



Kingdom of Lesotho



**Statistical Report  
No: 28 of 2019**

## **HORTICULTURE STATISTICS REPORT 2017/2018**



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## **1.0 Introduction**

The horticulture sector is one of the main sources of employment in the country. This sector is important in curbing the ever increasing demand for employment in both urban and rural areas, as well as increasing domestic production in order to boost economic development. According to the National Strategic Development Plan II 2018/19-2022/23) Key Priority Area 1(Sustainable Commercial Agriculture and Food Security), promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and private sector-led job creation is vital. This includes jobs and economic growth in agriculture sector. It is on this basis that the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) through the Division of Agriculture and Food Security Statistics is conducting Horticulture Production Survey (HPS) which focuses on both urban and rural commercial farmers. HPS is conducted every year on a quarterly basis and runs through the Agricultural year (1<sup>st</sup> August-31<sup>st</sup> July).

### **1.1 Objectives**

The aim of the survey is to supply estimates of production of vegetables and fruits in the country, income earned by farmers as well as employment in the horticulture sector. This information will in turn be used by policy makers, planners in government, private sector as well as Development partners for the development of the country.

### **1.2 Scope and Coverage**

The report presents the results of fruit and vegetable farmers that were active during the Agricultural Year (1<sup>st</sup> August 2017- 31<sup>st</sup> July 2018). Vegetable farmers of interest were those who produced mostly for selling irrespective of land size. Qualifying fruit farmers are those with total of 100 or more fruit bearing trees. This survey covered the 10 districts. However, there were no vegetable farmers in Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka. There were no fruit farmers in Quthing. Data was collected in primary sampling units selected for annual Agricultural Production Survey (APS) and some areas in the vicinity. Information was obtained from commercial farmers who operated their own farms as well as rented farms, however nurseries were excluded.

### **1.3 Methodology**

A listing exercise was conducted out to identify commercial farmers in all 10 districts, within and in the vicinity of APS PSUs. Due to their small numbers, all listed farmers were interviewed and tracked throughout the agricultural year.

#### **1.3.1 Data Collection**

Information collected and analyzed includes the following:

1. Farm owners and employees as well as their demographic and socio-economic characteristics.
2. Land under cultivation for both fruits and vegetables
  - a) Area planted under vegetables
  - b) Number of fruit trees
  - c) Total production of fruits and vegetables
  - d) Income from sales of both fruits and vegetables
  - e) Inputs used on vegetables

Data on area planted to vegetables was obtained through actual measurements of all fields on selected holdings. During harvest, enumerators visited the holding to obtain unit weights. The enumerator took mean weights of bundles/lefupu for each type of vegetables and left diary for farmer to note number of bundles harvested throughout harvesting. Mean weights were used because there were no standard scale of measurement for bundles. The number of bundles was then multiplied by mean weight of bundle in order to give production in kilograms. In case of fruits, fruit trees were counted by type and age. When fruits were ready for harvest, the enumerator then weighed two or more units of measurement used by farmer to come up with mean weight of unit. Furthermore, the diary was left for the farmer to record number of units harvested until harvest is complete, then the number of units was multiplied by the mean weight to come up with total production in kilograms.

Information on farmers' characteristics, use of fertilizers and protective chemicals for vegetables and fruits, were collected through face to face interviews with the sampled holder.

### **1.3.2 Training of Enumerators**

Prior to data collection, enumerators had to undergo training provided by the BOS. The enumerators were introduced to the objectives of the survey, trained on the questionnaire as well as methods and techniques of field measurement.

### **1.4 Equipment**

Before fieldwork each enumerator was provided with the following:

- Measuring tape
- GPS
- Kitchen scale
- Clip board
- Pencils and rubber
- Shorthand notebook
- Questionnaires



## 2.0 Results and Findings

The results in this report cover farm owners and employees socio-economic characteristics, land under cultivation for both vegetables and fruits, number of fruit trees, production of fruits and vegetables, income from sales and purchased inputs by type and quantity.

### 2.1 Vegetable Farming

This section covers information on vegetable farmers who participated in the 2017/2018 Horticulture Production Survey together with employees, fields, operations performed, inputs used as well as the costs incurred during vegetable production.

#### 2.1.1 Vegetables Farmers

Table 1 illustrates number and percentage distribution of vegetables farmers by district and sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. Generally, there were more male farmers than females in all districts. Leribe, Mohale's Hoek and Qacha's Nek recorded more male farmers than other districts. There were no vegetable farmers in Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka.

**Table 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Vegetables Farmers by District and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Botha-Bothe	6	2	8	75.0	25.0	100.0
Leribe	2	0	2	100.0	0.0	100.0
Berea	10	2	12	83.3	16.7	100.0
Maseru	20	4	24	83.3	16.7	100.0
Mafeteng	6	1	7	85.7	14.3	100.0
Mohale's Hoek	4	0	4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Quthing	2	1	3	66.7	33.3	100.0
Qacha's Nek	7	0	7	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2 presents number and percentage distribution of vegetables farmers by Age and Sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. There were 66 vegetables farmers. Males had the highest number (12.5 percent) in vegetable production in both age groups 50-54 and

65 and above. It is also shown that there were male farmers in all age groups. The highest participation in female farmers was observed in age group 50-54 with 30 percent

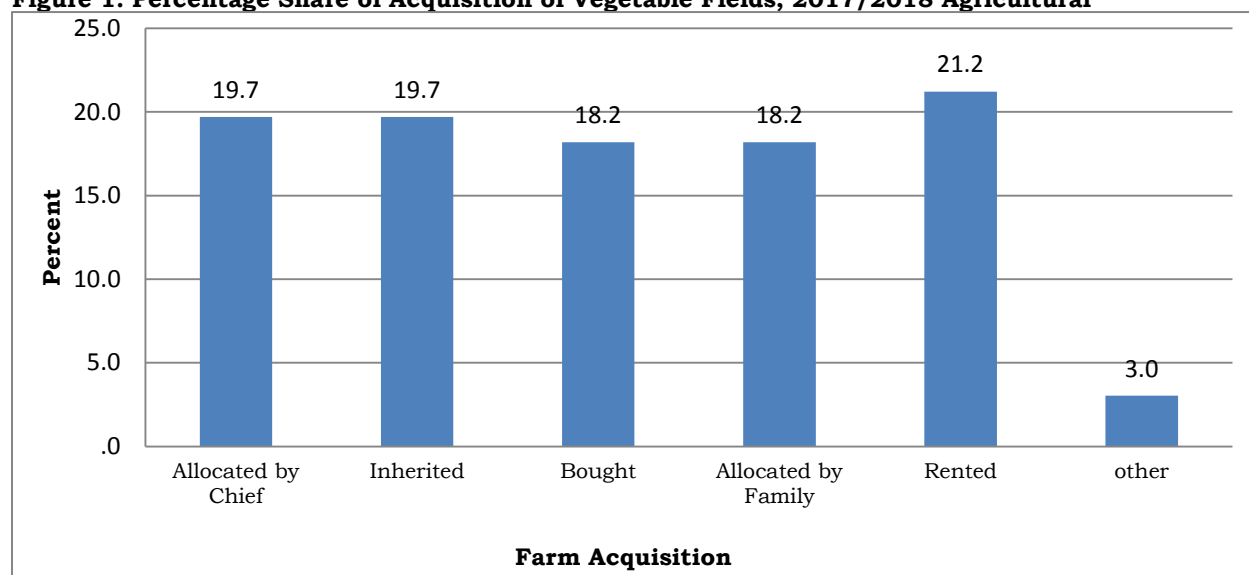
**Table 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Vegetables Farmers by Age Group and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Age_Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
20-24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	1.5
25-29	6	0	6	10.7	0.0	9.1
30-34	6	1	7	10.7	10.0	10.6
35-39	6	0	6	10.7	0.0	9.1
40-44	6	2	8	10.7	20.0	12.1
45-49	6	2	8	10.7	20.0	12.1
50-54	7	3	10	12.5	30.0	15.2
55-59	6	0	6	10.7	0.0	9.1
60-64	5	0	5	8.9	0.0	7.6
65+	7	2	9	12.5	20.0	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.3 Field Acquisition

Figure 1 presents the percentage share of field acquisition in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. It is shown that the highest number of fields were rented (21.2 percent) followed by those allocated by chief and inherited with 19.7 percent.

**Figure 1: Percentage Share of Acquisition of Vegetable Fields, 2017/2018 Agricultural**



## 2.4 Area Planted to Vegetables

Area Planted refers to cultivated and sown land in hectares (ha) to vegetables. Table 3 presents the actual Area Planted to Vegetables for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. It is shown that Mohale's Hoek had the highest area planted to Spinach, Cucumber, Sepaile, Rape and Cabbage with 9,384ha, 680ha, 717ha, 2,568ha and 2,212ha respectively. Generally, Spinach had highest area planted compared to other vegetable with 9,586ha while carrots were lowest with 1ha.

**Table 3: Area Planted to Vegetables (ha) by District, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Vegetables												
	Cabbage	Cucumber	Lettuce	Green onion	Mixture	Green papper	Spinich	Carrots	Sepaile	Rape	Beetroot	Potatoe	Other
Botha-Bothe	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	150	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berea	1	0	2	1	35	226	122	0	140	171	0	0	0
Maseru	340	1	0	9	0	133	80	0	316	120	51	3	0
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	1
Mohale's Hoek	2,212	680	0	0	0	0	9,384	0	717	2,568	0	0	0
Quthing	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qach's Nek	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>9,586</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

## 2.5 Operations, Inputs and Costs

This section provides information on method used on operations and costs incurred for producing vegetables. Table 4 shows the percentage share of operations by method used in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. It is shown that most of the farmers used their own oxen for planting (76.1 percent) and weeding (64.8 percent).

**Table 4: Percentage Share of Operation by Method Used, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>Operation</b>				
<b>Method Used</b>	<b>Disking</b>	<b>Planting</b>	<b>Ploughing</b>	<b>Weeding</b>
Spade	30.2	5.8	36.7	5.0
Digging fork	19.0	1.2	15.8	1.0
Own tractor	3.2	0.0	5.1	0.0
Hired tractor	9.5	0.0	9.2	1.5
Own oxen	19.0	76.1	5.1	64.8
Hired oxen	3.2	12.7	4.1	15.1
Hired labour	4.8	1.5	18.4	0.0
Combination	0.0	0.8	5.6	10.6
Other	11.1	1.9	0.0	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.5.1 Expenditure on Operations

This sub-section covers expenses incurred for the operation used. Actual amount prefers to the amount paid by a farmer, being the standard price or the negotiated price and Market amount is the standard price within a particular place.

Table 5 presents the total amount in maloti spent on operations in 2017/2018 agricultural year. It is observed that expenditure on ploughing was highest as compared to other operations with actual amount of M44, 970. The least amount spent was M3, 895 on disking.

**Table 5: Total Amount (in Maloti) Spent on Operations, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>Operation</b>	<b>Cost(M)</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Ploughing		44,970
Disking		3,895
Planting		13,720
Weeding		17,770

Table 6 presents amount in maloti spent on inputs by quarter in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. According to the table, the expenditure on seeds was higher than other inputs in all quarters. The highest amount (M79, 796) was spent on seeds in the second quarter while fourth quarter had the least amount spent on seeds (M1, 604).

**Table 6: Amount (in Maloti) Spent on Inputs by Quarter, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Quarter	Actual			
	Inorganic Fertilizer	Organic Fertilizer	Pesticides	Seeds
First	5,464	15,640	2,157	33,775
Second	4,972	12,415	2,405	79,796
Third	14,092	21,850	2,402	28,863
Fourth	-	-	-	1,604

## 2.6 Production of Vegetables

Production is defined as the overall Vegetables crop-output obtained from the harvested fields. Table 7 presents the entire harvest in Maloti for all vegetables for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. According to the table the highest production was for tomato 39,928kg followed by cabbage with 8,669kg.

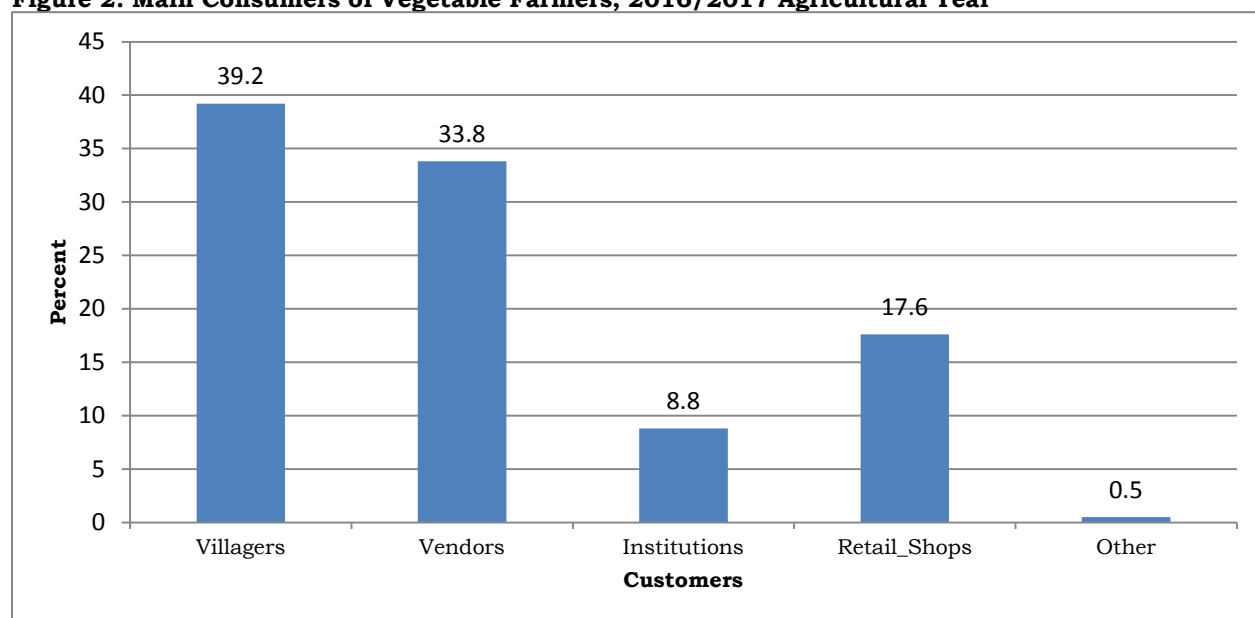
**Table 7: Entire Harvest of Vegetables (kg), 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Vegetable	Entire harvest
Cabbage	8,669
Tomato	39,928
Spinach	1,978
Carrots	1,627
Sepaile	1,755
Rape	4,746
Beetroot	1,040
Green peas	136
Onion	3,483
Lettuce	1,600
Green beans	503
Green pepper	2,761
Other	483

### 2.6.1 Main Consumers for Vegetable Farmers

Figure 2 depicts the main consumers for vegetable farmers. According to the figure, the main consumers of vegetable farmers were the villagers (39.2 percent), followed by vendors 33.8 percent while institutions were their least common consumers with 8.8 percent.

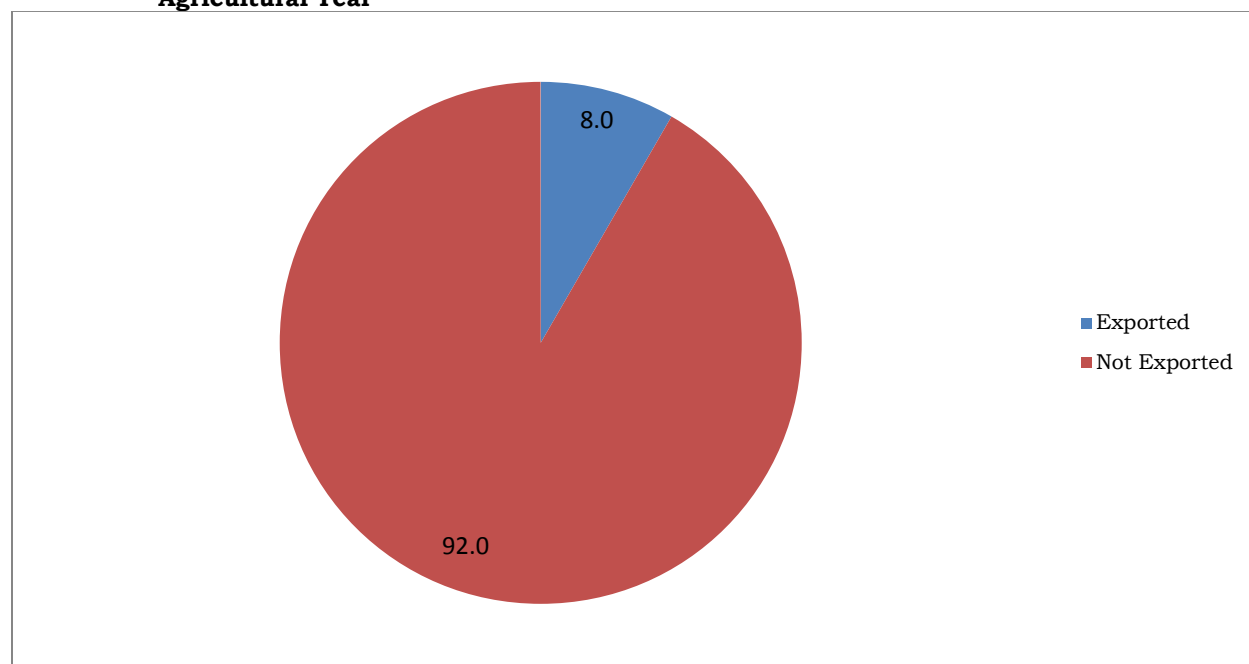
**Figure 2: Main Consumers of Vegetable Farmers, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year**



### 2.6.2 Vegetable Exports

Figure 3 presents percentage distribution of vegetable farmers by status of exports. According to the figure, 8.0 percent of farmers exported their vegetable production while 92.0 percent did not export.

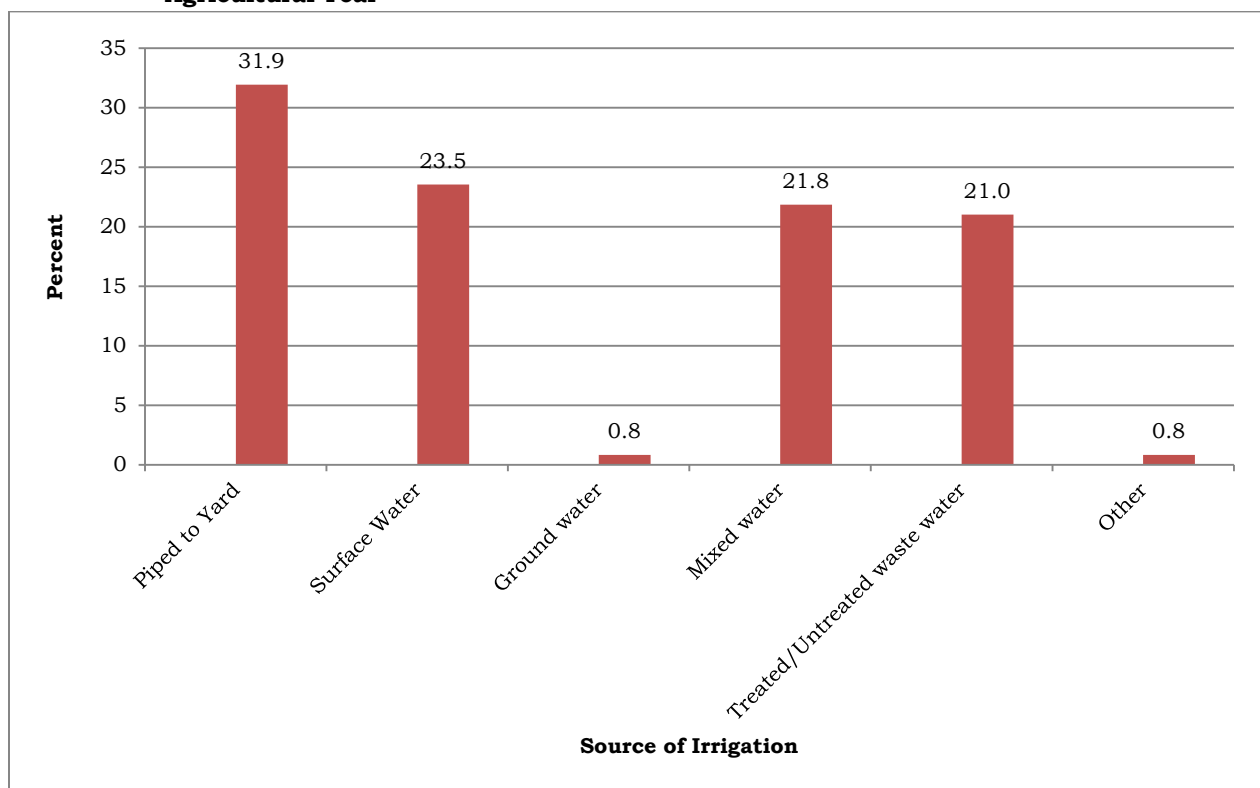
**Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Vegetable Farmers by Status of Exports, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**



## 2.7 The Main Source of Irrigation Water

Irrigation refers to action of purposely providing land with water, other than rain for improving pastures or crop production. Surface water describes as the water found on the earth's surface that is naturally open to the atmosphere, in streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, wetlands or oceans. Figure 4 presents the percentage share of source of irrigation water in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. The highest number of vegetables farmers used piped to yard as the main source of irrigation (31.9 percent) followed by those who used surface water by 23.5 percent.

**Figure 4: Percentage Share of Vegetables Farmers by Source of Irrigation Water, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**



## 2.8 Farm Employees

A term “Employee” in this report refers to an individual who works permanently or temporarily for pay under a contract of employment. Permanent employees are those that earn money on a monthly basis while those that earn money on a daily or weekly basis are temporary.

### 2.8.1 Vegetable Employees

Table 8 illustrates Number and Percentage Distribution of Vegetables Employees by District and Sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. Leribe and Mafeteng did not have female employees. Generally, there were more male than female employees in all districts with the exception of Quthing which had more female than males employees (80.0 percent).

**Table 8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Vegetables Employees by District and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Botha-Bothe	20	16	36	55.6	44.4	100.0
Leribe	4	0	4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Berea	142	7	149	95.3	4.7	100.0
Maseru	34	16	50	68.0	32.0	100.0
Mafeteng	16	0	16	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mohale's Hoek	29	3	32	90.6	9.4	100.0
Quthing	1	4	5	20.0	80.0	100.0
Qacha's Nek	5	2	7	71.4	28.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9 presents the number and percentage distribution of vegetables farmers by Age and Sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. There were 299 vegetables employees. The age group had the highest number of male employees (24.3 percent). The highest participation in females was observed in age groups 25-29 and 65 and above with 14.6 percent. It is also shown that there were no females in age group 15-19 who participated in vegetables production.



**Table 9: Number and Percentage Distribution of Vegetables Employees by Age Group and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Age-Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	17	0	17	6.8	0.0	5.7
20-24	61	5	66	24.3	10.4	22.1
25-29	55	7	62	21.9	14.6	20.7
30-34	55	6	61	21.9	12.5	20.4
35-39	21	6	27	8.4	12.5	9.0
40-44	18	4	22	7.4	8.3	7.4
45-49	16	6	22	6.4	12.5	7.4
50-54	2	2	4	0.8	4.2	1.3
55-59	0	4	4	0.0	8.3	1.3
60-64	3	1	4	1.2	2.1	1.3
65+	3	7	10	1.2	14.6	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.8.2 Educational Attainment of Employees

Table 10 shows percentage distribution of educational attainment of both permanent and temporary employees. Majority of the male workers had primary education with 53.0 percent. On the other hand, smallest proportion of male employees was graduates with 0.4 percent. The table further shows that the highest proportion of female employees had Primary education (58.0 percent). The lowest proportion of female employees had Diploma/Certificate after primary, Diploma/Certificate after high school and post graduate with the same proportion of 2.0 percent.

**Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Educational Attainment for Employees by Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Educational Attainment	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
None	0.4	4.0	1.0
Primary school	53.0	58.0	53.8
Secondary school	24.5	22.0	24.1
High school	19.3	6.0	17.1
Diploma/Certificate after primary	0.0	2.0	0.3
Diploma/Certificate after high school	2.4	2.0	2.3
Graduate	0.4	4.0	1.0
Post graduate	0.0	2.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.8.3 Type of Employment

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of employees by type of employment and sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. It is observed that the majority of male employees were employed on permanent basis with 73.3 percent. There were also more females employed on temporary basis (72.9 percent) than males.

**Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Type of Employment and Sex, 2017/2018  
Agricultural Year**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Permanent	73.3	27.1
Temporary	26.7	72.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.0 Fruit Farming

This section covers information on field acquisition and information on trees.

#### 3.1 Fruit Farming

Table 12 illustrates number and percentage distribution of fruit farmers by district and sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. About 94.6 percent of farmers were male. On the other hand, all districts had male farmers with the exception of Leribe and Qacha's Nek with 11.1 percent and 50.0 percent respectively. There were no fruit farmers in Quthing.

**Table 12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Fruit Farmers by District and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Botha-Bothe	1	0	1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Leribe	8	1	9	88.9	11.1	100.0
Berea	6	0	6	100.0	0.0	100.0
Maseru	8	0	8	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mafeteng	1	0	1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mohale's Hoek	3	0	3	100.0	0.0	100.0
Quthing	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	1	0	1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mokhotlong	1	1	2	50.0	50.0	100.0
Thaba-Tseka	6	0	6	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 13 presents the percentage distribution of fruit farmers by Age and Sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. There were 37 fruit farmers. More males took part in fruit farming than female. More males aged 65 and above (37.1 percent) took part in fruit farming followed by males aged between 55 and 59 with 17.1 percent. Females who participated in fruit farming were in the age group 30-34 and over 65.

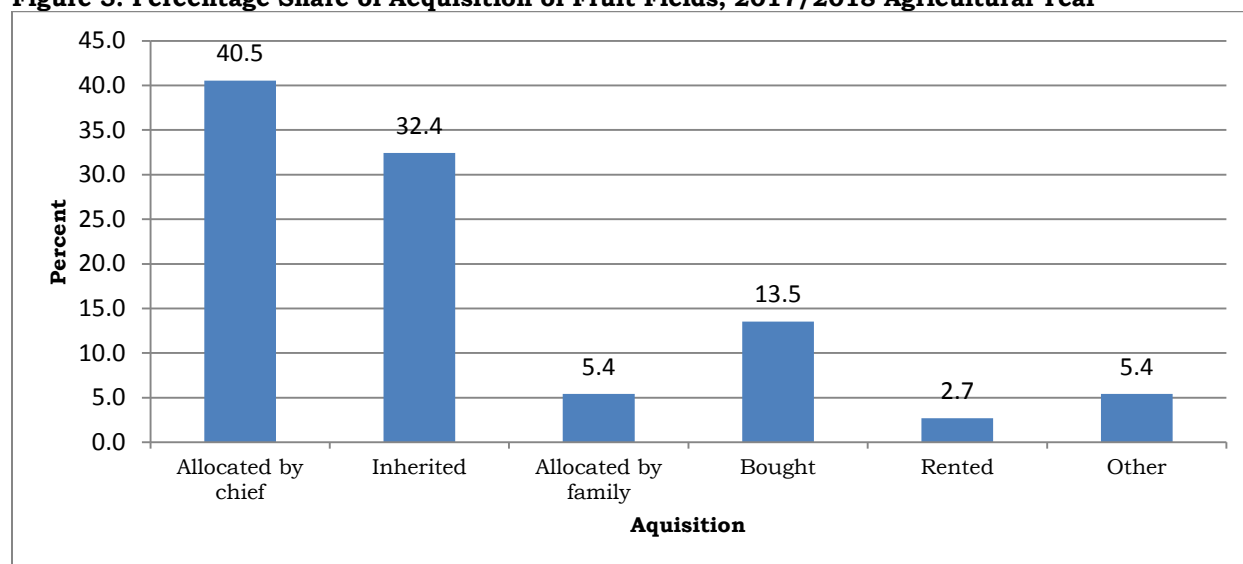
**Table 13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Fruit Farmers by Age Group and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Age-Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
25-29	2	0	2	5.7	0.0	5.4
30-34	1	1	2	2.9	50.0	5.4
35-39	2	0	2	5.7	0.0	5.4
40-44	4	0	4	11.4	0.0	10.8
45-49	1	0	1	2.9	0.0	2.7
50-54	2	0	2	5.7	0.0	5.4
55-59	6	0	6	17.1	0.0	16.2
60-64	4	0	4	11.4	0.0	10.8
65+	13	1	14	37.1	50.0	37.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.2. Field Acquisition

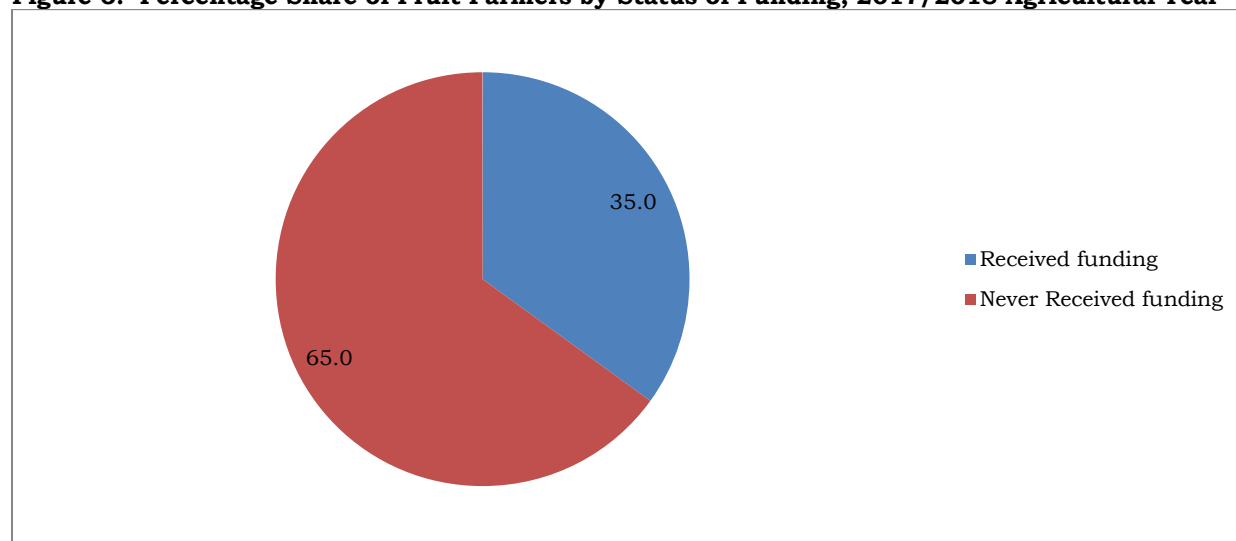
Figure 5 presents the percentage share of farm acquisition of fruits fields in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. It is shown that the highest number of fields were allocated by chief (40.5 percent) followed by those inherited with 32.4 percent.

**Figure 5: Percentage Share of Acquisition of Fruit Fields, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**



### 3.3 Subsidies/ Funding

Figure 6 presents percentage share of fruit farmers who received funding or subsidy compared to farmers who did not receive funding or subsidy in 2017/2018 agricultural year. It is shown that 35.0 percent of farmers received funding/subsidy.

**Figure 6: Percentage Share of Fruit Farmers by Status of Funding, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

### 3.4 Bearing and Non-Bearing Trees

Fruit trees are classified into bearing trees and non-bearing trees. Table 14 shows number of bearing trees by district and fruit type for Agricultural Year 2017/2018. According to the table, the most common type of bearing fruit trees were Apple trees with 26,929 followed by peaches with 20,395. The least common type was Fig with one bearing tree. The largest numbers of Apple trees were found in Leribe (22,416) and more peach bearing trees were in Maseru (4,683).

**Table 14: Number of Bearing Trees by District and Fruit Type, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Apple	Peach	Grape	Pear	Apricot	Plum	Quince	Orange	Cherry	Fig
Botha -Bothe	40	130	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Leribe	22,416	4,336	382	2,376	956	2,274	0	2	233	0
Berea	890	2,819	26	16	100	110	4	0	0	0
Maseru	2,424	4,683	3,713	0	76	315	0	0	0	0
Mafeteng	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale 's Hoek	226	2,073	276	1	189	99	24	0	0	1
Qacha 's Nek	59	4,220	49	35	40	9	0	0	0	0
Mokhotlong	416	784	4	26	8		28	0	0	0
Thaba-Tseka	458	645	18	120	41	21	0	0	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,929</b>	<b>20,395</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 15 illustrates number of non-bearing trees by fruit type and district for the 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. The largest numbers of non-bearing trees were found in Qacha's Nek with 5,236 peach trees and Maseru had more non-bearing apple trees

(1,750 trees). The table further shows that peaches had the largest number of non-bearing trees with 6,101.

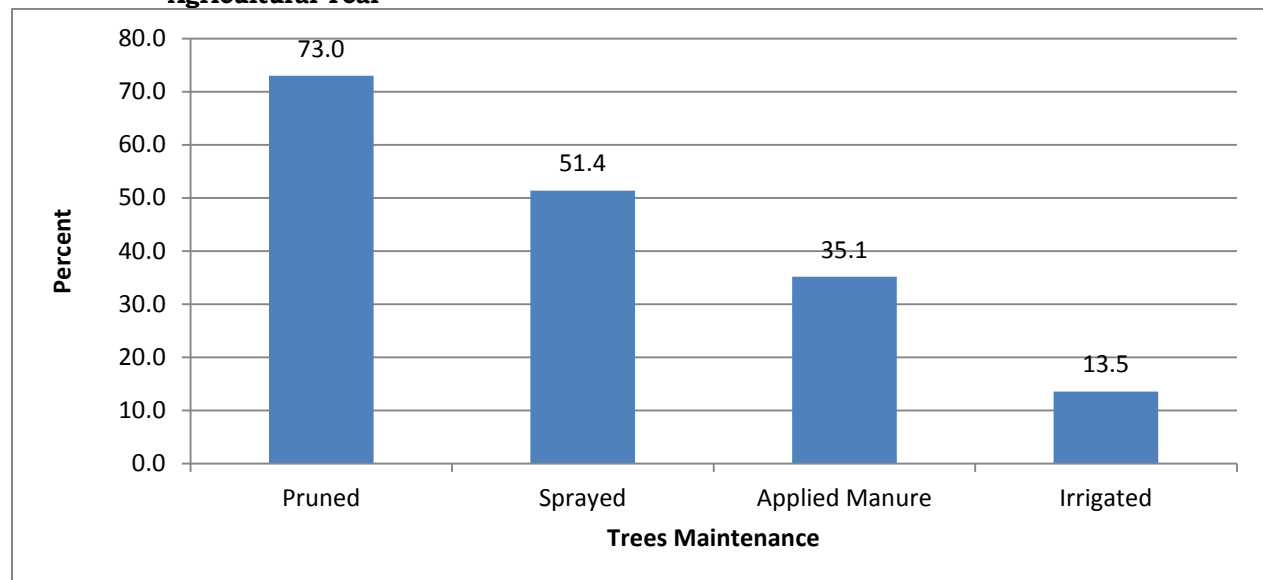
**Table 15: Number of Non-Bearing Trees by District and Fruit Type, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Apple	Peach	Grape	Pear	Apricot	Plum	Quince
Botha-Bothe	160	20	100	0	40	0	0
Leribe	0	169	0	150	0	19	0
Berea	62	460	0	0	0	0	0
Maseru	1,750	49	0	0	0	0	0
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohale 's Hoek	54	0	0	12	10	3	1
Qacha 's Nek	31	5,236	107	40	30	11	0
Mokhotlong	60	88	2	19	2		2
Thaba-Tseka	94	79	20	14	42	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>

### 3. 5 Trees Maintenance

Figure 7 indicates percentage distribution of farmers by fruit trees maintenance status. The largest share of farmers (73.0 percent) pruned and 51.4 percent of farmers sprayed their trees against diseases.

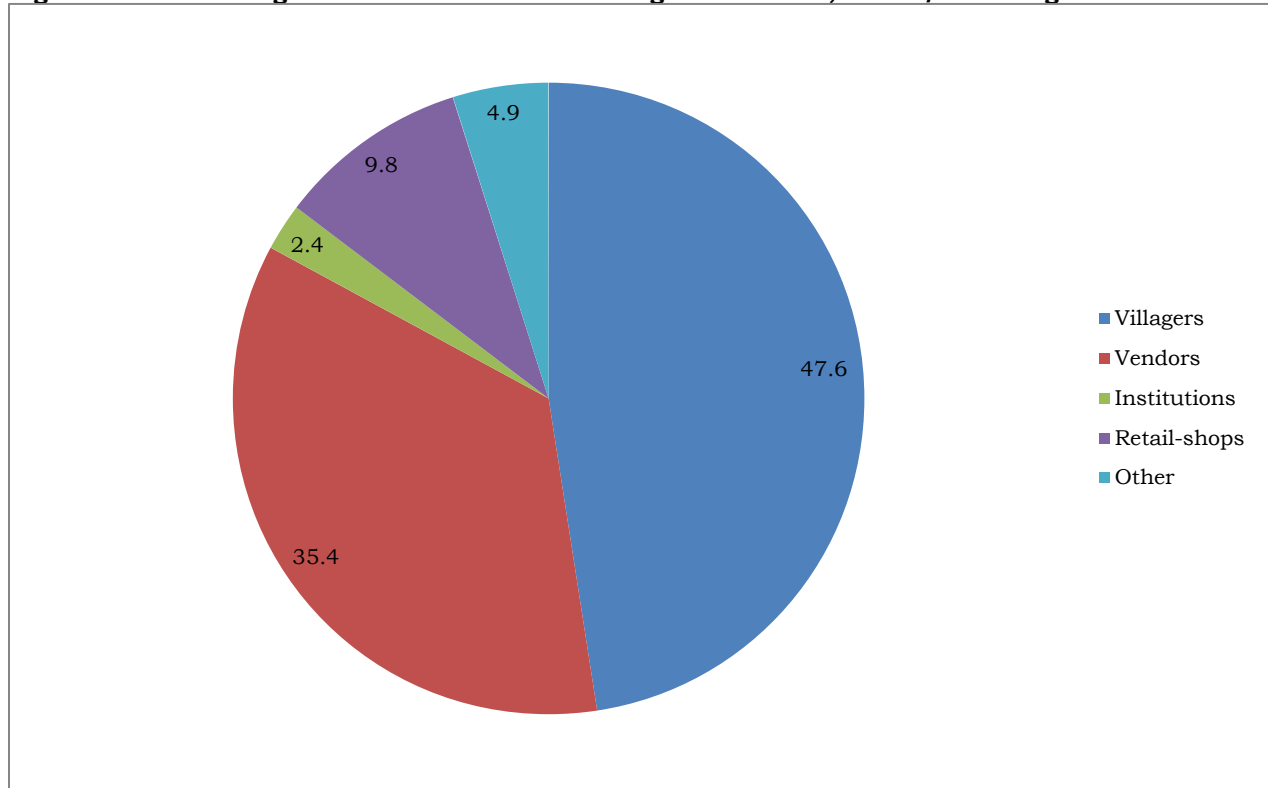
**Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Farmers by Fruit Trees Maintenance Status, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**



### 3.6 Consumers

Farmers have different consumers to which they sell their produce. Figure 8 shows that villagers were the most common consumers (47.6 percent) followed by vendors (35.4 percent).

**Figure 8: Percentage Share of Fruit Farming Consumers, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**



### 3.7 Fruit Farming Employees

Table 16 illustrates percentage distribution of fruit employees by district and sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. There were more male employees than females in all districts with 83.8 percent. There were no employees in Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong.

**Table 16: Number and Percentage Distribution of Fruit Employees by District and Sex, 2017/2018  
Agricultural Year**

District	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Botha-Bothe	15	6	21	71.4	28.6	100.0
Leribe	20	2	22	90.9	9.1	100.0
Berea	7	0	7	100.0	0.0	100.0
Maseru	14	3	17	82.4	17.6	100.0
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quthing	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokhotlong	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thaba- Tseka	1	0	1	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 17 presents the number and percentage distribution of fruit employees by Age and Sex for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. There were 68 vegetables employees. The age group 40-44 had the highest number of males (21.1 percent) who were employed in fruit farming. The highest number in females was observed in age group 30-34 with 27.9 percent.

**Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Farm Employees by Age Group and Sex, 2017/2018  
Agricultural Year**

Age- Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1	1	2	1.8	9.1	2.9
20-24	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	2.9
25-29	10	1	11	17.5	9.1	16.2
30-34	10	3	13	17.5	27.3	19.1
35-39	6	2	8	10.5	18.2	11.8
40-44	12	1	13	21.1	9.1	19.1
45-49	2	1	3	3.5	9.1	4.4
50-54	6	0	6	10.5	0.0	8.8
55-59	1	1	2	1.8	9.1	2.9
60-64	2	1	3	3.5	9.1	4.4
65+	5	0	5	8.8	0.0	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### 3.8 Educational Attainment of Employees

Table 18 shows educational attainment of both permanent and temporary fruit farming employees. Majority of the male workers had primary education with 56.9 percent and 2.0 percent had Post Graduate. The table further shows the highest proportion of female employees had secondary education (54.5 percent).

**Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Educational Attainment for Fruit Employees by Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Educational attainment	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
None	11.8	0.0	9.7
Primary School	56.9	45.5	54.8
Secondary School	27.5	54.5	32.3
High School	11.8	0.0	9.7
Diploma	2.0	0.0	1.6
Post graduate	2.0	0.0	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.9 Type of Employment

Table 19 shows total percentage distribution of employees by sex and type of employment 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. Both males and females were temporarily employed with 56.1 percent and 72.7 percent respectively.

**Table 19: Type of Employment by Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

Type of Employment	Male	Female
Permanent	43.9	27.3
Temporary	56.1	72.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Annex Tables

**Table 1: Number of Vegetables Farmers by District, Age Group and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Age Group																				Total
	20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Botha-Bothe	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Leribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Berea	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Maseru	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	6	2	23
Mafeteng	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	7
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Qacha's Nek	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	0	6	0	6	1	6	0	6	2	6	2	7	3	6	0	5	0	6	3	66

**Table 2: Number of Vegetables Farmers by Field Acquisition, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>Farm Acquisition</b>	<b>Number</b>
Allocated by Chief	13
Inherited	13
Bought	12
Allocated by Family	12
Rented	14
Other	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>

**Table 3: Number of Farmers by District and Status of Funding, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>District</b>	<b>Funding Status</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Received</b>	<b>Never Received</b>	
Botha -Bothe	6	2	8
Leribe	0	2	2
Berea	8	4	12
Maseru	5	18	23
Mafeteng	6	1	7
Mohale's Hoek	3	1	4
Quthing	1	2	3
Qacha's Nek	3	4	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>66</b>

**Table 4: Number of Employees by Employment Status and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Permanent	184	13
Temporary	67	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>48</b>

**Table 5: Type of Operation by Method Used, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>Method Used</b>	<b>Disking</b>	<b>Planting</b>	<b>Ploughing</b>	<b>Weeding</b>	<b>Total</b>
Spade	19	15	72	10	116
Digging fork	12	3	31	2	48
Own tractor	2	0	10	0	12
Hired tractor	6	0	18	3	27
Own oxen	12	197	10	129	348
Hired oxen	2	33	8	30	73
Hired labour	3	4	36	0	43
Combination	0	2	11	21	34
Other	7	5	0	4	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>717</b>

**Table 6: Number of Vegetables Employees by District, Age\_Group and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Age_Group																						Total
	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Botha -Bothe	4	0	2	0	3	1	7	0	2	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	36
Leribe	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Berea	2	0	42	2	37	2	27	0	14	0	11	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	149
Maseru	3	0	2	7	5	4	11	4	1	2	2	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	50
Mafeteng	0	0	4	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Mohale's Hoek	5	0	4	0	2	0	7	0	3	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	32
Quthing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Qacha's Nek	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	0	56	10	55	7	55	6	21	6	18	4	16	6	2	2	0	4	3	1	1	9	299

**Table 7: Number of Fruit Farmers by District, Age Group and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Age Group																		Total
	25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Botha-Bothe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Leribe	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	9
Berea	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Maseru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	8
Mafeteng	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohale's Hoek	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Quthing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Qacha's Nek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mokhotlong	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	6
Total	2	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	4	0	13	1	37

**Table 8: Number of Fruits Farmers by Field Acquisition, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>Farm acquisition</b>	<b>Number</b>
Allocated by chief	15
Inherited	12
Allocated by family	2
Bought	5
Rented	1
Other	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 9: Number of Fruit Employees by Employment Status and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>Employment status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Permanent	25	3
Temporary	32	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table10: Number of Fruit Farmers by District and Status of Funding ,2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

<b>District</b>	<b>Received funding</b>	<b>Never received Funding</b>
Botha-Bothe	1	0
Leribe	7	2
Berea	0	6
Maseru	0	8
Mafeteng	0	0
Mohale's Hoek	2	1
Quthing	0	1
Qacha's Nek	0	1
Mokhotlong	0	2
Thaba-Tseka	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table11: Number of Farmers by Fruit Trees Maintenance Status,2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

	<b>Pruned</b>	<b>Sprayed</b>	<b>Applied Manure</b>	<b>Irrigated</b>
Maintained	27	19	13	5
Never Maintained	10	18	24	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>

**Table 12: Number of Fruit Employees by District, Age Group and Sex, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year**

District	Age Group																						Total
	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Botha-Bothe	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	1	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	21
Leribe	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	22
Berea	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Maseru	1	1	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	17
Mafeteng	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohale's Hoek	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Quthing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qacha's Nek	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mokhotlong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thaba-Tseka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	1	2	0	10	1	10	3	6	2	12	1	2	1	6	0	1	1	1	2	4	1	68