



Kingdom of Lesotho



# 2019/2020 LESOTHO AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

## VOLUME III: COMMERCIAL FARMING

### STATISTICS REPORT

December, 2022



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Ministry of Finance Development Planning  
Bureau of Statistics

PO Box 455, Maseru 100, Lesotho

Tel: +266 22 327 721, Fax: +266 310177, Website: [www.bos.gov.ls](http://www.bos.gov.ls)

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

*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*

## **PREFACE**

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning through the Department of the Bureau of Statistics (BOS), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) conducted the 2019/2020 Agricultural Census. The Census was conducted with technical assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). This was the eighth Census undertaken by the Government of Lesotho since 1949/1950.

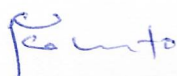
The main objective of the 2019/2020 Agricultural Census was to provide baseline data on agricultural statistics, which will be used for agricultural planning, policy formulation and implementation of agricultural programmes and projects for improvement of the agricultural sector. The information will also be used to monitor and evaluate implementation of the national, regional and international frameworks such as National Strategic Development Plan II (NSDP II), Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The census collected data at household level, non-household sector as well as community level in order to meet the demand for data. Information covered included production of crops and livestock, land use, agriculture practices and services and work on the farming holding. Community level data was collected mainly to better understand farmers' constraints in the adoption of improved agriculture practices in relation to availability of infrastructure and services.

The census used Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for data collection for the first time. CAPI provides high quality and accuracy in results as well as shortened data processing time.

The BOS would like to express its gratitude to the Government of Lesotho for providing financial support for the census. Similar gratitude is extended to FAO for the providing technical assistance. All participants of the Census, comprising Coordinators, Supervisors and Enumerators are given special acknowledgement. Finally, appreciation goes to numerous farmers who provided information as well as District and Local leaders who provided guidance to the Enumerators in ten districts of the country where the Census was successfully undertaken.

M.C. Molato



**Director, Bureau of Statistics**  
**MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
PREFACE.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES .....	vi
LIST OF FIGURES.....	viii
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	ix
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.....	x
LIST OF CONVERSIONS .....	xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	xv
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Objectives .....	1
1.3 Scope and Coverage of the Census .....	2
1.4 Methodology .....	2
1.4.1 Sample Design.....	2
1.4.2 Sample Size .....	3
1.5 Field Organization and Data Collection.....	3
1.5.1 Census Period .....	3
1.5.2 Confidentiality .....	3
1.5.3 Census Implementation.....	3
1.5.4 Questionnaires .....	3
1.5.5 Pilot.....	4
1.5.6 Recruitment and Training.....	4
1.5.7 Data Collection and Processing.....	4
1.5.8 Data Limitations.....	4
CHAPTER 2: LAND USE AND CROPS .....	5
2.1 Introduction .....	5
2.2 Field Location .....	5
2.3 Land Tenure .....	5
2.4 Soil Conservation Measures.....	6
2.5 Land Use.....	6
2.6 Area, Production and Distribution of Crops .....	7
2.6.1 Area Planted to Temporary Crops .....	7
2.6.2 Area Harvested to Temporary Crops .....	8
2.6.3 Area Fertilized on Temporary Crops.....	8
2.6.4 Production of Temporary Crops .....	9
2.6.5 Disposition of Temporary Crops.....	9

2.6.6 End use of Temporary Crops .....	10
2.6.7 Area Planted to Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation .....	11
2.6.8 Area Fertilized on Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation .....	11
2.6.9 Productive Trees in Compact Plantation .....	12
2.6.10 End Use of Permanent Crops .....	12
2.6.11 Production of Permanent Crops .....	13
2.6.12 Disposition of Permanent Crops .....	13
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES .....	14
3.1 Introduction .....	14
3.2 Seeds .....	14
3.3 Main Source of Seeds .....	14
3.4 Fertilizers .....	15
3.5 Main Source of Fertilizers .....	16
3.6 Pesticides .....	16
3.7 Main Source of Pesticides .....	17
Chapter 4: IRRIGATION SYSTEM.....	18
4.1 Introduction .....	18
4.2 Irrigation Practices .....	18
4.3 Main Sources of Irrigation Water .....	18
4.4 Reasons for Not Practicing Irrigation System .....	19
CHAPTER 5: AGRICULTURAL SERVICES .....	20
5.1 Introduction .....	20
5.2 Extension Service .....	20
5.3 Extension Services Provider .....	20
5.4 Information Type Received .....	21
5.5 Access to Agricultural Credit/Loan .....	22
5.6 Purpose of Credit/Loans .....	23
CHAPTER 6: FARM IMPLEMENTS AND ASSETS.....	25
6.1 Introduction .....	25
6.2 Agricultural Machinery .....	25
6.3 Source of Ownership .....	25
6.4 Type of Non-Residential Buildings .....	26
6.5 Area and Tenure of Non- Residential Buildings .....	27
6.6 Type of Storage Facility .....	27
CHAPTER 7: LABOUR INPUT .....	29
7.1 Introduction .....	29
7.2 Labour Input of Employees .....	29

7.3 Form of Payment for Employees.....	30
CHAPTER 8: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEM .....	32
8.1 Introduction .....	32
8.2 Livestock Ownership.....	32
8.3 Livestock Inventory.....	32
8.4 Cattle Population.....	33
8.5 Sheep and Goats Population.....	33
8.6 Pigs Population.....	33
8.7 Livestock In-take and Take-off.....	34
8.8 Type of Livestock System .....	34
8.9 Type of Feeding.....	35
8.10 Purpose of Rearing Livestock .....	35
8.11 Agro-Processing and Marketing .....	36
QUESTIONNAIRE .....	37
ANNEX .....	50

**LIST OF TABLES****PAGE**

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Fields by District and Location, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	5
Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Holders by District and Land Tenure Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	6
Table 2.3: Number of Fields with Soil Conservation Measures by District and Type, 2019/2020 .....	6
Table 2.4: Area and Percentage Distribution of Holding by Land Use Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	7
Table 2.5: Area Planted (ha) to Temporary Crops by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	7
Table 2.6: Area Planted and Harvested (ha) for Temporary Crops by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	8
Table 2.7: Area(ha) Planted and Fertilized for Temporary Crops by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	8
Table 2.8: Quantity (Kg) of Harvested Temporary Crop by District and Crop Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	9
Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Temporary Crops Harvested by District and Method of Disposal, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	10
Table 2.10: Area Harvested to Temporary Crops by District and End Use, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	10
Table 2.11: Number and Area of Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	11
Table 2.12: Area Planted and Fertilized to Permanent Crop in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	11
Table 2.13: Number of Productive Trees in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census .....	12
Table 2.14: Area Harvested on Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop and End Use, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	12
Table 2.15: Quantity (Kg) of Harvested Permanent Crops by District and Crop Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	13
Table 2.16: Percentage Distribution of Permanent Crops Harvested (Kg) by District and Method of Disposal, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	13
Table 4.1: Number of Holders Who Practiced Irrigation by Source of Irrigation Water and Area Irrigated (ha), 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	19
Table 6.1: Number of Holders who Used Machinery by District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	25
Table 6.2: Number of Machinery Owned by Type and Source of Ownership, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	26
Table 6.3: Number of Holdings with Non-Residential buildings by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	27
Table 6.4: Area and Percentage Distribution of Non- Residential Buildings by Purpose of Building and Ownership , 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	27
Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Holdings with Storage Facilities by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	28

Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Working Time, District and Sex, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	29
Table 7.2: Number of Employees by Form of Payment and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	30
Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Employees by District and Type of Services Rendered, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	31
Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holders Who Kept Livestock by District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	32
Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	32
Table 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Cattle by District, Age and Sex, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	33
Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type and Form of In-Take, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	34
Table 8.5: Percentage Distribution of Holders by Type of Livestock and Livestock System, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	35
Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Holders by Livestock Type and Type of Feeding, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	35
Table 8.7: Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type and Main Purpose, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	36
Table 8.8: Quantity of Livestock Products Produced by Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census.....	36



**LIST OF FIGURES**

**PAGE**

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Seeds by Type,  
2019/2020 Agricultural Census ..... 14

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Seeds by Main Source,  
2019/2020 Agricultural Census ..... 15

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Pesticides by Type,  
2019/2020 Agricultural Census ..... 17

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Holders by Irrigation Practices, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census..... 18

Figure 7.1: Distribution of Employees by Age Group and Sex, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census.....30

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Pigs by Age, 2019/2020 Agricultural  
Census.....34

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AC	Agricultural Census
AFSSD	Agriculture and Food Security Statistics Division
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APS	Agricultural Production Survey
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CsPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
CV	Coefficient of variation
EA	Enumeration Area
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMs	Genetically Modified Seeds
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan II
NSS	National Statistical System
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRV	Senqu River Valley
UN	United Nations
WCA	World Programme for the Census of Agriculture

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

<b>Agronomic Practices</b>	Agronomic practices are schedule activities aimed at providing a favourable environment for good crop growth and development and an unfavourable environment to control plant pest and diseases. They are pre-planting and post-planting operations.
<b>Agricultural Census</b>	It is a statistical operation for collecting, processing and disseminating data on structure of agriculture, covering the whole or a significant part of a country.
<b>Agricultural Holder</b>	It is a person who makes the major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation.
<b>Agricultural Holding</b>	The agricultural holding or household is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size.
<b>Agricultural Year</b>	In Lesotho, the time reference for the Agricultural Census is a full Agricultural Year that commences on the 1 <sup>st</sup> of August and ends on the 31 <sup>st</sup> of July of the following year.
<b>Biofertilizer</b>	These are the products containing living or dormant micro-organisms, such as bacteria and fungi, which provide nutrients to enhance plant growth
<b>Cash Crop</b>	Cash Crop is an agricultural crop which is grown to sell for profit.
<b>Census Period</b>	It is the period when the census was conducted.
<b>Commercial Farming</b>	Commercial farming is all about the growing of crops and/or the rearing of animals for raw materials, food, or export, particularly for profitable reasons.
<b>Compact Plantation</b>	This is when plants, trees and shrubs are planted in a regular and systematic manner, such as in an orchard, etc.
<b>Conservation Agriculture</b>	A method of crop production in which mechanical disturbance to the soil is kept to a minimum and other practices, such as crop rotation and restoring organic matter to the soil, may be used:

<b>Cover Cropping</b>	Are plants that are grown in order to provide soil cover to improve the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the soil.
<b>Crop Farming</b>	Crop farming is the process of growing crops for domestic or commercial purposes. is a practice that paves the way for protecting the environment and natural resources on the individual, organisational as well as governmental levels
<b>Crop Rotation</b>	Crop rotation is growing of alternating species or families of crops in a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence to break weed and diseases and to maintain or improve soil fertility and organic matter content.
<b>End Use</b>	End use refers to the purpose of the crop. Crops may be grown for use as food for human consumption or as feed for animals, for producing biofuels or for non-food products, such as tobacco and flowers
<b>Environmental Conservation</b>	It is a practice that paves the way for protecting the environment and natural resources on the individual, organisational as well as governmental levels
<b>Genetically Modified Seeds</b>	Seeds are crops that are enhanced by genetic engineering, a more exact technique for plant reproduction.
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
<b>Household Head</b>	A person is considered by the household to take full responsibility in the household, such a person does not necessarily need to be elderly person in the household.
<b>Household Size</b>	The number of household members.
<b>Hybrid Seeds</b>	Crossing two genetically different plants produces a hybrid seed (plant) by means of controlled pollination.
<b>Improved Seeds</b>	The introduction of quality seeds of new varieties wisely combined with other inputs significantly to increase yield levels.

<b>Informal Learning</b>	Refers to practical agricultural training/education. It is the experience acquired through practical work.
<b>Inorganic Fertilizer</b>	Are fertilizers prepared from inorganic materials manufactured through an industrial process. Inorganic fertilizers are also known as “chemical fertilizers”, “artificial fertilizers”, and “mineral fertilizers”.
<b>Irrigation</b>	Refers to the artificial application of water to the soil for the purpose of supplying the moisture essential for a plant growth.
<b>Land Use</b>	Land Use is the term used to describe the human use of land. It represents the economic and cultural activities (e.g., agricultural, residential, industrial, mining, and recreational uses) that are practiced at a given place.
<b>Land Tenure</b>	Land tenure is the legal regime which land is owned by an individual, who is said to "hold" the land. It determines who can use land, for how long and under what conditions.
<b>Livestock Husbandry</b>	Animal or livestock husbandry is the phrase that covers all of your activities that directly involve the animals. This would include, milking the cows, feeding the sheep, moving the pigs, etc.
<b>Local Seeds</b>	They are seeds produced from farmer's own produce.
<b>Mixed Farming</b>	Mixed farming combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production of crops or animals.
<b>Non-Perennial Crops</b>	Refers to any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a particular harvest season and perishes with harvesting of its yields
<b>Organic Fertilizers</b>	Fertilizers prepared from processed plant or animal material and/or unprocessed mineral materials
<b>Organo-Mineral Fertilizer</b>	Materials obtained through blending or processing organic materials with mineral fertilizers to enhance their nutrient content and fertilizing value

<b>Perennial Crops</b>	Perennial crops are crops that – unlike annual crops – don't need to be replanted each year. After harvest, they automatically grow back. Eg. Fruits
<b>Share Cropping</b>	A type of farming in which farmers rent land/fields from other farmers or landowners in return for a portion of their crop, to be given to the landowner at the end of the agricultural year.
<b>Permanent Crops</b>	Long term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years.
<b>Primary Sampling Unit</b>	Sampling units that are selected in the first (primary) stage of a multi-stage sample ultimately aimed at selecting individual elements.
<b>Subsistence Farming</b>	Farming of crops and livestock for living, with little surplus for sale.
<b>Systematic Sampling</b>	Systematic sampling is a type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point and a fixed periodic interval.
<b>Temporary Crops</b>	Crops with less than one-year growing cycle.
<b>Terraces</b>	Terrace is a low, flat ridge of earth built across the slope, with a channel for runoff water just above the ridge. Usually, terraces are built on a slight grade so that the water caught in the channel moves slowly toward the terrace outlet.

## **LIST OF CONVERSIONS**

1,000 Millilitres	= 1 Liter
1,000 Grams	= 1 Kilogram (Kg)
1,000 Kilograms	= 1 Metric tonne (Mt)
2.47105 Acres	= 1 Hectare (Ha)
100 Hectares	= 1 Square Kilometer

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Government of Lesotho conducted 2019/2020 Agriculture Census in March 2021. This was the eighth Census undertaken by the Government of Lesotho since 1949/1950. The Census covered both subsistence and commercial farmers. Commercial farming was covered for the first time. In addition, the latest technology, Computer Assisted Personal Interview, was used for the first-time using tablets, which provided more accurate results because data processing time was shortened. The processes include data collection, editing, and capturing.

There were 187 holders covered in commercial agriculture. Of the total agricultural holders 91 were engaged in crops only, 53 were engaged in livestock only and 43 were engaged in both crops and livestock.

The major crops that were covered during 2019/2021 included maize, sorghum, wheat, beans and peas. The main type of livestock covered included cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, chicken.

Total land area covered to commercial farmers was estimated at 3,432ha, of which more than 50.0 percent was used for temporary crops. Land was mostly acquired through inheritance (38.1%). About 94.8 percent of the land was planted temporary crops while permanent crops covered 3.7 percent. Harvest for temporary crops was acquired from 88.2 percent of the land planted.

Majority of holders (50.3 percent) used hybrid seed from Government. Manure (45 percent) and Mineral (40 percent) fertilizers were commonly used by holders. Insecticides (51.4 percent) and herbicides (34.7 percent) were preferred by holders and 45.8 percent of holders bought them from markets. About 68.9 percent of holders did not apply irrigation system because there were no irrigation system and inadequate water.

Among all extension services provided in Lesotho, 20.7 percent of holders received extension service on farm management. On the other hand, 65.7 percent of holders reported to have received extension services from MAFS extension officers. Holders were asked if they applied for a loan and 76.7 percent of those who applied were granted loans.



Majority of commercial holders who kept livestock used mixture of industrial and crazing system for raising their livestock. Agro-industrial-by-products was the most commonly used feeding type.

## **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Lesotho is a high-altitude country fully landlocked by the Republic of South Africa. The country is divided into ten administrative districts that cover four ecological zones; Lowlands, Foothills, Mountains and Senqu River Valley (SRV). The lowland zone is most densely populated and intensively cultivated zone with relatively high chances of rainfall. The Foothill zone, as compared to Lowland is less populated with less rainfall. The Mountain zone is the largest zone of the country that is characterized by very cold winter. Senqu River Valley is the smallest zone which runs from the east to the west across some districts.

Agriculture is the backbone of the rural economy. Agriculture remains a critical sector for food security, employment creation, poverty alleviation and rural development. Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 4.7%. Despite its low contribution to GDP, it is an important source of livelihoods for rural population. It is mostly dominated by subsistence farming with small commercial agriculture which is composed of crops and livestock production. The National Strategic Plan (NSDP II) encourages commercial farming to reduce agricultural products imports thus increasing the GDP.

In Lesotho, the Census of Agriculture is undertaken every ten years. The first census was conducted in 1949/1950 and the 2019/2020 Agricultural Census was the eighth census. The 2019/2020 Lesotho Agricultural Census was conducted to provide information for planning and policy formulation. It is also meant to provide data for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural programmes as articulated in National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP II). This is the first AC Commercial Farming report for BOS.

### **1.2 Objectives**

The overall objective of the AC is to provide data on the structure of agricultural holdings, with attention given to small administrative units; Agricultural census provides benchmarks to improve current agricultural statistics; and Agricultural census provides sample frames for agricultural sample surveys.

Specifically, the 2019/20 Census is designed to:

- Provide data on size of holding, land tenure, land use, and crop area;
- Provide data on irrigation;
- Provide data on livestock numbers;
- Provide data on labour and use of machinery;
- Provide data on gender-disaggregated agricultural statistics on key agricultural activities;
- Provide data on indicators for monitoring the sustainable development goals (SDGs), Malabo Declaration etc;
- Provide a frame for subsequent agriculture-based surveys like the Annual Production Survey (APS); and
- Above all, provide data on indicators for MAFS to lead and monitor trends in food security in line with the NSDPPII strategic objectives.

### **1.3 Scope and Coverage of the Census**

The census scope and content were based on national, regional and international data requirements, in particular, the UN World Programme for the Census of Agriculture. However, emerging country issues emanating from a series of User-Producer workshops organised by BOS informed the coverage and content of the final census questionnaire. Hence, the Census covered households and commercial farmers engaged mainly in the:

- Growing of non-perennial crops (temporary crops);
- Growing of perennial crops (permanent crops crops);
- Animal production; and
- Mixed farming.

The Commercial Farmers Survey covered agricultural activities (Crops – temporary and permanent and Livestock in line with the NSDPPII) on both households and commercial farms under different systems of land tenure in the administrative districts as well as the four (4) ecological zones in the country.

### **1.4 Methodology**

#### **1.4.1 Sample Design**

The target population or the universe for commercial farming part of the census of Agriculture 2019/20 is defined as all farmers engaged in crop cultivation and/or

livestock farming for commercial purposes in the districts. Lists and locations of commercial farms were provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security through the extension officers according to the ten administrative districts namely: Botha-Bothe, Leribe, Berea, Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, and Tseka-Tseka.

#### **1.4.2 Sample Size**

MAFS supplied a list of 187 commercial farmers from the ten districts registered with the ministry and working with extension officers. These included 91 crop farmers, 53 livestock farmers and 43 farmers practicing mixed farming.

### **1.5 Field Organization and Data Collection**

#### **1.5.1 Census Period**

The reference period for Agricultural censuses/surveys follows the Lesotho's agricultural year, which starts from 1<sup>st</sup> August to 31<sup>st</sup> July of the subsequent year. The 2019/2020 Agricultural census reference period for crop production was from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2020 while the reference period for livestock was the day of enumeration.

#### **1.5.2 Confidentiality**

The information collected from agricultural households is strictly confidential as per Statistical Act 2001 and it will only be used for statistical purposes. Identity of individual respondents is anonymized and only aggregated results is published.

#### **1.5.3 Census Implementation**

Bureau of statistics (BOS) in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) were responsible for preparation and implementation of 2019/2020 Agricultural census activities, which began in April 2018.

#### **1.5.4 Questionnaires**

The 2019/2020 Agricultural Census Commercial questionnaire covered information crop and livestock production, input use as well as employment details of farm staff.

### **1.5.5 Pilot**

The pilot survey was undertaken from 14<sup>th</sup> September to 14<sup>th</sup> October 2020 in five districts namely; Botha Bothe, Leribe, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek and Tseka Tseka. The exercise covered the four ecological zones and was meant to test the efficiency of the census tools and the workload of the entire exercise.

### **1.5.6 Recruitment and Training**

A total of 9 enumerators were recruited and trained to conduct the interviews on the commercial holders. Training of trainers started on the 30<sup>th</sup> November to 6<sup>th</sup> December 2020. It was followed by training of supervisors which took place on the 7<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> December 2020. Training of enumerators was conducted on the 17<sup>th</sup> February to 7<sup>th</sup> March 2021.

### **1.5.7 Data Collection and Processing**

Data collection commenced on the 7<sup>th</sup> March to 13<sup>th</sup> April 2021. A face-to-face interview method was used to conduct the survey. A computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method was adopted. A public domain software named Census and Survey Processing package (CSPRO) was used for CAPI development. Data collected from the field was sent to the server and this was the first Agricultural Census to use CAPI. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data cleaning and tabulation.

### **1.5.8 Data Limitations**

Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka were not covered because there were no commercial farmers registered with MAFS.

## CHAPTER 2: LAND USE AND CROPS

### 2.1 Introduction

The section covers land use and production of temporary and permanent crops in the commercial farming sector. Included are; field location, land tenure, field ownership, land use, area planted, harvested and fertilized, production and distribution of crops.

### 2.2 Field Location

Table 2.1 shows the number of fields for commercial farming by district and field location. Maseru had the highest number of fields (60), of which 66.7 percent were within the PSU while 22.2 percent were outside the PSU but still in the district. Quthing had the least number of fields (6), and all of those 6 were within the PSU.

**Table 2.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Fields by District and Location, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Number of Fields	Field Location		
		Within PSU	Outside PSU but within District	Outside PSU & District
Botha-Bothe	9	66.7	22.2	11.1
Leribe	55	61.8	38.2	0.0
Berea	51	84.3	11.8	3.9
Maseru	60	86.7	13.3	0.0
Mafeteng	36	97.2	0.0	2.8
Mohale's Hoek	23	100.0	0.0	0.0
Quthing	6	100.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	25	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-
Tseka-Tseka	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>

### 2.3 Land Tenure

Land tenure refers to the legality at which the holder uses the land. The land tenure types are; inheritance, purchased, community land, use right from authority and rented or other types.

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of holders in commercial farming and acquisition of their farming land. It is shown that most holders (38.1 percent) acquired their land through inheritance followed by those who rented at 35.0 percent. The table further reveals that community land was used by holders from Berea and Mohale's Hoek. Berea had the highest number of holders (25.0 percent) who purchased land.

**Table 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of Holders by District and Land Tenure Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Land Tenure Type				
	Inherited	Purchased	Community Land	Right from Local Authority	Rented
Botha-Bothe	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Leribe	18.0	17.9	0.0	30.8	16.1
Berea	8.2	25.0	50.0	15.4	28.6
Maseru	21.3	21.4	0.0	15.4	26.8
Mafeteng	23.0	14.3	0.0	15.4	14.3
Mohale's Hoek	13.1	10.7	50.0	7.7	7.1
Quthing	3.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	4.9	0.0	0.0	15.4	5.4
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0
Tseka-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>

## 2.4 Soil Conservation Measures

Soil conservation is used to protect the soil from degradation. It can be used as a prevention of soil erosion from the fields or prevention of reduced fertility caused by over usage, acidification, salinization or other chemical soil contamination. Soil conservation measures used include; creating terraces, practising share cropping, crop rotation as well as conservation agriculture and many others.

Table 2.3 demonstrates the distribution of fields by district and soil conservation measures. It is observed that terraces were the most common form of soil conservation used with 49.0 percent of fields, followed by crop rotation with 32.2 percent of fields. Conservation agriculture was performed on the least number of fields (0.7 percent).

**Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Fields with Soil Conservation Measures by District and Type of Conservation, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Soil Conservation Measures				
	Terraces/Contour	Cover Cropping	Crop Rotation	Conservation Agriculture	Other
Botha-Bothe	50.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	12.5
Leribe	60.0	20.0	17.1	0.0	2.9
Berea	66.7	11.1	22.2	0.0	0.0
Maseru	33.3	25.9	33.3	0.0	7.4
Mafeteng	46.2	7.7	46.2	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	35.3	17.6	41.2	5.9	0.0
Quthing	28.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	44.4	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>

## 2.5 Land Use

Land use is the classification of land according to the activity undertaken on the land. It includes land under temporary crops, land under permanent crops, land

temporarily fallow amongst others. Table 2.4 shows the distribution of area of the holding by land use type. It is indicated that the temporary crops occupied 94.8 percent of the total farming area followed by permanent crops with 3.7 percent.

**Table 2. 4: Area and Percentage Distribution of Holding by Land Use Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Land Use	Area	Percent
Temporary Crops	3,252	94.8
Temporary Meadows and Pastures	4	0.1
Temporary Fallow	45	1.3
Permanent Crops	127	3.7
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	1	0
Farm Buildings and Farmyards	0	0
Forest and Other Wooded Land	0	0
Aquaculture	0	0
Temporary and Permanent Crops	2	0.1
Other Area	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.6 Area, Production and Distribution of Crops

The section discusses area planted, fertilized and harvested to both temporary and permanent crops, crop production and the disposition of the harvested crop.

### 2.6.1 Area Planted to Temporary Crops

The section covers temporary crops which are cereals and vegetables. Table 2.5 presents the area planted to temporary crops across the country. Maize had the highest area planted (1,501ha) followed by beans (952ha) and tomato (692ha). Leribe and Berea had the highest area planted to maize (1,009ha) and beans (569ha) respectively.

**Table 2. 5: Area Planted (ha) to Temporary Crops by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Crop								
	Maize	Wheat	Sorghum	Beans	Peas	Cabbage	Tomato	Potatoes	Other Veg
Botha-Bothe	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Leribe	1,009	113	17	569	0	40	4	6	47
Berea	216	276	7	113	1	18	556	16	23
Maseru	221	75	7	215	65	9	2	0	16
Mafeteng	25	0	1	23	0	5	6	0	8
Mohale's Hoek	15	0	0	23	0	8	123	0	132
Quthing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Qacha's Nek	5	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	1
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tseka-Tseka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>229</b>



### 2.6.2 Area Harvested to Temporary Crops

Table 2.6 presents the distribution of the area planted and harvested for temporary crops. Maize had the largest area harvested (1,283ha). The table also shows that 85.4 percent of the area planted maize was harvested. About 65.6 percent of the area planted to potatoes was harvested (15ha). The smaller portion (29.7 percent) of the area planted to peas was harvested.

**Table 2. 6: Area Planted and Harvested (ha) for Temporary Crops by Type of Crop, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**

Type of Crop	Area		% Harvested
	Planted	Harvested	
Maize	1,501	1,283	85.4
Wheat	464	376	81.0
Sorghum	33	32	96.6
Beans	952	912	95.8
Peas	67	20	29.7
Cabbage	83	68	81.7
Tomato	692	690	99.8
Potatoes	24	15	65.6
Other Vegetables	229	172	75.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>88.2</b>

### 2.6.3 Area Fertilized on Temporary Crops

Area fertilized refers to that part of the area harvested to which fertilizers were applied. Table 2.7 shows the area planted and fertilized for temporary crops. The table shows that all area planted potatoes was fertilized. It further shows that only 29.8 percent of the area planted tomato was fertilized.

**Table 2. 7: Area (ha) Planted and Fertilized for Temporary Crops by Type of Crop, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**

Type of Crop	Area		% Area Fertilized
	Planted	Fertilized	
Maize	1,501	1,297	86.4
Wheat	464	387	83.4
Sorghum	33	32	95.8
Beans	952	945	99.3
Peas	67	65	98.2
Cabbage	83	81	97.1
Tomato	692	206	29.8
Potatoes	24	24	100.0
Other Vegetables	229	189	82.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>79.7</b>

### 2.6.4 Production of Temporary Crops

The section covers the crop production, which is presented in Table 2.8 as the quantity of crop harvested in kilograms. The table indicates that maize was the most harvested crop with a total 1,329,478kg while the least harvested temporary crop was peas with 2,700kg. The highest quantity of maize harvested was in Leribe (716,190kg) followed by Berea with 292,730kg. It is further observed that peas were harvested in Maseru with 2,600kg and Mafeteng with 100kg.

**Table 2. 8: Quantity (Kg) of Harvested Temporary Crops by District and Crop Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Crop							
	Maize	Wheat	Sorghum	Beans	Peas	Rape	Cabbage	Potatoes
Botha-Bothe	3,150	0	0	0	0	60	120,000	0
Leribe	716,190	830,000	45,020	109,368	0	115	51,661	100,000
Berea	292,730	14,910	4,960	18,400	0	4,825	107,743	28,800
Maseru	290,880	23,600	1,680	59,660	2,600	2,750	70,200	3,200
Mafeteng	10,628	1,000	0	1,996	100	9,120	52,861	0
Mohale's Hoek	10,250	0	0	3,832	0	41,374	105,800	3,016
Quthing	1,900	0	0	0	0	60	4,616	3,500
Qacha's Nek	3,750	0	1,400	5,650	0	5,400	45,000	3,000
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tseka-Tseka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>1,329,478</b>	<b>869,510</b>	<b>53,060</b>	<b>198,906</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>63,704</b>	<b>557,881</b>	<b>141,516</b>

### 2.6.5 Disposition of Temporary Crops

Disposition of crops refers to how a harvested crop is utilised such as sales, gifts, exchanges, consumptions, seeds and animal feeds. From Table 2.9, it is evident that most of the harvested crops were sold with the exception of rape, which was mostly lost after harvest (45.39 percent). It is also noted that 33.00 percent of sorghum, 21.20 percent of potatoes and 13.24 percent of maize produced were given to the landlords. It is further revealed that 11.49 percent of harvested sorghum was consumed.

**Table 2. 9: Percentage Distribution of Temporary Crops Harvested by District and Method of Disposal, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Method of Disposal	Type of Crop							
	Maize	Wheat	Sorghum	Beans	Peas	Rape	Cabbage	Potatoes
<b>Harvested</b>	<b>1,329,478</b>	<b>869,510</b>	<b>53,060</b>	<b>198,906</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>63,704</b>	<b>557,881</b>	<b>141,516</b>
Sold	75.6	91.5	52.5	83.4	88.4	44.0	80.9	60.3
Processed for Sale	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Animal Feeds Given to:	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.7	0.8	1.7	0.0
Landlord	13.2	4.4	33.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	21.2
Labour	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	3.8
Friends	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.1	1.1	6.1	0.9	0.0
Others	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5
Exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0
Consumed	2.0	0.6	11.5	2.2	4.2	2.3	1.6	0.4
Seeds	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stored	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lost after Harvest	1.8	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	45.4	5.3	10.8

### 2.6.6 End use of Temporary Crops

End use refers to the purpose of the crop. Crops can be grown for use as food for human consumption or as animal feeds. Table 2.10 shows the area harvested to temporary crops by end use. Area harvested to temporary crops was mostly for human consumption (2,599). Berea had the highest area harvested for human consumption (1,036ha) followed by Leribe with 701ha. Maseru had the highest area harvested for animal feed (102ha) followed by Berea and Leribe with 93ha and 24ha respectively.

**Table 2.10: Area Harvested to Temporary Crops by District and End Use, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of End Use		
	Human Consumption	Animals Feeds	Other
Botha-Bothe	10	1	1
Leribe	701	24	896
Berea	1,036	93	13
Maseru	473	102	87
Mafeteng	62	3	4
Mohale's Hoek	301	0	3
Quthing	3	0	0
Qacha's Nek	14	1	0
Mokhotlong	-	-	-
Tseka-Tseka	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,004</b>

### 2.6.7 Area Planted to Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation

Permanent crops are those that have more than one year growing cycle. Permanent crops may be grown in a compact and scattered plantation. Table 2.11 presents the number of permanent crops and area planted on compact plantation. There were more apple trees (53,020 trees), followed by peach trees with 16,274 trees. Olives had the least number of trees planted (2). Area planted to apples (85ha) was also larger than other permanent crops.

**Table 2.11: Number and Area of Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Crop	Number of Trees	Area Planted
Apple	53,020	85
Peach	16,274	34
Grape	3,036	6
Pear	352	33
Apricot	1,561	32
Plum	1,915	38
Pomegranate	10	21
Nartjies	20	21
Cherry	455	23
Blueberry	4	21
Olives	2	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,649</b>	<b>326</b>

### 2.6.8 Area Fertilized on Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation

Table 2.12 shows the distribution of area fertilized for permanent crops in compact plantation. About 83.4 percent of the total area planted was fertilized. The table also shows that 96.9 percent of area planted to apricot was fertilized.

**Table 2.12: Area Planted and Fertilized to Permanent Crop in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Crop	Area		% Fertilized
	Planted	Fertilized	
Apple	85	72	84.8
Peach	34	19	55.1
Grape	6	0	0.0
Pear	33	24	73.3
Apricot	32	31	96.9
Plum	38	29	76.7
Pomegranate	21	21	100.0
Nartjies	21	21	100.0
Cherry	23	22	95.5
Blueberry	21	21	100.0
Olives	11	11	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>83.4</b>

### 2.6.9 Productive Trees in Compact Plantation

Table 2.13 shows the number of bearing trees in compact plantation. There were more apple trees (53,020) and had most of bearing trees (21,452). The number of blueberries and olives were estimated at 4 and 2 respectively.

**Table 2.13: Number of Productive Trees in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Crop	Number of Trees	Number Bearing
Apple	53,020	21,452
Peach	16,274	7,442
Grape	3,036	0
Pear	352	16
Apricot	1,561	1,536
Plum	1,915	1,819
Pomegranate	10	10
Nartjies	20	0
Cherry	455	450
Blueberry	4	0
Olives	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,649</b>	<b>32,725</b>

### 2.6.10 End Use of Permanent Crops

Table 2.14 presents area of permanent crops in a compact field by type and end use during 2019/2020 agricultural census. It is observed from the table that most area of permanent crops (223ha) were planted for human consumption out of which apples occupied the largest area of 74ha. There was no area planted for feed of animals.

**Table 2.14: Area Harvested on Permanent Crops in Compact Plantation by Type of Crop and End Use, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Crop	Type of End Use	
	Human Consumption	Other Uses
Apple	74	11
Peach	20	13
Grape	1	5
Pear	24	8
Apricot	32	1
Plum	29	9
Pomegranate	21	0
Nartjies	0	0
Cherry	21	0
Blueberry	0	0
Olives	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>47</b>

### 2.6.11 Production of Permanent Crops

Table 2.15 presents the quantity of permanent crops harvested. It is shown that apple fruits were the mostly harvested with 151,731kg followed by peaches with 144,355 kg. Grape and pear were harvested in Maseru with 15,015kg and 24,200 kg respectively.

**Table 2.15: Quantity (Kg) of Harvested Permanent Crops by District and Crop Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Crop					
	Peach	Apple	Apricot	Grape	Pear	Plum
Botha Bothe	280	10,000	80	0	0	0
Leribe	40,535	89,131	2,171	0	0	7,966
Berea	0	200	150	0	0	100
Maseru	103,540	52,400	200	15,015	24,200	1,600
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>144,355</b>	<b>151,731</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>9,666</b>

### 2.6.12 Disposition of Permanent Crops

Table 2.16 discusses how the harvested quantity of permanent crops were disposed. From the table, it is noted that most of the produce for all crops was sold and 26.64 percent of harvested grapes was processed for sale. The table further reveals that 10.07 percent of apricot was lost after harvest.

**Table 2.16: Percentage Distribution of Permanent Crops Harvested (Kg) by District and Method of Disposal, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Method of Disposal	Type of Crop					
	Peach	Apple	Apricot	Grape	Pear	Plum
<b>Harvested</b>	<b>144,355</b>	<b>151,731</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>9,666</b>
Sold	97.1	90.9	85.5	66.6	91.0	97.3
Processed for Sale	0.0	0.7	0.8	26.6	0.0	0.0
Animal Feeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Given to: Landlord	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.5
Friends	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	3.3	0.7
Others	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exchange	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumed	0.9	0.3	2.1	3.4	1.3	1.2
Lost after Harvest	1.0	7.1	10.1	1.3	2.3	0.3

## CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

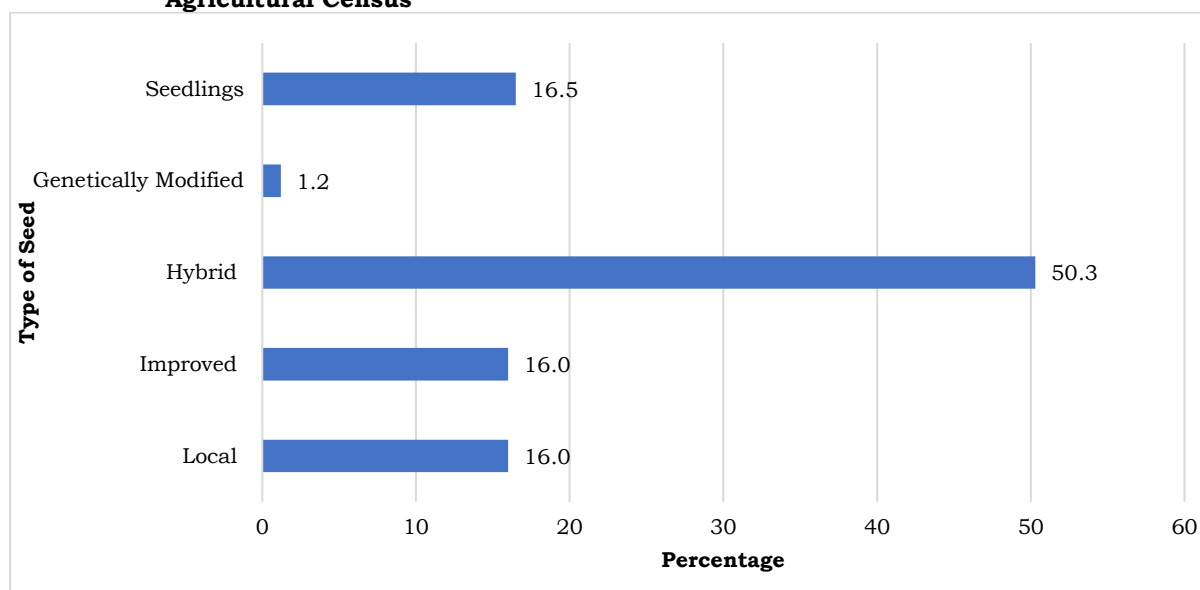
### 3.1 Introduction

The most commonly used inputs by holders are seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Fertilizers are used to provide nutrients to the soil while pesticides are used to protect plants from pests.

### 3.2 Seeds

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of holders by the type of seed used. The highest number holders (50.3 percent) were used hybrid seeds. Genetically Modified (GM) seeds users had been lowest number (1.2 percent).

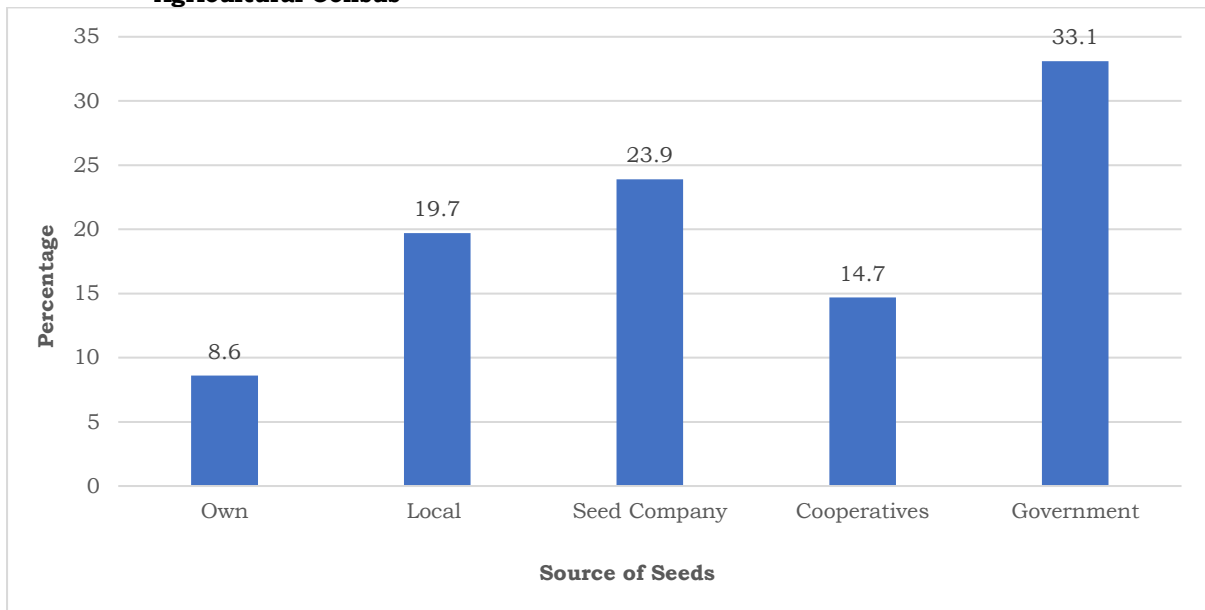
**Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Seeds by Type, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**



### 3.3 Main Source of Seeds

Figure 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of holders by the type of seeds used. Majority of holders (33.1 percent) used seeds from Government, followed by those who bought seeds from seed companies (23.9 percent) while those who used own seeds were the least with 8.6 percent.

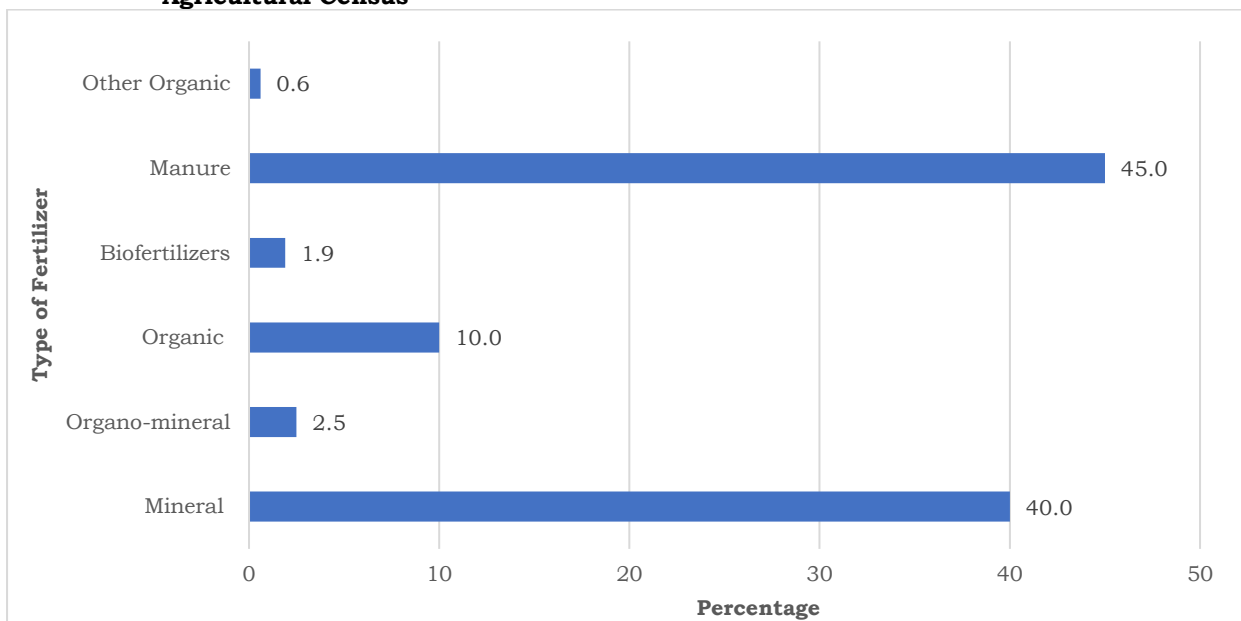
**Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Seeds by Main Source, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**



### 3.4 Fertilizers

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of holders who used fertilized by type. The highest number of holders used manure (45.0 percent) followed by mineral fertilizers (40.0 percent) while few used organo-mineral (2.5 percent) and bio-fertilizer (1.9 percent).

**Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Fertilizers by Type, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**

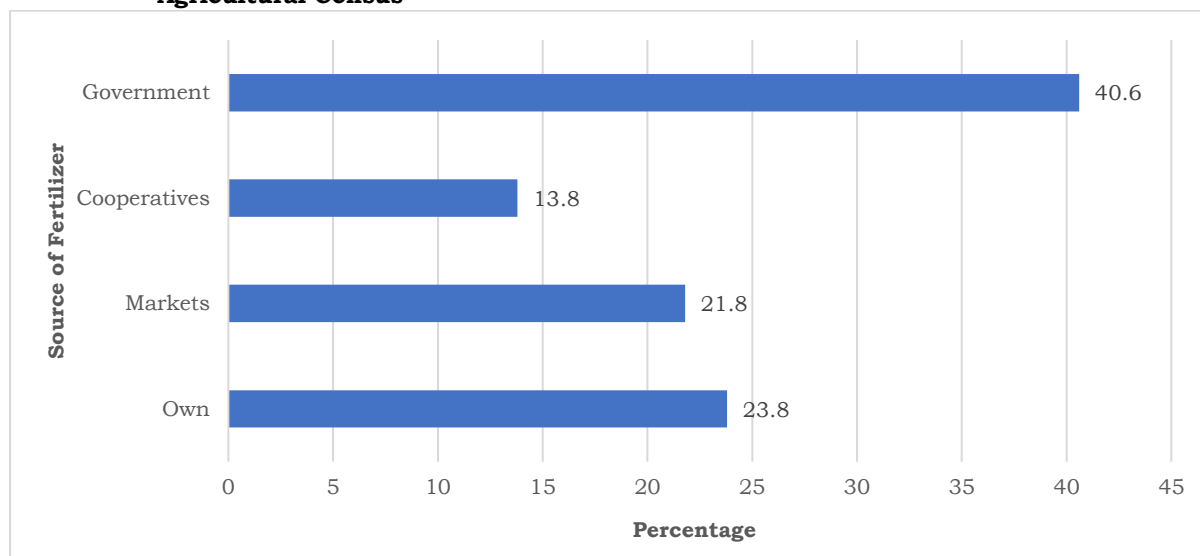




### 3.5 Main Source of Fertilizers

Figure 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of holders who used fertilized by main source of fertilizer used. The highest number of holders (40.6 percent) used seed from government while the lowest number of holders (13.8 percent) used fertilizers from Cooperatives.

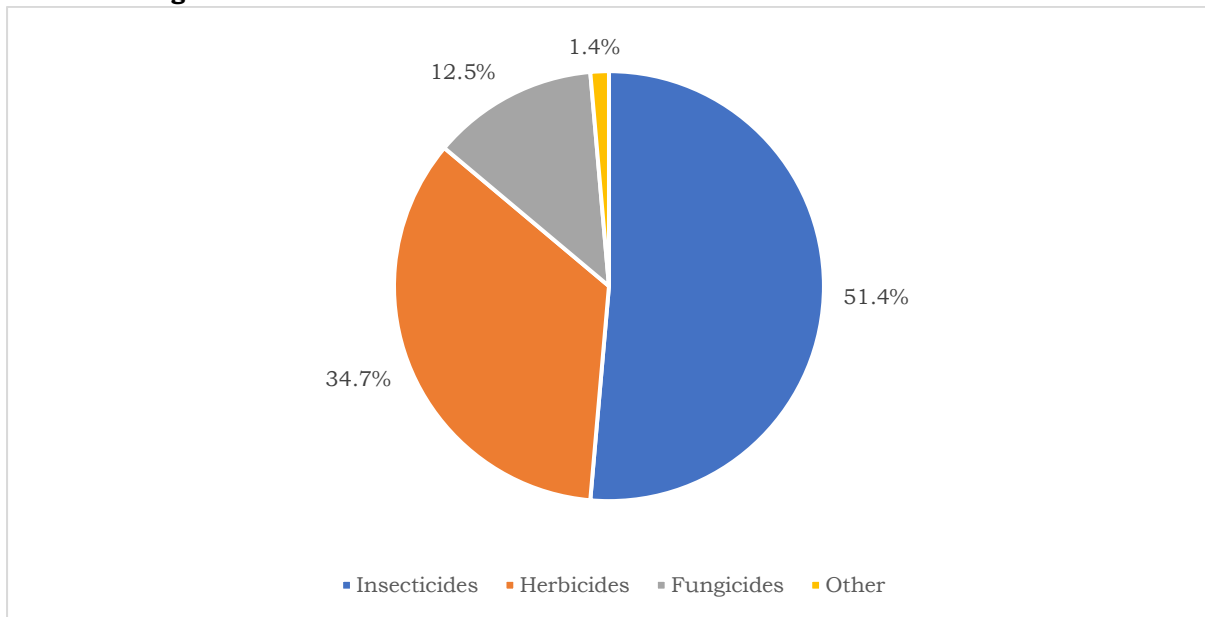
**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Fertilizers by Main Source, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



### 3.6 Pesticides

Figure 3.5 shows the number of holders who used pesticides by type of pesticides used. Majority of holders used Insecticides (51.4 percent) and Herbicides (34.7percent) while few used Fungicides (12.5 percent).

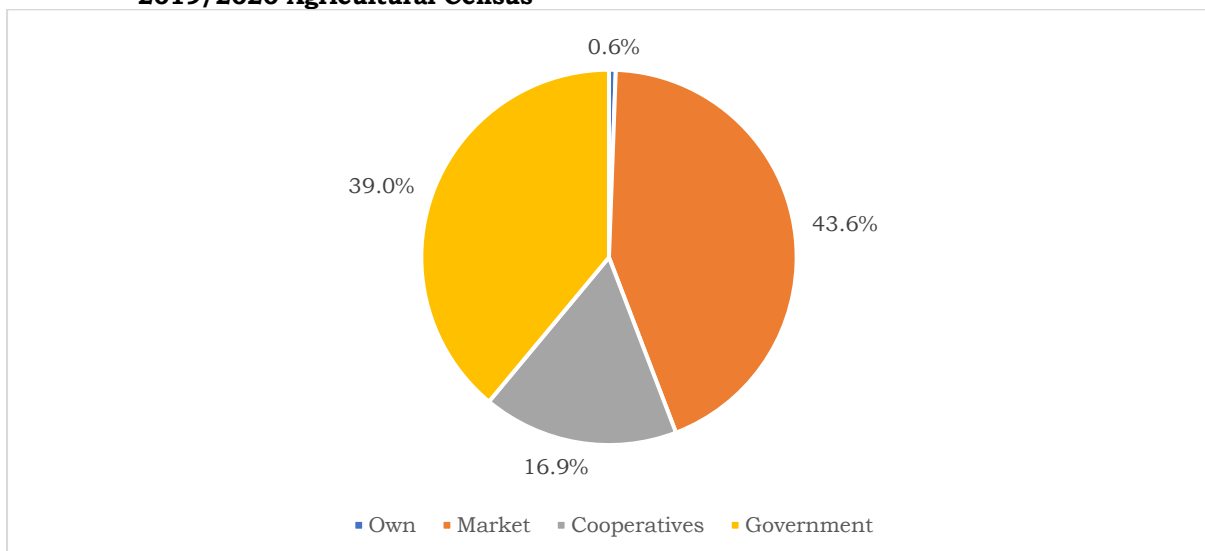
**Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Pesticides by Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



### 3.7 Main Source of Pesticides

Figure 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of holders who used pesticides by type and main source. Majority of holders used pesticides from Markets (43.6 percent) and Government (39.0 percent) while the least used their own pesticides (0.6 percent).

**Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Used Pesticides by Type and Main Source, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



## Chapter 4: IRRIGATION SYSTEM

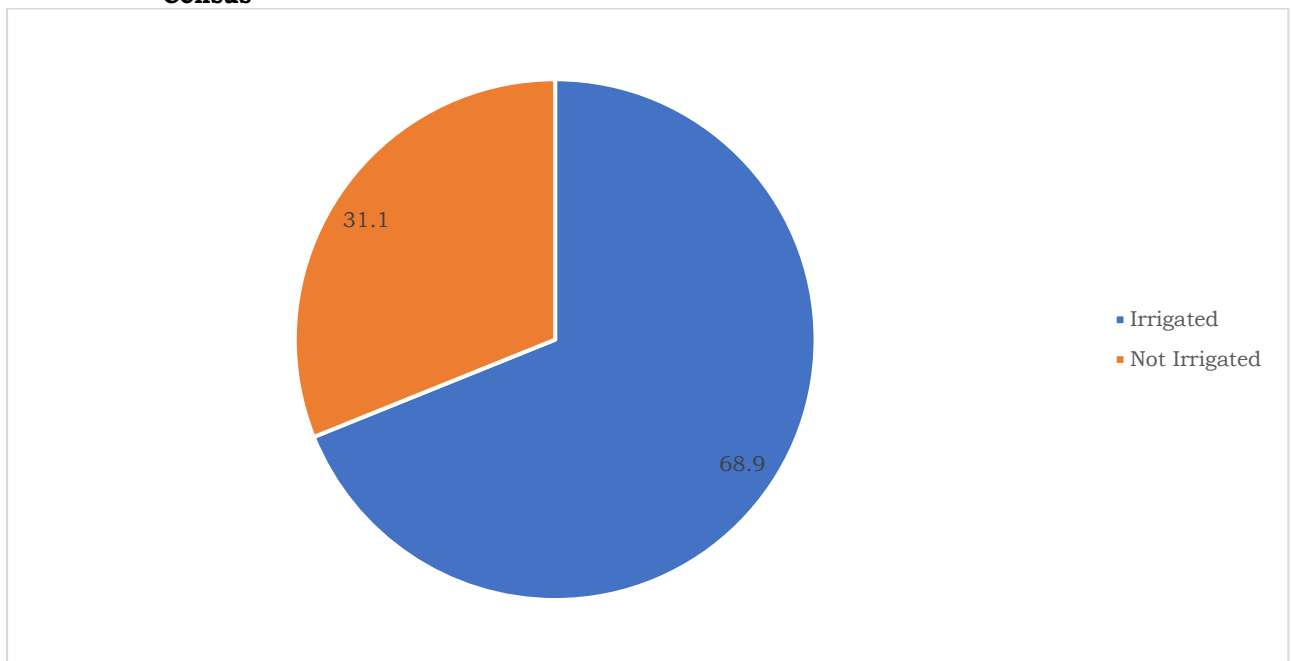
### 4.1 Introduction

Irrigation refers to providing land with water, other than rain, for improving crop production and pastures. It includes the process of moving water from the sources (such as pumps, dams, rivers, wells and others) to apply to agricultural crops. The chapter on irrigation system discusses area irrigated, sources of irrigation water and reasons for not practicing irrigation system.

### 4.2 Irrigation Practices

Figure 4.1 depicts percentage distribution of holders by irrigation practices. The highest number of holders (68.9 percent) practiced irrigation system while 31.1 percent of holders did not practice irrigation system.

**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Holders by Irrigation Practices, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



### 4.3 Main Sources of Irrigation Water

Table 4.1 presents the number of holders who practiced irrigation by sources of irrigation water and area irrigated. About 1,163 hectares was irrigated by commercial farmers. The highest number (40.6 percent) used Borehole (mechanized) for irrigating 578.4 hectares while the least were those who used mixed surface water, Harvested and other canal with the area of 121.4, 0.8 and 42.5 hectares respectfully.

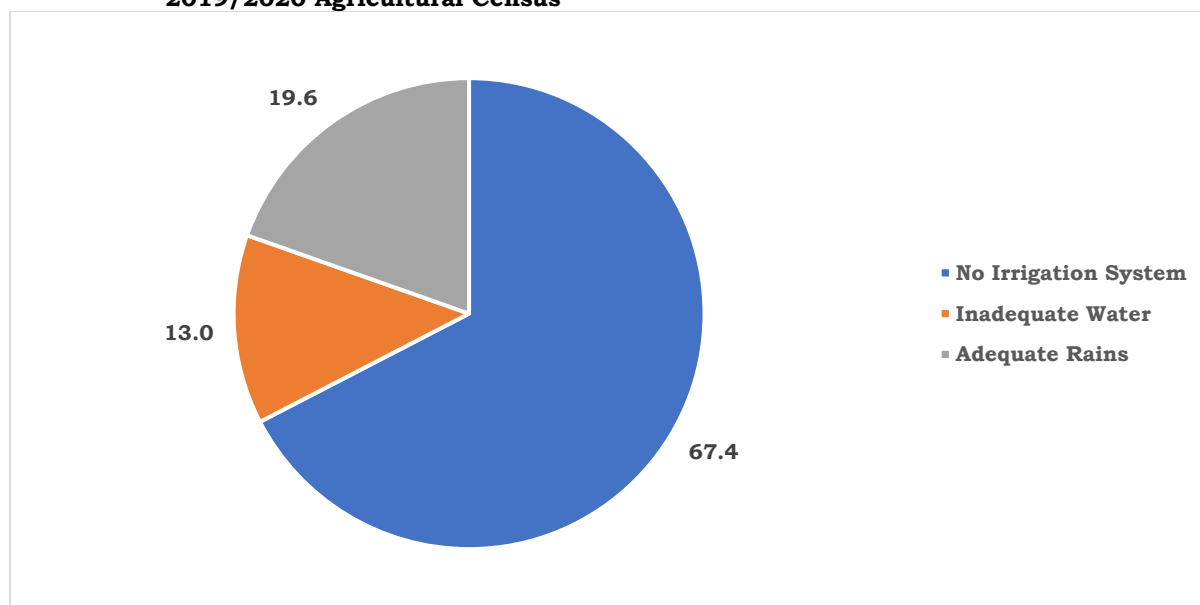
**Table 4.1: Number of Holders Who Practiced Irrigation by Source of Irrigation Water and Area Irrigated (ha), 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

<b>Main Source of Irrigation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Area</b>
Surface Water (gravity))	16	19.1
Surface Water (pump))	15	230.1
Dam	8	84.4
Ground water	12	6.8
Mixed Surface Water and Groundwater	1	121.4
Piped Water	6	79.7
Harvested	1	0.8
Borehole (mechanized)	41	578.4
Other Canal	1	42.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,163.2</b>

#### 4.4 Reasons for Not Practicing Irrigation System

Figure 4.2 shows the main reasons why holders did not practice irrigation system. There were three reasons why farmers did not practice irrigation system namely: No irrigation system, inadequate water and adequate rains. The large number (67.4 percent) of holders did not practice irrigation system because irrigation systems were not available. About 13.0 percent of holders did not practice irrigation system because of inadequate water.

**Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Holders Which Did Not Practice Irrigation by Reasons, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



## CHAPTER 5: AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

### 5.1 Introduction

The chapter discusses agricultural services, which include extension services, agriculture related information received and access to agricultural credit.

### 5.2 Extension Service

Agricultural extension service refers to the provision of agricultural advice, guidance as well as service itself and information to crop and livestock producers. Table 5.1 demonstrates percentage of agricultural holders who received extension services by district. Most holders (47) received extension service on farm management and the highest proportion was in Berea with 46.8 percent, while the least number of holders got services on environment conservation with 2 holders.

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holdings that Received Extension Services by District and Extension Service, 2029/2020 Agricultural Census**

Ext. Services	District										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Farm Management	4.3	14.9	46.8	10.6	12.8	8.5	2.1	0	0	0	<b>25.3</b>
Crop Select	7.1	11.9	21.4	16.7	26.2	14.3	0	2.4	0	0	<b>22.6</b>
Input Use	4.3	17.4	13	30.4	21.7	8.7	0	4.3	0	0	<b>12.4</b>
Credit	33.3	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1.6</b>
Farm											
Mechanization	0	9.1	36.4	27.3	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5.9</b>
Livestock											
Husbandry	15.4	3.8	50	15.4	3.8	7.7	0	3.8	0	0	<b>14.0</b>
Plant Protection	7.1	17.9	25	14.3	21.4	14.3	0	0	0	0	<b>15.1</b>
Environment											
Conservation	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1.1</b>
Marketing	10.7	14.3	35.7	7.1	21.4	10.7	0	0	0	0	<b>15.1</b>
Water Irrigation &											
Drainage	0	18.2	36.4	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	0	0	0	<b>5.9</b>
Nutrition	16.7	0	50	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3.2</b>

### 5.3 Extension Services Provider

Extension services may be provided by government institutions, non-government organizations or farmer organizations. Table 5.2 shows percentage distribution of agricultural holders that received extension services by district and extension service provider. The highest number of holders received extension services from MAFS extension officers (69). Followed by holders who received services offered by MAFS veterinary staff (11). The least number of holders (1) received services from environmental protection agency.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holdings which Received Extension Services by District and Type of Extension Service Provider, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Extension Service Provider							
	MAFS Vet. Staff	MAFS Ext Officer	Farmers' Unions	NGO	Forestry	Private Sector Dealers	EPA	Other
Botha-Bothe	36.4	8.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0
Leribe	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Berea	27.3	31.9	37.5	66.7	50.0	33.3	0.0	50.0
Maseru	9.1	13.0	37.5	22.2	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Mafeteng	0.0	20.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	9.1	11.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quthing	9.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	9.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Table 5.3 shows the number of agricultural holders who were satisfied with the services received by service provider and district. Out of 22 holdings who received services from MAFS veterinary staff, 81.8 percent was satisfied of which 75.0 percent was from Berea. Holdings who received services from NGOs, Forestry and Private Sector Dealers were satisfied.

**Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holders Who were Satisfied with Services Received by Service Provider and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Service Provider						
	MAFS Vet. Staff	MAFS Agric. Ext. Officer	Farmers' Unions	NGOs	Forestry	Private Sector Dealers	Other
Botha-Bothe	50.0	66.7	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Leribe	0.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-
Berea	75.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maseru	25.0	88.9	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Mafeteng	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Mohale's Hoek	25.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
Quthing	25.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Qacha's Nek	25.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mokhotlong	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 5.4 Information Type Received

Sources of agricultural information refers to where the holder received information to help manage the agricultural holding. This includes information like weather, new practices, water & irrigation and many others.

Table 5.4 illustrates the percentage distribution of agricultural holders who received agricultural information by type and main source of information. Out of the people

who received information on crop varieties most received through newspaper (28.6 percent). The least proportion, 2.7 percent got information on water and irrigation from other farmers.

**Table 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holders who Received Information by Type of Information and Source, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Info	Source of Information							
	Radio	TV	Internet	Newspaper	Ext. Officers	Farmer to Farmer	Farmers' Assoc.	Other
Weather	13.6	0.0	11.5	14.3	13.9	8.1	0.0	100.0
Crop Varieties	18.2	0.0	11.5	28.6	19.4	10.8	0.0	0.0
New Agricultural Practices	9.1	0.0	7.7	28.6	6.9	8.1	40.0	0.0
Farm Machinery	4.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	10.8	0.0	0.0
Plant Diseases & Pests	13.6	0.0	3.8	14.3	20.8	13.5	20.0	0.0
Marketing	18.2	33.3	26.9	14.3	9.7	16.2	20.0	0.0
Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	22.7	33.3	34.6	0.0	15.3	27.0	0.0	0.0
Agronomic Practices	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.7	20.0	0.0
Water & Irrigation	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	2.7	0.0	0.0
HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5.5 Access to Agricultural Credit/Loan

Credit for agricultural purposes refers to any type of credit approved and available for purposes related to the operations of the agricultural holding. It includes credit for purchasing crop and livestock inputs, constructing farm buildings and purchasing farm machinery etc.

Table 5.5 reveals the number and percentage distributions of agricultural holders who applied for credit/loans for commercial purposes. It can be deduced from the table that the largest number of holders who applied for loans came from Botha-Bothe with 85.7 percent, followed by Berea with 80.0 percent. In general, about 76.7 percent of holders who applied for credit/loans were granted.

**Table 5.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Holders Who Applied for and Granted Credit/Loans and by District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Apply for a Credit/Loan	Credit/Loan Granted	Percent
Botha-Bothe	7	6	85.7
Leribe	1	0	0.0
Berea	10	8	80.0
Maseru	5	4	80.0
Mafeteng	3	1	33.3
Mohale's Hoek	3	3	100.0
Quthing	0	0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	1	1	100.0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0	0	0.0

<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>76.7</b>
----------------	-----------	-----------	-------------

## 5.6 Purpose of Credit/Loans

Table 5.6 illustrates the percentage of agricultural holders who applied for credit/loan by district and main purpose of applying. The highest proportion of holders (36.7 percent) applied for credit for livestock purposes, followed by those who applied for farm implements and machinery (13.3 percent).

**Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Holders who Applied for Credit/loans by District and Main Purpose, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Main Purpose of Credit/Loan						
	Seeds	Fertilizer	Farm Implements & Machinery	Irrigation Structures	Livestock	Tractor	Borehole
Botha-Bothe	0.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	42.9	0.0	0.0
Leribe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Berea	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
Maseru	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Mafeteng	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3
Quthing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Table 5.7 illustrates the percentage distribution of holders who received loan during the last five years by source of loan and loan period. According to the table, most holders (46.7 percent) received loans from commercial banks for the loan period of more than 36 months followed by loans for the period between 12 and 36 months estimated at 33.3 percent.

**Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Holders who Received Loans by Source and Period, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Source of Loan	Credit/Loan Period		
	> 12 Months	12 - 36 Months	< 36 months
Commercial Banks	20.0	33.3	46.7
Micro Finances Institutions	0.0	100.0	0.0
Farmers' Union	0.0	100.0	0.0
Government	0.0	100.0	0.0
NGO	50.0	0.0	50.0
Family and Friends	0.0	50.0	50.0

Table 5.8 shows the numbers of holdings who did not receive credit/loan by district and reason for not being granted. Most holders (42.9 percent) were not granted credit/loan because they did not meet the requirements followed by holders who lacked collateral security (28.3 percent).



**Table 5.8: Number of Holdings Which Did Not Receive Credit/Loan by District and Reason, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Applied for Credit/Loan	Credit/Loan was not Granted	Reason Credit/Loan Not Granted			
			Lack Collateral Security	Amount Applied too High	Not Meet Requirements	Late Application
Botha-Bothe	7	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Leribe	1	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Berea	10	2	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Maseru	5	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mafeteng	3	2	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quthing	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>

Table 5.9 reveals the percentage of holdings who did not apply for credit/loan by district and reasons. Majority of holders (61.8 percent) did not apply for credit/loan because there was no need with Qacha's Nek with the highest share of 87.5 percent followed by those who felt like the interest rates were too high (12.1 percent). The least proportion of holders (3.8 percent) could not apply for credit/loan due to negative past experience.

**Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Holdings Which Did Not Apply for Credit/Loan by District and Reason, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Reasons for not seeking credit/Loan					
	No Need	Unavailability of Lending Facilities	High Interests	Past Negative Experience	Unaware of Service	Other
Botha-Bothe	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Leribe	65.5	10.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	3.4
Berea	62.2	2.7	24.3	2.7	5.4	2.7
Maseru	64.7	5.9	8.8	5.9	8.8	5.9
Mafeteng	34.8	17.4	17.4	4.3	13.0	13.0
Mohale's Hoek	68.8	6.3	6.3	0.0	18.8	0.0
Quthing	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Qacha's Nek	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>

## CHAPTER 6: FARM IMPLEMENTS AND ASSETS

### 6.1 Introduction

The section covers farm implements and assets on a farm. It gives a representation of the number of holders who used machinery on their farms, the purpose, area and tenure of non- residential buildings, and the type of storage facility the holding had.

### 6.2 Agricultural Machinery

Table 6.1 presents the number of holders who used machinery on farms. Berea had the highest number (21) of holders who used a truck/other vehicle than other holders who used the same equipment in other districts. In Maseru, most holders used a tractor (26). A spade was the mostly used equipment (146), and cultivator was the least used (56) across all the districts. Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka had none.

Table 6.1 presents the number of holders who used machinery on farms. Berea had the highest proportion of holders (20.8 percent) who used a truck/other vehicle than other holders who used the same equipment in other districts. In Maseru, 27.1 percent of holders used a tractor. In Qacha's nek, 8.9 percent of holders used a cultivator.

**Table 6.1: Number of Holders who Used Machinery by District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Truck/ Vehicles	Generator	Sprayer	Tractor	Water Pump	Hoe	Digging Fork	Rake	Spade	Cultivator
Botha Bothe	6.9	3.3	4.3	3.8	1.3	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	7.1
Leribe	14.9	16.7	22.9	19.8	15.6	14.7	15.5	13.6	13.7	12.5
Berea	20.8	30.0	31.4	16.0	29.9	17.4	24.3	26.5	26.0	16.1
Maseru	17.8	21.7	27.1	24.5	26.0	21.1	22.3	22.0	22.6	17.9
Mafeteng	12.9	16.7	8.6	11.3	11.7	17.4	19.4	15.9	14.4	14.3
Mohale's Hoek	15.8	6.7	4.3	11.3	6.5	14.7	11.7	12.1	11.6	16.1
Quthing	4.0	1.7	0.0	5.7	2.6	3.7	0.0	2.3	2.7	7.1
Qacha's Nek	6.9	3.3	1.4	7.5	6.5	5.5	1.9	3.0	4.1	8.9
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>

### 6.3 Source of Ownership

The table presents the number of agricultural machineries used by source of ownership. 159 Machinery sprayers used were solely owned by their own households. About 39 tractors used were rented

**Table 6.2: Number of Machinery Owned by Type and Source of Ownership, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Year**

Type of Machinery	Source of Ownership			
	Solely by Household	Jointly with Other Households	Government Agency	Rented
Forage Harvester	43	0	1	7
Combine Harvester	39	0	2	9
Truck/Other Vehicles	72	0	0	29
Generator	55	0	0	5
Machinery Sprayer	159	1	0	11
Incubator	29	0	0	2
Ridger	20	0	0	6
Scotch Cart	101	0	0	13
Seed Planter	93	0	2	24
Tractor	67	0	0	39
Plough	113	0	0	41
Threshers	41	0	0	5
Power Tiller	36	0	0	1
Milking Machine	29	0	0	1
Disks Harrower	90	0	0	19
Pump	155	0	0	6
Honey Extractor	32	0	0	10
Drip Irrigation	59	0	0	6
Other Machinery	39	1	0	4
Hoe	107	1	0	1
Digging Fork	102	0	0	1
Rake	131	0	0	1
Spade	144	0	0	2
Hand Pump & Other Hand Irrigation Devices	82	0	0	2
Transplanter	33	0	1	3
Manual Sprayer	95	1	0	5
Ox-Plough	49	0	0	6
Seed Planter	45	0	1	7
Manual Disks Harrower	48	0	0	7
Cultivator (Sekofolo)	48	0	0	8
Yoke	67	0	0	11
Other Manual	55	0	0	7

#### 6.4 Type of Non-Residential Buildings

The non-residential buildings covered are buildings which were wholly or partly for agricultural purposes which are; keeping livestock, poultry as well as for storing agricultural products.

Table 6.3 below presents the purpose of non- residential buildings across the districts. Holdings in Berea used most buildings for keeping livestock other than poultry with a proportion of 28.6 percent than in other districts. Also, 34.4 percent

of holdings in Berea used buildings for storing poultry, while 3.3 percent of buildings in Quthing were used for the same purpose.

**Table 6.3: Number of Holdings with Non-Residential buildings by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Purpose of Non-Residential Building				Total
	Keeping Livestock	Keeping Poultry	Storing Agric, Products	Mixed Purposes	
Botha-Bothe	9.1	9.8	8.3	8.8	9.0
Leribe	9.1	6.6	15.5	15.8	11.8
Berea	28.6	34.4	29.8	33.3	31.2
Maseru	14.3	13.1	15.5	8.8	13.3
Mafeteng	10.4	11.5	6.0	8.8	9.0
Mohale's Hoek	10.4	11.5	6.0	8.8	9.0
Quthing	2.6	3.3	1.2	3.5	2.5
Qacha's Nek	1.3	4.9	3.6	1.8	2.9
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 6.5 Area and Tenure of Non- Residential Buildings

Table 6.4 represents area and percentage distribution of non- residential buildings by purpose and ownership of the building. Non-residential buildings which were used to keep livestock occupied 9,145m<sup>2</sup>, followed by those that kept poultry with the area estimated at 5,051m<sup>2</sup>. About 17.4 percent of holdings who owned the building used non-residential buildings to keep agricultural products. Holdings that rented buildings to keep livestock, poultry and for storing agricultural products made up 0.4 percent each.

**Table 6.4: Area and Percentage Distribution of Non- Residential Buildings by Purpose of Building and Ownership, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Purpose	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Ownership	
		Owned	Rented
Keeping Livestock	9,145	16.1	0.4
Keeping Poultry	5,951	12.5	0.4
Storing Agric. Products	5,807	17.4	0.4
Mixed Purposes	3,419	11.9	0.2

### 6.6 Type of Storage Facility

Table 6.5 represents the percentage distribution of holdings with different storage facilities. About 38.7 percent of holdings in Botha- Bothe used Unimproved granary, followed by 32.3 percent of holdings in Berea that used the same type of storage. Most holdings in Maseru (27.6 percent) used improved granary. Holdings in Botha-Bothe, Leribe, and Berea only used cold storage, silo and sealed container respectively.

**Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Holdings with Storage Facilities by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Storage							
	Unimproved Granary	Improved Granary	Under Shelter	Silo	Cold Storage	Sealed Container	Store/Warehouse	Other
Botha-Bothe	38.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
Leribe	16.1	31.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.4	14.3
Berea	32.3	27.6	34.8	0	0.0	0.0	31.0	9.5
Maseru	12.9	27.6	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	25.4
Mafeteng	0.0	13.8	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	19.0
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	17.5
Quthing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.3
Qacha's Nek	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	7.9
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tseka-Tseka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>

## CHAPTER 7: LABOUR INPUT

### 7.1 Introduction

The section covers labour input of employees by working time, form of payment and type of services rendered by employees. The 2019/2020 Agricultural Census' working time was categorized into full-time work and part-time work depending on the number of months worked. Full-time work is the main job with longest hours usually worked. Part-time work involves time units of production regarding amount of work and these units maybe short such as minutes or hours, or long such as days, weeks or months.

### 7.2 Labour Input of Employees

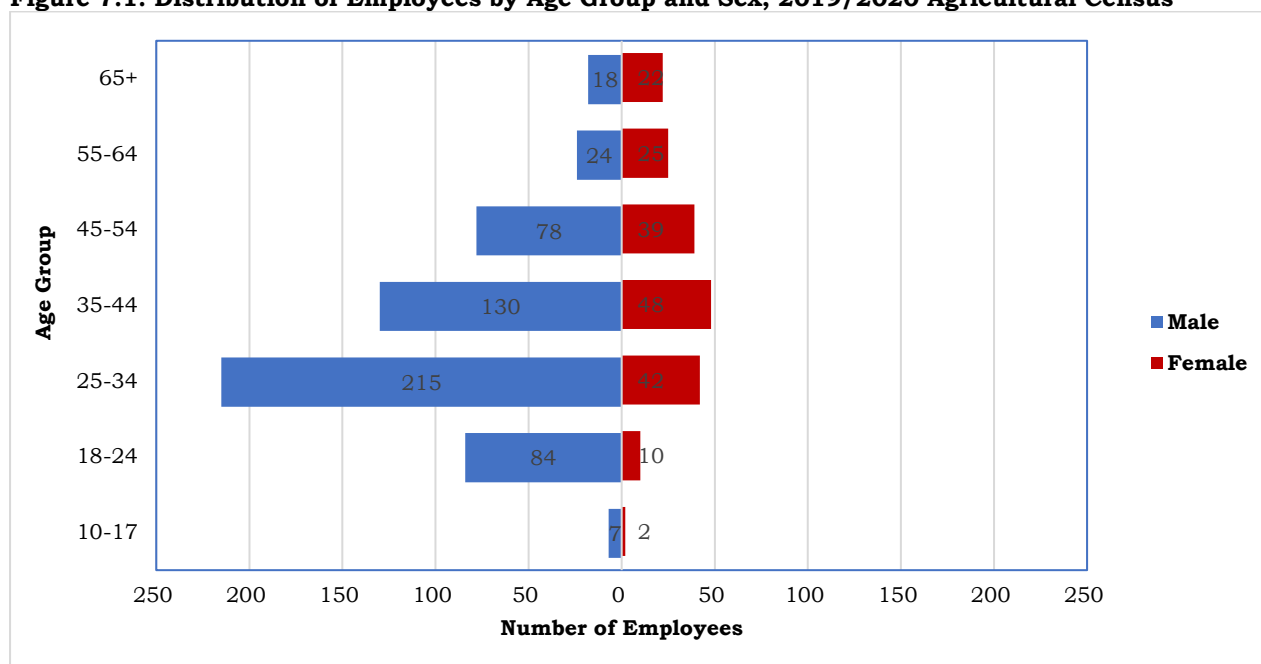
Table 7.1 illustrates the distribution of employees by working time, sex and district for 2019/2020 Agricultural Census. There were 213 people employed for agricultural purposes in Leribe and 64.8 percent were employed on full-time basis for seven months. There were more full-time employees (74.3 percent) than part-time employees (25.6 percent). Most people were employed for seven months and more (65.6 percent) on full-time basis.

**Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Working Time, District and Sex, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Full-Time				Part-Time				Total
	<1 Month	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7+ Months	<1 Month	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7+ Months	
Botha Bothe	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	9
Leribe	2.3	4.2	4.7	64.8	0.5	7.5	12.2	3.8	213
Berea	2.6	2.1	6.7	73.7	2.1	5.7	4.1	3.1	194
Maseru	0.0	3.3	3.3	73.2	0.0	9.2	7.8	3.3	153
Mafeteng	0.0	7.1	5.4	39.3	7.1	14.3	23.2	3.6	56
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	3.0	0.0	52.2	4.5	16.4	14.9	9.0	67
Quthing	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	46.7	20.0	0.0	15
Qacha's Nek	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	0.0	18.9	13.5	0.0	37
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0
Tseka Tseka	2.3	4.2	4.7	64.8	0.5	7.5	12.2	3.8	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>744</b>

Figure 7.1 presents distribution of employees by age and sex. Out of the 744 employees 556 were males while 188 were females. The figure further shows that more employees were aged "25-34" and "35-44" with 34.5 and 23.9 percent respectively. It was also shown that male employees dominated female employees in all categories.

**Figure 7.1: Distribution of Employees by Age Group and Sex, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



### 7.3 Form of Payment for Employees

Table 7.2 presents form of payment for employees by district for 2019/2020 Agricultural Census. Most employees (92.1 percent) were paid in cash and 7.9 percent were paid with farm produce.

**Table 7.2: Number of Employees by Form of Payment and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	No. of Employees	Form of Payment	
		Money	Farm Produce
Botha-Bothe	9	100	9.0
Leribe	213	99.1	215.0
Berea	194	91.8	22.9
Maseru	153	97.4	1.0
Mafeteng	56	87.5	1.1
Mohale's Hoek	67	97.0	0.0
Quthing	15	100	0.0
Qacha's Nek	37	100	11.0
Mokhotlong	-	-	-
Tseka-Tseka	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>

**\*\*Note: This is a multiple response, Total services rendered is not the same as total number of employees**

Table 7.3 gives the percentage distribution of services rendered by employees and district in 2019/2020 Agricultural Year. According to the table, majority of employees in Mafeteng were employed for weeding (87.5 percent) and crop harvesting (83.9 percent). The least number of employees (0.4 percent) were engaged in sheep/goat shearing.

**Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Employees by District and Services Rendered, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Service								No. of Employees
	Tree Pruning	Crop Harvesting	Weeding	Planting	Applying Pesticides	Sheep/Goat Shearing	Farm Admin	Other	
Botha-Bothe	22.2	66.7	55.6	44.4	33.3	0.0	22.2	33.3	9
Leribe	20.7	60.6	62.0	37.6	28.6	0.0	7.5	21.1	213
Berea	7.2	58.8	52.6	44.3	23.2	0.0	25.3	7.2	194
Maseru	17.0	69.3	68.0	50.3	28.1	2.0	17.6	7.2	153
Mafeteng	0.0	87.5	83.9	71.4	21.4	0.0	8.9	0.0	56
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	44.8	59.7	34.3	23.9	0.0	20.9	3.0	67
Quthing	0.0	33.3	53.3	40.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	15
Qacha's Nek	0.0	56.8	64.9	40.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	37
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tseka-Tseka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>744</b>

**\*\*Note: This is a multiple response. Total services rendered is not the same as total number of employees.**



## CHAPTER 8: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEM

### 8.1 Introduction

The section covers livestock production for commercial sector which includes livestock ownership, inventory, livestock system, type of feeding and main purpose of keeping livestock. Livestock in-take and off-take are also included.

### 8.2 Livestock Ownership

Table 8.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of agricultural holders who kept livestock by district. There were 187 agricultural holders out of which 96 kept livestock. Berea had the highest number of holders who owned livestock stood at 34, followed by Maseru with 19 holders. Holders from Botha-Bothe practiced livestock farming.

**Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holders Who Kept Livestock by District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	No. of Holders	No. of Livestock Holders	Percent of Livestock Holders
Botha-Bothe	10	10	100.0
Leribe	30	6	20.0
Berea	47	34	72.3
Maseru	39	19	48.7
Mafeteng	26	6	23.1
Mohale's Hoek	19	11	57.9
Quthing	7	3	42.9
Qacha's Nek	9	7	77.8
Mokhotlong	-	-	-
Tseka-Tseka	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>51.3</b>

### 8.3 Livestock Inventory

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage distribution of livestock by type. According to the table, the total number of chickens was 46,949 of which 98.7 were exotic (improved). The total number of sheep was 1,709 of which 98.1 percent were exotic.

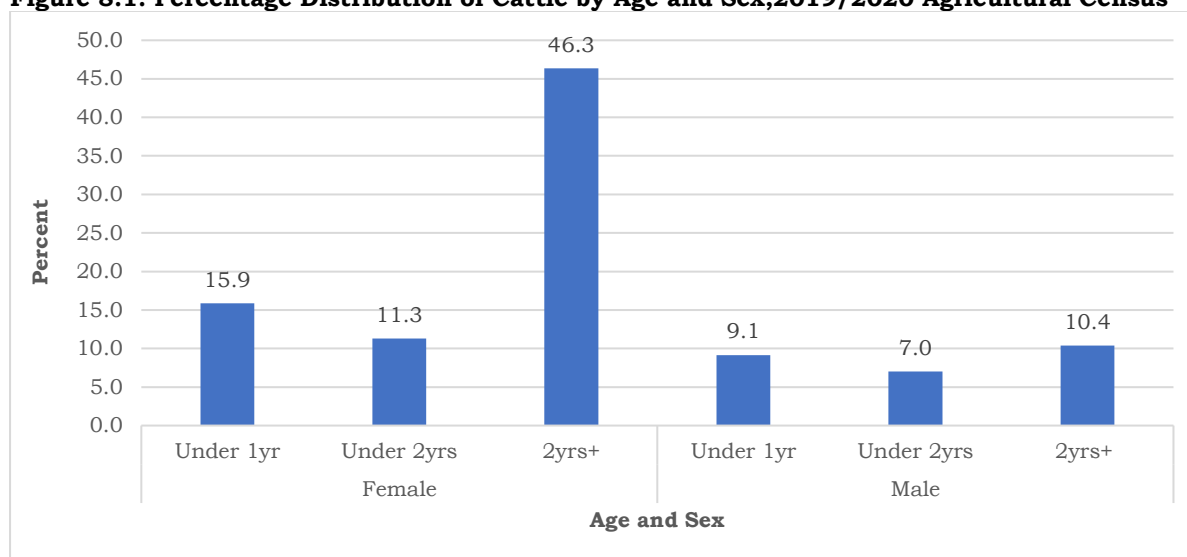
**Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Livestock	Exotic (Improved)	Indigenous	Total
Cattle	89.6	10.4	328
Sheep	98.1	1.9	1,709
Goats	91.1	8.9	135
Pigs	100.0	0.0	1,153
Chicken	98.7	1.3	46,949
Rabbits	100.0	0.0	47

## 8.4 Cattle Population

Figure 8.1 presents the percentage distribution of cattle by age and sex. Out of 328 cattle reported, 46.3 percent were female aged 2years and above followed by 15.9 percent of those which were less than a year. 10.4 percent of male cattle were 2years above.

**Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Cattle by Age and Sex,2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



## 8.5 Sheep and Goats Population

Table 8.4 presents the number and percentage distribution of livestock by type, age and sex. According to the table, 135 goats were reported, of which 57.8 percent were female aged 1year and over and 22.2 percent were male goats at the same age. Out of 1,709 sheep, 56.0 percent were females over 1year.

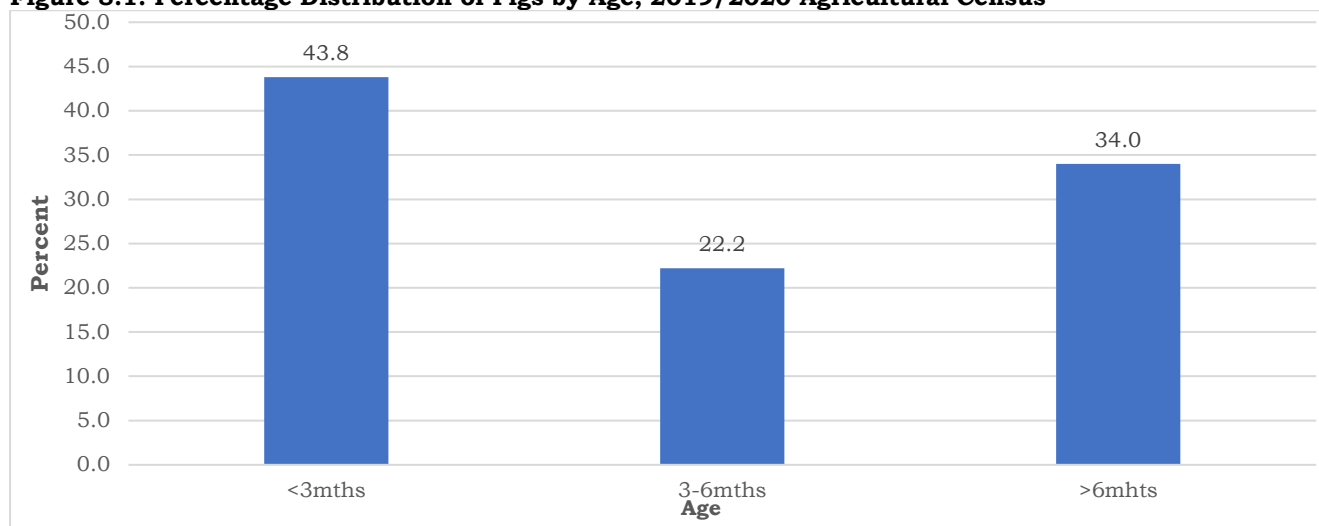
**Table 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type, Sex and Age,2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Livestock	Total	Female		Male	
		<1Yr	1Yr+	<1Yr	1Yr+
Sheep	1,709	18.5	56	11.2	14.3
Goats	135	8.9	57.8	11.1	22.2

## 8.6 Pigs Population

Figure 8.2 illustrates the number of pigs by age. According to the figure, out of 1,153 pigs, 43.8 percent were aged less than 3 months followed by those over six months of age with 34.0 percent.

**Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Pigs by Age, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**



### 8.7 Livestock In-take and Take-off

Livestock in-take comprises of the number of livestock born alive, number purchased/received and livestock off-take which consist of; number consumed, sold, traded, slaughtered, given away and loss. The off-takes result from consumed, sold, slaughtered, given away and other loss in the livestock.

Table 8.4 presents percentage distribution of livestock by type and form of in-take for 2019/2020 Agricultural Census. Out of 3,651 pigs' intake, 96.6 percent were born alive while 3.4 percent were purchased or received. The table further shows that for 101 cattle were taken off, with 84.2 percent sold and 1.0 percent given away.

**Table 8.4 Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type and Form of In-take, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type	Intake			Off-take				
	Total	Born Alive	Bought / Received	Total	Consumed	Sold	Given Away	Loss
Cattle	147	52.4	47.6	101	4.0	84.2	1.0	10.9
Sheep	534	90.3	9.7	290	25.9	54.1	1.0	19.0
Goat	29	96.6	3.4	17	70.6	29.4	0	0
Pig	3,651	96.6	3.4	2,507	2.8	88.8	0.2	8.3

### 8.8 Type of Livestock System

Livestock system is the general characteristics and practices of raising livestock on the holdings. Table 8.5 shows that most holders (103) practiced industrial system to raise their livestock and 43.7 percent of holders practised it on pigs. Grazing system was the least practiced type system for all types of livestock. Mixed system was mostly practiced on chicken by 35.3 percent of holders out of 34.

**Table 8.5: Percentage Distribution of Holders by Type of Livestock and Livestock System, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Livestock	Livestock System		
	Grazing System	Industrial System	Mixed System
Cattle	40.0	10.7	26.5
Sheep	50.0	5.8	26.5
Goats	10.0	1.0	2.9
Pigs	0.0	43.7	0.0
Rabbits	0.0	0.0	8.8
Chicken	0.0	38.8	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.9 Type of Feeding

Table 8.6 covers the number and percentage distribution of livestock holders by type of livestock and types of feeding. According to the table most holders (124) fed their livestock with agro-industrial by-products of which 36.3 percent of holders used it to feed their pigs followed 31.5 percent who fed chicken. A total of 82 holders used Supplements/additives.

**Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Holders by Livestock Type and Type of Feeding, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Livestock	Type of Feeding			
	Forages/Roughages	Agro-industrial by-Products	Swills/Household Waste	Supplements/Additives
Cattle	28.1	16.1	0.0	14.6
Sheep	37.5	12.1	0.0	15.9
Goats	6.3	1.6	0.0	3.7
Pigs	18.8	36.3	100.0	39.0
Chicken	3.1	31.5	0.0	24.4
Rabbits	6.3	2.4	0.0	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.10 Purpose of Rearing Livestock

Table 8.7 presents the number and percentage distribution of livestock by type and main purpose. According to the table, a higher proportion of poultry (83.9 percent) were kept for eggs followed by those kept for meat (15.2), furthermore the table shows that 30.2 percent of cattle were kept mainly for dairy followed by those who were kept for breeding with 22.0 percent.

**Table 8.7: Percentage Distribution of Livestock by Type and Main Purpose, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**

Type of Livestock	Total	Main Purpose						
		Meat	Dairy	Breeding	Draught Power	Wool	Mohair	Eggs
Cattle	328	6.4	30.2	22.0	6.1	-	-	-
Sheep	1,709	0.3	-	31.5	-	96.3	-	-
Goats	135	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	80.0	-
Pigs	1,153	16.1	-	22.5	-	-	-	-
Poultry	46,949	15.4	-	0.8	-	-	-	83.9

### 8.11 Agro-Processing and Marketing

Table 8.8 presents total quantity of animal products produced in 2019/2020 Agricultural Census. According to the table, 244,103 kg of pork and 210,350 kg of poultry meat was produced. The quantity of milk was reported to be 406,473 litres.

**Table 8.8: Quantity of Livestock Products Produced by Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Livestock Products	Quantity Produced (Kg)
Pork	244,103
Beef	100
Goat	0
Lamb	20
Milk (litres)	406,473
Butter	0
Cheese	0
Ice Cream (litres)	0
Poultry	210,350
Other	1,440

## Questionnaire

**THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO**  
**2019/2020 LESOTHO AGRICULTURAL CENSUS**  
**COMMERCIAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

**SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION**

A.	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION	Codes Office Use	
A1. District			
A2. Constituency			
A3. Community Council			
A4. Village			
A5. Chief/Headman			
A6. PSU Code			
A7. Serial Number of PSU			
A8. Agro-Zone			
A9. Name of a Farm/Owner			
A10. Postal Address			
A11. Name of Respondent			
A12. Contact number of Respondent		A13. Email	
A14. Respondent position/function on the Farm			
A15. What is Holding's agricultural activity? If A15 =2 only, skip to Section F  1=Mainly Crop 2=Mainly Livestock 3=Mixed		A16. How many fields does (holding) operate?	A17. Holder Number

STAFF DETAILS			
Name of Enumerator			
Number of Visits	1	2	3
Date of Interview			
Name of Supervisor			
Date of Inspection			

<b>SECTION C: LAND USE AND CROPS (THEME 2 AND THEME 4)</b>								
<b>Ci: Land Use during 2019/2020 Agricultural Year (ask for each field)</b>								
C1_2. Field No.	<b>C1.</b> Where is the field located?  1= Within PSU 2= Outside PSU but within District 3= Outside PSU and outside the District (Specify district...)	<b>C2.</b> What is the Land use (LU) type for this field?  <b>(Refer to codes)</b>	<b>C3.</b> What is the area of the field by land use in acres?  <b>(Holder Estimate)</b>	<b>C4.</b> What is the tenure of the land?  1= Inherited 2= Purchased 3= Community land 4= Use right from Local Authority 5= Sharecropping 6= Borrowed 7= Rented 11= Other (Specify.....)  <b>End of question for fallow fields For C2=3</b>	<b>C5.</b> What were the soil conservation measures used in the field? (multiple response)  A= Terraces/Contour B= Cover Cropping C= Crop Rotation Q= None X= Other (specify).....	<b>C6.</b> Check C2, if holder has: 1. Temporary crops only, <b>Continue to Cii;</b>  2. Permanent crops only, <b>Skip to Ciii;</b> 3. Both temporary and permanent crops, <b>Continue to Cii and Ciii</b>	<b>C7_1. Is this (field) Pure stand or mixed?</b>  1= Yes, pure 2= Yes, mixed	<b>C7. What type of Temporary/Permanent crop is planted on the field?</b>  <b>(See Crop Codes)</b>

<b>Cii: Land Use Under Temporary Crops during 2019/2020 Agricultural Year (ask for each field) If a field is planted to more than one crop, field number must be divided by each crop</b>						
Field No.	C8. Crop Name	C9. What proportion of the area was planted to temporary crops?  01=1/4 of field 02=1/2 of field 03=3/4 of field 04=Whole field	<b>C10.</b> What proportion of the area planted was harvested? <b>If C10=00, skip to next crop</b>  00=None 01=1/4 of field 02=1/2 of field 03=3/4 of field 04=Whole field	<b>C11.</b> What was the purpose for harvested crop? (Multiple response) A=Food for human consumption B=Feed for animals C=Biofuels X=Other uses (Specify)	<b>C12.</b> Was the area harvested fertilized?  <b>1= Yes</b> <b>2= No</b> <b>If no Skip to C14_1</b>	<b>C13.</b> What type of fertilizer was used?  <b>(Refer to codes)</b>

<b>Ciii: Land under Permanent Crops during 2019/2020 Agricultural Year. If a field is planted to more than one crop, field number must be divided by each crop</b>									
Field No.	<b>C14.</b> What was the type of tree planted on the field?	C14_1. Is this field Scattered or Compact? 1= Scattered 2= Compact  <b>If C14_1=1, Skip to C21</b>	C15. What was the total number of trees in compact plantations?	C16. What proportion of the area was planted to compact plantations?  01=1/4 of field 02=1/2 of field 03=3/4 of field 04=Whole field	C17. What area planted was fertilized?  1= Yes 2= No <b>Skip to C19</b>	C18. What type of fertilizer was used?  <b>(Refer to codes)</b>	C19. What was the total number of bearing trees in compact plantations?	C20. What was the area of bearing trees in compact plantations by purpose?  01=Food for human consumption 02=Feed for animals 03=Biofuels 05=Other uses (Specify)	C21. What was the total number of trees in scattered plantations?

Codes for Temporary Crops	Codes for Permanent Crops	Land Use Codes	Codes for Types of Fertilizer (C13 and C18)
A=Maize	A= Apple	01= Land under temporary crops	1= Mineral fertilizers (Inorganic fertilizer)
B=Wheat	B= Peach	02= Land under temporary meadows and pastures	2=Organo-mineral fertilizers
C=Sorghum	C= Grape	03= Land temporary fallow	3= Organic fertilizer
D=Beans	D= Pear	04= Land under permanent crops	4=Biofertilizers
E=Peas	E= Apricot	05= Land under permanent meadows and pastures	5=Manure
	F= Plum	06= Land under farm buildings and farmyards	9=Other organic materials to enhance plant growth
	G= Quince	07= Forest and other wooded land	
	H= Orange	08= Area used for aquaculture ( including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding)	
I=Cabbage	I= Pomegranate	09= Land under temporary and permanent crops	
J=Tomato	J=Nectarines	013= Other area not elsewhere classified	
K=Spinach	K= Cherry		
L=Carrots	L= Blueberries		
M=Sepaile	M=Raspberry		
N=Rapa	N=Fig		
O=Beetroot	O= Chest Nuts		
P= Potatoes	P= Lemon		
Q=Onion	Q= Olives		
R=Lettuce	R= Prickle pears		
S=Spring onions			
T=Green pepper	X= Other (Specify)		
U=Bell pepper V. pumpkins			
X= Other (Specify....)			

**Civ: Production and disposition of crop products (C23=C25+C27+C28+C29+C30+C31+C32+C33)**

C22. Crop Code (refer to crop codes)	C23. What was the quantity harvested?	C24.	C25. What quantity of unprocessed crop harvested was sold? (If no sale, record 00 and skip to C27)	C26. To whom was quantity mostly sold to?  1= Govt. organizations (through auction sales) 2=Parastatals 3= Private trader local market village 4= Private trader district market 5= Private trader at farm gate 6= Development Partners 7=NGOs 8= Neighbour/Relative 11= Other, specify

**Production and disposition of crop products Cont'd**

Crop Name	Crop Code (refer to crop codes)	C27. What quantity was processed for sale? (if none record 00).	C28. What quantity was processed for animal feed? (if none record 00).	C29. What quantity was given to: (if none record 00). A. Land lord / proprietor B. For labour C. Friends/relatives D. Exchange for other goods Q. None X. Others (specify)	C30. What quantity was consumed by household? (If vegetables & fruits SKIP to C32). (including that before harvest)	C31. What quantity was used for seed? (if none record 00).	C32. What Quantity was stored/ currently in storage? (if none record 00).	C33. How much was lost after harvest (%)? (Holder estimate)  Write 00 if none then skip 34 to D1	C34. Where did MOST losses occur?  1= on the field 2= during the storage 3= during the transport 4=Loss at Processing



									5=Loss at Packaging 6=Loss at Sales 8 = others

**SECTION D: AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (THEME 6)**

<p>D1. Did the (holder) use the following seed inputs ?</p> <p><b>A. Self-production</b> <b>B. Local seeds</b> <b>C. Improved seeds</b> <b>D. Hybrid seeds</b> <b>E. Genetically Modified (GM) seeds</b> <b>F. Seedlings</b></p> <p>01=Yes 02= No <i>(if no, skip to next input)</i></p> <p><b>Multiple response</b></p>	<p>D2. What was the Main Source of seeds?</p> <p><b>1=Own</b> <b>2=Exchanges within community</b> <b>3=Markets</b> <b>4=Seed company</b> <b>5=Donation</b> <b>6=Cooperatives</b> <b>7= Government</b> <b>8= NGOs</b></p>	<p>D3. Which of the following fertilizer inputs did (holder) use?</p> <p><b>A= Mineral fertilizers (Inorganic fertilizer)</b> <b>B=Organo-mineral fertilizers</b> <b>C= Organic fertilizer</b> <b>D=Biofertilizers</b> <b>E=Manure</b> <b>Q=None</b> <b>X=Other organic materials to enhance plant growth</b></p> <p>01=Yes 02= No <i>(if no, skip to D5)</i> <b>If none skip to D5</b> <b>Multiple response</b></p>	<p>D4. What was the Main Source of Fertilizer used?</p> <p><b>1=own</b> <b>2=Markets</b> <b>3=cooperatives</b> <b>4=government</b> <b>5=NGOs</b></p>	<p>D5. Which of the following Pesticides inputs did (holder) use?</p> <p><b>A. Insecticides</b> <b>B. Herbicides</b> <b>C. Fungicides</b> <b>D. Rodenticides</b> <b>Q. None</b> <b>X. Other pesticides (Specify...)</b></p> <p>01=Yes 02= No</p> <p><b>If none skip to Section E</b></p>	<p>D6. What was Main Source of Pesticides?</p> <p><b>1=own</b> <b>2=Markets</b> <b>3=cooperatives</b> <b>4=government</b> <b>5=NGOs</b></p>

**SECTION E: IRRIGATION SYSTEM (THEME 3)**

<b>E. IRRIGATION SYSTEM</b>					
<p><b>E1.</b> Was any of the holding's field irrigated during 2019/2020 Agricultural Year? 01= Yes (Skip to E3) 02= No if No, continue</p> <p><b>E2.</b> What was the main reason for not irrigating? <b>(Refer to codes) Skip to Next Section</b></p>					
Holder ID	Field No.	E3. What was the main source of irrigation water? <b>(Refer to codes)</b>	E4. What was the main method of irrigation used? <b>(Refer to codes)</b>	E5. What area was irrigated (acres)?	
1					
2					

(E2)

**Reasons for not Irrigating**

- 01 No irrigation System
- 02 Inadequate Water
- 03 Adequate rains (no need)
- 09 Other (Specify) *(for each field)*

(E3)

**Source of Irrigation Water**

- 1= Surface water River /Lake/Pond/Mountain *(by gravity)*
- 2= Surface water (River /Lake/Pond *(pump)*)
- 3= Dam /Reservoir /earth dam (Manual watering  
(buckets/cans)
- 4=Dam /Reservoir /earth dam (pump)
- 5= Ground water (Deep Well/Tube well) (Motor Pump)
- 6= Ground water (Shallow well) Dam /Reservoir /earth dam  
(Manual watering (buckets/cans)
- 7=Mixed surface water and groundwater
- 8= Standpipe
- 9= Harvested
- 10 = Borehole (manual)
- 11 = Borehole (mechanized)
- 12 = Treated Waste water/untreated
- 15= Other Canal

(E4)

**Irrigation Method**

- 01 Gravity
- 02 Hand Pump
- 03 Motor Pump
- 04 Manual watering (buckets/cans)
- 07 Other (Specify) *(for each field)*

**SECTION F: SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE**

**F1: Extension Services**

<p>F1. Did the holding receive extension services during 2019/2020 Agricultural Year? 1= Yes 2= No <b>(IF NO, skip to F5)</b></p>	<p>F2. Which of the following extension service providers did the holding interact with? <b>(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)</b> A. MAFS veterinary staff B. MAFS agricultural extension officer C. Farmers' unions D. Local/INGO E. Fisheries F. Forestry G. Private sector Dealers H. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) X. Other .....</p>	<p>F3. Which of the following extension services did holding receive? <b>(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)</b> A. Farm management B. Selection of crop C. Input use D. Credit E. Farm mechanization F. Livestock husbandry G. Plant protection H. Environmental conservation I. Marketing J. Water irrigation and drainage K. Nutrition X. Other</p>	<p>F4. Which of the following extension service providers' best satisfied the holding's need? <b>(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)</b> A. None B. MAFS veterinary staff C. MAFS agricultural extension officer D. Farmers' unions E. Local/INGO F. Fisheries G. Forestry H. Private sector Dealers I. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) J. Nutrition Q. None X. Other .....</p>	<p>F5. Did the holding receive any agricultural related information? 1= Yes 2= No <b>IF NO, GO TO SECTION F8</b></p>	<p>F6. What type of information did holding receive? <b>(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)</b> A. Weather B. Crop varieties C. New agricultural practices D. Farm machinery E. Credit facilities F. Plant diseases and pests G. Marketing H. Livestock husbandry &amp; diseases I. Agronomic practices J. Water &amp; Irrigation K. Fish farming L. HIV/AIDS M. Nutrition X. Other</p>	<p>F7. What was the MAIN source of information? 01= Radio 02= Television 03= Internet 04= Newspaper 05= Agric. Magazines/Bulletins 06= Extension officers 07= Farmer to farmer 08= Farmers' associations 09= Agric. show/exhibitions 10= Neighbour 15= Other</p>

**Fii. Access to Agricultural Credit/Loan**

<p>F8. Did this holding apply for a Credit/Loan for agricultural purposes in the last 5 years? 1= Yes 2 = NO  <b>If No, Skip to F15</b></p>	<p>F9. Was the credit/loan granted? 1= Yes 2 = No  <b>If No, Skip to F14</b></p>	<p>F10. What was the MAIN Source of Credit/Loan received during last 5 years?  01= Commercial Banks 02= Micro finances institutions 03= Farmers' Union 04=Input supplier 05= Money lenders 06= Self-help group 07= Government 08= Cooperatives 09= NGO 10= Family and friends 15= Other</p>	<p>F11. What was the credit/Loan Period?  1= Less than 12 months 2= Between 12 and 36 months 3= More than 36 months 8= Others (specify)</p>	<p>F12. What was the MAIN purpose for the credit/Loan ?  01= Agriculture labour 02= Seeds 03= Fertilizer 04= Agro chemicals 05= Farm implements and machinery 06= Irrigation structures 07= Livestock 08= Aquaculture (marine resources and fisheries) 09= Trading agricultural produce 10= Tractor 11= Borehole 12= Debushing (clearing of land) 13= Threshing 18= Other agricultural purpose (Specify)</p>	<p>F13. What was the MAIN Type collateral security?  0= No collateral 1= Land title 2= Crops 3= Livestock 4= Salary 5= Third party 6= Property (Movable/Immovable) 7= Investment  11= Other (specify)</p>	<p>F14. Why was the credit/loan not granted?  <b>(MAIN reason)</b>  1= Lack collateral security 2= Not profitable 3= Income too low 4= Previous debt problems 5=Could not get a guarantor 6= Amount applied for too high 7=Inappropriate purpose of loan 8=Did not meet requirements 9= Late application 12=Other</p>	<p>F15. What were the reasons for not seeking credit/loan?  01 No need for credit 02 Unavailability of lending facilities 03 Interest too high 04 Negative Past experience 05 Unaware of the service 09 Other (specify)</p>

**SECTION G: FARM IMPLEMENT AND ASSETS**

<p><b>Machinery/Equipment</b></p>	<p><b>G1.</b> Did the holding use (Name of Equipment) during the past 12 months?  01=Yes 02= No <b>(If no, go to next equipment)</b></p>	<p><b>G2.</b> What was the source of ownership?  1=Owned solely by the holder 2=Owned by Members of the holder's household 3=Owned by the household jointly with other households 4=Provided by the landlord 5=Provided by other private holders (excluding cooperatives) 6=Provided by a cooperative (farmers' Union) 7=Provided by a private agricultural service establishment 8=Provided by a government agency 9=Rented 10=Borrowed 14=other (specify)</p>
-----------------------------------	--	---

S/N	Machinery	Crops	Livestock
1	Forage Harvester		
2	Combine Harvester/		
3	Truck/Other Vehicles		
4	Generator		
5	Sprayer		
6	Incubator ( <b>livestock</b> )		
7	Ridger (Ripara)		
8	Scotch Cart		
9	Tractor Seed Planter		
10	Tractor		
11	Tractor Plough		
12	Threshers		
13	Power Tiller		
14	Milking Machine ( <b>livestock</b> )		
15	Disks Harrower		
16	Water Pump (Pompi)		
17	Honey Extractor ( <b>livestock</b> )		
18	Drip Irrigation		
19	Other (specify).....		
	<b>Manual</b>		
20	Hoe		
21	Digging Fork		
22	Rake		
23	Spade		
24	Hand Pump And Other Hand Irrigation Devices		
25	Transplanter		
26	Sprayer (Knap Sack)		
27	Ox-Plough		
28	Seed Planter		
29	Scotch Cart		
30	Disks Harrower		
31	Cultivator (Sekofolo)		
32	Yoke		
33	Other (specify)		

**SECTION H. Non- Residential Buildings**

H1. Did the holding use non-residential building for agricultural purposes during 2019/2020 Agricultural Year? 01= Yes 02= No (Skip to Section J)	H2. What was the purpose of the non-residential building? 1.For keeping livestock other than poultry 2.For keeping poultry 3.For storing agricultural products 4. Mixed Purposes 5. Other Purposes	H3. What was the Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) for each type?  ( <b>AREA</b> <i>Square/ rectangular house = length * Widths</i> <i>Circle house = <math>\pi r^2</math></i> )	H4. What is the tenure of the building?  01=Owned 02=Rented 03=Borrowed 07=Other	H5. What type of Storage Facility does the holding have? 1=Unimproved granary 2=Improved granary 3=Under shelter outside 4=Silo 5=Cold Storage 6=Sealed Container 7=Store/Warehouse 11=Other

SECTION J: LABOUR INPUT (WORK ON THE HOLDING) (THEME 9)								
J1. Did this holding have any employees for the year 2019/2020? Yes= 1, No=2 if No skip to Next Section								
Employee ID (CAPI generated)	J2. Names of farm employees	J3. Was (name) male or female? 01=Male 02=Female	J4. What was (name's) age?  (In completed years)	J5. What was (name's) terms (nature) of employment?	J6. What was (name's) working time on the holding?  (Refer to codes)	J7. What types of services were provided by (name)? (multiple response)  (Refer to codes)	J8. Did (name) work for pay? 01=Yes 02= No  (Skip to Next employee)	J9. What was the form of payment? (Multiple response)  (Refer to codes)

Codes for Working Time (J6)	Codes for Type of Service (J7)	Codes for Form of Payment (J9)	Codes for Terms (Nature) of Employment (J5)
01= Full-time work for less than 1 month in a Year	01=Tree pruning	01= Money	01= Temporary
02= Full-time work 1-3 months in a Year	02= Crop harvesting	02= Farm produce	02= Permanent
03=Full-time work 4-6 months in a Year	03= Weeding	03= Exchange of Labour	
04= Full-time work 7+ months in a Year	04= Planting	05= Other forms of in-kind labour	
05= Part-time work for the less than 1 month in a Year	05= Applying pesticides		
06 = Part-time work 1-3 months in a Year	06= Herding		
07= Part-time work 4-6 months in a Year	07= Sheep/goat Shearing		
08= Part-time work 7 + months in a Year	08= Farm Administrations		
	11= Other (Specify)		

SECTION K: LIVESTOCK (THEME 5)		
Type of Livestock	K1. Does the holding keep any livestock? (Note that the reference period for the livestock is the day of enumeration)  01= Yes 02= No	K2. What is the type of livestock system for the holding?  (If J1= 01-06)  01= <b>Grazing</b> System 02= Industrial System 03= Mixed System
01=Cattle		
02=Sheep		
03=Goats		
04=Horses		
05=Donkeys		
06=Mules		
07=Pigs		

08=Rabbits		
09=Chicken		
10=Duck		
11=Geese		
12=Turkey		

**CATTLE**

Type of Cattle	K3a. Did the holding keep any Improved Cattle (Exotic)? 1=Yes 2=No if No, skip to K3c	K3b.How many improved cattle does the holding have?	K3c. Did the holding keep any indigenous cattle? 1=Yes 2= No	K3d.How many indigenous cattle does the holding have?	K4. How many cattle are kept mainly for meat/milk/breeding/draught Power?			
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	Meat	Dairy	Breeding	Draught Power
Females Calves under 1 Year								
Female Calves 1 Year but less than 2 Years								
Males Calves under 1 Year								
Male Calves 1 Year but less than 2 Years								
Bulls (2 years and over)								
Cows (2 years and over)								
Oxen								
<b>Grand Total</b>								

**SHEEP**

Type of Sheep	K5a. Did the holding keep any Improved sheep (Exotic)? 1=Yes 2=No if No, skip to K5c	K5b.How many improved sheep does the holding have?	K5c. Did the holding keep indigenous sheep 1=Yes 2= No	K5d.How many indigenous sheep does the holding have?	K6. How many sheep are kept mainly for meat/wool/breeding?		
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	Meat	Wool	Breeding
Females Sheep under 1 Year							
Female Sheep 1 Year and above							
Males Sheep under 1 Year							
Male Sheep 1 Year and above							
<b>Total Sheep</b>							

<b>GOATS</b>							
<b>Type of Goats</b>	K7a. Did the holding keep any Improved goats (Exotic)? 1=Yes 2=No if No, skip to K7c	K7b. How many improved does the holding have?	K7c. Did the holding keep indigenous goats 1=Yes 2= No	K7d. How many indigenous goats does the holding have?	K8. How many Goats are kept mainly for meat/mohair//breeding?		
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	Meat	Mohair	Breeding
Females Kids under 1 Year							
Female Goats 1 Year and above							
Males Kids under 1 Year							
Male Goats 1 Year and above							
<b>Total Goats</b>							

<b>PIGS</b>						
<b>Type of Pigs</b>	K9a. Did the holding keep any Improved Pigs (Exotic)? 1=Yes 2=No if No, skip to K9c	K9b. How many improved Pigs does the holding have?	K9c. Did the holding keep any indigenous pigs 1=Yes 2= No	K9d. How many indigenous pigs does the holding have?	K10. How many pigs are kept mainly for meat/breeding?	
	<b>Meat</b>	<b>Breeding</b>				
<b>Improved Pigs</b>						
<b>Male</b>						
Piglet less than 3months						
Pigs 3 months to less than 6 months						
Pigs Over 6 months						
<b>Total Pig</b>						

**EQUINES**

<b>Type</b>	K11. How many male/female equines does the holding own, raise or manage?		K12. How many equines are kept mainly for transport/draught power/breeding?		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>Breeding</b>	<b>Draught Power</b>
Horses					
Donkeys					
Mules					

<b>POULTRY</b>				
<b>Type of Poultry</b>	K13. What is the number of poultry kept by the holding?	K14. How many are kept mainly for meat/eggs/ breeding		
		Meat	Eggs	Breeding
<b>Improved Chicken</b>				
Koekoek				
Other Improved				
<b>Sub-Total</b>				



Indigenous Chicken				
<b>Total Chicken</b>				
Ducks				
Geese				
Turkeys				
<b>Grand Total</b>				

Rabbits			
K15. How many male/female improved rabbits does the household own, raise or manage?	Male	Female	Total

Livestock Feeding Practices during 2019/2020 Agricultural Year		
K16. What is the type of feeding for each type of livestock? (Multiple response)		
Type	Improved	Unimproved
Cattle		
Sheep		
Goats		
Pigs		
Horse		
Donkeys		
Mules		
Chickens		
Rabbits		

**Type of Feeding**

01 Forages/Roughages  
02 Agro-industrial by-products  
03 Swill/Household Waste  
04 Supplements/Additives  
05 Other (Specify)

Livestock Serial No.	Livestock Type	Livestock Intake 2019/2020			Livestock Off-take 2019/2020				Livestock Losses (2019/2020)					
		K17	K18	K19	K20	K21	K22	K23	K24	K25	K26	K27	K28	K29
		What was the Number of livestock bought or received from others?	How many were born alive?	What was the Total livestock intake? (K17+K18)	What was the Number consumed by the holding?	What was the Number sold/traded?	What was the Number given away (gifts, traditional fines, bridal price)?	What was the Total livestock off-take? (K20+K21+K22)	What was the Number of deaths due to disease?	How many of livestock were stolen or lost?	How many of livestock were lost to predator?	How many of livestock died due to starvation?	What was the Number of losses due to other reasons (Specify) e.g., drowning, accidents?	What was the Total livestock Losses? (K24+K25+K26+K27+K28)
1	Cattle													
2	Sheep													
3	Goat													
4	Pig													

<b>Agro-processing and Marketing</b>	
K30. Did the holding produce any of the following special meat, dairy and other animal products during the 2019/2020 agricultural year?  1=Yes 2=No ( <b>Next product</b> )	K31. Total quantity produced (Kg.)  <b>(For milk give in litres)</b>
1 = Pork	
2 = Beef	
3 = Goat (meat)	
4 = sheep (meat)	
5 = Milk (cow) ( <b>litres</b> )	
6 = Butter	
7 = Cheese (cow)	
8 = Ice Cream	
11 = Others (specify)	

## Annex

**Table A1: Number of Holders Who Used Seeds by Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Seed Types				
	Self-Production	Improved seeds	Hybrid seeds	Genetically Modified (GM) seeds	Seedlings
Botha-Bothe	0	0	2	0	1
Leribe	3	8	14	1	5
Berea	3	4	17	1	5
Maseru	1	5	20	0	5
Mafeteng	2	3	14	0	7
Mohale's Hoek	0	3	10	0	3
Quthing	1	1	3	0	0
Qacha's Nek	2	2	2	0	1
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>					
Lowlands	8	19	70	2	20
Foothills	1	4	7	0	6
Mountains	2	2	4	0	1
Senqu River Valley	1	1	1	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>

**Table A2: Number of Holders Who Used Seeds by District, Seed Types and Main Source, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Seed Type	Main Source of Seeds							
		Own	Exchanges	Local Markets	Seed Company	Donation	Cooperatives	Government	NGOs
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	Local	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hybrid	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	Local	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Improved	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	0
	Hybrid	0	0	3	2	0	0	9	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Berea</b>	Local	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
	Improved	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Hybrid	1	0	0	3	0	6	7	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Seedlings	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	Local	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
	Improved	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
	Hybrid	0	0	0	7	0	5	8	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	Local	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Improved	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Hybrid	0	0	5	4	0	1	4	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Improved	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Hybrid	0	0	2	4	0	2	2	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table A2: Number of Holders Who Used Seeds by District, Seed Types and Main Source, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**

District	Seed Type	Main Source of Seeds							
		Own	Exchanges	Local Markets	Seed Company	Donation	Cooperatives	Government	NGOs
Quthing	Seedlings	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
	Local	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Improved	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Hybrid	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Local	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Improved	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Hybrid	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Mokhotlong	Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hybrid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	Improved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hybrid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Genetically Modified (GM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seedlings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table A3: Number of Holders Who Used Fertilizers by District and Type of Fertilizer, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Fertilizer						
	Mineral	Organo-mineral	Organic	Biofertilizers	Manure	Other	None
Botha-Bothe	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
Leribe	16	0	4	0	11	1	2
Berea	14	2	2	1	14	0	0
Maseru	12	2	6	0	14	0	4
Mafeteng	11	0	3	0	18	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	8	0	0	2	8	0	0
Quthing	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Qacha's Nek	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table A4: Number of Holders Who Used Fertilizers by District, Seed Types and Main Source, 2019/2020 Agricultural Year**

District	Type of Fertilizer	Main Source of Fertilizer				
		Own	Markets	Cooperatives	Government	NGOs
Botha-Bothe	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	0	0	1	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	0	0	1	1	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Leribe	Mineral	0	5	2	9	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	0	0	4	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	5	3	1	2	0
	Other	1	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
Berea	Mineral	0	2	6	6	0
	Organo-mineral	2	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	1	1	0	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	1	0	0
	Manure	7	3	0	4	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
Maseru	Mineral	0	2	2	8	0
	Organo-mineral	2	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	1	1	4	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	4	4	2	4	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>
Mafeteng	Mineral	0	4	1	6	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	1	0	0	2	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	9	2	0	7	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
Mohale's Hoek	Mineral	0	3	1	4	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	0	0	0	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	1	1	0
	Manure	3	1	2	2	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
Quthing	Mineral	0	1	0	0	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	0	0	0	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	2	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Qacha's Nek	Mineral	0	2	0	0	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	0	0	0	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	2	1	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Mokhotlong	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	0	0	0	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	0	0	0	0	0

**Table A4: Number of Holders Who Used Fertilizers by District, Seed Types and Main Source, 2019/2020 Agricultural Year**

District	Type of Fertilizer	Main Source of Fertilizer				
		Own	Markets	Cooperatives	Government	NGOs
Thaba-Tseka	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organo-mineral	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	0	0	0	0	0
	Biofertilizers	0	0	0	0	0
	Manure	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	None	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lesotho</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table A5: Number of Holders Who Used Pesticides by District and Type of Pesticide, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Pesticide					
	None	Insecticides	Herbicides	Fungicides	Rodenticides	Other
Botha-Bothe	2	2	1	0	0	0
Leribe	22	14	5	3	0	0
Berea	18	4	3	1	0	0
Maseru	22	5	6	4	0	0
Mafeteng	18	5	6	1	0	1
Mohale's						
Hoek	11	6	4	0	0	0
Quthing	3	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	4	1	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>						
Lowlands	80	30	21	8	0	1
Foothills	13	6	4	1	0	0
Mountains	5	1	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table A6: Number of Holders Who Used Pesticides by District, Type of Pesticides, and Main Source of Pesticides, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Pesticide	Main Source of Pesticides				
		Own	Markets	Cooperatives	Government	NGOs
Botha-Bothe	None	0	2	0	0	0
	Insecticides	0	2	0	0	0
	Herbicides	0	1	0	0	0
	Fungicides	0	0	0	0	0
	Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Leribe	None	0	8	5	9	0
	Insecticides	0	6	1	7	0
	Herbicides	0	4	1	0	0
	Fungicides	0	3	0	0	0
	Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>
Berea	None	0	7	7	4	0
	Insecticides	0	2	1	1	0
	Herbicides	0	1	2	0	0
	Fungicides	0	0	0	1	0
	Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	
Maseru	None	0	6	6	10	0
	Insecticides	0	1	1	3	0

**Table A6: Number of Holders Who Used Pesticides by District, Type of Pesticides, and Main Source of Pesticides, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Pesticide	Main Source of Pesticides					
		Own	Markets	Cooperatives	Government	NGOs	
	Herbicides	0	2	0	4	0	
	Fungicides	0	1	0	3	0	
	Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	
	None	0	8	1	9	0	
	Insecticides	0	4	1	0	0	
	Herbicides	0	3	0	3	0	
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	Fungicides	0	0	0	1	0
	Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	1	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>		
None	0	4	1	6	0		
Insecticides	0	2	1	3	0		
Herbicides	0	0	1	3	0		
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	Fungicides	0	0	0	0	0	
Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>		
None	0	3	0	0	0		
Insecticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Herbicides	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Quthing</b>	Fungicides	0	0	0	0	0	
Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
None	0	4	0	0	0		
Insecticides	0	1	0	0	0		
Herbicides	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	Fungicides	0	0	0	0	0	
Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
None	0	0	0	0	0		
Insecticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Herbicides	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	Fungicides	0	0	0	0	0	
Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
None	0	0	0	0	0		
Insecticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Herbicides	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	Fungicides	0	0	0	0	0	
Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Lesotho</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Table A7: Number of Holders Who Practiced Irrigation by district, Zone and Main Source, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Main Source									Total
	Surface Water (Gravity)	Surface Water (Pump)	Dam	Ground Water	Mixed Surface Water and Groundwater	Piped Water	Harvested	Borehole (Mechanized)	Other	
Botha-Bothe	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Leribe	2	7	4	2	0	1	0	3	0	19
Berea	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	8	1	17
Maseru	1	1	1	7	0	3	0	9	0	22
Mafeteng	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	20
Mohale's Hoek	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	16
Quthing	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Qacha's Nek	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>										
Lowlands	12	12	6	7	1	7	1	36	1	83
Foothills	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	4	0	13
Mountains	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Senqu River Valley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102</b>

**Table A8: Area Irrigated by Main Source and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Main Source									Total
	Surface Water (Gravity)	Surface Water (Pump)	Dam	Ground Water	Mixed Surface Water & Groundwater	Piped Water	Harvested	Borehole (Mechanized)	Other	
Botha-Bothe	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leribe	9	96	81	1	-	0.0	-	0	-	187
Berea	-	122	-	0	-	78.5	1	499	42	743
Maseru	2	5	1	5	-	1.2	-	21	-	35
Mafeteng	1	2	-	7	-	-	-	55	-	59
Mohale's Hoek	6	3	0	-	121	-	-	3	-	134
Quthing	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Qacha's Nek	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>578.4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,119</b>



**Table A9: Number of Holders Who did not Practice Irrigation System by District, Zone and Main Reasons, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Main Reason</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>No Irrigation System</b>	<b>Inadequate Water</b>	<b>Adequate Rains</b>	
Botha-Bothe	0	0	1	1
Leribe	7	2	4	13
Berea	7	3	1	11
Maseru	7	1	3	11
Mafeteng	4	0	0	4
Mohale's Hoek	1	0	0	1
Quthing	1	0	0	1
Qacha's Nek	4	0	0	4
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>				
Lowlands	24	6	7	37
Foothills	2	0	2	4
Mountains	3	0	0	3
Senqu River Valley	2	0	0	2
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>

**Table A10: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Received Extension Services by District and Extension Service, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Extension Services											
	Farm Management	Crop Selection	Input Use	Credit	Farm Mechanization	Livestock Husbandry	Plant Protection	Environ. Conservation	Marketing	Water Irrigation and Drainage	Nutrition	Other
Botha-Bothe	2	3	1	1	0	4	2	0	3	0	1	1
Leribe	7	5	4	1	1	1	5	0	4	2	0	0
Berea	22	9	3	0	4	13	7	1	10	4	3	0
Maseru	5	7	7	1	3	4	4	0	2	1	0	1
Mafeteng	6	11	5	0	3	1	6	1	6	2	2	0
Mohale's Hoek	4	6	2	0	0	2	4	0	3	1	0	0
Quthing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>												
Lowlands	39	32	17	2	10	21	21	2	22	8	5	1
Foothills	7	9	5	1	1	4	7	0	6	2	1	1
Mountains	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Senqu River Valley	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table A11: Number of Agricultural Holders Who Received Extension Services by District and Type of Extension Service Provider, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Extension Service Provider								Other
	MAFS Vet. Staff	MAFS Agric. Extension Officer	Farmers' Unions	NGOs	Fisheries	Forestry	Private Sector Dealers	EPA	
Botha-Bothe	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leribe	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berea	3	22	3	6	0	1	1	0	1
Maseru	1	9	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
Mafeteng	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	1	1	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
<b>Zone</b>									
Lowlands	6	55	6	9	0	1	3	0	1
Foothills	3	12	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
Mountains	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senqu River Valley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table A12: Number of Agricultural Holders who were Satisfied with Services Received by Service Provider and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Ext. Service Providers	District										
	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
MAFS Vet. Staff	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MAFS Agric. Ext Officer	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	9
Farmers' Unions	4	8	18	8	14	8	1	1	0	0	62
NGO's	1	0	3	2	1		0	0	0	0	7
Fisheries	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector Dealers	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

**Table A13: Number of Holders who Received Information by Type of Information and Main Source of Information, 2019 /2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Info	Main Source of Information										
		Radio	Television	Internet	Newspaper	Agric. Magazine/Bulletins	Ext. Officers	Farmer to Farmer	Farmers' Assoc.	Agric. Shows/Exhibitions	Neighbour	Other
Botha-Bothe	Weather	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Crop varieties		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	New Agricultural Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Farm Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant Diseases and Pests	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
	Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	Leribe	Weather	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
		Crop varieties	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
New Agricultural Practices		1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
Farm Machinery		1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	

**Table A13: Number of Holders who Received Information by Type of Information and Main Source of Information, 2019 /2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Info	Main Source of Information											
		Radio	Television	Internet	Newspaper	Agric. Magazine/ Bulletins	Ext. Officers	Farmer to Farmer	Farmers' Assoc.	Agric. Shows/ Exhibitions	Neighbour	Other	
	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant Diseases and Pests	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Marketing	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Weather	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Crop varieties	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Agricultural Practices	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Farm Machinery	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant Diseases and Pests	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Berea</b>	Marketing	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	2	2	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water & Irrigation	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Weather	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Crop varieties	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Agricultural Practices	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Farm Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Maseru</b>	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant Diseases and Pests	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Marketing	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

**Table A13: Number of Holders who Received Information by Type of Information and Main Source of Information, 2019 /2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Info	Main Source of Information											
		Radio	Television	Internet	Newspaper	Agric. Magazine/ Bulletins	Ext. Officers	Farmer to Farmer	Farmers' Assoc.	Agric. Shows/ Exhibitions	Neighbour	Other	
	Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Weather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Crop varieties	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Agricultural Practices	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Farm Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant Diseases and Pests	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Marketing	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	<b>Mafeteng</b>	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fish Farming		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HIV/AIDS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nutrition		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Weather		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crop varieties		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Agricultural Practices		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm Machinery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit Facilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Diseases and Pests		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marketing		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>		Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**Table A13: Number of Holders who Received Information by Type of Information and Main Source of Information, 2019 /2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Info	Main Source of Information													
		Radio	Television	Internet	Newspaper	Agric. Magazine/ Bulletins	Ext. Officers	Farmer to Farmer	Farmers' Assoc.	Agric. Shows/ Exhibitions	Neighbour	Other			
<b>Quthing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Weather	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Crop varieties	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	New Agricultural Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Farm Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Plant Diseases and Pests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	Weather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crop varieties		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
New Agricultural Practices		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Farm Machinery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Credit Facilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plant Diseases and Pests		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Marketing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Livestock Husbandry & Diseases		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Agronomic Practices		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Water & Irrigation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fish Farming		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HIV/AIDS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nutrition		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Mokhotlong</b>		Weather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Crop varieties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Agricultural Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Farm Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**Table A13: Number of Holders who Received Information by Type of Information and Main Source of Information, 2019 /2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Info	Main Source of Information											
		Radio	Television	Internet	Newspaper	Agric. Magazine/ Bulletins	Ext. Officers	Farmer to Farmer	Farmers' Assoc.	Agric. Shows/ Exhibitions	Neighbour	Other	
	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant Diseases and Pests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Weather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Crop varieties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Agricultural Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Farm Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Credit Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant Diseases and Pests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Husbandry & Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agronomic Practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Water & Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fish Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lesotho</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table A14: Number of Holders who Applied, Granted Loan by District and Main Purpose of Loan, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Main Purpose of Loan
----------	----------------------



	No. Applied	No. Granted	Agric. Labour	Seeds	Fertili zer	Agro Chemi cals	Farm Implem ents and Machine ry	Irrigati on Struct ures	Livest ock	Trading Agric. Produce	Trac tor	Boreh ole	De- bushing	Threshi ng	Other Agric. Purposes
Botha-Bothe	7	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berea	10	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maseru	5	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mafeteng	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mohale's															
Hoek	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**A15: Number of Holders Who Received Loans by District, Source of Loan and Period of Payment, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	MAIN Source of Credit/Loan	Credit/Loan Period			
		Less than 12 months	Between 12 and 36 months	More than 36 months	Other
<b>Botha-Bothe</b>	Commercial Banks	1	1	0	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	2	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	1	1	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Leribe</b>	Commercial Banks	0	0	0	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Berea</b>	Commercial Banks	1	2	3	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	1	0	0
	NGO	0	0	1	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Maseru</b>	Commercial Banks	0	1	2	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	1	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mafeteng</b>	Commercial Banks	0	0	1	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0

**A15: Number of Holders Who Received Loans by District, Source of Loan and Period of Payment,  
2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	Commercial Banks	0	1	1	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	1	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
<b>Mohale's Hoek</b>	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	Commercial Banks	0	0	0	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
<b>Quthing</b>	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Commercial Banks	1	0	0	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
<b>Qacha's Nek</b>	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Commercial Banks	0	0	0	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
<b>Mokhotlong</b>	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0

**A15: Number of Holders Who Received Loans by District, Source of Loan and Period of Payment,  
2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Commercial Banks	0	0	0	0
	Micro Finances Institutions	0	0	0	0
	Farmers' Union	0	0	0	0
	Input Supplier	0	0	0	0
<b>Thaba-Tseka</b>	Money Lenders	0	0	0	0
	Self-help Group	0	0	0	0
	Government	0	0	0	0
	NGO	0	0	0	0
	Family and Friends	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lesotho</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table A16: Number of Holdings Who Did not Receive Credit/Loan by District and Reason, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**  
**Reasons Credit/Loan not Granted**

<b>District</b>	<b>No. Applied</b>	<b>No. Granted</b>	<b>Lack collateral security</b>	<b>Not Profitable</b>	<b>Income Too Low</b>	<b>Previous Debt Problems</b>	<b>Could Not Get a Guarantor</b>	<b>Amount Applied for Too High</b>	<b>Inappropriate Purpose of Loan</b>	<b>Did Not Meet Requirements</b>	<b>Late Application</b>
Botha-Bothe	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leribe	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Berea	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Maseru	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mafeteng	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mohale's Hoek	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table A17: Number of Holdings who Did not Apply for by District and Reason, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Reasons for Not Seeking Credit/Loan					
	No Need for Credit	Unavailability of Lending Facilities	Interest too High	Negative Past Experience	Unaware of Service	Other
Botha-Bothe	1	0	0	0	0	1
Leribe	19	3	2	2	2	1
Berea	23	1	9	1	2	1
Maseru	22	2	3	2	3	2
Mafeteng	8	4	4	1	3	3
Mohale's Hoek	11	1	1	0	3	0
Quthing	6	0	0	0	1	0
Qacha's Nek	7	0	0	0	1	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>						
Lowlands	78	9	17	6	12	7
Foothills	6	2	2	0	1	1
Mountains	11	0	0	0	1	0
Senqu River Valley	2	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table A18: Number of Holders who Used Machinery by District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Machinery									
	Truck/Other Vehicles	Generator	Sprayer	Tractor	Water Pump	Hoe	Digging Fork	Rake	Spade	Cultivator
Botha-Bothe	7	2	3	4	1	6	5	6	7	4
Leribe	15	10	16	21	12	16	16	18	20	7
Berea	21	18	22	17	23	19	25	35	38	9
Maseru	18	13	19	26	20	23	23	29	33	10
Mafeteng	13	10	6	12	9	19	20	21	21	8
Mohale's Hoek	16	4	3	12	5	16	12	16	17	9
Quthing	4	1	0	6	2	4	0	3	4	4
Qacha's Nek	7	2	1	8	5	6	2	4	6	5
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>56</b>

**Table A19: Number of Machinery Owned by Type and Source of Ownership, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Machinery	Source of Ownership				
	Solely by Household	Jointly with Other Households	Government Agency	Rented	Total
Forage Harvester	43	0	1	1	45
Combine Harvester	39	0	2	2	43
Truck/Other Vehicles	72	0	0	0	72
Generator	55	0	0	0	55
Machinery Sprayer	159	1	0	1	161
Incubator	29	0	0	0	29
Ridger	20	0	0	0	20
Scotch Cart	101	0	0	0	101
Seed Planter	93	0	2	2	97
Tractor	67	0	0	0	67
Plough	113	0	0	0	113
Threshers	41	0	0	0	41
Power Tiller	36	0	0	0	36
Milking Machine	29	0	0	0	29
Disks Harrower	90	0	0	0	90
Pump	155	0	0	0	155

**Table A19: Number of Machinery Owned by Type and Source of Ownership, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Machinery	Source of Ownership				Total
	Solely by Household	Jointly with Other Households	Government Agency	Rented	
Honey Extractor	32	0	0	0	32
Drip Irrigation	59	0	0	0	59
Other Machinery (specify)	39	1	0	1	41
Hoe	107	1	0	1	109
Digging Fork	102	0	0	0	102
Rake	131	0	0	0	131
Spade	144	0	0	0	144
Hand Pump and Other Hand Irrigation Devices	82	0	0	0	82
Transplanter	33	0	1	1	35
Manual Sprayer (Knap Sack)	95	1	0	1	97
Ox-Plough	49	0	0	0	49
Seed Planter	45	0	1	1	47
Manual Disks Harrower	48	0	0	0	48
Cultivator	48	0	0	0	48
Yoke	67	0	0	0	67
Other Manual	55	0	0	0	55

**Table A20: Number of Holders with Non- Residential Buildings by District and Type 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Non-residential building purpose				Total
	For keeping livestock other than poultry	For keeping poultry	For storing agricultural products	Mixed Purposes	
Botha-Bothe	7	6	7	5	25
Leribe	7	4	13	9	33
Berea	22	21	25	19	87
Maseru	19	10	17	11	57
Mafeteng	11	8	13	5	37
Mohale's Hoek	8	7	5	5	25
Quthing	2	2	1	2	7
Qacha's Nek	1	3	3	1	8
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>279</b>

**Table A21: Number, Area and Land Tenure of Non- Residential buildings by Purpose of Building and Land Tenure Type 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Purpose	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Tenure of the building		Total
		Owned	Rented	
For keeping livestock other than poultry	9145.00	76	2	78
For keeping poultry	5950.00	59	2	61
For storing agricultural products	5806.78	82	2	84
Mixed Purposes	3419.00	56	1	57

**Table A22: Number of Holdings with Storage Facilities by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Unimproved	Improved	Under	Silo	Cold Storage	Store/ Warehouse	Other
	Granary	Granary	Shelter Outside				
Botha-Bothe	12	0	5	0	4	9	4
Leribe	5	9	21	0	0	36	9
Berea	10	8	57	4	0	83	6
Maseru	4	8	32	0	0	53	23
Mafeteng	0	4	32	0	0	29	13
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	16	0	0	17	19
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	4	16
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0	0	13	9
Mokhotlong	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>							
Lowlands	27	29	158	4	0	182	66
Foothills	4	0	5	0	4	45	8
Mountains	0	0	1	0	0	13	23
Senqu river valley	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>198</b>

**Table A23: Number of Employees by Working Time, District and Sex, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Full-Time					Part-Time					Total Employees
	<1	1-3	4-6	7+	Total	<1	1-3	4-6	7+	Total	
	Month	Months	Months	Months		Month	Months	Months	Months		
Botha-Bothe	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	0	0	1	9
Leribe	5	9	10	138	162	1	16	26	8	51	213
Berea	5	4	13	143	165	4	11	8	6	29	194
Maseru	0	5	5	112	122	0	14	12	5	31	153
Mafeteng	0	4	3	22	29	4	8	13	2	27	56
Mohale's Hoek	0	2	0	35	37	3	11	10	6	30	67
Quthing	0	0	0	5	5	0	7	3	0	10	15
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	25	25	0	7	5	0	12	37
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
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	6	20	26	383	435	10	47	40	24	121	556
Female	4	4	5	105	118	2	28	37	3	70	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>744</b>

**Table A24: Number of Employees by Form of Payment and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	No. of Employees	Form of Payment			
		Money	Farm Produce	Exchange of Labour	Other Forms of In-Kind Labour
Botha-Bothe	9	9	2	0	0
Leribe	213	211	25	0	0
Berea	194	178	21	0	0
Maseru	153	149	1	0	0
Mafeteng	56	49	1	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	67	65	0	0	0
Quthing	15	15	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	37	37	11	0	0
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	556	537	29	0	0
Female	188	176	32	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



**Table A25: Number of Employees Aged 10 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex, 2019/2020  
Agricultural Census**

District	Sex	Age group							Total
		10-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
Botha-Bothe	Male	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	<b>8</b>
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Leribe	Male	2	12	62	44	30	9	4	<b>163</b>
	Female	0	1	17	10	15	4	3	<b>50</b>
Berea	Male	1	26	69	37	14	7	4	<b>158</b>
	Female	0	2	3	14	7	3	7	<b>36</b>
Maseru	Male	2	25	50	24	17	5	2	<b>125</b>
	Female	1	1	8	8	4	3	3	<b>28</b>
Mafeteng	Male	1	5	10	10	5	1	2	<b>34</b>
	Female	0	2	4	4	2	8	2	<b>22</b>
Mohale's Hoek	Male	1	4	14	10	7	1	4	<b>41</b>
	Female	0	4	3	3	5	6	5	<b>26</b>
Quthing	Male	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	<b>9</b>
	Female	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	<b>6</b>
Qacha's Nek	Male	0	6	6	1	3	0	2	<b>18</b>
	Female	1	0	6	5	4	1	2	<b>19</b>
Mokhotlong	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Thaba-Tseka	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Lesotho</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>744</b>

**Table A26: Type of Services Rendered by Employees by District and Sex, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of Employees</b>	<b>Tree pruning</b>	<b>Crop harvesting</b>	<b>Weeding</b>	<b>Planting</b>	<b>Applying Pesticides</b>	<b>Sheep/Goat Shearing</b>	<b>Farm Admin</b>	<b>Other</b>
Botha-Bothe	9	2	6	5	4	3	0	2	3
Leribe	213	44	129	132	80	61	0	16	45
Berea	194	14	114	102	86	45	0	49	14
Maseru	153	26	106	104	77	43	3	27	11
Mafeteng	56	0	49	47	40	12	0	5	0
Mohale's Hoek	67	0	30	40	23	16	0	14	2
Quthing	15	0	5	8	6	1	0	0	3
Qacha's Nek	37	0	21	24	15	2	0	0	6
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	556	79	351	335	288	148	3	75	71
Female	188	7	109	127	43	35	0	38	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>84</b>

**Table A27: Number of Cattle by District and Type, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Cattle	
	Improved (Exotic)	Indigenous
Botha-Bothe	8	22
Leribe	35	0
Berea	143	12
Maseru	49	0
Mafeteng	6	0
Mohale's Hoek	8	0
Quthing	0	0
Qacha's Nek	45	0
Mokhotlong	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>34</b>

**Table A28: Number of Cattle by Purpose, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Main Purpose			
	Meat	Dairy	Breeding	Draught Power
Botha-Bothe	1	8	14	9
Leribe	0	15	5	0
Berea	20	49	40	6
Maseru	0	21	0	2
Mafeteng	0	2	1	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	4	3	0
Quthing				
Qacha's Nek	0	0	9	3
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-	-
<b>Zone</b>				
Lowlands	20	85	49	8
Foothills	1	14	14	9
Mountains	0	0	9	3
Senqu River Valley	-	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>20</b>

**Table A29: Number of Cattle by Type, Age, Sex and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Cattle	Age & Sex	District									
		Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka
Improved (Exotic)	Female Calves under 1 Yr	3	6	18	11	1	1	0	11	-	-
	Female Calves 1 Yr but less than 2 Yrs		4	15	4	2		0	8	-	-
	Male Calves under 1 Yr	1	3	9	8	0	2	0	4	-	-
	Male Calves 1 Yr but less than 2 Yrs	0	2	7	3	0		0	10	-	-
	Bulls (2 Yrs & over)	1	4	8		1	1	0	1	-	-
	Cows (2 Yrs & over)	3	15	84	21	2	4	0	8	-	-
	Oxen	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	-	-
Indigenous	Female Calves under 1 Yr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Female Calves 1 Yr but less than 2 Yrs	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Males Calves under 1 Yr	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Male Calves 1 Yr but less than 2 Yrs	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Bulls (2 Yrs & over)	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Cows (2 Yrs & over)	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Oxen	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	Females Calves under 1 Yr	4	6	18	11	1	1	0	11	-	-
	Female Calves 1 Yr but less than 2 Yrs	4	4	15	4	2	0	0	8	-	-
	Males Calves under 1 Yr	3	3	10	8	0	2	0	4	-	-
	Male Calves 1 Yr but less than 2 Yrs	1	2	7	3	0	0	0	10	-	-
	Bulls (2 Yrs and over)	5	4	9	0	1	1	0	1	-	-
	Cows (2 Yrs and over)	11	15	91	21	2	4	0	8	-	-
	Oxen	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	3	-	-

**Table A30: Number of Sheep by Type, Age, Sex and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Sheep	Age & Sex	District									
		Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka
Improved (Exotic)	Female Sheep under 1 Yr	0	43	38	71	0	13	71	76	-	-
	Female Sheep 1 Yr & Above	0	138	199	159	0	75	140	228	-	-
	Male Sheep under 1 Yr	2	21	17	20	0	3	55	71	-	-
	Male Sheep 1 Yr and Above	2	25	28	6	0	34	63	78	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>453</b>	-	-
Indigenous	Female Sheep under 1 Yr	0	2		2	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Female Sheep 1 Yr & Above	4	2	3	2	0	7	0	0	-	-
	Male Sheep under 1 Yr	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Male Sheep 1 Yr & Above	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
Grand Total	Female Sheep under 1 Yr	0	45	38	73	0	13	71	76	-	-
	Female Sheep 1 Yr & Above	4	140	202	161	0	82	140	228	-	-
	Male Sheep under 1 Yr	2	22	18	20	0	3	55	71	-	-
	Male Sheep 1 Yr & Above	2	26	31	6	0	39	63	78	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>473</b>	-	-

**Table A31: Number of Sheep by District and Purpose, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Main Purpose		
	Meat	Wool	Breeding
Botha-Bothe	0	8	4
Leribe	0	200	36
Berea	5	275	10
Maseru	0	246	14
Mafeteng	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	137	90
Quthing	0	326	143
Qacha's Nek	0	453	241
Mokhotlong	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-
<b>Zone</b>			
Lowlands	5	858	150
Foothills	0	8	4
Mountains	0	719	344
Senqu River Valley	0	60	40
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>538</b>



**Table A32: Number of Goats by District and Purpose, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Main Purpose</b>		
	<b>Meat</b>	<b>Mohair</b>	<b>Breeding</b>
Botha-Bothe	0	0	0
Leribe	0	0	0
Berea	0	43	0
Maseru	0	0	0
Mafeteng	0	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	65	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table A33: Number of Pigs by Type, Age, Sex and District, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type	No. of Pigs	District									
		Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka
Improved (Exotic)	Less than 3Mths	16	0	222	135	39	75	0	18	-	-
	3Mths to less than 6Mths	7	0	79	135	11	19	0	5	-	-
	Over 6Mths	7	3	119	125	38	82	0	18	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	-	-
Indigenous	Less than 3Mths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	3Mths to less than 6Mths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Over 6Mths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	-	-



**Table A34: Number of Pigs by District and Purpose of Rearing,2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of Improved Pigs</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	
		<b>Meat</b>	<b>Breeding</b>
Botha-Bothe	30	0	7
Leribe	3	3	3
Berea	420	28	103
Maseru	395	45	87
Mafeteng	88	30	10
Mohale's Hoek	176	62	31
Quthing	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	41	18	18
Mokhotlong	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>259</b>

**Table A35: Number of Poultry by Type,2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Number</b>
Improved Koekoeks	55
Other Improved	45,895
Indigenous Chicken	583
Ducks	185
Geese	24
Turkeys	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,949</b>

**Table A37: Number of Poultry by District, Type and Purpose, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

District	Type of Poultry and Purpose																	
	Improved Koekoeks			Other Improved			Indigenous Chicken			Ducks			Geese			Turkeys		
	Meat	Eggs	Breeding	Meat	Eggs	Breeding	Meat	Eggs	Breeding	Meat	Eggs	Breeding	Meat	Eggs	Breeding	Meat	Eggs	Breeding
Botha-Bothe	0	10	0	0	2150	0	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berea	0	0	0	4,780	14,444	0	70	230	0	13	0	20	15	0	3	160	0	24
Maseru	0	0	0	650	4,165	300	162	40	10	151	1	0	6	0	0	21	0	0
Mafeteng	0	0	0	180	1,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale's																		
Hoek	0	0	0	500	9,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quthing	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qacha's Nek	0	45	0	106	6,000	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zone</b>																		
Lowlands	0	0	0	6,510	22,429	300	232	270	10	164	1	20	21	0	3	181	0	24
Foothills	0	10	0	0	9,750	0	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountains	0	45	0	106	6,800	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Senqu River Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>38,979</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table A38: Number of Holders by Type of Livestock and Livestock System, 2019/2020 Agricultural Year**

Type of Livestock	Livestock System		
	Grazing System	Industrial System	Mixed System
Cattle	4	11	9
Sheep	5	6	9
Goats	1	1	1
Pigs	0	45	0
Rabbits	0	0	3
Chicken	0	40	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>34</b>

**Table A39: Number of Holders with Livestock by Type and Type of Feeding, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type of Livestock	Type of Feeding			
	Forages/Roughages	Agro-industrial by-Products	Swills/Household Waste	Supplements/Additives
Cattle	9	20	0	12
Sheep	12	15	0	13
Goats	2	2	0	3
Pigs	6	45	2	32
Chicken	1	39	0	20
Rabbits	2	3	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>

**Table A40: Number of Livestock by Type and Form of In-take, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type	Number of Livestock		Total Intake
	Born alive	Bought/Received	
Cattle	77	70	147
Sheep	482	52	534
Goat	28	1	29
Pig	3,526	125	3,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>4,361</b>

**Table A41: Number of Livestock by Type and Form of Off-take, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type	Number of Livestock				Total Off-take
	Consumed	Sold/Traded	Given Away	Lost	
Cattle	4	85	1	11	101
Sheep	75	157	3	55	290
Goat	12	5	0	0	17
Pig	69	2,226	4	208	2,507
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2,915</b>

**Table A42: Number of Livestock by Type and Cause of Loss, 2019/2020 Agricultural Census**

Type	Number of Livestock					Total Losses
	Died due to Diseases	Stolen/Lost	Lost to Predators	Died due to Starvation	Lost due to Other Causes	
Cattle	11	0	0	0	0	11
Sheep	44	0	4	7	0	55
Goat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig	149	0	0	4	56	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>274</b>