondays from 6 am to 6.30 am.

National Live Debate

TRC facilitated a televised live National debate successfully in partnership with the Lesotho National Broadcasting Service at the Lehakoe Recreational Cultural Centre. The debate hosted the Civil Society



Representative Lira Theko, Professor Motlamelle Kapa academia and the Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship Affairs Hon Habofanoe Lehana. The debate was aired from 6 am to 9 am. The guests included the outgoing community councillors, civil society organizations, academia, IEC representatives and local government officials.



Live National Debate on implementation of the decentralization policy during local government election preparations

Social Media

The website and face book page remained active and covered most TRC activities but, the last version was more on voter education project. They have managed to get public feedback which helped to inform future decisions on activity implementation.

Publications

The programme successfully published 2 issues of Litaba tsa Lesotho, the number of copies per issues was 5000. The first newsletter covered exclusively voter education project on local government elections held in September 2017. The second newspaper issued in December sheltered human rights issues especially those distressing women in communities affected by large capital projects in Lesotho. Litaba tsa Lesotho is a community friendly newspaper written in Sesotho in order to appeal to the marginalised communities. The newspaper is distributed freely. It also managed to secure 2000 copies of newspaper inserts within a popular locally produced newspaper to strengthen distribution and market the paper. Additionally, the programme had produced a single issue of **Work for Justice** Newsletter covering human rights issues.



TRC Publications

The Centre further produced voter education promotional materials such as back packs, sun hats, a wall banner and a documentary that covered major voter education activities in Berea, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts. It also managed to distribute Independent Electoral Commission voter education materials (flyers, local government act, elections act) throughout the project life and through various voter education activities.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- The department successfully liaised with accredited media services and journalists in covering TRC activities at its headquarters and project sites across the country through print materials, photos, radios programs, television, film and electronic media.
- Live Television broadcast of the voter education national dialogue was facilitated on local government and implementation of the decentralization policy in Lesotho.
- Live radio broadcast of candidate forums were carried out on different radio stations during the voter education program to advance knowledge in the public domain.
- The Centre produced audios and visuals to capture TRC work and avail on the website, social media pages, and library and for news media.
- The department produced, promoted and distributed TRC developed material of 2 issues of Litaba tsa Lesotho Newspaper and 1 issue of Work for Justice Newsletter.
- The department provided digital support on website services and social media responsible to communicate TRC program activities and maintain internet presence. These digital tools were updated timely with variety of media and relevant supporting documents.
- The Resource Centre donated (13352) books to 18 primary schools and 17 high schools from under privileged communities across the country.
- TRC launched 2 documentary films on mutiny accused soldiers in Lesotho and their affected families as well as Professor Mafa Sejanamane's book "Struggle Against Impunity"



Moores Rowland

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Report of the Independent Auditors

To the directors of Transformation Resource Centre

We have audited the annual financial statements of Transformation Resource Centre, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes, and the directors' report, as set out on pages 5 to 16.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The organisation's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Societies Act of 1966, and for such internal controls as the directors determine necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material mis-statement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence concerning the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material mis-statement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Transformation Resource Centre as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of the Societies Act of 1966.

Moores Rowland (Lesotho)

31st March 2018



Partners : A S McAlpine, M Moleko, M M Fako

Moores Rowland (Lesotho), a partnership established under the laws of Lesotho is an affiliate member of Praxity, AISBL, a global alliance of independent firms.

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Transformation Resource Centre

(Registration number 85/21)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

Figures in Loti	Note(s)	2017	2016
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	8,786,585	8,970,230
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	3	178,963	50,881
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,576,350	3,295,529
		4,755,313	3,346,410
Total Assets		13,541,898	12,316,640
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Capital Fund		3,382,442	3,382,442
Capital Reserves		6,595,467	6,595,467
Retained income		1,955,935	1,955,597
		11,933,844	11,933,506
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	1,008,025	319,199
Deferred income		600,029	63,935
		1,608,054	383,134
Total Equity and Liabilities		13,541,898	12,316,640

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Transformation Resource Centre

(Registration number 85/21)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Loti	Capital Fund	Donated Asset Reserves	Building Reserves	Total reserves	Retained income	Total equity
Adjusted balance at 01 January 2016	3,382,442	245,917	361,595	607,512	550,355	4,540,309
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,405,242	1,405,242
Other comprehensive income	-	-	5,987,955	5,987,955	-	5,987,955
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,987,955	5,987,955	1,405,242	7,393,197
Balance at 01 January 2017	3,382,442	245,917	6,349,550	6,595,467	1,955,597	11,933,506
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	131,788	131,788
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	131,788	131,788
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	(131,450)	(131,450)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	(131,450)	(131,450)
Balance at 31 December 2017	3,382,442	245,917	6,349,550	6,595,467	1,955,935	11,933,844



Transformation Resource Centre

(Registration number 85/21)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Loti	Note(s)	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	9	1,802,527	918,242
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(521,705)	(578,855)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2	-	50
Net cash from investing activities		(521,705)	(578,805)
Total cash movement for the year		1,280,822	339,437
Cash at the beginning of the year		3,295,529	2,956,092
Total cash at end of the year	4	4,576,351	3,295,529

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Transformation Resource Centre

(Registration number 85/21)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Societies Act of 1966, and the Societies Act of 1966. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Maloti.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

- are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and
- are expected to be used during more than one period.

Land and Buildings are revalued periodically every five years.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes all costs incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment, which is as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Land	-
Buildings	5%
Books	25%
Furniture and Fixtures	15%
Motor vehicles	25%
Office equipment	20%

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed at each annual reporting period if there are indicators present that there has been a significant change from the previous estimate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss in the period.

1.2 Financial instruments

Financial instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments, as defined in the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At the end of each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If so, an impairment loss is recognised

1.3 Impairment of assets

The centre assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.



Transformation Resource Centre

(Registration number 85/21)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Loti

2017

2016

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2017			2016		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairments	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairments	Carrying value
Land	1,842,550	-	1,842,550	1,842,550	-	1,842,550
Buildings	6,667,372	(733,818)	5,933,554	6,309,590	(308,907)	6,000,683
Plant and machinery	396,155	(327,933)	68,222	396,155	(308,079)	88,076
Furniture and fixtures	195,893	(156,681)	39,212	194,080	(149,841)	44,239
Motor vehicles	1,217,184	(636,007)	581,177	1,217,184	(442,281)	774,903
Office equipment	573,556	(399,500)	174,056	501,080	(365,988)	135,092
Other property, plant and equipment	670,039	(522,225)	147,814	580,405	(495,717)	84,688
Total	11,562,749	(2,776,164)	8,786,585	11,041,044	(2,070,813)	8,970,231

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Prior year omitted depreciation	Total
Land	1,842,550	-	-	-	1,842,550
Buildings	6,000,683	357,782	(293,461)	(131,450)	5,933,554
Donated assets	88,076	-	(19,854)	-	68,222
Furniture and fixtures	44,239	1,813	(6,840)	-	39,212
Motor vehicles	774,903	-	(193,726)	-	581,177
Office equipment	135,092	72,476	(33,512)	-	174,056
Other property, plant and equipment	84,688	89,634	(26,508)	-	147,814
	8,970,231	521,705	(573,901)	(131,450)	8,786,585

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Land	1,842,550	-	-	1,842,550
Buildings	6,309,590	-	(308,907)	6,000,683
Donated assets	113,856	-	(25,780)	88,076
Furniture and fixtures	31,672	18,473	(5,906)	44,239
Motor vehicles	413,570	529,924	(168,591)	774,903
Office equipment	134,391	30,458	(29,757)	135,092
Other property, plant and equipment	112,917	-	(28,229)	84,688
	8,958,546	578,855	(567,170)	8,970,231

3. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	33,898	50,881
Prepayments	145,065	-
	178,963	50,881

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

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Transformation Resource Centre

(Registration number 85/21)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Loti

	2017	2016
4. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)		
Cash on hand	338	1,923
Bank balances	4,568,394	3,285,988
Other cash and cash equivalents	7,618	7,618
	4,576,350	3,295,529
5. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	156,100	119,510
VAT	1,516	1,516
Other accrued expenses	793,318	186,575
Provision for tax	57,091	11,598
	1,008,025	319,199
6. Revenue		
Rendering of services	11,698,825	9,169,510
Rental Income	396,889	(41,239)
Interest received (trading)	33,599	20,198
Membership and entrance	32,489	27,452
Car rentals, photocopy and overdue books	1,183	796
Other income	6,333	33,445
	12,169,318	9,210,162

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If you want peace, work for Justice

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Brot
für die Welt

