

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BULLETIN

2010-2015



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List of acronyms

AMTA	AGRO-Marketing & Trade Agency
ASB	Agricultural Statistical Bulletin
DPBD	Directorate of Planning and Business Development
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
EW	Early Warning
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NAB	Namibia Agronomic Board
NCA	Northern Communal Areas
NEW	National Early Warning
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency

PREFACE

Let me take this opportunity to introduce you to the latest edition of the annual Agricultural Statistics Bulletin issued by the Directorate of Planning and Business Development (DPBD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The Report provides an outline of how the agricultural sector performed during the period 2010 to 2015.

Agriculture is an important sector, as it remains the major source of livelihood for the majority of our population who are mainly dependent on subsistence agriculture. The bulletin highlights the contribution of the agricultural sector to the Namibian economy. The sector plays a key role in contributing to the country's export earnings, particularly through the export of meat and meat products, dates, grapes and other products, amongst others.

The Ministry has improved and expanded its data collection system which covers data on agriculture, water and forestry. Initiatives for improving the system includes the development of an Agricultural Management Information System (AMIS), addressing the understaffing problem in the Sub-division of Statistics and Business Information and intensification of capacity building and training of staff on AMIS. AMIS is a Decision Support and Integrated System that aims at providing statistical data and information to decision-makers and the general public. It is also dedicated to enhancing the availability of quality agricultural statistical data and information in Namibia.



The support from the management, stakeholders and regional extension official will enable staffs from Statistics and Business Information Sub Division to conduct more data collection activities.

With the limited resources at our disposal, the Ministry remains committed to the vision of accessible agricultural data/information for decision-making and research purposes. However, the provision of accurate, reliable and timely data and information to our end users will continue to be the main priority.

It is also important to note that data in this publication has been revised, either as more up-to-date figures became available, or known errors were corrected.

The coverage of agricultural commodities continues to compound this publication but, efforts are made to improve such coverage with every publication.

The Ministry is thankful for the continued assistance received from all the data sources, ranging from Namibia Agronomic Boards, Namibia Statistic Agency (NSA), AMTA, Meat Board, Meatco, Swakara, farmers and other institutions that availed the statistical data and information for this publication.

Your views and comments in improving this publication are always welcome. With your inputs, the Ministry can continue advancing and improving this publication every year.

Hon. John Mutorwa, MP

Minister

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

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This edition of the Agricultural Statistics Bulletin is divided into three (3) sections, namely:

INTRODUCTION

1. **The place of Agriculture in the economy** – this section provides an insight of the sector's contribution to the overall economy.
2. **The contribution of the major sub-sectors to the agricultural output**-this section indicates how each agricultural sub-sector contributed to the total agricultural output.
3. **Commodity production and price details** – this section indicates aggregate production by sub-sector and the changes in price over time.

Each section contains tables and charts with short summaries. The various tables and graphs contain time series data dating from 2010 to 2015.

In the previous edition (2000-2009), the base period used was 2004. However, in order to comply with the National Accounts data maintained by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) have re-based its data to 2010 hence; this base period is applied to this edition.

Statistical information pertaining to the production and marketing of horticultural products are captured for the second time in this publication. For the communal sector, partial data on grain and livestock production are available but information on agricultural produce on communal crops is estimated by the National Early Warning (NEW). In addition, prices used are official and many of the commodities in the communal areas are either not sold or bartered for other commodities.

This bulletin was developed in co-operation with various organizations. It should be noted that efforts have been made to standardize the data and definitions with those used in the National Accounts published by the NSA. This publication also looks at contributions of the major sub-sectors to the agricultural. Agricultural Output measure the value of agricultural products produced in the country. However, calculations of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data published in the National Accounts exclude raw materials and goods and services consumed during the production process. This is because GDP is based on total value added in all resident domestic producing units.



SECTION 1: PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

Namibia has a total land area of approximately 824 000 km² of which 687 400 km² (83.5 percent) is considered to be available for agricultural land use.¹

Namibia's agriculture is prone to recurrent droughts and poor rainfall performance causing low agricultural productivity and loss of livestock especially in communal areas². Despite all this, agriculture remains the second main source of income for many households in Namibia³. Furthermore, it is an important sector as it is a predominant component of job creation, poverty alleviation and food security and contributes highly to national foreign exchange earnings.

Agriculture remains the second main source of income for many households in Namibia

¹Our land we farm .LAC.2005

²Crop prospects, food security and drought situation report. June 2015

³2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census

In Namibia, agricultural activities involve mainly crop farming and livestock production. Crop farming is predominantly practiced in the northern part of the country as this area receives good rainfall and has fertile land. However, there are small scale farmers in various regions of the country. The main crops grown include pearl millet (Mahangu), maize, sorghum, wheat, grapes and dates.

Livestock farming, unlike crop farming, is practiced throughout the country. Livestock farming comprises of cattle, goat, sheep and pig production, with the central and southern regions mainly rearing sheep and goats, while the northern regions mainly rear cattle and goats.

This section highlights the performance and contribution of the agricultural sector to the Namibian economy during 2010 to 2015 time period.

Table 1.1 presents various international currencies exchange rate against the Namibian Dollar over the period of six (6) years.

TABLE 1.1: WORLD CURRENCIES EXCHANGE RATE PER NAMIBIAN DOLLAR BY YEAR

Currency	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
US Dollar	7.33	7.25	8.21	9.65	10.84	12.75
British Pound	11.31	11.62	13.01	15.11	17.86	19.51
Euro	9.71	10.08	10.55	12.82	14.4	14.14
Danish Kroner	1.91	1.92	1.74	1.42	1.36	1.3

Source: Bank of Namibia, 2016

The major currencies used in the agricultural trade include the US Dollar, British Pound, Euro and the Danish Kroner. With the exception of Danish Kroner, the international currencies have strengthened against the Namibian Dollar during the period of 2010 to 2015. This had a positive impact on the agricultural sector by increasing export earnings as foreign countries will buy more products. Depreciation in the Danish Kroner against the Namibian Dollar has a negative impact on the karakul pelt export earnings.

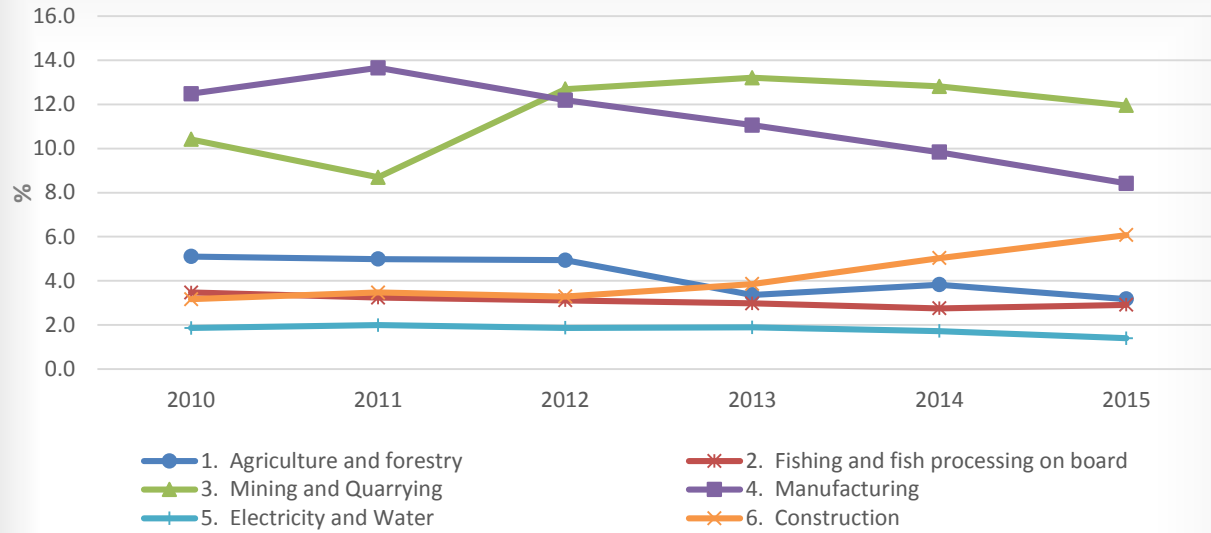
Although the international exchange rate were increasing, the Euro declined by 0.26 cents in 2015. This can be attributed to the political events and conflicts in the world⁴, around Turkey in particular, which is a major cause of currency instability in the Euro zone. It is important to note that depreciation of the domestic currency improves the sectoral performance by making it more competitive on the international markets resulting in low prices which in turn increase demand for the Namibian goods by foreign customers.

TABLE 1.2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES (MILLION N\$)

Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Primary industries	19.0	16.9	20.7	19.5	19.4	18.0
1. Agriculture and forestry	5.1	5.0	4.9	3.4	3.8	3.2
Livestock farming	3.0	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.3	1.9
Crop farming and forestry	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
3. Mining and quarrying	10.4	8.7	12.7	13.2	12.8	11.9
Diamond mining	5.7	4.7	7.6	8.7	9.6	9.0
Uranium	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.0
Metal Ores	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
Other mining and quarrying	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.6
Secondary industries	17.5	19.1	17.3	16.8	16.6	15.9
4. Manufacturing	12.5	13.7	12.2	11.1	9.8	8.4
Meat processing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Grain Mill products	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other food products	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.2
Beverages	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Textile and wearing apparel	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Leather and related products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood and wood products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Publishing and Printing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemical and related products	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Rubber and Plastics products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Non-metallic minerals products	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Basic non-ferrous metals	3.3	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.4	0.8
Fabricated Metals	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Diamond processing	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3
Other manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
5. Electricity and water	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4
6. Construction	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.9	5.0	6.1
Tertiary industries	57.2	57.6	55.9	57.2	57.6	58.8
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	11.2	11.4	10.7	11.6	12.4	12.0
8. Hotels and restaurants	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0
9. Transport, and communication	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9
Transport	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Storage	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Post and telecommunications	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1
10. Financial intermediation	5.6	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.7	6.4
11. Real estate and business services	8.6	8.9	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.2
Real estate activities	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3
Other business services	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
12. Community, social and personal service activities	2.7	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.0
13. Public administration and defence	11.0	9.7	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.4
14. Education	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.6	9.2	9.3
15. Health	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
16. Private household with employed persons	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
All industries at basic prices	92.5	92.4	92.8	92.3	92.3	91.5
Taxes less subsidies on products	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.7	7.7	8.5
18. GDP at market prices	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Accounts - Namibia Statistics Agency, 2016

FIGURE 1.2: GDP BY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SECTORS AT CURRENT PRICES: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION



As shown in Table 1.2 and Figure 1.2 above, in 2015, agriculture and forestry sector was the fourth highest contributor to the GDP with 3.2 percent. However, mining and quarrying sector was the highest (11.9 percent) followed by manufacturing and construction sectors which contributed 8.4 and 6.1 percent, respectively. During the period of 2010 to 2012 the contribution of agriculture and forestry sector to GDP has been almost stable at 5 percent. However, a sharp decline of 1.5 percent was recorded in 2013. This decline is attributed to a severe drought which is said to have reduced the output from agriculture and forestry sector. On the other hand, an increase of 0.4 percent and a decrease of 0.6 percent in the contribution of agriculture and forestry sector to the GDP were recorded during 2014 and 2015 respectively.

The number of livestock marketed (locally) and exported on hoof increased by 0.4 % in 2014, and decreased by same percentage in 2015. Since 2011 to 2015, the contribution of crop farming and forestry to the GDP has been declining, hovering between 1.9 to 1.3 percent. The decline is attributed to drought conditions which affected the country during the period under review.

TABLE 1.3: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES (MILLION N\$)

Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Primary industries	15,683	15,251	22,168	24,009	27,017	26,569
1. Agriculture and forestry	4,214	4,496	5,278	4,132	5,330	4,673
Livestock farming	2,496	2,846	3,227	2,350	3,160	2,767
Crop farming and forestry	1,718	1,650	2,051	1,781	2,170	1,906
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	2,871	2,921	3,329	3,659	3,838	4,297
3. Mining and quarrying	8,598	7,833	13,562	16,218	17,849	17,598
Diamond mining	4,741	4,255	8,148	10,683	13,343	13,238
Uranium	1,778	1,505	2,223	1,900	1,459	1,414
Metal Ores	1,144	909	1,066	1,387	1,529	2,085
Other mining and quarrying	934	1,164	2,124	2,247	1,518	861
Secondary industries	14,462	17,224	18,539	20,647	23,105	23,400
4. Manufacturing	10,306	12,303	13,027	13,579	13,698	12,396
Meat processing	368	426	492	683	563	612
Grain Mill products	570	698	814	940	1,212	1,368
Other food products	1,528	1,635	1,552	2,172	2,231	1,714
Beverages	1,351	1,661	1,930	2,178	2,374	2,388
Textile and wearing apparel	452	451	511	386	237	139
Leather and related products	81	93	116	128	154	165
Wood and wood products	270	276	284	314	350	380
Publishing and Printing	163	208	188	219	235	256
Chemical and related products	768	916	1,027	1,131	1,281	1,431
Rubber and Plastics products	274	292	282	360	424	360
Non-metallic minerals products	230	408	445	472	604	664
Basic non-ferrous metals	2,731	3,555	3,613	2,725	1,982	1,157
Fabricated Metals	462	482	563	623	693	753
Diamond processing	634	770	722	699	778	465
Other manufacturing	424	431	488	550	580	543
5. Electricity and water	1,538	1,795	1,997	2,327	2,401	2,058
6. Construction	2,618	3,126	3,515	4,741	7,006	8,947
Tertiary industries	47,264	51,927	59,726	70,282	80,264	86,679
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	9,284	10,305	11,439	14,212	17,263	17,638
8. Hotels and restaurants	1,421	1,590	1,787	1,929	2,391	2,964
9. Transport, and communication	4,238	4,606	5,012	5,765	6,838	7,172
Transport	1,685	1,637	1,806	2,438	2,730	2,929
Storage	706	835	867	969	1,055	1,093
Post and telecommunications	1,846	2,133	2,339	2,358	3,054	3,150
10. Financial intermediation	4,602	4,692	5,463	7,611	7,964	9,386
11. Real estate and business services	7,127	8,040	8,767	9,469	9,973	10,621
Real estate activities	5,350	5,896	6,525	7,048	7,408	7,795
Other business services	1,778	2,144	2,242	2,422	2,566	2,826
12. Community, social and personal service activities	2,236	2,626	2,336	2,153	2,499	2,901
13. Public administration and defence	9,100	8,769	11,770	13,938	15,289	16,743
14. Education	5,872	7,403	8,827	10,524	12,863	13,685
15. Health	2,531	2,923	3,200	3,571	3,950	4,271
16. Private household with employed persons	853	972	1,126	1,110	1,234	1,298
17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	1,011	1,100	1,315	1,525	1,774	1,800
All industries at basic prices	76,398	83,303	99,118	113,415	128,612	134,849
18. Taxes less subsidies on products	6,202	6,805	7,745	9,403	10,718	12,467
GDP at market prices	82,599	90,108	106,863	122,817	139,331	147,315

Source: National Accounts - Namibia Statistics Agency, 2016

Tertiary industry in Namibia has increased since 2010 which makes it the highest contributor to GDP with 63% in 2015 followed by primary industry with 20% and the remaining 17% contributed by secondary industry.

In the tertiary industry, the major contributors to GDP were public administration and defence, wholesale and retail trade, education, financial intermediation and real estate and business services. Mining and quarrying is the main contributor to GDP in primary industry although it has recorded a decline of 1.4 percent in 2015.

Namibia has been faced with massive construction over the years which also contribute to the economy of the country. This is evident from the construction of Neckartal Dam, expansion of the Walvis Bay port, construction of shopping malls, apartments as well as the mass housing programmes, and construction and upgrading of roads and railway.

SECTION 2

CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SUB-SECTORS TO AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT



This section presents information on agricultural output, which is attained by multiplying the quantity of production by the prices of the commodity. Output is different from Gross Domestic Product, as intermediary goods are not included in calculating GDP. This is an estimate adjusted to the initial general price level of the year.

Note that the figures for agricultural output as shown in Table 2.1 are higher than those of the Gross Domestic Product in Table 1.2

TABLE 2.1: AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AT CURRENT PRICES (MILLION N\$)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Output	4712.4	5230.3	5837.9	5489.6	5980.3	6364.1
Livestock	3034.2	3298.7	3259.2	3347.7	3254.9	3935.7
Cattle	1868.7	2220.0	2236.3	2205.9	2130.7	2593.3
Sheep/Goat	764.5	600.5	574.2	683.0	668.9	822.6
Pigs	154.1	116.2	121.2	111.8	138.7	159.7
Karakul Wool/Pelts	47.7	58.8	73.2	95.0	104.7	112.2
Dairy (Milk)	94.3	96.5	106.4	106.0	107.5	135.3
Other Animals and Animal Products	104.9	206.7	147.9	146.1	104.3	112.7
Crops	1678.2	1931.6	2578.7	2141.9	2725.3	2428.4
Maize	135.3	191.4	251.4	314.3	335.0	225.7
Wheat	61.9	69.3	85.6	104.5	111.7	95.8
Grapes	253.4	272.1	366.9	299.4	422.6	651.4
Own Account	1204.6	1375.3	1850.1	1398.9	1831.2	1430.5
Own Construction	22.9	23.6	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.0

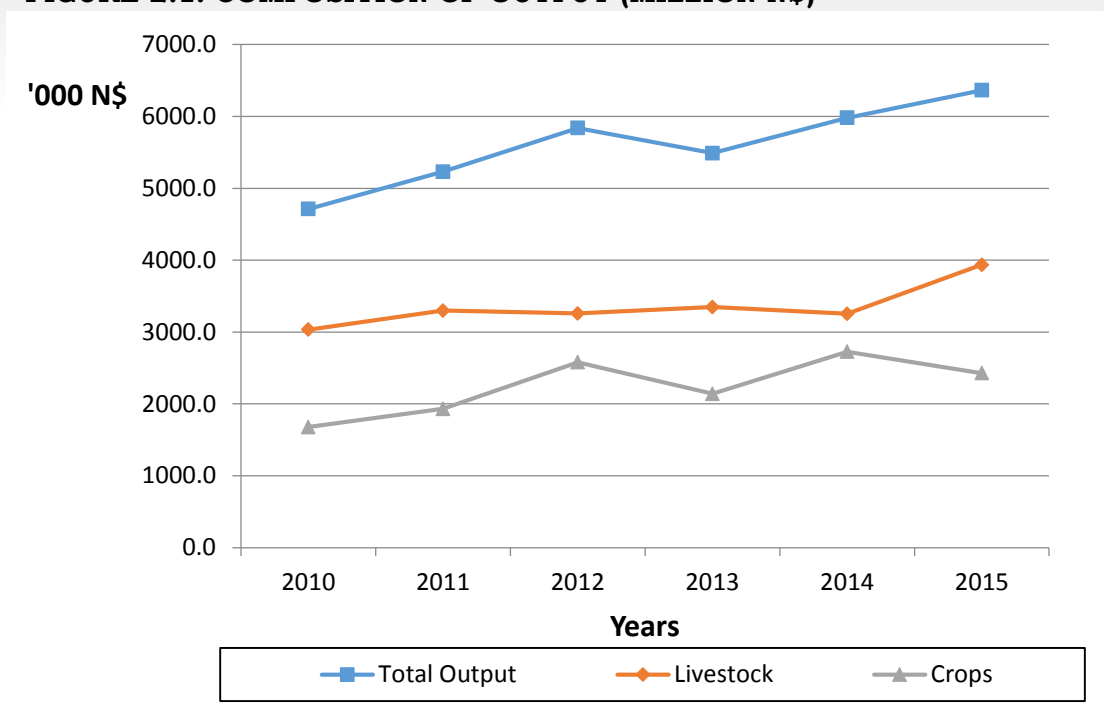
Source: NSA, 2016

Table 2.1 shows the agricultural output at current price in millions of Namibian dollars. This is the value of agricultural commodities (crops and livestock) at the current price. There is a general increase in outputs for both livestock and crops over the period under review.

Livestock sector is the main backbone of the agricultural sector. In 2015, livestock contributed about 62% while crops 36% of the total agricultural output. Among livestock, cattle is the main contributor to the total livestock output attributed to a high price of cattle compared to other livestock.

In this table, we consider the value of all commodities marketed and not marketed. For example, the value of cattle is the value of all marketed and not marketed cattle in the country in a given year. Furthermore, this aggregate figure includes commodities in the communal and commercial sector.

Livestock sector is the main backbone of the agricultural sector

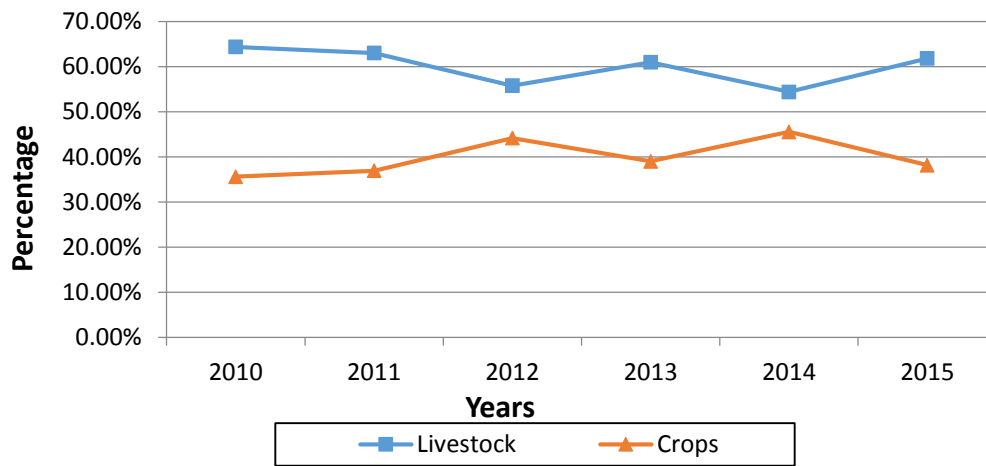
FIGURE 2.1: COMPOSITION OF OUTPUT (MILLION N\$)**TABLE 2.2: AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AT CURRENT PRICES – PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Livestock	64.39	63.07	55.83	60.98	54.43	61.84
Cattle	61.59	67.30	68.61	65.89	65.46	65.89
Sheep/Goat	25.20	18.21	25.68	20.40	20.55	20.90
Pigs	5.08	3.52	21.11	3.34	4.26	4.06
Karakul Wool/Pelts	1.57	1.78%	60.42	2.84	3.22	2.85
Dairy (Milk)	3.11	2.9	145.28	3.17	3.30	3.44
Other Animals and Animal Products	3.46	6.26	139.03	4.36	3.20	2.86
Crops	35.61	36.93	44.17	39.02	45.57	38.16
Maize	3.69	3.59	3.3	4.88	4.10	3.95
Wheat	8.06	9.91	9.75	14.68	12.29	9.29
Grapes	15.10	14.09	14.23	13.98	15.50	26.82
Own Account	71.78	71.20	71.75	65.31	67.19	58.91
Own Construction	1.37	1.22	0.96	1.16	0.91	1.03

Source: NSA, 2016

Table 2.2 shows the agricultural output at current price as percentage contribution to the total agricultural output for all sectors. Livestock continues to be the major contributor to the total agricultural output. As shown in table 2.2, cattle and small stock (sheep and goat) are the back bone of the livestock sub-sector, with percentage contributions of 65.9 percent and 20.9 percent, respectively in 2015.

FIGURE 2.2: COMPOSITION OF PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION (%)



SECTION 3 COMMODITY PRODUCTION AND PRICE DETAILS



Section 3 presents detailed information on the performance of the agriculture sub-sectors.

The information includes production, prices, imports and exports of livestock and crops



3.1 Livestock and livestock products

TABLE 3.1.1: NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS / YEAR - NUMBERS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cattle	2389891	2762240	2904451	2634418	2882489	2919713
Commercial	729308	804526	874199	826315	860140	873332
Communal	1660583	1957714	2030252	1808103	2022349	2046381
Sheep	1378861	2209593	2677913	2188758	2044156	1973393
Karakul	151651	162369	221249	142582	156070	142546
Dorper	695939	1343366	1606867	1282387	1220471	1114292
Other Sheep	531271	703858	849797	763789	667615	716555
Commercial	910334	1825565	2154698	1799259	1670166	1613657
Communal	468527	384028	523215	389499	373990	359806
Goats	1690467	1736565	1933103	1693145	1892439	1868535
Angora	40	271	996	810	823	823
Boerbok	514145	595276	616462	689163	716287	722738
Other Goats	1176282	1141018	1315645	1003172	1175329	1144974
commercial	280243	426189	387089	427379	410727	522798
communal	1410224	1310376	1546014	1265766	1481712	1350321
Pigs	63498	43865	69430	184884	68710	277720
Commercial	25487	18447	21750	22839	26418	25904
Communal	38011	25418	47680	162045	43058	37077
Ostriches	1375	4794	5541	5582	5302	4672
Commercial	1339	4754	5421	5231	5042	4369
Communal	36	40	120	351	300	303
Poultry	777480	684236	940765	659033	3436430	2429529

Source: Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, 2016

In 2015, about 70 percent of the Namibian cattle were found in the communal areas whereas only 30 percent of cattle were found in commercial areas. Generally, the number of cattle has increased between 2010 and 2015 from 2.39 million to 2.92 million, despite the severe drought conditions experienced in the country during 2013 and 2015. However, 2013 recorded a reduction in cattle population.

In addition, Northern Communal Areas (NCAs) experienced the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) between 2010 and 2015.

The number of small stock (sheep and goats) has increased from 1.38 to 1.97 million and 1.69 to 1.87 million in 2010 to 2015, respectively.

Poultry production increased with over 400 percent

A massive increase in poultry production was observed from 2013 to 2014 with over 400 percent. This is attributed to the establishment of the Namib Poultry (Pty) Ltd.

3.1.2 CATTLE

TABLE 3.1.2a: CATTLE SLAUGHTER PRICES AND AVERAGE CARCASS MASS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
a. Carcasses cents/kg Namibia	1 910	2 380	2 596	2 337	2 904	2 761
b. N\$ per head						
Controlled Markets	4537	5962	6608	5881	7124	6672
Open markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Carcass Mass (Kg) *	250.0	252.2	255.1	247.8	242.4	240.0

Source: Meat Board of Namibia, 2016

The average beef price per kg has been fluctuating over the period under review. The average beef price per kg was recording at 1910 cents (N\$19.10) in 2010 and 2761 cents (N\$27.61) in 2015, showing an increase of 45 percent. The price per head in the controlled markets has been increasing, even though there was a slight decline in year 2013 and 2015. The average cattle carcasses mass has been rising from 2010 to 2012 and started to decrease from 2013 to 2015.


TABLE 3.1.2b: BEEF EXPORTS TO EUROPE – SALES

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
European Union						
Lomé Licence Applications (tonnes)	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Actual tons exported	11 348	8 520	8 183	7 639	10 084	11 884
Europe: Percentage						
UK	48.64	37.65	34.68	46.40	45.67	33.15
Germany	2.09	2.23	1.99	2.30	2.21	1.96
Greece	1.60	2.22	3.69	4.36	11.39	2.28
Netherlands	11.21	12.85	9.97	3.16	6.66	29.27
Belgium	5.96	2.75	2.41	0.00	0.00	1.99
France	0.01	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00
Denmark	2.13	3.27	3.59	3.20	2.83	2.13
Spain	0.26	0.71	0.05	0.18	0.34	2.53
Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	1.33
Italy	11.71	10.69	13.27	15.11	9.37	8.65
Cyprus	1.53	0.88	2.34	0.33	0.50	0.00
Ireland	0.12	0.95	1.27	5.68	2.28	0.92
Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	2.25	2.12	0.77	0.00
Norway	10.62	16.42	18.23	11.68	12.92	10.88
Switzerland	0.37	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Reunion	3.35	5.58	4.42	3.22	3.45	2.95
Austria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.39	0.32	0.42	0.46	0.01	0.00
Lithuania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Portugal	0.02	3.20	1.28	1.43	1.53	1.95

The Lomé protocol quota of exporting beef remained unchanged at 13 000 tonnes for all the years under review, which is similar as in the previous Agricultural Statistics Bulletin. According to the figures in the above table, Namibia did not fully utilise the quota allocated during the period 2010 to 2015. The highest

recorded export of beef to the EU was in 2015 where over 91 percent of the quota was utilised. In Europe, UK remained the dominant export market, constituting about 49 percent and 33.15 percent in 2010 and 2015 respectively. Norway was the second rated destination for beef export, followed by Netherland and Italy.

TABLE 3.1.2c: LIVE CATTLE MARKETED - NUMBER

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Marketed	352828	353866	264964	425388	240929	423491
Total RSA	194117	201682	128493	262929	100211	281965
Meatco Factories	127141	112602	102980	115819	111101	119159
Northern Communal Areas	15704	18757	9581	13217	8019	0
Local Butchers	15866	20825	23910	33423	21598	22367
Market Share (%)						
Total RSA-Live	55.0	57.0	48.5	61.8	41.6	66.6
Meatco Factories	36.0	31.8	38.9	27.2	46.1	28.1
Northern Communal Areas	4.5	5.3	3.6	3.1	3.3	0
Local Butchers	4.5	5.9	9.0	7.9	9.0	5.3
Annual Growth (%)	29.6	0.3	(25.1)	60.5	(43.4)	75.8

Source: Meat Board of Namibia, 2016

The table shows that marketed cattle in the Northern Communal Areas (NCA's) of Namibia fluctuated between 2010 and 2015. *NCA abattoirs were closed due to foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), resulting in Zero marketing in 2015.*⁵ Market shares on live cattle in Namibia have been dominated by RSA during 2010 to 2015, even though in 2014 it lost market to Meatco Factories.

⁵ Meatco's new business model for the NCAs. Meatco website.19 Feb 2016 or search: <https://www.meatco.com.na/news/169/Meatco-s-new-business-model-for-the-NCAs/>

During the period under review, market shares on live cattle recorded lower than 13 percent on NCA and Local Butchers.

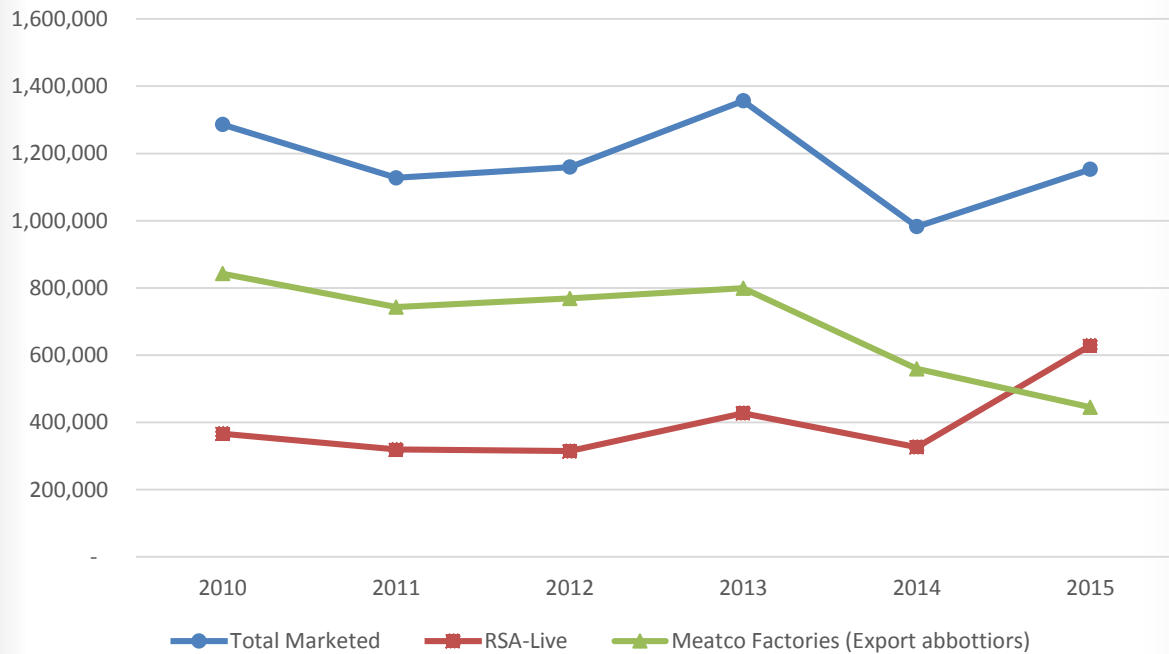
3.1.3 SMALL STOCK (SHEEP AND GOATS)

TABLE 3.1.3a: Small Stock (Sheep and Goats) MARKETED - NUMBER

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Marketed	1,286,124	1,127,520	1,159,481	1,356,548	982,235	1,152,531
RSA-Live	366,428	319,059	314,648	427,240	326,221	628,580
Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)	842,559	742,986	768,522	798,963	559,160	444,927
Local Butchers	77,137	65,475	76,311	130,345	96,854	79,024
Market Share (%)						
RSA-Live	28.5	28.3	27.1	31.5	33.2	54.5
Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)	65.5	65.9	66.3	58.9	56.9	38.6
Local Butchers	6.0	5.8	6.6	9.6	9.9	6.9
Annual Growth (%)	2.8	-12.3	2.8	17.0	-27.6	17.3

Source: Meat Board of Namibia, 2016

FIGURE 3.1.3a: SHEEP/GOAT MARKETED NUMBER



The total number of sheep and goats marketed declined with 28 percent in 2014 compared to 2013, but later increased by 17 percent in 2015. This market mark remains below the total small stock marketed in 2010.

Market shares on small stock in Namibia have been dominated by Meatco factories during 2010 to 2014 and RSA gained more shares in 2015. Local Butchers' market shares on small stock recorded lower than 10 percent.

Overall, there were more sheep/goats marketed in 2013 than any other year.

Table 3.1.3b: EXPORT OF LIVE SHEEP/GOATS TO RSA

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Marketed	1,286,124	1,127,520	1,159,481	1,356,548	982,235	1,152,531
Total RSA -Live	366,428	319,059	314,648	427,240	326,221	628,580
Percentage RSA	28.5	28.3	27.1	31.5	33.2	54.5

Source: Meat board of Namibia, 2016

Generally, there has been an increase on export of live sheep/goats to RSA from 2010 to 2015, even though there were declines in some years.

The live small stock marketed to RSA hit an unexpected mark of 55 percent in 2015 compared to other years. Exports increased with approximately 24 percent as livestock were not suitable to be slaughtered under the drought scheme⁶.

TABLE 3.1.3c: SHEEP/GOAT PRICES AND AVERAGE CARCASS MASS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
a. Carcasses cents/kg Namibia	2 265	3024	2842	2603	3190	3483

Source: Meat Board of Namibia, 2016-Avarage Producer Price of Sheep carcasses at Namibian export Abattoirs

The average mutton producer price per kg has been fluctuating over the period under review. The average mutton price per kg was recorded at 2265 cents (N\$22.65) in 2010 and 3483 cents (N\$34.83) in 2015, showing an increase of 54 percent.

⁶Livestock producers: Organization of Namibia, 2015 Annual report

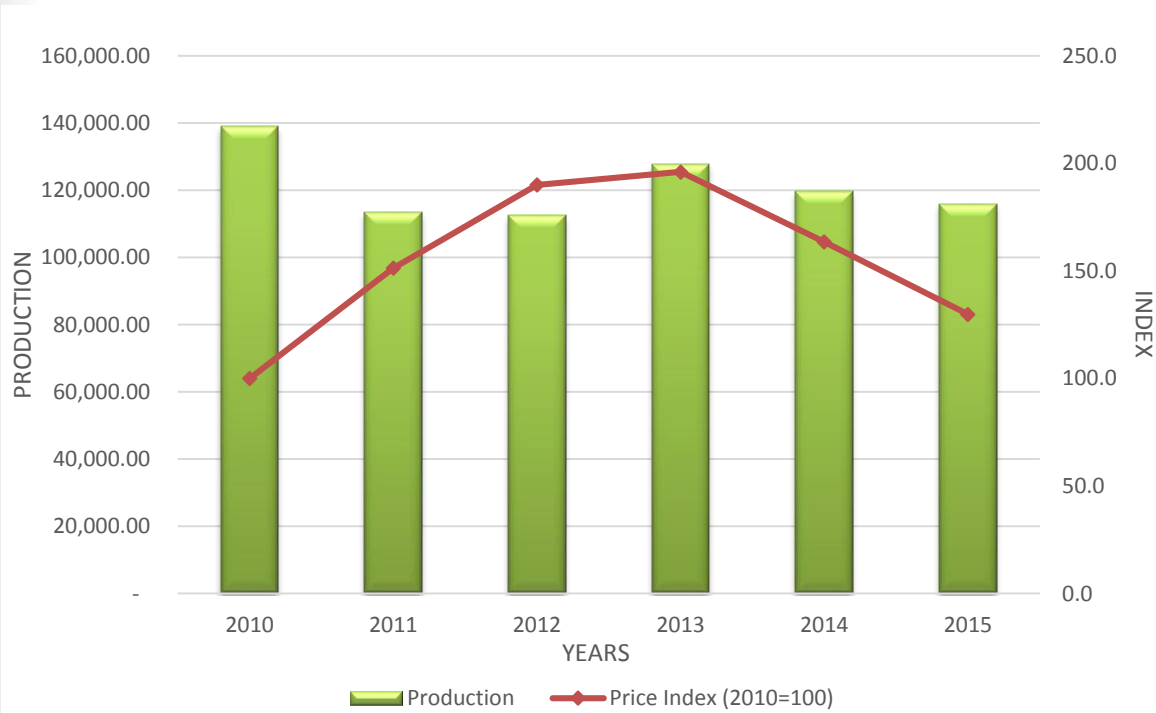
3.1.4 KARAKUL

TABLE 3.1.4a: KARAKUL PELT PRODUCTION AND PRICE

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production - Number	138,975.00	113,371.00	112,422.00	127,860.00	119,566.00	115,921.00
Price (N\$/Unit)	342.80	518.70	651.35	671.93	560.43	444.80
Price Index(2010=100)	100.0	151.3	190.0	196.0	163.5	129.8

Source: Swakara, 2016

FIGURE 3.1.4a: KARAKUL PELT: PRODUCTION AND PRICE



Karakul pelt production declined drastically in 2011 by 18.4 percent but increased in 2013 by 13.7 percent. Overall, production declined by 16.6 percent from 2010 – 2015. The price of Karakul pelt increased by 96 percent from 2010 to 2013 but declined by 33.8 percent from 2013 to 2015, due to the weakening of Danish Kroner as shown in Table 1.1.

TABLE 3.1.4b: KARAKUL WOOL: PRODUCTION AND PRICE

	2010	2011
Wool	99,233.00	66,343.00
Price (c/Unit)	420.00	361.00
Price Index(2010=100)	100.0	86.0

Source: Swakara Board of Namibia, 2016

Quantity and Price for 2011 does not include Nov and Dec

Table 3.1.4b shows a decline of 33 percent in the production of Karakul wool between 2010 and 2011, as well as a reduction of 14 percent on wool price.

3.1.5 MILK PRODUCTION

TABLE 3.1.5: MILK PRODUCTION AND PRICE

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production '000 l	21537.00	22031.57	23132.00	23047.21	22259.80	24357.07
Producer Prices N\$/l	4.38	4.38	4.60	4.60	4.83	5.22
Price Index(2010=100)	100.00	100.00	105.02	105.02	110.27	119.18

Source: NSA, 2016

Table 3.1.5 shows an overall increase in the price of milk from 2010 to 2015 by 19.18% even though there was no increase in milk price for 2011 and 2013.

Generally, the production of milk increased during the period under review even though it declined in 2013 and 2014.

3.2 Crops

TABLE 3.2.1: WHITE MAIZE AREA PLANTED, PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND PRICE

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area planted (ha)	24808	29791	31822	30487	29460	30295
Commercial	11323	12932	15815	14156	13794	14455
Rainfed (Dry land)	7476	9697	11139	10275	9374	10451
Irrigated	3847	3235	4676	3881	4420	4004
Communal (Rainfed)	13485	16859	16007	16331	15666	15840
Kavango	3104	3396	3031	3031	3177	2702
Zambezi	10381	13463	12976	13300	12489	13138
Local Production – tonnes	54220	68470	76991	41485	76445	40170
Commercial	47964	63228	72437	39027	71213	38738
Rainfed (Dry-land)	20045	36528	36725	5474	33929	6100
Irrigated	27919	26925	35712	33553	37284	32638
Communal (Dry-land)	6256	5242	4554	2458	5232	1432
Kavango	1396	1354	1016	335	774	139
Zambezi	4860	3888	3538	2123	4458	1293
Imports (tonnes)	81111	55305	105742	170234	82527	120659
Total Production and Imports (tonnes)	135331	123 775	182733	211719	158972	160829
Producer Price N\$/tonnes	2,614.00	2,831.37	2,998.00	3,169.00	3,302.00	3,617.00
Price Index (2010=100)	100.0	108.3	114.7	121.2	126.3	138.4

Source: AMTA and Early Warning Unit within MAWF, 2016

As shown in Table 3.2.1, the area planted for white maize in the commercial rain fed showed an increase from 2010 to 2012. However, it has been varying from 2013 to 2015, as a result of erratic and insufficient rainfall received during that particular rainfall season. On the other hand, in the communal areas it has been fluctuating over the years.

Moreover, communal areas have been experiencing a decline in production from 2010 to 2013. In 2013 and 2015, both communal and commercial areas recorded the lowest production associated to severe drought conditions, which affected the total local production.

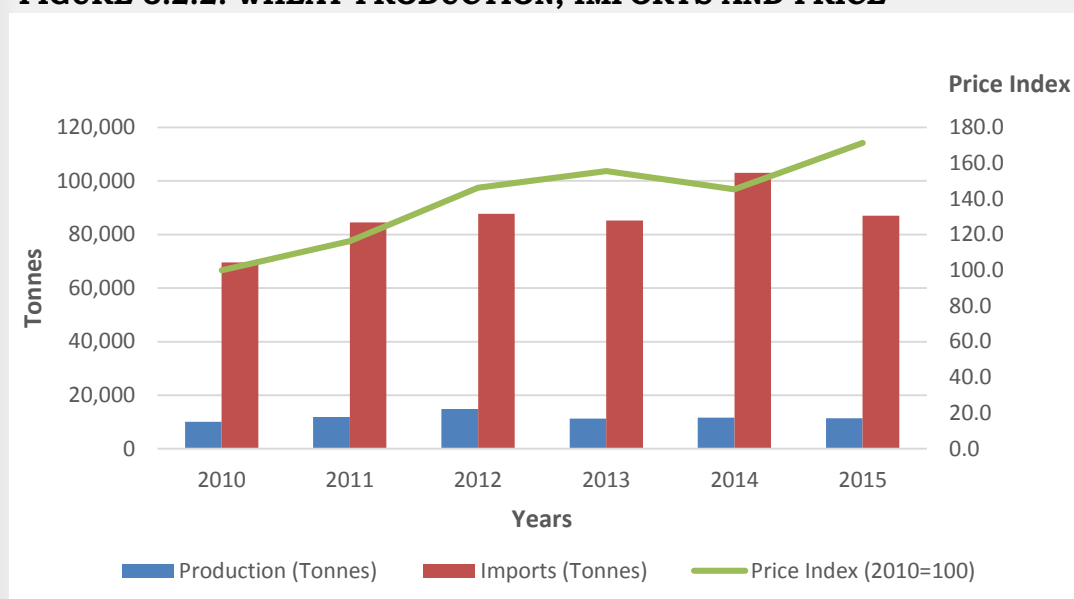
The imports of white maize have been on an increase between 2010 and 2015 however, it declined drastically in 2014. The price per tonne of white maize has increased with 38 percent from 2010 to 2015, which could be a result of high price on production inputs.

TABLE 3.2.2: WHEAT PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND PRICE

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area planted (ha)	2,389	2,136	2,314	2,198	2,032	2,077
Production (Tonnes)	10,038	11,930	14,819	11,312	11,600	11,411
Imports (Tonnes)	69,519	84,543	87,726	85,257	103,035	87,039
Total Production and Imports	79,557	96,473	102,545	96,569	114,635	98,450
Producer Price (N\$/tonnes)	2,699.74	3,138.49	3,947.95	4,197.02	3,923.11	4,624.84
Price Index (2010=100)	100.0	116.3	146.2	155.5	145.3	171.3

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board, 2016

Although there has been a slight decrease in area planted over the years under review, production has always been increasing marginally as shown in Table 3.2.2. Import of wheat has been on the increase, due to the country's high demand. The price of wheat per tonne increased with 71% in 2015 as compared to 2010.

FIGURE 3.2.2: WHEAT PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND PRICE**TABLE 3.2.3: NATIONAL CEREAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND ('000 TONNES)**

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
A. Domestic supply	177.1	141.4	188.6	93.7	201.8	92.5
A.1 Opening Stocks	25.4	24.4	22.8	12.6	65.1	24.7
A.2 Production	151.7	117	165.8	81.1	136.7	67.8
B. Domestic Utilization	318.1	332.8	313.7	303.4	322.4	326.5
B.1 Food Use	264.7	269.6	259.7	259.7	272.1	284.5
B.2 Non Food Other Uses	18.4	13.2	19	8.7	15.3	7
B.3 Closing Stocks	35	50	35	35	35	35
C. Exports	8.3	18.8	12.1	0	0	0
D. Imports	152.2	102.7	108.3	251.7	134.2	158.1
D.1 Commercial Imports	152.2	102.7	108.3	251.7	134.2	158.1
D.2 Food Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Population '000	2120	2116	2155	2196	2238	2281
F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year)	124.9	127.4	120.5	118.3	121.6	124.7

Source: NSA and Early Warning Unit, MAWF, 2016

*Imports and domestic supply makes up the national cereal supply, while domestic utilization makes up the demand for national cereal.

* Per capita grains consumption refers to the average grains consumption per person.

In 2015/2016, the per capita average grains consumption was 124.7 kg of cereals, while the least recorded per capita average consumption was 118.3 in 2013/2014. The 2015/2016 per capita average grains consumption represents a 0.02% decrease over the estimates for 2010/2011 per-capita consumption.

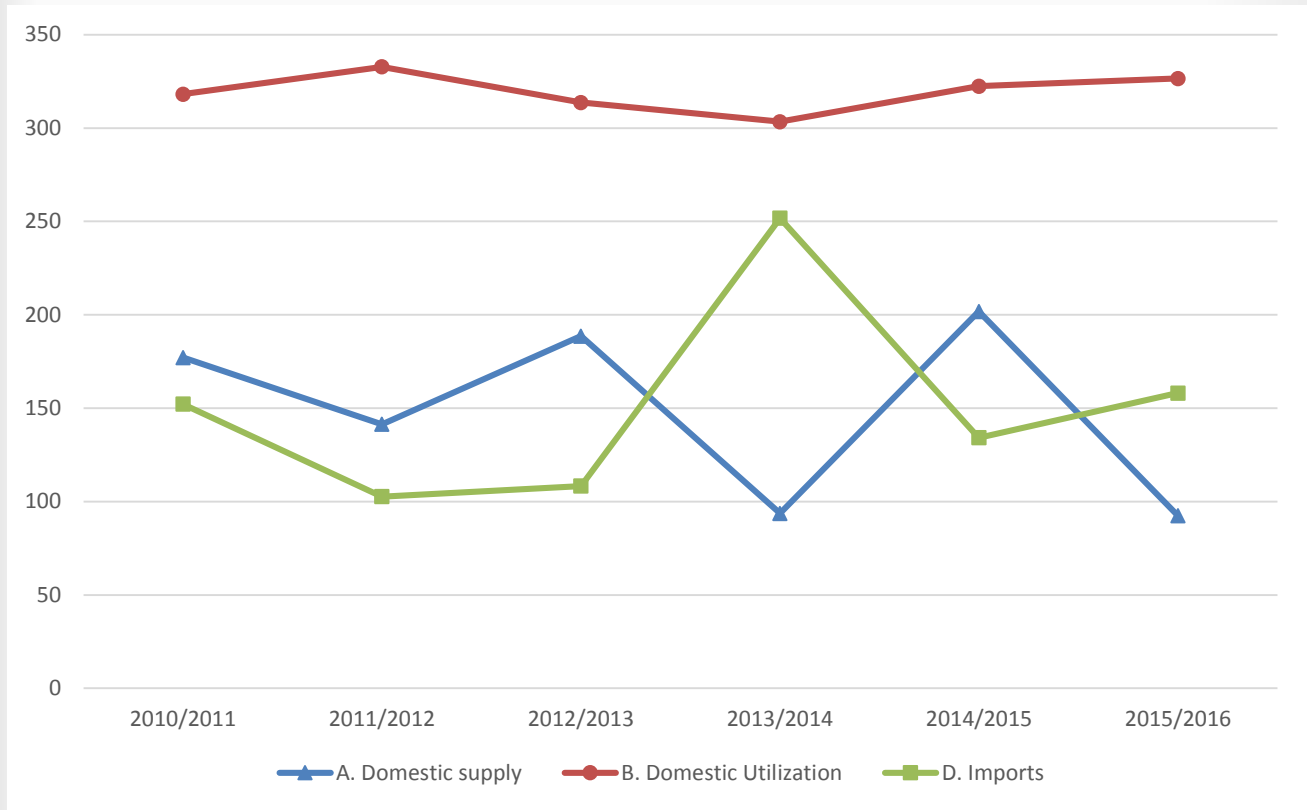
Total cereal production is estimated at 67 800 tonnes for the year 2015/2016 which is the least production over the past 6 years. The least production is associated with the devastating drought as a result of El Nino events. There was a total cereal import of 152 200 tonnes in 2010 and 158 100 tonnes in 2015, which shows an increase of 4%.

In 2013, the national cereal production was very low; which constitute only 31% of the country's demand. Furthermore, the national cereal production constitutes only 28% of the country's demand in 2015.

Severe drought resulted in low domestic cereal production

Devastating drought experienced in the country during the past three consecutive years as a result of El Nino events have resulted in low domestic cereal production. Cereal imports have also increased especially during 2013/2014 season while exports decreased drastically.

FIGURE 3.2.3: NATIONAL CEREAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND ('000 TONNES)



3.2.4 CEREAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS

TABLE 3.2.4: CEREAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS

Millet/Sorghum	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Planted (ha)	286,351	293,256	277,643	249,927	276,345	238,241
North Central	262,786	266,143	252,914	225,019	251,039	215,329
Kavango	17,834	19,680	17,565	17,565	18,411	15,659
Zambezi	5,731	7,433	7,164	7,343	6,895	7,253
Production (tonnes)	81,155	46,891	63,656	26,886	48,294	16,973
North Central	75,059	40,842	58,617	23,992	42,160	14,916
Kavango	3,984	4,199	2,935	1,484	3,043	850
Zambezi	2,112	1,850	2,104	1,410	3,091	1,207
Millet¹	73,272	41,122	55,921	24,695	44,141	15,302
Sorghum²	7,883	5,769	7,735	2,191	4,153	1,671
Maize						
Area Planted (ha)	13,485	16,859	16,007	16,331	15,666	15,840
Kavango Rainfed	3,104	3,396	3,031	3,031	3,177	2,702
Zambezi	10,381	13,463	12,976	13,300	12,489	13,138
Maize Production (tonnes)	6,256	5,242	4,554	2,458	5,232	1,432
Kavango Rainfed	1,396	1,354	1,016	335	774	139
Zambezi	4,860	3,888	3,538	2,123	4,458	1,293
Total						
Area planted (ha)	299,836	310,115	293,650	266,258	292,011	254,081
Production (tonnes)	87,411	52,133	68,210	29,344	53,526	18,405

Source: Early Warning Unit – MAWF, 2016

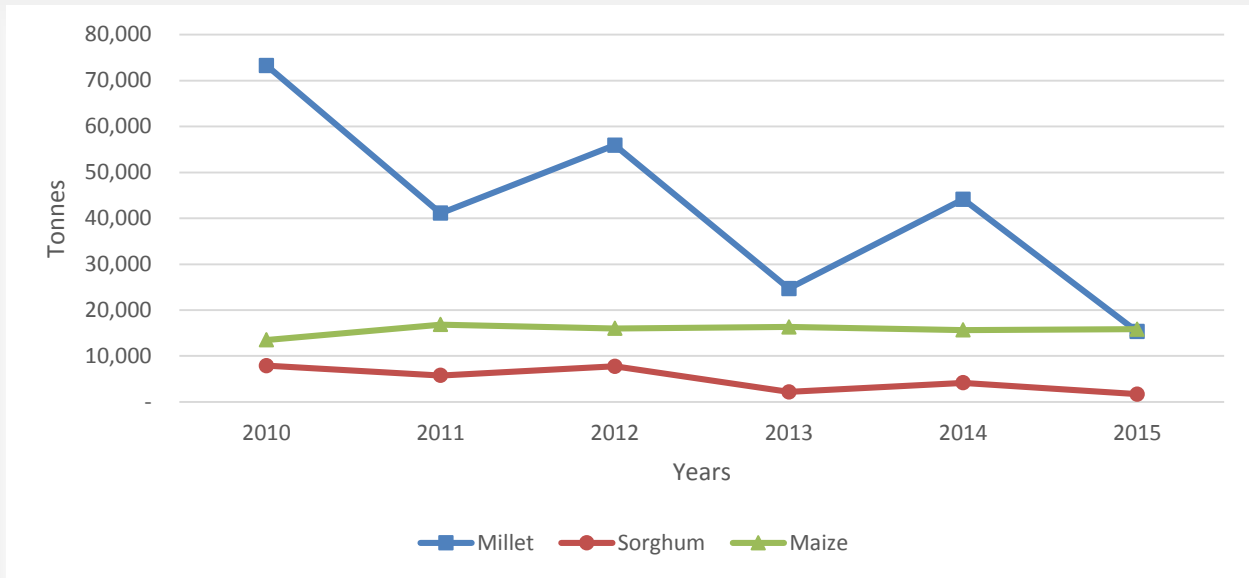
¹ & ² Are forecasts made by National Early Warning Unit, MAWF

Table 3.2.4 above shows the total production and area planted for cereal crops in the Northern Communal area. All the dry land crop production areas noted a massive reduction in crop harvests which is below average production, Millet production in particular reduced by 79% from 2010 to 2015. The poor crop harvest is due to poor rainfall performance experienced in the country over the past 6 years.

The area planted for crop production in the northern communal area declined. Drought condition which prevailed in the country was the main cause of such reduction in area planted for cereal crops.

The graph below shows the pattern of cereal production in the communal area over the past six years.

FIGURE 3.2.4: CEREAL PRODUCTION IN COMMUNAL AREAS



3.2.5 TOTAL CEREAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

TABLE 3.2.5: TOTAL CEREAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

	2010	2011b	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Planted (ha)	313,548	325,183	311,779	282,612	307,837	270,613
White Maize	24808	29791	31822	30487	29460	30295
Yellow Maize						
Wheat	2389	2136	2314	2198	2032	2077
Millet/Sorghum	286351	293256	277643	249927	276345	238241
Production (tonnes)	145413	127291	155466	79683	136339	68554
White Maize	54220	68470	76991	41485	76445	40170
Yellow Maize						
Wheat	10038	11930	14819	11312	11600	11411
Millet/Sorghum	81155	46891	63656	26886	48294	16973
Imports (tonnes)	153966	140882	195328	259354	191047	210685
White Maize	81111	55305	105742	170234	82527	120659
Yellow Maize						
Wheat	69519	84543	87726	85257	103035	87039
Millet/Sorghum	3336	1034	1860	3863	5485	2987
Total Production and Imports (tons)	299379	268173	350794	339037	327386	279239
White Maize	135331	123775	182733	211719	158972	160829
Yellow Maize						
Wheat	79557	96473	102545	96569	114635	98450
Millet/Sorghum	84491	47925	65516	30749	53779	19960

Sources: Early Warning Unit – MAWF and Namibia Agronomic Board, 2016

Comparing the total cereal production and imports of year 2010 and 2015, there has been a decrease in the production and an increase in imports of cereal crops. In 2015, the total imports were three times the total cereal production.

3.3 HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

TABLE 3.3.1: RELATIVE VOLUME OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS PRODUCED AND MARKETED

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Production - tonnes	-	30009	28715	35558	25305	22815
Cabbage	-	1127	1447	1604	1453	1478
Grapes	-	207	190	307	154	251
Onions	-	4422	4836	7477	6318	3703
Oranges	-	449	245	389	153	209
Potatoes	-	10295	10129	12985	6625	7055
Sweet corn	-	292	320	340	380	328
Sweet melons	-	658	617	606	675	702
Tomatoes	-	3080	2481	2904	2330	2668
Watermelons	-	694	445	181	153	245
Others	-	8785	8005	8765	7064	6176

Source: AMTA 2016

* The values in the above table are not the national figures but, represents the marketed products through AMTA

** AMTA Database was introduced in 2010; as a result data for that year are not available.

*** others include: asparagus, baby cabbage, baby corn, baby gem squash, baby marrow, banana, beans, beetroot, brinjals, broccoli, butter lettuce, butternuts, cabbage chinese, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chilli, chillies green, cocktail tomatoes, cucumber, dates, english cucu, garlic, gem squash, grape fruit, green mealie, herbs, hubbard squash, kohlrabi, leeks, lemon, lettuce, mango, marrow, mineolas, naartjies, pampalmoese, paprika, patty pans, paw paw, pepper, pumpkin blue green, pumpkins, radish, spinach, spring onion, strawberries, sweet potato and veg mix.

The table above shows the relative volume of horticultural products produced and marketed through AMTA for the respective years. Comparing the volume of horticultural products for the years under review, it is evident from the table that potatoes production was the highest, followed by onions and tomatoes. While, grapes had the least volume of products marketed through AMTA. The highest total volume of horticultural products was recorded in 2013, while the lowest was recorded in 2015.

FIGURE 3.3.1: RELATIVE VOLUME OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION

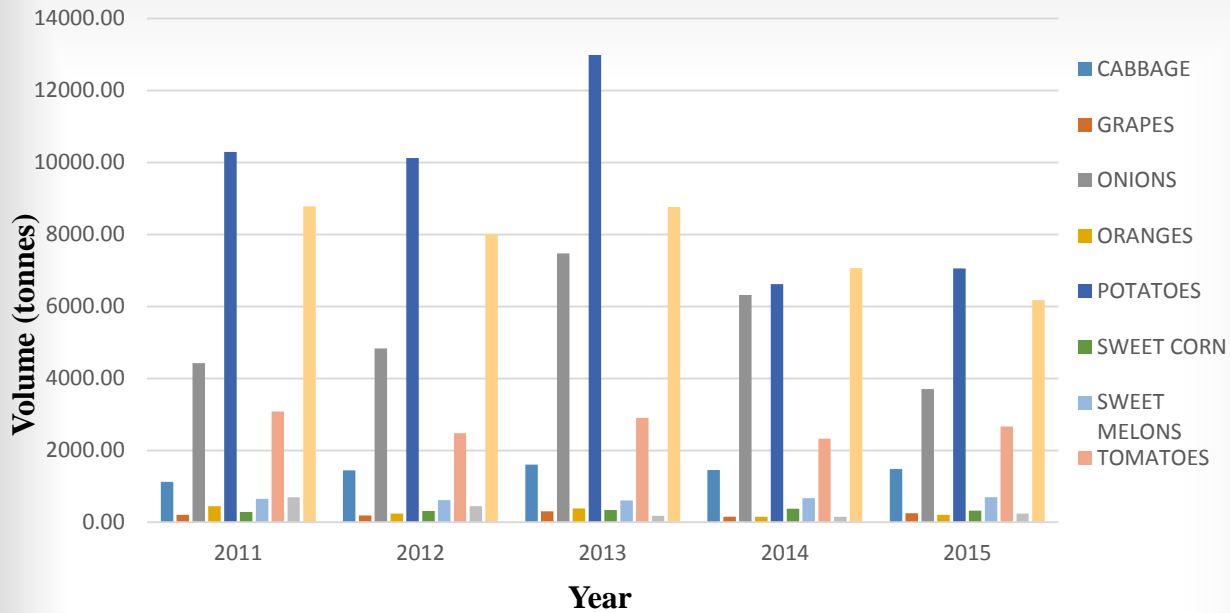


TABLE 3.3.2: RELATIVE VOLUME OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: IMPORTS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Imports – tonnes	57 234.73	53 090.34	53 496.82	63 025.01	65 536.67	63 359.33
Apples	6923.13	7014.86	7421.58	9962.74	10596.90	9963.73
Banana	3990.21	4611.39	2607.09	4126.01	4454.56	4324.00
Cabbage	494.14	412.88	660.67	756.71	775.03	652.29
Carrots	1889.23	1977.63	1918.37	1995.98	2124.77	2832.93
Onions	7340.63	3723.06	4295.37	4076.06	3498.03	3304.43
Oranges	3356.84	3521.91	4278.49	5260.33	4479.21	5251.84
Potatoes	20203.89	19240.95	22059.17	23358.12	24388.46	23025.72
Tomatoes	2192.59	2706.18	2456.37	2769.11	2158.58	2352.40
Others	10844.06	9881.50	7799.70	10719.95	13061.12	11652.00

Sources: NSA and AMTA 2016

*banana value for 2010 to 2011 includes Banana and Plantains

** the banana value for 2012 to 2015 as well as Others for 2011 to 2015 received from AMTA only represent imports through AMTA

***other includes: artichokes, asparagus, avocados, beans, beetroot, brinjals, broccolli, brussels spr, butter lettu, butternuts, cabbage – baby, cauliflower, celery, cherries, chicory, chilli, chillies red, chinese gree, clementine, coconut, corn – baby, cucumber, dates, endives, english cucu, figs, fruit mix, garlic, gem squash, gem squash – baby, gherkin, ginger, gooseberries, granadilla, grape fruit, grapes, green mealie, guavas, herbs, hubbard squa, kale, kiwi fruit, kohlrabi, kumquat, leeks, lemon, lettuce, limes, litchi, mango, maroela, marrow – baby, marrows, mineolas, mushroom, musk melon, naartjies, nectarines, okra, olives, pampalmoese, papino, paprika, parsnip, patty pans, paw paw, peaches, pears, peas, pecan nuts, pepper, perssimon, pineapples, plums, potjiekos, prickly pear, prunes, pumpkins, quinches, radish, raspberries, red beans, rhubarb, satsumas, soup greens, sou-sou, spinach, spring onion, sprouts, squash, strawberries, sugar cane, sweet corn, sweet melons, sweet potato, table celery, tambors, tomatos – cocktail, turnips, veg mix, waterblommet and watermelons

Table 3.3.2 indicates the annual volume of horticultural products that were imported. The average volume of apples imported were 6923.13 and 9963.73 tonnes in 2010 and 2015 respectively, which shows an increase of 44 percent. Potatoes being the most imported horticulture product in Namibia, it constituted 38 percent of the total import in 2015. The total imports of horticultural products increased by 11 percent from 2010 to 2015, which can be attributed to imports of other horticultural products. Other horticultural products contributed about 20 percent of total imports in 2014. A graphic illustration of the relative volume of horticultural products imported is in figure 2.3.2 below.

FIGURE 3.3.2: RELATIVE VOLUME OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: IMPORTS

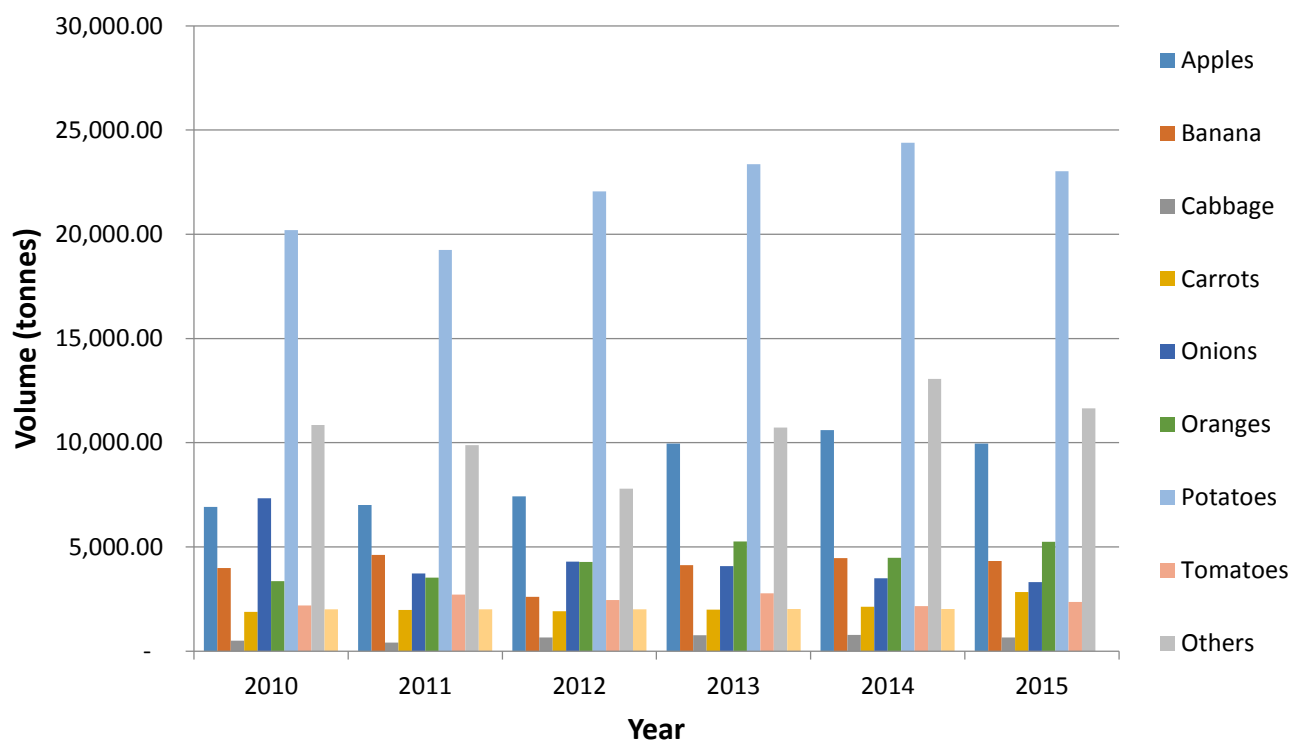


TABLE 3.3.3: RELATIVE VOLUME OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: EXPORTS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	55659.44	43528.42	43994.53	49445.02	50157.398	47551.73
Beans	267.8367	65.56284	77.12966	61.14236	84.46255	5.10012
Cabbage	64.18067	0.4684	0.57049	4.34831	23.61	0.621
Dates	412.866	267.628	405.4834	487.7905	477.9665	908.943
Grapes	20429	24610	25782	24408	29423	31554.06
Mango, mangosteens & Guavas	124.2311	65.412	186.5054	123.8332	42.16976	209.909
Onions	21668.49	12033.66	9411.642	11954.05	11944.286	7525.681
Oranges	881.0191	202.7882	188.8412	250.9931	334.88759	201.438
Paw paw	2.8227	0.377	0.2527	0.1818	0.23681	0
Pepper	69.06143	103.238	31.53243	67.22702	165.63092	60.311
Potatoes	8881.413	1266.694	2420.734	5578.057	2606.3416	1247.037
Sweet corn	217.659	11.3048	12.664	59.9822	0.505	0
Sweet potatoes	12.306	0.7586	0.8121	0.39584	15.60953	0.04739
Tomatoes	2037.517	4214.579	4369.166	5017.569	4190.6442	4903.785
Watermelons	591.0366	685.9493	1107.196	1431.452	848.048	934.8

Source: NSA, 2016

Table 3.3.3 indicates the annual volume of horticultural products that were exported. The average volume of potatoes exported was 8881.41 tonnes in 2010 and declined to 1247.04 tonnes in 2015, which shows a decrease of 86 percent. Overall, grapes were the most exported horticulture product in Namibia, constituting 66 percent of the total export in 2015. Generally, total exports of horticultural products declined with 15 percent from 2010 to 2015.

APPENDIX 1: EXPLANATORY NOTES

CROPS

Cereals

Cereal estimates reported in this Bulletin have been collected from the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) and the Early Warning (EW) Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The NAB provides estimates for controlled commercial crops (wheat, white maize and millet/mahangu). EW provides “provisional estimates” for communal cereal crops for specific cropping seasons and is only relevant for that season and not for planning purposes. Provisional estimates are preliminary in nature and not always reliable.

Estimates provided by NAB are captured from administrative records and those provided by EW are calculated based on surveys. The latter is supposed to be replaced by actual estimates as soon as they become available from Annual Agricultural Surveys conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA). Since 2004 to date, the Annual Agricultural Survey has not been conducted and thus, provisional estimates as calculated by EW remain the only data available for communal cereal crops. For summer crops e.g. white maize, the main planting season is from the third quarter of the year and harvesting takes place in the second quarter of the next year, followed by the second cycle of planting. Thus, for the main production, the cropping season starts during October-November; harvest follows during May-June and marketing continues thereafter. Simultaneously, while marketing the harvest from the main production the second planting begins. Winter crops (wheat) are however planted and harvested within the same calendar year. Figures in tables for white maize and wheat have been updated as per latest figures provided by NAB during 2016.

Grapes

Figures on grapes are collected from few grape producers in the southern part of Namibia and combined to give an overall estimate. As in the previous ASB, it is still not easy to collect data from all grape producers because some are still unknown and not all grape producers are members of the Northern Orange River Table Grape Association. Figures captured are actually marketed production, mainly for exports.

Other horticultural products

The production, import and export data are all collected from the AMTA and NSA.

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

Output is calculated as follows:

Output = Q x P where Q is the quantity and P is the price in year 1.

In order to calculate output for the summer crops for instance, estimation should be made on the cost and prices. In order to be consistent with the method used by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in the estimation of National Accounts, all crops are calculated as though they are planted and harvested in one year.

Prices

All prices are producer prices. Prices most commonly used are average auction prices, abattoir and primary market prices. Current prices are the prices paid for a commodity in the specified year. For the table at “current prices” the output for each commodity is calculated using the price paid for the commodity in each of the years considered, hence changes in output reflects changes in price and quantity.

Constant prices are calculated at 2010 prices in order to comply with the methodology used in the National Accounts by NSA for ease comparison of the data between the years, which will not be affected by price changes.

Missing data

Whenever ‘-’ it indicates missing information.

A ‘0’ indicates that during that year there was no production, imports, exports or price.

Negative Values

Brackets indicate all negative value

