Lesotho's primary crops are corn (maize), beans, wheat, sorghum, and peas. Droughts have had a devastating effect and destroyed many summer harvests and livestock. The mountainous terrain means that only 10% of the land can be cultivated. Despite this, Lesotho's economy is largely dependent on agriculture.

An increase in erratic weather has caused big losses in food crops. Lesotho experienced a terrible drought in 2007, and was hit by heavy rainfall in 2010. The decline in agriculture production is one of the main causes of poverty in rural areas. The majority of Lesotho’s population lives in rural areas, where 85% make a living from agriculture. The country’s land is largely barren and mountainous. Less than 30% of the country’s needs are met through cereal production. Lesotho imports over 60% of its food requirements and livestock from South Africa.

Terracing is a regular agricultural practice in Lesotho. Crops are grown on planes that have been cut into a series resembling steps in the side of hills and mountains. Terracing works to help prevent soil erosion.