Statistical Report
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LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS REPORT 2021/2022

Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 455,
Maseru 100,
Lesotho
Tel: +266 22 323 852/22 326 393
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 needs of users and producers.

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1.0 Introduction

The Bureau of Statistics (BOS) collects, compiles and analyses data on livestock products. The 2021/2022 Livestock Products Report provides information on livestock products for both 2021/2022 Agricultural and Marketing Years. The Agricultural Year starts from the 1st August to the 31st July of the following year while Marketing Year commences from the 1st April to the 31st March of the following year. The report covers the production of; milk, milk products, meat and eggs.

1.1 Methodology

The section covers sampling methods, for data obtained from Agricultural Production Survey (APS), and data collection.

1.1.1 Sampling Method

A stratified multi-stage sampling scheme was adopted for the selection of the sample for 2021/2022 Agricultural Year. Two or more enumeration areas were combined to constitute Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and agricultural holdings (farming households) constitute Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). Agricultural Production Survey covered 100 PSUs in the rural areas, where each PSU covered an average of about 17 selected households through systematic sampling. The PSUs have been selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) where number of households were taken as measure of size.

The agricultural holdings must meet one or more of the following conditions:

(i) Rearing one or more cattle,

(ii) Rearing at least one goat or sheep,

(iii) Fifty improved chicken,

(iv) One improved pig.

1.1 .2 Data Collection

Data on livestock products was obtained from relevant ministries and other departments in a form of secondary data. The sectors include the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN) through the Department of Marketing and Lesotho National Dairy Board (LNDB). The information on milk and milk products was collected from LNDB, as well as their imports.

Local egg production, slaughtered animals and some of the milk data were obtained from the Agricultural Production Survey (APS) conducted by BOS. This information was collected through face to face interviews from selected agricultural households or farming households from **rural areas** of the country.

1.2 Limitations

There is under coverage in livestock products data because some of the imported or exported livestock products may enter or exit the country without being declared. The Zero (0) in this report means that there were no selected households in a district with some certain characteristics but for secondary data, zero (0) means no value at all.

2.0 Findings

The section gives details on milk, eggs and meat production. They also include imports of some of these livestock products.

2.1 Milk Production

The information on the raw milk collected through Agricultural Production Survey (APS) as well as raw milk that was received by the Lesotho Dairy Products Company from local farmers is analyzed. The raw milk collected through APS was exclusively for the milk produced by farmers in the rural areas. The production does not include milk produced by farmers in the urban areas. The raw milk received by the Lesotho Dairy Products excludes milk that was consumed at household level, wasted milk and milk sold at farm gates. Included also, are dairy products imports which were imported from RSA.

2.1.1 Raw Milk

Table 2.1 gives information on the quantity of milk produced in rural areas by district for 2021/2022 Agricultural Year. During the year, 10,030,869 litres of milk were produced. Mokhotlong had the highest production of milk (38.5 percent) followed by Thaba-Tseka with 18.2 percent while Mohale's Hoek was the least with 0.8 percent.

Table 2.1: Quantity of Rural Milk Produced (Litres) by District, 2021/2022 Agricultural Year

Districts	Quantity	Percentages
Botha-Bothe	487,952	4.9
Leribe	1,663,566	16.6
Berea	968,007	9.7
Maseru	744,063	7.4
Mafeteng	167,393	1.7
Mohale's Hoek	79,578	0.8
Quthing	138,978	1.4
Qacha's Nek	89,702	0.9
Mokhotlong	3,866,889	38.5
Thaba-Tseka	1,824,741	18.2
Lesotho	**10,030,869**	**100**

Figure 2.1 shows the trend analysis of raw milk produced in the rural areas from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Agricultural Years. In 2018/2019 Agricultural Year, the production had increased by 16.0 percent from 4,822,110 to 5,593,972 litres, followed by a decrease of 1.7 percent in 2019/2020. There had also been a decline of 54.3 percent in the milk production from 2019/2020 to 2020/2021 agricultural years.

Figure 2.1: Quantity of Raw Milk ('000 Litres), Produced by Year, 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 Agricultural Years

Some farmers in Lesotho sell raw milk to the Lesotho Dairy Products. About 2,386,584 litres of milk were received from local farmers in 2021/2022 Marketing Year. The highest quantities of milk were received during the 3rd quarter (28.1 percent) while the least quantity was received during the 1st quarter (21.5 percent).

Table 2.2: Quantity of Raw Milk (Litres) Received by Quarter, 2021/2022 Marketing Year

Quarters	Quantity Received	Percentage
Quarter 1	512,078	21.5
Quarter 2	541,527	22.7
Quarter 3	671,564	28.1
Quarter 4	661,415	27.7
Total	**2,386,584**	**100.0**

Figure 2.2 shows the quantity of raw milk received by Lesotho Dairy from local farmers by period (2017/2018 – 2021/2022). The figure shows that the quantity of milk sold to Lesotho Dairy Products had been increasing throughout the five years. The highest increase of 6.1 percent was in 2021/2022 Marketing Year while the lowest increase of 0.8 percent was observed in 2019/2020.

Figure 2.2: Quantity of Raw Milk ('000 Litres) Received by Year, 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 Marketing Years

2.1.2 Imports of Milk Products

Milk products which are being imported into the country from RSA include; Long life milk, custard, Ice cream, fresh cream, flavored milk and butter milk. Long life milk was measured in litres and other milk products were in kilograms. Table 2.3 gives the quantity of imported milk products. During 2021/2022 Marketing Year about 9,927,576 liters of Long life was imported. About 384,184 kilograms of custard was imported and Butter Milk was 85 kilograms.

Table 2.3: Quantity of Imported Milk Products (Litres/kg) by Type, 2021/2022 Marketing Year

Milk Products	Quantity
Long Life Milk(UHT)	9,927,576
Custard	384,184
Ice Cream	296,965
Fresh Cream	15,440
Flavored Milk	5,628
Butter Milk	85

Source: Lesotho National Dairy Board

Figure 2.3 depicts trend analysis of imported milk products. It is shown that the Long-life importation had slightly decreased by 9.8 and 18.9 percent in 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 respectively, followed by a 42.3 percent increase in 2020/2021 marketing year. The imports of ice cream decreased by 43.9 percent in 2018/2019 and by 33.8 percent in 2019/2020. Imported Custard had been fluctuating from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Marketing Years.

Figure 2.3: Imported Milk Products ('000 Litres) by Year, 2017/2018 - 2021/2022 Marketing Years

2.2 Meat Production

The data on meat production refers to the number of slaughtered animals mainly at household level in the rural parts of the country. These animals include cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. The data is also collected through the APS.

2.2.1 Slaughtered Animals

Table 2.4 gives the number of slaughtered animals during the 2021/2022 Agricultural Year. The table shows that sheep and goats were the most slaughtered animals with 98,891 and 54,777 slaughtered respectively. Berea had the highest number of cattle slaughtered estimated at 2,446, followed by Botha-Bothe with 2,219 cattle. Sheep were mostly slaughtered in Leribe (21,194 sheep). Botha-Bothe had the highest number of goats (11,108) slaughtered. Most Pigs were slaughtered in Leribe with 3,416.

Table 2.4: Number of Slaughtered Animals by District and Type, 2021/2022 Agricultural Year

	Type of Livestock			
District	**Cattle**	**Sheep**	**Goats**	**Pigs**
Botha-Bothe	2,219	3,163	11,108	661
Leribe	1,610	21,194	3,692	3,416
Berea	2,446	10,612	6,507	3,366
Maseru	1,697	16,885	5,027	2,924
Mafeteng	2,045	10,268	3,909	3,279
Mohale's Hoek	1,473	6,678	10,754	2,941
Quthing	1,119	7,756	5,459	2,863
Qacha's Nek	584	4,165	1,109	180
Mokhotlong	0	9,463	4,354	0
Thaba-Tseka	1,044	8,706	2,856	1,060
Lesotho	**14,238**	**98,891**	**54,777**	**20,691**

Figure 2.4 depicts trend analysis of slaughtered animals from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Agricultural Years. There had been an increase in number of livestock slaughtered in 2021/2022 for all types of livestock shown in the chart. The figure shows that the number of sheep slaughtered in 2021/2022 had increased by 236.2 percent compared to 2020/2021, goats increased by 159.2 percent, cattle by 106.5 percent and pigs increased by 14.4 percent.

Figure 2.4: Slaughtered Animals, 2017/2018 - 2021/2022 Agricultural Years

2.2.2 Imports of Meat

The types of meat that were imported from the Republic of South Africa include beef, chicken, mutton and pork. Table 2.5 presents the percentage distributions of meat and meat products imported in 2021/2022 Marketing Year by month and type. The table shows that beef was mostly imported in October constituting 24.4 percent, chicken in May with 51.9 percent, mutton in April with 15.1 percent and pork in February with 45.0 percent.

Table 2.5: The Percentage distribution of imported Meat (kg) by Month and Type, 2021/2022 Marketing Year

Month	Beef	Chicken	Mutton	Pork
April	10.8	13.2	15.1	6.7
May	0.4	51.9	6.8	2.8
June	0.8	0.0	9.1	0.0
July	1.4	2.8	4.3	0.0
August	0.0	21.1	8.8	7.4
September	13	0.2	7.6	7.1
October	24.4	6.9	5.5	7.5
November	5.7	0.3	14.3	4.9
December	15.9	1.0	9.8	2.8
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	15.0	1.6	11.8	45.0
March	12.7	1.0	6.8	15.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Department of Marketing

Figure 2.5, further depicts the percentage distribution of meat imports. During 2021/2022 Marketing Year, chicken was mostly imported, constituting 99.3 percent, followed by pork with 0.4 percent. Beef had a share of 0.3 percent while mutton had a share of 0.1 percent imported.

Figure 2.5: Percentage Share of Imported Meat, 2021/2022 Marketing Year

2.3 Eggs Production

The production of eggs refers to the number of eggs laid by chickens at household level and its data was collected through the APS. The data is presented in trays which consists of 30 eggs each.

2.3.1 Local Eggs Production

Table 2.6 presents the production of eggs for 2021/2022 agricultural year, of which a total of 31,344,572 eggs (1,044,819 trays of eggs) were produced. Mafeteng had the highest production constituting 32.1 percent while Qacha's Nek had the lowest with 2.6 percent.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Eggs Production (Trays) by District, 2021/2022 Agricultural Year

District	Number of Eggs	Number of Trays	Percentages
Botha-Bothe	968,909	32,297	3.1
Leribe	4,282,257	142,742	13.7
Berea	2,730,986	91,033	8.7
Maseru	1,949,663	64,989	6.2
Mafeteng	10,048,280	334,943	32.1
Mohale's Hoek	3,318,687	110,623	10.6
Quthing	1,140,931	38,031	3.6
Qacha's Nek	818,634	27,288	2.6
Mokhotlong	4,587,720	152,924	14.6
Thaba-Tseka	1,498,504	49,950	4.8
Lesotho	**31,344,571**	**1,044,819**	**100.0**

Figure 2.6 presents the trend of eggs production from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Agricultural Years. The quantity of eggs produced had been fluctuating for the period of five years. There had been an increase of 100.8 percent in 2018/2019 followed by a decrease of 44.1 percent in 2019/2020. In 2020/2021 egg production increased by 30.9 percent which was followed by a decrease of 29.6 percent in 2021/2022.

Figure 2.6: Quantity and Percentage Distribution of Eggs ('000 000 Trays) Produced by Year, 2017/2018-2021/2022 Agricultural Years

Annex Tables

LP1: Raw Milk Produced (Litres) by Year, 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 Agricultural Years

Year	Quantity
2017/2018	4,822,110
2018/2019	5,593,972
2019/2020	5,500,070
2020/2021	2,514,498
2021/2022	10,030,869

LP2: Raw Milk (Litres) Received by Year, 2017/2018 – 2021/2022 Marketing Years

Year	Quantity
2017/2018	2,118,697
2018/2019	2,161,415
2019/2020	2,177,890
2020/2021	2,250,003
2021/2022	2,386,584

Source: Lesotho National Dairy Board

LP3: Imported Milk Products (Litres/kg), 2017/2018 - 2021/2022 Marketing Years

Year	Long Life	Ice Cream	Custard
2017/2018	10,313,663	393,916	104,652
2018/2019	9,304,442	221,027	384,178
2019/2020	7,541,923	146,384	286,319
2020/2021	10,730,274	380,289	438,096
2021/2022	9,927,576	296,965	384,184

Source: Lesotho National Dairy Board

LP4: Number of Slaughtered Animals, 2017/2018 - 2021/2022 Agricultural Years

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
2017/2018	11,199	58,244	44,973	11,590
2018/2019	9,280	46,050	27,699	13,036
2019/2020	10,905	69,474	32,552	18,387
2020/2021	6,894	29,416	21,132	18,080
2021/2022	14,238	98,891	54,777	20,691

LP5: Number of Eggs (Trays) Produced by Year, 2017/2018 - 2021/2022 Agricultural Years

Year	Production
2017/2018	548,702
2018/2019	1,101,702
2019/2020	615,821
2020/2021	806,365
2021/2022	1,044,819