



# Lesotho

Lesotho, officially the Kingdom of Lesotho, is an enclaved country within the border of South Africa. It is just over 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> in size and has a population of around 2.22 million. Its capital and largest city is Maseru. Lesotho is divided into ten districts, each headed by a district administrator. Each district has a capital known as a “camptown”. The districts are further subdivided into 80 constituencies, which consist of 129 local community councils.\*

Municipal waste management in Lesotho is under the supervision of the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship (MOLGC), together with the National Environmental Secretariat (NES). Due to the dumping of garbage on roadsides and in drains, the sanitary environment in low-income and poor residential areas is particularly poor.

Source: \* Wikipedia, Lesotho, accessed 29 March 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lesotho>>

## Information

Population*	2.22 million (2017)
Population growth (annual %)*	1.3 (2017)
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )*	30,360
Climate**	Temperate
GDP (current USD)*	2.58 billion (2017)
GDP growth (annual %)*	-2.3 (2017)
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)*	1,210 (2017)
Main industries***	Agriculture, livestock, manufacturing, mining
Currency****	USD 1 : LSL 13.85 (Lesotho loti) (February 2019)

Sources: \* World Bank, Lesotho, accessed 29 March 2019, <<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=LSO>>

\*\* Central Intelligence Agency, Lesotho, accessed 29 March 2019, <<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/lt.html>>

\*\*\* Wikipedia, Lesotho, accessed 29 March 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lesotho>>

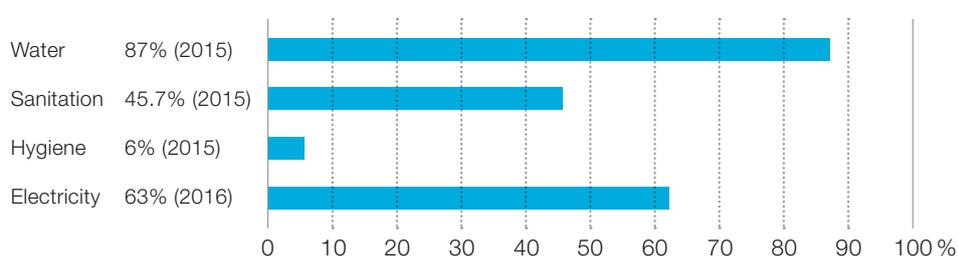
\*\*\*\* Oanda.com

## Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
<b>Legal system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no national basic law on municipal solid waste management.</li> <li>● The related laws and regulations are as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» National Constitution 1993</li> <li>» Local Government Act 1997</li> <li>» Public Health Order 1970</li> <li>» Environment Act 2008</li> </ul> </li> <li>● There is no regulation related to Environmental Impact Assessments.</li> </ul>
<b>Policy/Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no national SWM policy or plan, but the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship (MOLGC) set up the Strategic Plan 2015-2019 to ensure efficient and sustainable management of land, as well as rural and urban development through the promotion of appropriate policies and guidelines, and capacity development of Councils and other relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>● The related policies are as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Decentralisation Policy 2014</li> </ul> </li> <li>● There is no privatisation policy on waste management.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship (MOLGC): Main organisation responsible for municipal waste management.</li> <li>● National Environmental Secretariat (NES): Responsible for the formulation of environmental policies and standards.</li> <li>● There are four levels of decentralised political structures in Lesotho: 10 District Councils, 1 Municipal Council, 11 Urban Councils and 64 Community Councils.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» District Council: Consists of councillors indirectly elected through electoral colleges.</li> <li>» Municipal Council: Consists of councillors representing wards within an urban area categorised as a Municipality.</li> <li>» Urban Council: The councils of the designated urban areas at district level.</li> <li>» Community Council: The lowest formal governmental structure in the government hierarchy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Councils are mandated to identify their own dumping sites. There are no standards, conditions, or policy that must be satisfied by these sites.</li> </ul>

Item	Outline
<b>Financial system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ratio of SWM budget allocated within national budget: Data not provided.</li> <li>● Tax on waste disposal: None.</li> <li>● Each council is given an annual budget of USD 23,440.</li> <li>● Subsidies from central government to local government for operation, procurement of collection vehicles, construction of landfill, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Donor support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no donor support of SWM.</li> </ul>
<b>Areas for improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Preparation of a SWM basic law.</li> <li>● Capacity development of SWM staff members.</li> <li>● Transition from open dumping to controlled dumping is necessary.</li> <li>● Construction of recycling/treatment facilities.</li> <li>● Dissemination of environmental education such as waste separation.</li> </ul>

## Status of Access to Basic Services\* (in urban area)



\*The definition of each basic service is on page 1 of ANNEX.

## Estimated Waste Amount

The future amount of waste generation is estimated based on the projection of urban population at three waste generation rates, i.e. 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 kg/person/day.

		unit: thousand persons			
Population	Year	2015	2020	2025	2030
	Total		2,175	2,322	2,466
Urban		585	674	774	887

		unit: thousand ton/day			
Waste Amount	Generation rate	2015	2020	2025	2030
	0.50 kg/pers/day	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	0.75 kg/pers/day	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
	1.00 kg/pers/day	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9

Waste Amount = (generation rate) x (urban population)

Source for population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.

