

Table 5.9: Average calories consumed by one person per day (CALAVG) (kcal) in Lesotho in 2012/2013

commodity calorie cons	Base	without subsidy	% change
Wheat	1,649	1,782	8.08
Maize	2,600	2,675	2.91
Sorghum	218	202	-7.41
Cash crops	49	63	28.31
Livestock	102	77	-24.59
Other food	9	8	-11.34

Source: Model simulations

5.2.5. Trade

A fall in crop production implies an increase in imports. As mentioned in previous chapters, Lesotho is generally a net importer of food products. XMGR in table 5.10 represents the change in net imports. As can be expected the increase in net imports is on products whose consumption has increased. Other food and livestock trade decline due to their reduced demand by households. The base in fertiliser trade is the amount of fertiliser imported by individuals and private traders. Therefore, the increase in fertiliser imports without the subsidy is the increase in private imports. Though the demand for fertiliser declined (table 5.4) when fertiliser prices increases, the private sector in fertiliser markets has improved.

Table 5.10: ²Trade (tons) in Lesotho in 2012/2013

Commodity	Base	without subsidy	XMGR %
Wheat	93,355	102,968	10.30
Maize	156,434	176,675	12.94
Sorghum	0	0	0
Cash crops	1,539	3,168	105.86

² The model assumptions do not allow domestic prices of products included as set elements of tradable products to change, but if small base values of trade are included in the model then the model does allow for changes in imports and exports.

