



**Statistical Report
NO; 22 of 2023**

2022/2023 Crop Forecasting Report



Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 455, Maseru 100, Lesotho
Tel: +266 22 323 852, +266 22 326 393
Fax: +266 310177
E-mail: agric@bos.gov.ls
Website: www.bos.gov.ls

Mission: To coordinate among the national statistical system, and with users, in an effective and efficient manner that ensures the integration of the national data ecosystems and the inclusion of a gender perspective in the production and dissemination of official statistics to drive the development of agenda.

Technical Note

- Farming Household is an economic unit of Agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size.
- Production is defined as overall crop-output obtained from the area planted.
- Yield is production per area harvested.
- Availability of cereals includes; previous stock attained in the past Agricultural Year, production of the current year, cereals purchased by the households and those received as gifts and incoming exchange of cereals with other commodities.
- Total utilization refers to the quantity of cereals used by households inclusive of the stock available in a Marketing Year. Utilization of cereals consists of sales of cereals and those given to friends or relatives, outgoing exchange with other commodities, other uses (seeds, animal feeds) and current stock available at the date of interview.

Preface

In this publication the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) reports on the crop forecasts of three major crops: Maize, Sorghum and Wheat for 2022/2023 Agricultural Year. Crop forecasting is a process of estimating the most likely yield or production of a crop on the basis of known facts at the time of making the forecast. Assumptions used for forecasts are based on conditions such as weather, damage by pests, production of crops between date of forecast and final harvest. Crop forecasting is based on a sub-sample of the ongoing annual Agricultural Production Survey (APS). A maximum of five fields for each crop per Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) constituted the sample for the crop forecasting exercise that covered summer season only.

The results of this survey are expected to inform Government planners, policy makers and the private sector with forecasted crop production, to make informed and effective decisions concerning availability of food in the country and to make timely and necessary preparations in the event of a likely food deficit or surplus.

I would like to pay special thanks to Agriculture and Food Security Statistics Division (AFSSD) and BOS Field Organization staff for their valuable contribution during data collection, processing, analysis and report writing.

A cordial sense of gratitude is due to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and World Food Program (WFP) for their support during the data collection and to the farming households who were selected for Crop Forecasting with their participation, understanding and patience, this task would not have been easy to achieve.

M. Molato



Director of Statistics

Executive Summary

Crop forecasting is a process of estimating the most likely yield and production of crop on the basis of known facts at the time of forecasting. Assumptions used for forecast are based on conditions such as weather and damage by pests. The other important assumption is that there is no change in production of crops between date of forecast and final harvest.

This report is divided into three sections. Section One is the introduction, elaborating on the background of crop forecasting and the uses of crop forecasts. Methodological issues such as sampling procedures, coverage and data collection are dealt with in Section Two.

Section Three presents the findings of the 2022/2023 Crop Forecasting Survey. The findings revealed that area planted to maize, sorghum and wheat for 2022/2023 was 159,206ha, 20,066ha and 12,018ha respectively. Yield of maize is estimated at 0.35mt/ha, sorghum at 0.04mt/ha and wheat at 0.69mt/ha. Production of wheat for 2022/2023 Agricultural Year is estimated at 6,312mt while maize and sorghum production is forecasted to be 55,556mt and 753mt respectively.

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1.0 Introduction

Lesotho has been undertaking Agricultural Production Survey (APS) annually since 1973/1974 Agricultural Year. The APS estimates are usually available by the end of October for summer and winter crops. In addition to APS, Bureau of Statistics (BOS) conducts Crop Forecasting Survey (CFS) as early as April every year. The main purpose of the forecasts is to inform the planners and policy makers about the expected crop production in order to make effective decisions concerning availability of food in the country and to make necessary preparations if there is shortage of food.

Crop forecasting is a process of estimating the most likely yield and production of cereals on the basis of known facts at the time of making the forecast. Assumptions used for forecast are based on conditions such as weather and damage by pests. Forecasts assume that there is no change in production of crops between date of forecasting and final harvest.

It should be noted that crop forecasting is undertaken at the time when wheat is being harvested, therefore, the results will reflect the final production estimates. Normally, the results of Maize and Sorghum from the CFS, though are subject to sampling error, do not differ much from those of the actual APS.

1.1 Uses of Crop Forecasts

- Government requires information in advance regarding production as it is an important factor in measuring national income. In countries which are not self-sufficient in food like Lesotho, forecasts of local farmers' production are needed to ascertain the quantities of cereals needed in the country for the following agricultural year.
- Crop Forecasts can be used by public and the private sectors dealing with agriculture for providing the necessary storage adjustments and for making available credit on the basis of crop prospects or forecasts.
- Production forecasts are essential to inform all users in the forecasting of prices of agricultural inputs and household's food security.

2.0 Sampling Procedure and Coverage

A stratified multi-stage sampling scheme was adopted for the selection of the sample for the APS. A cluster of two or more enumeration areas constituted Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and individual agricultural holdings (farming households) constituted Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) for the estimation of land use, crop areas and livestock population. Fields under Maize, Sorghum and wheat formed the third sampling unit for the estimation of crop yield.

Two sub-plots for crop cutting in each selected field formed the ultimate units for yield estimation. Sample of 100 PSUs in the rural areas that covered about 625 farming households were selected. A maximum of five fields, each for Maize, Sorghum and their mixtures per PSU constituted the sample for the crop forecasting exercise that covered summer season only. Wheat which had already reached its maturity stage covers 10 fields per PSU following the APS sampling procedure.

The PSUs have been selected with probability proportional to size, the size estimate; number of households being obtained from the 2016 Population and Housing Census. In each PSU, an average of 20 agricultural households was selected through systematic sampling from a list of all agricultural households.

2.1 Data Collection

The crop forecasting exercise for the Agricultural Year 2022/2023 was carried out during the last two weeks of April 2023 throughout the country. Data was collected by BOS and MAFS enumerators. They were closely supervised by the Field Officers, Senior Field Officers and additional Senior Officers from BOS head office in order to ensure that data was collected following the right procedures.

3.0 Survey Findings

This section presents forecasts of Maize and Sorghum as well as actual estimates of Wheat production. Area planted and yield is used to estimate production. Area planted is measured in hectares (ha) and yield is measured in metric tons per hectare (mt/ha). Yield is considered high when it is in the range of 1.00mt/ha and above, regarded average at 0.50mt/ha and poor when it is below average. The overall area planted to all crops in the country has increased by 10.5 percent from 196.524ha of the previous year to 219678ha. In 2022/2023 Agricultural Year, the estimated overall yield for Maize, Sorghum and Wheat is 0.35mt/ha, 0.04mt/ha and 0.69mt/ha respectively. The forecasting estimates are valid until October when the actual harvest estimates are released.

3.1 Maize

Section 3.1 covers area planted, production and yield forecasts of Maize in 2022/2023 Agricultural Year. Area planted, yield and production of Maize are shown in Table 1. Total area (159,206ha) planted to Maize had increased by 23.3 percent from the previous agricultural year (129,088ha).

Maize yield for 2022/2023 is expected to be 0.35mt/ha. The highest yield is expected in Berea with 0.59mt/ha followed by Leribe and Quthing with 0.45mt/ha. Maize production is expected to decrease by 22.9 percent.

Table 1: Area Planted, Yield and Production of Maize by District for 2022/2023 Agricultural Year

District	Area Planted (ha)	Yield(mt/ha)	Production(mt)
Botha-Bothe	5,235	0.35	1,813
Leribe	19,933	0.45	8,991
Berea	51,976	0.59	30,670
Maseru	21,421	0.20	4,303
Mafeteng	22,842	0.12	2,670
Mohale's Hoek	11,547	0.15	1,749
Quthing	6,227	0.45	2,813
Qacha's Nek	3,962	0.01	44
Mokhotlong	6,998	0.15	1,059
Thaba-Tseka	9,066	0.16	1,454
Lesotho	159,206	0.35	55,566

3.1.1 Trend of Area Planted to Maize

Trend of Area planted to Maize for a period of five years (2018/2019 to 2022/2023) is shown in Table 2. Area planted to maize has been increasing throughout the years with of 16.4 percent, 79.3 percent, 39.7 percent and 23.3 percent in 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 agricultural years. Berea had the highest area planted to maize (51,976ha) followed by Mafeteng with 22,842ha. The least area planted to maize was recorded in Qacha's Nek with 3,962ha.

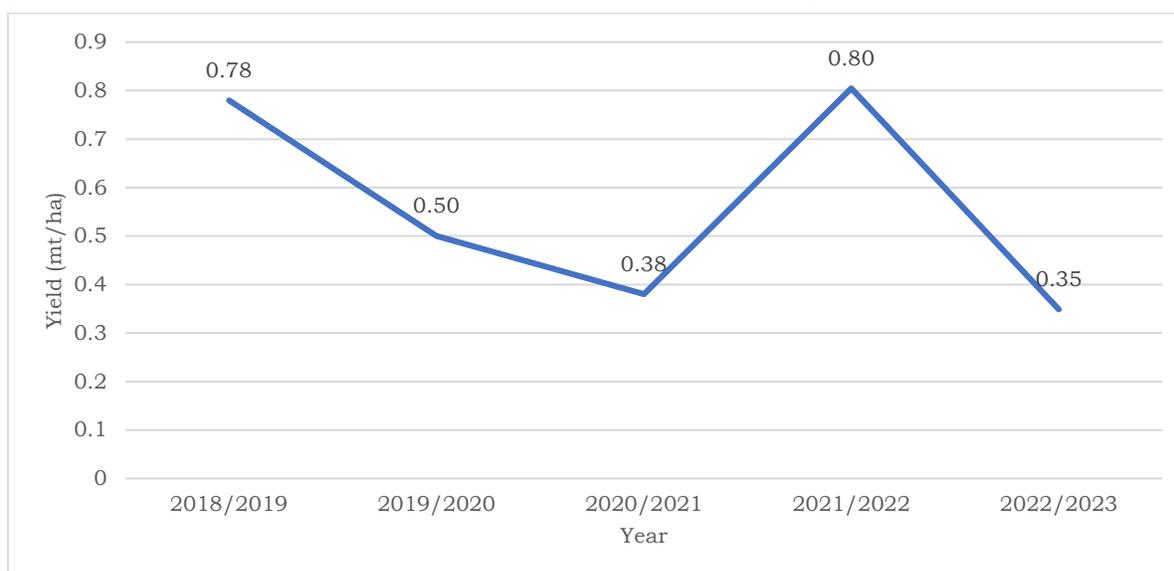
Table 2: Area Planted (ha) to Maize by District, 2018/2019 - 2022/2023 Agricultural Year

District	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Botha-Bothe	1,267	3,502	2,975	3,102	5,235
Leribe	9,661	10,168	18,438	16,526	19,933
Berea	6,984	6,449	17,202	40,693	51,976
Maseru	7,810	7,490	12,694	13,441	21,421
Mafeteng	3,642	9,561	15,217	26,403	22,842
Mohale'sHoek	2,675	2,714	5,077	7,691	11,547
Quthing	1,037	1,422	7,162	5,585	6,227
Qacha's Nek	1,407	2,336	3,436	1,203	3,962
Mokhotlong	4,742	2,336	5,242	8,242	6,998
Thaba-Tseka	5,071	5,423	4,991	6,202	9,066
Lesotho	44,296	51,547	92,435	129,088	159,206

3.1.2 Trend of Maize Yield

A trend of Maize yield for a period of five years (2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Agricultural Years) is illustrated in Figure1. A decrease of 35.9 percent (0.78mt/ha to 0.50mt/ha) was noted in 2019/2020. In 2020/2021, there was another decrease of 24.0 percent (0.50mt/ha to 0.38mt/ha) which was followed by an increase of 111.7 percent (0.38mt/ha to 0.80mt/ha) in 2021/2022. In 2022/2023, maize yield is expected to decline by 56.6 percent (0.80mt/ha to 0.35mt/ha).

Figure 1: Trend of Maize Yield (mt/ha), 2018/2019 - 2022/2023 Agricultural Year



3.1.3 Maize Production Trend

Maize production trend is compared for a period of five consecutive years. Table 3 presents actual Maize production from 2017/2018 to 2020/2021 Agricultural Years and 2021/2022 forecasts by district.

Maize production decreased by 11.5 percent in 2019/2020 followed by an increase of 56.0 percent in 2020/2021. In 2021/2022, an increase of 112.1 percent was noted while in 2022/2023, a decline of 22.9 is expected.

Table 3 : Maize Production (mt) by District, 2018/2019 - 2021/2022 Agricultural Years and 2022/2023 Forecasts

District	Actuals				Forecasts
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Botha-Bothe	1,200	3,388	1,794	1,464	1,813
Leribe	4,921	2,672	18,775	9,412	8,991
Berea	6,131	2,179	7,024	30,790	30,670
Maseru	1,963	4,671	8,215	6,628	4,303
Mafeteng	1,124	6,950	3,347	15,456	2,670
Mohale'sHoek	696	2,053	995	630	1,749
Quthing	308	1,048	24,246	2,194	2,813
Qacha's Nek	295	373	1,159	1,222	44
Mokhotlong	5,285	825	3,009	1,566	1,059
Thaba-Tseka	2,697	1,010	783	2,734	1,454
Lesotho	24,621	21,782	33,987	72,096	55,566

3.2 Sorghum

This section covers area planted, yield and production of Sorghum. Table 4 presents area planted, yield and production of Sorghum by District in 2022/2023 Agricultural Year. The total area planted for Sorghum was estimated at 20,066ha and had decreased by 16.7 percent from 20,079ha of the previous agricultural year. Mhale's Hoek experienced the highest area (4,398ha) planted to Sorghum followed by Maseru with 3,629ha. The least area planted to sorghum was noted in Mokhotlong (89ha). Sorghum yield is estimated to be 0.04mt/ha while production is expected to be 753mt.

Table 4: Area Planted, Yield and Production of Sorghum by District, 2022/2023 Agricultural Year

District	Area Planted (ha)	Yield(mt/ha)	Production(mt)
Botha-Bothe	1,863	0.03	63
Leribe	2,029	0.04	82
Berea	1,667	0.04	59
Maseru	3,629	0.05	178
Mafeteng	2,306	0.04	91
Mohale's Hoek	4,398	0.02	97
Quthing	2,872	0.06	168
Qacha's Nek	790	0.01	5
Mokhotlong	89	0.01	1
Thaba-Tseka	422	0.02	9
Lesotho	20,066	0.04	753

3.2.1 Trend of Area Planted to Sorghum

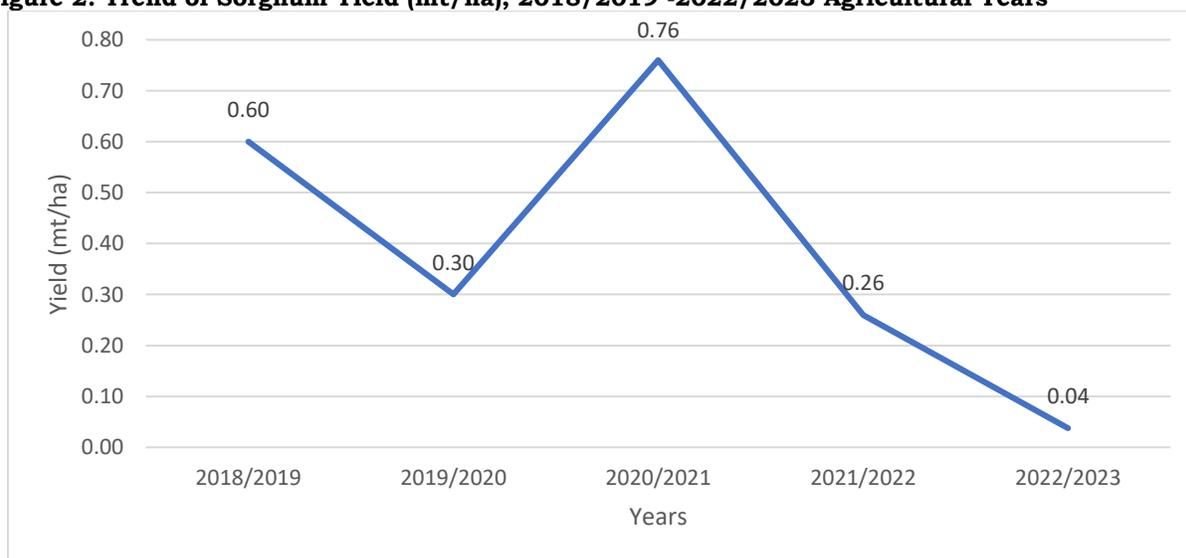
Table 5 shows area planted to Sorghum in hectares from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 Agricultural Years. In 2019/2020, a decrease of 8.9 percent was noted. A further decrease of 30.6 percent was observed in 2020/2021. Area planted to sorghum thereafter increased to 24,079ha in 2021/2022. Another decrease of 16.7 percent was noted in 2022/2023.

Table 5: Area Planted (ha) to Sorghum by District, 2018/2019 - 2022/2023 Agricultural Years

District	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Botha-Bothe	257	583	694	578	1,863
Leribe	9,292	1,541	2,685	2,051	2,029
Berea	1,399	1,617	1,213	4,624	1,667
Maseru	1,433	1,276	1,874	5,577	3,629
Mafeteng	550	1,438	344	2,156	2,306
Mohale'sHoek	622	506	658	3,078	4,398
Quthing	359	136	774	3,936	2,872
Qacha's Nek	279	252	439	601	790
Mokhotlong	224	72	124	185	89
Thaba-Tseka	1,123	6,737	1,020	1,293	422
Lesotho	15,539	14,157	9,825	24,079	20,066

3.2.2 Trend of Sorghum Yield

Figure 2 depicts Sorghum yield from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 Agricultural Years. Sorghum yield decreased by 50.0 percent in 2019/2020, and increased from 0.30mt/ha of 2019/2020 to 0.76mt/ha of 2020/2021. In 2021/2022 it decreased to 0.26mt/ha and it is expected to decrease further by 85.6 percent in 2022/2023 (0.26mt/ha to 0.04mt/ha).

Figure 2: Trend of Sorghum Yield (mt/ha), 2018/2019 -2022/2023 Agricultural Years

3.2.3 Sorghum Production Trend

Table 6 illustrates actual Sorghum production from 2018/2019 to 2021/2022 Agricultural Year and 2022/2023 forecasts by district. From 2018/2019 to 2019/2020

production declined by 79.1 percent. It further decreased by 51.1 percent in 2020/2021 agricultural year. In 2021/2022, sorghum production increased by 63.8 percent and it is expected to decline by 87.8 percent in 2022/2023.

Table 6: Sorghum Production (mt) by District, 2018/2019 - 2021/2022 Agricultural Year and 2022/2023 Forecasts

District	Actuals				Forecasts
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Botha-Bothe	588	60	78	362	63
Leribe	4,280	4,573	145	3,175	82
Berea	2,292	1,792	1,272	1,087	59
Maseru	25,309	410	668	978	178
Mafeteng	1,737	401	873	206	91
Mohale'sHoek	4,018	249	209	280	97
Quthing	1,024	132	43	204	168
Qacha's Nek	23	77	151	279	5
Mokhotlong	585	309	22	15	1
Thaba-Tseka	479	408	794	149	9
Lesotho	40,335	8,412	4,111	6,735	753

3.3 Wheat

Area planted, yield and production for Wheat are discussed in section 3.3. Table 7 presents area planted, yield and production of Wheat for 2022/2023 agricultural year. Area planted to Wheat was 12,018ha. The highest area planted to Wheat was observed in Mokhotlong (3,905ha). Yield for Wheat was 0.69mt/ha in 2022/2023 Agricultural Year. Quthing recorded the highest yield of 0.96mt/ha, followed by Qacha's Nek with 0.83mt/ha. Wheat production was 6,312mt and Mokhotlong recorded the highest production of 2,556mt.

Table 7: Area Planted, Yield and Production of Wheat by District, 2022/2023 Agricultural Year

District	Area Planted	Yield	Production
Botha-Bothe	403	0.03	7
Leribe	1,035	0.23	233
Berea	1,110	0.38	424
Maseru	1,554	0.47	348
Mafeteng	0	0.00	0
Mohale'sHoek	663	0.46	287
Quthing	449	0.96	429
Qacha's Nek	743	0.83	616
Mokhotlong	3,905	0.76	2,556
Thaba-Tseka	2,156	0.72	1,411
Lesotho	12,018	0.69	6,312

3.3.1 Trend of Area Planted to Wheat

Table 8 shows area planted to wheat in hectares from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 agricultural years. Total area planted to wheat has been fluctuating throughout the years. There was an increase of 18.1 percent in 2019/2020 followed by a decrease of 4.6 percent in 2020/2021 Agricultural Year. In 2021/2022, an increase of 107.0 percent is noted and a further increase of 54.6 percent in 2022/2023.

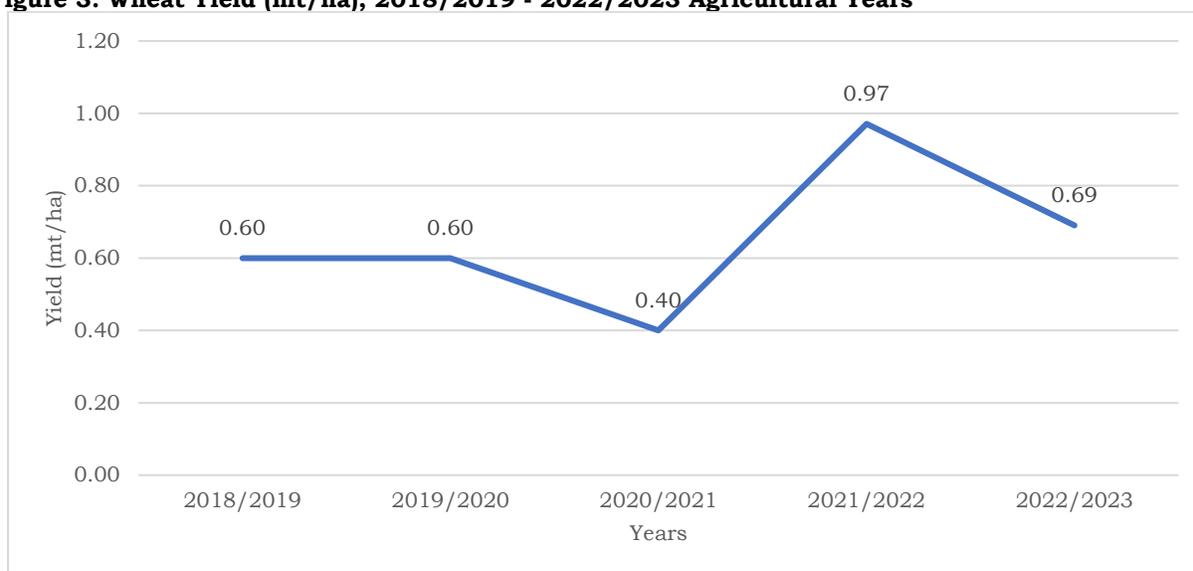
Table 8: Area Planted (ha) tor Wheat from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Agricultural Years

District	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Botha-Bothe	27	0	36	30	403
Leribe	299	1,071	536	1,613	1,035
Berea	0	526	0	133	1,110
Maseru	199	141	604	763	1,554
Mafeteng	0	1,109	0	0	0
Mohale'sHoek	0	295	392	260	663
Quthing	27	275	234	736	449
Qacha's Nek	200	137	127	703	743
Mokhotlong	940	227	539	2,310	3,905
Thaba-Tseka	1,640	154	1,288	1,226	2,156
Lesotho	3,332	3,936	3,755	7,774	12,018

3.3.2 Trend of Wheat Yield

Figure 3 portrays a trend of Wheat yield from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 Agricultural Years. In 2019/2020, wheat yield remained constant from previous year (0.6mt/ha) It thereafter decreased by 33.3 percent (0.60mt/ha to 0.40mt/ha in 2020/2021 agricultural year. In 2021/2022, wheat yield increase by 142.5 percent (0.40mt/ha to 0.97mt/ha) and thereafter decrease by 28.9 percent (0.97mt/ha to 0.69mt/ha in the subsequent year (2022/2023 Agricultural year).

Figure 3: Wheat Yield (mt/ha), 2018/2019 - 2022/2023 Agricultural Years



3.3.3 Trend of Wheat Production

Table 9 presents Wheat production by district from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 Agricultural Years. Wheat production increased by 39.9 percent in 2019/2020. In 2020/2021, a decrease of 24.3 percent was noted followed by an increase of 276.2 percent in 2021/2022 agricultural year. A further increase of 10.7 percent was noted in 2022/2023 agricultural year.

Table 9: Wheat Production (mt) by District, 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Agricultural Years

District	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Botha-Bothe	0	0	23	1	7
Leribe	122	1,028	176	298	233
Berea	0	105	0	0	424
Maseru	40	52	296	316	348
Mafeteng	0	253	0	0	0
Mohale'sHoek	0	200	231	96	287
Quthing	5	140	96	963	429
Qacha's Nek	51	51	48	198	616
Mokhotlong	1,060	123	350	2,896	2,556
Thaba-Tseka	153	51	296	936	1,411
Lesotho	1,432	2,004	1,516	5,704	6,312

Annex

Area Planted (ha) to all crops by District and Zone, 2022/2023 Agricultural Year

District	Zone	Maize	Wheat	Sorghum	Beans	Peas	Barley	Oats	Other Crops	Fallow
Botha Bothe	Lowlands	2,908	0	1,169	149	0	0	0	86	1,036
	Foothills	1,374	44	695	176	0	0	0	0	1,417
	Mountains	953	359	0	0	92	6	0	0	11
	Total	5,235	403	1,863	325	92	6	0	86	2,464
Leribe	Lowlands	12,784	0	889	825	0	0	0	125	11,692
	Foothills	2,733	0	1,037	305	0	0	0	34	1,544
	Mountains	4,416	1,035	103	89	168	110	190	89	164
	Total	19,933	1,035	2,029	1,218	168	110	190	248	13,400
Berea	Lowlands	48,950	0	1,598	4,117	0	0	0	0	21,936
	Foothills	1,241	0	69	745	0	0	0	0	1,206
	Mountains	1,784	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	232	215
	Total	51,976	1,110	1,667	4,863	0	0	0	232	23,357
Maseru	Lowlands	11,374	0	1,476	1,967	0	0	0	0	18,602
	Foothills	7,548	0	2,153	981	0	0	0	21	4,811
	Mountains	2,499	1,554	0	75	57	753	0	226	392
	Total	21,421	1,554	3,629	3,023	57	753	0	247	23,805
Mafeteng	Lowlands	21,446	0	2,234	4,064	73	0	0	84	35,006
	Foothills	1,396	0	72	382	0	0	0	0	1,204
	Total	22,842	0	2,306	4,446	73	0	0	84	36,209
Mohale's Hoek	Lowlands	2,827	0	387	129	0	0	0	0	5,691
	Foothills	1,950	0	420	602	0	0	0	0	3,068
	Mountains	535	282	0	31	74	0	0	0	1,104
	SRV	6,234	381	3,590	1,307	0	23	0	91	2,244
	Total	11,547	663	4,398	2,068	74	23	0	91	12,108
Quthing	Mountains	2,637	449	720	1,034	14	0	0	0	2,889
	SRV	3,590	0	2,151	1,115	0	0	0	0	1,074
	Total	6,227	449	2,872	2,149	14	0	0	0	3,963
Qacha's Nek	Mountains	2,129	681	0	1,687	66	68	0	306	973
	SRV	1,833	62	790	401	0	0	0	5	696
	Total	3,962	743	790	2,088	66	68	0	311	1,669
Mokhotlong	Mountains	6,998	3,905	89	1,581	519	268	123	187	3,283
	Total	6,998	3,905	89	1,581	519	268	123	187	3,283
Thaba Tseka	Mountains	8,144	2,156	191	641	209	362	0	1,025	1,836
	SRV	922	0	231	286	0	0	0	15	0
	Total	9,066	2,156	422	927	209	362	0	1,040	1,836
Lesotho		159,206	12,018	20,066	22,689	1,272	1,589	314	2,524	122,094