

LESOTHO

REPORT
OF THE
CONSTITUENCY DELIMITATION COMMISSION
1985

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Constituency Delimitation Commission 1985

Index

	Page
Part 1	
Report	1-18
Appendices: A 1 & 2	19-21
B	22-33
C	34-37
D	38
E 1 & 2	39-42
F	43-44
G	45-66
H	67-70
I	71
J	72
Part 2	
Review of Constituency Boundaries	73-75
Schedule : Description of boundaries:	76-143
Nos: 1 - 60	

Lesotho Map in Colour on Scale 1:250 000 overprinted with constituency boundaries by silk screen process and because of this, small deviations may have occurred in some areas. In case of doubt reference should be made to 1:50 000 definitive maps signed by one of the members of the Commission and deposited with the Commissioner of Lands Survey and Physical Planning, Lerotholi Road, Maseru, and ultimately to the boundary descriptions in the schedule in Part 2 of this report.

APPENDICES

Appendix A 1	Names and addresses of individual correspondents
A 2	Names and addresses of representatives of political parties who submitted written memoranda either before or after the provisional delimitation plan was announced or both
Appendix B	Bureau of Statistics report to the Commission dated 6th March 1985
Appendix C	Bureau of Statistics report to the Commission dated 1st May 1985
Appendix D	Total number of enumerators' areas (1965) in Lesotho
Appendix E 1	Statistical Constituencies for which major discrepancies were cartographically analysed
E 2	Illustration: Constituency No. 27
Appendix F	Mr. M. Mpiti's report dated 19th November 1984 - extracts
Appendix G	Major representations at public hearings and the Commission's decisions on the issues raised
Appendix H	Reviewed Constituencies
Appendix I	1985 delimitation constituency equivalents (summary sheet)
Appendix J	1985 total estimated number of adult inhabitants (summary sheet)

OFFICE OF CONSTITUENCY DELIMITATION COMMISSION

P.O. Box 90,
MASERU 100.

18th June 1985

His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II,
The Royal Palace,
MASERU 100.

Your Majesty,

We the undersigned who were appointed by Your Majesty on the advice of the Prime Minister as a Constituency Delimitation Commission in terms of s.16(1)(a) and (b) of the Parliament Act 1983 (as amended) on the 3rd January 1985 hereby humbly submit through the Prime Minister the following report:-

Part 1

1. Section 17 of the Parliament Act 1983 provides:-

"(1) For the purposes of elections to the National Assembly Lesotho shall, in accordance with this section, be divided into 60 constituencies having such boundaries as may be prescribed by order made by the Constituency Delimitation Commission.

(2) All constituencies shall contain as nearly equal numbers of inhabitants of or above the age of 21 years as appears to the Commission to be reasonably practicable, but the Commission may depart from this principle to such extent as it considers expedient in order to take account of -

- (a) the density of population, and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of sparsely populated rural areas;

- (b) geographical features;
- (c) community of interest; and
- (d) the boundaries of existing administrative areas:

Provided that the number of inhabitants of or above the age of 21 years of any constituency shall not exceed or fall short of the population quota by more than 10 per cent.

(3) The Commission shall review the boundaries of the constituencies into which Lesotho is divided at such intervals as it thinks fit and whenever directed by Government and may by order, alter the boundaries in accordance with this section to such extent as it considers desirable in the light of the review.

Provided that,

- (a) whenever a census of the population has been held in pursuance of any law, the Commission may carry out such an alteration to the extent which it may consider desirable in consequence of that census; and
 - (b) where there is disagreement between the Government and the Commission regarding the necessity to review the boundaries, the decision of the Government shall prevail.
- (4) Every order made by the Commission under this section shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into effect upon the next dissolution of Parliament after it is made.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, the number of inhabitants of any part of Lesotho of or above the age of 21 years shall be ascertained by reference to the latest census of the population held in pursuance of any law:

Provided that if the Commission considers, by reason of the passage of time since the holding of the latest census or otherwise, that it is desirable so to do it may instead or in addition have regard to any

other available information which in the opinion of the Commission, best indicates the number of those inhabitants.

(6) In this section "the population quota" means the number obtained by dividing by 60 the number of the inhabitants of Lesotho of or above the age of 21 years".

2. This is the second post independence Constituency Delimitation Commission, its predecessor being the Commission formed in April 1969 which reported to Your Majesty in August 1969. A population census had taken place in April 1966 and Volume I containing Parts I and II of the Population Census Report dated February 1969 was at the disposal of that Commission. That census was the first to be based on systematic enumeration of members of households. The enumerators' areas were subdivisions of the sixty constituencies as delimited by the pre-independence Constituency Delimitation Commission which started its sittings in July 1964 and reported to Your Majesty in January 1965. Your Commission of 1969 found it necessary to review rather extensively the previous constituency boundaries.
3. In March 1971 the Bureau of Statistics, then a Department in the Ministry of Finance Commerce and Industry, published Volume II containing Part III of the 1966 Population Census Report consisting of village lists, village populations, enumerators' areas and population densities. The figures for the total population of Lesotho given in the two volumes showed an insignificant difference of 133 persons. The population figures by district also showed variation but those were not material and could be probably attributable to the fact that the administrative district boundaries as they existed at the time, and as they exist to-day except for the district of Thaba-Tseka, have not been officially described in the gazette and in respect of some of these there appears to be no universal agreement as to where exactly these boundaries lie. The constituency population

figures however given in Table IC at p.112 - 115 of Volume I of the 1966 Population Census Report and the tables given at p.1 - 149 of Volume II of the 1966 Population Census Report disclose considerable differences. The Bureau did not say which of the two sets of figures was to be regarded as the more authoritative, but your Commission assumed that constituency population figures in Volume II corrected some errors that were found in Volume I.

4. In April 1976 another population census was held. The census was planned to use the same enumerators' areas as used in 1966 and hence of the 1965 constituency delimitation. The report of the 1976 census was published in four volumes by the Bureau of Statistics. Volume Two Part 1 consisted of village lists and populations, a comparative table of population area densities and an alphabetical list of villages. Comparison of the 1966/1976 village lists revealed discrepancies the nature of which was to form Part 2 of the volume. This Part was not published and the Bureau apparently did not proceed with the project.
5. In 1979 a tenth district, Thaba-Tseka, was created. It is the only district in Lesotho where the boundaries have been described. They are in Government Notice 176 of 1978. The district was carved out of the following districts:
Maseru, Leribe, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and, probably, a small area from Berea. No population figure for Thaba-Tseka District can be found in published data but an exercise has been carried out by the Bureau of Statistics giving the estimated total population of this district, projected as at April 1985, at 100 246. (See Table 1 of Appendix B of this part of this report). The boundaries of other administrative districts are depicted on maps of various scales but they do not always coincide and every map maker regards them as approximate only.
6. When Your Majesty appointed us as a Constituency Delimitation Commission on the 3rd January 1985 no registration of electors had taken place. For the period from February 1970 to November 1984 no one held the position of Chief Electoral

Officer; all the staff had been dispersed; no maps on the scale 1:50 000 of district and constituency boundaries as delineated by your Constituency Delimitation Commission of 1969 signed by members of the Commission and deposited at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer could be found; and no schedule of the component enumerators' areas of the 1969 constituency delimitation, presumably used to draw the new boundaries, could be traced. Nine years had elapsed since the last census.

7. Soon after its appointment your Commission announced its intention to draw up a provisional delimitation plan to enable all persons and parties to peruse it, and then to visit various administrative centres to give an opportunity to persons and parties to make representations or suggestions. When your Commission announced the programme it also invited persons and bodies to submit written proposals, representations, and suggestions, which they wished to be taken into account by the Commission when drawing up the provisional plan. These written memoranda were to reach the secretary by the 22nd February 1985.
8. A number of written submissions from private persons were received about individual constituencies. The suggestions centred mostly on the incorrect siting in previous delimitations of a village or villages and the difficulties encountered over the distances travelled to reach polling stations or going to constituency pitsos. The names and addresses of individual correspondents who wrote to us appear in Appendix A1.
9. The Secretary of the Working Committee of the Basutoland Congress Party and the Secretary-General of the Marematlou Freedom Party sent a joint letter asking the Commission to disclose its attitude towards political parties and informed the Commission that the two parties have not received written communications from it and that the closing date for the receipt of written submissions (which was then the 14th February 1985) was inadequate. As to attitude the Commission was of opinion that any approach to it must be

initiated by the party concerned since the Commission's terms of reference were clearly spelt out in the Parliament Act 1983. Only the Secretary-General of the Marematlou Freedom Party responded though probably, since a joint letter was sent in the first instance, he was also speaking on behalf of the Secretary of the Working Committee of the Basutoland Congress Party. He submitted that due to the long lapse of time since the last census, registration of voters must precede the constituency delimitation exercise and sought an extension of time for written submissions by two months. The Secretary-General of the Basotho National Party submitted a memorandum to the effect that for the purpose of the forthcoming general elections the 1969 delimitation of constituencies with the same names and numbers be used allowing only for minor adjustments mainly in the urban areas and as may be dictated by growth or decrease in population throughout the country. The names and addresses of the representatives of the political parties who wrote to the Commission either before or after the announcement of the provisional plan or both appear in Appendix A2.

10. The Commission was unable to subscribe to the proposition made by the Marematlou Freedom Party and the Basutoland Congress Party, if that was the case, that registration of voters is a condition precedent to the task of delimitation of constituencies or to accede to the request that a further two months extension of time was necessary to enable the parties to make written submissions or suggestions although a short extension was granted. The Commission has no power to order registration of electors which is the responsibility of the Minister for Constitutional Affairs, or to postpone a task accepted by all its members when taking office to proceed without undue delay. The delimitation of constituencies is an exercise that is designed to ensure within limits laid down by the Parliament Act equality of representation of the adult inhabitants as found in a census and is not dependent on registration.

In the event, however, registration did commence on the 11th of March 1985 (vide Legal Notice No. 31 of 1985) and the Chief Electoral Officer was authorised to use all the existing constituencies as delimited in 1969 for that purpose only.

11. Representatives of the Basotho National Party gave the following grounds in urging this Commission to use the 1969 delimited constituencies as a basis for the present delimitation:-

- (a) That major changes in the composition of the constituencies might cause confusion among voters and reluctance to register resulting in a low percentage poll.
- (b) That in the mind of the people the 1969 constituencies still exist. Government development planning at district level was on constituency basis when decentralisation started.
- (c) That local committees were formed on existing constituency level to promote government and self-help schemes, the people often contributing funds from their own pockets and a community of interest has been established. Disgruntlement will ensue if there is a material change from the delimitation of 1969.
- (d) That the new Thaba-Tseka District should not cause a serious problem to the Commission since it was created for the purpose of bringing public services and utilities closer to the people who inhabit this vast area and was not intended to affect traditional links between the people living there and their Principal, Ward or Senior Chief to whom they are subject.

- (e) That minor changes will make the election process quicker relieving the nation from anxiety and uncertainty. Alternative lengthy procedure with a strong undercurrent of mathematical precision will cause delay, a constitutional vacuum, loss of credibility and also security problems.

12. A factor that weighed on your Commission's mind was the necessity of finding a solution to the disadvantages referred to in paragraph 6, and at an early stage of its deliberations the feasibility of making a start from the constituency boundaries as delimited in 1969 was explored. At the request of the Commission the Bureau of Statistics made projections to April 1985 of the adult population of Lesotho by the 1969 delimitation first using constituency figures of the 1966 Population Census Report Volume I (1969) and some time later of the 1966 Population Census Report Volume II (1971). These appear in Table 3 of Appendix B and in the table attached to the Bureau's letter dated 1st May 1985 which is Appendix C of this report. According to Volume I of the 1966 Census Report 17 constituencies fell within the range that the law allows in the year 1985. According to Volume II of the 1966 Census Report 16 constituencies fell within the same range and all but four were different. The methodology of the Bureau's estimates are found in Appendix B paragraph 1 and 1.3 and the problems encountered and the reservations made are described in paragraphs 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3 and 1.4.4. On the material available therefore the 1969 delimited constituencies could not reasonably provide a start for a delimitation almost sixteen years later.
13. The most accurate population estimates which are available in uniform format countrywide are by enumerators' areas the same areas having been used for the population counts in both the 1966 and 1976 censuses. Consequently the method that commended itself to, and was accepted by your Commission, as providing the most reliable guide for

constituency delimitation was to calculate the percentage ten year growth. Then, assuming a constant annual growth rate, it was possible to compute the projected 19 year growth to April 1985. On the further assumption that the total population of Lesotho is the one given to us by the Bureau of Statistics, it was possible to estimate from the 1985 population estimates what proportion of a constituency each enumerator's area should be.

14. The initial exercise carried out was to establish the magnitude of discrepancies which might occur if the ten year growth between 1966 and 1976 was extrapolated for a further nine years for each enumerator's area. The raw data used for 1966 were the populations of the 1966 census enumerators' areas as published in Volume II of the 1966 Population Census Report in which Mr. J.W.B. Perry, a lecturer at the then University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, played a part and who, in a publication some time later, made corrections of minor details appearing therein. The raw data used for 1976 were the populations of the census enumerators' areas as published in Volume Two Part 1 of the 1976 Population Census Report. Enumerators' areas used in both censuses were delineated for the Commission by staff of the Department of Lands Survey & Physical Planning on the most recent series of 1:50 000 maps of Lesotho. These were copied from original enumerator's area maps of the same scale held, and made available to the Commission, by courtesy of the Bureau of Statistics. The number of enumerators' areas in Lesotho total 1047 and are listed in Appendix D. The exercise revealed discrepancies between the two censuses which were mainly caused by the same villages being listed in different enumerators' areas. These discrepancies were reduced as far as possible by using the more extensive place name information which appears on the new series 1:50 000 maps, and any other available reliable sources.

After correcting the discrepancies new estimates of constituency proportions were obtained for each enumerator's area and it was from this data that a constituency delimitation in 1985 was attempted. A list of the Constituencies' Enumerators' areas analysed appear in Appendix E1. An illustration of one of the constituencies with consequent result appears in Appendix E2.

15. Your Commission was of opinion that the population figures of the census that was held in 1976 could not be used for a delimitation of constituency boundaries in 1985 and accordingly invoked the proviso to s.17(5) of the Parliament Act 1983 and decided to have regard to other information from published and reliable sources. It requested the Bureau of Statistics (who make annual projections and publish these in a Bulletin - the last available was the 1982 volume) to provide it with an estimate of the total population of Lesotho as at April 1985. The Bureau gave a figure of 1 493 156 for the total population, and 731 646 for the adult population being 49% of the total (Table 1 of the Bureau's letter dated 6th March 1985 marked Appendix B). We received correspondence, and it was also submitted orally during the public hearings, that that figure was probably on the high side by as much as 10%. Only the figures of the forthcoming census in 1986 will give us the true answer, but the Commission had also consulted Mr. M. Mpiti, Chief Demographer, then on secondment to the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, and he made available to us a report dated the 19th November 1984 submitted to his superior officers in which he gave an estimate of the adult population of Lesotho as at April 1985, using two methods of calculation, as between 731 650 and 749 980. The relevant parts of Mr. Mpiti's report are found in Appendix F.
16. The word "inhabitant" is not defined in the Parliament Act 1983 but your Commission accepted that generally speaking an inhabitant of a place is a person who has, and retains, a permanent home there, even though that person may be temporarily absent from it at any particular time.

The Commission also accepted the figure of 731 646 given by the Bureau as the estimated number of adult inhabitants of Lesotho. The population quota under s.17 of the Act would therefore work out at 12 194 adult inhabitants to a constituency. With the permitted variation of 10% a constituency may have a maximum number of 13 414 adult inhabitants and a minimum of 10 975. The four factors enumerated in s.17(2) of the Parliament Act 1983 have equal standing. If one factor was to take precedence over the other Parliament would have used the usual words "in that order" so it seems clear that a greater degree of importance should not be attached to one factor against any of the others.

17. The provisional delimitation plan was presented to the nation on the 20th March 1985 on the new metric series of Lesotho maps on the scale 1:250 000 some in colour and some in black and white, and on the new series of maps on the scale 1:50 000 in colour assembled into one large map for each of the ten districts of Lesotho, and displayed in districts headquarters for public inspection in anticipation of representations, suggestions, discussions and debate. It was our view that everyone should be given an opportunity to air his opinion freely and equally the Commission embarked upon its tours of the country with an open mind. A time-table was set for the Commission to visit and hear oral representations in all the districts. These hearings, which were well attended, started on Monday 15th April 1985 in Maseru and ended in Mokhotlong on the 8th May 1985. A final closing session was held in Maseru on the 14th May. Written submissions were allowed to be sent by post or messenger up to 4 p.m. on 20th May 1985. After the publication of the provisional delimitation plan we received a communication from the Basutoland Congress Party Office in respect of the newly delimited constituencies in the district of Mafeteng expressing the view that it had few complaints against the provisional plan for this district: a communication from the United Democratic Party expressing its acceptance of the provisional plan as a whole, and one from the

Basotho National Party summing up the representations made in every district during the public hearings together with supporting correspondence from party officials in the districts.

18. At an early stage the Basotho National Party representatives requested the Commission to wait in order to have regard to registration figures on the ground that the Delimitation Commission of 1969 took such figures into account. That meant suspending final delimitation until after the 11th June 1985. This request was turned down when it was made by another party for reasons explained in paragraph 10. According to figures in our files a total of 331 059 adult inhabitants in 1969 had registered out of a total estimated number of 466 022 (74.45%) but that information is irrelevant to determining constituency boundaries within the permissible variation in the population quota. The only passage in the Delimitation Commission's Report of 1969 that has a bearing on registration occurs at page 5 paragraph 8 that the registration figures "were of great help as they indicated population moves and considerable amount of urbanisation which developed around some of the administrative centres especially Maseru". This passage must be read within context. It was made in deference to a remark by the Constituency Delimitation Commission of 1965 which appears at page 5 paragraph 10 of that Commission's report that whilst it did bear in mind the matter of urbanisation it considered the phenomenon "comparatively unimportant at its present stage". The Delimitation Commission of 1969, for reasons given, made no allowance for growth between the census of April 1966, which gave an estimate of adult inhabitants at 446 022, and the date it embarked on its task three years later. The use made of the registration figures was essentially to satisfy the Commission of the extent of urbanisation especially around Maseru in the three years that had elapsed since April 1966. Your Commission did in fact look at registration figures as they became available,

especially those for the constituencies of Boqate and Maseru in the 1969 delimitation and the total of over 39 000 registered voters with more than two weeks to go before the close of registration did not cause the Commission any surprise.

19. A more detailed summary of representations made at the various public sittings, the date and place where these were held, the name of the speakers and the decision of the Commission on the issues raised in every district appear in Appendix G of this report, but it may be useful here to give a resume of the final plan when compared with the provisional plan. In the case of Butha-Buthe District only minor changes were made. The Commission noted the expressions of distaste over the Lipelaneng Constituency straddling the Leribe District boundary, but there was little choice, the population of the lowlands of Butha-Buthe District was too few for four legal constituencies and too many for three: in Leribe the Malibamatšo Constituency (shared with Butha-Buthe) was retained on population considerations, but the proposed constituency of 'Muela which straddled the administrative boundary between Leribe and Berea was abolished and this resulted in major adjustments to many Leribe and Berea constituencies: in Berea, on the southern boundary, a portion of Maseru District was excised from the proposed constituency of Khamolane (renamed Thupa-Kubu): in Maseru the Commission found no reason to depart from allocating greater Maseru four constituencies, but the other constituencies in this district and in Mafeteng District did undergo alterations, some major and some minor in order to avoid, if it was possible to do so, the separation of chiefs from their subjects and only the Tsoaing Constituency is now shared: in the district of Mohale's Hoek the former constituency of Thaba-Telle was revived but it was mostly at the expense of the constituency of Hloahloeng which was not left with enough adult inhabitants to form a legal constituency and the district boundary of Thaba-Tseka had, perforce, to be crossed up to the south bank of the

Lesobeng: in Quthing District, the proposed Seforong/Sekake Constituency was abolished and this resulted in the reduction of the district to four constituencies since the adult population could not make up five even with the minimum quota: in Qacha's Nek District the former constituency of Thaba-Chitja was revived there being no chieftainship complications or objections in crossing district boundaries and extended to include the town of Thaba-Tseka for there was no place for it elsewhere: in Thaba-Tseka District the proposed two centre constituency of Thaba-Tseka was split, each of the larger centres of Mantšonyane and Thaba-Tseka now falling in different constituencies, which also enabled the revival of the constituency of Thaba-Moea (in place of Lesobeng) the mountain bearing that name being situate within the constituency; it was not possible to accede to representations from the Batlokoa people for a separate constituency to keep them apart from Bakhalahali for neither their number nor the present district boundaries justified it, but since they form some 50% of the estimated adult inhabitants of the proposed Khohlontšo Constituency the Commission adopted the more neutral Matsoku for the constituency's name: in the district of Mokhotlong there was no change from the provisional plan which, after the Thaba-Tseka administrative district arrangements, divided the district into three constituencies all reasonably within the permissible quota ranges.

20. As a result of alterations to the boundaries a few of the names of the constituencies delimited in 1969 and in the provisional plan disappeared. The Commission also chose different names for some constituencies. A list of the reviewed constituencies will be found in Appendix H. Two summary sheets one of the 1985 delimitation constituency equivalents, and the other of the total number of the estimated adult inhabitants of the 1985 delimited constituencies appear in Appendix I and Appendix J respectively.
21. There are two matters, outside your Commission's terms of reference, which we would like to draw attention to. Firstly, at the public hearings mention was frequently made about the number and distribution of polling stations. We

have already stated that different population growth rates in the lowlands and Maloti have resulted in mountain constituencies having larger areas than formerly. The adult population has increased by more than 50% since the last elections in 1970. Providing more polling stations will reduce congestion at the polls and also, in the mountains, allow persons to travel shorter distances to exercise their right to vote. Secondly, during its work, the Commission became aware of difficulties arising over the actual location of district boundaries. The uncertainty, unless resolved, will present problems not only to future Delimitation Commissions, but also to the Bureau of Statistics, to the Department of Lands Survey & Physical Planning, and to the Central Administration. Your Commission considers it most desirable that finality over district boundaries be reached by the appointment of an Internal Boundaries Commission to adjudicate on, describe, and then delineate these boundaries and enshrine these in appropriate legislation.

22. We would humbly bring to Your Majesty's further attention that it is our opinion that some sections of the Parliament Act 1983 ought to be reconsidered:-

- (a) In a census every person physically present in Lesotho at the time of the count is included in the final figure of the total population: that means tourists in hotels, guests in private homes, persons who owe allegiance to a foreign power, or are of unsound mind or under a sentence of death, non-citizens such as refugees, expatriates in employment (whether in the public or private sector) and self-employed, aid personnel and others. This category of persons do not have the right to vote and their numbers perhaps will not matter very much if an election takes place soon after a census but if many years had elapsed, a distortion might occur which no Commission is empowered to remedy. We think perhaps that in the next census in 1986 the Bureau

should give separate figures of foreign inhabitants of Lesotho at the time of the count which could be excluded from calculations for the purpose of election to the National Assembly.

- (b) The permissible variation in the quota of 10% above or below should be increased to say 20% or even more because our experience has shown that unless this is done constituencies in the mountain areas of Lesotho will become larger and larger entailing hardships to all its inhabitants and the persons who serve them. The example of Quthing District now reduced to four constituencies might well be repeated in other districts in a few years time.

As an alternative to increasing the permissible variation, or possibly in addition, Parliament might consider granting discretion to the Commission to create a specified number of constituencies in excess of sixty if it considers that an imbalance of representation will otherwise occur.

22. In carrying out its review, the method of scheduling and listing villages that are or supposed to be within the constituencies as part of the Order has been discontinued. The 1:50 000 scale maps formerly in use (Basutoland old series) contained few village names, and to be of use at all for the purpose of elections, those maps had to be supplemented by more information of village names and locations. This was gathered by officers appointed by the electoral section, the information obtained being then copied onto the maps by hand. In contrast we have available today new metric series 1:50 000 scale maps of Lesotho prepared after aerial survey carried out between 1974 and

1976, and later field completed so that the name of any village of importance and its location appear in print on the maps. A specially trained team is in full time operation in the Department of Lands Survey & Physical Planning. The village name is represented by black dots to denote the density of the population of the village, the village area or the village cluster. A black dot or two sometimes appear isolated with no name, which we understand might indicate the existence of a smaller unit of habitation. We are advised that while mistakes do exist, and when discovered had been corrected, the names of the villages and their locations are fairly accurate for delimitation purposes. Certainly none of the many speakers at the public hearings had any difficulty in locating and pointing out a village or village area or village cluster on the maps. The Order forming Part 2 of this report makes suitable provisions to cover every foreseeable eventuality.

23. The Commission wishes to record its thanks to all those who assisted in the task of delimitation and in particular to Mr. A.T. Nko the Secretary of Commission on secondment from the Ministry of Health for his organisational ability in the administrative and financial aspects of the Commission's work; to Mr. Gordon Stredwick, Mr. David Tlaba and Mr. James Wells McCulloch (and their team) of the Department of Lands Survey & Physical Planning who supplied compiled and assembled dozens of maps of the delineated boundaries; to Mr. Mosebi Damane who advised the Commission on the history of Lesotho especially relating to chieftainship and on the choice of constituency names; to Miss Mpho Morojele demographer in the Bureau of Statistics who, busy as she was on preparations for the forthcoming census in 1986, found time to calculate many projections requested by the Commission; to Mr. J.M. Sesioana the Commission's highly qualified interpreter; to Miss Alina Matsipa the Chairman's personal secretary who worked into the late evening on weekdays, and in the last two months on every weekend without once protesting; to the police for providing excellent security

measures during our tours; to the District Co-ordinators, Administrative Officers, and Magistrates for making adequate arrangements for the public hearings; and last but not least to Prof. David Ambrose Consultant to the Commission on secondment from the National University of Lesotho, a man of unbounded energy, for undertaking the lengthy process of investigating enumerators' areas, placing villages in the right places, calculating figures, rationalising anomalies and who was responsible for delineating and describing the new boundaries.

23. In exercise of the powers conferred upon us by s.17 of the Parliament Act 1983, we have made the Order set out in Part 2 of this report and placed it in the hands of the Government Printer in terms of sub-section 4 thereof.

Assuring Your Majesty of the Commission's great esteem,

We have the honour to be,

Your Most Obedient Servants,


CHAIRMAN


MEMBER


MEMBER

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NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF INDIVIDUAL CORRESPONDENTS

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	SUBJECT
Mr. N.M. Besetsa	Box 60, Mokhotlong	03.02.85	Mokhotlong boundaries
Mr. K.C. Selomo	Linokong, Box 89 Butha-Butha	05.02.85	Placement of villages: Linakeng Pela-Tšoeu
Mr. A.T.F. Foko	Box 1457, Maseru	14.02.85	Description of the old CN 25-28 and CN 30-32
Mr. A.M. Lepphoto	Box 36, Roma	12.02.85	Control of overlaps of the constituencies
Mr. M.H. Theko	Ha Mosuoe, P.O. Machache	12.02.85	Placement of villages at Maama Constituency
Mr. B.C. Makhetha	Thaba-Moea, Box 63, Mantšonyane	14.02.85	Recommendations on Thaba-Moea
Mr. A.N. Manaka	Makhaleng No.25	11.02.85	Incorporation of 'Maliepetsane into Makhaleng Constituency
Mr. F.T. Putsoa	Mosalemane, P.O. Sebetia	09.02.85	Placement of villages at Senqunyane
Mr. R. Lerotholi	Makeneng, P.O. Moriya	14.02.85	Restoration of villages to Thabana-Ntšonyana
Mr. S.L. Mosae	Senqunyane, Box 55, Mantšonyane	18.02.85	Proposes seventy constituencies instead of sixty
Mr. J. Khasoane	Prime Minister's Off. Maseru	25.02.85	Placement of the villages at Thaba-Moea
Mr. S.M. Khabo	Malibamatšo, P.O. Matsoku	09.04.85	The size of Malibamatšo Const. is very large
Mr. R.M. Sempe	Box 82, Mafeteng	10.04.85	General address
Mr. S.M. Khabo	Malibamatšo, P.O. Matsoku	07.05.85	The 1969 delimitation and Kolberg
Mr. K. Sekonyela	Tlokoeng 522, Mokhotlong	11.04.85	Mokhotlong Constituencies boundaries
Mr. K. Sekonyela	Tlokoeng 522 Mokhotlong	11.04.85	Mokhotlong Constituencies boundaries
Mrs. M. Sekonyela	Tlokoeng 522, Mokhotlong	11.04.85	Mokhotlong Constituencies boundaries
Mr. S.K. Tšukulu	St. Martin Mission P.O. Senqunyane 526	12.04.85	Proposes that Matsoku Constituency be delimited as in 1969
Mr. B.N.P. Bobete	Box 244, Thaba- Tseka	08.05.85	Representations on behalf of Batlokoa
Mr. N.M. Besetsa	Box 60 Mokhotlong	09.05.85	Requests to be provided with the map of Mokhotlong constituencies
Mr. L. Shoaepane	Letlapeng Pr.Sch., Pokane Store	10.05.85	Agrees with Commission on delimitation of M/Hoek

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL
PARTIES WHO SUBMITTED WRITTEN MEMORANDA EITHER BEFORE
OR AFTER THE PROVISIONAL PLAN WAS ANNOUNCED OR BOTH

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	POLITICAL PARTY
Mr. B.M. Khaketla	Box 65, Maseru	11.02.85	MFP
Mr. G.M. Kolisang	Box 111, Maseru	11.02.85	Working Committee BCP
Mr. B.M. Khaketla	Box 65, Maseru	14.02.85	MFP
Mr. V.M. Makhele	Box 124, Maseru	22.02.85	BNP
Mr. Fanelo Maze and others	Khubelu, Mokhotlong	10.04.85	BNP
Mr. V.M. Makhele	Box 124, Maseru	12.04.85	BNP
Mr. C.D. Mofeli and others	Box 776, Maseru	19.04.85	UDP
Mr. K.T.J. Rakhetla	Maseru	25.04.85	BNP
Mr. G.P. Ramoreboli	Box 111, Maseru	22.04.85	BCP
Mr. V.M. Makhele and others	Box 124, Maseru	21.05.85	BNP

APPENDIX B

STAT/PCP/13

Bureau of Statistics,
P.O. Box 455,
MASERU 100.
6th March, 1985.

Ntate T.S. Contran,
Chief Justice,
MASERU 100.

Dear Sir,

This is a response to your letter of 4th February, 1985 on the provision of estimates of total population and adult population for 1985. The estimates are attached hereto.

1. METHODOLOGY OF THE ESTIMATES

- 1.1 Table 1 gives annual population growth rates by district (column 1). These growth rates were determined from the intercensal period 1966-1976. On column 2 are shown population figures returned by the 1976 census. Applying the growth rates to the 1976 population yields estimates of the population for 1985 (see column 3). The formula used for this calculation was :-

$$P_n = P_o (1+r)^n$$

where P_o = 1976 population

r = % annual population growth rate

n = 9 years (1976 - 1985)

The estimated adult population (column 4) was arrived at through multiplication of entries in column 3 by 0.49, the estimated proportion of adult population, observed from the 1976 population census.

- 1.2 On table 2, the 1966 and 1976 populations are listed under columns 1 and 2, respectively by constituency. The constituencies are as delimited in 1965. The constituency growth factors over the 9 year period (1966-1977) are listed in column 3. The estimated population prepared as a product of columns 2 and adjusted by a factor of $\frac{1493156}{1547436}$ are shown in column 4. The adult populations prepared as in table 1, using a factor of 0.49 on column 4, appear in column 5.
- 1.2.1 In the preparation of table 2, the 1966 populations were extracted from vol.1 of the 1966 report. Defferences exist between Enumeration Areas as well as constituency populations as appear in volumes I and II of the 1966 population census report. EA and constituency populations in volume II of the report do not include cattle post populations and institution populations. It would be erroneous to distribute the latter population proportionate to EA or constituency population.
- 1.3 In preparing table 3, an attempt was made to adjust the 1965 delimitation constituencies to the 1969 delimitation constituencies. The 1969 dilimitaion map was superimposed over the 1965 delimitation map. Subjective partitioning of EA's (these appear only in the 1965 map) had to be done to determine which of them formed the 1969 constituencies. The 1976 populations of the EAs' were used to determine the 1976 populations according to the 1969 constituencies. Some of the 1969 constituencies nearly concided with 1965 constituencies, differing only in numbering; determination of their growth rates was therefore straightforward. Other 1969 constituencies had to be formed from parts of EAs and nece-ssitated subjective proportioning of their populations into different 1969 constituencies; thus if about 1/3 of an EA was observed on the map to fall in a given constituency and 2/3

in another, their 1976 populations were allocated in these proportions to the 1969 constituencies; the growth rates were assumed to be the average of growth rates of the constituencies parts of which went to form a 1969 constituency. The growth factors determined as above appear under column 1 of the table. These were applied to the 1976 populations in column 2 to yield the 1985 population estimates which after adjustment are listed in column 4. The estimated adult populations prepared as in tables 1 and 2 are given in column 4.

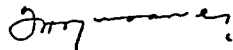
1.4 Problems Encountered

Most problems encountered in the execution of this exercise appear in the above paragraphs and are again mentioned here in a consolidated form.

- 1.4.1 Two sets of maps showing constituency delimitation for 1969 were provided. The maps were found to be inconsistent with each other. A decision to use only one of these maps had to be taken.
- 1.4.2 Enumeration areas are shown only on the 1965 constituency delimitation map. As a result subjective decisions were unavoidable in partitioning of parts of EA populations to the 1969 constituencies whose boundaries cut across enumeration areas.
- 1.4.3 The 1969 delimitation map was a 1:250 000 map; it was not possible to observe the physical features shown to delimit the constituencies especially where they cut EA boundaries and departed from the 1965 delimitation map. A 1:50 000 map would have served better in the circumstances.

- 1.4.4 Constituency totals in volumes I and II of the 1966 census report are different even though the district totals are in agreement in the two volumes. The reason for these differences are cannot be completely explained by the exclusion of cattle post and institution populations from the constituencies in volume II.
2. Should further clarification be desired please contact myself or Ms F M Morojele at the Bureau of Statistics. Ms Morojele supervised the preparation of all the tables.

Yours sincerely,



L. T. TUOANE
DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

TABLE 1

Estimates of the 1985 Adult Population by District

District	Growth Rates 1966 - 1976 ^{1/}	Total Population 1976 ^{2/}	1985 ^{3/}	Total Population 1985 ^{4/}
Butha-Buthe	1.96	77178	92238	45197
Leribe	2.45	198913	248206	121621
Berea	2.10	145651	176234	86354
Maseru	2.46	222400	277760	136102
Mafeteng	2.59	154339	194967	95534
Mohale's Hoek	2.18	136312	166100	81389
Quthing	2.00	88490	106130	52004
Qacha's Nek	1.96	49967	59716	29261
Mokhotlong	1.94	59981	71559	35064
Thaba-Tseka	2.00	83584	100246	49120
Lesotho	2.27	1216815	1493156	731646

Source: ^{1/} Table 2.16, 1976 Population Census Analytical Report Volume IV, 1981.

Notes: ^{2/} 1976 Population by District, adjusted for the new Thaba-Tseka District.

^{3/} 1985 Total Population Estimates using the formula:
 $P_n = P_o (1+r)^n$

where P_n = 1985 Estimate

P_o = 1976 Population Count

r = rate of Growth

n = number of Years between 1976 and 1985 (9 Years)

^{4/} Adult Population estimated as 0.49 percent of total population in each district.

Estimates of the 1985 Adult Population by Constituency (1965 Delimitation)

Constituency Number	Total 1966	Population 1976	Growth Factor	1985 Total	Population Adult
01	13513	11119	0.8391	9385	4599
02	15113	23294	1.4759	34583	16946
03	17272	24126	1.3511	32789	16067
04	19254	23304	1.1877	27841	13642
05	16630	16465	0.9910	16413	8042
06	11316	13289	1.1556	15448	7570
07	16755	22565	1.3070	29666	14536
08	18227	22920	1.2293	28342	13888
09	13739	19069	1.3431	25763	12624
10	17118	21547	1.2303	26665	13066
11	18436	25767	1.3511	35019	17159
12	19710	26132	1.2889	33881	16602
13	18875	26549	1.3593	36301	17787
14	17624	23450	1.2934	30509	14949
15	19851	21492	1.0743	23225	11380
16	14365	15937	1.0976	17595	8622
17	14741	17461	1.1649	20460	10025
18	17552	21686	1.2099	26393	12932
19	16757	16421	0.9821	16222	7949
20	17256	24507	1.3712	33802	16563
21	17676	23655	1.3002	24499	12004
22	12825	7779	0.6376	7443	3647
23	13160	20052	1.4609	21037	10301
24	11539	11817	1.0218	12146	5951
25	11746	16318	1.3441	22062	10810
26	14246	18672	1.2754	23955	11738
27	17308	19015	1.0879	20808	10196
28	16825	18630	1.0956	20531	10060
29	24488	26383	1.0696	28386	13909
30	16070	29374	1.7201	50847	24915

Table 2 (Cont)

Const.					
31	15665	25907	1.5727	40984	20082
32	26902	48115	1.6875	51298	25136
33	16432	17011	1.0319	17658	8652
34	13681	16503	1.1835	19646	9626
35	15627	18222	1.1485	21052	10315
36	15027	20481	1.3208	27211	13333
37	19850	27818	1.3546	37904	18573
38	14550	18803	1.2599	23830	11677
39	14605	18475	1.2358	22966	11253
40	17832	23318	1.2732	29863	14633
41	13389	14555	1.0782	15786	7731
42	17612	20336	1.1383	23285	11410
43	16036	15872	0.9910	15822	7753
44	16713	22123	1.2866	28631	14029
45	16427	21345	1.2654	27169	13313
46	14301	18107	1.2369	22529	11039
47	19130	22533	1.1587	26263	12869
48	13302	16791	1.2336	20835	10209
49	12715	14941	1.1566	17383	8518
50	14728	17692	1.1794	20989	10284
51	17463	17563	1.0553	18643	9135
52	14758	21949	1.4295	31561	15465
53	15076	16965	1.1123	18981	9301
54	16854	20819	1.2099	25338	12416
55	15611	19820	1.2401	24724	12115
56	15366	18448	1.1782	21865	10714
57	14688	17282	1.1577	20125	9861
58	16034	21093	1.2799	27156	13306
59	15336	18707	1.1961	22507	11028
60	13937	16426	1.1597	19157	9387
All Constituencies	969634	1216815	1.0227	1493179	731642

Source: 1966 Population Census Report, Volume I, 1969
 1976 Population Census Report, Volume II.

Table 3

Estimates of the 1985 Adult Population by Contituency (1969 Delimitation)

New Contituency Number	Growth Factor (1 + r)	Total Population		Adult Population 1985
		1976	1985	
01	0.8391	19997	16360	8016
02	1.3511	28321	37309	18281
03	1.4759	20210	29083	14250
04	1.3070	25420	32394	15873
05	0.9910	16230	15681	7683
06	1.1556	19180	21611	10589
07	1.2293	20014	23989	11754
08	1.2694	21741	26909	13185
09	1.2862	24882	31204	15289
10	1.2303	25694	30822	15102
11	1.2889	21938	27569	13508
12	1.3358	20284	26419	12945
13	1.3264	14658	18957	9288
14	1.0743	20580	21557	10562
15	1.0976	17853	19106	9361
16	1.2099	21821	25742	12613
17	1.1190	18243	19903	9752
18	1.2934	21202	26738	13101
19	1.5770	20625	31713	15539
20	1.3712	18899	25267	12380
21	1.2456	24562	29830	14616
22	1.0898	29993	31870	15616
23	1.1830	14017	16168	7922
24	1.2199	13747	16350	8011
25	1.2754	19997	24867	12184
26	1.1855	17495	20222	9908
27	1.0696	17717	18477	9053
28	1.0879	18759	19898	9750
29	1.6047	24610	38506	18867
30	1.8597	36436	66070	32374

TABLE 3 (Cont.)

New Constituency Number	Growth Factor (1 + r) ⁹	Total Population		Adult Population 1985
		1976	1985	
31	1.6875	23580	38798	19011
32	1.5727	22173	34001	16660
33	1.2732	21281	26418	12944
34	1.2358	16487	19865	9733
35	1.2599	23312	28637	14032
36	1.3208	26735	34430	16870
37	1.1835	20353	23486	11508
39	1.2599	19012	23355	11443
40	1.3546	15949	21065	10321
41	1.1587	23139	26142	12809
42	1.2369	19852	23941	11731
43	1.2654	19931	24591	12095
44	1.1383	19774	21946	10753
45	1.0782	15036	15806	7744
46	0.9910	15996	15456	7573
47	1.2866	20326	25498	12494
48	1.0533	23580	24216	11865
49	1.4295	16046	22364	10958
50	1.1794	18092	20804	10193
51	1.1566	16858	19010	9314
52	1.2336	16153	19429	9520
53	1.2401	25471	30798	15091
54	1.2099	17368	20488	10039
55	1.1783	18027	20711	10148
56	1.1123	17097	18541	9085
57	1.2799	18775	23430	11480
58	1.1961	20326	23704	11614
59	1.1577	17551	19811	9707
60	1.1597	17717	20033	9816
All Constituencies	1.0227	1216770	1493109	731637

Source: 1966 Population Census Report, Volume I, 1969
1976 Population Census Report, Volume II.

Ntate Cotran,

Table 4 is similar to table 2 except that Volume II (1966 population census village list) is used instead of Volume I. These figures can be compared with Prof. Ambrose's data since they are from the same source the only difference is that he projected EA's and we projected constituencies.

If there is need for further clarification please contact me.

(Sgd.) Mpho Morojele
Statistics

Table 4

Estimates of the 1985 Adult Population by Constituency (1965 Delimitation)

Constituency	1966	1976	$(1 + r)^9$	1985 Adjusted	1985 Adult
01	9376	31119	1.1658	12877	6309
02	17688	23294	1.2812	29649	14528
03	19028	24126	1.2328	29677	14541
04	18125	23304	1.2538	29028	14223
05	15308	16465	1.0678	17466	8558
06	11781	13289	1.1145	14714	7209
07	18000	22565	1.2256	27476	13463
08	16660	22920	1.3326	30343	14868
09	14956	19069	1.2444	23574	11551
10	17610	21547	1.1991	25668	12577
11	18882	25767	1.3229	33864	16593
12	19571	26132	1.2972	33676	16501
13	20529	26549	1.2604	33243	16289
14	18536	23450	1.2357	28787	14105
15	17783	21492	1.1859	25320	12406
16	13707	15937	1.1453	18132	8884
17	14090	17461	1.2129	21039	10309
18	16888	21686	1.2524	26982	13221
19	13076	16421	1.2275	20025	9812
20	19976	24507	1.2020	29264	14339
21	18045	23655	1.2759	29983	14691
22	10469	7779	0.7654	5915	2898
23	13805	20052	1.3993	27874	13658
24	10293	11817	1.1323	13292	6513
25	14071	16318	1.1426	18523	9076
26	16821	18672	1.0985	20377	9984
27	16263	19015	1.1511	21745	10655
28	14030	18630	1.2907	23888	11705
29	19822	26383	1.2935	33903	16612
30	21538	29374	1.3222	38584	18906

Table 4 (Cont)

Constituency	1966	1976	(1 + r) ⁹	1985 Adjusted	1985 Adult
31	20040	25907	1.2599	32426	15888
32	26779	48115	1.6945	80998	39689
33	14710	17011	1.1397	19260	9437
34	14309	16503	1.1370	18641	9134
35	15692	18222	1.1440	20709	10147
36	15844	20481	1.2599	25635	12561
37	22327	27818	1.2188	33683	16504
38	13605	18803	1.3381	24995	12247
39	15383	18475	1.1792	21643	10605
40	17757	23318	1.2779	29604	14505
41	13382	14555	1.0786	15596	7642
42	16914	20336	1.1804	23848	11685
43	14345	15872	1.0953	17271	8462
44	18542	22123	1.1722	25763	12623
45	16718	21345	1.2460	26422	12946
46	14436	18107	1.2262	22057	10807
47	17795	22533	1.2367	27684	13565
48	13870	16791	1.1877	19812	9707
49	12823	14941	1.1475	17033	8346
50	14034	17692	1.1718	20595	10091
51	15583	17563	1.1137	19432	9521
52	17595	21949	1.2202	26607	13037
53	14207	16965	1.1731	19772	9688
54	17136	20819	1.1915	24643	12075
55	15602	19820	1.2403	24422	11966
56	15367	18448	1.1788	21603	10585
57	14549	17282	1.1676	20046	9822
58	16236	21093	1.2656	26520	12994
59	15281	18707	1.1997	22296	10925
60	13691	16426	1.1718	19224	9419
All Constituencies	972079	1216815	1.	1493128	731607

Source: 1. 1966 Population Census Report, Volume II, 1969

2. 1976 Population Census Report, Volume II



LESOTHO

APPENDIX C

Bureau of Statistics

P. O. Box 455

MASERU 100

1st May, 1985

STAT/POP/13

Ntate T.S. Cotran
Chief Justice
Maseru 100.

Dear sir,

Attached hereto are the estimates of 1985 adult population by 1969 constituency delimitation. The methodology is similar to that used for table 3, except that Volume II of the 1966 population census is used instead of Volume I, as requested.

Should further clarification be desired please contact me at the Bureau of Statistics.

Yours faithfully,

M. F. Morojele
for DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

ENCLOSURE

(1969 delimitation)

ESTIMATES OF THE 1985 ADULT POPULATION BY CONSTITUENCY

CONSTITUENCY	GROWTH FACTOR (1 + r) ⁹	TOTAL POPULATION		ADULT POPULATION 1985
		1976	1985	
01	1.1658	11119	12930	6340
02	1.2328	23294	28644	14040
03	1.2812	24126	30832	15110
04	1.2256	23304	28489	13960
05	1.0678	16465	17536	8590
06	1.1145	13289	14773	7240
07	1.3326	22565	29994	14700
08	1.2883	22920	29453	14430
09	1.2885	19069	24508	12010
10	1.1991	21547	25771	12630
11	1.2972	25767	33340	16340
12	1.2726	26132	33172	16250
13	1.2481	26549	33049	16190
14	1.1859	23450	27738	13590
15	1.1453	21492	24553	12030
16	1.2524	15937	19908	9760
17	1.2309	17461	21438	10510
18	1.2357	21686	26729	13100
19	1.2749	16421	20880	10230
20	1.2020	24507	29382	14400

CONSTITUENCY	GROWTH FACTOR (1 + r) ⁹	TOTAL POPULATION		ADULT POPULATION 1985
		1976	1985	
21	1.2757	23655	30104	14750
22	1.3993	7779	10857	5320
23	1.1374	20052	22749	11150
24	1.2166	11817	14341	7030
25	1.0985	16318	17880	8760
26	1.1946	18672	22249	10900
27	1.2935	19015	24534	12020
28	1.1511	18630	21391	10480
29	1.2918	26383	33996	16660
30	1.5083	29374	44193	21660
31	1.6945	25907	43788	21460
32	1.2599	48115	60466	29630
33	1.2779	17011	21683	10630
34	1.1792	16503	19411	9510
35	1.3381	18222	24321	11920
36	1.2599	20481	25739	12610
37	1.1370	27818	31549	15460
38	1.1397	18803	21376	10470
39	1.1440	18475	21081	10330
40	1.2188	23318	28348	13890
41	1.2367	14555	17954	8800
42	1.2262	20336	24873	12190
43	1.2460	15872	19727	9670
44	1.1804	22123	26048	12760
45	1.0786	21345	22965	11250

CONSTITUENCY	GROWTH FACTOR (1 + r) ⁹	TOTAL POPULATION		ADULT POPULATION 1985
		1976	1985	
46	1.0953	18107	19783	9690
47	1.1722	22533	26346	12910
48	1.1137	16791	18653	9140
49	1.2202	14941	18185	8910
50	1.1718	17692	20678	10130
51	1.1475	17563	20103	9850
52	1.1877	21949	26003	12740
53	1.2403	16965	20989	10290
54	1.1915	20819	24743	12120
55	1.1788	19820	23305	11420
56	1.1731	18448	21586	10580
57	1.2656	17282	21817	10690
58	1.1997	21093	25241	12370
59	1.1676	18707	21787	10680
60	1.1718	16426	19199	9410
TOTAL		121681	493160	731690

Note: Volume II of the 1966 Population Census used

APPENDIX D

TOTAL NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS' AREAS IN LESOTHO
WHICH WERE USED FOR THE 1966 AND 1976 CENSUSES

1965					
Const. No.	EA's	Const. No.	EA's	Const. No.	EA's
1	17	21	24	41	18
2	15	22	16	42	23
3	19	23	21	43	19
4	16	24	18	44	19
5	22	25	18	45	19
6	18	26	18	46	20
7	17	27	15	47	19
8	16	28	17	48	19
9	15	29	17	49	17
10	<u>15</u>	30	<u>17</u>	50	<u>19</u>
	170		181		192
11	17	31	14	51	15
12	15	32	9	52	21
13	16	33	16	53	19
14	16	34	16	54	23
15	17	35	15	55	16
16	19	36	15	56	18
17	17	37	16	57	17
18	16	38	16	58	21
19	15	39	16	59	20
20	<u>17</u>	40	<u>15</u>	60	<u>21</u>
	165		148		191
170					
165					
181					
148					
192					
191					
<u>1047</u>					

Note: In both 1966 and 1976 censuses a small number of enumerators' areas were further subdivided. The total of 1047 is the number of areas which were the same in both censuses and therefore could be used for population projections.

APPENDIX E 1

STATISTICAL CONSTITUENCIES FOR WHICH MAJOR
DISCREPANCIES WERE CARTOGRAPHICALLY ANALYSED

Constituency Nos:	1	25	42
	6	26	44
	7	27	45
	9	28	46
	11	29	47
	12	30	48
	13	31	49
	15	32	51
	16	33	52
	18	34	53
	19	35	54
	20	36	55
	21	38	59
	22	39	60
	23	40	
	24	41	
Total		46	

APPENDIX E 2

METHODOLOGY OUTLINED AT PARAS. 13 & 14

Illustration: Constituency No. 27
(1965 Delimitation and 1966 and 1976 Censuses
Enumerators' Areas)

First Printout. Result

ER.NO	66POP	76POP	%10YRGROWTH	85EST	CONST
27.01	1425	1601	12.35	1778	.065848
27.02	1031	1363	32.20	1752	.064900
27.03	742	1846	148.78	4193	.155279
27.04	2297	3082	34.17	4015	.148721
27.05	1617	405	-74.96	116	.004314
27.06	617	1833	197.08	4884	.180879
27.07	702	759	8.11	814	.030157
27.08	766	901	17.62	1043	.038619
27.09	613	664	8.31	714	.026426
27.10	994	1200	20.72	1422	.052654
27.11	967	1140	17.89	1322	.048963
27.12	1336	757	-43.34	454	.016814
27.13	875	957	9.37	1037	.038420
27.14	1538	1412	-8.20	1307	.048424
27.15	743	1095	47.37	1552	.057495

TOTAL	16263	19015	16.92	26397	.977913
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1985 POPULATION PROJECTION USING 1966 AND 1976 TOTALS: 21887

CONSISTENCY TEST RESULT: 1.206

DISCREPANCY IN POPULATION PROJECTIONS 20.6 %; FURTHER INVESTIGATION ESSENTIAL.

CONSTITUENCY 27

Alterations to 1966 list

E.A. 27.01 Transfer Vukazenzele (60) to 27.02

E.A. 27.05 Transfer Tsehlo (85) to 27.15

Transfer Matsieng (1017) to 27.06 (this was a major error
on the 1966 list)

Transfer Moorosi (102) to 27.12

E.A. 27.12 Transfer Koqong (28) to 27.13

Likhama (145) to 27.14

Soothi (202) to 27.14

Makoetje (67) to 27.05

Transfer Talinyana (114) and Sekhobe (223) to Constituency 29,
E.A. 29.05

E.A. 27.14 Transfer Thabo Moitheri (65) to 27.15

Jobo (57) to 27.05

Chake (107) to 27.13

E.A. 27.15 Transfer Sehlahla (142) to 27.14

Alterations to 1976 list

E.A. 27.03 Three villages listed in the Mafeteng portion,

Ha Rakhoboso (334), Tsoloane (119), and Taung (60) are
in the wrong constituency. Should be in 36.13

Also Transfer Folene (124) to 27.05

Ramakhunong (40) 27.05

E.A. 27.14 Transfer Toka (175) to 27.05

E.A. 27.15 Transfer Raphoka (215) to 27.14

The place names of the Southern E.A.s (27.03, 27.05, 27.12, 27.13, 27.14)
of this constituency show very great inconsistencies between 1966 and 1976
and also disagree with those shown on the map. Before the 1986 Census
some kind of reconciliation of names should be attempted. The above
transfers are adequate to achieve consistency for the present purpose
however. Moving Matsieng into its right EA removes much of the discrepancy.

NB: Figures in parenthesis on this page are village populations
from the published 1966 and 1976 Censuses Reports.

Revised Printout Result

REVISED PRINTOUT WITH CORRECTIONS TO EAs WITH WRONGLY ALLOCATED VILLAGES

EA.NO	66POP	76POP	%10YRGROWTH	85EST	CONST
27.01	1365	1601	17.29	1848	.071628
27.02	1891	1363	24.93	1665	.064535
27.03	742	1169	57.55	1760	.068217
27.04	2297	3082	34.18	4015	.155620
27.05	537	744	38.55	998	.038682
27.06	1634	1833	12.18	2033	.078798
27.07	702	759	8.12	814	.031550
27.08	766	901	17.62	1043	.040426
27.09	613	664	8.32	714	.027674
27.10	994	1200	20.72	1422	.055116
27.11	967	1140	17.89	1322	.051240
27.12	659	757	14.87	858	.033256
27.13	1010	957	-5.25	912	.035349
27.14	1798	1452	-19.24	1198	.046434
27.15	751	880	17.18	1015	.039341

TOTAL	15926	18502	16.17	21617	.037866
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1985 POPULATION PROJECTION USING 1966 AND 1976 TOTALS: 21174

CONSISTENCY TEST RESULT: 1.021

POPULATION PROJECTIONS AGREE WITHIN 5%: NO ACTION NEEDED

MR. MPITI'S REPORT DATED
19TH NOVEMBER, 1984

From the figures of the last two population censuses of 1966 and 1976, the population aged 21 years and above is from 47.6 to 48.8 percent of total population. This is so, whether persons whose ages were not stated (0.5% in 1966 and 2.0% in 1976) are allocated proportionately between the age groups of from 0 to 20 years and 21 years and above or if the age not stated category is excluded in the calculation. If on the other hand, the population of age not stated category is assumed to be composed more of older persons and is thus added only to the age group of 21 years and above, the percentage (of total population) of those aged 21 years or more, in the two censuses, falls within a narrow range of from 48.6 to 49.0.

An assumption that the group whose ages are not stated is composed mainly of older people may not be far wrong as older persons are the ones who are most likely to mistate their ages or forget their dates of birth if they ever knew them at all. Since fertility in Lesotho has remained relatively constant during the past three decades or so, there is no reason to believe that between 1977 and now it has changed significantly to affect the age structure of Lesotho's population. This follows because there have been no national programmes designed to speed-up the change in any direction. Thus, an assumption that the age structure of Lesotho's population has also remained constant up to now or even the near future is not far fetched. With this assumptions and the figures from the latest two population censuses, the population aged 21 years or above in Lesotho can safely be taken as around 49 percent of total population at any time.

Estimates for Lesotho's total population for April of 1985 have been done in two ways. The first method was a simple projection of the 1976 population figure assuming an average annual rate of growth of 2.3 percent. The second was the component method with the assumption of constant fertility and declining mortality. The two methods give the population aged 21 years and over in April of 1985, as being from 731,650 to 749,980. Thus, each constituency is to have from 12,194 to 12,500 persons aged 21 years and over with an average of 12,350 persons. The ten per cent lower and upper bound implies a range of from 11,115 to 13,585 registrants in each constituency.

Since registration is not necessarily to be confined to a constituency in which an individual is currently resident, the sizes of constituencies will be determined only by registration. Thus, old constituencies of 1969 can be used as a basis for registration.

Not all people who are 21 years and over will actually register. Some will be mentally disabled, some will be physically handicapped while others will even decide to abstain. In this manner, the number returned by the registration will genuinely be less than the expected figure of about 741,000. On the other hand, the number returned by the registration may be unreasonably inflated if some persons who are below the age of 21 years declare themselves as aged above 20 years and thus register or if persons who do not qualify, by reason of not being a citizens of Lesotho, somehow manage to be registered. Also, the number that will ultimately vote should in most cases be less than the number registered but definitely not more. They should be less because some people who have registered will die before voting while others who will have registered may decide not to vote when the time for voting arrives.

APPENDIX G

LIST OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

1985

15 & 16 April	Maseru
17 April	Quthing
18 April	Mohale's Hoek
19 April	Mafeteng
23 April	Butha-Buthe
24 April	Leribe
25 April	Berea
3 May	Qacha's Nek
6 May	Thaba-Tseka
8 May	Mokhotlong
14 May	Maseru

MASERU

Date : 15th & 16th April
1985
Venue : High Court, Maseru
Time : 10.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP
Ntate D. Sixishe	BNP
Ntate Matete Majara	BNP
Ntate Patrick Lehloenya	BNP
Ntate Lesenya	BNP

Summary of Representations:

BNP

That the Commission has overestimated the urban population of Maseru town and the allocation to it of four constituencies.. was unrealistic, since many Maseru inhabitants are expatriates or aid personnel without the right to vote and that many of the Basotho inhabitants will choose to go to their respective homes to vote; that a portion of Maseru District attached to the proposed constituency of Khamolane in Berea was wrong because the boundary was established after much blood had been shed and there is no need to revive the dispute; that the ward chief of Maama was not in the same constituency as his subjects; that the proposed 'Maliepetsane constituency of 1985 is a hybrid constituency having taken the Makhoarane plateau and many villages from the Chief of Matsieng to Mafeteng District; that Matsieng and Morija are two adjoining towns with a long history and have community of interest but have been placed in different constituencies; that the proposed Masite constituency removed subjects of the Chief of Matsieng to the Chief of Rothe; that the proposed Molimo-Nthuse and 'Maletsunyane constituencies were too large and unmanageable.

Commission's Decision:

Maseru Urban Complex: The Bureau of Statistics in their Bulletin for the year 1982 at page 2 had this to say:-

"Using the rate of growth of 6.9 percent per annum for the Maseru urban complex the estimated 1982 population is 82099. This should be regarded as a lower limit because the rate used is that which prevailed between 1966 and 1976. The increase of especially housing facilities in the Maseru urban complex, between 1976 and now, suggests a much higher rate of growth".

We are now in the year 1985.

The Commission has been watching registration figures for Maseru.

On the 23rd May 1985 the Chief Electoral Officer (Mr. Matete) reported to the Commission in writing that the registration figures of the 1969 delimited constituencies of Maseru and Boqate have now reached 15 225 and 24 040 respectively. Mr. Matete a few days later came to the Commission's office and told the Chairman that in the last few days, a thousand more adult inhabitants had registered there. The Commission does not therefore think that the estimates worked out for it for Maseru complex can be far wrong and confirmed four constituencies in the final plan.

Other constituencies in the district

The lowland constituencies in Maseru District to be reconstructed to meet the objections raised about the proposed constituencies of Khamolane, Maama, Masite and 'Maliepetsane, resurrecting the Tsoaing Constituency (shared with Mafeteng District as formerly) and Koro-Koro and Thabana-Ntšonyana with somewhat altered boundaries. The mountain constituencies of Maseru District were also reconstructed to revive Senqunyane and Makhaleng but it cannot be avoided that Senqunyane and 'Maletsunyane still remain very large in area on account of scarcity of people necessary to make up the quota. Morija and Matsieng are now placed in the same constituency. In Makhaleng the boundaries have been described so that as far as it is possible villages in Mafeteng and Maseru Districts (which boundaries were investigated in haste) are hopefully within constituencies of their respective administrative districts.

Date : 17th April 1985
Venue : Magistrate's Court,
Moyeni
Time : 10.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate Retšelisitsoe Sekhonyana	BNP
Ntate Sekhonyana 'Maseribane	BNP
Ntate John Buku	BCP (but speaking in an individual capacity)
Ntate Makhobalo Letsie	CHIEF OF SEFORONG
Ntate D.P.G. Makoe	BNP

Summary of Representations:

BNP

That the Commission's award of 4 constituencies and about one half shared with Qacha's Nek, is not acceptable to anyone, either in Quthing, or as the Commission will hear when it visits the district, in Qacha's Nek. The constituency named Seforong & Sekake will not work. The chief of Seforong will explain the reasons why. However if the adult population is 52 004 Quthing is entitled to 4.738 constituencies on the basis of minimum quota. The figure can be "rounded up" to 5 constituencies.

The chief of Seforong submitted that the new delimitation will make his position impossible.

Communications between the two district headquarters are difficult. Development aid has been awarded by the Canadians to his area on the basis of its being in the district of Quthing and include all his subjects. He cannot split himself by a shuttle between Quthing and Qacha's Nek to deal with administrative functions. All development efforts will be aborted and the people will suffer.

Ntate John Buku in his individual capacity supported the submissions made by representatives of the BNP.

Commission's Decision:

Quthing District is a glaring example of the difficulties of delimitation imposed by the Parliament Act 1983. The district naturally divides itself into five river valleys: the Tele, the Qomoqomong, the Seapala, the Quthing and the Qhoali. In the previous delimitation of 1969 a small part of Qacha's Nek District, comprising some 10 Qhoalinyane villages were apparently wrongly incorporated into Quthing District even though the district boundary was fairly clear. This has now been corrected. The figure of 52 004 given by the Bureau of Statistics as the estimated adult inhabitants of Quthing District cannot be divided by five to make five legal constituencies even if the population of the villages above referred to is included.

To impose the solution devised by the provisional plan in the absence of any argument to the contrary would be counterproductive and will not be of any benefit to the people of the area in question. The Commission had no alternative but reduce the Quthing District constituencies to four, which resulted in the loss of a well known name Tele. A written proposal was made that some population be gathered to make up the shortfall in the district from the constituency of Morifi (present Mekaling in Mohale's Hoek) via Seaka Bridge, but this submission was not canvassed at the public hearings either at Quthing or Mohale's Hoek. It contradicts the principle upon which the Commission acted in abandoning the original proposal for a shared constituency with Qacha's Nek. It would not have worked on population quota anyway. The contiguous constituency of Mekaling has an estimated number of adult inhabitants of 11 960, and the next contiguous is Qaqatu with 11 167 and the next contiguous is Thaba-Telle with 11 087 and the next contiguous is Mohale's Hoek with 11 501 - all of them on the low side of the population quota from which adult inhabitants could not be incorporated into a predominantly Quthing Constituency.

MOHALE'S HOEK

Date : 18th April 1985
Venue : Farmer's Training
Centre, Mohale's Hoek
Time : 10.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate D.P.G. Makoe	BNP
Ntate Zwakala	BNP
Ntate K. Phafoli	BNP
Ntate Ariel Makhele	MFP
Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP

Summary of Representations:

BNP

That Mohale's Hoek has now six constituencies instead of seven many of them exceedingly large in geographical area with poor communications; that a small part shared with Thaba-Tseka District at the eastern extremity should not have been extended to Hloahloeng in Mohale's Hoek, that the boundaries between Mohale's Hoek District and Maseru District and between Mohale's Hoek and Mafeteng Districts are incorrectly depicted on the 1:50 000 maps and some names of villages were placed on the wrong side of the district boundaries (pointed out) and that the former constituency of Thaba-Telle has been absorbed by Qaqatu and Hloahloeng constituencies in the new delimitation making both Qaqatu and Hloahloeng unmanageable either administratively or otherwise. Furthermore 21 villages were taken from Mpharane to Mafeteng District at the northern extremity of the constituency. Five Taung villages can go back to Taung Constituency.

MFP

Mr. Ariel Makhele supported the Basotho National Party representatives especially on the need to revive Thaba-Telle.

Commission's Decision:

The Commission recognised that if possible the size of the Mohale's Hoek Constituencies should be made more manageable than in the provisional plan. After investigation of the boundaries between Mohale's Hoek District and the three districts to its north, the Commission agreed that the number of Mohale's Hoek District constituencies could be restored to 7, provided one constituency was shared with a neighbouring district. The Commission decided:

1. The constituency of Thaba-Telle to be revived.
2. What remained of Hloahloeng which could not on its own form a legal constituency would share an area with Thaba-Tseka District up to the south bank of the Lesobeng river.
3. Twenty one named villages in the area of the Ntjepeleng stream along the 'Masemouse Constituency in the district of Mafeteng and the Mpharane Constituency in the district of Mohale's Hoek alleged to be within the latter constituency, were referred to Mr. Khabo (Ministry of the Interior) who supplied the Commission with an extract from the Boundary Book. The text shows some doubt about the exact boundary. Some of the villages mentioned by the speakers are in fact depicted on the map as falling within Mohale's Hoek District though others were not. The Commission decided to accept some of the villages listed in the 1969 delimitation order and place them in the Mpharane Constituency as before. The return of named villages of the Taung Ward from Mpharane to Taung Constituency was not possible as the population quota in Taung would then have been exceeded.

Date : 19th April 1985
Venue : 'Masentle High School
Hall, Mafeteng
Time : 10.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Dr. K.T. Maphathe	BNP
Ntate Mokhachane Maholi	CHIEF
Ntate Leshoboro Seeiso	CHIEF
Mrs. M. Lesenyeho	BNP
Mrs. M. Mohale	BNP
Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP

Summary of Representations:

BNP

That the old constituency boundaries of 1969 should as far as possible be retained; that the Ward Chief of Likhoele had been removed from Mafeteng Constituency which is his home for no apparent reason; that the Makhoarane plateau was better placed in a Maseru Constituency; that the former Tsoaing Constituency was better planned than the proposed Kolo Constituency; that Tebang should be included in a constituency where most of the ward was situate; that the Phafoli area east of the Makhaleng was a salient of the Ward of Matelile; that the Chief of Tebang has for no reason been moved to Kolo.

Chief Leshoboro Seeiso and Chief Maholi supported the BNP representatives.

Commission's Decision:

Mafeteng District has one of the most complicated chieftainship structures in Lesotho. A good case has been made out for major readjustments. These are mainly:-

1. The Maseru/Mafeteng boundary rearranged to cover the former Tsoaing Constituency which name is revived.

2. Adjustments to accommodate Likhoele and Tebang.
3. It was not possible to include either Tajane Ward or Matelile Ward within a single constituency because of restrictions imposed by the population quota, by the district boundaries, and by Tajane being in two geographically distinct parts. The two wards must each share a part of the 'Masemouse and 'Maliepetsane Constituencies.
4. The constituency named Monkhoaneng in the provisional plan is no longer a suitable name and will take the name of Boleka, after a well known centrally situate mountain.

Date : 23rd April 1985
Venue : In open ground in
front of the premises
of the Subordinate
Court, Butha-Buthe
Time : 10.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP
Ntate Moorosi Motšoene	UDP
Ntate Z.J. Peko	IN AN INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY
Ntate Leloko Jónathan	BNP
Ntate K.T.J. Rakhetla	BNP
Ntate J. Majara	IN AN INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY

Summary of Representations:

BNP

That Butha-Buthe District should have 3 constituencies apart from the Maloti part; that the Lipelaneng stream shall not be crossed; that Matlakeng is a well known name for the part west of the stream; that some villages on the north side of the upper Khatibe valley might join on the south side in Constituency No.2 on the grounds of distance and community of interest; that some villages on the east side of Qalo/Linakeng valley might be joined to Constituency No.2 also for the same reason; that the new constituency's name should be changed from Hololo to Tsime a name by which the constituency has been known for sixteen years.

UDP

That the provisional delimitation of Butha-Buthe District is sound and there is nothing wrong in crossing the Lipelaneng stream into Leribe District.

OTHERS

Mr. Joseph Majara suggested an alternative solution to crossing the Lipelaneng stream into Leribe by an award of

other parts of Leribe lying to the south but not across the mountain range.

Mr. Z.J. Peko suggested that the Lipelaneng crossing into Leribe causes chieftainship problems, that these problems will affect the chances of the candidate for elections; that if he comes from Butha-Buthe where he has been canvassing and all of a sudden he finds that he has to canvass anew in Matlakeng, the people of Matlakeng will not accept him and the people may not vote for him in Butha-Buthe; that likewise if the candidate comes from Leribe at Matlakeng and comes to canvass in Butha-Buthe he will encounter problems because the people will not elect him and the BNP will lose the election..

Commission's Decision:

The lowland area of Butha-Buthe presented the Commission with problems. In 1969 a number of villages in the Linakeng area of Butha-Buthe District were placed in Pela-Tsoeu.. By far the major part of the constituency of Pela-Tsoeu is in Leribe District. The Sekameng mountain range separates these villages of Butha-Buthe from the Leribe constituents and according to a written representation the people have not been able to take part in Pela-Tsoeu pitsos.

Perusal of minutes of the previous Delimitation Commission in 1969 showed that there was disgruntlement at the public hearings held in Butha-Buthe to debate the situation. The Commission thought it resolved the issue by allocating Pela-Tsoeu Constituency to Butha-Buthe and Pela-Tsoeu in fact appears on the Butha-Buthe list of the 1969 reviewed constituencies. The villages that were included in Pela-Tsoeu are geographically part and parcel of Butha-Buthe District and should be part of Constituency No.3. There is no legal way of providing the lowlands area of Butha-Buthe with a whole number of constituencies on the estimated adult inhabitants. Community of interest and geography make it clear that the shared constituency must be in Leribe District and in the vicinity of the town of

Butha-Buthe and not crossing a mountain range. In addition the gazetted urban area of Butha-Buthe now straddles the Lipelaneng stream. In the result

1. The provisional delimitation to become final subject to 2 and 3 below.
2. The Commission agreed to a change of the constituency's name from Hololo to Tsime.
3. The Commission agreed for geographical reasons to the transfer of villages on the north side of the upper Khatibe valley to join villages on the south side. The village of Paballong in the Qalo/Linakeng valley also to join constituency No.2 for reasons of geography but not villages further north which would upset the population balance.

LERIBE

Date : 24th April 1985
 Venue : Pitso Ground, Leribe
 Time : 10.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate Lekhooana Jonathan	BNP
Ntate Masupha Katiso	BNP
Ntate Lechesa Mathealira	CHIEF
Ntate M. Lephoma	UDP
Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP
Ntate Peete Peete	BNP

Summary of Representations:

BNP

That the proposed Constituency of Malibamatšo (No.5) combines both banks of the river in the 1985 delimitation whilst there were two constituencies in 1969 one on each bank; that the river is a monster virtually uncrossable; that there are no bridges or ferry boats to link the two banks; that there is no airstrip; that there should be one constituency on each bank as before: Kolberg and Malibamatšo; that the proposed constituency of Maputsoe (No. 11) could not possibly have its full quota of adult inhabitants in its present geographical limits because most people who work there are commuters from adjoining constituencies; that registration figures so far indicate that it will have nowhere near the minimum figures and the constituency could accommodate more people and should be enlarged; that the proposed newly created constituency of 'Muela (No. 14) is partly in Leribe and consists of the area of Tsikoane, and partly in Berea, consisting of Koeneng people; that straddling the district boundaries, as in Lipelaneng, will cause more friction between the people and their chiefs, will disrupt development in both of their component parts, and rekindle boundary disputes; that 'Muela is like trying to mix oil with water, the arrangement will not work and should be abandoned; that the normal place for the village cluster of Tsikoane

is in Likhakeng Constituency; that the proposed creation of Nqechane Constituency and the crossing of boundaries with Butha-Buthe beyond the Lipelaneng stream might cause problems, it removes the name Matlakeng from the heart of Leribe District; that district boundaries should be observed, but that if the proposed constituency of Lipelaneng is to stay it would still be appropriate to call it Matlakeng because it is the name of a regiment of the late Chief Motsoene Molapo and applies to the whole area; that the town of Peka need not strictly speaking be within the boundaries of a constituency called Manka which is the name of a regiment of Chief Mathealira Jonathan; that the large area adjacent to Peka town can be called Manka irrespective of the constituency boundary; that the name Hleoheng should be abolished. Kolonyama, a well known mountain inside the adjoining constituency should be revived; that the proposed Maputsoe is named after a person who is still alive (he was produced as an exhibit) and this should be avoided and the name Likhetlane restored as the river is still partly in the constituency; that the proposed Khohlontso Constituency in Thaba-Tseka should be renamed Kolbere for it has historical significance and some of the inhabitants owe allegiance to the Chief of Peka Tsikoane and Kolbere.

UDP

That there is nothing wrong with the 1985 delimitation but would suggest that the area of Tlhakoli be transferred from Lipelaneng to Nqechane.

Commission's Decision:

1. The question of the Malibamatso river featured extensively in the deliberations of the Commission. It has been recognised as a monster but two facts emerged clearly: that the area's population do not make up two constituencies, even if the minimum quota was adopted, without dividing the country by creating two elongated constituencies stretching from the north deep south into the district of Thaba-Tseka. The Commission took cognisance of the probability that the valley has great potential if the Highland Water Scheme proceeds. Construction of an improved road is in progress to connect the area with the lowlands, and

after all the valley on both banks of Malibamatšo was one constituency in 1965. It has two airstrips at Pelaneng and Seshote. The short answer to the Malibamatšo problem is for the electoral officer to provide sufficient polling stations on both banks of the river. All mountain constituencies with poor communication should in fact have sufficient polling stations, bearing in mind that the estimated adult population of Lesotho increased from 466 022 in 1966 to 731 646 in 1985 an increase of 265 624.

2. The 'Muela Constituency is to be abandoned and the district boundaries between Leribe and Berea will be observed. The Tsikoane portion of 'Muela is equivalent to more than half a constituency. No possible way was found to accommodate the whole population into Likhakeng Constituency. Many adjustments had to be made to other constituencies. Some of these alterations are not of a minor nature. Leribe is a densely populated area of Lesotho and there is little margin for flexibility. The constituencies now have a larger adult population than the Commission would have liked although within the quota.
3. The Commission agreed, apart from the alterations to constituency boundaries, to the following change of constituency names: No.11 from Maputsoe (now slightly enlarged) to Likhetlane; No.12 from Hleoheng to Manka; No.13 from Manka to Kolonyama.
4. It will be misleading we think now to change Nqechane to Matlakeng. Unlike Manka there is a mountain and a village bearing the name and to call the constituency Matlakeng might confuse electors mainly the younger generation.
5. We were not persuaded that the area of Tlhakoli in the constituency of Lipelaneng fits better in Nqechane and the transfer was not approved.

BEREA

Date : 25th April 1985
Venue : In the open at
Taoana Square, T.Y.
Time : 10.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate Matete Majara	BNP
Ntate Peete Peete	BNP
Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP

Summary of Representations:

BNP

'Muela Constituency which has been the subject of representations in Leribe the previous day was again dealt with in detail with the boundaries between the two districts and villages falling on each side enumerated and pointed out on the maps. There is no dispute over the boundary except perhaps in one village.

That the Commission in creating the constituency of Khamolane has brought into a totally Berea constituency a portion of Maseru District; that the district boundary between Maseru District and Berea District at this point was settled after a prolonged dispute with people from Thaba-Bosiu and blood was shed; that to attach this part of Thaba-Bosiu with the villages that fall in Berea proper will revive a dispute that has been virtually settled and strict adherence to the district boundary is essential here, let the villages that belong to Maseru go; that the name Khamolane should not be used for this constituency; that after the excision of the offending part the name Thupa-Kubu will again become suitable; it was used in previous delimitations; that Maseru North could as well be called Berea South since the constituency is mostly in Berea; that though this point will not be pursued since part of the constituency

is gazetted in the Maseru Urban Area, the people inhabiting the plateau west of Thuathe Rock should be attached to the proposed constituency 19 in Berea.

Commission's Decision:

1. The proposed 'Muela Constituency as previously stated under Leribe is abolished and the Leribe portion thereof will remain in one or more Leribe constituencies depending on the population count.
2. The boundary between Berea District and Maseru District at the Khamolane Plateau to be observed because of the alarm that has been expressed, and renamed Thupa-Kubu.
3. That the rest of the constituencies in Berea to be readjusted to reflect the abolition of 'Muela and the excision of the offending part in the proposed Khamolane Constituency.
4. The area of Thuathe in the Berea plateau is beginning to form part of the Maseru built up area. Allocations of land have been made to Radio Lesotho, Lesotho Youth Service and Lesotho Paramilitary Force. The road to Lancers' Gap is now tarred and a commuter population is growing and will grow further in time. The Commission was of opinion that the Thuathe area should be retained in the proposed constituency No.22. Nothing in this decision affects, or is likely to affect, the subjects' loyalty to their chiefs in the whole of this constituency.

QACHA'S NEK

Date : 3rd May 1985

Venue : Catholic School
Hall, Qacha's Nek

Time : 9.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate N. Nkuatsana	BNP
Ntate D.P.G. Makoae	BNP
Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP

Summary of Representations:

That the district of Qacha's Nek is to-day entitled to two and a half constituencies, but that a large part of the present Thaba-Tseka District still falls under the jurisdiction of the Principal Chief of Qacha's Nek. The proposed 'Melikane Constituency as well as the proposed Mashai cross Senqu to the great inconvenience of people living there.

Commission's Decision:

The constituency of Qacha's Nek (after the abolition of the proposed Seforong and Sekake) and the former constituency of Tsoelike now have enough population to make two constituencies and accordingly

1. Tsoelike revived with minor boundary alterations.
2. Thaba-Chitja revived and extended to include the town of Thaba-Tseka (See representations and Commission's decision thereon under Thaba-Tseka).
3. Mashai, the former Makheka Constituency, to cross the Matebeng river southwards to make up the population quota.

THABA-TSEKA

Date : 6th May 1985
Venue : Farmer's Training
Centre, Thaba-Tseka
Time : 9.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate N. Nkuatsana	BNP
Ntate S. Matela	BNP
Ntate Makhetha	BNP
Ntate J.P. Khasoane	BNP
Ntate Thabao Lehloeny	MFP
Ntate M. Kamohi	BNP
Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP

Summary of Representations:

BNP

That the gazetted district boundaries of Thaba-Tseka were made for convenience only, the loyalty of the inhabitants to their respective chiefs being more important; that there are two rivers in Lesotho where constituencies should not straddle except where absolutely unavoidable namely the Senqu and Malibamatso; that the Batlokoa should not share a constituency with non-Batlokoa and should have another one of their own; that the proposed Thaba-Tseka Constituency combines two centres Mantšonyane and Thaba-Tseka separated by 30 km with no villages in between; that the proposed Lesobeng Constituency be joined to Mantšonyane; that the names Makheka and Kolbere be retained instead of Mashai and Khohlontso.

MFP

That considering the geographical features of the country there was nothing seriously wrong with the provisional plan though a two centre constituency that includes Thaba-Tseka and Mantšonyane should be avoided.

Commission's Decision:

The Commission's decision on Thaba-Tseka should be read in conjunction with its decision on Qacha's Nek and Mohale's Hoek.

The provisional delimitation however will be readjusted as follows:-

1. The newly named constituency of Mashai - instead of Makheka - (the new name was put to the people in the hall and the ayes were much louder than the noes) will not now straddle Senqu the population quota being made up by a small portion from the south at Tsoelike Constituency which constituency's name is revived.
2. Thaba-Chitja Constituency is revived and extended to include Thaba-Tseka town as the best of two other possible solutions.
3. The portion of the proposed Lesobeng Constituency south of the river to form part of Hloahloeng in Mohale's Hoek. The portion north of the river to be included in the constituency of Thaba-Moea, which name is to be revived, and to include Mantšonyane centre and environs.
4. The headwaters of the Senqunyane, which were shared by Berea Maseru and Thaba-Tseka Districts to be united in a single constituency to be named Senqunyane, a name which has been revived.
5. That it was impossible on both population quota and district boundaries to have a separate constituency for the Batlokoa, but their number forms some 50% of the proposed constituency of Khohlontšo which name however will be changed to the more neutral name of Matsoku, as in the delimitation of 1969, though the boundaries are different.

MOKHOTLONG

Date : 8th May 1985
Venue : Subordinate Court,
Mokhotlong
Time : 11.30 a.m.

Speakers:

Ntate N. Nkuatsana	BNP
Ntate Tšukulu	BNP
Ntate M.M. Besetsa	NIP
Ntate M. Sekonyela	CHIEF
Ntate V.M. Makhele	BNP

Summary of representations:

BNP

That Batlokoa should not be joined with non-Batlokoa;
that large rivers should not straddle constituencies,
that Mokhotlong District should have four constituencies
delimited as in 1969.

NIP

That the provisional delimitation of Mokhotlong into 3
constituencies accords with the estimates of the adult
population of the district and that there is nothing
wrong with constituencies running north south rather
than east west.

Commission's Decision:

No way of improving the provisional delimitation was
found within the legal limitations imposed on the
Commission and no case has been made for alterations.
The provisional delimitation of this district is
confirmed as the final delimitation.

MASERU

Date : 14th May 1985

Venue: High Court, Maseru

Time : 11 a.m.

Present:

Ntate V.M. Makhele BNP

Ntate K.T.J. Rakhetla BNP

Ntate Molomo Nkuebe UDP

The BNP representatives summed up their party's position that there should be only minor changes in the 1969 delimitation and that the estimated adult inhabitants of Lesotho by the Bureau of Statistics could be safely reduced by ten per cent.

The UDP representative summed up his party's position that it has no objection to the provisional plan becoming the final plan.

The Chairman on behalf of the Commission thanked all the parties and other representatives who appeared before or wrote to the Commission and confirmed that written memoranda can continue to be received up to 4 p.m. on 20th May 1985 when the Commission will adjourn to consider its final plan and report.

APPENDIX H

LESOTHO

CONSTITUENCY DELIMITATION COMMISSION

1985 DELIMITATIONReviewed Constituencies

<u>District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
Butha-Buthe	1	Matsoaing
	2	Tsime
	3	Qalo
	4	Lipelaneng *
Leribe	5	Malibamatso *
	6	Pela-Tsoeu
	7	Mphosong
	8	Nqechane
	9	Qoqolosing
	10	Likhakeng
	11	Likhetlane
	12	Manka
	13	Kolonyama

<u>District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
Berea	14	Koeneng
	15	Mosalemane
	16	Khafung
	17	Malimong
	18	Teyateyaneng
	19	Berea
	20	Thupa-Kubu
Maseru	21	Senqunyane *
	22	Maseru North *
	23	Maseru Central
	24	Maseru South
	25	Maseru East
	26	Matela
	27	Maama
	28	Qeme
	29	Koro-Koro
	30	Thabana-Ntšonyana
	31	Makhaleng
	32	Maletsunyane
	33	Tsoaing *

<u>District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
Mafeteng	34	Thaba-Phechela
	35	Qalabane
	36	Boleka
	37	'Maliepetsane
	38	'Masemouse
	39	Thabana-Morena
	40	Mafeteng
Mohale's Hoek	41	Taung
	42	Mpharane
	43	Mohale's Hoek
	44	Mekaling
	45	Qaqatu
	46	Thaba-Telle
	47	Hloahloeng *
Quthing	48	Moyeni
	49	Sebapala
	50	Tosing
	51	Qhoali

<u>District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
Qacha's Nek	52	Qacha's Nek
	53	Tsoelike
Thaba-Tseka	54	Thaba-Chitja *
	55	Mashai *
	56	Thaba-Moea
	57	Matsoku
Mokhotlong	58	Bobatsi
	59	Mokhotlong
	60	Khubelu

* indicates constituency boundary overlaps with gazetted or ungazetted administrative district boundary.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY SHEET1985 DELIMITATION CONSTITUENCY EQUIVALENTS

<u>Const. No.</u> <u>1985</u>		<u>Const. No.</u> <u>1985</u>		<u>Const. No.</u> <u>1985</u>	
1	0.9263	11	1.0963	21	0.9320
2	1.0756	12	1.0700	22	0.9331
3	1.0227	13	1.0806	23	1.0788
4	1.0510	14	1.0752	24	1.0395
5	1.0237	15	0.9016	25	1.0161
6	1.0353	16	0.9145	26	0.9658
7	1.0886	17	0.9161	27	1.0346
8	1.0869	18	0.9042	28	1.0709
9	1.0608	19	0.9721	29	0.9568
10	<u>1.0975</u>	20	<u>0.9375</u>	30	<u>0.9641</u>
	10.4684		9.8681		9.9917
31	0.9619	41	1.0758	51	0.9891
32	0.9775	42	1.0023	52	0.9457
33	1.0717	43	0.9432	53	0.9021
34	1.0613	44	0.9808	54	1.0664
35	1.0102	45	0.9158	55	0.9449
36	0.9435	46	0.9092	56	0.9159
37	0.9726	47	0.9182	57	1.0399
38	1.0616	48	1.0797	58	1.0208
39	0.9410	49	1.0926	59	0.9516
40	<u>0.9953</u>	50	<u>1.0007</u>	60	<u>0.9805</u>
	9.9966		9.9183		9.7569

10.4684

9.8681

9.9917

9.9966

9.9183

9.7569

60.0000

APPENDIX J

TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ADULT INHABITANTS1985 DELIMITATION

Const. No.		Const. No.		Const. No.	
1	11 295	11	13 368	21	11 365
2	13 116	12	13 048	22	11 378
3	12 471	13	13 177	23	13 155
4	12 816	14	13 111	24	12 676
5	12 483	15	10 994	25	12 390
6	12 625	16	11 152	26	11 777
7	13 274	17	11 171	27	12 616
8	13 254	18	11 026	28	13 059
9	12 936	19	11 854	29	11 667
10	13 383	20	11 432	30	11 756
	<u>127 653</u>		<u>120 333</u>		<u>121 839</u>
31	11 730	41	13 118	51	12 061
32	11 920	42	12 222	52	11 532
33	13 068	43	11 501	53	11 000
34	12 942	44	11 960	54	13 004
35	12 318	45	11 167	55	11 522
36	11 505	46	11 087	56	11 169
37	11 860	47	11 197	57	12 681
38	12 945	48	13 166	58	12 448
39	11 475	49	13 323	59	11 604
40	12 137	50	12 203	60	11 956
	<u>121 900</u>		<u>120 944</u>		<u>118 977</u>
			127 653		
			120 333		
			121 839		
			121 900		
			120 944		
			118 977		
			<u>731 646</u>		

Part 2

THE PARLIAMENT ACT 1983

Review of Constituency Boundaries

The Constituency Delimitation Commission in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by s.17 of the Parliament Act 1983 hereby makes the following Order in terms of sub-section 4 thereof:-

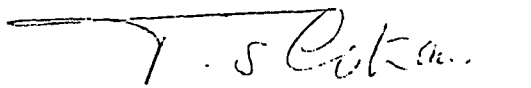
1. For the purpose of elections to the National Assembly of Lesotho the boundaries of the constituencies shall be as described in the schedule hereto and shall include every village or village area or village cluster by whatever name it is known that is actually situate within the described boundaries.
2. For the purpose of elections to the National Assembly of Lesotho constituency boundaries as described in the schedule have been delineated on the most recent edition available in May 1985 of the maps series 1:50 000 scale L 50 (D.O.S. 421). The 60 individual map sheets have been each signed by at least one member of the Commission and deposited with the Commissioner of Lands Survey & Physical Planning P O Box 876 Lerotoli Road Maseru.
3. For the purpose of elections to the National Assembly of Lesotho the boundaries of the constituencies as delineated on the most recent edition available of maps of Lesotho on the 1:50 000 scale referred to in paragraph 2 have been copied for the convenience of electoral officers on two sets of similar scale maps and the appropriate sheets thereof assembled to form one map of each of the ten districts of Lesotho and bear the Commission's official stamp and signed by a member or the secretary. One complete set shall be deposited with the Chief Electoral Officer, Kingsway, Maseru and the maps of each district of Lesotho shall be deposited with the Electoral Officer of the district concerned.
4. Should there be any inconsistency in the delineation of the constituency boundaries between the 1:50 000 maps

referred to in paragraph 2 and the maps referred to in paragraph 3 the delineation of the boundaries as they appear on the maps referred to in paragraph 2 shall prevail.

5. Should there be any inconsistency between the description of the constituency boundaries and the delineation of those boundaries on the maps referred to in paragraph 2 the description of the boundaries as they appear in the schedule shall prevail.
6. Every village or village area or village cluster whose name is depicted as falling within the boundaries of a constituency as delineated on the maps referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, and represented by a dot or dots shall, subject to paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 below, be included in that constituency.
7. If, in an area adjacent to delimited constituency boundaries the name of a village or village area or village cluster is depicted as falling outside such boundary the dot or dots representing the existence of the village or village area or village cluster shall determine in which constituency that village or village area or village cluster falls.
8. If, in an area adjacent to delimited constituency boundaries, the name of a village, village area or village cluster is depicted across such boundary and the dot or dots representing the village, village area or village cluster are in or across such boundary each part of such village, village area or village cluster, shall be included as falling within the boundary of the constituency as described in the schedule.
9. If, on the 1:50 000 maps referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 the name of any village or village area or village cluster is depicted in a place where the village, village area or village cluster is not actually situate, or is depicted twice or more times, or is not depicted at all, such village, village area or village cluster or any part thereof shall be

included in the constituency in which it actually falls according to the boundaries as described in the schedule.

10. If a boundary as described in the schedule uses a name of a village or geographical feature depicted on the 1:50 000 maps and if the actual name of the village or geographical feature is in fact different from the name so depicted the description shall be deemed to refer to the actual name of the village or geographical feature and not to the one depicted on the map.



T.S. Cotran, Chairman



M.P. Mofokeng, Member



B.K. Molai, Member

Maseru,

18th June, 1985.

SCHEDULE

CONSTITUENCY NO. 1 : MATSOAING

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 295

Boundaries:

Starting at the point which is the meet of the Tsehlanyane-Mohokare watershed with the international boundary (Grid Reference 06.298697) the constituency boundary proceeds in a generally northern direction along the watershed which is also the international boundary to the point (G.R. 06.291667) which is the source of the Mohokare River. It then follows the Mohokare River downstream to its confluence (G.R. 05.630753) with the Hololo River. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 1 and 3 proceeds upstream along the Hololo River to the confluence of the Ngoajane and Hololo Rivers which is the common point of Constituencies 1, 2 and 3. From this confluence, the common boundary of Constituencies 1 and 2 follows the Ngoajane and its tributary the Khatibe in succession upstream to the point (G.R. 05.513750) where the first watercourse draining the Ntelle Ridge joins the Khatibe stream. The boundary then goes up this watercourse to its source on Ntelle Ridge, then east along the watershed formed by the ridge to the meet (G.R. 06.396787) of this watershed with the main watershed formed by the crest of the Front Range of the Maloti. This meet of watersheds is the common point of Constituencies 1, 2 and 5. The common boundary of Constituencies 1 and 5 then follows this main watershed, which is also the Tsehlanyane-Mohokare watershed, in a generally north-easterly direction to the meet of the watershed with the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 2 : TSIME

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 116

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Hololo and Ngoajane Rivers, which is the common point of Constituencies 1, 2 and 3, the common boundary of Constituencies 2 and 3 follows the Hololo upstream for a short distance to the point (G.R. 05.598773) where the first major tributary on the south side joins the Hololo River. It then follows this tributary upwards in a generally southwards direction to its major source south-east of a woolshed. From this point it continues to the highest point (G.R. 15.609829) on the hill to the south, this point being marked by the spot height 1940 metres on the 1:50 000 map. From this point the boundary proceeds 500 metres due west to the line of cliffs overlooking the Linakeng River. It then proceeds in a generally south-easterly direction along the cliffs (along a line taken to be the 1800 metre contour) for a direct-line distance of six kilometres to a point due west of the summit of Thabana-a-Banna. It then goes east to the summit (G.R. 15.567871) of Thabana-a-Banna. From this point the boundary follows the watershed through Thabana-a-Banna and Thaba-Kotja to the common point of Linakeng, Khukhune and Hlotse watersheds which is also the common point of Constituencies 2, 3 and 6. The common boundary of Constituencies 2 and 6 then proceeds for approximately 3 kilometres eastwards along the Khukhune-Hlotse watershed to the common point of the Hlotse, Khukhune and Malibamatšo watersheds which is also the common point of Constituencies 2, 5 and 6. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 2 and 5 proceeds in a generally north-easterly direction along the main watershed formed by the crest of the Front Range of the Maloti until it reaches its intersection with the Ntelle Ridge, which is the common point of Constituencies 1, 2 and 5. From this point, it follows the common boundary with Constituency 1 already described until reaching the common point of Constituencies 1, 2 and 3, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 3 : QALO

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 471

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 05.630753) which is the confluence of the Hololo and Mohokare Rivers, the boundary follows the Mohokare downstream along the international border to the point (G.R.05.700775) where it is joined by the Sekhaqane stream. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 3 and 4 goes up the Sekhaqane stream following its eastern tributary to the point (G.R. 05.691806) south-east of Butha-Buthe Community High School where the tributary is crossed by the tarred road. From this point, the boundary follows the centre line of the tarred road in a generally south-westerly direction to the bridge over the Moroeroe stream. The boundary then goes up the Moroeroe stream to its source to the north of Thabana-Tsooana (G.R. 15.683859) on the Moroeroe-Serutle watershed leaving the villages of the Moroeroe valley in Constituency 4. The boundary then follows the watershed in a general south-south-easterly direction to Thaba-Chitja on the Sekameng Range, the summit of Thaba-Chitja being the common point of the Constituencies 3, 4 and 8. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 3 and 8 goes in a generally south-easterly direction along the watershed to Thaba-Lihloho (G.R. 15.572947) at the meet of the Linakeng, Kota and Hlotse watersheds, the summit of Thaba-Lihloho being the common point of Constituencies 3, 6 and 8. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 3 and 6 goes in a generally south-easterly, then easterly direction to the common point (G.R. 15.535957) of the Linakeng, Khukhune and Hlotse watersheds, which is also the common point of Constituencies 2, 3 and 6. From this point it follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 2 and 1, already described, until reaching the confluence of the Hololo and Mohokare Rivers which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 4 : LIPELANENG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 816

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Sekhaqane stream and the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the Mohokare downstream along the international boundary to its junction with the Mofoqoi stream. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 4 and 8 follows the Mofoqoi upstream forming the boundary with Constituency 8. At a point west of the mountain Matlakeng where the stream forks into two main component streams, the boundary follows the eastern tributary continuing to follow it to its source (G.R. 14.735881) on Setlokoane Mountain which is at the western end of the Sekameng Range. From this point the boundary follows the Sekameng watershed in a generally easterly direction to Thaba-Chitja which is the common point of Constituencies 3, 4 and 8. From this point it follows the common boundary with Constituency 3, already described, until reaching the confluence of the Sekhaqane stream and the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 5 : MALIBAMATSO

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 483

Boundaries:

Starting at the common point of the Hlotse, Khukhune and Malibamatso watersheds which is also the common point of Constituencies 2, 5 and 6, the common boundary of Constituencies 5 and 6 follows the main watershed formed by the crest of the Front Range of the Maloti southwards to a point (G.R. 25.582150) where the Qaqome-Nkoeng Ridge between the Mphosong and Morotong Rivers meets the main watershed, this point being the common point of Constituencies 5, 6 and 7. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 5 and 7 continues in a generally southerly and later south-westerly direction along the same main watershed to the point (G.R. 25.714233) which is the meet of the watersheds of the Bokong, Senqunyane and Bolahla Rivers which is also the common point of the four Constituencies 5, 7, 21 and 57. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 5 and 57 proceeds eastwards and southwards down the Lefikeng tributary to the Bokong and down the Bokong to its confluence with the Malibamatso River. It then proceeds down the Malibamatso to its confluence with the Matsoku River, and up the Matsoku to its confluence with the Liseleng which is the common point of Constituencies 5, 57 and 60. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 5 and 60 goes up the Matsoku to its source on a mountain 1 km south-west of Khalong-la-Lithunya. The boundary then goes northwards along the watershed between the Malibamatso and Khubelu Rivers to the international boundary. The boundary of Constituency 5 then follows the international boundary northwards and north-westwards to the point (G.R. 06.298697) where the boundary with Constituency 1 meets the international boundary. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 1 and 2, already described, returning to the common point of Constituencies 2, 5 and 6 which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 6 : PELA-TS^hOEU

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 625

Boundaries:

Starting at the summit (G.R. 15.572947) of Thaba-Lihloho, which is the common point of Constituencies 3, 6 and 8, the common boundary of Constituencies 6 and 8 goes in a generally westerly direction along the summit of the ridge between the Kota and Hlotse Rivers to the mountain (G.R. 15.653958) south of Boithatelo village, this mountain being marked with the name Ha 'Malekheloha on the 1:50 000 map. From this point the boundary descends in a north-westerly direction by a small watercourse which joins the Hlotse River at a point (G.R. 15.674944) east of the village of Masaleng. The boundary then follows the Hlotse downstream to its confluence with the small stream which drains the area of the Leribe Plateau to the east of Qoqolosing mountain, this point of confluence (G.R. 14.794970) being the common point of Constituencies 6, 8, 9. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 6 and 9 follows the Hlotse downstream to the confluence of the Hlotse and Mamafubelu Rivers which is the common point of Constituencies 6, 7 and 9. The common boundary of Constituencies 6 and 7 now proceeds up the Mamafubelu River, continuing upstream along the Mphosong tributary until it is met by a small watercourse from the Qaqome-Nkoeng Ridge, the meet (G.R. 25.690118) of the watercourse and the Mphosong River being close to a Dip Tank. The boundary then goes up this watercourse to the ridge and along the watershed of the Qaqome-Nkoeng Ridge in a generally south-easterly direction to the point where this ridge meets the main watershed formed by the crest of the Front Range of the Maloti, this meet of watersheds being the common point of Constituencies 5, 6 and 7. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 5, 2 and 3, already described, returning to the common point of Constituencies 3, 6 and 8, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 7 : MPHOSONG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 274

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Mamafubelu and Hlotse Rivers, which is the common point of Constituencies 6, 7 and 9, the common boundary of Constituencies 7 and 9 goes downstream along the Hlotse River to its confluence with the Tšuinnyane River which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 7, 9 and 10. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 7 and 10 goes upstream along the Tšuinnyane River to the point (G.R. 14.811075) east of the village of Ha Ramapepe, where the stream draining the small valley between the Liboping and Nthulane plateaux joins the Tšuinnyane River. The boundary then goes up this stream to its southernmost source and then along the watershed southwards to Khomo-Chitja, diverging from the watershed sufficiently to ensure that all houses of villages on or close to the watershed are left in Constituency 7. From Khomo-Chitja, the boundary continues south-eastwards along the watershed to the easternmost source (G.R. 24.804180) of the Menyameng stream, at which point it goes westwards along a ridge to the source (G.R. 24.813180) of a small watercourse which it follows down to its confluence (G.R. 24.825189) with the Menyameng River east of the village of Ha Boranta, which point is the common point of Constituencies 7, 10 and 15. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 7 and 15 goes upstream along the Menyameng to its source (G.R. 24.756222) on Menyameng Pass, leaving Ha Molotha in Constituency 7 and Maholong in Constituency 15. The boundary then follows the Phororong-Tšuinnyane watershed southwards until it meets the main watershed formed by the crest of the Front Range of the Maloti, this meet of watersheds being the common point (G.R.24.751243) of Constituencies 7, 15 and 21. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 7 and 21 follows the main watershed eastwards to the point (G.R. 25.714233) which is the meet of the watersheds of the Bokong, Senqunyane and Bolahla Rivers, and is also the common point of the four Constituencies 5, 7, 21 and 57. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 5 and 6, already described, returning to the common point of Constituencies 6, 7 and 9 which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 8 : NQECHANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 254

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Mofoqoi stream and the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the Mohokare River downstream along the international boundary to the point (G.R. 14.881851) where the stream named as Mophokong on the 1:50 000 map enters the Mohokare. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 8 and 9 follows the Mophokong stream upwards to the point (G.R. 14.861875) where the main tributary of the stream intersects the cliffs of the Leribe Plateau. The boundary then follows these cliffs (taken to be along the 1850 metre contour) for a short distance in a north-easterly direction and thereafter in a generally south-easterly direction, departing from the cliffs at the point (G.R. 14.806914) east of Qoqolosaneng Mountain where the southernmost tributary of the Setlabane-Mofoqoi catchment comes from the Leribe Plateau. This stream is then followed to its source on the track from Pitsi's Nek to Phahameng (leaving Ha Rataba in Constituency 9), and the boundary then goes south to the northernmost of the southwards-flowing streams draining the area of the Leribe Plateau to the east of Qoqolosing Mountain. This stream is followed downwards, leaving Ha Mokhosi in Constituency 8 and Ha Motseki in Constituency 9, until it joins the Hlotse River which point of confluence (G.R. 14.794970) is the common point of Constituencies 6, 8 and 9. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 6, 3 and 4, already described, returning to the confluence of the Mofoqoi stream and the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 9 : QOQOLOSING

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12.936

Boundaries:

Starting to the north of Ha Jonathane at the point (G.R. 14.881851) where the stream named as Mophokong on the 1:50 000 map enters the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the Mohokare River downstream to its confluence with the Hlotse River. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 9 and 10 follows the Hlotse River upstream to its confluence with the Tšuinnyane River, which point is the common point of Constituencies 7, 9 and 10. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 7, 6 and 8, already described, returning to the confluence of the Mophokong stream and the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 10 : LIKHAKENG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 383

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Hlotse and Mohokare Rivers, the boundary follows the Mohokare River downstream for a direct line distance of approximately two kilometres to the point (G.R. 14.962961) where it is joined by a small stream which drains the eastern portion of the Tsikoane Plateau. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 10 and 11 goes southwards up this stream to the cliffs of the Tsikoane Plateau, taken to be at the 1800 metre contour. The boundary then goes successively eastwards southwards and westwards along the cliffs (leaving the plateau in Constituency 11) to the westward extremity of the plateau, from which point it goes due westwards to the Sehaoli stream. From this point (G.R. 13.963991), the boundary follows the Sehaoli upstream south-eastwards and eastwards (leaving Ha Nthako and Maebeng in Constituency 10) to the point where its easternmost source intersects the main track from Tsikoane to Ha Eti. At this point (G.R. 14.972010) it joins this main track and follows it southeastwards for approximately 500 metres to a point where a small watercourse, coming from the Tsikoane Plateau, flows southwestwards into the Khomokhoana River. The boundary follows this watercourse to the point where it meets the Khomokhoana River, this point (G.R. 13.961035) being the common point of Constituencies 10, 11 and 14. The common boundary of Constituencies 10 and 14 then follows the Khomokhoana River upstream to its confluence with the Mohlanapitsi stream, and then follows this upstream for a distance of approximately 500 metres to the line of a prominent east-west dyke, this dyke being the same dyke which passes across the Kolojane Cave. The boundary then follows the dyke eastwards to the top of the small plateau between the Mohlanapitsi and Khomokhoana, then follows the watershed south-eastwards to Thaba-Lesoba at which point it turns southwards up a ridge and then along the eastern edge of a plateau to the pass between the mountains 'Malere and 'Mak'holo. Along this section of the

boundary, the villages of Maphotong, Thaba-Lesoba and Ha 'Nena are in Constituency 10. From the pass (G.R. 24.885140), the boundary follows the Sekatakata stream south-eastwards, and then south-south-westwards to its confluence with the Menyameng tributary of the Phuthiatsana River, this point being the common point of Constituencies 10, 14 and 15. The common boundary of Constituencies 10 and 15 then follows the Menyameng River upstream to a point (G.R. 24.825189) east of the village of Ha Boranta where a small watercourse flows from the ridge to the north, this point being the common point of Constituencies 7, 10 and 15. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 7 and 9, already described, returning to the confluence of the Hlotse and Mohokare Rivers, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 11 : LIKHETLANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 368

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence (G.R. 14.962961) of the Mohokare River and the small stream draining the eastern portion of the Tsikoane Plateau, the boundary follows the Mohokare River downstream along the international boundary to the point of confluence of the Likhetslane River and the Mohokare River. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 11 and 12 follows the Likhetslane River upstream to the point where it is crossed by the old Teyateyaneng to Hlotse Road. It then follows a main footpath going southwards for a distance of 2.5 kilometres, to a point (G.R. 13.882022) east of Ha Ralikuku village from which point it goes due east to join the Likhetslane River at a point (G.R. 13.896022) where it is joined by a small watercourse draining the area to the east of Ha Mokati village. The boundary then follows the Likhetslane River upstream to the point where it is crossed by the Maputsoe to Mapoteng Road, then follows that road back towards Maputsoe to the junction of this road with the Maputsoe to Bela-Bela Road. The boundary then continues north-north-eastwards across this road following the track towards Ha Barete to the point (G.R. 13.927998) where a small watercourse goes south-eastwards towards Ha Phatsoane. This watercourse is then followed south-eastwards to its junction (G.R. 13.942009) with the Khomokhoana River, then goes upstream along the Khomokhoana to the point (G.R. 13.945045) on the south-west of 'Muela Mountain, where a small stream joins the Khomokhoana River from the south-west; this point being the common point of Constituencies 11, 12 and 14. The common boundary of Constituencies 11 and 14 then goes over 'Muela Mountain to join the Khomokhoana River on its eastern side, the boundary at this point dividing the village of 'Muela (which is divided by the district boundary) so that the Berea District portion is in Constituency 14. The boundary then goes upstream for a distance of approximately one kilometre north-eastwards to the point where the Khomokhoana River is joined by a stream flowing from the Tsikoane Plateau, this point (G.R. 13.961035) being the common point of Constituencies 10, 11 and 14. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 10, already described, to the confluence of the Mohokare River with the stream draining the eastern portion of the Tsikoane Plateau, which confluence is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 12 : MANKA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 048

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Likhetlane and Mohokare Rivers, the boundary follows the Mohokare River downstream to the point (G.R. 13.782003) where it is joined by the stream which passes between the villages of Ha Motlau and Ha Ramosalla. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 12 and 13 follows this stream upwards to its southernmost source (G.R.13.782092) on the ridge running south-east of Peka. From the source of the stream the boundary continues south-westwards over the ridge to the point (G.R. 13.780094) where it meets the Ngoana stream. It then follows the Ngoana stream upwards to its central source on the Manganeng Plateau, the line of which source being prolonged leads to a watercourse draining the area between the two spurs of the Plateau which are on the west and north sides of the village of Ha Ntsekele. Following this watercourse downstream to its confluence with the Motinyane stream, the boundary then follows the Motinyane downstream to its confluence with the Phuthiatsana River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 12, 13 and 16. The boundary, being now both the common boundary of Constituencies 12 and 16 and the district boundary, follows the Phuthiatsana upstream to a point (G.R. 23.881172) south of Ha Ramohai village, where it is joined by a stream on the north bank, this point being the common point of Constituencies 12, 14 and 16. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 12 and 14 follows the stream upwards along the northern tributary which crosses the Maputsoe to Mapoteng road. It follows this tributary to the level of the escarpment along the west side of the Baking Plateau (this level taken to be the 1800 metre contour). The boundary then goes north along this escarpment, leaving the villages of Ha 'Matumo and Ha Matasane in Constituency 12, and the village of Ha Mosekeseke in Constituency 14. On the north side of the Baking Plateau, the boundary descends down a watercourse between the villages of Ha Cheli and Ha Matasane, then follows a footpath going north-eastwards towards 'Muela Mountain, following the footpath until it reaches the line of a small watercourse, which watercourse is followed downstream to its confluence (G.R. 13.945045) with the Khomokhoana River this point being the common point of Constituencies 11, 12 and 14. From this point the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 11, already described, until reaching the confluence of the Likhetlane and Mohokare Rivers, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 13 : KOLONYAMA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 177

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 13.782003) where the stream passing between the villages of Ha Motlau and Ha Ramosalla joins the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the centre of the Mohokare River downstream to the point of confluence with the Phuthiatsana River, also known as the Northern Phuthiatsana or Phuthiatsana-ea-Ha Molapo. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 13 and 19 follows the Phuthiatsana upstream to its confluence with the 'Mangoanana stream, which confluence (G.R. 22.666212) is the common point of Constituencies 13, 18 and 19. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 13 and 18 continues to follow the Phuthiatsana upstream to its confluence (G.R. 23.781167) with the stream flowing between Ha Lebina and Ha Phoofolo, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 13, 16 and 18. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 13 and 16 continues to follow the Phuthiatsana upstream to its confluence with the Motinyane stream, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 12, 13 and 16. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 12, already described, until reaching the confluence with the Mohokare of the stream passing between Ha Motlau and Ha Ramosalla, this confluence being the starting point.

· CONSTITUENCY NO. 14 : KOENENG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 111

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 23.881172) south of Ha Ramohai village where a small stream joins the Phuthiatsana River on its north bank, this point being also the common point of Constituencies 12, 14 and 16, the common boundary of Constituencies 14 and 16 follows the Phuthiatsana upstream to its confluence with the Kubetu stream, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 14, 15 and 16. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 14 and 15 continues to follow the Phuthiatsana upstream, taking the Menyameng tributary to the point where it is joined on the north side by the Sekatakata stream, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 10, 14 and 15. From this point the boundary follows the common boundaries with Constituencies 10, 11 and 12, already described, until it returns to the common point of Constituencies 12, 14 and 16, on the Phuthiatsana River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 15 : MOSALEMANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 10 994

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Kubetu stream with the Phuthiatsana River, which is the common point of Constituencies 14, 15 and 16, the common boundary of Constituencies 15 and 16 follows the Kubetu stream upwards to its southernmost source on the mountain Meqecheng, this point (G.R. 24.955322) being the common point of Constituencies 15, 16 and 17. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 15 and 17 follows the watershed in a generally southerly and then easterly direction to the summit of Bitso-Lebe, after which the watershed continues in a generally southerly direction reaching the main watershed of the Front Range at a point (G.R. 34.936376) approximately 1500 metres north of Mamalapi Mountain and 700 metres south-east of Mamasela Mountain. From this point, which is the common point of Constituencies 15, 17 and 21, the common boundary of Constituencies 15 and 21 follows the main watershed formed by the Front Range until it reaches a point (G.R. 24.751243) close to Menyameng Pass, where the main watershed meets the Phororong-Tsuinyane watershed, this point being the common point of Constituencies 7, 15 and 21. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 7, 10 and 14, already described, returning to the confluence of the Kubetu stream and the Phuthiatsana River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 16 : KHAFUNG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 152

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence (G.R. 23.781167) of the stream flowing between Ha Lebina and Ha Phoofolo and the Phuthiatsana River which is the common point of Constituencies 13, 16 and 18, the common boundary of Constituencies 16 and 18 goes up this stream going to the source which rises to the south of the Teyateyaneng to 'Mamathe Road. From the source (G.R. 23.793228) at the western end of the 'Mamathe Ridge, the boundary continues down a small watercourse flowing south-westward on the far side of the ridge to join the Tebetebeng River, at a point (G.R. 23.789235) approximately 2.5 kilometres east of the Tebetebeng Bridge. The boundary then goes up the Tebetebeng River for a direct line distance of 3 kilometres to the point where it is joined by the stream rising at Ha Balle, this point (G.R. 23.804260) being the common point of Constituencies 16, 17 and 18. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 16 and 17 continues up the Tebetebeng River, continuing to its easternmost source on the mountain Meqecheng, this point (G.R. 24.955322) being the common point of Constituencies 15, 16 and 17. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 15, 14, 12 and 13, already described, returning to the common point of Constituencies 13, 16 and 18, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 17 : MALIMONG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 171

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence (G.R. 23.804260) of the stream rising at Ha Balle and the Tebetebeng River, which is the common point of Constituencies 16, 17 and 18, the common boundary of Constituencies 17 and 18 goes up this stream to its source (G.R. 23.800317) on the Teyateyaneng to Mateka Road, then continues across the road south-south-westwards descending down a small watercourse to the Tejatejane River, meeting this river at a point (G.R. 23.799322) approximately one kilometre north-east of the village of Ha Keoamang. The boundary now goes down the Tejatejane River following it to its confluence with the Tsoana-Makhulo stream, also known as the Pukane stream, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 17, 18 and 20. The common boundary of Constituencies 17 and 20 now goes up the Tsoana-Makhulo stream, following it to its most easterly source (G.R. 33.767371) on high ground 800 metres west of Telukhunoana Store. The boundary now goes due south crossing the Senekane to Sefikeng road and descending to a tributary stream of the Thupa-Kubu, following this upstream for a straight line distance of approximately 1700 metres in a generally south-easterly direction, and then going north-eastwards up the small tributary watercourse which rises on the western end of the ridge of Sefikeng Mountain. The boundary then goes along the ridge of Sefikeng Mountain following the watershed to the pass between Sefikeng Mountain and Sefikaneng Mountain to its east. It then descends down the more easterly of the streams draining this pass on the south side. When this stream meets the Phuthiatsana River, the boundary goes upstream along the Phuthiatsana, following the river to a point south-east of Pulane Mountain and west of Ha Mokhameleli village where it is joined by the Nkokobe tributary on the south side. From this confluence, the boundary goes upstream along the main tributary for approximately 2 kilometres, and then goes east-south-eastwards up a minor watercourse rising on the ridge to the east. It follows this watercourse to the top (G.R. 33.925388) of the ridge, and then follows the watershed along the top of the ridge in a generally south-easterly direction as it rises to meet the main watershed of the Front Range of the Maloti, the meet of the watersheds being the common point

of Constituencies 17, 20 and 21. The common boundary of Constituencies 17 and 21 then follows the main watershed along the Front Range in a generally north-easterly direction over the summit of Mamalapi to the meet of watersheds (G.R. 34.936376) 1500 metres to the north of the mountain, which point is the common point of Constituencies 15, 17 and 21. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundaries with Constituencies 15 and 16, already described, to the confluence of the stream rising at Ha Balle with the Tebetebeng River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 18 : TEYATEYANENG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 026

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Phuthiatsana River with the 'Mangoanana stream, which confluence (G.R. 22.666212) is the common point of Constituencies 13, 18 and 19, the common boundary of Constituencies 18 and 19 goes up the 'Mangoanana stream to its south-eastern source (G.R. 22.670255) on the tarred road across the Lekokoaneng Plateau. It then continues across the plateau in a south-easterly direction descending the cliffs on the far side by a small watercourse to the point where this watercourse is intersected by the line of a prominent dyke running south-west to north-east, this point of intersection (G.R. 22.675265) being the common point of Constituencies 18, 19 and 20. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 18 and 20 continues down the same watercourse to its confluence with the Tejatejane River, then goes up the Tejatejane River to its junction with the Tsoana-Makhulo stream, also known as the Pukane stream, this point being the common point of Constituencies 17, 18 and 20. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 17, 16 and 13, already described, returning to the confluence of the Phuthiatsana River with the 'Mangoanana stream, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 19 : BEREA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 854

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the northern Phuthiatsana River and the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the centre line of the Mohokare River along the international boundary to the point on the south-west side of Mokhethoaneng Mountain, where it is joined by the 'Maliemere stream, also known as the Libe stream. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 19 and 22, follows the stream to its source closest to Thuathe Rock on the Berea Plateau. From this source the boundary continues a short distance in the same southerly direction until it intersects the track from the main Berea Plateau road to the village of Lefikeng at Thuathe Rock. The boundary then follows this track south-eastwards to the Berea Plateau road, continuing across the road in the same direction until it reaches the cliffs of the Berea Plateau a short distance beyond, at a point (G.R. 32.595427) which is the common point of the four Constituencies 19, 22, 25 and 26. The common boundary of Constituencies 19 and 26 then follows the cliffs of the Berea Plateau in a predominantly north-eastwards, then south-eastwards and then southerly direction, the boundary taken to be at the height of the 1750 metre contour. At the point where the cliffs turn eastwards the boundary descends to the 1700 metre contour and then follows the cliffs to a point due north of the confluence of the Thupa-Kubu stream with the Phuthiatsana River, at which point it goes due south to this confluence. This confluence is the common point of Constituencies 19, 20 and 26. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 19 and 20 goes up the Thupa-Kubu stream, following it upstream to a point 1500 metres south-south-west of Senekane Store, at which point a small tributary watercourse joins the main stream, immediately before the main stream passes to the south of a prominent rock promontory. From this confluence (G.R. 32.697392), the boundary goes up the tributary watercourse and continues northwards for 700 metres across the Berea Plateau at its narrowest point to the west of Senekane Store. It then descends in the direction of a north-flowing watercourse, departing

however from this direction to follow the sandstone cliffs (the boundary taken to be at the height of the 1700 metre contour) for a short distance in a north-easterly direction and later in a generally north-westerly direction, past Qalaheng, and thereafter still following the cliffs around a western portion of the plateau until reaching a point where a prominent dyke intersects the cliffs above the village of Ha Souru. From this point (G.R. 22.644283), the boundary follows the centre line of the dyke to the point (G.R. 22.675265) where it intersects a small south-eastwards flowing watercourse east of the village of Ha Mpopo, this point being the common point of Constituencies 18, 19 and 20. Thereafter, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 18 and 13, already described, returning to the confluence of the Phuthiatsana and Mohokare Rivers, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 20 : THUPA-KUBU

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 432

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Thupa-Kubu stream and the Phuthiatsana River, which is the common point of Constituencies 19, 20 and 26, the common boundary of Constituencies 20 and 26 goes due east to the cliffs of the Khamolane Plateau, then follows these cliffs (the boundary taken to be at the height of the 1700 metre contour) in a generally easterly, then southerly, then again easterly direction, until the cliffs turn northwards on the east side of the village of Ha Khabele, which is in Constituency 20. The boundary then runs up the stream between Ha Khabele and Ha Kapa villages to its source (G.R.32.714448) on the Khamolane Plateau Road. It then goes north-eastwards along the road to the junction to Bethany Mission at which point it leaves the road and continues in a straight line in the same generally north-eastwards direction, crossing two small streams and following the third to its source (G.R. 33.747432) on the pass west of Ha Makholoko village, also known as Ha Mpale. The boundary then goes east-north-eastwards along the watershed, leaving Ha Makholoko in Constituency 20, going to the southern summit of Khamolane Mountain from which it goes south-eastwards in a straight line to the nearest point in that general direction on the Phuthiatsana River. From this point (G.R. 33.799 439) it goes downstream a direct line distance of 1100 metres, then goes up the first stream on the south side, following its tributary to the north and east of Thota-Peli village, which is in Constituency 26, and continuing up the small tributary watercourse which rises closest to the prominent hill Moqaqaneng. From the summit of Moqaqaneng the boundary goes south-eastwards along the watershed until this watershed meets the main Front Range watershed at the summit of Machache, this summit being the common point of Constituencies 20, 21 and 26. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 20 and 21 follows the main Front Range watershed in a generally north-easterly direction through the summits of Pitsaneng and Nkokobe Mountains to a meet of watersheds 1800 metres north-east of Nkokobe, which is the common point of Constituencies 17, 20 and 21. Thereafter, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 17, 18 and 19, already described, until reaching the confluence of the Thupa-Kubu stream and the Phuthiatsana River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 21 : SENQUNYANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 365

Boundaries:

Starting at the summit of Machache, which is the common point of Constituencies 20, 21 and 26, the common boundary of Constituencies 21 and 26 follows the main watershed formed by the Front Range of the Maloti in a general southerly to south-westerly direction, crossing to the top of Bushmen's Pass (Khalong-la-Baroa), and continuing along the watershed for approximately 3 kilometres in a south-westerly direction to a point approximately half way between Bushmen's Pass and 'Malehloane Mountain where the plateau extends south-eastwards forming a watershed between the Makhaleng River and the Phororong stream. This point (G.R. 33.811589) is the common point of Constituencies 21, 26 and 27. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 21 and 27 goes south-eastwards along the watershed between the Phororong and Makhaleng, descending to their confluence, then down the Makhaleng to a point (G.R. 43.843700) east of Ha Moloi where a stream from the Furumela Plateau joins the Makhaleng, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 21, 27 and 31. The common boundary of Constituencies 21 and 31 continues downstream along the Makhaleng to its confluence with the Likotopong River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 21, 31 and 32. The common boundary of Constituencies 21 and 32 then goes up the Likotopong going up its northernmost source on the Thaba-Putsoa Range, and from the watershed (G.R. 43.962793) on the range goes eastwards down a tributary of the Monyahami into the Bokong River and down the Bokong to its confluence with the Senqunyane River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 21, 32 and 56. The common boundary of Constituencies 21 and 56 then goes up the Senqunyane to a point approximately 1700 metres north-east of the bridge at Marakabei, where a small watercourse falls into the Senqunyane from the ridge to the east. The boundary goes up this watercourse, taking the northern branch onto the ridge and then follows the watershed of the ridge eastwards, then northwards through Litsuming until the watershed joins the main Central Range watershed at the headwaters of the Tsoelike stream, this meet of watersheds being the common point

of Constituencies 21, 56 and 57. The common boundary of Constituencies 21 and 57 then goes northwards up the main watershed between the Senqunyane and Bokong Rivers, following it to the point where it meets the main Front Range watershed, which meet of watersheds is the common point of the four Constituencies 5, 7, 21 and 57. From this point the boundary follows the common boundaries with Constituencies 7, 15, 17 and 20, already described, returning to the summit of Machache, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 22 : MASERU NORTH

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 378

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the 'Maliemere stream and the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the centre of the Mohokare River downstream along the international boundary to the point of confluence of the Mejametalana stream and the Mohokare River. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 22 and 23 follows the Mejametalana upstream through the Maqalika Dam to the Sebaboleng Dam, the centre of which is the common point of Constituencies 22, 23 and 25. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 22 and 25 goes southwards through the dam to Rampai Bridge where the road from Lower Thamae to Ha Tšiu crosses the Mejametalana stream. The boundary then follows the centre line of this road which continues in a more or less east-north-easterly direction below Chabalala Dam, and through Motse-Mocha and Ha Tšosane to meet the tarred road from Motimposo to Lancers' Gap (Khalong-la-Ratšosane) meeting this road at a point (G.R. 32.522434) approximately 100 metres above Boitumelo Store and 150 metres below the Phomolong Youth Hostel. The boundary then follows the centre line of the tarred road upwards to Lancers' Gap until it reaches the height (taken for this purpose to be the 1750 metre contour) of the cliffs of the Berea Plateau. It then follows these cliffs at first in a generally southerly, then a generally easterly, and finally a generally north-easterly direction to a point (G.R. 32.595427) north of Ha Tonki where there is a source of the Moqoakong stream above a woodlot, the source being in direct line with a prolongation of the track from Lefikeng to the main Berea Plateau Road. This point is the common point of the four Constituencies 19, 22, 25 and 26, and from this point the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 19, already described, until reaching the confluence of the 'Maliemere stream and the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 155

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Mejametalana stream and the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the centre of the Mohokare River downstream along the international boundary north and west of Maseru to a point some 500 metres downstream of the Ratjomose Sewage Works, which point (G.R. 31.436455) is the point of confluence of the Kelekeqe stream and the Mohokare River. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 23 and 24 follows the Kelekeqe upstream to the west of the Ha Thetsane Industrial Estate, taking the centre tributary of the three main tributaries of the Kelekeqe stream which rise on the slopes of Qoaling Mountain. This tributary crosses the Maseru to Matukeng road at its lowest point between Thetsane's Pass and Likotsi, and the boundary follows this tributary to its source on Qoaling mountain whence it follows the watershed along the top of the mountain to the surveying beacon (BT 72) at the eastern end of Qoaling mountain. The boundary then goes due north until it reaches the lowest of the distinct horizontal rock layers making up Qoaling and Qoatšaneng Mountains, and then follows the small escarpment caused by this rock layer eastwards and northwards (along the 1575 metre contour) until due west of Qoatšaneng Mountain, when it goes in a straight line due east up to the surveying beacon BT 73 at the top of Qoatšaneng Mountain. (The boundary is thus drawn to leave the Police Training College in Constituency No.23, but all houses on or close to the pass between Qoaling and Qoatšaneng in Constituency No.24). From Qoatšaneng summit the boundary runs in a generally east-north-easterly direction to the eastern end of the summit of the mountain (G.R. 31.485459) and then descends in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to the point (G.R. 32.489455) close to the southern end of a large cream-coloured brick building where the road through Ha Tsautse to Ha Letlatsa meets the Maseru to Mafeteng Road. The boundary then follows the centre line of the main road in the Mafeteng direction for approximately 400 metres to the point where it crosses a tributary stream of the Mejametalana, a few metres before the Thabong Shopping Centre

traffic lights. This point is the common point of Constituencies 23, 24 and 25. The common boundary of Constituencies 23 and 25 then follows the stream downwards to the centre point of the Seababoleng Dam which is the common point of Constituencies 22, 23 and 25. From this point the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 22, already described, down the Mejametalana stream to its confluence with the Mohokare, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 24 : MASERU SOUTH

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 676

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence (G.R. 31.436455) of the Kelekeqe stream and the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the centre of the Mohokare River downstream along the international boundary to its confluence with the Phuthiatsana River. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 24 and 28 follows the centre of the Phuthiatsana upstream to the new bridge at Masianokeng which carries the main Maseru to Mafeteng Road. This bridge is the common point of Constituencies 24, 25 and 28. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 24 and 25 follows the centre line of the main road in the Maseru direction to the common point of Constituencies 23, 24 and 25 (G.R. 32.491459) which is the bridge across a small stream a few metres on the central Maseru side of the Thabong Shopping Centre traffic lights. From this point the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 23, already described, until reaching the confluence of the Kelekeqe stream and the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 25 : MASERU EAST

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 390

Boundaries:

Starting at the new bridge at Masianokeng, which is the common point of Constituencies 24, 25 and 28, the common boundary of Constituencies 25 and 28 follows the Phuthiatsana upstream for approximately 900 metres past the old Masianokeng bridge to the point where the Koro-Koro River joins the Phuthiatsana, this point being the common point of Constituencies 25, 28 and 29. The common boundary of Constituencies 25 and 29 continues to follow the Phuthiatsana upstream to the point just upstream of the old Thaba-Bosiu road crossing, where the Moqoakong stream joins the Phuthiatsana. This point (G.R. 32.598480) is the common point of Constituencies 25, 26 and 29. The common boundary of Constituencies 25 and 26 then follows the Moqoakong stream up to the point approximately one kilometre north of the village of Ha Tonki where one of its sources rises on the cliffs of the Berea Plateau, this point (G.R. 32.595427) being the common point of the four Constituencies 19, 22, 25 and 26. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 22, 23 and 24, already described, returning to the new bridge at Masianokeng, which is the common point of Constituencies 24, 25 and 28 and the starting point.

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 777

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 32.598480) where the Moqoakong stream joins the Phuthiatsana River, which is also the common point of Constituencies 25, 26 and 29, the common boundary of Constituencies 26 and 29 goes up the Phuthiatsana River, and then up its tributary the Lihaseg stream to the cliffs at Ntlo-Kholo, just east of the village of Mahaheng Ha Sekabe, which is in Constituency 29. The boundary then goes south-westwards for 700 metres along the dyke which crosses the plateau to the cliffs on the far side (taken to be at the height of the 1800 metre contour), the intersection of the dyke with the cliffs being the common point of Constituencies 26, 27 and 29. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 26 and 27 follows the sandstone escarpment (taken to be the 1800 metre contour) eastwards to the point (G.R.33.737576) where the stream draining Lekhalo-le-leholo, the main pass from Roma to Mohlaka-oo-Tuka, crosses the escarpment. The boundary then follows this stream to its source on the pass, and then follows the watershed in a generally south-easterly direction through Makhetha to the main Front Range watershed at the northern summit of Thabana-Tsekanyane. It then follows this watershed northwards and eastwards to the point (G.R. 33.811589) approximately half way between Bushmen's Pass and Malehloane Mountain, where the plateau extends south-eastwards forming a watershed between the Makhaleng River and the Phororong stream. This point is the common point of Constituencies 21, 26 and 27. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 21, 20, 19 and 25, already described, to the confluence of the Moqoakong stream and the Phuthiatsana River, which confluence is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 27 : MAAMA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 616

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 32.638528) where a dyke intersects the cliffs above the village of Khokhotsaneng Ha Majara, which point is the common point of Constituencies 26, 27 and 29, the common boundary of Constituencies 27 and 29 follows the cliffs (taken to be at the height of the 1800 metre contour) for approximately one kilometre westwards to a point where a second dyke crosses from the cliffs to Thaba-Khupa Mountain. The boundary follows this dyke over Thaba-Khupa Mountain continuing until the line of the dyke meets the main Makhalanyane to Thaba-Bosiu Road. It then follows this road to its intersection with the main Maseru to Roma Road, and continues straight across the road along the track towards Monyakoana School, going down the Monyakoana stream from the point (G.R. 32.600554) where it is crossed by this track. From the point where the Monyakoana stream joins the Koro-Koro River, the boundary follows the Koro-Koro upstream. At its confluence with the Chesi stream, it follows the Chesi, also known as the Raboshabane stream in its upper section, to the source of this stream on the highest point (G.R. 42.708689) of Popa Mountain, which point is the common point of Constituencies 27, 29 and 31. The common boundary of Constituencies 27 and 31 then follows the watershed to the summit of Popanyane Mountain descending by the north-eastwards flowing watercourse which drains the village of Ha Patrick on its eastern side. The boundary follows this watercourse downstream to its confluence with the Makhalaneng River, and then follows the Makhalaneng downstream to its confluence with the Khohlo-li-Meriti stream to the south of Nyakosoba. It then follows this stream to its source (G.R. 43.803686) on the watershed between the mountains Matukeng and Bothunya-Letsa. It then follows the main watershed southwards for approximately one kilometre to the ridge on the south side of the Furumela Plateau, which ridge is followed to the point (G.R. 43.829691) where a stream falls off the plateau

south-eastwards, this stream going north of the village of Ha Moloi, before meeting the Makhaleng River at the common point (G.R. 43.843700) of Constituencies 21, 27 and 31. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 21 and 26, already described, returning to the cliffs above Khokhotsaneng Ha Majara where the dyke from Ntlo-Kholo intersects the cliffs, which intersection is the starting point.

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 059

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Mohokare River and the Phuthiatsana River to the west of Likotsi Mountain, the boundary follows the international boundary along the centre of the Mohokare River to its confluence with the Tlametlu or Mpetsana River. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 28 and 33 goes up the Tlametlu River to its confluence with the Pitsaneng stream, west of Lower Qeme Store, which point is the common point of Constituencies 28, 30 and 33. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 28 and 30 continues up the Tlametlu River to a point west of Qhughu Ha Matete where the tributary draining the area between the Tlouoe and Qhomane Plateaux is joined by a small stream from the direction of Ha Ramokotjo. This confluence (G.R. 42.544657) is the common point of Constituencies 28, 29 and 30. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 28 and 29 goes up the stream towards Ha Ramokotjo, crossing to the Ha Lehlanya stream west of the village of Ha Ramokotjo, and following the stream downwards into the Mabung stream, following this to the Koro-Koro River, and following this to its confluence with the Phuthiatsana River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 25, 28 and 29. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 25 and 24, already described, descending the Phuthiatsana to its confluence with the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 29 : KORO-KORO

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 667

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 42.544657) west of Qhuqhu Ha Matete where the tributary of the Tlametlu River draining the area between the ~~Tloue~~ and Qhomane Plateaux is joined by a small stream from the direction of Ha Ramokotjo, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 28, 29 and 30, the common boundary of Constituencies 29 and 30 goes up the Tlametlu tributary in a generally south-easterly direction to a point north-west of Ha Taole where a small watercourse joins the main tributary from the north-east. From this point (G.R. 42.583691) the boundary goes up the watercourse to the sandstone escarpment of the Qhomane Plateau, following the cliffs (taken to be at the height of the 1850 metre contour) in a generally southerly direction until they intersect a stream rising on the south-west side of Thaba-Telle. This stream is then followed to the summit of Thaba-Telle, which is the common point of Constituencies 29, 30 and 31. The common boundary of Constituencies 29 and 31 then goes eastwards along the Thaba-Telle ridge to a point approximately one kilometre west of Tlali Mission where it follows a ridge going north, dropping off the ridge by the northwards flowing stream which passes close to Ha Rampoetsi on its east side. Where this stream joins the Lihloaeleng stream, the boundary goes upstream some 50 metres, following the first watercourse on the north side to the summit of the Popa ridge, then going along the ridge to the summit of Popa Mountain, which is the common point of Constituencies 27, 29 and 31. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 27, 26, 25 and 28, already described, returning to the common point of Constituencies 28, 29 and 30, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 30 : THABANA-NTSONYANA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 756

Boundaries:

Starting west of Lower Qeme Store at the confluence of the Pitsaneng stream with the Tlametlu River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 28, 30 and 33, the common boundary of Constituencies 30 and 33 goes up the Pitsaneng stream to the main Maseru to Mafeteng Road, then southwards along the road to the bridge over the Lerato River, then down the Lerato River to its confluence with the Tsoaing River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 30, 33 and 36. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 30 and 36 goes up the Tsoaing River to its confluence with the Motsekuoa stream, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 30, 36 and 37. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 30 and 37 continues upstream along the Tsoaing River, to a point (G.R. 41.444863) slightly more than two kilometres south-east of the bridge on the Maseru to Mafeteng Road, where the line of a prominent ridge from the Makhoarane Plateau crosses the river in the direction of the hill Thabana-Lintjana. The boundary goes up this ridge continuing along the cliffs on the south side of the Makhoarane Plateau (the line taken to be along the 1900 metre contour) to an eastern extremity south of Ha Moima village. From this point the boundary goes due east across the 'Mamaebana valley to the cliffs opposite, then continues in a generally easterly direction to the stream flowing west-south-westwards from the pass between Shoaepane's and Raleqheka's villages. The boundary follows the stream to the summit of the pass, which is the common point of Constituencies 30, 31 and 37. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 30 and 31 follows the watershed northwards to the summit of Thaba-Telle, deviating westwards from the watershed to such an extent as is necessary to include the whole of any villages on the watershed in Constituency 31. Thaba-Telle is the common point of Constituencies 29, 30 and 31, and from this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 29 and 28, already described, returning to the confluence of the Pitsaneng stream and the Tlametlu River, which is the starting point.

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 730

Boundaries:

Starting at the summit of the pass between Shoaepane's and Raleqheka's villages which is the common point of Constituencies 30, 31 and 37, the common boundary of Constituencies 31 and 37 goes southwards over Tšukutsoana's Pass to the summit of Kena Mountain, then along the south-west ridge of this mountain turning southwards to the source of a small watercourse which joins the 'Mamaebana River at a point (G.R. 52.637935) north-east of Ha Nthonyana village. The boundary then goes down the 'Mamaebana to its confluence with the Makhaleng, then up the Makhaleng to its confluence (G.R. 52.663948) with the Phakoe stream, then up the Phakoe stream to its southernmost source on Sephokong Mountain. The boundary then goes south across Sephokong taking the ridge which goes at first south-west, then north-west, continuing to the Makhaleng River by the Selomane stream which has its source at the end (G.R. 52.665004) of the ridge. The boundary then goes down the Makhaleng to its confluence with the Botsoela stream, which is the common point of Constituencies 31, 37 and 38. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 31 and 38 continues down the Makhaleng to its confluence with the Ribaneng, then goes up the Ribaneng to its easternmost source on the pass where the main Malealea to Semonkong bridle path crosses the Thaba-Putsoa Range, this point (G.R. 53.799018) being the common point of Constituencies 31, 38 and 46. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 31 and 46 goes along the watershed of the Thaba-Putsoa Range in a generally north-easterly direction to the meet of the Thaba-Putsoa watershed with the watershed between Ketane and 'Maletsunyane Rivers, this meet of watersheds being the common point (G.R. 53.867933) of Constituencies 31, 32 and 46. The common boundary of Constituencies 31 and 32 then continues north-eastwards along the watershed across Baboons' Pass (Khalong-la-Litšoene) to Thaba-Putsoa, then turns west-north-westwards across the summit of Thaba-Putsoa following the watershed to Terateng Pass, also known as Lekhalong-la-Mokhelelise, and then goes in a generally north-westerly direction along the watershed formed by the Theetsoa Ridge to a point (G.R. 43.790846) east of Ha Mphafolane village, where it descends by a small watercourse to the Letsunyane River.

The boundary then goes down the Letsunyane River to its confluence with the Makhaleng River, then up the Makhaleng to its confluence with the Likotopong River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 21, 31 and 32. The boundary then follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 21, 27, 29 and 30, already described, returning to the summit of the pass between Shoaepane's and Raleqheka's villages, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 32 : 'MALETSUNYANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 920

Boundaries:

Starting at the meet of the watershed between the Ketane and 'Maletsunyane Rivers with the main Thaba-Putsoa Range watershed, which is the common point of Constituencies 31, 32 and 46, the common boundary of Constituencies 32 and 46 follows the Ketane-'Maletsunyane watershed in a generally south-easterly direction to Leqatheng Pass (G.R. 53.939066), leaving any villages situated across the watershed in Constituency 32. From Leqatheng Pass, the boundary follows the Boalathapo stream downwards for a distance of approximately 800 metres in a south-easterly direction, then passes along the southern slopes of the Qoang Ridge (at a height taken to be that of the 2500 metre contour), continuing to a point (G.R. 54.944073) south of the mountain known as Thaba-Chitja, at which point the boundary goes due south, crossing the Boalathapo stream at its confluence with a stream from the south. From this point the boundary goes along a low ridge in a generally southerly direction to a conical hill (G.R. 54.931096), from which the boundary goes south-westwards to the slopes of a plateau, following these round (at a height taken to be the 2400 metre contour) above the village of Ha Mojalefa (Ha Mahao) to a point (G.R. 54.948109) one kilometre west of Ha Mojalefa. The boundary then goes due south to the Rasefale ridge, then along the watershed of this ridge eastwards until the ridge descends into the Semonkong Gorge, leaving the village of Ha Rasefale in Constituency 32 and the villages of Ha Sequasho and Ha Makara in Constituency 46. The boundary then goes around the cliffs of the Semonkong Gorge (taken to be at the height of the 2000 metre contour), ascending by the ridge due east of the village of Ha Molatjeng, which is in Constituency 46. The boundary continues to follow the watershed along this ridge in a generally easterly direction, through the summit of Thabana-Liphofu, then north-easterly, easterly, south-easterly and finally north-easterly to a point (G.R. 55.704094) on the Senqunyane where the ridge descends to the river 250 metres downstream from its confluence with the Motsekuoa River, this point being the common point of Constituencies 32, 46 and 47. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 32 and 47 goes up the Senqunyane to its confluence with the Lesobeng River, this point being the common point of Constituencies 32.

47 and 56. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 32 and 56 continues up the Senqunyane to its confluence with the Bokong River, this point being the common point of Constituencies 21, 32 and 56. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundaries with Constituencies 21 and 31, already described, returning to the meet of the Ketane-'Maletsunyane watershed with the main Thaba-Putsoa watershed, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 33 : TSOAING

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 068

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Tlametlu (also known as the Mpetsana) River and the Mohokare River, the boundary goes down the Mohokare along the international boundary to a point 1.5 km south-west of Ha Thoahlane village where a small stream flows into the Mohokare from the south-east. From this point (G.R. 41.243700), the common boundary of Constituencies 33 and 34 goes up this stream following it to its source (G.R.41.264740) on the track between Ha Lenonyane and Ha Ntaote, then going eastwards by a small stream which flows into the Likhetla River. From this point (G.R. 41.288737) the boundary goes up the Likhetla River to a point approximately 1.5 km south of Ha Petlane village where a stream draining the Malaleng area joins the Mositieng stream to form the Likhetla River, this point (G.R. 41.301793) being the common point of Constituencies 33, 34 and 36. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 33 and 36 goes south-eastwards up the stream to its source south of Ha Challa, leaving Malaleng in Constituency 36. The boundary then goes eastwards to join a tributary stream of the Motubatsana River. From the confluence (G.R. 41.338807), the boundary goes southwards up the Motubatsana for a distance of 500 metres, then goes eastwards up a small stream, crossing the watershed south of Ha Ranthethi so that this village is entirely in Constituency 33, and descending by a north-eastwards flowing stream to the point (G.R. 41.392786) where it meets the Tsoaing River. The boundary then goes up the Tsoaing River to its confluence with the Lerato River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 30, 33 and 36. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundaries with Constituencies 30 and 28, already described, returning to the confluence of the Tlametlu and Mohokare Rivers, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 34 : THABA-PHECHELA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 942

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence (G.R. 41.243700) of the Mohokare River and a small stream 1.5 km south-west of Ha Thoahlane village, the boundary follows the international boundary downstream along the centre of the Mohokare River to its confluence with the Tša-Kholo River. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 34 and 35 follows the Tša-Kholo River upstream to a point east of Ha Noana village where it is joined by a small watercourse which drains the saddle to the north, this saddle between two mountains being on the south side of Matšoseng village. The confluence of the small watercourse and the Tša-Kholo or Tšana-Talana River is the common point (G.R. 41.258875) of the Constituencies 34, 35 and 36. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 34 and 36 goes up the small watercourse to its source (G.R. 41.265859) on the mountain south-east of Matšoseng, and from there descends down a stream north-eastwards, which is a tributary of the Mositieng stream. The boundary follows this stream downwards (leaving the village of Tebang in Constituency 34) to the point (G.R. 41.301793) approximately 1.5 km south of Ha Petlane village where a stream draining the Malaleng area joins the Mositieng stream to form the Likhethla River, this point being the common point of Constituencies 33, 34 and 36. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 33, already described, to the point where this boundary meets the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 35 : QALABANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 318

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Tša-Kholo River and the Mohokare River, the boundary follows the international boundary downstream along the river and along the boundary fence to the point just south of Ha Khojane where the 'Mamotibela stream crosses the international boundary. From this point (G.R. 50.128983) the common boundary of Constituencies 35 and 40 follows the 'Mamotibela stream upstream to its source (G.R. 50.204955) on high ground north-west of Ha Sekoati. From this point it follows a small stream downwards in a north-easterly direction into Tša-li-None Dam. From the dam wall the boundary goes due east for 1100 metres to the Makholane stream, then goes up this stream to the point south of Thabaneng Ha Sempe where it is crossed by the main Maseru to Mafeteng road. The boundary then goes along the road in the direction of Maseru to the point where it crosses the Mokhoabong stream. It then goes up this stream to its source north of Ha Seetsi village continuing eastwards down a tributary of the Tšana-Talana River and following this to its junction with the tributary draining the Makeneng area. This confluence (G.R. 51.300957) is the common point of Constituencies 35, 36 and 40. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 35 and 36 follows the Tšana-Talana downwards to its confluence with the stream draining the saddle to the south of Matšoseng village, this point (G.R. 41.258875) being the common point of Constituencies 34, 35 and 36. From this point the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 34, already described, down the Tša-Kholo or Tšana-Talana River to its confluence with the Mohokare River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 36 : BOLEKA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 505

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 51.300957) where the stream draining Ha Seetsi on the east side meets the tributary of the Tšana-Talana draining the Makeneng area, this point being the common point of Constituencies 35, 36 and 40, the common boundary of Constituencies 36 and 40 goes upstream southwards for a distance of 1.7 km to a point where two main tributaries join, this point being the common point of Constituencies 36, 39 and 40. From this point (G.R. 51.305974), the common boundary of Constituencies 36 and 39 goes up the tributary rising closest to the point where the road from Mafeteng forks into two separate roads going to Thaba-Tšoeu and Thabana-Morena. The boundary goes to this road junction then continues eastwards down the Tatai tributary of the Qhoqhoane River, then up the Qhoqhoane and its Khakaletsa tributary continuing to the source of this tributary rising on the west side of the summit cone of Thaba-Tšoeu Mountain. The summit of Thaba-Tšoeu is the common point of the four Constituencies 36, 37, 38 and 39, and from this point the common boundary of Constituencies 36 and 37 goes down the watercourse on the north side of the summit continuing down into the Fobane and in turn into the Motsekuoa River which joins the Tsoaing River at the common point of Constituencies 30, 36 and 37. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 30, 33, 34, and 35, already described, returning to the common point (G.R. 51.300957) of Constituencies 35, 36 and 40, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 37 : 'MALIEPETSANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 860

Boundaries:

Starting at the summit of Thaba-Tsoeu Mountain, which is the common point of Constituencies 36, 37, 38 and 39, the common boundary of Constituencies 37 and 38 goes eastwards down a tributary of the Tsoaing River, following it to its confluence (G.R. 52.493924) with the Hlabetheng stream. From this point, the boundary goes up the Hlabetheng stream taking the main source between Ha Khotlela and Ha Lesoma villages, and following the tributary source which flows from the Matelile Mountain in a south-south-westerly direction. From the point (G.R. 52.538972) where this source rises on the northern ridge of Matelile Mountain, the boundary follows the watershed approximately 1.5 kilometres in a south-easterly direction, then 2.5 kilometres in a generally easterly direction descending from the ridge southwards from a point (G.R. 52.571980) one kilometre west of the village of Ha Ramakoe. The boundary now goes down a tributary of the Lehlakaneng stream, then down the Lehlakaneng to the Botsoela stream and down the Botsoela to its confluence with the Makhaleng River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 31, 37 and 38. From this point the boundary follows the common boundaries with Constituencies 31, 30 and 36, already described, returning to the summit of Thaba-Tsoeu, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 38 : 'MASEMOUSE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 945

Boundaries:

Starting at the summit of Thaba-Tšoeu Mountain, which is the common point of Constituencies 36, 37, 38 and 39, the common boundary of Constituencies 38 and 39 goes down the stream rising on the south-east side of the summit cone following this stream southwards into the 'Mantekoane also known as the Khilibiting River. The boundary continues to the confluence of the Khilibiting (or 'Mantekoane) with the Makhaleng River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 38, 39 and 42. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 38 and 42 goes up the Makhaleng River to its confluence with the Ntjapeleng stream, and from this confluence goes eastwards up the ridge to the Lifajaneng Plateau, following the watershed across the plateau to the main Mohale's Hoek to 'Masemouse Road. (This boundary is to be considered as deviating sufficiently northwards to ensure that the whole of the village of Lifajaneng overlooking the Ntjapeleng-Makhaleng confluence is in Constituency 42). The boundary goes along the road towards 'Masemouse for approximately one kilometre, then goes up the watercourse rising closest to the summit of Thabana-ea-'Maleboli. The boundary then goes south-eastwards, passing above the village of Ha Kaphe, which is in Constituency 42, continuing along the top of a spur of the Thaba-Putsoa Range, following this spur to the main watershed formed by the range, the meet (G.R. 52.662183) of the spur and the watershed being the common point of Constituencies 38, 42 and 45. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 38 and 45 goes east-north-eastwards for approximately 3 kilometres to the summit of Thaba-Putsoa, which is the common point of Constituencies 38, 45 and 46. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 38 and 46 goes in a generally north-eastwards direction along the main watershed to the source of the Ribaneng River, this point (G.R. 53.799018) being the common point of Constituencies 31, 38 and 46. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 31 and 37, already described, returning to the summit of Thaba-Tšoeu, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 39 : THABANA-MORENA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 475

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence (G.R. 51.305974) of two tributaries of the Tšana-Talana River between the villages of Ha Joase and Ha Raliemere, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 36, 39 and 40, the common boundary of Constituencies 39 and 40 goes upstream to the source which rises at a point (G.R. 51.295007) on the escarpment west-north-west of Thaba-Chitja Mountain. The boundary then follows the watershed in a generally southerly and later south-easterly direction following the watershed through Thaba-Chitja, Rampate and Kalime Mountains to a point approximately 800 metres east of Kalime Mountain where the watershed intersects a ridge from the south, this intersection of watersheds being the common point of Constituencies 39, 40 and 41. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 39 and 41 follows the Mafeteng-Mohale's Hoek district boundary, as depicted on the 1:50 000 map, through the summit of Rammopo Mountain, then eastwards across the Mafeteng to Thabana-Morena road, then north-eastwards to a small ridge, then south-eastwards down the ridge, then southwards down a small watercourse, which is tributary to the Masianokeng stream. The boundary follows the Masianokeng to its confluence with the Qhoqhoane River, then follows the Qhoqhoane River downstream to its confluence with the Makhaleng River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 39, 41 and 42. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 39 and 42 follows the Makhaleng River upstream to its confluence with the Khilibiting (or 'Mantekoane) River, this point being the common point of Constituencies 38, 39 and 42. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 38 and 36, already described, returning to the common point of Constituencies 36, 39 and 40, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 40 : MAFETENG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 137

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 50.128983), where the 'Mamotibela stream crosses the international boundary, the constituency boundary follows the international boundary fence in a generally south-eastwards direction to the summit of Thabana-Tsooana (G.R. 50.170085), at which point the Mafeteng-Mohale's Hoek district boundary, as shown on the 1:50 000 map, meets the international boundary. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 40 and 41 follows the district boundary, as shown on the 1:50 000 map in a generally eastwards direction through Borata Mountain, and across Maboloka and Macheseng going northwards up a ridge which joins a second ridge from Kalime to Rammopo Mountains. The meet of the ridges is the common point of Constituencies 39, 40 and 41. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 39, 36 and 35, already described, returning to the point where the 'Mamotibela stream crosses the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 41 : TAUNG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 118

Boundaries:

Starting at Thabana-Tšooana (G.R. 50.170085) on the international boundary, the Constituency boundary follows the international boundary fence in a generally south-eastwards direction, followed by an eastwards direction to the point where the boundary fence meets the Makhaleng River, the centre of the river at this point being the common point of Constituencies 41, 42 and 43. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 41 and 42 goes up the Makhaleng River for a very short distance, then up the Kolo-la-Pere River for a direct line distance of 3 kilometres, then up a tributary stream following the north-eastern source to the point (G.R. 61.383305) where it is intersected by the footpath from Ha Rakali to Ha Mothepu. The boundary then continues northwards to an eastwards flowing watercourse and follows this to the point (G.R. 61.411293) where it joins the road from Liphiring, then follows this road to its intersection with the main Mafeteng to Mohale's Hoek road. The boundary then follows this road for 800 metres to the bridge over the Makhaleng River, then follows the Makhaleng upstream to its confluence with the Qhoqhoane River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 39, 41 and 42. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 39 and 40, already described, returning to Thabana-Tšooana on the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 42 : MPHARANE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 222

Boundaries:

Starting at the point where the international boundary joins the Makhaleng River from the west, this point being also the common point of Constituencies 41, 42 and 43, the common boundary of Constituencies 42 and 43 goes in a generally east-north-easterly direction along the centre line of a prominent dyke, this dyke being a continuation of the same dyke which forms the international boundary on the west side of the Makhaleng River. The boundary follows the dyke for a distance of 6.3 kilometres to the point where it intersects the main Mafeteng to Mohale's Hoek road, then follows that road in a generally southerly direction for some 850 metres to the point where it is intersected by a second parallel dyke which forms the rocky outcrop known as Qalakheng. The boundary then follows the Qalakheng dyke east-north-eastwards for approximately one kilometre, to the sandstone cliffs, taken to be at the height of the 1675 metre contour, then follows these cliffs until they intersect the stream falling from the highest point, to the south-east of Mohale's Hoek. The boundary then goes up the stream to this highest point which is marked by surveying beacon BS 71. This beacon is the common point of Constituencies 42, 43 and 44, and from this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 42 and 44 goes along the main watershed between the Makhaleng and Maphutseng Rivers in a generally north-easterly direction through the summit of Mokhele Mountain, continuing along the watershed north-eastwards, then northwards, then eastwards to the point (G.R. 62.650232) on Sehlabasana-Mamatšiu where the main sources of the Maphutsaneng, Boritsana and Ntjapeleng rise. This point is the common point of Constituencies 42, 43 and 45 and from this point the common boundary of Constituencies 42 and 45 continues northwards and then north-eastwards along the main watershed of the Thaba-Putsoa Range to the point (G.R. 55.662183) where the range is joined by a ridge descending north-westwards to the village of Ha Kaphe. This point is the common point of Constituencies 38, 42 and 46, and from this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 38, 39 and 41, already described, returning to the point where the international boundary joins the Makhaleng River from the west, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 43 : MOHALE'S HOEK

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 501

Boundaries:

Starting at the point where the international boundary joins the Makhaleng River from the west, this point being also the common point of Constituencies 41, 42 and 43, the boundary of Constituency 43 follows the international boundary down the Makhaleng River to its junction with the Senqu River, and continues to follow the international boundary along the centre of the Senqu River upstream to the confluence of the Maphutšaneng River with the Senqu River. From this point of confluence, the common boundary of Constituencies 43 and 44 goes up the Maphutšaneng River, also known as the Maphutšeng River to its confluence (G.R. 62.500416) with a stream on the north side draining the area between Ha Ntšeno and Ha Mokalimotšo. The boundary then goes up this stream following it up its northernmost tributary which rises on a ridge of the highest mountain to the south-east of the town of Mohale's Hoek. From the source (G.R. 62.491391) on the ridge, the boundary goes west-north-westwards along the ridge to the summit, which is marked by surveying beacon BS 71 and is the common point of Constituencies 42, 43 and 44. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 42, already described, returning to the point where the international boundary joins the Makhaleng River from the west, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 44 : MEKALING

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 960

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Maphutšaneng River with the Senqu River, the boundary goes up the centre of the Senqu River along the international boundary to the confluence of the Tele and Senqu Rivers. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 44 and 48 follows the Senqu River upstream to its confluence with the Qomoqomong River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 44, 48 and 49. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 44 and 49 follows the Senqu River upstream to its confluence with the Phomolong stream, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 44, 45 and 49. From this point (G.R. 72.695574), the common boundary of Constituencies 44 and 45 follows the Phomolong stream upwards taking the north-westernmost tributary to its source on the south-eastern ridge of Fika-la-Tsoene Mountain, then going up this ridge to the summit of the mountain. The boundary then goes along the watershed in a generally northerly, then north-westerly and later north-easterly direction, leaving Ha Tlali in Constituency 44 and Ha Mokata in Constituency 45, continuing to the point (G.R. 62.650232) on Sehlaba-sa-'Mamatšiu, where the main sources of the Maphutšaneng, Boritsana and Ntjepeleng rise, this point being the common point of Constituencies 42, 44 and 45. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundaries with Constituencies 42 and 43, already described, returning to the confluence of the Maphutšaneng River with the Senqu River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 45 : QAQATU

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 167

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Phomolong stream with the Senqu River, which is the common point of Constituencies 44, 45 and 49, the common boundary of Constituencies 45 and 49 follows the Senqu upstream to its confluence with the Sebapala River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 45, 49 and 50. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 45 and 50 follows the Senqu upstream to its confluence with the Quthing river, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 45, 50 and 51. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 45 and 51 follows the Senqu upstream to its confluence with the Ketane River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 45, 46 and 51. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 45 and 46 goes up the Ketane, then up its tributary, the Qhoasing River, to its source on the summit of Thaba-Putsoa, which is the common point of Constituencies 38, 45 and 46. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 38, 42 and 44, already described, returning to the confluence of the Phomolong stream with the Senqu River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 46 : THABA-TELLE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 087

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Ketane and Senqu Rivers, which is the common point of Constituencies 45, 46 and 51, the common boundary of Constituencies 46 and 51 goes up the Senqu to its confluence with the Senqunyane River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 46, 47 and 51. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 46 and 47 goes up the Senqunyane River to a point (G.R. 55.704094) 250 metres downstream from its confluence with the Motsekuoa River, this point being the common point of Constituencies 32, 46 and 47. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 32, 31, 38 and 45, already described, returning to the confluence of the Ketane and Senqu Rivers, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 47 : HLOAHLOENG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 197

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Senqunyane and Senqu Rivers, which is the common point of Constituencies 46, 47 and 51, the common boundary of Constituencies 47 and 51 goes up the Senqu River to its confluence with the Seforong stream, also known as Kolo-la-Tsoene, which confluence (G.R. 65.697231) is the common point of Constituencies 47, 51 and 52. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 47 and 52 goes up the Senqu River to the point where the stream draining Thaba-Bosulu on the southern side joins the Senqu, this point (G.R. 65.569272) being the common point of Constituencies 47, 52 and 54, and also the point where the Mohale's Hoek - Qacha's Nek district boundary, as shown on the 1:50 000 map, meets the Senqu River. The common boundary of Constituencies 45 and 52 then follows the district boundary as shown on the 1:50 000 map, up a ridge going at first north-north-westwards, then continuing through Thaba-Bosulu, along the watershed in a generally north-easterly and later northerly direction to the mountain Nkokoane (G.R. 46.367893) where the easternmost tributary of the Lesobeng, the Takalatsa, rises. This point is the common point of Constituencies 47, 54 and 56, and from this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 47 and 56 goes down the Takalatsa, then down the Lesobeng to its confluence with the Senqunyane River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 32, 47 and 56. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 32 and 46, already described, returning to the confluence of the Senqunyane and Senqu Rivers, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 48 : MOYENI

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 166

Boundaries:

Starting at the confluence of the Tele and Senqu Rivers, the boundary goes upstream along the Tele River, which is also the international boundary, following the Tele to its source (G.R. 83.897920) on Thaba-Putsoa, also known as Ben Macdhui. The boundary then goes 600 metres north-eastwards along the watershed which is the international boundary to a point (G.R. 83.902917) where the west-east watershed is met by a main watershed going northwards. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 48 and 49 follows the watershed in a northerly direction to the summit of Thaba-Ntšo. From this point the boundary continues to follow the watershed, at first in a westerly, and later in a north-westerly direction, then going northwards from a point approximately one kilometre east of Ntozimande Mountain. Where the Mjanyane - Qomoqomong watershed turns westwards, the boundary follows it for approximately 600 metres to a point (G.R. 73.721721) on the ridge, where a stream descends to join the Qomoqomong River, passing between the villages of Ha Ramosoeu and Ha George. The boundary descends down this stream (leaving Ha George in Constituency 48 and Ha Ramosoeu in Constituency 49), and on reaching the Qomoqomong River descends down it to its confluence with the Senqu, which is the common point of Constituencies 44, 48 and 49. The boundary then follows the common boundary with Constituency 44, already described, down the Senqu to the confluence of the Tele and Senqu Rivers, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 49 : SEBAPALA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 323

Boundaries:

Starting on the international boundary 600 metres north-east of the mountain Thaba-Putsoa, also known as Ben Macdhuil, at which point (G.R. 83.902917) the common boundary of Constituencies 48 and 49 meets the international boundary, the boundary of Constituency 49 follows the international boundary along the watershed in at first a generally easterly and then a generally northerly direction and finally a north-westerly direction to the point (G.R. 74.811724) where the watershed between the Quthing and Sebapala Rivers meets the main Drakensberg escarpment watershed. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 49 and 50 follows the stream rising on the south side of the meet of watersheds, following it downstream into the Tsatsane stream, and following this into the Sebapala River, which in turn is followed downstream to its confluence with the Senqu, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 45, 49 and 50. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 45, 44 and 48, already described, returning to the international boundary near Thaba-Putsoa, which is the starting point.

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 203

Boundaries:

Starting at the point (G.R. 74.811724) where the watershed between the Quthing and Seapala Rivers meets the main Drakensberg escarpment watershed, the boundary follows the international boundary along the watershed in a generally north-easterly, then northerly, then north-westerly direction to the point where the watershed between the Qhoali and Quthing Rivers meets the international boundary. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 50 and 51 follows the watershed in a generally westerly, then northerly, then west-north-westerly, then south-westerly direction, descending down a ridge and over Thaba-Bolula to a point 750 metres south-west of this mountain, from which point (G.R. 63.908445) the boundary descends down a small watercourse to the Quthing River. Along the watershed, the boundary deviates sufficiently to the south-east to ensure that the whole of the villages at Tiping and Bolula, which are situated on the watershed, are to be considered as in Constituency 51. From the meet of the Quthing River and the watercourse from Thaba-Bolula, the boundary goes down the Quthing River to its confluence with the Senqu River, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 45, 50 and 51. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 45 and 49, already described, returning to the point where the Quthing - Seapala watershed meets the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 51 : QHOALI

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 061

Boundaries:

Starting at the point where the watershed between the Quthing and Qhoali Rivers meets the international boundary, the boundary follows the international boundary in a generally north-easterly direction to the point where the watershed between the Qhoali and Qhoalinyane rivers meets the international boundary. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 51 and 52 follows the Qhoali-Qhoalinyane watershed in a generally westerly direction, descending north-westerly to the Qhoalinyane River along the district boundary as shown on the 1:50 000 map, and dividing Ha Ntsie, which is in Constituency 51 from Ha Orpen which is in Constituency 52. From the Qhoalinyane, the boundary goes north-westwards up a ridge, then northwards along a watershed to the mountain south of Makhoaeleng, from which it descends approximately one kilometre down a watercourse going north-eastwards. The boundary then follows the escarpment going in a generally easterly direction (the boundary being taken to follow the 2000 metre contour). At a point 2 kilometres south-east of Christ the King Mission, which is in Constituency 52, the boundary descends down a watercourse to a lower escarpment (taken to follow the 1800 metre contour), then follows this to the ridge going down from Christ the King to the Seforong Cave, also known as Lehaha-la-'Mapuleng and Lehaha-la-Sekhonyana. From the cave the boundary goes down the Seforong stream, also known as Kolo-la-Tsoene, a short distance to its confluence with the Senqu, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 47, 51 and 52. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 47, 46, 45 and 50, already described, returning to the meet of the Quthing - Qhoali watershed with the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 52 : QACHA'S NEK

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 532

Boundaries:

Starting at the point where the watershed between the Qhoali and Qhoalinyane Rivers meets the international boundary, the boundary follows the international boundary along the main watershed in a generally easterly direction past the town of Qacha's Nek to a point approximately ten kilometres to the east, where the watershed between the Sejabatho and Tsoelike Rivers meets the international boundary. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 52 and 53 goes along this watershed in a generally north-westerly direction, crossing the summit of Souru Mountain, and descending to the ridge on the north-west side which divides Ha Mosuoe from Ha Ratsoleli. From a point (G.R. 66.313247) approximately half way between these villages, the boundary leaves the ridge by a small watercourse draining the area to the north of Ha Mosuoe, descending the watercourse until it reaches the Senqu, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 52, 53 and 54. From this point the common boundary of Constituencies 52 and 54 goes downstream along the Senqu to the point where stream draining Thaba-Bosulu on the southern side joins the Senqu, this point (G.R. 65.569272) being the common point of Constituencies 47, 52 and 54. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 47 and 51, already described, returning to the point where the watershed between the Qhoali and Qhoalinyane Rivers meets the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 53 : TSOELIKE

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 000

Boundaries:

Starting at the point where the watershed between the Sejabatho and Tsoelike Rivers meets the international boundary, the boundary follows the international boundary along the main watershed in a generally north-easterly direction to the point where the watershed between the Leqooa and Mashai Rivers meets the international boundary. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 53 and 55 goes westwards and later southwards, following the watershed along the top of the mountains to Matebeng Pass and then continuing westwards still following the watershed until it reaches the highest source of the Qhasi stream. The boundary then follows this stream to its confluence with the Senqu, this confluence being the common point of Constituencies 53, 54 and 55. The common boundary of Constituencies 53 and 54 then follows the Senqu downstream to the point where it is joined by the stream draining the area to the north of the village of Ha Mosuoe, this point being the common point of Constituencies 52, 53 and 54. From this point the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 52, already described, returning to the meet of the Sejabatho - Tsoelike watershed with the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 54 : THABA-CHITJA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 13 004

Boundaries:

Starting at the meet of the Qhasi stream with the Senqu River, which point is the common point of Constituencies 53, 54 and 55, the common boundary of Constituencies 54 and 55 follows the Senqu upstream to its confluence with the Malibamatšo River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 54, 55 and 57. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 54 and 57 follows the Malibamatšo upstream to its junction, just north of Thaba-Tseka with the Molikaliko stream. The boundary then follows the Molikaliko upstream taking the Malikhoeffa tributary to its source on 'Mamasoabi Mountain. From this point (G.R. 46.434662), the boundary goes south-west along the watershed, meeting the main Central Range watershed at Thabana-ea-Manase which is the common point of Constituencies 54, 56 and 57. From Thabana-ea-Manase, the common boundary of Constituencies 54 and 56 goes down the main Central Range watershed to the point where the easternmost tributary of the Lesobeng River rises, this point (G.R. 46.367893) being the common point of Constituencies 47, 54 and 56. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 47, 52 and 53, already described, returning to the meet of the Qhasi stream with the Senqu River, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 55 : MASHAI

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 522

Boundaries:

Starting at the point where the watershed between the Leqooa and Mashai Rivers meets the international boundary, the boundary follows the main watershed along the international boundary in a generally north-easterly direction to the summit of the mountain on the watershed 4 kilometres north-east of Sani Top. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 55 and 58 goes south-westwards down a source of the Sani River, then down the Sani River to a point 800 metres west-south-west of a dip tank. From this point (G.R. 48.147732) the boundary goes up a ridge north-westwards, continuing westwards along the watershed between the Linakeng and Linakaneng Rivers across Thaba-Ntšo to the mountain Sebothong. The boundary then descends along the line of the district boundary as shown on the 1:50 000 map, leaving the village of Moeling in Constituency 55 and Likotjaneng in Constituency 58. From the point (G.R. 47.116648) where the boundary crosses the Linakaneng River it goes north-westwards then northwards up a ridge then in a generally westward direction along the watershed, finally descending to the Senqu River down a ridge which meets the river at a point (G.R. 37.228625) approximately one kilometre north-east of the village of Seroalankhoana Ha Jontane. The point where the ridge meets the river is the common point of Constituencies 55, 57 and 58, and from this point the boundary goes down the Senqu to its confluence with the Malibamatšo River, which is the common point of Constituencies 54, 55 and 57. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries, already described with Constituencies 54 and 53, returning to the meet of the Leqooa - Mashai watershed with the international boundary, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 56 : THABA-MOEA

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 169

Boundaries:

Starting on the Central Range at the summit of Thaba-ea-Manase, which is the common point of Constituencies 54, 56 and 57, the common boundary of Constituencies 56 and 57 follows the watershed in a generally north-westerly direction along the Central Range to the meet of the Mantšonyane - Senqunyane watershed with the Central Range watershed, this meet of watersheds being the common point of Constituencies 21, 56 and 57. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries already described with Constituencies 21, 32, 47 and 54, returning to the summit of Thaba-ea-Manase, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 57 : MATSOKU

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 681

Boundaries:

Starting at a point (G.R. 37.228625) on the Senqu River approximately one kilometre north-east of the village of Seroalankhoana Ha Jontane, which point is where a ridge comes down to the river and is the common point of Constituencies 55, 57 and 58, the common boundary of Constituencies 57 and 58 goes up the Senqu to its junction with the Senoku stream, which is the common point of Constituencies 57, 58 and 60. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 57 and 60 goes up the Senoku to its source on the northern side of 'Manonyane Mountain, then follows the watershed over the mountain and over Thaba-ea-Lekhooa, descending by the stream on the north side of this mountain until the stream joins the Semenanyane River. From this point, the boundary goes up the Semenanyane River to its northernmost source, then follows the watershed to the summit of Liseleng Mountain, before descending by the tributary of the Liseleng stream which goes due north from the highest point of this mountain. The boundary then goes down the Liseleng stream to its confluence with the Matsoku River, which confluence is the common point of Constituencies 5, 57 and 60. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 5, 21, 56, 54 and 55, already described, returning to the common point of Constituencies 55, 57 and 58, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 58 : BOBATSI

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 12 448

Boundaries:

Starting at the summit of the mountain on the international boundary 4 kilometres north-east of Sani Top, the boundary follows the international boundary in a generally northerly direction to the point where the ridge going south-east from Thabana-Ntlenyana intersects the main watershed. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 58 and 59 follows the watershed of the ridge north-westwards to the summit of Thabana-Ntlenyana, then still following the watershed continues round the headwaters of the Sakeng stream to follow the ridge running north-westwards to the mountain Phutha, south of the town of Mokhotlong. The boundary then follows the ridge westwards to a point (G.R. 38.038448) approximately one kilometre north of Ha Mojakisane village, where a small watercourse runs westwards off the end of the ridge to join the Sehonghong River. The boundary follows the watercourse downwards to the Sehonghong River, then follows the Sehonghong downwards to its confluence with Senqu, then follows the Senqu upstream to a point 2.5 km east of the village of Lisaleng Ha Tlenyane, where the Senqu is joined by a small stream rising on the mountain Thaba-li-Mpe. This point (G.R. 28.019321), which is also 2 km south-west of Phahameng Ha Seotsa, is the common point of Constituencies 58, 59 and 60. From this point, the common boundary of Constituencies 58 and 60 goes up the stream to Thaba-li-Mpe, along the north-west ridge of the mountain, descending after some 600 metres, by a stream which joins the Khubelu River at a point (G.R. 27.054292) south-west of Ha Rasemase village. The boundary then goes down the Khubelu River to its junction with the Senqu, and down the Senqu to its junction with the Senoku stream, which is the common point of Constituencies 57, 58 and 60. From this point the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 57 and 55, already described, returning to the mountain summit 4 kilometres north-east of Sani Top, which is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 59 : MOKHOTLONG

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 604

Boundaries:

Starting at the point on the international boundary where the ridge going south-east from Thabana-Ntlenyana intersects the main watershed, the boundary follows the international boundary in a generally north-easterly, then northerly, then north-westerly direction to the source of the Senqu River. The common boundary of Constituencies 59 and 60 then descends down the Senqu to the point 2 km south-west of Phahameng Ha Seotsa where it is joined by a stream rising on the mountain Thaba-li-Mpe, this point (G.R. 28.019321) being the common point of Constituencies 58, 59 and 60. From this point, the boundary follows the common boundary with Constituency 58, already described, returning to the meet of the international boundary with the ridge going south-east from Thabana-Ntlenyana, which meet of watersheds is the starting point.

CONSTITUENCY NO. 60 : KHUBELU

Estimated Adult Inhabitants : 11 956

Boundaries:

Starting on the international boundary at the source of the Senqu River, the boundary follows the international boundary in a generally north-westerly direction to the point where the watershed between the Malibamatšo and Khubelu Rivers intersects the international boundary. From this point, the boundary follows successively the common boundaries with Constituencies 5, 57, 58 and 59, already described, returning to the source of the Senqu River, which is the starting point.