



Kingdom of Lesotho

2009/2010 LESOTHO AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

URBAN REPORT, VOLUME III



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Maseru, November 2012

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Mission

To coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS) and produce accurate, timely and reliable culturally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data for evidence-based planning, decision making, research, policy, program formulation and monitoring and evaluation to satisfy the needs of users and producers.

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PREFACE

The 2009/2010 Agricultural Census was undertaken by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MoFDP) through the department of Bureau of Statistics (BOS). This census covers the whole Agricultural Year which runs from the 1st of August to 31st July of the subsequent year. The country has been conducting decennial Agricultural Censuses with Urban Agriculture module since 1999/2000 for agricultural variables that are subject to frequent and seasonal changes.

The 2009/2010 Agricultural Census used the 1999/2000 questionnaire with some modifications as this census is to be used for monitoring and evaluating government development programs within frameworks such as the Vision 2020, Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). The census provides a variety of information on topics like household characteristics, kitchen gardens and land utilization for vegetables and fruit trees, operations on kitchen gardens, inputs applied and ownership of farm equipment as well as livestock and livestock products.

The BOS wishes to express its gratitude to the Government of Lesotho for its financial assistance and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) which provided technical assistance to the success of the census. The dedication of all who participated in various census activities, both from the BOS and other line ministries is highly appreciated: Agricultural Census Advisory Team, Data Collectors, Supervisors, Data Processors, Data Analysts, and Drivers.

Finally, the BOS wishes also to express appreciation to the Farming Households for their willingness and cooperation throughout the census period.

L. M. Lefosa

Director, Bureau of Statistics

September, 2012

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Acronyms

AC	Agricultural Census
UAC	Urban Agricultural Census
APS	Agricultural Production Survey
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
SRV	Senqu River Valley
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit

Definition of Terms

- Agricultural year:** Agricultural year in Lesotho commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 31st of July of the following year.
- Census:** This is the total enumeration of people, holding or animals and related characteristics, within defined boundaries at a specified period of time.
- Holding:** An agricultural holding is an economic unit of Agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size.
- Household:** A group of one or more persons who occupy the whole or part of one housing unit and make joint provisions for food and other essentials for living. Domestic servants living in the same housing unit are included in a multi-person household.
- Head of Household:** The household head is a person who makes day to day decisions in the household and whose authority is acknowledged by other members
- Livestock:** Refers to all animals kept in the holding irrespective of ownership.
- Mafisad:** This means livestock owned by one person but kept by somebody else.
- Kitchen Garden:** An area within residential yard allocated for growing vegetables.

Executive Summary

Lesotho like other countries is experiencing urbanization which goes hand in hand with poverty, food insecurity and unemployment among others. Therefore, urban agriculture is important as it can be used to reduce the impact of poverty and food insecurity.

Household Characteristics

There were more male headed households in all districts than female. Botha-Bothe had more male headed households than other districts (73.3 percent). Majority of household heads are living with their children in all districts. Majority of the female urban population had obtained Std1-7 with 40.8 percent followed by Form 1-5 with 38.7 percent. Generally male household heads contribute to farming more than their female counterparts (57.7 percent).

Production of Vegetables and Fruit Trees

Area planted to vegetables was estimated at 58,169,918 m². Majority of urban farmers plant vegetables mainly for consumption (91.9 percent). Peach trees were the most common fruit trees in all districts across the country (75.9 percent) while pear trees were least with 0.4 percent.

Operations and Inputs

Majority of farmers used own spades for ploughing (95.5 percent) and manual in rows for planting with 81.4 percent. Most urban farmers in Lesotho do not use organic fertilizers (63.1 percent) nor pesticides (96.5 percent). In addition, most urban farmers have their own digging forks/spades (211,389) and wheelbarrows (102,040). Tractors on the other hand are the least available agriculture equipment with 3,650.

Livestock and Milk Production

The total number of cows for the 2009/2010 Agricultural Census was estimated at 374,860 out of which Maseru had the highest contribution of 26.2 percent. Most of the cows were kept for both milk and draught (195,213) while only 20,882 cows were kept for meat. The total production of milk for the year was estimated at 31million litres. Leribe had the highest production of 33.3 percent.

Poultry and Egg Production

The opening stock for grower pullets was estimated at 344,632. The stock was increased with purchases amounting to 406,260. There was a loss of 19,912 of grower pullets due to disease while 37,433 were sold. The closing stock for the year was 672,280 showing an increase of 95 percent. There were a total of 476,509 eggs produced during the year. Most eggs were sold to individuals (303,636 eggs) while

30,033 eggs were sold to institution. At the end of the year 122,099 eggs had remained.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

Lesotho is situated in the southern part of Africa and is land locked by the Republic of South Africa. According to the 2006 Population and Housing Census, total population stood at 1,876,633, of which 51.4 percent was female. The country's total area is 3,035,500 hectares¹, of which 325,000 hectares is arable². The country is divided into ten administrative districts, each with one urban area except for Maseru and Leribe which have two urban centres. This results with 12 urban centres in the country with total population of 427,917. In this document, the names of districts are generally used in making reference to relevant urban areas.

1.1 Background

Lesotho conducts the Agricultural Census (AC) as part of all-World programme organized under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations every tenth year and Urban Agriculture module is another module in the AC. The undertaking of Agricultural Censuses with the urban module in the country started in 1999/2000 followed by the 2009/2010. All these censuses were collected as part of World programme of Agricultural Census under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of United Nations.

BOS is mandated with the responsibility of collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating statistical information through censuses and surveys. Decennial censuses are conducted to generate data on variables that do not change much over time and also serve as an indispensable base for assessing reliability of current national statistics.

1. 2 Objectives

Use of Urban Agricultural Census as a source of data may be taken into consideration for monitoring the agricultural related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) No: 2; Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger as well as MDG No: 7; Ensuring Environmental Sustainability.

¹ The country's total area is 3 035 500 thousand hectares which is equivalent to 30 355 square kilometres (km²)

² Arable land includes all fields that were cultivated and those that remained fallow for a period of no more than three years.

1.3 Methodology

This section covers all the steps that were followed to make the 2009/2010 Agricultural Census a success, that is scope and coverage, sample design, training of field staff and organisation.

1.3.1 Scope and Coverage

The Agricultural Census covered agricultural activities on urban holdings held under different systems of land tenure. The relevant information was collected from a sample of agricultural holdings, representing each administrative. Information collected included not only vegetables grown in the kitchen gardens and fruits grown in the yards surrounding the homestead but the livestock irrespective of ownership were also included as well as milk and egg production.

1.3.2 Sample Design

Selection of households was done using a two stage sampling procedure whereby primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) in the first stage. A list of all agricultural holdings was prepared in the second stage and a fixed number of 15 households were selected from each PSU using systematic sampling technique.

1.3.3 Training of Enumerators

Each enumerator had to undergo training provided by BOS before undertaking the fieldwork of the Agricultural Census. The enumerators were taught the aim of the Agricultural Census, methods and techniques of kitchen garden measurement and procedures of collecting other data on holdings. Special attention was devoted to the practical field work and filling in of questionnaires.

1.3.4 Organization

As stipulated in the Statistics Act of 2001, one of BOS functions is to conduct the Agricultural Census. Planning, organization, data collection, data processing, analysis and tabulation as well as administration and financial responsibility remained with the Bureau of Statistics. However FAO provided technical assistance for tabulation plan. About 40 trained enumerators carried out the fieldwork under the supervision of field officers. Each enumerator was in charge of two EAs, while Field Officers were supervising data collection under the supervision of Statisticians from BOS Headquarters within each district. Data was retrieved from the field to BOS headquarters. It was then processed and analyzed according to tabulation plan.

1.3.5 Equipment and Forms

Before the start of the fieldwork, each enumerator was supplied with the following equipment and forms.

(a) Equipment

One measuring tape and one compass

One canvas bag

Two pencils, one rubber and

One shorthand notebook

(b) Forms used:

Form UAC-1 (Household listing)

Form UAC-2 (Household members)

Form UAC-3 (Household Possession)

Form UAC-4 (Kitchen Garden Measurements)

Form UAC-5 (Operations and inputs)

Form UAC-6 (Production)

(c) Other Material

List of sampled holdings

Copy of Manual of Instructions

Letter of introduction

1.3.6 Method of Data Collection

The urban agricultural data on farmers' production is collected monthly. The actual measurement of all the kitchen gardens belonging to the selected households were done using measuring tapes and compasses in order to estimate the area planted to vegetables. The data on poultry, livestock and their products were obtained through filling of questionnaires through face-to-face interviews with selected households.

Note:

Some selected households might not possess all aspects of farming household. That is, some households might have kitchen gardens and not have livestock. Therefore, zeros in this report do not necessarily mean there was no livestock or poultry in the particular district but those sampled households did not have such characteristics.

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.0 Introduction

Information on household characteristics is important in planning for a country's development. It provides an indication of future resources required towards provision of goods and services to the population. This chapter presents household characteristics of Urban farming households during the 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. The background characteristics such as sex, relationship of members to the head of households, education, occupation, source of income and residential status are discussed.

2.1 Household Heads

As shown in Figure 2.1, Botha-Bothe had the highest percentage (73.3) of male household heads followed by Thaba-Tseka with 67.5 percent. Female headed households were highest in Mohale's Hoek with 49.4 percent.

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farming Household Heads by District and Sex, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census.

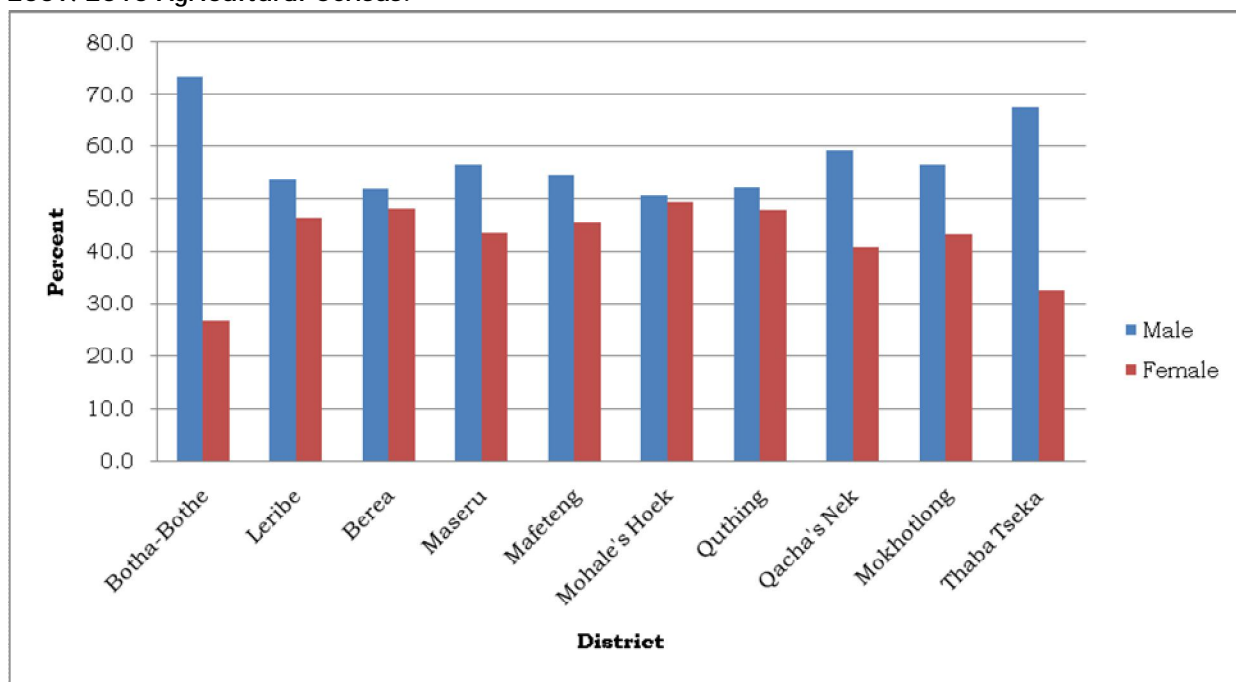


Table 2.1 indicates the percentage distribution of urban household members by district and relationship to the head of household. According to the table, majority of

household heads are living with their children in all districts. It is worth mentioning that Mphahle's Hoek had the smallest proportion of household heads living with their spouses (9.5 percent). When compared to other districts, Mphahlelong had the highest percentage (22.4) of household heads living with grand children.

Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Urban Household Members by District and Relationship to the Head of Household, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Spouse	Child	Sibling	Son/ Daughter in Law	Grandchild/ great grand child	Parent/ parent in law	Grand parent	Other relative
Bothe-Bothe	16.9	69.2	0.0	1.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leribe	13.7	57.8	3.8	4.0	14.5	0.2	0.3	2.9
Berea	13.6	60.1	2.5	2.3	18.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
Maseru	15.5	55.9	3.9	1.1	6.8	1.0	0.8	11.8
Mafeteng	23.1	52.3	2.9	0.0	12.4	1.5	0.0	3.5
Mphahle's Hoek	9.5	42.0	4.6	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	25.6
Quthing	11.6	45.8	3.4	12.0	12.7	1.0	0.0	8.2
Qacha's Nek	22.9	49.3	2.2	0.0	14.3	2.2	0.0	3.9
Mphahlelong	17.3	43.3	2.3	3.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	9.7
Thaba-Tseka	16.4	49.4	1.1	1.1	6.3	1.1	0.0	19.8

2.2 Residential Status of Households Heads

According to Table 2.2, most of the urban farming household heads in Lesotho resided in their homes and in Thaba-Tseka was the only district in which farming households head resided in their homes. It was also observed that 18.7 percent of the farming households in Mphahle's Hoek were staying in Republic of South Africa, followed by farming household heads of Quthing (15.0 percent).

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farming Population by Residential Status and District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Home	Elsewhere in Lesotho	RSA
Bothe- Bothe	86.7	0	13.3
Leribe	87.9	1.6	9.9
Berea	86.7	3.3	9.9
Maseru	94.6	1.3	3.6
Mafeteng	97.2	0	2.8
Mphahle's Hoek	75.3	6	18.7
Quthing	79.2	5.8	15
Qacha's Nek	95.8	0	4.2
Mphahlelong	92.4	0	7.6
Thaba -Tseka	100	0	0
Lesotho	92.4	1.5	5.8

Table 2.3 shows percentage distribution of farming population by district, sex and education. Majority of the female urban population (40.8 percent) obtained Std1-7 followed by those who obtained Form 1-5 with 38.7 percent. On the other hand, the lowest proportion of both male and female urban population had non-formal education (0.1 percent and 0.2 percent respectively).

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farming Population by District, Sex and Education, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	MALE								
	pre-school	std 1-7	form 1-5	dip/cert	vocational	graduate	non-formal education	none	other
Bothe-Bothe	2.2	42.2	37.8	4.4	0	4.4	0	0	0
Leribe	3.7	41	32.4	1.6	0.5	4	0.6	5.4	1.8
Berea	3.6	36.4	41.9	1.8	0	1.8	0	1.8	0
Maseru	6.1	31.1	38.2	5.7	3.4	4.9	0	6.2	0
Mafeteng	0	57.7	24	2	0	5.9	0	10.4	0
Mohale's Hoek	7.1	43.6	26.5	5.4	0	0	0	12.8	0
Outhing	3.9	37.6	45.2	0	0	1.3	0	9	0
Qacha's Nek	0	46.5	44.2	4.7	0	0	0	4.6	0
Mokhotlong	5.3	34.4	37.1	3.7	0	0	0	3.3	1.7
Thaba-Tseka	0	34.9	41	6.1	2	7.5	0	1.5	0
Lesotho	4.9	35.8	36.4	4.5	2.1	4.3	0.1	6.1	0.4
District	FEMALE								
	pre-school	std 1-7	form 1-5	dip/cert	vocational	graduate	non-formal education	none	other
Bothe-Bothe	0	48.6	42.9	0	0	2.9	0	0	0
Leribe	3.9	40.3	35.5	4.5	2.2	2.9	0.5	3.2	2.6
Berea	1.6	40.3	41	4.6	0	0	0	1.5	0
Maseru	3.2	39.3	39.5	3.7	3.4	4.9	0.2	3.1	0
Mafeteng	0	58	31.3	1.8	0	3.7	0	2.6	0
Mohale's Hoek	2	34.4	44.4	7.7	0.9	0	0	6.6	0
Outhing	1.2	41.9	37.6	7.6	0	3.1	0	3.1	0
Qacha's Nek	0	52.5	45.3	0	0	0	0	2.2	0
Mokhotlong	6.1	44.8	33.4	1.6	0	0	1.6	4.5	1.3
Thaba -Tseka	2.4	27.5	43.5	13.6	0	8.9	0	0	0
Lesotho	2.9	40.8	38.7	3.9	2.5	4	0.2	3.1	0.5

2.3 Household Heads Contributing to Farming

This section covers farming household heads who contributed to farming by district and sex. As shown in Table 2.4, Botha-Bothe had the highest percentage of household heads (73.3 percent) who contributed in farming, followed by Thaba-Tseka with 70.2 percent, while the rest of the districts ranged from 50 to 59 percent. Generally male household heads contributed to farming more than their female counterparts (57.7 percent).

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Farming Household Heads who contributed to Farming by District and Sex, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Male	Female
Bothe-Bothe	73.3	26.7
Leribe	58.1	41.9
Berea	51.9	48.1
Maseru	57.4	42.6
Mafeteng	54.5	45.5
Mohale's Hoek	56.4	43.6
Quthing	52.1	47.9
Qacha's Nek	55.9	44.1
Mokhotlong	59.2	40.8
Thaba-Tseka	70.2	29.8
Lesotho	57.7	42.3

2.4 Main Activity

This section covers main activities undertaken by farming households by district. Table 2.5 reveals that Maseru had the highest percent of farming households that were involved in the activities with 61.0 percent. On the other hand, Thaba-Tseka was the least in all main activities with 0.9 percent.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of the Main Activities Undertaken by Farming Households by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

Main Activity	Bothe-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka
Employer	0	0	6.6	93.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own account	5.4	18.1	1.9	65.3	0.7	3	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.2
Wage/salary	3.3	17.1	1.8	64.4	4.9	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
Unpaid family job	14.4	8.6	3.1	12.1	21.7	32	5.3	0	2	0.7
seeking Home maker	6.9	15.7	0.2	68	6.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6
Housewife	0	42	4.9	41.1	0	0	4.8	2.1	4	1.1
Retired	4	13	2.3	59.5	9.4	4.9	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.1
Old age benefits	0	5.5	2.9	84.3	0	2.4	2.4	0.8	1.3	0.4
Student	0	21.1	0	41.4	18.1	1.1	8.8	5.4	3.1	1
Disabled	5	17.3	1.9	61.2	3.8	3.9	3	1.3	1.6	1
Farmer	0	52.7	0	33.4	0	6.9	4.2	2.8	0	0
Other	5.4	25.5	5	11.7	39.7	4.2	1.7	4.7	1.4	0.7
	0	36.3	0	40.1	0	0	14.7	0	0	8.9
Total	4.4	17.3	2.1	61	5	3.9	2.7	1.3	1.6	0.9

CHAPTER 3

PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT TREES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents area planted to vegetables, number of productive and unproductive trees and the main purpose of planting vegetables.

3.1 Area Planted to Vegetables

This section covers the area planted to vegetables in square meters and its percentage distribution by district. As shown in Table 3.1, the area planted to vegetables was estimated at 58,169,918 m² or 5,816.9 hectares. Mphahle's Hoek had the highest area planted constituting 38.7 percent and Maseru followed with 33.8 percent while Thaba-Tseka was the lowest with 0.5 percent.

Table3.1: The Percentage Distribution of Area Planted (in '00 000m²) by District -2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Area Planted (m²)	Percentage
Botha-Bothe	2,702,796	4.6
Leribe	1,413,654	2.4
Berea	881,946	1.5
Maseru	19,686,543	33.8
Mafeteng	1,947,914	3.3
Mphahle's Hoek	22,524,026	38.7
Quthing	7,934,461	13.6
Qacha's Nek	322,264	0.6
Mokhotlong	452,711	0.8
Thaba-Tseka	303,602	0.5
Lesotho	58,169,918	100

Figure 3.1 presents the percentage distribution of area planted to vegetables by type in 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. Out of the total area planted (58,169,918 m²), spinach and rape occupied the highest area of 25.2 percent each and cabbage followed with 22.1 percent. Potatoes had the lowest area planted of 0.7 percent.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Area planted to Vegetables by Type - 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

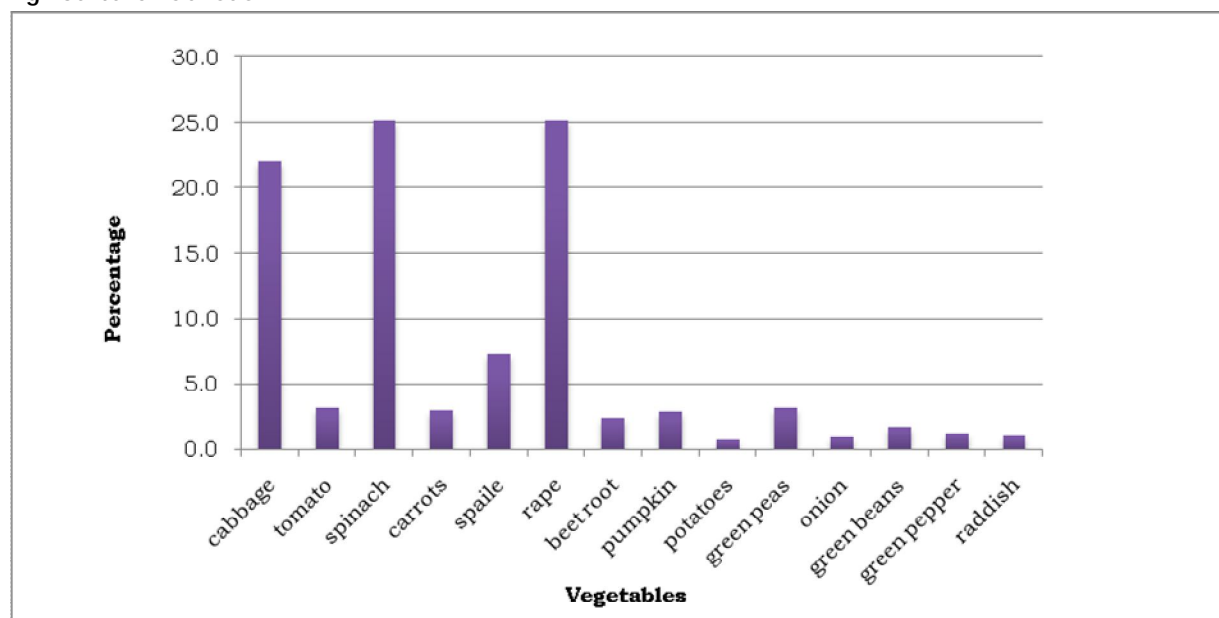


Table 3.2 reveals that majority of urban farmers plant mainly for consumption (91.9 percent). All urban farmers in Botha-Bothe, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong reported to plant vegetables solely for purpose of consumption. On the other hand, farmers in Maseru claimed to plant vegetables for selling purpose (0.7 percent). Urban farmers in Quthing (33.3 percent) planted vegetables for both consumption and selling.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farmers by Main Purpose of Planting Vegetables by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Consumption	Selling	Both Consumption And Selling	Other
Botha-Bothe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leribe	86.7	0.0	13.3	0.0
Berea	90.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Maseru	89.9	0.7	9.2	0.3
Mafeteng	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Quthing	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
Qacha's Nek	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	82.2	0.0	17.8	0.0
Lesotho	91.9	0.4	7.5	0.1

3.2 Fruit Trees

This section covers productive fruit trees by type and district. According to Table 3.3, it can be observed that peach trees were the most common fruit tree in all districts across the country (75.9 percent) while pear trees were least common with 0.4 percent. Qacha's Nek had the highest percentage (84.4) of peach trees while Mafeteng was the least with 67.9 percent. Moreover, Mafeteng had the highest percentage (19.9 percent) of apricot trees while Thaba-Tseka had the least with 5.6 percent.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Productive Fruit Trees by Type and District, 2009/ 2010 Agricultural Census

District	Peach	Apricot	Apple	Pear	Plum	Grape	Other
Botha-Bothe	82.1	13.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1
Leribe	73.1	12.0	8.9	1.1	0.1	2.3	2.4
Berea	69.9	9.7	8.0	0.5	4.9	4.2	2.7
Maseru	75.8	11.7	4.4	0.2	2.0	3.5	2.4
Mafeteng	67.9	19.9	3.1	0.4	2.7	5.6	0.4
Mohale's hoek	83.1	12.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.6
Quthing	82.1	10.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	5.1	1.1
Qacha's nek	84.4	7.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Mokhotlong	75.1	12.0	10.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Thaba-Tseka	80.4	5.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Lesotho	75.9	12.2	4.9	0.4	1.5	3.0	2.1

CHAPTER 4

OPERATIONS AND INPUTS

4.1 Introduction

Operations and inputs covers information on operations of gardens, types of inputs used. Inputs refer to seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. Farmers use various operations in order to make the soil conducive for seeds or vegetables to grow effectively.

4.2 Methods of Ploughing

Ploughing is the process of tilling the land in order to make it ready for cultivation and is done as the first operation. Table 4.1 presents the percentage distribution of urban farmers who used different types of ploughing by district. Berea, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong had the highest percentages (100.0 percentage each) of urban farmers who used their own spades for ploughing. About 5.3 percent of urban farmers in Botha-Bothe used hired spades for ploughing. When compared to other districts, Quthing had the highest percent (26.7 percent) of urban farmers who used combinations of tools for ploughing.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Type of Ploughing Used by Urban Farmers by District and Methods, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Own Spade	Hired spade	Own digging fork	Hired digging fork	Combination	Other
Botha-Bothe	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leribe	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Berea	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maseru	94.3	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.7	1.1
Mafeteng	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0
Quthing	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	6.7
Qacha's Nek	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	1.0
Lesotho	95.5	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.2

4.3 Planting Methods

There are different methods of planting, namely; manual in row and scattered manual hired labour manual in rows, hired labour manual scattered and the combination of these methods. Table 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of urban farmers who used different types of planting methods by district. Generally, majority of urban

farmers (81.4 percent) used manual in rows as compared to other methods. In Quthing, all urban farmers (100.0 percent) used manual in rows. Mafeteng and Qacha's Nek on the other hand preferred manual scattered method (100 percent each).

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farmers who used different types of planting methods by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Manual in Rows	Manual Scattered	Hired Labour Manual in Rows	Hired Labour Manual Scattered	Combination	Other
Botha-Bothe	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leribe	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Berea	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maseru	85.2	14.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mafeteng	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	94.6	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Quthing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	78.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	80.6	13.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.0
Lesotho	81.4	17.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0

4.4 Weeding

During the growth of a vegetable, the removal of unwanted plants is done in the plot and is referred to as weeding. Table 4.3 indicates the percentage distribution of urban farmers who used different means of weeding by district. According to this table, most of the urban farmers (87.5 percent) used own labour to weed. All urban farmers in Berea, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong used own labour for weeding. About 6.2 percent of farmers in Thaba-Tseka used both own and hired labour.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farmers who used different means of weeding by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Hired Labour	Own Labour	Hired Labour and	
			Own Labour	Other
Botha-Bothe	5.3	94.7	0.0	0.0
Leribe	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0
Berea	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Maseru	20.2	79.1	0.5	0.2
Mafeteng	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Quthing	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	93.8	6.2	0.0
Lesotho	12.0	87.5	0.4	0.1

4.5 Seeds

Farmers used different types of seeds to produce crops. As shown in Table 4.4, Berea had the most urban farmers who used their own crops as seeds (40.0 percent). All Mafeteng and Qacha's Nek farmers used hybrid seeds. On the other hand, the largest proportion of Mohale's Hoek farmers used locally bought seeds (80.0 percent) while fewer farmers used hybrid seeds (0.3 percent). On the overall, urban farmers used locally bought seeds with 54.4 percent followed by hybrid with 25.0 percent while combination was lowest with 0.2 percent.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farmers who used different types of Seeds by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Own Crop	Bought Locally	Hybrid	Combination	Other
Botha-Bothe	36.8	42.1	21.1	0.0	0.0
Leribe	31.1	22.2	46.7	0.0	0.0
Berea	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maseru	20.3	62.2	16.8	0.3	0.4
Mafeteng	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	11.3	80.0	0.3	0.0	8.4
Quthing	20.0	73.3	0.0	0.0	6.7
Qacha's Nek	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	13.1	86.9	0.0	0.0
Thaba -Tseka	23.5	70.0	6.5	0.0	0.0
Lesotho	18.8	54.4	25.0	0.2	1.6

4.6 Fertilizers

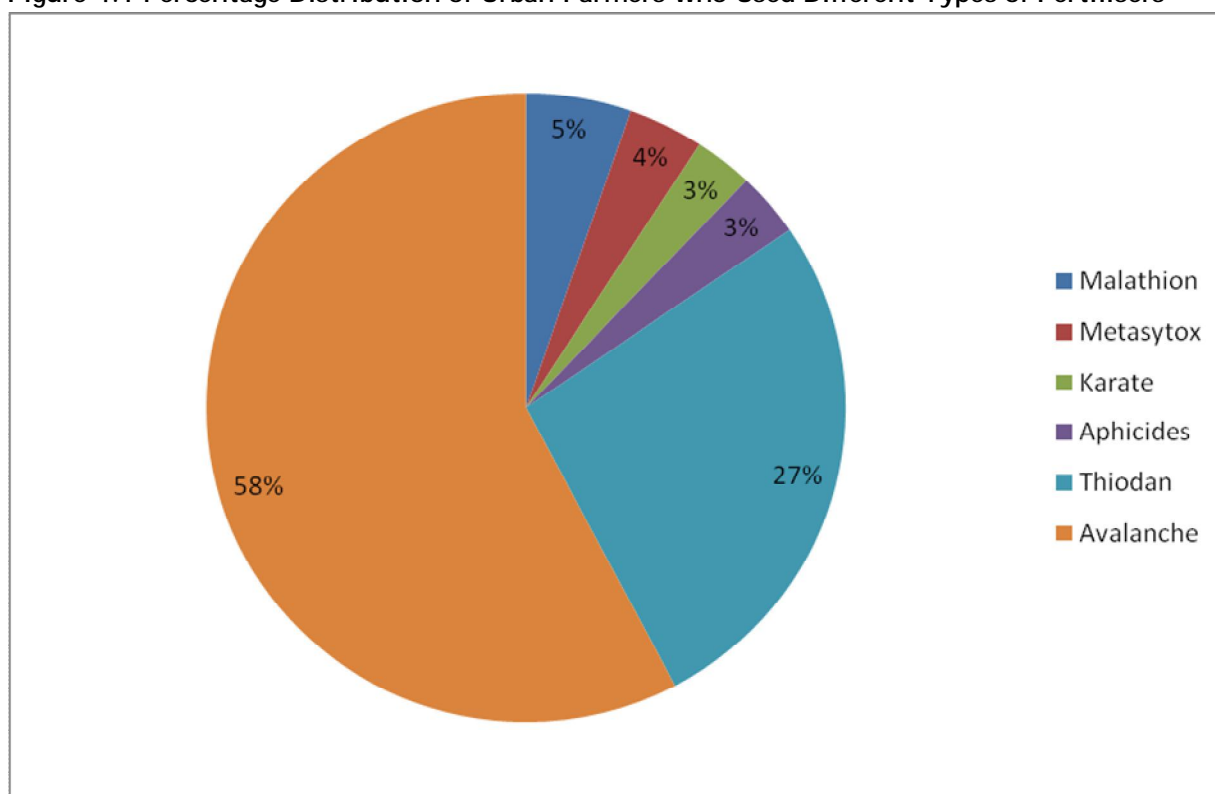
Fertilizers are essential to improve soil for better production. Table 4.5 shows the percentage distribution of urban farmers who used different types of organic fertilizers by district. A significantly high percent (96.5 percent) shows that most urban farmers in Mohale's Hoek did not use organic fertilizers. Majority of urban farmers in Berea used kraal manure as their preferred fertilizer. The district with the highest percent (15.8 percent) of urban farmers who used poultry manure is Botha-Bothe. Nationally majority of urban farmers (63.1) did not use fertilisers.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farmers who Used Different Types of Organic Fertilizers by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Not Used	Used				
		Ash	Kraal Manure	Poultry Manure	Pig Manure	Effective Micro Organisms(Em)
Botha-Bothe	78.9	0.0	5.3	15.8	0.0	0.0
Leribe	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Berea	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maseru	41.9	4.9	38.1	3.0	10.6	1.5
Mafeteng	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	96.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outhing	53.3	0.0	40.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
Qacha's Nek	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba -Tseka	78.1	0.0	13.2	2.9	5.8	0.0
Lesotho	63.1	2.8	24.8	2.2	6.3	0.9

Inorganic fertilisers were also used by urban farmers. Figure 4.1 shows percentage distribution of urban farmers who used different types of inorganic fertilisers. Avalanche was the most used fertiliser (58 percent) followed by Thiodan with 27 percent. Karate and Amphicides were least used with 3 percent.

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Urban Farmers Who Used Different Types of Fertilisers



4.7 Pesticides

In the process of vegetables growth, pesticides are used to kill, repel or control certain forms of animals` lives that are considered to be pest. It is shown from Table 4.6 that majority of urban farmers in Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong did not use pesticides. Malathion was used in Quthing than in other districts with 13.3 percent. Aphicides were only used by urban farmers in Thaba-Tseka (6.1 percent). Most of the urban farmers (96.3 percent) did not use pesticides and Avalanche was the most used pesticide with 2.1 percent.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Urban Farmers who used different types of Pesticides by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Not Used	Used					
		Malathion	Metasytox	Karate	Aphicides	Thiodan	Avalanche
Botha-Bothe	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leribe	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Berea	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maseru	94.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.2
Mafeteng	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quthing	80.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
Qacha's Nek	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
Lesotho	96.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.1

4.8 Agricultural Equipment

This section covers ownership of agriculture equipment by urban farmers. According to Table 4.7, most urban farmers had their own digging forks/spades (211,389) and wheelbarrows (102,040). A smallest number of farmers rented farming equipment. Tractors on the other hand were the least available agriculture equipment with 3,650. None of the farmers borrowed tractors.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Agriculture Equipment used by Urban Farmers, 2009/ 2010 Agricultural Census

Equipment	Owned	Borrowed	Rented	Total
Wheelbarrows	102, 040	22,748	370	125,157
Tractors	2,480	0	1,170	3,650
Scotch cart	5,551	962	610	7,122
Digging forks/ spades	211,389	30,572	867	242,827
Rakes	89,620	26,507	753	116,880
Hand-hoes	63,684	11,406	374	75,464
Watering cans	52,193	4,099	302	56,594
Hose-pipes	46,227	8,064	603	54,894

CHAPTER 5

LIVESTOCK AND MILK PRODUCTION

5.0 Introduction

Livestock are domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fibre and labour. This section does not include poultry.

5.1 Cows and Milk Production

There are four main purposes of which cows are kept for, namely; milk, draught, milk & draught and meat only. Table 5.1 presents cow distribution by district for the 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. The total number of cows was estimated at 374,860 out of which Maseru had the highest contribution of 26.2 percent. Mafeteng followed with 22.9 percent while Thaba-Tseka was the least with 0.5 percent.

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of cows by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Number	Percentage
Bothe- Bothe	30,225	8.1
Leribe	78,843	21.0
Berea	16,521	4.4
Maseru	98,111	26.2
Mafeteng	85,984	22.9
Mohale's Hoek	18,593	5.0
Quthing	26,675	7.1
Qacha's Nek	18,203	4.9
Mokhotlong	0	0.0
Thaba -Tseka	1,706	0.5
Lesotho	374,860	100.0

During 2009/2010 Agricultural Census, there were 108,018 cows kept for milk, 50,747 for draught, 195,213 for "milk & draught" and 20,882 kept for "meat only". Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of cows by main purpose and district. Qacha's Nek had 87.3 percent of cows kept for milk as the highest followed by Maseru with 42.7 percent. On the other hand, Thaba-Tseka had the highest number of cows kept for draught (34.5 percent) while Mohale's Hoek and Botha-Bothe had the highest number of cows kept for both milk and draught with 99.6 and 99.2 percent respectively. Generally, more than half (52.1 percent) of the urban cows were kept for both milk and draught.

Table 5.2: Number of Cows by Main Purpose and District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Milk	Draught	Milk & draught	Meat
Botha -Bothe	0.0	0.8	99.2	0.0
Leribe	28.0	28.3	43.0	0.8
Berea	40.6	2.2	57.2	0.0
Maseru	42.7	16.3	26.3	14.7
Mafeteng	24.3	8.8	65.4	1.5
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	0.4	99.6	0.0
Quthing	1.0	13.7	69.3	16.1
Qacha's Nek	87.3	0.0	11.1	1.6
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba -Tseka	14.9	34.5	50.6	0.0
Lesotho	28.8	13.5	52.1	5.6

Table 5.3 presents the production of milk by district for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. The total production of milk was estimated at 31,039,981litres. Leribe had the highest production of 33.3 percent and Mafeteng followed with 30.8 percent. The lowest production was experienced in Qacha's Nek with 0.1 percent.

Table 5.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Milk by District, 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Milk(lt)	Percentage
Botha-Bothe	2,529,231	8.1
Leribe	10,346,651	33.3
Berea	897,527	2.9
Maseru	7,074,853	22.8
Mafeteng	9,547,168	30.8
Mohale's Hoek	121,254	0.0
Quthing	484,132	1.6
Qacha's Nek	27,134	0.1
Mokhotlong	0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	133,283	0.4
Lesotho	31,039,981	100

5.2 Pigs

This section covers pigs commonly raised for meat. Table 5.4 shows percentage distribution of pigs by district and age for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. All farmers in Mohale's Hoek and Thaba-Tseka claimed to have pigs under 6 months. Generally, majority of pigs in Lesotho were over 6 months old (51.6 percent).

Table 5.4: Pigs Distribution by District and Age, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Under 6 Months	Over 6 months
Botha-Bothe	35.8	64.2
Leribe	34.2	65.8
Berea	51.9	48.1
Maseru	48.9	51.1
Mafeteng	93.9	6.1
Mohale'shoek	100	0
Quthing	49.1	50.9
Qacha's Nek	0	100
Mokhotlong	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	100	0
Lesotho	48.4	51.6

The main purpose of rearing pigs is discussed in this section. Table 5.5 indicates that Mohale's Hoek had the highest proportion of pigs (85.9 percent) kept for consumption while Thaba-Tseka had the least number (0.5 percent). Leribe had the highest number of pigs (1.0 percent) kept for selling while Berea had the least number (0.2 percent). Botha-Bothe had 100.0 percent of number of pigs kept both for consumption and selling while Qacha's Nek had the least (92.7 percent).

Table 5.5: Pigs Distribution by District and Main purpose, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Consumption	Selling	Both
Botha-Bothe	0.0	0.0	100.0
Leribe	5.1	1.0	93.9
Berea	6.4	0.2	93.3
Maseru	3.1	0.8	96.0
Mafeteng	0.8	0.0	99.2
Mohale's Hoek	10.5	0.0	89.5
Quthing	5.4	0.3	94.3
Qacha's Nek	6.9	0.4	92.7
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	0.5	0.0	99.5

5.3 Sheep, Goats and Cattle

Sheep and goats have admiral importance in Basotho's culture and traditional aspects. Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of sheep and goats by district and type. According to this table, other sheep category had the highest number countrywide with 60,095 sheep. Botha-Bothe had the majority of merino sheep (13,149) as compared to other districts. Angora goats were mostly reared in Maseru

with 2,956. Other cattle include all cattle except cows. Maseru had the highest (104,414) number of other cattle.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of types of Sheep, Goats and Cattle by District, 2009/ 2010 Agricultural Census

District	Merino Sheep	Other Sheep	Angora Goats	Other Goats	Other Cattle
Bothe- Bothe	13,419	3,172	0	3,821	12,662
Leribe	3,572	9,707	0	198	20,975
Berea	206	4,748	0	3,499	5,237
Maseru	4,547	19,650	2,956	1,547	104,414
Mafeteng	0	14,165	0	2,166	7,185
Mohale's Hoek	0	5,153	0	0	7,186
Outhing	4,452	0	1,973	2,354	2,334
Qacha's Nek	0	2,483	0	1,544	1,782
Mokhotlong	2,690	744	1,289	140	3,077
Thaba -Tseka	226	274	0	30	1,075
Lesotho	29,112	60,095	6,218	15,298	165,928

5.4 Other Domestic Animals

Table 5.7 presents the percentage distribution of domestic animals owned by urban farmers by district. On the overall, it is observed from the table that dogs were the most reared domestic animals with 78.4 percent countrywide. All urban farmers in Mokhotlong had dogs (100 percent). Rabbits were the least reared animals with 1.6 percent countrywide. Only two districts reared rabbits (Leribe and Berea) with 8.5 percent and 15.6 percent respectively.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Domestic Animals owned by urban farmers by District, 2009/ 2010 Agricultural Census

District	Rabbits	Dogs	Cats
Bothe-Bothe	0.0	93.3	6.7
Leribe	8.5	62.5	29.0
Berea	15.6	47.4	37.0
Maseru	0.0	80.9	19.1
Mafeteng	0.0	77.2	22.8
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	82.6	17.4
Outhing	0.0	77.1	22.9
Qacha's Nek	0.0	87.1	12.9
Mokhotlong	0.0	100.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	76.0	24.0
Lesotho	1.6	78.4	20.0

CHAPTER 6

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

6.0 Introduction

Poultry farming is the raising of domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese for production of meat and eggs. Chickens are the most popular poultry in the country.

6.1 Grower Pullets

Grower pullets refer to improved chicken that are between one-day and 16 weeks old. Table 6.1 shows the change in stock of grower pullets for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. The opening stock was estimated at 344,632. The difference of 11,467 in Maseru district indicates a loss of about 11,000 grower pullets while both Botha-Bothe and Leribe experienced an increase of 265,371 and 73,743 grower pullets respectively. The national stock was increased by purchases amounting to 406,260. There was a loss due to disease of 19,912 of grower pullets and loss due to "other reasons" was 18,734 while 37,433 were sold. The closing stock for the year was 672,280, showing an increase of 95.1 percent.

Table 6.1: Change in stock of Grower Pullets, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchase	Sold	Slaughter	Disease	Stolen	Other losses	Closing Stock	Stock Change
Botha-Bothe	179,177	286,573	9,776	0	1,848	0	9,578	444,548	265,371
Leribe	37,016	88,359	0	0	5,460	0	9,156	110,759	73,743
Berea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maseru	128,439	34,328	27,657	1,243	12,604	4,291	0	116,972	-11,467
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	344,632	409,260	37,433	1,243	19,912	4,291	18,734	672,280	327,648

6.2 Broilers

Broilers are improved chicken that are specifically kept for meat production.

Table 6.2 depicts the change in stock of broilers for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. At the beginning of the agricultural year the stock was 1,098,898. During the agricultural year, nationally there were purchases of 51,816 broilers, while there was a loss of 28,147 broilers due to disease and loss of 2,863 due to "other reasons"

whereas 373,730 were sold. The closing stock was estimated at 740,068 showing a decrease of 32.7 percent. At district level Maseru had the least increase of broilers, 63,017 while Leribe had the highest increase of 230,216 broilers.

Table 6.2: Change in stock of Broilers, 2009/2010 Agricultural Year

District	Opening Stock	Purchase	Sold	Slaughter	Disease	Other losses	Closing Stock	Stock Change
Botha-Bothe	701,615	36,286	256,817	0	1,555	8,130	471,399	230,216
Leribe	124,596	13,080	70,996	2,485	1,308	1,308	61,579	63,017
Berea	0	71	0	71	0	0	0	0
Maseru	270,308	0	43,761	3,126	0	18,709	204,712	65,596
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	2,379	2,379	2,156	223	0	0	2,379	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	1,098,898	51,816	373,730	5,905	2,863	28,147	740,068	358,830

6.3 Improved Layers

Improved layers are chicken kept for egg production. Table 6.3 shows the change in stock of improved Layers for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. The opening stock was estimated at 1,367,343. The closing stock for the year was 1,441,462 showing an increase of 5.4 percent. Maseru had an increase of 74,119 of improved layers.

Table 6.3: Change in stock of Improved Layers, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchase	Sold	Slaughtered	Disease	Stolen	Closing Stock	Stock Change
Botha -Bothe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maseru	1,366,107	174,959	52,840	39,698	8,303	0	1,440,226	74,119
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba -Tseka	1,236	79	500	48	0	0	609	627
Lesotho	1,367,343	174,959	52,840	39,698	8,303	0	1,441,462	-74,119

6.4 Koekoeks

Koekoeks are another type of improved chicken kept mainly for egg production. As shown in Table 6.4, the opening stock was estimated at 98,949. The increase of stock due to purchases was 1,768. The stock was also increased by 5,568 which were mafisad-in. There was a loss of 622 of koekoeks due to disease, while 7,853 were sold. The closing stock for the year was 88,898 showing a decrease of 10.2 percent. Maseru experienced the highest increase of 525 koekoeks. Leribe had the highest decrease of Koekoeks of 13,208.

Table 6.4: Change in stock of Koekoeks, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchase	Mafisad In	Sold	Slaughtered	Disease	Stolen	Mafisad Out	Other losses	Closing Stock	Stock change
Botha-Bothe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	63,071	1,185	1,308	7,704	6,428	0	0	1,570	0	49,863	13,208
Berea	1,602	52	0	0	362	52	0	0	0	1,240	-362
Maseru	3,681	160	844	0	479	0	0	0	0	4,206	525
Mafeteng	26,442	0	3,044	0	0	571	0	0	0	28,915	2,473
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outhing	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	0
Qacha's Nek	3,628	372	372	149	74	0	0	0	0	4,148	520
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba - Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	98,949	1,768	5,568	7,853	7,343	622	0	1,570	0	88,898	10,051

6.5 Unimproved Layers stop

Unimproved layers are kept for production of eggs and meat. Table 6.5 depicts the change in stock of unimproved layers for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. The opening stock was estimated to be 749,070. The stock was increased by purchases of unimproved layers amounting to 6,453. The stock was also increased by 19,395 which was mafisad-in. There was a loss of 7,121 of unimproved layers which were diseased and lost due to "other reasons" while 26,944 were sold. The closing stock for the year was 721,613 which show a decline of 3.7 percent. Botha-Bothe experienced the highest loss of 18,479 unimproved layers while Mohale's Hoek had the highest increase of 216 unimproved layers.

Table 6.5: Change in Stock of Unimproved Layers, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchase	Mafisad In	Sold	Slaughter	Disease	Stolen	Mafisad Out	Other losses	Closing Stock	Difference
Botha-Bothe	85,971	0	1,617	16,631	1,617	1,848	462	0	0	67,492	-18,479
Leribe	185,606	392	4,138	5,045	5,201	3,767	299	2,328	1,299	173,116	-12,490
Berea	22,068	517	1,670	0	489	74	74	0	140	23,478	1,410
Maseru	266,649	2,653	7,206	2,774	4,926	27	1,417	1,136	2,404	271,542	4,893
Mafeteng	101,527	2,412	1,841	1,411	2,891	1,332	0	380	0	99,765	-1,762
Mohale's Hoek	30,725	0	1,656	936	628	0	0	0	216	30,941	216
Quthing	22,601	0	701	88	1,605	0	0	350	175	21,084	-1,517
Qacha's Nek	32,610	327	475	59	357	74	0	223	0	32,698	88
Mokhotlong	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0
Thaba-Tseka	978	152	91	0	61	0	0	0	0	1,160	182
Lesotho	749,070	6,453	19,395	26,944	17,773	7,121	2,252	4,417	4,235	721,613	27,457

6.6 Other Unimproved Chicken

"Other Unimproved chicken" refers to chicken which are not laying hens. Table 6.6 depicts the change in stock of "other unimproved chicken" for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census. Leribe had the highest number of opening and closing stock of "other Unimproved Chicken" with 278,084 and 293,302 respectively. Mafeteng had the highest increase of 19,634 unimproved chickens, while Botha-Bothe had the highest loss of 18,478 chickens. Overall the table depicts a population increase in "other Unimproved Chickens" as there were 894,531 chickens as opening stock and 918,059 as closing stock, showing an increase of 2.6 percent.

Table 6.6: Change in Stock of "Other Unimproved Chicken", 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchase	Hatch	Mafisad In	Sold	Slaughtered	Disease	Stolen	Mafisad Out	Other losses	Closing Stock	Difference
Botha- Bothe	99,750	0	7,853	2,994	24,253	1,155	3,465	231	222	0	81,272	-18,478
Leribe	278,084	2,434	48,440	12,626	1,967	17,867	18,318	593	4,322	5,216	293,302	15,218
Berea	30,798	123	3,392	1,438	0	386	0	74	0	417	34,874	4,076
Maseru	268,080	8,023	15,685	6,068	6,415	4,890	6,384	5,111	3,978	6,837	264,241	-3,839
Mafeteng	92,522	6,376	13,228	5,726	1,271	651	3,504	0	0	270	112,156	19,634
Mohale's Hoek	26,764	0	3,592	2,736	216	1,354	0	510	0	1,596	29,417	2,653
Quthing	41,082	0	10,344	613	272	1,897	175	0	1,051	4,866	43,778	2,696
Qacha's Nek	55,174	1,100	3,417	1,263	802	3,077	356	223	0	119	56,377	1,203
Mokhotlong	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0
Thaba-Tseka	2,107	274	0	243	0	152	0	0	0	0	2,472	365
Lesotho	894,531	18,330	105,952	33,707	35,197	31,428	32,201	6,742	9,573	19,320	918,059	23,528

6.7 Egg Production

This section covers change in stock of eggs (in'000) for 2009/2010 Agricultural Census by district. According to Table 6.7, there were a total of 476,509 eggs produced during the year. Most eggs were sold to individuals (303,636) while 30,033 eggs were sold to institution. At the end of the year 122,099 eggs had remained. Furthermore, it was observed that Maseru had the highest production of eggs (448,552) and Leribe followed with 18,845. The lowest production was experienced in Thaba-Tseka with 17 eggs.

Table 6.7: Change in Stock of Eggs (in '000) by District, 2009/2010 Agricultural Census

District	Egg Production	Sold to Institution	Sold to Individual	Consumed	Given away	Spoiled	At the end
Bothe- Bothe	173	0	0	0	0	0	173
Leribe	18,845	1,860	1,293	2,129	0	1,593	11,970
Berea	1,019	0	0	131	0	0	888
Maseru	448,552	28,172	302,343	6,038	586	8,164	103,248
Mafeteng	5,776	0	0	1,590	70	0	4,116
Mohale's Hoek	606	0	0	157	0	4	445
Quthing	1,520	0	0	274	0	0	1,247
Qacha's Nek	44	0	0	12	0	0	32
Mokhotlong	35	0	0	16	0	0	19
Thaba -Tseka	17	0	0	6	0	0	11
Lesotho	476,509	30,033	303,636	10,325	656	9,761	122,099

Annex Tables

Table 1: Number of Household Heads by District and Sex

District	Male	Female	Total
Botha- Bothe	2,444	889	3,333
Leribe	7,668	5,527	13,195
Berea	1,118	1,037	2,155
Maseru	33,099	24,604	57,703
Mafeteng	3,768	3,146	6,914
Mohale's Hoek	1,694	1,308	3,001
Quthing	953	875	1,828
Qacha's Nek	921	728	1,649
Mokhotlong	784	540	1,324
Thaba -Tseka	725	308	1,033
Lesotho	53,174	38,962	92,136

Table 2: Number of Urban Household members by District and relationship to Head of Household

District	Spouse	Child	Sibling	Son/Daughter -In-Law	Grandchild/Great Grand Child	Parent/Parent In Law	Grand parent	Other Relative	Not Related	Total
Botha -Bothe	2,444	9,998	0	222	889	0	0	0	889	14,442
Leribe	7,424	31,284	2,063	2,163	7,859	87	168	1,556	1,535	54,139
Berea	840	3,718	155	143	1,120	0	0	143	69	6,188
Maseru	28,148	10,1689	7,072	1,922	12,386	1,768	1,499	21,480	5,865	18,1828
Mafeteng	3,036	6,856	380	0	1,624	190	0	461	571	13,118
Mohale's Hoek	1,138	5,061	556	0	1,648	0	0	3,079	556	12,037
Outhing	992	3,911	292	1,021	1,079	88	0	700	447	8,530
Qacha's Nek	787	1,693	74	0	490	74	0	134	178	3,431
Mokhotlong	849	2,126	112	149	1,100	0	0	475	93	4,904
Thaba -Tseka	449	1,355	30	30	174	30	0	543	133	2,745

Table 3: Number of Agricultural Heads who are contributing to farming by District and Residential status

District	Present	Elsewhere In Lesotho	Absent In Lesotho But In RSA	Outside Lesotho And RSA	Total
Botha -Bothe	2,888	0	444	0	3,333
Leribe	13,791	255	1,554	87	15,686
Berea	1,869	71	214	0	2,155
Maseru	61,309	837	2,328	311	64,785
Mafeteng	6,724	0	190	0	6,914
Mohale's Hoek	2,733	216	680	0	3,629
Quthing	1,848	136	350	0	2,334
Qacha's Nek	1,708	0	74	0	1,782
Mokhotlong	1,371	0	112	0	1,483
Thaba - Tseka	1,075	0	0	0	1,075

Table 4: Number of Urban Household Members by District, Sex and Educational Level Attained

Male													
District	Pre-School	Std 1-7	Form 1-5	Dip/Cert After Primary	Vocational Training After Primary	Dip/Cert After High School	Vocational After High School	Graduate	Post Graduate	Non Formal Education	None	Other	Not Applicable
Botha -Bothe	222	4,221	3,777	444	0	0	0	444	0	0	0	0	889
Leribe	1,242	13,593	10,738	0	0	534	168	966	368	200	1,801	595	2,951
Berea	137	1,403	1,615	0	0	69	0	69	0	0	69	0	489
Maseru	6,974	35,587	43,770	2,912	309	3,638	3,585	2,492	3,151	0	7,097	52	4,868
Mafeteng	0	5,553	2,305	0	0	190	0	571	0	0	1,002	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	510	3,145	1,910	144	0	242	0	0	0	0	922	0	340
Outhing	204	1,955	2,354	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	467	0	156
Qacha's Nek	0	1,188	1,129	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	119	0	0
Mokhotlong	149	970	1,045	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	93	47	410
Thaba -Tseka	0	713	836	0	0	124	41	113	41	0	30	0	143
Lesotho	9,439	68,328	69,478	3,500	309	5,017	3,794	4,723	3,560	200	11,600	694	10,245
Female													
Botha -Bothe	0	3777	3333	0	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	444
Leribe	1,443	14,747	12,972	200	401	1,438	398	793	284	168	1,156	969	1,613
Berea	71	1,809	1,841	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	69	0	497
Maseru	4,259	51,901	52,271	1,241	1,033	3,674	3,514	4,020	2,495	210	4,108	52	3,402
Mafeteng	0	6,043	3,256	190	0	0	0	190	190	0	271	0	271
Mohale's Hoek	170	2,909	3,753	170	72	484	0	0	0	0	556	0	340
Outhing	68	2,373	2,130	0	0	428	0	88	88	0	175	0	311
Qacha's Nek	0	1,396	1,203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0
Mokhotlong	215	1,575	1,175	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	159	47	233
Thaba -Tseka	41	478	756	0	0	236	0	113	41	0	0	0	72
Lesotho	6,267	87,009	82,690	1,802	1,506	6,522	3,912	5,426	3,098	434	6,553	1,067	7,182

Table 5: Number of Rural Household Members by District and Main Activity

Main activity	Botha- Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba- Tseka	Lesotho
Employer Own Account	0	0	69	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,036
Worker	1,555	5,197	555	18,737	190	870	476	445	317	356	28,699
Wage/Salary Unpaid	3,111	16,351	1,715	61,437	4,668	2,733	2,013	1,129	1,016	1,259	95,432
Family Worker	667	398	143	559	1,002	1,478	243	0	93	30	4,613
Casual Worker	444	2,288	566	9,397	271	556	418	149	914	0	15,002
Job Seeking Job Seeking For The First Time	1,555	3,544	52	15,369	1,463	170	88	59	149	143	22,592
Home Maker	444	823	0	2,395	0	242	175	0	0	183	4,262
Housewife	0	1,185	137	1,161	0	0	136	59	112	30	2,821
Retired Old Age Benefits	1,555	5,042	909	23,065	3,658	1,915	1,352	802	447	41	38,788
Student	0	395	211	6,076	0	170	175	59	93	30	7,210
Disabled	0	1,332	0	2,609	1,141	72	554	342	196	61	6,307
Farmer	6,888	23,793	2,586	84,180	5,202	5,329	4,144	1,857	2,182	1,409	137,569
Other	0	1,102	0	700	0	144	88	59	0	0	2,093
Not Applicable	222	1,045	206	477	1,624	170	68	193	56	30	4,092
Total	0	168	0	186	0	0	68	0	0	41	463
	1,333	7,162	1,194	19,299	812	1,818	866	59	811	204	33,558
	17,774	69,825	8,343	246,614	20,033	15,666	10,864	5,214	6,386	3,820	404,539

Table 6: Number of Urban Households by District and Main Method of Ploughing

District	Owen Spade	Hired Spade	Own Digging Fork	Hired Digging Fork	Combination	Other	Total
Botha-Bothe	3999	222	0	0	0	0	4,221
Leribe	17,583	0	0	0	0	198	17,780
Berea	714	0	0	0	0	0	714
Maseru	84,487	1,156	2,290	0	665	1,029	89,626
Mafeteng	9,219	0	0	0	0	0	9,219
Mohale's Hoek	24,143	0	0	72	0	504	24,719
Quthing	680	0	0	0	272	68	1,020
Qacha's Nek	2,407	0	0	0	0	0	2,407
Mokhotlong	3,435	0	0	0	0	0	3,435
Thaba-Tseka	2,542	0	0	0	582	30	3,155
Lesotho	149,209	1,378	2,290	72	1,519	1,829	156,296

Table 7: Number of Urban Households by District and Main Method of Planting

District	Manual In Rows	Manual Scattered	Hired Labour Manual In Rows	Hired Labour Manual Scattered	Combination	Other	Total
Botha-Bothe	3,777	444	0	0	0	0	4,221
Leribe	16,792	988	0	0	0	0	17,780
Berea	643	71	0	0	0	0	714
Maseru	76,362	12,645	309	309	0	0	89,626
Mafeteng	0	9,219	0	0	0	0	9,219
Mohale's Hoek	23,386	680	0	654	0	0	24,719
Quthing	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	1,020
Qacha's Nek	0	2,407	0	0	0	0	2,407
Mokhotlong	2,690	744	0	0	0	0	3,435
Thaba-Tseka	2,542	417	82	82	0	30	3155
Lesotho	127,212	27,615	392	1,046	0	30	156,296

Table 8: Number of Urban Households by District and Main Method of Weeding

District	Hired Labour	Own Labour	Hired labour and own Labour	Other	Total
Botha-Bothe	222	3,999	0	0	4,221
Leribe	198	17,583	0	0	17,780
Berea	0	714	0	0	714
Maseru	18,109	70,925	420	172	89,626
Mafeteng	0	9,219	0	0	9,219
Mohale's Hoek	0	24,719	0	0	24,719
Quthing	204	816	0	0	1,020
Qacha's Nek	0	2,407	0	0	2,407
Mokhotlong	0	3,435	0	0	3,435
Thaba-Tseka	0	2,959	195	0	3,155
Lesotho	18,733	136,776	616	172	156,296

Table 9: Number of Urban Households by District and Type of Seed

District	Own Crop	Bought Locally	Hybrid	Combination	Other	Total
Botha- Bothe	1,555	1,777	889	0	0	4,221
Leribe	5,531	3,951	8,298	0	0	17,780
Berea	286	428	0	0	0	714
Maseru	18,213	55,704	15,056	309	343	89,626
Mafeteng	0	0	9,219	0	0	9,219
Mohale's Hoek	2,785	19,776	72	0	2,085	24,719
Quthing	204	748	0	0	68	1,020
Qacha's Nek	0	0	2,407	0	0	2,407
Mokhotlong	0	448	2,986	0	0	3,435
Thaba -Tseka	741	2,207	206	0	0	3,155
Lesotho	29,316	85,042	39,133	309	2,497	156,296

Table10: Number of Urban Households by District and Type of Organic Fertilizer Used

District	Not Used	Ash	Krall Manure	Poultry Manure	Pig Manure	Effective Micro Organisms(Em)	Total
Botha -Bothe	3,333	0	222	667	0	0	4,221
Leribe	15,805	0	1,976	0	0	0	17,780
Berea	0	0	714	0	0	0	714
Maseru	37,598	4,387	34,115	2,649	9,540	1,338	89,626
Mafeteng	9,219	0	0	0	0	0	9,219
Mohale's Hoek	23,849	0	870	0	0	0	24,719
Quthing	544	0	408	0	68	0	1,020
Qacha's Nek	2,407	0	0	0	0	0	2,407
Mokhotlong	3,435	0	0	0	0	0	3,435
Thaba -Tseka	2,464	0	417	91	183	0	3,155
Lesotho	98,652	4,387	38,722	3,407	9,791	1,338	156,296

Table11: Number of Urban Households by District and Type of Organic Pesticides Used

District	Not Used	Malathion	Metasytox	Karate	Aphicides	Thiodan	Avalanche	Total
Botha-Bothe	3,999	0	222	0	0	0	0	4,221
Leribe	17,385	0	0	0	0	0	395	17,780
Berea	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	714
Maseru	84,829	173	0	173	0	1,560	2,891	89,626
Mafeteng	9,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,219
Mohale's Hoek	24,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,719
Quthing	816	136	0	0	0	0	68	1,020
Qacha's Nek	2,407	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,407
Mokhotlong	3,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,435
Thaba-Tseka	2,961	0	0	0	193	0	0	3,155
Lesotho	150,484	309	222	173	193	1,560	3,354	156,296

Table12: Area planted by District

District	Area Planted (m²)	Percentage
Botha- Bothe	2,702,796	4.6
Leribe	1,413,654	2.4
Berea	881,946	1.5
Maseru	19,686,543	33.8
Mafeteng	1,947,914	3.3
Mohale's Hoek	22,524,026	38.7
Outhing	7,934,461	13.6
Qacha's Nek	322,264	0.6
Mokhotlong	452,711	0.8
Thaba- Tseka	303,602	0.5
Lesotho	58,169,918	100.0

Table13: Area planted to Vegetables

Vegetables	Area Planted (m²)	Percentage
Cabbage	3,289,714	5.7
Tomato	477,113	0.8
Spinach	3,754,331	6.5
Carrots	439,247	0.8
Spaile	1,081,640	1.9
Rape	3,750,253	6.4
Beet Root	353,660	0.6
Pumpkin	423,476	0.7
Potatoes	110,342	0.2
Green Peas	478,191	0.8
Onion	134,736	0.2
Cucumber	0	0.0
Lettuce	4,334	0.0
Green Onion	137	0.0
Chilli	58,897	0.1
Other	976,878	1.7
Fallow	40,563,318	69.7
Mixture	1,676,594	2.9
Green Beans	256,241	0.4
Green Pepper	183,780	0.3
Raddish	157,036	0.3
Barley	0	0.0
Total	58,169,918	100.0

Table14: Number of Productive Fruit Trees by District and Fruit Tree Type
Productive

District	Peach	Apricots	Apple	Pear	Plum	Grape	Other
Botha -Bothe	71,553	11,534	1,555	0	0	675	1,795
Leribe	114,937	18,804	14,041	1,682	200	3,684	3,833
Berea	27,748	3,856	3,173	211	1,962	1,673	1,055
Maseru	409,824	63327	23,574	1,016	10,989	19,041	13,113
Mafeteng	32,976	9,680	1,493	190	1,332	2,714	190
Mohale's Hoek	45,777	7,135	850	0	72	386	896
Quthing	18,939	2,470	136	0	88	1,186	243
Qacha's -Nek	9,492	802	713	0	0	237	0
Mokhotlong	16,321	2,608	2,346	372	0	0	93
Thaba-Tseka	3,475	243	398	0	0	206	0
Lesotho	751,042	120,459	48,277	3,471	14,643	29,804	21,219

Table15: Number of Unproductive Fruit Trees by District and Fruit Tree Type
Unproductive

District	Peach	Apricots	Apple	Pear	Plum	Grape	Other
Botha- Bothe	9,844	1,351	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	26,273	5,826	1,297	598	0	496	0
Berea	2,048	349	143	137	71	143	209
Maseru	99,770	23,286	6,945	0	787	3,091	4,558
Mafeteng	2,195	541	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	7,328	484	0	0	0	340	170
Quthing	2,696	856	1,186	0	175	438	175
Qacha's Nek	490	74	193	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	2,907	354	2,094	512	0	93	0
Thaba -Tseka	1,028	30	521	41	0	154	0
Lesotho	154,579	33,152	12,379	1,288	1,033	4,755	5,112

Table16: Number of Cows by District and Purpose kept

Disrict	Cows_Milk	Cows_Draught	Cows_Milk_Draught	Cows_Meat
Botha-Bothe	0	231	29,994	0
Leribe	22,082	22,281	33,888	593
Berea	6,709	357	9,455	0
Maseru	41,920	15,989	25,797	14,405
Mafeteng	20,903	7,580	56,198	1,302
Mohale's Hoek	0	72	18,521	0
Quthing	263	3,649	18,478	4,285
Qacha's Nek	15,886	0	2,019	297
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	254	589	863	0
Lesotho	108,018	50,747	195,213	20,882

Table17: Number of Rabbits, Dogs and Cats by District

Districts	Rabbits	Dogs	Cats
Botha-Bothe	0	3,199	231
Leribe	862	6,314	2,927
Berea	211	644	503
Maseru	0	29,996	7,073
Mafeteng	0	3,388	1,002
Mohale's Hoek	0	4,485	942
Quthing	0	1,673	496
Qacha's Nek	0	907	134
Mokhotlong	0	1,556	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	517	163
Lesotho	1,074	52,677	13,470

Table18: Grower Pullets Stock Change Distribution by District, 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchases	Sold	Slaughtered	Disease	Stolen	Other Losses	Closing Stock
Botha-Bothe	179,177	286,573	9,776	0	1,848	0	9,578	444,548
Leribe	37,016	88,359	0	0	5,460	0	9,156	110,759
Berea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maseru	128,439	34,328	27,657	1,243	12,604	4,291	0	116,972
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	344,632	409,260	37,433	1,243	19,912	4,291	18,734	672,280

Table19: Broilers Stock Change Distribution by District, 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchases	Sold	Slaughtered	Diseases	Other losses	Closing Stock
Botha-Bothe	701,615	36,286	256,817	0	1,555	8,130	471,399
Leribe	124,596	13,080	70,996	2,485	1,308	1,308	61,579
Berea	0	71	0	71	0	0	0
Maseru	270,308	0	43,761	3,126	0	18,709	204,712
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	2,379	2,379	2,156	223	0	0	2,379
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,098,898	51,816	373,730	5,905	2,863	28,147	740,068

Table 20: Improved layers Stock Change Distribution by District, 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchases	Sold	Slaughtered	Diseases	Stolen	Other losses	Closing Stock
Botha-Bothe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maseru	1,366,107	174,959	52,840	39,698	8,303	0	0	1,440,226
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	1,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,236
Lesotho	1,367,343	174,959	52,840	39,698	8,303	0	0	1,441,462

Table 21: Koekoets Stock Change Distribution by District, 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Opening	Purchases	Mafisad In	Sold	Slaughtered	Disease	Stolen	Mafisad Out	Other losses	Closing Stock
Botha-Bothe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	63,071	1,185	1,308	7,704	6,428	0	0	1,570	0	49,863
Berea	1,602	52	0	0	362	52	0	0	0	1,240
Maseru	3,681	160	844	0	479	0	0	0	0	4,206
Mafeteng	26,442	0	3,044	0	0	571	0	0	0	28,915
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	526
Qacha's Nek	3,628	372	372	149	74	0	0	0	0	4,148
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba - Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	98,949	1,768	5,568	7,853	7,343	622	0	1,570	0	88,898

Table 22: Unimproved layers Stock Change Distribution by District, 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Opening Stock	Purchases	Hatch	Mafisad In	Sold	Slaughtered	Disease	Stolen	Mafisad Out	Other losses	Closing Stock
Botha-Bothe	85,971	0	462	1,617	16,631	1,617	1,848	462	0	0	67,492
Leribe	185,606	392	918	4,138	5,045	5,201	3,767	299	2,328	1,299	173,116
Berea	22,068	517	0	1,670	0	489	74	74	0	140	23,478
Maseru	266,649	2,653	7,718	7,206	2,774	4,926	27	1,417	1,136	2,404	271,542
Mafeteng	101,527	2,412	0	1,841	1,411	2,891	1,332	0	380	0	99,765
Mohale's Hoek	30,725	0	340	1,656	936	628	0	0	0	216	30,941
Quthing	22,601	0	0	701	88	1,605	0	0	350	175	21,084
Qacha's Nek	32,610	327	0	475	59	357	74	0	223	0	32,698
Mokhotlong	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336
Thaba - Tseka	978	152	0	91	0	61	0	0	0	0	1,160
Lesotho	749,070	6,453	9,438	19,395	26,944	17,773	7,121	2,252	4,417	4,235	721,613

Table23: Unimproved layers Stock Change Distribution by District, 2009/10 Agricultural Census

District	Opening	Purchase	Hatch	Mafisad In	Sold	Slaughtered	Disease	Stolen	Mafisad Out	Other losses	Closing Stock
Botha-Bothe	99,750	0	7,853	2,994	24,253	1,155	3,465	231	222	0	81272
Leribe	278,084	2,434	48,440	12,626	1,967	17,867	18,318	593	4,322	5,216	293302
Berea	30,798	123	3,392	1,438	0	386	0	74	0	417	34874
Maseru	268,080	8,023	15,685	6,068	6,415	4,890	6,384	5,111	3,978	6,837	264241
Mafeteng	92,522	6,376	13,228	5,726	1,271	651	3,504	0	0	270	112156
Mohale's Hoek	26,764	0	3,592	2,736	216	1,354	0	510	0	1,596	29417
Quthing	41,082	0	10,344	613	272	1,897	175	0	1,051	4,866	43778
Qacha's Nek	55,174	1,100	3,417	1,263	802	3,077	356	223	0	119	56377
Mokhotlong	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
Thaba-Tseka	2,107	274	0	243	0	152	0	0	0	0	2472
			105,95							19,32	918,05
Lesotho	894,531	18,330	2	33,707	35,197	31,428	32,201	6,742	9,573	0	9

Table 24: Egg Production Distribution by District , 2009/10 Agricultural Census.

District	Egg Production	Sold to Institution	sold to Individual	Consumed	Given away	Spoiled	At the end
Botha- Bothe	173,300	0	0	0	0	0	173,300
Leribe	18,844,669	1,860,474	1,292,585	2,129,104	0	1,592,838	11,969,668
Berea	1,018,759	0	0	130,827	0	0	887,932
Maseru	448,551,983	28,172,049	302,343,149	6,038,213	585,936	8,164,302	103,248,334
Mafeteng	5,776,109	0	0	1,589,551	70,385	0	4,116,173
Mohale's							
Hoek	606,304	0	0	157,118	0	3,745	445,441
Quthing	1,520,483	0	0	273,666	0	0	1,246,816
Qacha's Nek	44,325	0	0	12,153	0	0	32,172
Mokhotlong	35,215	0	0	16,356	0	0	18,859
Thaba -Tseka	17,406	0	0	6,329	0	0	11,077
Total	476,509,012	30,032,523	303,635,734	10,324,808	656,321	9,760,884	122,098,742