



Kingdom of Lesotho



**Statistical Report
No: 19 of 2018**

HORTICULTURE STATISTICS REPORT 2016/2017



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

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1.0 Introduction

The agriculture 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. The strategic objectives (National Strategic Development Plan 2012/13-2016/17) to realize sustainable agricultural growth include commercialization and diversification in agriculture as well as strengthening capacity of farmers and institutions, which among others includes developing efficient systems for data generation and enhancing capacity for monitoring and evaluation at different levels. 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 unlike the UAPS which covered urban small scale farming. HPS will be conducted every year on quarterly basis (First quarter is August, September and October, Second quarter is November, December and January, Third quarter is February, March and April the last quarter is May, June and July) and run through the Agricultural year (1st August-31st July).

1.1 Objectives

The main 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 in turn will be used by policy makers, planners in Government, the private sector as well as cooperating 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 (1st August 2016- 31st July 2017). For the purpose of this survey vegetable farmers were those who produced mainly for selling and had irrigation facilities as well as access to water. Those who did not meet this criterion were excluded. Both covered and uncovered fields were included. Qualifying fruit farmers are those with total of 100 or more fruit trees. This survey covered the 10 districts, based on a list of horticulture farmers supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS). Additional farmers were discovered by BOS officers during field work.

Information was obtained from commercial farmers who worked on their own farms as well as rented farms. For the purpose of the survey, farming means the growing of fruits and vegetables. Nurseries were excluded.

Information collected and analyzed includes the following:

1. Farm owners and employees as well as their socio-economic characteristics,
2. Land under cultivation for both vegetables and fruits,
 - a) Area under vegetables by season,
 - b) Number of fruit trees,
 - c) Total production of fruits and vegetables by season,
 - d) Income from sales of both fruits and vegetables,
3. Purchased inputs in agriculture,
4. Quantity and type of fertilizers by crop,
5. Quantity and type of pesticides and insecticides used by crop.

1.3 Methodology

Listed all vegetables and fruits farmers and then enumerated all listed farmers.

1.3.1 Data Collection

Data on area planted to vegetables is obtained through actual measurement of all fields on selected holdings. After harvest, enumerators visited the holding to obtain unit weights. For leafy vegetables, the enumerator visited the farm in order to take mean weights of bundle (lefupu) and leave diary for farmer to note throughout harvest. The number of bundles would then be multiplied by mean weight of bundle in order to give production in kilograms. In case of root/bulb/tuberous vegetables, a unit of measurement used by the farmer was weighed at least twice to come up with mean weight. From there the same procedure as leafy vegetables was used. For fruits, fruit trees are counted by type. When fruits were ready for harvest, the enumerator then weighed 2 or more units of measurement used by farmer to come up with mean weight of unit. The farmer would then note number of units harvested in the diary until harvest is complete. This would then be multiplied by the mean weight to come up with total production in kilograms.

Information on households' characteristics, use of fertilizers and protective chemicals and the farmer's estimates of total production of different vegetables and fruits, were collected through interviews with the sampled holder.

Each quarter has at least three phases;

In the First phase-

- a) Farmers were identified (first Quarter only),
- b) Information on farm owners and employees were collected,
- c) All fields operated by the sampled holdings were measured,
- d) Their entire fruit trees were counted and grouped into bearing and non- bearing and,
- e) Information was collected on use of fertilizers and data on irrigation.

During the Second Phase, enumerators visited the farmers to weigh selling units and in the third phase, data on entire harvest in vegetables and fruit was collected as well as income from sales.

1.3.2 Training of Enumerators

Before the fieldwork, enumerators had to undergo training provided by the Bureau. The enumerators were introduced to aims of the survey as well as methods and techniques of field measurement, procedures of collecting other data on holdings.

1.4 Equipment

Before fieldwork each enumerator was supplied with the following:

- measuring tape
- GPS
- Kitchen scale
- Clip board
- Pencils and rubber, and
- 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 purchases of inputs by type and quantity.

2.1 Vegetable Farming

The section covers information on vegetable farmers who participated in the 2016/2017 Horticulture Production Survey together with employees, fields, operations performed, inputs used as well as the costs incurred during vegetable production.

2.1.1 Age and Sex of Farmers

Table 2.1 presents the number of vegetables farmers by Age and Sex for 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. Age group 40-44 had the highest number of males (17.5 percent) in vegetable production. It is also shown that there were no males in age groups 15-19 and 25-29. Female participation was observed in age groups 50-54 and 65 and above only with 50 percent females each.

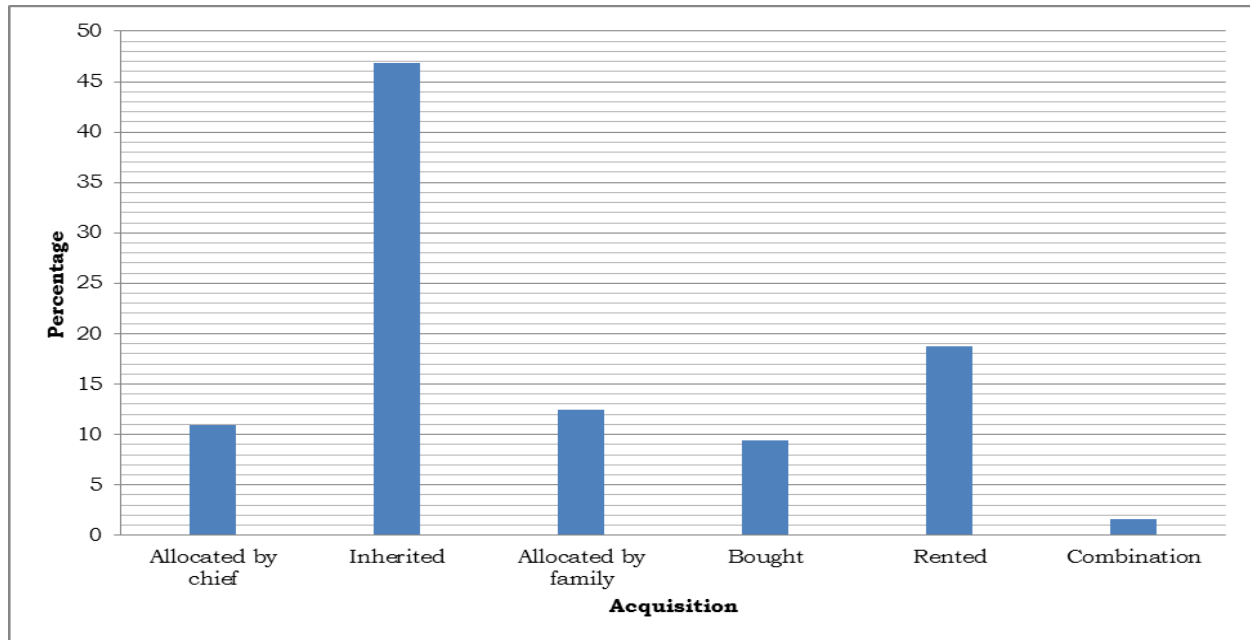
Table 2.1: Number of Vegetables Farmers by Age group and Sex, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Age-Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1.6	0.0	1.5
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	14.3	0.0	13.4
35-39	14.3	0.0	13.4
40-44	17.5	0.0	16.4
45-49	6.3	0.0	6.0
50-54	14.3	50.0	16.4
55-59	12.7	0.0	11.9
60-64	7.9	0.0	7.5
65+	11.1	50.0	13.4
Total	94.0	6.0	100.0

2.1.2 Field Acquisition

Figure 2.1 presents the percentage share of acquisition of vegetable fields in 2016/2017 Agricultural year. It is shown that the highest number of fields were inherited (47.0 percent) followed by those rented with 19.0 percent. The least number of fields were bought (9.0 percent).

Figure 2.1: Percentage Share of Acquisition of Vegetable Fields, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



2.1.3 Rent and Subsidies

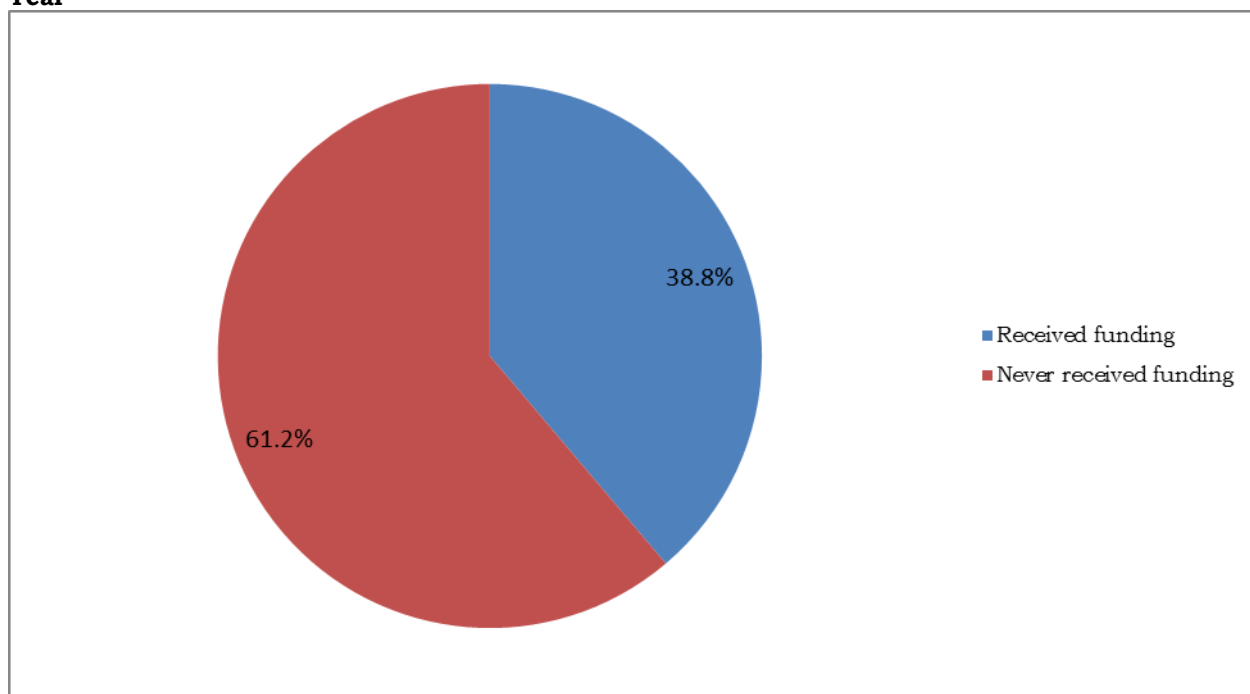
Table 2.2 shows the average rent paid by farmers in rented-in fields in Maloti by districts in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is shown that the farmers of Mphahle's Hoek paid the highest rent of M12, 000 per annum followed by Maseru with M7, 250. There were no rented fields in Mokhotlong, Quthing and Mafeteng.

**Table 2.2: Average in Maloti Paid by Farmers on Rented-In Farms by Districts, 2016/2017
Agricultural Year**

District	Maloti
Botha-Bothe	2,000.00
Leribe	3,450.00
Berea	1,800.00
Maseru	7,250.00
Mafeteng	-
Mohale's-Hoek	12,000.00
Quthing	-
Qacha's Nek	6,800.00
Mokhotlong	-

Figure 2.2 presents percentage share of farmers who received funding or subsidy compared to farmers who did not receive funding or subsidy in 2016/2017 Agricultural year. It is shown that 61.2 percent of farmers received funding/subsidy in the Agricultural year.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Share of Farmers by Status of Funding, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



2.2 Farm Employment

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 on a monthly basis while those that earn on a daily basis are temporary. Some farmers do not need to hire workers as household members can assist without pay. These household members are not included.

2.2.1 Employees by Sex

Table 2.3 shows number of employees by sex and quarter during 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is shown that the vegetable farming sector provided jobs to 46 employees in the second quarter, 33 of which were male. Most males (35) were employed in the first quarter.

Table 2.3: Number of Employees by Sex and Quarter, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Sex	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Male	35	33	4	2
Female	8	13	1	0
Total	43	46	5	2

2.2.2 Type of Employment

Table 2.4 presents employment by type and quarter during 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. According to the table, 18 permanent jobs were created in the second quarter, while 32 temporarily jobs were in the first quarter.

Table 2.4: Type of Employment by Quarter, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Employment Type	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Permanent	11	18	2	2
Temporary	32	28	3	0
Total	43	46	5	2

2.2.3 Income of Employees

Table 2.5 shows average income by district and type of employment. According to the table most activities which involve income for employees occurs mostly in the first and second quarter. It is observed that for Permanent employees in the second quarter, Maseru rates were better than other districts (M870.00) while employees in Leribe were paid lower than those in other districts with M333.00. For temporary staff, the highest wages were observed in the first quarter in Leribe with M1, 450.00 while the lowest were observed in Quthing with M88.

Table 2.5: Average Income (in Maloti) by District and Type of Employment, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

District	Income							
	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Botha-Bothe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leribe	30	1,450	333	-	-	-	-	330
Berea	-	640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maseru	30	720	870	-	-	-	-	-
Mafeteng	18	322	-	30	675	-	-	-
Mohale's-Hoek	9	586	440	18	-	-	-	-
Quthing	44	88	-	50	-	-	-	-
Qacha's Nek	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mokhotlong	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-

-No payments made

2.2.4 Educational Attainment of Employees

Table 2.6 shows educational attainment of both permanent and temporary employees. Majority of the workers (35) in the second quarter had Primary School education while 11 of the workers in the same quarter had no education.

Table 2.6: Educational Attainment of Employees, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Educational Attainment	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
None	4	11	1	0
Primary School	30	35	4	2
Secondary School	6	0	0	0
High School	2	0	0	0
Vocational after High School	1	0	0	0

2.3 Area Planted to Vegetables

Table 2.7 depicts area planted to each district by quarter for 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is shown that area planted was highest in Leribe in the second quarter (55.4 ha). Majority of districts did not plant in the fourth Quarter.

Table 2.7 Area Planted In Hectares by Quarter and District 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

District	Area Planted			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Leribe	34.7	55.4	0	0.05
Berea	2	0	0	0
Maseru	4.2	6.2	0	0
Mafeteng	26.3	1.2	0.1	0
Mohale`sHoek	10.5	28.6	4	0
Quthing	7.4	3.5	1.1	0
Qacha`s Nek	14.7	5	2.5	0

2.4 Types of Vegetables Planted

Table 2.8 presents percentage distribution of area planted to vegetables by quarter in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is shown that area planted in the second quarter to tomato is the highest with 55.5 percent followed by area planted to Cabbage by 30.8 percent in the 4th quarter. Spaile was the least planted vegetable as it had the lowest area planted for all three quarters.

Table 2.8: Percentage Share of Area Planted to Vegetables by Quarter, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Vegetables	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Cabbage	2.7	0.9	14.1	30.8
Tomato	0.5	55.5	2.0	0.0
Spinach	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carrots	4.5	0.6	0.9	0.0
Spaile	0	0.0	0.1	7.7
Rape	2.5	27.2	4.5	27.7
Beetroot	0.3	0.0	5.6	0.0
Potatoes	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Onion	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mixture	1.8	1.3	20.7	0.0

2.5.1 Entire Harvest and Quantity Sold of Vegetables

Table 2.9 presents the entire harvest, quantity sold in kilograms and income in Maloti for all vegetables by districts for 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. According to the table the highest yield was for cabbages 23,092 kg of which 10,171 kilograms were sold and generated an income of M10, 988.10.

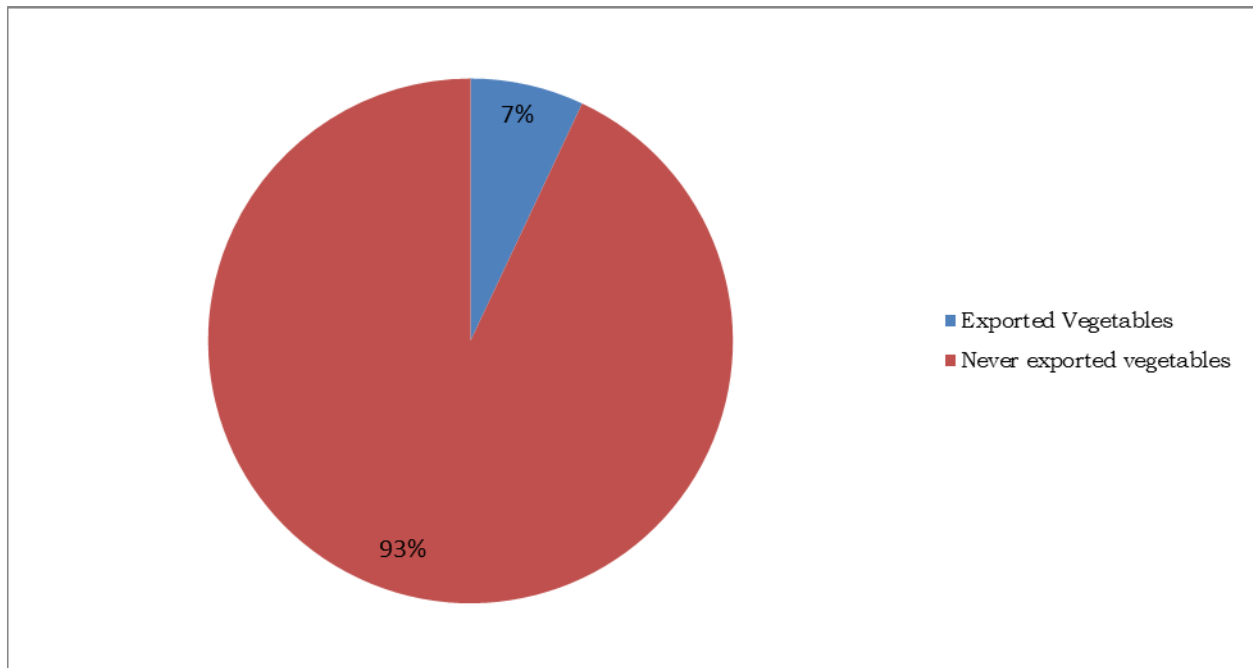
Table 2.9: Entire Harvest and Quantity Sold by District, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Vegetables	Entire Harvest	Quantity Sold	Income(M)
Cabbage	23,092	10,171	10,988.10
Tomato	3,484	515	2,535.90
Spinach	741	508	2,496.30
Carrots	733	181	351.30
Spaile	1,465	1,622	2,587.80
Rape	5,281	5,167	4,957.60
Beetroot	1,482	1,198	1,674.00
Pumpkin	1,740	786	16,410.00
Potatoes	340	300	17,000.00
Green Peas	550	300	6,000.00
Onion	8,245	785	7,263.00
Other	11,428	2,285	3,715.50
Mixture	2,537	224	1,120.00
Green Beans	10	8	150.00
Green Pepper	1,485	1,041	18,168.00

2.5.2 Vegetable Exports

Figure 2.3 presents percentage distribution of vegetable farmers by status of exports. According to the figure, 7 percent of farmers exported their vegetable production.

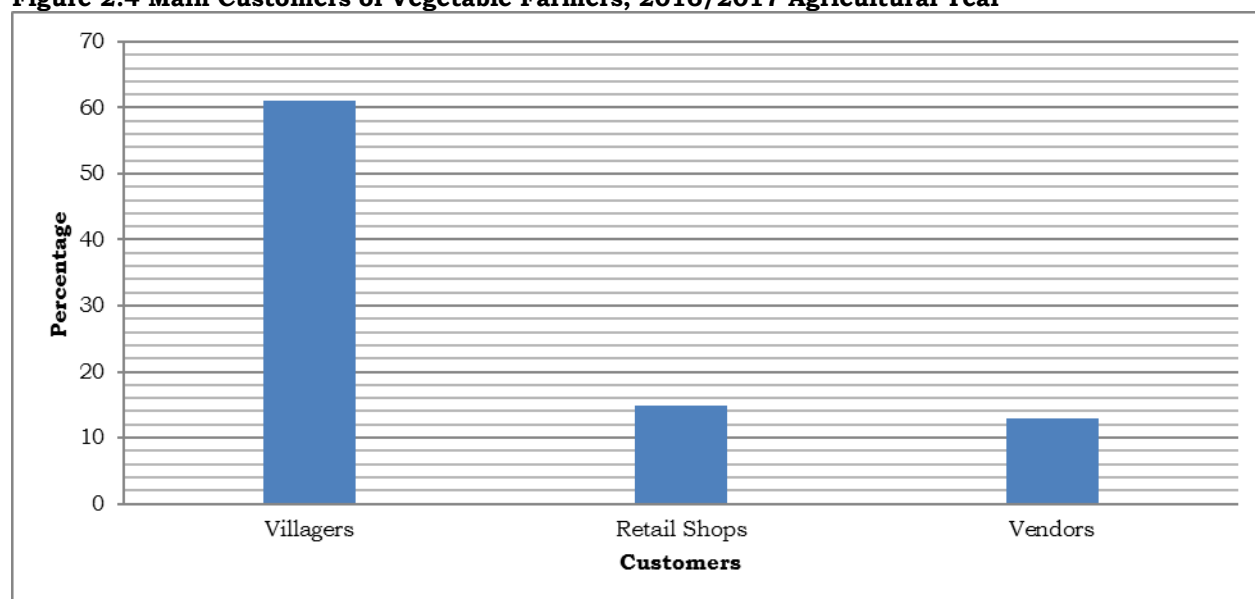
**Figure 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Vegetable Farmers by Status of Exports, 2016/2017
Agricultural Year**



2.5.3 Main Customers for Vegetable Farmers

Figure 2.4 depicts the main customers for vegetable farmers. According to the figure the main customers of vegetable farmers are the villagers (61.1 percent), while vendors (13.0 percent) are their least common customers.

Figure 2.4 Main Customers of Vegetable Farmers, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



2.6 Operations, Inputs and Costs

Table 2.10 shows the percentage share of operations by equipment used in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is shown that most of the farmers used their own oxen (22.5 percent) for all operations; spade for ploughing (24.7 percent) and disking (39.3), planting (84.4 percent) and weeding (48.7percent).

Table 2.10: Percentage Share of Operation by Equipment Used, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Equipment	Operation			
	Ploughing	Disking	Planting	Weeding
Spade	24.7	39.3	3.9	1.3
Digging Fork	12.4	10.7	4.7	1.3
Own Tractor	7.9	3.6	0.8	0.0
Hired Tractor	14.6	3.6	0.0	2.6
Own Oxen	22.5	21.4	84.4	48.7
Hired Oxen	6.7	10.7	2.3	30.8
Hired Labour	7.9	0.0	0.8	0.0
Combination	1.1	0.0	3.1	10.3
Other	2.2	10.7	0.0	5.1

Table 2.11 presents the total amount spent for operations by quarter (actual and market) in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. According to the table on average the highest actual amount (M92.60) was spent in the second quarter while in the fourth quarter there were no actual costs incurred.

Table 2.11: Total Amount (in Maloti) Spent on Operations by Quarter, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Quarter	Actual Cost(M)				Market Cost(M)			
	Ploughing	Disking	Planting	Weeding	Ploughing	Disking	Planting	Weeding
First	60.2	14.3	31.0	27.3	124.7	8.4	58.5	23.0
Second	92.6	69.2	71.0	69.6	104.7	111.7	93.4	67.3
Third	52.1	51.3	118.0	25.8	62.1	15.6	147.0	30.7
Fourth	0.0	0.0	124.3	62.1	3.3	1.7	124.3	62.1

Table 2.12 presents amount (actual and market) in maloti spent on inputs in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. On average the highest actual amount (M208.00) was spent on seeds in the first quarter while second quarter had the minimum amount spent on Organic Fertilizer M30.00.

Table 2.12: Amount (in Maloti)Spent on Inputs by Quarter, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Quarter	Actual Amount (M)			Market Amount (M)		
	Inorganic Fertilizer	Organic Fertilizer	Inputs Seed	Inorganic Fertilizer	Organic Fertilizer	Inputs Seed
First	59	150	208	58	31	230
Second	123	30	131	102	13	580
Third	123	0	283	123	18	337
Fourth	111	0	0	111	50	0

3.0 Fruit Farming

The section covers information on fruit farmers in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year including farm employment and number of trees in orchards.

3.1 Age and Sex of Fruit Farmers

Table 3.1 presents percentage distribution of fruit farmers by age and sex for the Agricultural Year 2016/2017. According to the table, the population aged 55-59 for males (14.5 percent) and 60-64 females (20.0 percent) participated more in fruit farming as compared to other age groups. The least percent of male fruit farmers (1.3 percent) belonged to age group 20-24, while female farmers in age groups 20-29, 35-39 and 55-59 did not participate.

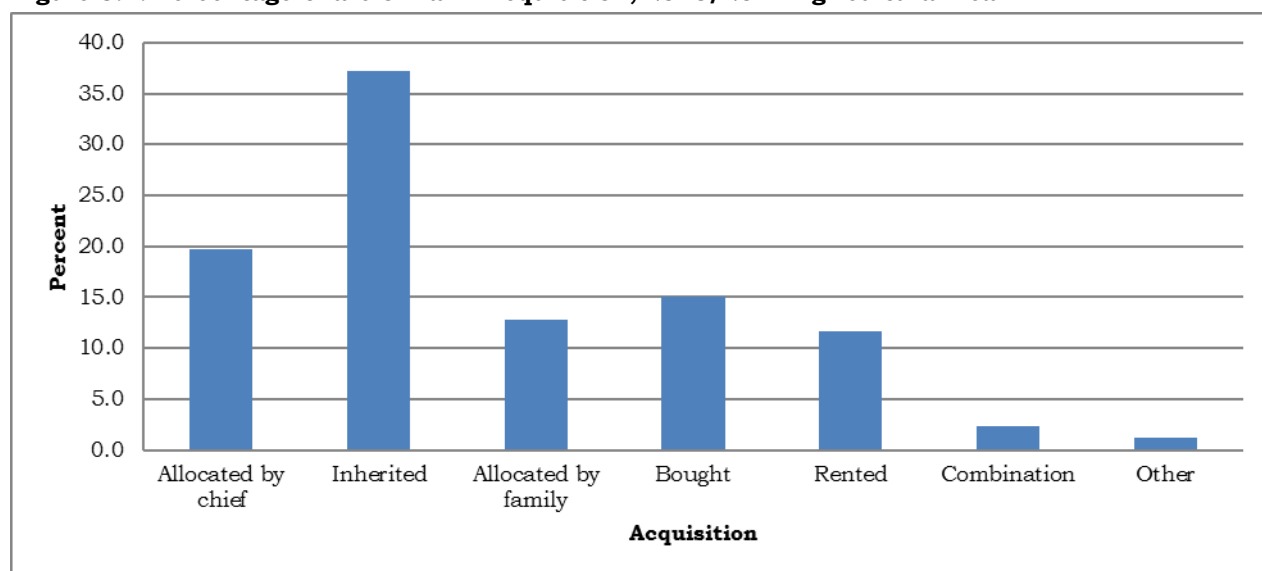
Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Fruit Farmers by Age Group and Sex, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Age-Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
20-24	1.3	0.0	1.2
25-29	2.6	0.0	2.3
30-34	7.9	10.0	8.1
35-39	11.8	0.0	10.5
40-44	11.8	10.0	11.6
45-49	5.3	10.0	5.8
50-54	10.5	10.0	10.5
55-59	14.5	0.0	12.8
60-64	7.9	20.0	9.3
65-69	6.6	10.0	7.0
70-74	9.2	10.0	9.3
75-79	6.6	10.0	7.0
80+	3.9	10.0	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.1.2 Field Acquisition

Figure 3.1 shows different forms of acquisition of land. The majority of fruit farmers in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year had land inherited (37.2 percent) followed by allocation by Chiefs with 19.8 percent. A few farmers had rented their farming land (11.6 percent).

Figure 3.1: Percentage Share of Farm Acquisition, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



3.1.3 Rent and Subsidies

Figure 3.2 presents percentage share of fruit farmers who received funding or subsidy compared to farmers who did not receive funding or subsidy in 2016/2017 agricultural year. It is shown that 67.6 percent of farmers received funding/subsidy while 32.4 percent were not funded.

Figure 3.2: Farmers by Status of Receiving Funding/Subsidy, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

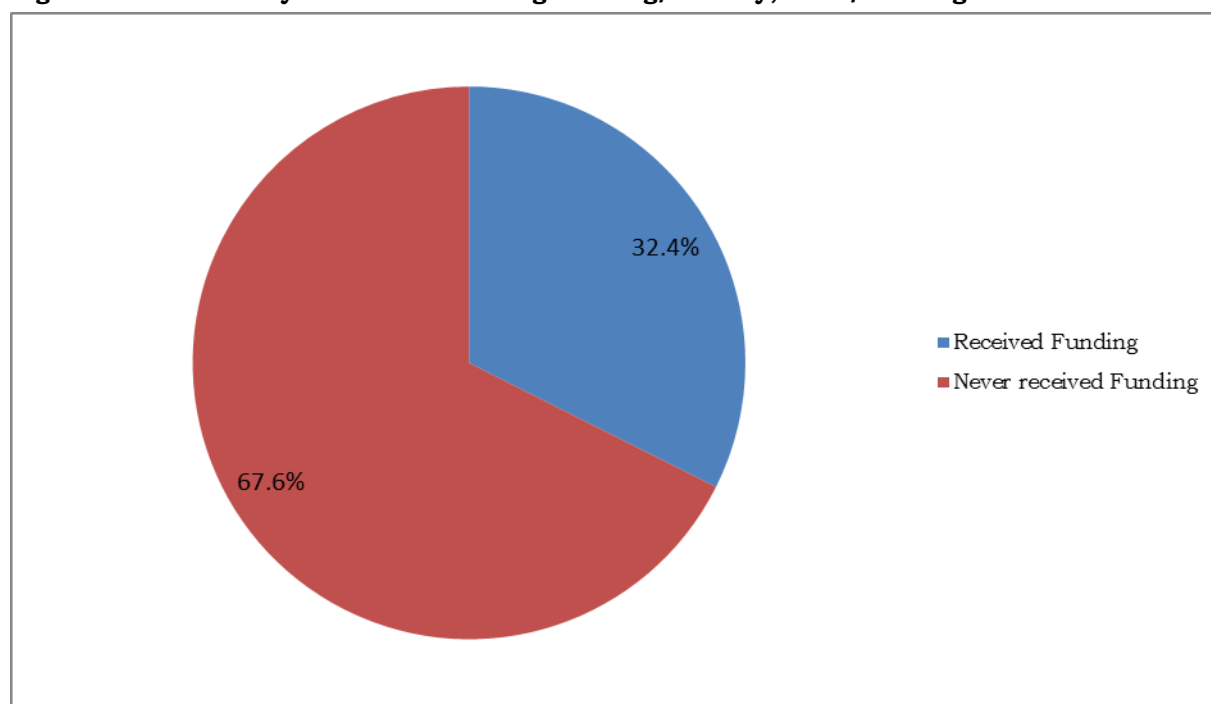
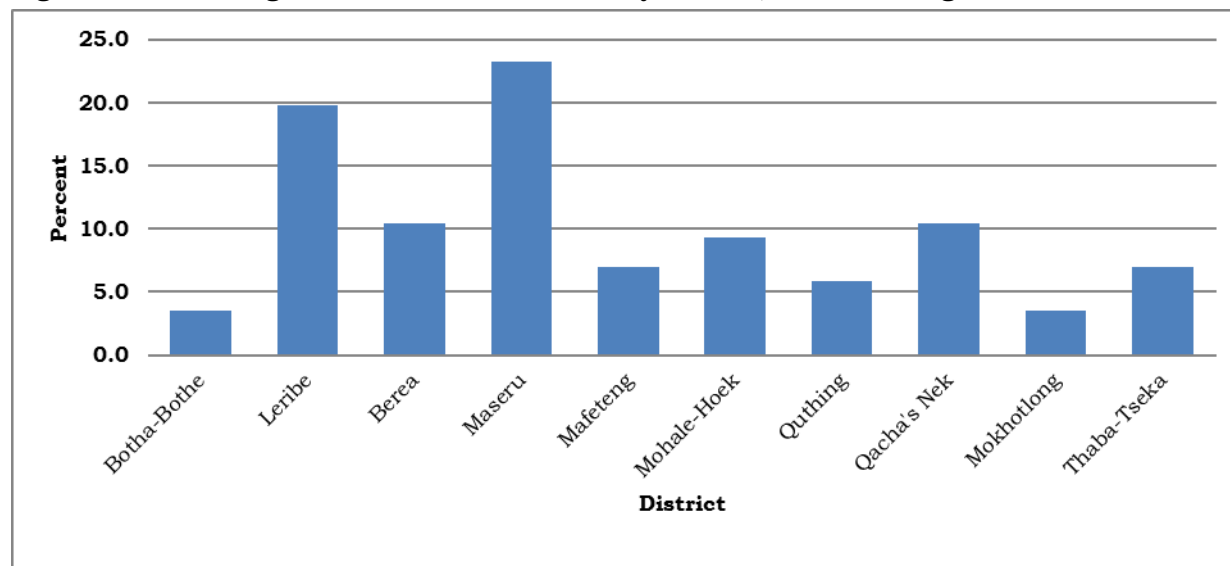


Figure 3.3 presents percentage share of funded farmers by district in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is shown that 23.3 percent of farmers had received funding in Maseru followed by Leribe with 19.8 percent. The least percentage share of funded farmers was found in Botha-Bothe and Mokhotlong both at 3.5 percent.

Figure 3.3: Percentage Share of Funded Farmers by District, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



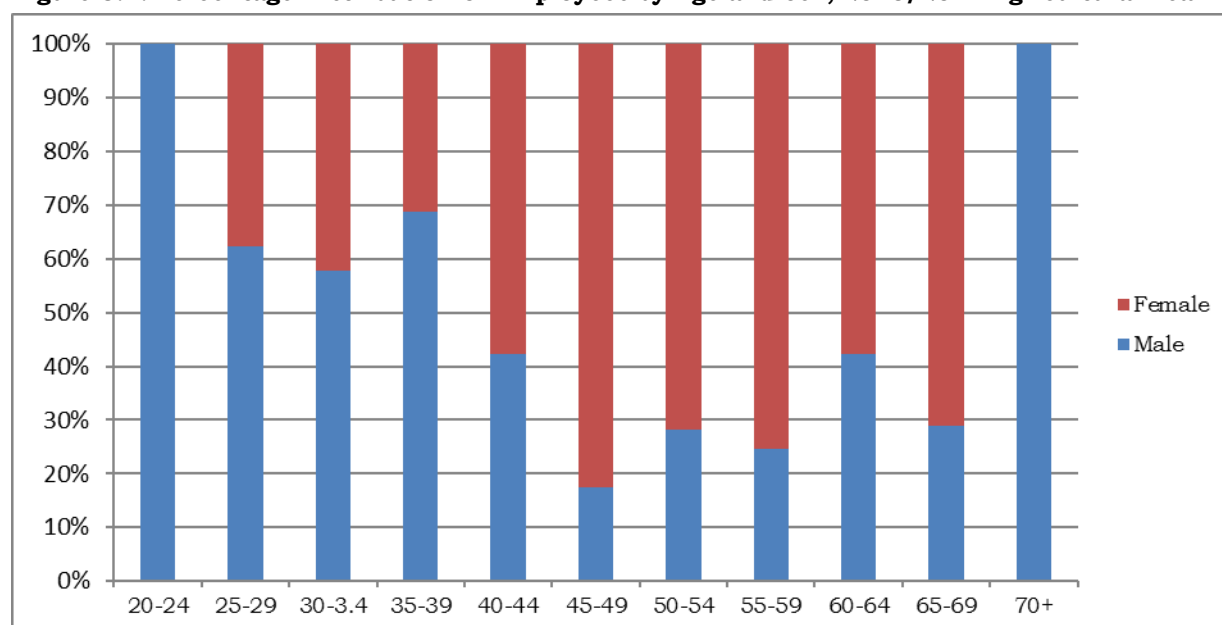
3.2 Type of Employment

The section covers information on demographic characteristics of fruit farm employees, type of employment and educational attainment.

3.2.1 Age and Sex of Employees

Figure 3.4 presents the percentage distribution of employees by age and sex for the 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. There were 181 people employed in the Fruit Farming sector, 80.1 percent of which were males. The highest percentage of female employees was observed in age group 45-49 where 88.9 percent of all females were employed.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Employees by Age and Sex, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



3.2.2 Type of Employment

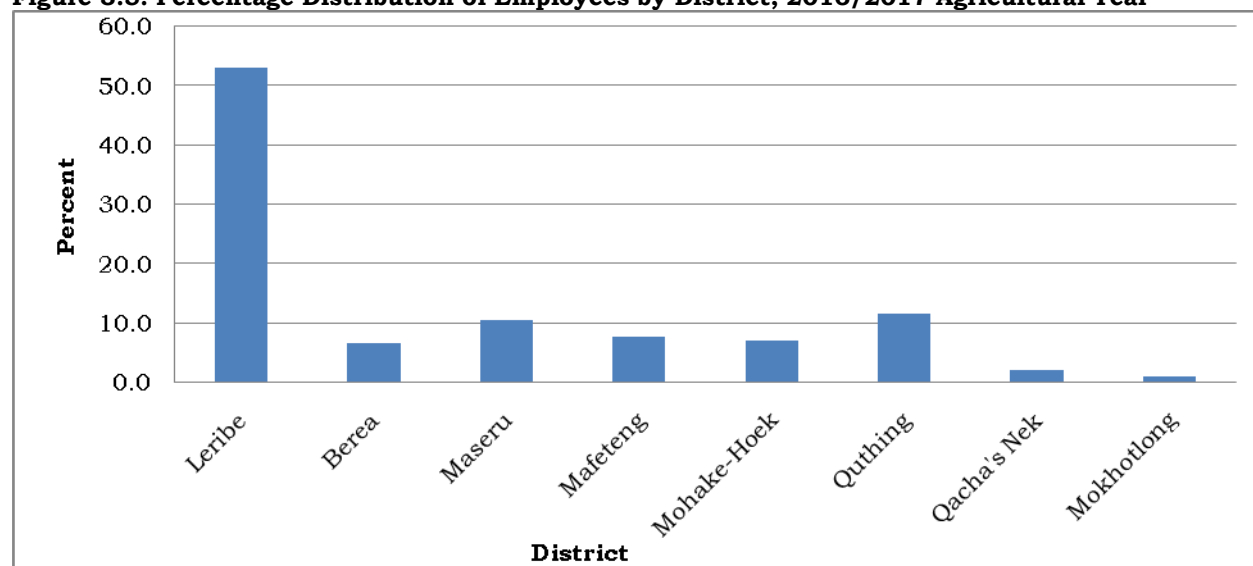
Table 3.2 presents type of employment in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is observed that employees employed on temporarily basis were found in Leribe with 58.9 percent followed by Quthing with 13.9 percent while more permanent employees (32.5 percent) were also found in Leribe followed by Maseru with 27.5 percent. The least employees employed on permanent basis were found in Qacha's Nek while 1.4 percent observed in Mokhotlong on temporary basis.

Table 3.2: Type of Employment by District, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

District	Permanent	Temporary
Leribe	32.5	58.9
Berea	12.5	5.0
Maseru	27.5	5.0
Mafeteng	7.5	7.8
Mohale-Hoek	10.0	6.4
Quthing	5.0	13.5
Qacha's Nek	2.5	2.1
Mokhotlong	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Figure 3.5 presents Percentage distributions of employees by district in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. It is shown that the highest percentage of 53.0 was found in Leribe followed by Quthing and Maseru with 11.6 and 10.5 percent respectively.

Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Employees by District, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



3.2.3 Educational Attainment of Employees

Table 3.3 shows educational attainment of both permanent and temporary employees. The highest proportion of the workers had Primary education (53.6 percent) followed by Secondary school education with 19.3 percent. A lowest proportion of the employees had Diploma/Certificate after high school and Graduates both with 0.6 percent.

Table 3.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Employees by Educational Attainment, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Educational attainment	Number	Percent
None	20	11.0
Primary School	97	53.6
Secondary School	35	19.3
High School	27	14.9
Diploma/Certificate after High School	1	0.6
Graduate	1	0.6
Total	181	100.0

Table 3.4 shows number of bearing and non-bearing trees by fruit type for Agricultural Year 2016/2017. According to the table the most common type of bearing fruit trees were Apple trees with 25,780 while the least common type of bearing fruit trees were blueberry trees(1).

Table 3.4: Number of Bearing and Non-Bearing Trees by Fruit Type, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Fruit Name	Bearing	Non- Bearing
Apple	25,780	642
Peach	14,584	1,896
Grape	2,867	1,312
Pear	2,837	275
Apricot	1,732	202
Plum	2,707	51
Quince	69	1
Orange	2	0
Pomegranate	7	0
Nectar	5	0
Cherry	668	0
Fig	0	1
Nuts	48	0
Olives	11	0
Blueberry	1	0

3.3 Quantity of Fruits sold and Income

Table 3.5 presents the quantity of fruits sold and income (Maloti) generated in Agricultural Year 2016/2017. It is observed that 3,036 kilograms of apples were sold generated the income of M86, 077.00. Pears were the least sales fruits with 8 kilograms amounting to M25.00.

Table3.5: Quantity Sold (kg) and Income (Maloti) by Fruits, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Fruits	Quantity Sold(kg)	Income(M)
Apple	3,036	86,077.00
Peach	1,844	8,755.00
Grape	12	480.00
Pear	8	25.00
Apricot	370	1,312.00
Plum	136	428.00
Quince	452	7,040.00

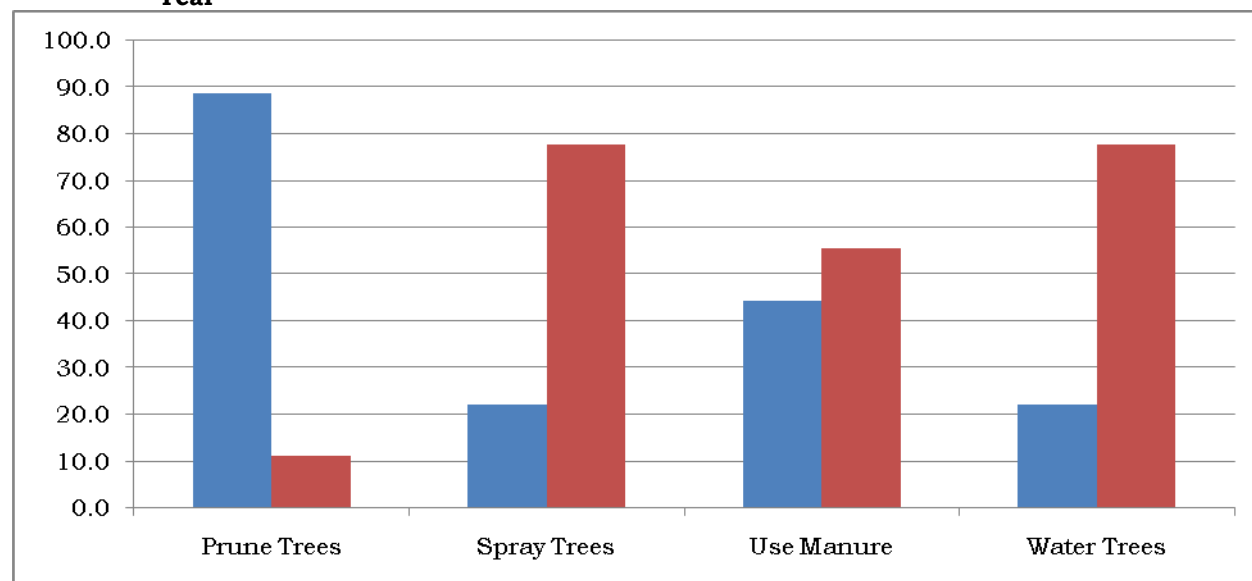
Table 3.6 indicates the fruit sold and exported in 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. The highest proportion of fruits were not exported and sold with 88.9 and 66.7 percent respectively, reason being farmers consumed them. The least percentage of fruits were sold at 33.3 percent and exported at 11.1 percent.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Fruit sold and Exported, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Fruits	Yes	No	Total
All Sold	33.3	66.7	100.0
Exported	11.1	88.9	100.0

Figure 3.6 indicates the percentage distribution of fruit trees maintenance status for 2016/2017 Agricultural Year. The largest percentage of fruit farmers (88.9 percent) pruned their trees, 44.4 percent used manure and 22.2 percents spray and water trees.

Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Fruit Trees Maintenance Status, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year



Annex Tables

Table1: Number of Vegetable Farmers 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Age-Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	1
25-29	0	0	0
30-34	9	0	9
35-39	9	0	9
40-44	11	0	11
45-49	4	0	4
50-54	9	2	11
55-59	8	0	8
60-64	5	0	5
65+	7	2	9
Total	63	4	67

Table 2: Number and of Farm Acquisition of Vegetables Fields, 2016/2017Agricultural Year

Acquisition	Number
Inherited	14
Allocated by Chief	42
Allocated by Family	4
Bought	2
Rented	3
Combination	1
Other	1
Total	67

Table 3: Entire Harvest of Vegetables by Quarter, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Vegetables	Entire Harvest			
	Quarter			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Cabbage	8,015	476	1,000	13,601
Tomato	192	411	2,881	-
Spinach	728	13	-	-
Carrots	108	0	431	194
Spaile	323	-	42	1,100
Rape	2,378	433	1,770	700
Beetroot	144	1,100	116	122
Pumpkin	-	648	1,092	-
Potatoes	-	0	340	-
Green Peas	-	550	-	-
Onion	1,125	7,120	-	-
Other	36	3,562	7,830	-
Mixture	224	2,313	-	-
Green Beans	10	-	-	-
Green Pepper	18	1,440	28	-
Radish	-	20	-	-
-vegetables not produced				

Table 4: Operation by Equipment Used, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Equipment	Operation			
	Ploughing	Disking	Planting	Weeding
Spade	22	11	5	1
Digging Fork	11	3	6	1
Own Tractor	7	1	1	0
Hired Tractor	13	1	0	2
Own Oxen	20	6	108	38
Hired Oxen	6	3	3	24
Hired Labour	7	0	1	0
Combination	1	0	4	8
Other	2	3	0	4

Table 5: Number of Farmers by Age Group and Sex in Fruits Sector, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
20-24	1	0	1
25-29	2	0	2
30-34	4	1	5
35-39	11	0	11
40-44	12	1	13
45-49	5	1	6
50-54	8	1	9
55-59	12	0	12
60-64	2	2	4
65-69	4	1	5
70-74	7	1	8
75-79	5	1	6
80+	3	1	4
Total	76	10	86

Table 6: Number of Farm Acquisition of Fruit farms, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Acquisition	Number
Allocated by chief	17
Inherited	32
Allocated by family	11
Bought	13
Rented	10
Combination	2
Other	1
Total	86

Table 7: Number of Fruits Employees by Age and Sex, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
20-24	26	0	26
25-29	27	4	31
30-3.4	28	5	33
35-39	18	2	20
40-44	15	5	20
45-49	6	7	13
50-54	8	5	13
55-59	4	3	7
60-64	3	1	4
65-69	5	3	8
70-74	3	0	3
80+	3	0	3
Total	146	35	181

Table 8: Type of Employment by District, 2016/2017 Agricultural Year

District	Permanent	Temporary
Leribe	13	83
Berea	5	7
Maseru	11	7
Mafeteng	3	11
Mohale-Hoek	4	9
Quthing	2	19
Qacha's Nek	1	3
Mokhotlong	0	2
Total	40	141