

Rural Areas	
Activity	Responses
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people do not engage in arable farming. • Scarcity of water. • No funds. • Climate conditions – drought & soil fertility. • No fields • If planting of land is done, it is only once a year. • Plant on their small gardens only. • Planting is done once on raining season. Manure used on land. • Shortage of agricultural skills. • There's interest, but support is required.
Forestry & Wood Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long distance walks to source of fuel – 10km. • Source from indigenous trees. • Fuel wood getting less every year. • No woodlots (would encourage the formation of woodlots). • Cultural uses of wood: housing, kraal building, fuel, initiation practices. • Trees are cut wet & dry. • Do appreciate the importance of indigenous tree conservation. • Short distance walks to source of fuel – 10min. • There is a site for forestation, but is yet to be built. • Some villagers work at shops that manufacture furniture in cities. • Protect indigenous trees to attract tourists. • Long distance walks to source of fuel – 6hrs. • Approached Department of Agriculture for woodlots. • Usage of paraffin & gas. • Engage youth in forest maintenance projects.
Livestock Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock ownership: cattle - range from as few as 4, sheep – 5, goats – 5, horses, donkeys. • Livestock kept for traditional wealth / cultural & financial security. • Grazing on communal land. • Livestock ownership: pigs, no number provided. • There's a problem of disease killing livestock and also livestock theft. • Livestock ownership: cattle - range from 4, 13, 7; sheep – 1; goats – 15, 6, 2; horses – 4; pigs – 3, 2, 3; chicken - 100. • Livestock ownership: cattle – 1, sheep – 3, goats – 2. • Livestock ownership: goats – 10.
Range Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing areas depreciating in –grass – less fodder. • Grazing land controlled by Headmen. • No grazing plan, no fencing – no heading. • Would support the formation of a community grazing plan. • Conflicts on land use amongst community members. • Depreciation of grazing land around residential areas. Doing distance travel to grazing areas. • Grazing land controlled by Chiefs.
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family water sources: spring, stream / river, community stand pipe, yard connection. • Water quality good to poor.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock watering – stream river. • Water getting scarce. • Solutions to poor water quality (Government intervention). • Sanitation (Pit latrine, bush). • Family water sources: community stand pipe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family water sources: spring, stream / river. • Request for taps, because the springs have lots of water.
Soil Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No bare rock on grazing land. • Gravely patches on grazing land. • Very sandy soil found in some parts. • Area has gray, black & red soil. • Situation becoming bad due to bare rock. • Medium size stones are worse. • Gravely patches are worse. • Very sandy soil is becoming worse. • Loss of topsoil got worse. • Area has black & red soil.
Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to manage the resources, but no involvement by community. • They have cultural importance to the community. • For initiation, you need grass, water, forest. • Availability is becoming less. • Not everyone has access to them. • No effort being made in conserving them. • Community is familiar with laws protecting natural resources. • For herbs, you need land & water.
Socio Cultural Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural use of natural material to build a house: stones, wood, soil, grass. • Collect stones from mountains. • Circumcision practiced: in hospital, at home within the village, far from home in the bush / forest. • Initiates' huts are built with wood, grass. Shelter burned at end of session. All this is monitored. • Permanent initiates' hut is not accepted. • Request for government to provide tents as initiates' huts. • Workshops must be held during tribal meetings.
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual collection of solid waste. Littering is a problem that needs attention. • Construction of a disposal point is required. • Maluti residents are dumping solid waste at Hadenburg area.