Kingdom of Lesotho

Bureau of Statistics

Statistical Report

NO 21 of 2018

2017/2018 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 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 need of users and producers.

Table of Content **Page**

List of Tables Page

List of Figures Page

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 2017/2018 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 on-going 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 so as 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.

Gratitude is due to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for their support during data collection and to households who were selected for Crop Forecasting without whose 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 six 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 2017/2018 Crop Forecasting Survey. The findings revealed that area planted to maize, sorghum and wheat for 2017/2018 was 146,313ha, 32,918ha and 10,735ha respectively. Yield of maize is estimated at 0.44, sorghum at 0.12 and wheat at 0.67 metric tons (mt). Production of wheat for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year is estimated at 7,052mt while maize and sorghum production is expected to be 64,652mt and 3,837mt respectively.

Considering the availability and utilization of cereals in the farming households in the past marketing year (2017/2018) and the expected consumption in the current year (2018/2019) as well as the 2017/2018 Agricultural year forecasts, the farming households will have a deficit of 819mt of maize, 7,726mt of sorghum and the surplus of 2,522mt of wheat.

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, the 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. The report also includes total availability and utilization of cereals.

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 forecasts on 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. Large 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. About 100 PSUs in the rural areas that covered about 2,000 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 being the 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 data collection exercise for the Agricultural Year 2017/2018 was carried out during the last two weeks of April and first week of May 2018 throughout the country. Data was collected by BOS enumerators under close supervision of Field Officers, Senior Field Officers and Statisticians.

3.0 The 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 13.7 percent from 263,971ha of the previous year to 277,708ha in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. The estimated overall yield for Maize, Sorghum and Wheat is 0.44mt/ha, 0.12mt/ha and 0.67mt/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 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. Area planted, yield and production of Maize are shown in Table 1. Total area (146,313ha) planted to Maize had decreased by 28,187ha compared to last agricultural year.

Maize yield for 2017/2018 is expected to be 0.44mt/ha, showing a decrease of 57.7 percent compared to 1.04mt/ha of the previous year. The highest yield is expected in Maseru with 0.61mt/ha followed by Botha-Bothe with 0.53mt/ha. Maize production is expected to decrease by 135,491mt from 200,143mt of the previous year.

Table 1: Area Planted, Yield and Production of Maize by District for 2017/2018 Agricultural Year

District	Area Planted (ha)	Yield (mt/ha)	Production (mt)
Botha-Bothe	7,632	0.53	4,075
Leribe	27,259	0.48	13,103
Berea	20,516	0.42	8,675
Maseru	21,881	0.61	13,266
Mafeteng	20,848	0.28	5,808
Mohale'sHoek	12,062	0.40	4,872
Quthing	5,623	0.47	2,659
Qacha's Nek	3,858	0.41	1,594
Mokhotlong	10,114	0.36	3,622
Thaba-Tseka	16,521	0.42	6,980
Lesotho	**146,313**	**0.44**	**64,652**

3.1.1 Trend of Area Planted to Maize

Area planted to Maize for a period of five years (2013/2014 to 2017/2018) is compared in Table 2. Total area planted to Maize had been fluctuating throughout these years. There was a decline of 23.4 percent from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015. A drastic increase from 73,506ha to 174,500ha was observed from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017. In 2017/2018, another decrease to 146,313ha was observed.

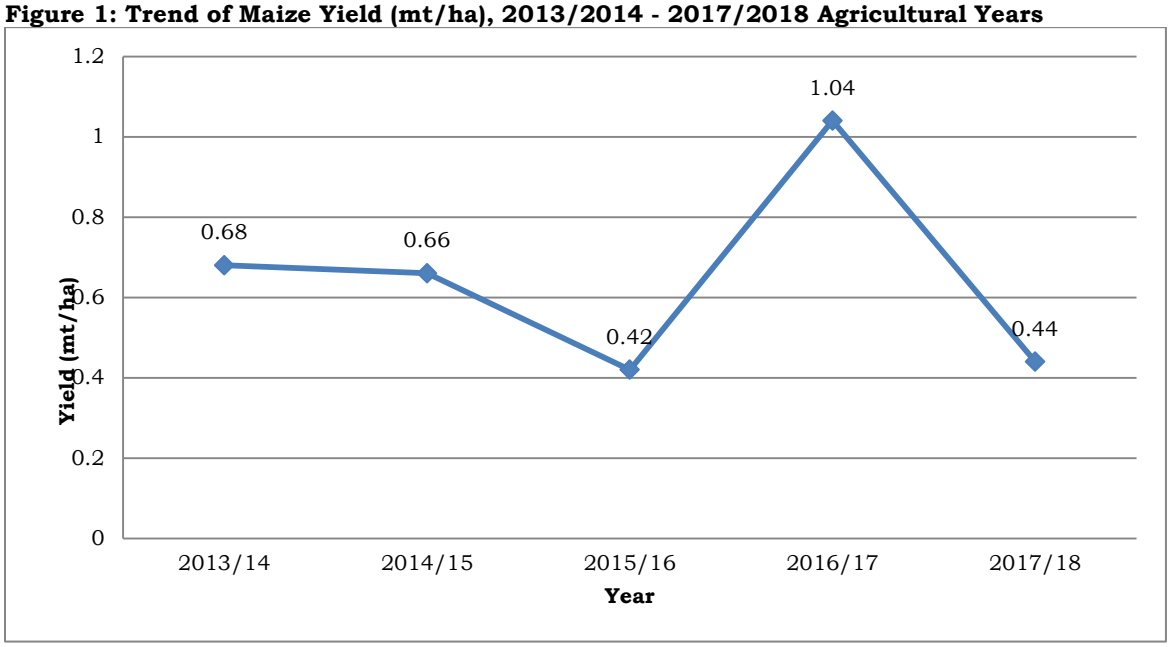
Table 2: Area Planted (ha) to Maize by District, 2013/2014 - 2017/2018 Agricultural Year

District	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Botha- Bothe	4,000	4,765	2,451	9,461	7,632
Leribe	24,655	18,937	10,685	33,629	27,259
Berea	19,072	13,705	9,942	22,172	20,516
Maseru	19,598	22,177	13,781	33,624	21,881
Mafeteng	22,326	19,269	4,449	21,095	20,848
Mohale'sHoek	18,145	9,671	6,042	15,383	12,062
Quthing	5,535	4,438	2,934	5,315	5,623
Qacha's Nek	2,524	2,301	4,387	10,125	3,858
Mokhotlong	17,189	6,901	9,882	9,879	10,114
Thaba- Tseka	12,622	9,475	8,953	13,818	16,521
Lesotho	**145,665**	**111,640**	**73,506**	**174,500**	**146,313**

3.1.2 Trend of Maize Yield

A trend of Maize yield for a period of five consecutive years (2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years) is illustrated in Figure1. A decrease of 2.9 percent was noticed from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 Agricultural Year. A sharp increase of 173.8 percent was noted in 2016/2017. In 2017/2018, a decline of 57.7 percent is noticed.

Figure 1: Trend of Maize Yield (mt/ha), 2013/2014 - 2017/2018 Agricultural Years



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 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 Agricultural Years and 2017/2018 forecasts by district.

From 2013/2014 to 2014/2015, Maize production decreased by 27.1 percent followed by another decrease of 70.8 percent in 2015/2016. In 2016/2017, an increase of 800.0 percent was observed while a decline (62.6 percent) is expected in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year.

Table 3 : Maize Production (mt) by District, 2013/2014 - 2016/2017 Agricultural Years and 2017/2018 Forecasts

	Actuals				Forecasts
District	**2013/2014**	**2014/2015**	**2015/2016**	**2016/2017**	**2017/2018**
Botha-Bothe	2,540	3,343	1,284	7,838	4,075
Leribe	14,319	18,849	3,748	39,454	13,103
Berea	15,515	6,476	528	33,398	8,675
Maseru	15,044	14,873	3,710	37,738	13,266
Mafeteng	10,191	3,001	649	9,606	5,808
Mohale'sHoek	11,167	4,068	1,551	18,819	4,872
Quthing	3,469	1,911	609	4,003	2,659
Qacha's Nek	944	396	1,191	4,108	1,594
Mokhotlong	10,531	8,197	3,742	7,730	3,622
Thaba-Tseka	6,353	4,523	2,170	9,972	6,980
Lesotho	**90,072**	**65,636**	**19,182**	**172,666**	**64,652**

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 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. The total area planted for Sorghum was estimated at 32,918ha and had decreased from 46,591ha of the previous Agricultural Year. Maseru experienced the highest area planted to Sorghum of 6,737ha followed by Leribe and Mohale'sHoek with 6,483ha and 6,226ha respectively.

Sorghum yield in 2017/2018 is forecasted to be 0.12mt/ha. The forecasts reveal that Maseru is expected to have the highest yield of 0.18mt/ha while Quthing is expecting smallest yield of 0.02mt/ha.

Sorghum production is estimated to be 3,837mt, which has decreased from 28,191mt of 2016/2017. Maseru is expected to have the highest Sorghum production of 1,214mt followed by Mohale'sHoek with 827mt. The lowest Sorghum production is expected in Qacha'sNek (5mt).

Table 4: Area Planted, Yield and Production of Sorghum by District, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year

District	Area Planted (ha)	Yield (mt/ha)	Production (mt)
Botha-Bothe	2,325	0.12	286
Leribe	6,483	0.07	427
Berea	3,077	0.17	523
Maseru	6,737	0.18	1,214
Mafeteng	3,054	0.11	331
Mohale'sHoek	6,226	0.13	827
Quthing	1,933	0.02	42
Qacha's Nek	171	0.03	5
Mokhotlong	793	0.11	91
Thaba-Tseka	2,120	0.04	91
Lesotho	**32,918**	**0.12**	**3,837**

3.2.1 Trend of Area Planted to Sorghum

Table 5 shows area planted to Sorghum in hectares from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years. Area planted to Sorghum has been decreasing from 24,121ha in 2013/2014 to 10,421ha in 2015/2016, increased in 2016/2017 to 46,591ha, then decreased by 13,673ha in 2017/2018

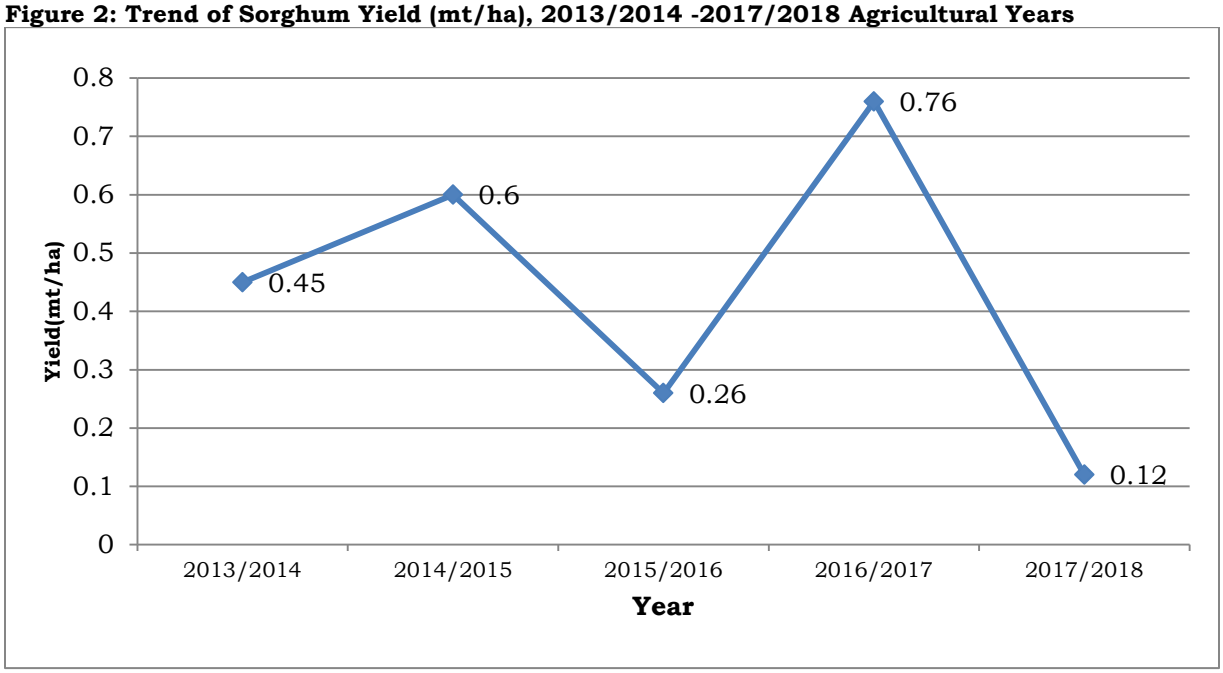
Table 5: Area Planted (ha) to Sorghum by District, 2013/2014 - 2017/2018 Agricultural Years

District	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Botha- Bothe	1,195	671	13	2,407	2,325
Leribe	3,126	2,129	1,804	6,910	6,483
Berea	4,230	2,062	395	5,423	3,077
Maseru	2,871	2,787	3,033	8,616	6,737
Mafeteng	3,427	2,379	1,481	5,742	3,054
Mohale'sHoek	3,938	3,513	1,061	5,777	6,226
Quthing	2,549	1,763	395	2,673	1,933
Qacha's Nek	0	265	0	1,922	171
Mokhotlong	1,087	318	268	665	793
Thaba- Tseka	1,699	1,458	1,972	6,455	2120
Lesotho	**24,121**	**17,346**	**10,421**	**46,591**	**32,918**

3.2.2 Trend of Sorghum Yield

Figure 2 depicts Sorghum yield from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years. Sorghum yield has been fluctuating over all the years; In 2016/2017 yield increased with 0.50mt/ha from that of 2015/2016 and it is expected to be 0.12mt/ha in 2017/2018

Figure 2: Trend of Sorghum Yield (mt/ha), 2013/2014 -2017/2018 Agricultural Years



3.2.3 Sorghum Production Trend

Table 6 illustrates actual Sorghum production from 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 Agricultural Year and 2017/2018 forecasts by district.

Sorghum Production has been decreasing between the period of 2013/2014 and 2015/2016 Agricultural Years. It however increased to 33,858mt in 2016/2017. Sorghum production is expected to be 3,837mt in 2017/2018.

Table 6: Sorghum Production (mt) by District, 2013/2014 - 2016/2017 Agricultural Year and 2017/2018 Forecasts

	Actual				Forecasts
District	**2013/2014**	**2014/2015**	**2015/2016**	**2016/2017**	**2017/2018**
Botha-Bothe	381	223	2	948	286
Leribe	1,548	1,894	57	5,981	427
Berea	1,916	846	2	6,516	523
Maseru	989	2,025	643	7,063	1,214
Mafeteng	1,736	1,193	20	2,147	331
Mohale'sHoek	1,614	1,998	266	3,986	827
Quthing	819	841	10	2,834	42
Qacha's Nek	0	55	0	696	5
Mokhotlong	326	273	16	411	91
Thaba-Tseka	515	180	143	3,275	91
Lesotho	**9,844**	**9,529**	**1,159**	**33,858**	**3,837**

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 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. Area planted to Wheat was 10,341ha. The highest area planted to Wheat was observed in Mokhotlong (2,483ha). Yield for Wheat is 0.67mt/ha in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year. Mokhotlong recorded the highest yield of 1.26mt/ha, followed by Thaba-Tseka with 0.64mt/ha. Wheat production is 7,052mt and Mokhotlong recorded the highest production of 3,139mt.

Table 7: Area Planted, Yield and Production of Wheat by District, 2017/2018 Agricultural Year

District	Area Planted	Yield	Production
Botha- Bothe	341	0.38	128
Leribe	2,205	0.53	319
Berea	403	0	0
Maseru	1,445	0.58	143
Mafeteng	0	0	0
Mohale'sHoek	300	0.45	135
Quthing	615	0.56	176
Qacha's Nek	316	0.42	1576
Mokhotlong	2,483	1.26	3,139
Thaba-Tseka	2,233	0.64	1,436
Lesotho	**10,341**	**0.67**	**7,052**

3.3.1 Trend of Area Planted to Wheat

Table 8 shows area planted to wheat in hectares from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years. Total Area planted to Wheat has been fluctuating throughout the years. There was a decrease of 37.1 percent from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015. It thereafter increased by 79.7 percent in 2015/2016. A decrease of 11.0 percent is observed in 2017/2018 Agricultural Year.

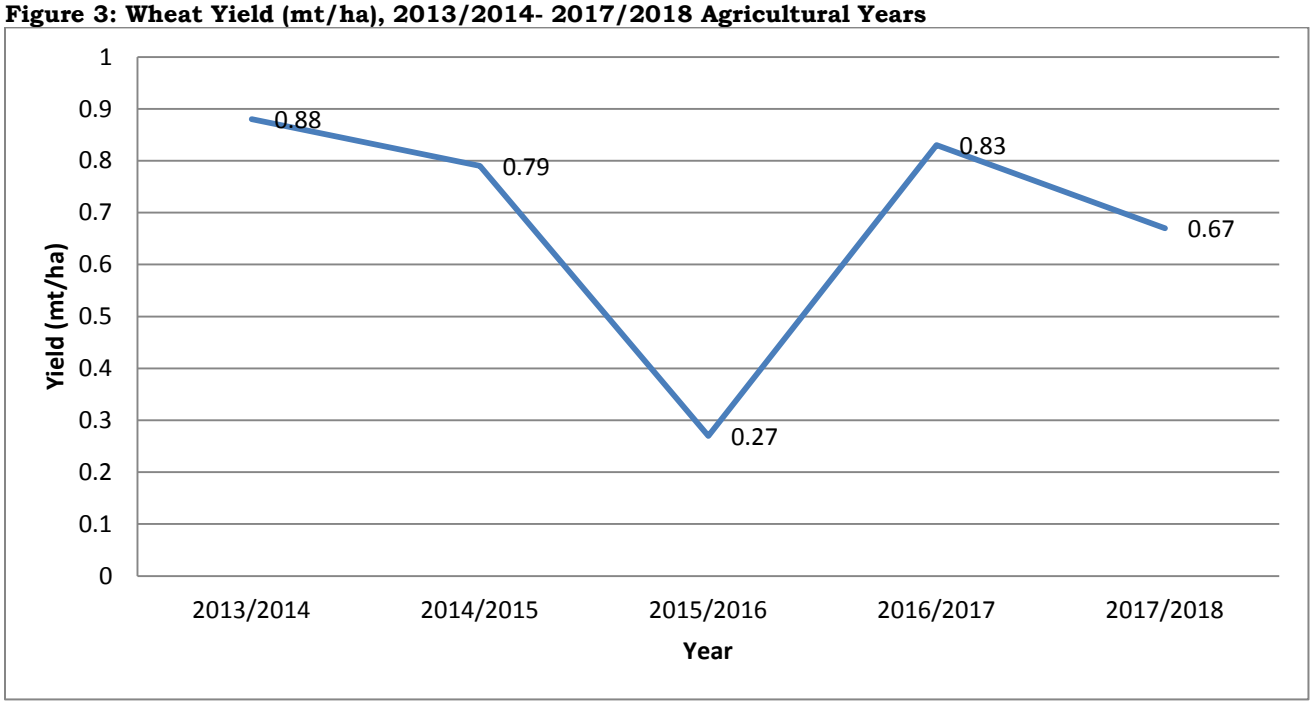
Table 8: Area Planted (ha) to Wheat from 2012/2013 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years

District	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Botha- Bothe	437	396	126	270	341
Leribe	1,701	1,055	880	2,045	2,205
Berea	210	0	200	870	403
Maseru	1,025	729	2,844	1,446	1,445
Mafeteng	0	320	315	830	0
Mohale'sHoek	696	589	1,809	793	300
Quthing	21	861	1,523	897	615
Qacha's Nek	770	637	940	1,014	316
Mokhotlong	5,425	2,745	2,690	1,661	2,483
Thaba- Tseka	3,308	1,661	4,831	2,237	2,233
Lesotho	**14,292**	**8,992**	**16,160**	**12,064**	**10,341**

3.3.2 Trend of Wheat Yield

Figure 3 portrays a trend of Wheat yield from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years. Wheat yield decreased by 10.2 and 65.8 percent respectively in 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 Agricultural Years. In 2016/2017, it increased to 0.83mt/ha. A decrease of 19.3 percent is noted in 2017/2018.

Figure 3: Wheat Yield (mt/ha), 2013/2014- 2017/2018 Agricultural Years



3.3.3 Trend of Wheat Production

The section covers a trend of Wheat production from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018.Table 9 presents Wheat production by district from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years. Wheat production has been declining over the years; there was a decrease of 43 percent from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 and a further decrease of 38.0 percent to 2015/2016 Agricultural Year. However there was an increase to 10,028mt in 2016/2017. In 2017/2018, a decrease of 29.7 percent was noted.

Table 9: Wheat Production (mt) by District, 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Agricultural Years

District	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Botha-Bothe	171	227	0	161	128
Leribe	763	855	396	777	319
Berea	3	0	26	570	0
Maseru	550	422	532	711	143
Mafeteng	0	252	1	148	0
Mohale'sHoek	515	294	932	1,464	135
Quthing	226	914	115	848	176
Qacha's Nek	911	192	1	470	1,576
Mokhotlong	7,078	2,511	1,044	3,742	3,139
Thaba-Tseka	2,364	1,403	1,339	1,136	1,436
Lesotho	**12,582**	**7,069**	**4,386**	**10,028**	**7,052**

4.0 Availability, Utilization and Consumption of Cereals

Section 4.0 covers availability, utilization and consumption of Maize, Sorghum and Wheat for 2017/2018 marketing year. Total availability of cereals is the quantity of cereals available in the households in a Marketing Year. Availability of cereals includes; previous stock attained in the past Agricultural Year, production of 2016/2017 Agricultural 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. Total production in this case refers to the production reported by farmers.

Table 10 shows available and utilized cereal and those consumed as food for the 2017/2018 marketing year and the expected consumption for 2018/2019 marketing year. It is observed that the farming households are expecting shortage of maize and

sorghum with 819mt and 7,726mt respectively. Produced wheat is expected to be more than the farming households' need.

Table 10: Total Availability and Utilization of Cereals from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 Marketing Years

Cereal Crops	Agricultural Years	Available	Utilization	Consumed as food	Expected consumption[i]	actual/Forecast	Deficit/ Surplus[ii]
	2013/2014	102,036	4,571	77,221	80,206	90,628	10,422
	2014/2015	64,062	18,499	45,563	44,686	78,246	33,560
	2015/2016	127,833	28,760	99,072	97,167	25,435	-71,732
	2016/2017	19,840	3,569	16,271	15,958	200,143	184,185
MAIZE	2017/2018	100,468	33,712	66,755	65,471	64,652	-819
	2013/2014	15,860	419	11,570	11,348	9,860	-1,488
	2014/2015	12,317	4,266	8,051	7,896	3,720	-4,176
	2015/2016	8,746	1,929	6,817	6,686	1,138	-5548
	2016/2017	8,493	1,949	6,418	6,418	28,191	21,773
SORGHUM	2017/2018	20,879	9,090	11,789	11,563	3,837	-7,726
	2013/2014	8,966	1,364	6,376	6,253	12,582	6,329
	2014/2015	5,255	2,204	3,051	2,992	7,069	4,077
	2015/2016	8,260	2,747	5,861	5,748	4,348	-1,362
	2016/2017	9,260	3,223	6,037	5,928	10,028	4,107
WHEAT	2017/2018	6,965	2,377	4,589	4,501	7,052	2,552

[1] This is the expected consumption for the next marketing year i.e. 2018//2019
i[1] The Deficit/Surplus is only for farming households not for the whole population.

5.0 Cereal Balance sheet

This section covers domestic availability, requirements and domestic shortfall or surplus of Maize, Wheat and Sorghum together with their planned imports. Cereal balance sheet provides a sound basis for policy analysis and decision making needed to ensure food security. It also provides the basis for national estimates that are used for estimating the overall shortages or surpluses in the country.

Table 11 presents Annual Cereal Balance Sheet for the 2018/2019 Marketing Year. In general all of these three main cereals namely maize, wheat and sorghum have a domestic requirement of 375,060mt yet the domestic availability is only 162,540mt. Maize, Sorghum and Wheat have a deficit of 150,513mt, 16,108 and 45,899mt respectively.

Table 11: Annual Cereal Balance Sheet for the Marketing Year, 2018/2019

ANNUAL CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2018/19 MARKETING YEAR				
Annual Balance sheet as at 1st April 2018				
Figures in (000)				
	Maize	**Wheat**	**Sorghum**	**Total**
1.**Domestic Availability**	**113,251**	**40,296**	**8,993**	**162,540**
1.1 Opening stock (01/April/2018)	48,599	33,244	5,156	86,999
Formal (Monitored)	28,934	32,475	0,000	61,409
On farm (monitored)	19,665	769	5,156	25,590
1.2 Gross Harvest	64,652	7,052	3,837	75,541
2. Gross Domestic Requirements	**263,764**	**86,195**	**25,101**	**375,060**
2.1 Human consumption	258,393	85,452	24,415	368,260
2.2 Feed, seeds, other uses	5,371	743	686	6,800
3. Domestic Short fall/Surplus	**-150,513**	**-45,899**	**-16,108**	**-212,520**
4.Total Planned Imports	**211,100**	**74,841**	**0,179**	**286,120**
4.1 Commercial Imports	100,000	74,000	0,000	174,000
4.2 Food Aid - Agency	20,000	0,000	0,000	20,000
4.3 Food Aid - Government	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
4.4 Other Commercial Imports	91,100	841	179	92,120
5. Imports Received	**19,969**	**5,552**	**0,015**	**25,537**
5.1 Commercial Imports Received	5,561	5,483	0,000	11,044
5.2 Food Aid - Agency	6,891	0,000	0,000	6,891
5.3 Food Aid - Government	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
5.4 Other Commercial imports	7,517	69	15	7,602
6. Expected Imports	**191,131**	**69,289**	**0,164**	**260,583**
6.1 Commercial Imports Expected	94,439	68,517	0,000	162,956
6.2 Food Aid - Agency	13,109	0,000	0,000	13,109
6.3 Food Aid - Government	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
6.4 Other Commercial Imports Expected	83,583	772	164	84,518
7. Uncovered Shortfall/import Gap	-	-	-	-
8. Current Stock Level on 30th April 2018	**27,723**	**31,471**	**15**	**59,209**

Annex Tables

Table1: Area Planted (ha) to all crops by District and Zone, 2017/2018 Agricultural

District	Zone	Maize	Wheat	Sorghum	Beans	Peas	Barley	Other Crops	Fallow	Potatoes
Botha Bothe	Lowlands	3,502	0	1,749	263	0	0	0	2,004	0
	Foothills	1,451	0	485	3	0	0	0	872	0
	Mountains	2,678	341	91	27	25	114	0	136	0
	Total	**7,632**	**341**	**2,325**	**294**	**25**	**114**	**0**	**3,012**	**0**
Leribe	Lowlands	19,832	260	5,474	6,150	230	56	172	20,031	0
	Foothills	3,382	0	1,008	890	0	0	12	3,528	0
	Mountains	4,044	281	0	191	81	701	111	2,435	0
	Total	**27,259**	**540**	**6,483**	**7,231**	**311**	**757**	**295**	**25,994**	**0**
Berea	Lowlands	17,584	0	2,440	3,314	0	0	525	13,494	0
	Foothills	2,932	0	637	363	0	0	0	1,653	0
	Total	**20,516**	**0**	**3,077**	**3,677**	**0**	**0**	**525**	**15,147**	**0**
Maseru	Lowlands	11,771	359	19,079	4,494	0	0	18	34,212	12
	Foothills	7,095	322	43,718	965	0	0	0	2,076	0
	Mountains	3,014	737	22	142	77	18	18	367	2
	Total	**21,881**	**1,418**	**62,818**	**5,601**	**77**	**18**	**36**	**36,656**	**14**
Mafeteng	Lowlands	15,817	0	1,863	2,648	0	272	41	37,107	0
	Foothills	5,031	0	1,191	1,360	0	0	44	2,471	0
	Total	**20,848**	**0**	**3,054**	**4,008**	**0**	**272**	**85**	**39,578**	**0**
Mohale'sHoek	Lowlands	4,416	0	2,004	860	0	0	0	5,967	0
	Foothills	1,794	0	654	0	0	0	0	625	0
	Mountains	3,075	300	224	127	48	71	0	1,452	0
	SRV	2,777	0	3,344	407	0	24	117	3,710	0
	Total	**12,062**	**300**	**6,226**	**1,394**	**48**	**95**	**117**	**11,754**	**0**
Quthing	Mountains	3,387	229	1,278	1,203	136	0	0	3,300	0
	SRV	2,236	387	655	218	88	0	0	2,072	0
	Total	**5,623**	**615**	**1,933**	**1,421**	**225**	**0**	**0**	**5,373**	**0**
Qacha'sNek	Mountains	2,712	316	57	687	91	22	0	1,218	0
	SRV	1,146	0	114	33	0	0	0	436	0
	Total	**3,858**	**316**	**171**	**720**	**91**	**22**	**0**	**1,653**	**0**
Mokhotlong	Mountains	10,114	2,483	793	1303	578	1356	590	4,408	0
	Total	**10,114**	**2483**	**793**	**1,303**	**578**	**1,356**	**590**	**4,408**	**0**
Thaba-Tseka	Mountains	13,660	2,233	1,002	742	208	1,182	42	7,599	0
	SRV	2,861	0	1,117	677	0	0	0	1,263	0
	Total	**16,521**	**2,233**	**2,120**	**1,419**	**208**	**1,182**	**42**	**8,862**	**0**
Lesotho		**146,313**	**8,246**	**88,999**	**27,068**	**1,561**	**3,816**	**1,690**	**152,436**	**14**

Table 2: Total Availability and Utilization of Cereals for 2017/2018 Marketing Yea

	MAIZE	SORGHUM	WHEAT	TOTAL
Previous Stock 31/03/2017	6,775	1,525	2,304	10,604
Production 2017	85,054	16,841	3,974	105,869
Purchases (01/04/2017-31/03/2018)	5,658	907	241	6,806
Received as gift (01/04/2017-31/03/2018)	2,009	1006	312	3,327
Incoming Exchange with other commodities	972	600	135	1,707
TOTAL AVAILABILITY	**100,468**	**20,879**	**6,965**	**128,312**
Sold (01/04/2017-31/03/2018)	2,228	1,750	403	4,381
Given to friends or family (01/04/2017-31/03/2018)	5,334	1218	347	6,899
Outgoing exchange(01/04/2017-31/03/2018)	1114	280	115	1,509
Other uses(feeds and seed) (01/04/2017-31/03/2018)	5,371	686	743	6,800
Closing Stock (01/04/2017-31/03/2018)	19,665	5,156	769	25,590
TOTAL UTILAZATION	**33,712**	**9,090**	**2,377**	**45,179**
CONSUMED AS FOOD	66,755	11,789	4,589	83,133
CONSUMPTION PER WEEK	1284	227	88	1,599
EXPECTED CONSUMPTION	**65,471**	**11,563**	**4,501**	**81,535**
FORECASTED PRODUCTION	64,652	3,837	7,052	75,541
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	**-819**	**-7,726**	**2,552**	-5,993