

Introduction

Transformation Resource Centre is an ecumenical, non- governmental resource Centre for justice, peace and participatory development. The organization mainly strives to strengthen public understanding, appreciation and participation through citizen educational empowerment. TRC has a civic education program within which voter education becomes a core activity preceding the national assembly elections of Lesotho. Voter education program was implemented throughout the country in a collaborative initiative of civil societies with support from the Independent Electoral Education.

TRC implemented the elector education project from the 17th April 2017 to 21st May 2017 within Maseru and Leribe districts with the following objectives;

- Enable engagement of different stakeholders in electoral process whilst paying attention to minority groups and being sensitive to gender, age and economic status.
- Raise awareness and educate the public about their civic rights and responsibilities regarding electoral processes.
- Promote public participation in the electoral processes in order to achieve 85% voter turnout
- To empower citizens in exercising their rights and responsibilities

The organization targeted the following groups;

1. Women
2. Students and youth associations
3. Community Leaders
4. Street Vendors
5. People with disability
6. Herd- boys
7. Teachers' Associations
8. CBOs, FBOs

Project Implementation

The project implementation was preceded by the recruitment of 177 voter education facilitators who are registered with the Independent Electoral Commission to work in Maseru and Leribe constituencies. The employees underwent training of trainers' workshop which concurrently took place on the 11th April to the 13th April 2017 at Aloes Guest House in Leribe for 73 participants and at Khotsong Lodge for 104 participants in Maseru. They were later deployed on the 16th and 17th April 2017 in different constituencies in Maseru and Leribe constituencies to start work. TRC send formal letter to the principal chiefs in Maseru and Leribe as well as area chiefs introducing the voter educators and informing them about the nature of work to be executed in their jurisdictions. This was meant to create a conducive working environment and to solicit necessary support from the local leadership during the project implementation.

Voter Education Methods

Transformation Resource Centre employed voter education methods in consideration of the appropriate information given to potential voters at a suitable time. The Centre tried to make voter education more

interesting and useful in order to attract listenership, attendance and participation in organized activities. The methods were as follows;

1. Direct Community Education
2. Sectoral Education
3. Media and Information Dissemination
4. Debate and Dialogue

Direct Community Education

This approach enabled voter educators meet potential voters within their vicinity. This was used to disseminate information and to obtain perspectives, concerns and aspirations of voters towards improving their electoral participation. People acquired knowledge, information and were able to raise and ask pertinent questions regarding the performance of their representatives which were unclear in the reign of good governance; all within voters' locality. Specific approaches that the project applied were;

- Community Group Meetings
- Public Gatherings
- Bonanzas
- Candidate Forums

Community Group Meetings

The voter educators visited factories, trade unions, police stations, hospitals, clinics, public bars, churches, bus stops, schools, post offices, ministry of home affairs and other crowded areas, there were situations where one on one discussion was useful. The groups enabled people to freely express their concerns, raise questions and make comments.

Community Group Meetings Successes

- Voter educators managed to reach a large number of people at once regardless of age, gender, status and ability or disability.
- Vote educators were able to address different concerns, responded to questions and clarified issues that caused confusion to the public.
- The audience was easily influenced to participate in electoral processes through this education approach because they held discussions amongst themselves and with the voter educators.
- Election information was given to various categories of people groupings in different locations
- Small group meetings were effective because people's interest and participation increased and motivated them to feel the need to learn more and make elections inquiries.
- People were motivated to vote by acquaintances and friends who have voting experiences and shared with their counterparts.

Community Group Meetings Challenges

- The time duration allocated to voter education discussions was interrupted by the unsettled movement of people seeking services so the facilitation took longer than anticipated because new arrivals of people influences discussions to start from the beginning.

- Some of the voter education appointment plans failed due to red tape measures that would ensure approval of voter education administration
- Some impatient congregant left churches before the voter education could be delivered so they missed the opportunity to listen.
- Some educational institutions denied voter educators permission to proceed with their work with reason that they needed the Ministry authorization.
- Some schools and churches chased the voter educators away on the basis that they do not want any political connected issues discussed within their jurisdictions.

Public Gatherings

These were people assemblies held in chosen locations such as the area chief's premises, local councils, open areas and others which were easily accessible to all people. Time of the activity was agreed upon by local leaders and voter educators who made community presentations with consideration of language, culture and resources available.

Public Gathering Successes

- Voter educators addressed a larger number of people regardless of gender, age, literacy and status differences.
- Voter educators were able to deliver voter education to people from neighboring villages in one public gathering and address a range of electoral issues, queries and comments.
- Personal interaction with communities enabled openness of electoral discussions, freedom of expression of the locals and comfortability around one another.
- People were demoralized by regular elections and did not want to listen to politicians because they thought politicians were misleading, cheating and made their living out of their votes. However, public gathering platform was convenient for raising their concerns and voice their frustrations. This platform helped allay people's worries and motivated their participation
- The public gatherings were time saving and cost effective.
- Public gatherings provided opportunities to educate the public with the roles, responsibilities and expectations to parliamentarians. This education was important to the public to understand the segregation of duties between the responsibilities of councilors at local level and parliamentarians at the national level.
- Public gatherings provided interactions with voter educators who were viewed impartial and having no direct benefit into elections process.
- These gatherings were important because they dispelled some of the myths which were held for many years about the roles of politicians. Such believes are that parliament will directly build roads, offered communities with electricity and other service which the public desperately need. Whereas, parliamentarians can only lobby for these services.
- Public gathering were held at the time when the public was on the elections fever and were largely successful because they provided with opportunities to be educated about relevant concerns at the right time. These helped the public to raise informed questions to the candidates.
- Some public gatherings were very successful where TRC vote educators shared work plans with IEC vote educators. These two groups complemented each other when sharing the knowledge and responding to questions from the public.

Public Gathering Challenges:

- Some gatherings did not succeed because the activity was undertaken during harvest time when people were busy earning living.
- Other gatherings coincided with political rallies and people preferred to attend rallies.
- There were incidences whereby before voter education personnel visited villages different political parties had called the public gatherings to canvass their political manifestoes. When voter educators called villagers to attend their activity, they were already fed up with numerous gatherings which they felt were not directly linked to their daily livelihood.
- Some morning gatherings were not successful because most people in the urban areas were at work.
- Some of the area chiefs were uncooperative because they failed to call their communities at the agreed time with the voter educators. In some instances they demanded that gatherings be undertaken in their presence and at their convenient time. This sometimes collided with the schedules of the voter educators.
- Youth attendance at public gatherings was not satisfactory because they felt voting was not addressing their immediate needs as well as their unemployment problems.
- People were reluctant to attend the public gathering because they were infuriated by government's poor of service delivery and the 2 years elections trend has caused apathy.
- Some gatherings were sometimes distracted by weather conditions .i.e. (rainy, cold) especially in the mountain areas.
- Transportation in some highland constituencies was scare which let to late attendance of voter educators at arranged gatherings and in some incidences they arrived when people had dispersed.
- There were occasions whereby people would leave gatherings and attended food parcels distributed by some politicians. This was because politicians were exploiting the poverty levels among the communities in order to lobby them for their votes.
- At some places public gatherings coincided with public activities such as animal shows held at different locations. This activity is directly linked to the immediate livelihood of the public; therefore it was prioritized by communities.
- There were places where quarrels and power struggle between chiefs frustrated the process of coordinating neighboring villages for public gatherings. Therefore more time was spent in numerous small public gatherings which could be done in one meeting.
- Public transport was a challenge to reach some places at remote areas. This delayed or reduced work rate and outputs. It also frustrated commitments by voter educators to attend to their work commitments.
- There were also intentional confusion set by chiefs in order to frustrate the process. It was either gatherings were called at awkward times or called within a short notice while it would be impossible for the public to abscond their commitments and attend voter education. Some of these chiefs also believed that TRC was campaigning for opposition parties, while they supported the ruling parties.
- In some incidences chiefs had arranged public gathering platform for political parties of their choice. So, when TRC requested for gatherings people thought it was another trick to track them for political campaign. So they refused to attend the gatherings.

- Some villages were too small to call people to the public gatherings therefore the only alternative was to deploy door to door strategy.
- In some areas the chiefs allocated villagers weekly community duties which coincided with arrangements for public gatherings.
- In some urban areas chiefs indirectly requested for some incentives from voter educators in order to arrange public gatherings failure to adhere to this demand resulted in failure for public gatherings.
- In urban areas chiefs are also employed and this made it difficult to adhere to their administrative responsibility. In such cases they leave this responsibility to some people who do not have similar respect status. As a result some of the public members ignored them when requested to attend the public gatherings.
- In some urban and semi-urban settings the traditional culture for chiefs to be responsible of calling people to public gatherings has effectively disappeared as a result of modernization. As such chiefs have lost control over their people. So, few people who still recognize this responsibility attend public gatherings.
- In some communities, people raised issues relating to local problems which were irrelevant to voter education. When some of these issues were not responded to they left the gatherings.
- Some remote villages in the mountain areas were not reached because there was no sufficient time allocated for the voter education. Furthermore, constituencies in these places need more people to be deployed because their location.

Bonanza

Different entertainment activities were organized to attract and pull people in communities to a single location. This permitted voter educators to share electoral information and knowledge with them. Communities were able to enjoy themselves and have fun by participating in sports, cultural dances and other plays while they had educational sessions or periods during breaks. The bonanzas were also another crowd pulling event that gave back to the communities as participants received gifts and other incentives for their different roles and contributions.

Success of Bonanza:

- The Bonanzas raised electoral activity awareness to different groups of people and also gave IEC and TRC publicity regarding the voter education program.
- The bonanzas were able to attract a large number of youths in most constituencies
- It was a flexible environment whereby youths and other stake holders interacted, learned and understood electoral processes because they were free to express themselves.
- It stimulated interest in youth who are ignorant about elections.
- This strategy worked efficiently with youth because it is oriented towards sports activity, whereas public gatherings are aligned towards elderly people. However, soccer is also aligned to male youth than girls. Some of such activities were held during the weekends when most of the community members were free.

- Bonanzas provided for opportunities for a relaxed atmosphere to share voter education information much better than in other strategies which were too formal and did not give opportunities to the public to express themselves freely especially the youth.
- Some gifts which were given through testing of the comprehension skills of the voter education by the public added more value into concentration skills and participatory process in this strategy.

Bonanzas Challenges

- Some of the people did not take part in bonanzas because each entertainment activity appealed to different crowds of people e.g. sex, age. Soccer for instance, attracted a number of younger male participants.
- Activities were often shifted due to date and venue clashed with other activities such as political party rallies and funerals.
- The weather was not favorable for soccer tournaments in some highlands areas.
- Bonanzas were largely rescheduled because of funerals at the weekends.
- Change of locations due to funerals affected the turn out especially where chiefs were left with the responsibility to inform the public.
- There were incidents whereby some groups or teams requested for specific gifts and when such demands were not met the bonanzas were boycotted.

Candidate Forums

TRC kick-started candidate forums in different constituencies in Maseru and Leribe on the 8th May 2017. Candidate forums were a platform where different political party candidates and those who are independent present their manifestos to the community within each constituency they represent. These were public events that enable both candidates running for office and voters to meet in order to iron out political party policies. TRC has facilitated candidate forums in Maseru and in Leribe. Refer to Annex 1 for candidate forums undertaken.

The political candidate runners presented their issues, manifestos and expressed their positions while voters listened, commented and interrogated them. Some of the candidate forums were given live radio coverage for the benefit of electorates who couldn't attend the forums, so that they could have access to information and listen to the candidate manifestos.

Successes of Candidates Forums

- They promoted interactions between different political party candidates and community members.
- The political party candidates were given an opportunity to present their manifestos to any individual present regardless of his/ her political affiliation.
- Community members had the opportunity to inquire about party policies and seek clarification where necessary.

- The candidate's forums facilitated were well attended by candidates from different political parties and the communities.
- This strategy provided with an opportunity for the public to listen to the different candidates and their party manifestoes.
- The interaction between the public and the candidates helped in reducing the regular confrontations between opposing candidates and followers.
- These forums intensified the spirit of participating in elections as people felt that they have the responsibility to defeat their opponents at the polls.
- They atmosphere at the forums added value towards increasing the numbers of voters because some of the public members felt that it also their responsibility to sell their candidates ideas to those who had lost inspirations for voting.
- Voter education which was done before the candidates forums assisted the public in raising questions with better understanding of the responsibility of the candidates. This showed more maturity for public understanding of political issues.
- Failure by some of the candidates to respond clearly and eloquently to some of the questions increased the political esteem and maturity of the public members to engage and participate confidently in future in issues surrounding them.
- Candidate forums decreased the gaps between ordinary public perceptions and ideas from what are generally viewed as more advanced political candidates.

Challenges of Candidates forums

- Some of the political candidates did not attend the forums in some constituencies. The reason for this was that the parties which formed the government especially the main partner Democratic Congress (DC) perceived voter education to be a disguised tactic to campaign for the opposition parties. As a result of this political position most of its candidates boycotted this and other activities of voter education.
- Since different political party supporters were gathered together, some political parties especially sought special treatment over others and tried to cause unnecessary trouble.
- Generally not all the candidates attended for a number of reasons. Some claimed that TRC was impartial especially parties from the ruling block. While others were busy with their campaigns.
- Party supporters wanted to be provided with transport by the voter educators.
- In some occasions both party candidates and supporters requested radio coverage.
- In some forums participants whose party candidates did not attend the forums were harassed when posing questions to other candidates.

Cold weather affected some candidate forums especially in the mountain areas where candidates did not bring their supports because of cold conditions.

Sectoral Education

This form of education was targeted to associations or organizations that already consisted of a number of people with the same mandate and have relationships with many other people outside their

organizations. They are fully functional in different societal facets. The groupings were targeted because they execute their activities in communities so they are vital organs that help disseminate information to peers and the people in areas they work within with whom they have established relationships. TRC has managed to reach the following sectors.

Teachers' workshop

TRC facilitated a two day workshop at Naleli Guest House in Leribe and Transformation Resource Centre in Maseru hall simultaneously on the 24th - 25th April 2017 in preparation of the National Assembly elections. The workshop participants were history, development studies and other subjects taught by high school teachers. The teachers were trained and capacitated in order to continue with voter education in their line of work by teaching students about elections importance. The underage students are also future potential voters who need to be socialized and equipped with knowledge and understanding that voting is a right as well as a responsibility that must be exercised when they reach the appropriate age of 18. The training helped provide teachers with in-depth understanding of electoral processes so that they could share the same information with their peers and pupils.

Youth Training Workshop

Two workshops were simultaneously held at Ka Pitseng Guest House in Maseru and at Naleli Guest House in Leribe from the 20th – 21st April 2017. The participants of the training were mainly different youth associations. The aim of the activity was to empower young people with electoral knowledge so that they could actively participate in election processes. The activity also helped equip the youth with sufficient information so that they could share with their peers within their associations as well as the youth they work with through their associations. Similarly, the training themes were no different from those that were previously conducted as the other workshops mentioned above.

Media and Information

TRC facilitates a 2 hour program called Sethaleng on radio Spesnostra (CR FM) which informed the listeners about election activities and updated them about all events details that the Centre was undertaking during the voter education project. The program also hosted different political leaders from the opposition and the government to present their manifestos to the public and to address concerns emanating from the listeners. The Centre is also broadcasting candidate forums on Ts'enolo FM, Harvest FM, People's Choice FM and Molisa a Molemo FM, to ensure that a variety of people who could not attend the forums can listen to the debates on radio. IEC informative materials were continuously distributed in all constituencies and posters were put up in strategic locations for people to read and to see. TRC also designed radio and television advertisements and announcements that informed the public about TRC activities regarding voter education.

Student Parliament

Transformation Resource Centre organized a forum where all tertiary institutions gave permission to students associations to participate in a student debate in which their conduct was aligned to that of the Lesotho National Assembly Parliament. The debate purpose was to inculcate a culture of youth

participation in electoral processes through the provision of sufficient knowledge and understanding. The activity was also meant to motivate the youth society to aspire to be leaders of the future

National Media Live Debate and Dialogue

Transformation Resource Centre organized and facilitated a national live debate at Manthabiseng Convention Centre on the 26th May 2017 at 1700hrs to 1900hrs. The Centre selected seven vibrant political parties to participate in the live Leadership Debate. The primary purposes of the debate was for the political parties to present and discuss their party's position on the following topics;

- Constitutional reforms process (parliament-constituents accountability, executive versus legislature e.g. powers of Prime minister, and Judiciary e.g. appointment of judicial officers – chief justice etc).
- Improvement of civil-military relations
- Acceptance of election results, national unity, peace and stability
- Economic transformation, job creation, youth and economic empowerment.

The national debate provided an opportunity for political parties to articulate the stance of their parties and to put forward their proposals for the electorates on issues of concern in Lesotho. Each party's leader was invited along with strictly seventy (70) supporters that provided him /her morale support. The selected parties were the following

- Democratic Congress (DC)
- All-Basotho Convention (ABC)
- Lesotho congress for democracy (LCD)
- Basotho National Party (BNP)
- Movement for economic change (MEC)
- Reformed Congress of Lesotho
- Alliance of Democrats (AD)

National Debate Successes

- The national debate was well attended by the IEC representatives, embassies, academia, civil society organizations, media houses, party representative leaders and followers.
- The political parties declared their manifestos and proposed strategies that they planned to employ once elected in government
- The debate attracted a large number of attendees and listenership at home through the radio stations (PC f.m. Tsenolo f.m. and KEL) that broadcasted the event.
- The debate also attracted burning questions from the audience which were personally answered by the party leadership.
- There was presence of discreet police officers who ensured that the activity was executed with success

National Debate Challenges

- Transformation had formed a partnership with Lesotho Television and Radio Lesotho to broadcast the national debate live but the state media suddenly withdrew their services at the eleventh hour with unclear reasons.

- The debate started later than anticipated due to late arrival of invitees.
- Only three party leaders were managed to attend the debate (BNP, MEC and ABC) while the other party leaders (AD, LCD and RCL) were represented by committee members. DC was not represented during the debate.
- The party supporters became unruly towards the end of the national debate

Findings:

- Some voters were eager to vote and couldn't wait for the Election Day. They were keen to learn and observe the electoral law in order to ensure that the electoral processes run smoothly.
- The greater parts of eligible electorates showed enthusiasm to vote although there were age, literacy, gender and location (rural/ urban) disparities. The exercise indicated that literate electorate in the urban areas was ready and willing to vote. The elderly electorates also have high interest in electoral processes and were keen to participate during polling day. On the other hand, Basotho seemed to be infuriated by the now seemingly common practice of going for the National Assembly elections every two years. They felt that voting was time wasting as they enjoyed no benefits or had nothing to show from them except economic decline. Some didn't even want to hear what voter educators had to share with them and just distanced themselves from the sessions.
- One other argument was that the IEC did not provide sufficient time for people to register so it was impossible for them to vote. There were still hostile people who distrusted and accused voter educators of campaigning and upholding the interests of other political parties. They seemed to misunderstand the role of voter education. This had also been aired by politicians who find civil society impartial.
- In the rural areas, the people in some remote mountainous terrains who are friendly and accommodative of the voter educators and the education they provide. They have insufficient knowledge about electoral processes while others were apathetic and have detached themselves from political issues. They point out that they earn their living through farming mainly and the government had not brought significant change in their lives.
- Youth participation in the urban areas was much higher than in the rural areas. This was influenced by heightened level of education and literacy while some youth in the rural areas are less interested in education but more influenced by traditional initiations schools which hinders their chances and capacity to engage in modern affairs such as human rights and elections.
- Some areas were not covered with voter education because there were too remote and largely closer to some constituencies. Therefore, they could easily be attended to by other people nearer to them. Such cases were Matsieng plateau to be covered by voter educators working in Matsieng constituency; Thabana-li mmele to be covered by Makhaleng constituency voter educators instead of those allocated to work in Thaba-putsoa constituency.
- In some places there was no work coordination between IEC and TRC. This resulted in duplication of duties which bored the public. There were times when this lack of coordination led to some confrontations. However, where the work started with mutual understanding the results were much better as they both complimented each other and shared work plans.
- In the rural settings more men participated in public gatherings than women. The reason for this is the cultural setup that public gathering are usually meant for men, while women will be at home dealing with household matters such as cooking, looking after children and others.

- Largely in urban and semi urban areas, chiefs have lost control on their subjects as such calling people to attend public gathering was not effective, as such vote educators had to resort to house to house campaign. In urban areas where chiefs still have control powers on their people, public gathering were largely successful and there was no need for vote educators to improvise with other strategies.
- In most cases voter education was held in schools, taxi ranks, community activities, clinics, community groupings and other. However, there were situations whereby chiefs and priests ordered people not to listen to voting education because it was meant to campaign for opposition parties.

General Challenges:

- Some electorates expressed dissatisfaction with the brief registration process which closed before many could register so that they could not vote. Some complained about the closure of IEC offices during business hours when they sought services before the registration process could close.
- Voter education is carried out for a limited time period so the electorates complained that they are not informed about the critical electoral processes in time.
- Some electorates refused to give out their contact names and numbers because they did not trust voter educators.
- Some area chiefs did not work cooperatively with the voter educators because they do not summon their people at scheduled time and dates.
- Other electorates indicated that they worked out of the country so they would not be around to cast their votes at the specified election date.
- People were apprehensive about national security and stability post the elections. They were uncomfortable with the fact that the country was heading for elections once again after a short while.
- Some TRC activities clashed with those that IEC planned because they were scheduled for the same dates. This caused postponement of most candidate forums that TRC planned because the contesting candidates had to attend IEC workshops.
- People no longer attend public gatherings in large numbers as before so the number of people reached during the gatherings has decreased.
- Some factions of the civilians accused voter educators of promoting the interests of certain political parties thus; some people became hostile towards them.

Recommendation and Implementation

- Voter Education should be a continuous activity that sensitizes communities on a regular basis about elections. Effective voter education campaigns should also commence early and continue throughout the election process.

- Sufficient voter education materials should be produced in time so that the distribution reaches a large number of people in different locations, particularly for people who did not attend the discussions.
- Highly competent individuals should be coached and capacitated periodically to carry out voter education project effectively. Voter educators who have acquired experience over the years should carry out voter education because they have knowledge of different public attitudes which they can skillfully deal with without being discouraged.
- Training workshop should be organized for local community leaders especially chiefs in order to help them understand the significance of voter education so that they can support the initiative.
- IEC workers need to be included in voter education facilitation as electorates concerns are specifically directed to their offices.
- Citizens should be made aware of the presence of voter educators in their areas either through the media or community hearings organized by the chief so that they accept and work with them cooperatively.
- Provision of sufficient funding for voter education programmes should be supported to ensure that all citizens are reached.
- The principal Chiefs should make clear directives to their junior chiefs that will help and allow voter educators work effectively within their areas.
- Remuneration packages should be revised and set in a manner that will appeal to voter educators as well as motivate them to work harder especially because they work intensively and around the clock. The standard of living has also escalated and the money earned does not cover some of their basic needs.
- Civic education must be aligned with voter education for community knowledge enrichment purposes.
- To avoid misunderstanding and confusing the public by TRC and IEC voter educators, it is imperative to share work plans or demarcate working areas in future.
- Video voter education explanations should be designed to reach people in an increasingly visual culture
- IEC should create a mobile application or site that would enable people to register wherever they are without necessarily going to the IEC registration offices

Total number of people reached in Leribe

LERIBE DISTRICT			
CONSTITUENCY	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1. Kolonyama	526	1849	2375
2. Peka	890	1080	1970
3. Likhetlane	1447	2160	3607

4. Maputsoe	761	2595	3356
5. Tsikoane	1738	2903	4641
6. Hlotse	2018	1212	3230
7. Leribe	2066	2058	4124
8. Matlakeng	1100	1880	2980
9. Pela- Tsoeu	1756	971	2727
10. Mahobong	1014	1760	2774
11. Thaba-Phatsoa	652	2555	3207
12. Mphosong	2015	2103	4118
13. Maliba- Matso	754	2658	3412
TOTAL	16737	25784	42521

Total Number of people reached in Maseru

MASERU DISTRICT			
CONSTITUENCY	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
14. Motimposo	1601	1532	3133
15. Stadium Area	1564	4531	6095
16. Maseru Central	609	5243	5852
17. Thetsane	911	6688	7593

18. Qoaling	1520	1644	3164
19. Lithabaneng	2603	1111	3714
20. Maama	1956	620	2576
21. Machache	1341	1015	2356
22. Rothe	944	1312	2296
23. Matsieng	1609	1045	2654
24. Thaba- Putsoa	1669	1085	2730
25. Abia	2003	2034	4038
26. Lithoteng	2591	1359	3950
27. Qeme	1086	1056	2142
28. Koro-koro	2505	2100	4605
29. Makhaleng	777	756	1533
30. Maletsunyane	989	235	1224
31. Thaba Bosiu	725	1531	2256
TOTAL	27003	34897	61911
MASERU CONSTITUENCIES	27003	34897	61911
LERIBE CONSTITUENCIES	16737	25784	42521
TOTAL	43740	60681	104432

Annex 1

Candidate's Forums for Leribe District 2017 Elections

CONSTITUENCY	RADIO STATION	DATE	VENUE	CONTACT PERSON	TIME
MATLAKENG	MOLISA EA MOLEMO FM	15/05/2017	RAMPAI FOOTBALL GROUND	Lillo-59080923	12:00-16:30
PELA TSOEU	NO COVERAGE	19/05/2017	HA KHABO OFFISING COUNCIL	Tefo-59181893	12:00-17:00
LERIBE	NO COVERAGE	09/05/2017	LERIBE MORENENG	Lillo-59080923	12:00:16:00
MAHOBONG	MOLISA A MOLEMO FM	10/05/2017	MAHOBONG- EIMS	Lillo-59080923	12:00-17:00
HLOTSE	NO COVERAGE	12/05/2017	MOUNT ROYAL HALL	Ramasala-53327679	11:30-16:30
TSIKOANE	NO COVERAGE	15/05/2017	HA MOKOKOANE	Ramasala-53327679	12:30-16:30
MAPUTSOE	NO COVERAGE	14/05/2017	SEKEKETE HOTEL	Morongoe-67287744	12:00-17:00
LIKHETLANE	NO COVERAGE	13/05/2017	HLEOHENG COMMUNITY COUNCIL	Morongoe-67287744	12:15-16:50

PEKA	NO COVERAGE	08/05/2017	PEKA LEBALENG LA MANKA	Pontso- 59423962	12:20- 16:40
KOLONYAMA	NO COVERAGE	17/05/2017	KOLONYAMA LEBALENG TLASA COUNCIL	Pontso- 59423962	12:40- 17:10
THABA- PHATSOA	NO COVERAGE	18/05/2017	RAMAPEPE COUNCIL	Selebalo- 63278754	12:15- 16:50
MPHOSONG	NO COVERAGE	17/05/2017	MATLAMENG COUNCIL	Remaketse- 58073083	12:30- 16:45
MALIBA-MATSO	NO COVERAGE	16/05/2017	MPHOROSANE	Molise- 58095673	12:45- 16:40

Candidate's Forums for Maseru District 2017 Elections

CONSTITUENCY	RADIO STATION	DATE	VENUE		TIME
MOTIMPOSO	TSENOLO FM	08/05/17	TSOSANE FOOTBALL	PABALLO- 63643235	15:00- 17:30

			GROUND		
STADIUM AREA	PC FM	18/05/17	AME	PABALLO-63643235	10:25-13:00
MASERU CENTRAL	NO COVERAGE	08/05/17	MASERU CLUB	PABALLO-63643235	10:10 - 12:00
THETSANE	NO COVERAGE	09/05/17	LIFEFO FOOTBALL GROUND	MANKOEBE-51916937	15:00-17:40
QOALING	HARVEST FM	09/05/17	HIGHLANDERS FOOTBALL GROUND	MALEBAKA-58474846	11:20-13:00
LITHABANENG	TŠENOLO FM	09/05/17	LITHABANENG PRIMARY	MOLEBOHENG-58093741	11:15-13:45
MAAMA	TŠENOLO FM	12/05/17	RCC CHURCH HALL	TLALANE-58839019	11:00-13:50
MACHACHE	TSENOLO FM	17/05/17	HA-NTSI-LEBALENG	TLALANE-58839019	14:00-16:50
ROTHER	NO COVERAGE	14/05/17	MAHUU	SETILO-58924305	13:00-16:50
MATSIENG	NO COVERAGE	15/05/17	MOPHATONG OA MORIJA	SETILO-58924305	14:14-16:30
THABA PUTSOA	NO COVERAGE	16/05/17	TIPING	THEKO-63860962	13:00-16:00
ABIA	PC AND TSENOLO	17/05/17	HOLY SPIRIT	MALEBAKA-	11:00-

	FM			58474846	13:30
LITHOTENG	NO COVERAGE	10/05/17	HA PITA- CHACHE	MALEBAKA- 58474846	12:00- 16:40
QEME	TŠENOLO FM	11/05/17	ALBERT INN	MANKOEBE- 51916937	15:00- 17:30
KORO- KORO	HARVEST FM	11/05/17	ST. JOSEPH	MANKOEBE- 51916937	12:00- 16:00
MAKHALENG	NO COVERAGE	13/05/17	ST. RODRIQUE	MOHALE- 58103429	13:30- 17:00
'MALETSUNYANE	NO COVERAGE	17/05/17	STADIUM	TEBELLO- 58015984	13:20- 17:20
THABA- BOSIU	PC FM	15/05/17	FORA	MOLEBOHENG- 58093741	10:40- 13:00