Republic of Namibia
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

2016

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BULLETIN

July 2018

For technical queries contact:

Mr. M. Mulunga

Director of Planning and Business Development

E-mail: Mesag.Mulunga@mawf.gov.na

Mrs. A. Angala

Deputy Director of Planning and Statistics

E-mail: Alexandria.Angala@mawf.gov.na

Postal Address:

Directorate of Planning and Business Development

Private Bag 13184

Government Office Park

Windhoek

Namibia

Physical Address:

Government Office Park

Green and Blue Building

4th Floor

Room 421/447

Contact numbers:

Phone: +264 61 208 7111

Fax: +264 208 7767

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AMTA	AGRO-Marketing & Trade Agency
ASB	Agricultural Statistical Bulletin
DPBD	Directorate of Planning and Business Development
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
EWU	Early Warning Unit
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
PPA	Pig Producer Association

PREFACE

“Agriculture industry is the largest employer in Namibia”

It is my pleasure 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 outlining the performance of agriculture sector during the calendar year 2016.

Agriculture continues to be an important sector, as it remains the major source of livelihood for the majority of our population who are mainly dependent on subsistence agriculture. Statistics indicates that theagriculture industry is the largest employerin Namibia in both informal and formal sector of the 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.

To make information available, the Ministry continues to improve and expand its data collection system which covers data on agriculture, water and forestry. Initiatives for improving the system include 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.

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.

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.**

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.

The Ministry is grateful for the continued assistance received from all the data sources, ranging from agricultural boards, NPC Secretariat, 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. Thus, contact us for your comments and suggestions on the relevance of the information presented and areas where this publication needs improvement to meet your needs.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY
MINISTER'S OFFICE
2018 -11- 14
Private Bag 13184, WINDHOEK
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Alpheus G. !Naruseb, MP

Minister

July 2018

INTRODUCTION

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

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 2014 to 2016.

In the previous edition (2010-2015), the base period used was 2010. In this edition, data for 2016 is compared to 2014 and 2015 to monitor changes.

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 output. 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]

Agriculture sector was the largest employer in 2016

Namibia's agriculture is prone to recurrent droughts and poor rainfall performance causing low agricultural productivity and loss of livestock especially in communal areas[2]. Despite all this, agriculture remains the second main source of income for many households in Namibia[3]. 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. In the period under review, agriculture industry was the largest employer (20.1 %)

[1]Namibia Open Data Portal website
[2] Crop prospects, food security and drought situation report. June 2015
[3]2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census

compared to other industries[4]. This record was held for both formal and informal employment.

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 in the calendar year 2016.

[4] Namibia Labour Force Survey 2016 Report.

Table 1.1: World Currencies Exchange Rate per Namibian Dollars by Month

Currency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2016
US Dollar	16.38	15.77	15.42	14.63	15.36	15.06	14.42	13.73	14.04	13.94	13.91	13.84	**14.71**
British Pound	23.60	22.56	21.92	20.91	22.31	21.41	18.97	18.00	18.46	17.22	17.29	17.30	**20.00**
Euro	17.79	17.50	17.11	16.59	17.36	16.92	15.96	15.40	15.74	15.38	15.04	14.61	**16.28**
Danish Kroner	2.31	2.31	2.26	2.19	2.35	2.20	2.09	2.21	2.07	1.99	2.00	1.99	**2.16**

Source: Bank of Namibia, 2017

Table 1.1 presents various international currencies exchange rate against the Namibian Dollar for the calendar year 2016. The major currencies used in the agricultural trade include the US Dollar, British Pound, Euro and the Danish Kroner. The international currencies weakened against the Namibian Dollar in the year under review.

The 12 months observation indicates that the US Dollar declined by 15.5% from 16.38 to 13.84 dollars while the British pound dropped by 26.7% from 23.60 to 17.30 pounds from January to December 2016. Generally, appreciation of the domestic currency affects the sectoral performance by making it more competitive on the international markets resulting in high commodity prices which in turn reduce demand for the Namibian goods by foreign customers.

Table 1.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Current Prices (Million N$)

Industry	2014	2015	2016
Primary industries	**27,017**	**25,705**	**28,308**
1. Agriculture and forestry	5,330	4,946	5,535
Livestock farming	3,160	2,859	3,223
Crop farming and forestry	2,170	2,087	2,312
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	3,838	3,888	4,595
3. Mining and quarrying	17,849	16,872	18,178
Diamond mining	13,343	11,733	10,708
Uranium	1,459	1,384	1,853
Metal Ores	1,529	2,818	4,786
Other mining and quarrying	1,518	936	831
Secondary industries	**23,105**	**25,129**	**28,078**
4. Manufacturing	13,698	14,328	17,711
Meat processing	563	629	646
Grain Mill products	1,212	1,301	1,282
Other food products	2,231	2,479	3,133
Beverages	2,374	2,598	2,536
Textile and wearing apparel	237	139	175
Leather and related products	154	98	101
Wood and wood products	350	361	389
Publishing and Printing	235	290	304
Chemical and related products	1,281	1,294	1,330
Rubber and Plastics products	424	519	595
Non-metallic minerals products	604	664	698
Basic non-ferrous metals	1,982	1,904	3,416
Fabricated Metals	693	610	688
Diamond processing	778	907	1,918
Other manufacturing	580	535	501
5. Electricity and water	2,401	2,305	3,858
6. Construction	7,006	8,495	6,509
Tertiary industries	**80,264**	**86,560**	**93,308**
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	17,263	17,283	18,792
8. Hotels and restaurants	2,391	2,987	**3,600**
9. Transport, and communication	6,838	7,049	7,202
Transport	2,730	3,062	3,361
Storage	1,055	782	754
Post and telecommunications	3,054	3,205	3,087
10. Financial intermediation	7,964	8,387	9,085
11. Real estate and business services	9,973	10,587	11,590
Real estate activities	7,408	7,785	8,548
Other business services	2,566	2,802	3,042
12. Community, social and personal service activities	2,499	2,915	3,108
13. Public administration and defence	15,289	17,370	18,065
14. Education	12,863	14,206	15,733
15. Health	3,950	4,477	4,729
16. Private household with employed persons	1,234	1,298	1,405
17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	1,774	1,931	1,908
All industries at basic prices	**128,612**	**135,463**	**147,785**
18. Taxes less subsidies on products	10,718	12,016	13,245
GDP at market prices	**139,331**	**147,479**	**161,030**

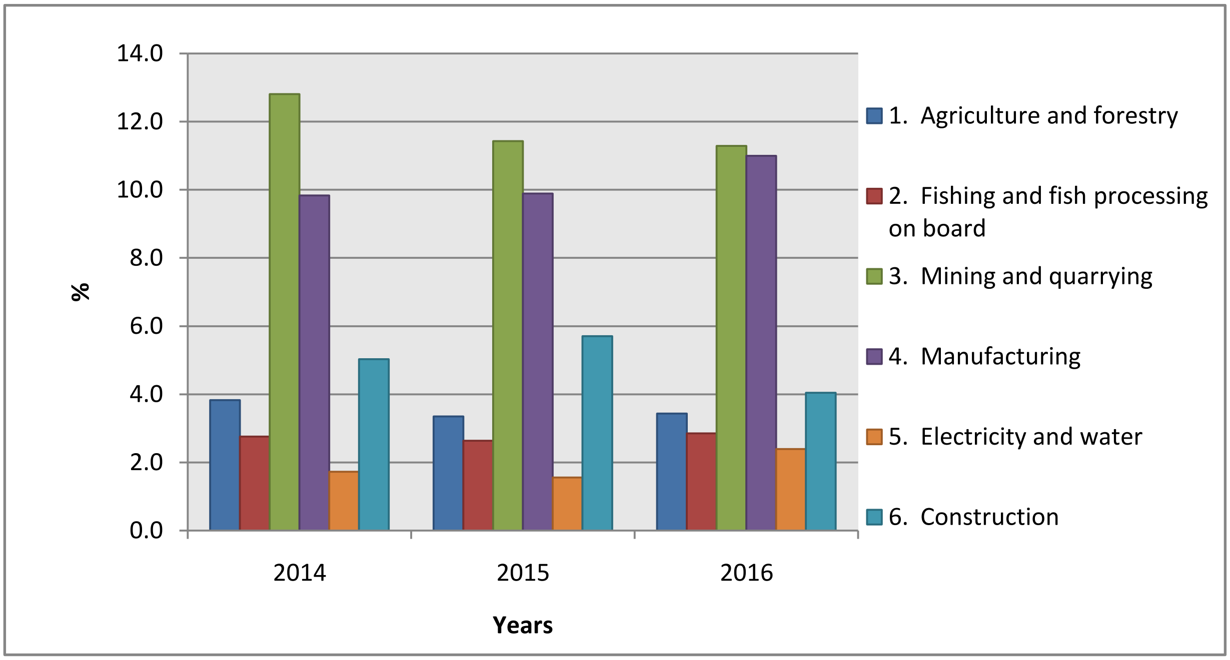
Source: National Accounts - Namibia Statistics Agency,2017

Table 1.3: Domestic Product by Activity at Current Prices – Percentage Contribution to Total GDP

Industry	2014	2015	2016
Primary industries	**19.4**	**17.4**	**17.6**
1. Agriculture and forestry	3.8	3.3	3.4
Livestock farming	2.3	1.9	2.0
Crop farming and forestry	1.6	1.4	1.4
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	2.8	2.6	2.9
3. Mining and quarrying	12.8	11.4	11.3
Diamond mining	9.6	7.9	6.6
Uranium	1.0	0.9	1.2
Metal Ores	1.1	1.9	3.0
Other mining and quarrying	1.1	0.6	0.5
Secondary industries	**16.6**	**17.2**	**17.4**
4. Manufacturing	9.8	9.9	11.0
Meat processing	0.4	0.4	0.4
Grain Mill products	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other food products	1.6	1.7	1.9
Beverages	1.7	1.8	1.6
Textile and wearing apparel	0.2	0.1	0.1
Leather and related products	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood and wood products	0.3	0.2	0.2
Publishing and Printing	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemical and related products	0.9	0.9	0.8
Rubber and Plastics products	0.3	0.4	0.4
Non-metallic minerals products	0.4	0.4	0.4
Basic non-ferrous metals	1.4	1.5	2.1
Fabricated Metals	0.5	0.5	0.4
Diamond processing	0.6	0.6	1.2
Other manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.3
5. Electricity and water	1.7	1.6	2.4
6. Construction	5.0	5.7	4.0
Tertiary industries	**57.6**	**58.8**	**57.9**
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	12.4	11.7	11.7
8. Hotels and restaurants	1.7	2.1	2.2
9. Transport, and communication	4.9	4.8	4.5
Transport	2.0	2.1	2.1
Storage	0.8	0.5	0.5
Post and telecommunications	2.2	2.2	1.9
10. Financial intermediation	5.7	5.7	5.6
11. Real estate and business services	7.2	7.3	7.2
Real estate activities	5.3	5.3	5.3
Other business services	1.8	2.0	1.9
12. Community, social and personal service activities	1.8	2.0	1.9
13. Public administration and defence	11.0	11.8	11.2
14. Education	9.2	9.6	9.8
15. Health	2.8	3.0	2.9
16. Private household with employed persons	0.9	0.9	0.9
17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	1.3	1.3	1.2
All industries at basic prices	**92.3**	**92.1**	**91.8**
Taxes less subsidies on products	7.7	7.9	8.2
18. GDP at market prices	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: National Accounts - Namibia Statistics Agency, 2017

Figure 1.3: GDP by Primary and Secondary Sectors at Current Prices – Percentage Contribution



As shown in Table 1.3 and Figure 1.3 above, agriculture and forestry sector has been the fourth highest contributor to the GDP since year 2014. However, in 2016 mining and quarrying sector was the highest (11.3%) followed by manufacturing and construction sectors which contributed 11.0 and 4.0 percent, respectively. There was a general decrease in the contribution of agriculture and forestry sector to the GDP during 2015 and 2016 compared to 2014.The decline is attributed to drought conditions which affected the country during the period under review.

SECTION 2 CONTRIBUTIONS 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. In this section, an agriculture sub-sector is either livestock or crop sub-sector presented as outputs.

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 (MILLIONS N$)

	2014	2015	2016
Total Output	**5980.26**	**6364.13**	**6253.04**
Livestock Census (within livestock model)	**3254.92**	**3935.74**	**3626.26**
Cattle	2130.70	2593.33	2388.19
Sheep/Goats	668.92	822.56	673.14
Pigs	138.73	159.69	187.54
Karakul Wool/Pelts	104.74	112.17	120.14
Diary(Milk)	107.51	135.29	124.64
Other Animal & Animal products	104.32	112.70	132.61
Crops	**2725.34**	**2428.39**	**2626.78**
Wheat	111.69	95.83	101.81
Maize	334.97	225.69	247.77
Grapes	422.55	651.38	733.19
Own Account	**1831.24**	**1430.48**	**1518.87**
Own Construction	**24.89**	**25.02**	**25.14**

Figure 2.1: Composition of Output (Million N$)

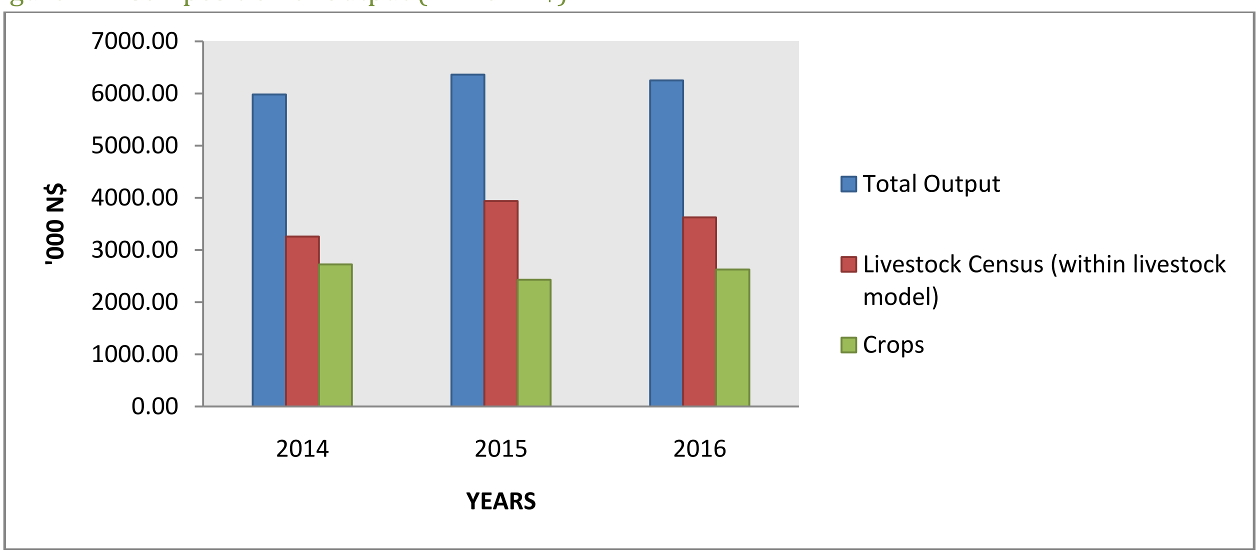
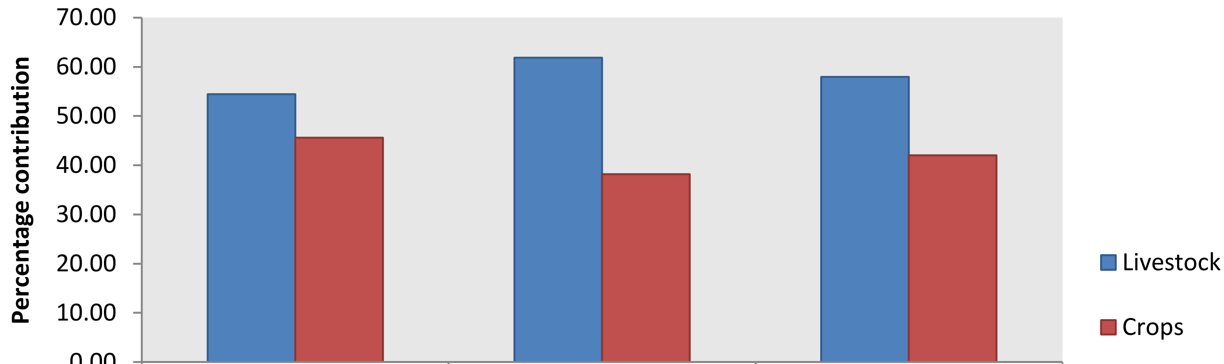


Table 2.1 shows the Agricultural outputs at current price (Millions NAD) for the respective years. This is the value of commodities (crops and livestock) at the current price. The year 2016 experienced some decrease in outputs for livestock, while crops experienced an increase in output when compared to the year 2015.

Table 2.2: Agricultural Output at Current Prices - Percentage Contribution to Total Agricultural Output

	2014	2015	2016
Livestock	**54.43**	**61.84**	**57.99**
Cattle	35.63	40.75	38.19
Sheep/Goat	11.19	12.92	10.76
Pigs	2.32	2.51	3.00
Karakul Wool/Pelts	3.22	2.85	3.31
Dairy (Milk)	1.80	2.13	1.99
Other Animals and Animal Products	1.74	1.77	2.12
Crops	**45.57**	**38.16**	**42.01**
Maize	1.87	1.51	1.63
Wheat	5.60	3.55	3.96
Grapes	7.07	10.24	11.73
Own Account	**30.62**	**22.48**	**24.29**
Own Construction	**0.42**	**0.39**	**0.40**

Figure 2.2: Composition of Percentage Contribution (%)



	2014	2015	2016
Livestock	54.43	61.84	57.99
Crops	45.57	38.16	42.01

Livestock sector is the backbone of the Agricultural sector. In 2016, livestock contributed about 57.99 percent, while crops contributed 42.01 percent of the total Agricultural output. Among the crops, grapes (11.73%) are the main contributor to the total crops output and cattle (38.19%) was the main contributor to the total livestock output.

In this table, we consider the value of all commoditiestotal production. For example, the value of cattle is the monetary value of total number of cattle in Namibia. Furthermore, these are aggregates and they include commodities in both the communal and commercial sector.

SECTION 3 COMMODITY PRODUCTIONS AND PRICE

This section presents information of the performance of agriculture sub-sectors. The information includes production, prices, imports and exports of livestock and crops.

3.1 LIVESTOCK

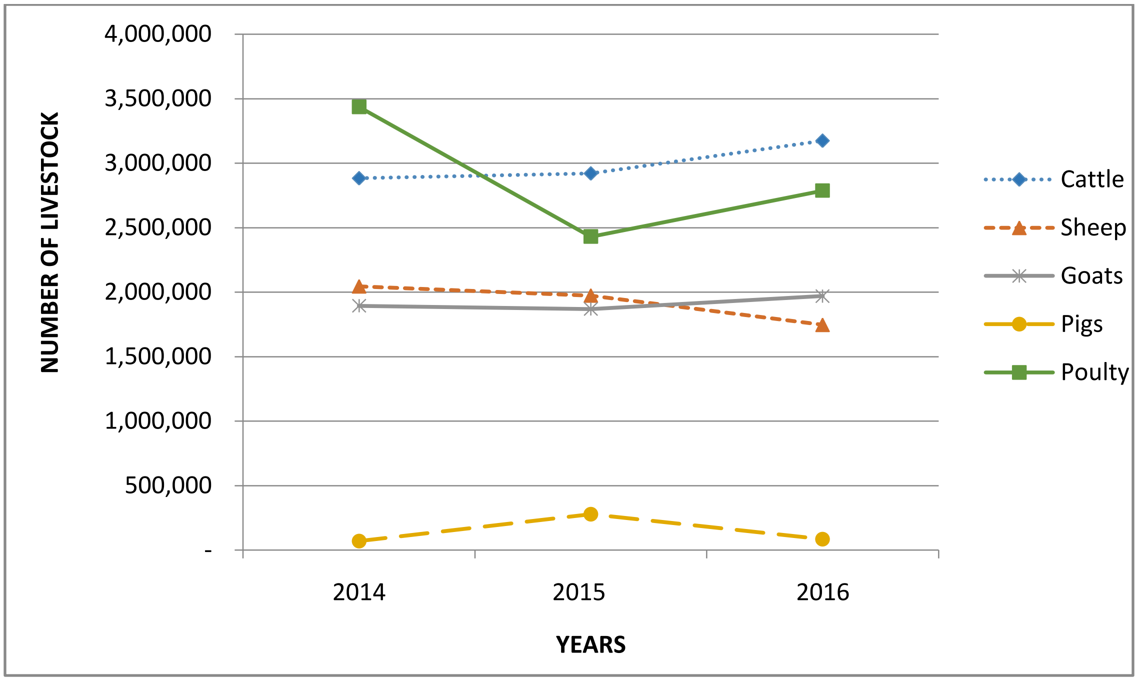
Table 3.1.1: National Livestock Census – Numbers

	2014	2015	2016
Cattle	**2882489**	**2919713**	**3173767**
Commercial	860140	873332	1114822
communal	2022349	2046381	2058945
Sheep	**2044156**	**1973393**	**1746642**
Karakul	156070	142546	127231
Dorper	1220471	1114292	950124
Other Sheep	667615	716555	669287
commercial	1670166	1613657	1406491
communal	373990	359806	340151
Goats	**1892439**	**1868535**	**1968513**
Angora	823	823	699
Boerbok	716287	722738	627278
Other Goats	1175329	1144974	1340536
commercial	410727	522798	479198
communal	1481712	1350321	1489315
Pigs	**68710**	**277720**	**83191**
commercial	26418	25904	24112
communal	43058	115199	59079
Ostriches	**7102**	**4672**	**3415**
commercial	5042	4369	3304
communal	2060	303	111
Poultry	**3436430**	**2429529**	**2786182**

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

Livestock production is described as a very important component of any developing country's agricultural economy with its contribution going beyond food production. As evident from the table above, cattle have shown an increase during 2016 in both commercial and communal areas. However, small stock have shown a decrease in total number of ships and pigs while, shown an increase on number of goats during 2016. Moreover, poultry exclusive Ostriches, have indicated an increase of 15 percent in 2016

Figure 3.1.1: National Livestock Census – Numbers



3.1.1 LARGE STOCK (CATTLE)

Table 3.1.1a: Cattle Slaughter Prices and Average Carcass Mass

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2016
a. Carcasses Cents/Kg Namibia	2866.17	3059.42	2421.25	3037.08	2915.33	2941.25	2942.75	2908.75	2901.42	2862.75	2939.58	2841.75	2886.46
b. N$ per Head (Controlled Markets)	6784.83	6989.67	4777.99	7004.71	7257.10	7407.96	7477.84	6864.13	7042.88	6459.49	7679.24	5764.90	6774.82
c. Carcass Mass (Kg)	236.72	228.46	197.34	230.64	248.93	251.86	254.11	235.98	242.74	225.64	261.24	202.86	234.71

Source: MeatBoard of Namibia. 2017

Average beef (carcasses) price per Kg has been within the range of 2400 cents to slightly over 3000cents per months in year 2016. The lowest price (N$ 24.21) per Kg was recorded in March while the highest price(N$ 30.37) was recorded in April. Average price per cattle head was over N$ 6700 relative to the mass weight per month.

Table 3.1.1b: Beef Exports to Europe – Sales Distribution by Percentage/Value

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2016
European Union													
Lome Licence Applications (tonnes)													**13000**
Actual tonnes exported													**10527.48**
Europe: Percentage													
UK	3.44	1.51	1.62	1.62	2.09	2.20	3.03	4.20	3.96	2.76	2.51	1.48	30.41
Germany	0.38	0.30	0.12	0.15	0.33	0.27	0.22	0.13	0.37	0.34	0.05	0.02	2.69
Greece	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.44	0.07	0.60
Netherlands	1.61	0.58	1.13	0.90	2.24	2.57	3.86	2.59	6.34	3.59	2.00	1.46	28.88
Belgium	0.18	0.00	0.19	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.25	0.46	0.41	0.10	0.05	1.99
France	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	0.29	0.11	0.12	0.34	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.25	0.10	2.68
Spain	0.21	0.13	0.27	0.20	0.32	0.13	0.43	-0.04	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.09	2.31
Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
Italy	1.10	0.55	0.65	0.48	1.09	0.00	0.70	0.66	0.70	0.87	0.62	0.47	7.89
Cyprus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ireland	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.11	0.00	1.11
Norway	1.92	0.63	0.19	1.53	0.79	0.82	1.14	0.66	0.96	3.56	3.31	0.82	16.35
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reunion	0.44	0.00	0.19	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.44	0.00	0.26	0.13	0.21	2.66
Austria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lithuania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Portugal	0.21	0.08	0.08	0.18	0.17	0.28	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.19	0.12	0.13	2.10
Total													**100.00**

Source: MeatBoard of Namibia. 2017

The above table shows the distribution of Namibia beef export to European countries. The result presented shows that, the major destination of Namibia beef export are United Kingdom, Netherlands and Norway which represent 30, 29 and 16 percent of the total beef export to European countries.

Table 3.1.1c: Live Cattle Marketed – Number

	2014	2015	2016
Total Marketed	**240929**	**423491**	**295217**
Total RSA	100211	281965	165927
Meatco Factories	111101	119159	103097
Northern Communal Areas	8019		-
Local Butchers	21598	22367	26193
Market Share (%)			
Total RSA-Live	41.6	66.6	56.2
Meatco Factories	46.1	28.1	34.9
Northern Communal Areas	3.3	-	-
Local Butchers	9.0	5.3	8.9
Annual Growth (%)	**100**	**75.77**	**22.5**

Source: MeatBoard Namibia, 2017

Cattle marketed on a hoof have been the Government's concern over the years. The government is striving to reduce these numbers as much as possible, which resulted in a decline of about 10 % in Cattle marketed on hoof to South Africa compared to 2015 figures. This is also evident on the 7 % and 4 % increase on the Cattle marketed to Meatco Factories and local butchers respectively.

However, in absence of a formal market on the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) of Namibia, farmers find it challenging to market their livestock. Moreover, live cattle marketed declined by 22.5% in 2016, given the significant increase during year 2015.No animals were marketed in the Northern communal areas in 2016, which is attributed to closure of the abattoirs (meat processing facilities) in the NCA.

There are plans for government to build new and re-open existing abattoirs in the NCA, which could increase value addition to the Namibia's meat production.

3.1.2 SMALL STOCK (SHEEP AND GOATS)

Table 3.1.2a: Small Stock (Sheep and Goats) Marketed – Number

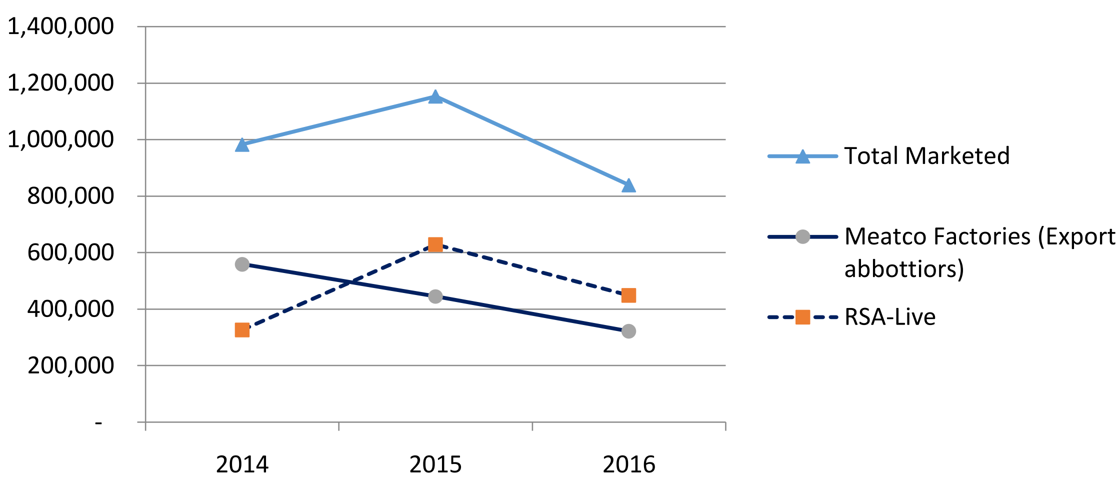
	2014	2015	2016
Total Marketed	**982 235**	**1 152 531**	**838 964**
RSA-Live	326 221	628 580	448 810
Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)	559 160	444 927	321 413
Local Butchers	96 854	79 024	68 741
Market Share (%)			
RSA-Live	33.2	54.5	53.5
Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)	56.9	38.6	38.3
Local Butchers	9.9	6.9	8.2
Annual Growth (%)	**100**	**17.3**	**-14.59**

Source: Meat Board of Namibia. 2017

Table 3.1.2a shows thetotal small stock marketed on hoof to South Africa, Meatco export abattoirs and those sold to local butchers reported a decline between the years 2014 to 2016.

Although, annual growth rate declined negatively (-14.6%), small stock exported to South Africa increased by 37.6 % from year 2014 to 2016. There is no abattoir for small stock in Namibia.

Figure 3.1.2a: Small Stock (Sheep and Goats) Marketed - Number



3.1.3 PIGS

Table 3.1.3: Pigs – Numbers Marketed and Price

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Total Slaughtered	**4123**	**4109**	**3487**	**3505**	**4101**	**3831**	**3999**	**3743**	**3653**	**3695**	**4594**	**4026**	**46866**
Locally Produced	4090	4109	3487	3351	4101	3831	3999	3743	3653	3695	4429	4026	46514
Imported	33	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	352
Import of meat - mt	103.4	750.0	188.5	426.4	231.6	85.3	97.4	288.7	279.0	919.4	109.1	231.1	3709.9
Price per Kg	**32.5**	**32.5**	**32.6**	**33.9**	**35.4**	**32.5**	**32.5**	**36.6**	**37.0**	**36.7**	**36.0**	**35.7**	

Source: Meat Board of Namibia. 2017

Figure 3.1.3: Pig Local Production, Imports and price per kg

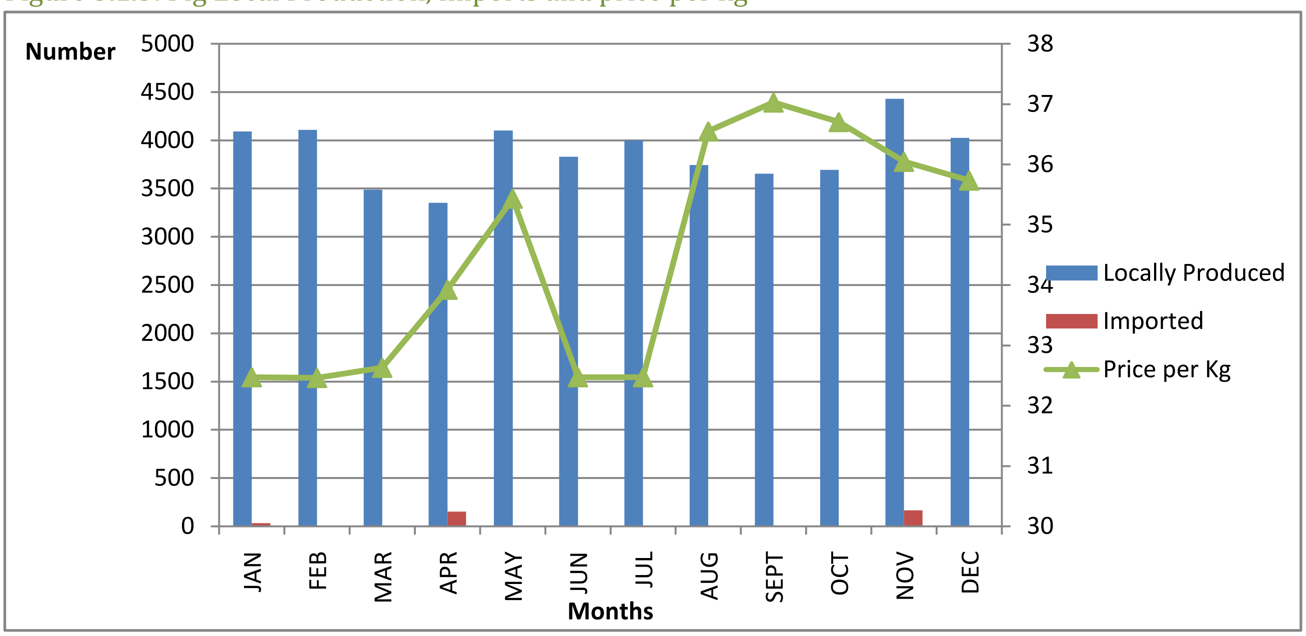


Table 3.1.4 shows that the total number of pigs slaughtered were 46 866 over the 12 months of 2016. The market was supported by some imports with 352 pigs imported in January, April and November 2016. The price per kilogram increased from N$ 32.5 in January to N$ 34.5 in December 2016.

Even though Namibia is not yet at a state of exporting pork, pork is regarded as to have a stake in agriculture as it contribute to food security. The Pig Producers Association (PPA) however, indicated that there is a need to open an abattoir to enhance development on the industry. The idea could be supported by the significant number of pigs slaughtered during the year 2016 that are locally produced, and an insignificant number of live pigs Imported which can be attributed to the introduction of a trial pig protection scheme during 2014.

3.1.4 KARAKUL

Table 3.1.4: Karakul Pelt Production and Price

	2014	2015	2016
Production - Number	119566	115921	102564
Price (N$/Unit)	560.43	444.8	476.105

Source: Swakara. 2017

There has been a decline in both the production (14.2%) and price (15.0%) of karakul pelt from 2014 to 2016. This is one of the smallest markets.

3.1.5 Milk Production

Table 3.1.5 Milk Production and Prices

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Production '000 l	2000791	1786258	2023856	1897719	2042046	1998324	2040359	2046646	2020544	2179878	2039982	2034426	24110829
Producer Prices N$/l	4.82	4.82	4.82	5.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Source: Nam Dairies, 2017

Milk production increased from January to December in 2016 just as the price per litre. Average price of milk was N$ 4.93. Data on prices per month from May to December 2016 could not be obtained. Thus, this average is only for four months.

3.2 CROPS

3.2.1 MAIZE

Table 3.2.1: White Maize Area Planted, Production, Imports and Price

	2014	2015	2016
Area planted (ha)	**29 460**	**30 295**	**22 350**
Commercial	13 794	14 455	9 900
Rainfed (Dry land)	9 374	10 451	6 567
Irrigated	4 420	4 004	3 333
Communal (Rainfed)	15 666	15 840	12 450
Kavango East & West	3 177	2 702	2 556
Zambezi	12 489	13 138	9 894
Production - tonnes	**76 677**	**40 332**	**43 611**
Commercial	71 445	38 900	42 405
Rainfed (Dry-land)	36 244	32 800	19 070
Irrigated	35 201	6 100	23 335
Communal (Dry-land)	5 232	1 432	1 206
Kavango East & West	774	139	185
Zambezi	4 458	1 293	1 021
Imports and Food Aid (tonnes)	**82 527**	**120 659**	**110 229**
Imports	82 527	120 659	110 229
Aid			
Total Production and Imports (tonnes)	**159 204**	**160 991**	**153 840**
Producer Price N$/tonnes	**3 302.00**	**3 617.00**	**5 598.90**

Source: Agronomic Board of Namibia and Early Warning Unit within MAWF, 2017

Table 3.2.1shows white maize area planted, production, imports and price from the year 2014 to 2016. Rain-fed area planted (in hectors) for white maize in communal and commercial area decreased from 2014 to 2016.

Communal areas experienced a huge decline of 77 % in production from 2014 to 2016. Generally, there was a decline in total production of white maize of

43%associated with lower rainfall performance. An increase of 34%in imports was recorded during the period under review.

3.2.2 WHEAT

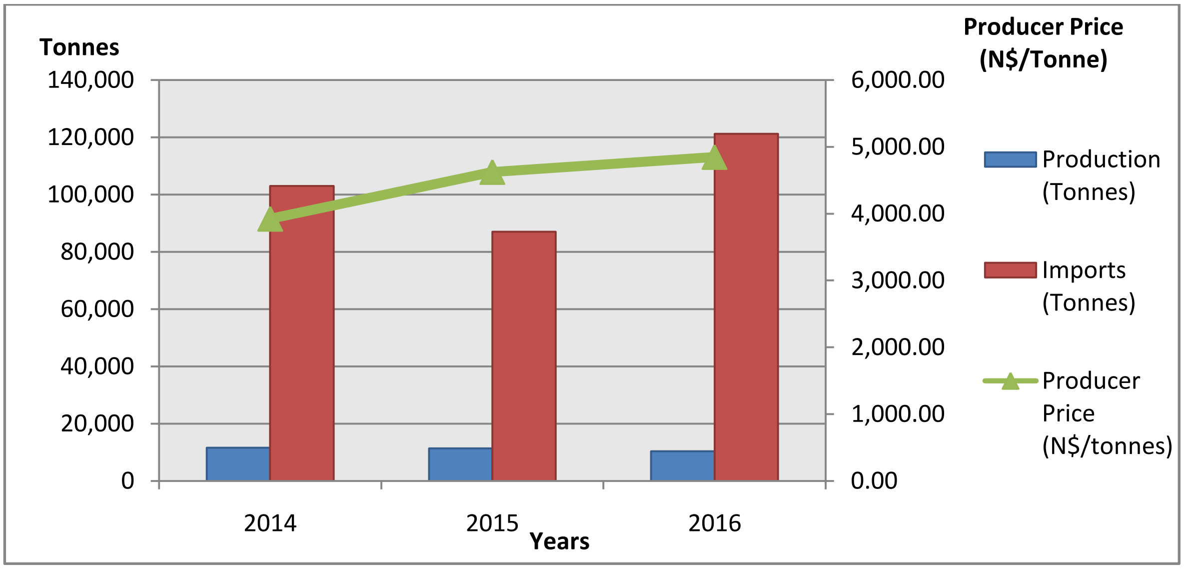
Table 3.2.2: Wheat Area Planted, Production, Imports and Price

	2014	2015	2016
Area planted (ha)	2,032	2077	1 832
Production (Tonnes)	11 600	11 411	10 429
Imports (Tonnes)	103 035	87 039	121 264
Total Production and Imports	114 635	98 450	131 693
Producer Price (N$/tonnes)	3 923.11	4 624.84	4 849.59

Source: AMTA, Namibia Agronomic Board, 2017

Table 3.2.2 shows that area planted and production of wheat decreased concurrently from 2014 to 2016. Wheat production declined by 11% from 11 600 to 10 429 tonnes. Import of wheat has been on the increase, due to the country's high demand. The price of wheat per tonne increased with 24 % in 2014 as compared to 2016.The amount of wheat imported was about 12 times more than the amount of wheat production in 2016.

Figure 3.2.2: Wheat Production, Imports and Price



The figure above is the graphical representation for the wheat production, imports and price for the years 2014 to 2016.

3.3 NATIONAL CEREAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Table 3.3.1: National Cereal Demand and Supply ('000 Tonnes)

	Wheat	Maize	Millet/Sorghum	Total Cereal
A. Domestic supply	**20.31**	**54.67**	**17.52**	**92.50**
A.1 Opening Stocks	7.61	16.53	0.55	24.69
A.2 Production	12.70	38.14	16.97	67.82
B. Domestic Utilization	**80.10**	**172.74**	**73.67**	**326.51**
B.1 Food Use	69.46	158.93	56.12	284.51
B.2 Non Food Other Uses	0.64	3.81	2.55	7.00
B.3 Closing Stocks	10.00	10.00	15.00	35.00
C. Exports	**0.00**	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Imports				
D.1 Commercial Imports	12.80	10.96	1.17	24.93
D.2 Food Aid				
E. Population '000				2300
F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year)				**123.70**

Source: Early Warning Unit within MAWF, 2017

The table above is referred to as a **food balance sheet**, which shows the amount of cereal locally produced and amount demanded by the population in a given marketing year. Over 92 000 tonnes of cereal was produced and availed for the Namibian population in 2016. Actual cereal needed/demanded was over 326 000 tonnes nationally. Cereal domestic availability was only about 28 percent of the domestic cereal requirements. This is a mismatch between cereal demand and supply as domestic demand was higher than domestic supply.

To fill this gap, the supply of over 24 000 tonnes of cereal were imported from other countries in 2016.

3.4 CEREAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS

Table 3.4.1a: Cereal Production in Northern Communal Areas

	2014	2015	2016
Millet/Sorghum			
Area Planted (ha)	**276 345**	**238 241**	**260 010**
North Central	251 039	215 329	239 734
Kavango East & West	18 411	15 659	14 813
Zambezi	6 895	7 253	5 463
Production (tonnes)	**48 294**	**16 973**	**20 935**
North Central	42 160	14 916	18 231
Kavango East & West	3 043	850	1 658
Zambezi	3 091	1 207	1 046
Millet[1]	44 141	15 302	19 428
Sorghum[2]	4 153	1 671	1 507
Maize			
Area Planted (ha)	**15 666**	**15 840**	**12 450**
KavangoEast & WestRain-fed	3 177	2 702	2 556
Zambezi	12 489	13 138	9 894
Maize Production (tonnes)	**5 232**	**1 432**	**1 206**
KavangoEast & WestRain-fed	774	139	185
Zambezi	4 458	1 293	1 021
Total			
Area planted (ha)	**292 011**	**254 081**	**272 460**
Production (tonnes)	**53 526**	**18 405**	**22 141**

Source: Namibia Early Warning Business Information Unit, MAWF 2017
1&2 are forecasts made by Early Warning Unit, MAWF

The table above summarizes cereal production in the northern communal area during 2014 to 2016.All the dry land crop production areas noted a massive reduction in crop harvests. Production of millet and maize reduced by 56 and 77 percents, respectively. Area planted for crop production in the northern communal area also declined.

Poor crop harvest and reduced area planted was due to drought conditions from poor rainfall performance experienced in the country over the past years. The graph below shows the pattern of cereal production in the communal area over the past three years.

Table 3.4.4b: Cereal Production in the Northern Communal Areas by Regions

Region	Millet		Sorghum		Maize	
	Area Planted (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (ha)	Production (tonnes)
Omusati	70632	4627	3726	107	-	-
Oshana	32234	2115	1697	108	-	-
Ohangwena	67810	3952	7535	273	-	-
Oshikoto	53295	6865	2805	184	-	-
Kavango East and West	13355	1541	1458	117	2556	185
Zambezi	2727	328	2736	718	9894	1021
Total	**240053**	**19428**	**19957**	**1507**	**12450**	**1206**

Source: Early Warning Unit within MAWF, 2017

Table 3.2.4b shows cereal production in the seven crop growing regions in northern Namibia. These regions are referred to as Northern Communal Areas (NCA).Millet production performance per region shows that Oshikoto had the highest millet production (6865 tonnes) followed by Omusati (4 627 tonnes) while Zambezi only produced 328 tonnes of millet in 2016.Regions without figures for maize are because farmers rarely grow maize.

3.5Cereal Production and Imports

Table 3.5: Total Cereal Production and Imports

	2014	2015	2016
Area Planted (ha)	**307 837**	**270 613**	**284 192**
White Maize	29 460	30 295	22 350
Wheat	2 032	2 077	1 832
Millet/Sorghum	276 345	238 241	260 010
Production (tonnes)	136 571	68 716	74 975
White Maize	76 677	40 332	43 611
Wheat	11 600	11 411	10 429
Millet/Sorghum	48 294	16 973	20 935
Imports (tonnes)	185 562	207 698	231 493
White Maize	82 527	120 659	110 229
Wheat	103 035	87 039	121 264
Millet/Sorghum	5 485	3 332	6 096
Total Production and Imports (tonnes)	327 618	279 746	312 564
White Maize	159 204	160 991	153 840
Wheat	114 635	98 450	131 693
Millet/Sorghum	53 779	20 305	27 031

The table above is a summary of the national total area planted, production and imports for cereal crops during the period under review. There is a general decline in area planted and cereal production in the country in the three years. Total cereal production reduced by 45% from 136 571 to 74 975 tonnes. The food balance sheet discussed earlier in table 3.2.3 can be read together with this table. It is clear that imports of cereal increased because domestic cereal production reduced as shown in the table.

Silo Location and Capacity

Table 3.6: Silo Location and Capacity

AMTA SILO LOCATIONS AND CAPACITY		
Region	**Silo Centre**	**Capacity [MT]**
Omusati	Tsandi	3000
Oshikoto	Omuthiya	4000
Ohangwena	Okongo	4500
Kavango East	Rundu	4000
Zambezi	KatimaMulilo	7400
Total		**22900**

Source: AMTA, 2017

The table above is showing the list of place where AMTA silos are located and it also gives their capacity. It shows that the total capacity of grains storage for the country is 22900 metric tonne.

4.0 HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Horticulture products includes butter nuts, cabbage, grapes, onions, oranges, potatoes, sweetcorn, sweet melons, tomatoes, watermelons, asparagus, baby cabbage, baby corn, baby gem squash, baby marrow, beans, beetroot, brinjals, broccoli, butter lettuce, cabbage chin, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chilli, chillies red, cocktail tom, dates, english cucumber, garlic, gem squash, green mealie, guava, herbs, hubbard squash, leeks, lemon, lettuce, mango, marrows, mushroom, naartjies, paprika, patty pans, paw paw, pepper, pumpkins, radish, spinach, spring onion, sweet potato and vegetable mix.

4.1.1 Relative Volume of Horticultural Products: Local Production Marketed

Table 4.1.1a: Annual Relative Volume of Horticultural Products: Local Production Marketed

	2014	2015	2016
Total Production Marketed - tonnes	25005.28	23156.00	24139.05
BUTTERNUTS	307.00	455.00	691.02
CABBAGE	1446.48	1478.00	1609.16
GRAPES	154.65	251.00	192.26
ONIONS	153.57	3703.00	2960.39
ORANGES	0.28	209.00	401.05
POTATOES	6613.51	7055.00	5544.45
SWEET CORN	379.84	328.00	461.10
SWEET MELONS	672.46	702.00	258.13
TOMATOES	2327.25	2668.00	2718.44
WATERMELONS	151.28	245.00	574.06
OTHERS	12798.96	6062.00	8728.99

Note: Others includes: *asparagus, baby cabbage, baby corn, baby gem squash, baby marrow, beans, beetroot, brinjals, broccoli, butter lettuce, cabbage chin, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chilli, chillies red, cocktail tom, dates, english cucumber, garlic, gem squash, green mealie, guava, herbs, hubbard squash, leeks, lemon, lettuce, mango, marrows, mushroom, naartjies, paprika, patty pans, paw paw, pepper, pumpkins, radish, spinach, spring onion, sweet potato and veg mix*

The table above is a summary of relative volume of horticultural products produced and marketed through AMTA for the respective years. Comparing the volume of horticultural products produced and marketed for the years under review, it is recorded in 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 2014, while the lowest was recorded in 2015.

Table 4.1.1b: Monthly Relative Volume (tonnes) of Horticultural Products: Local Production Marketed

Product Name	2016									2017		Grand Total
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
BUTTERNUTS	35.04	28.90	98.08	58.69	73.40	6.50	38.20	61.22	42.76	50.40	116.62	81.22	**691.02**
CABBAGE	94.48	91.19	133.91	169.93	170.45	169.49	167.79	76.73	133.37	107.66	116.02	178.14	**1,609.16**
ONIONS	29.19	146.90	625.32	406.64	176.79	445.75	394.21	327.03	296.74	33.77	34.65	43.42	**2,960.39**
ORANGES	31.71	42.52	39.19	49.88	17.86	90.13	0.66	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.07	**401.05**
POTATOES	724.52	743.19	200.52	325.93	48.94	184.51	153.54	486.38	1,071.15	414.66	418.60	772.53	**5,544.45**
SWEET CORN	35.28	35.03	13.02	36.17	15.91	61.77	82.66	24.49	73.53	31.52	31.90	19.84	**461.10**
SWEET MELONS	5.32	0.27	0.08	0.59	0.30	18.96	53.33	42.37	118.85	17.80	0.08	0.19	**258.13**
TOMATOES	185.11	122.64	205.64	259.49	545.51	146.02	231.68	81.73	231.31	224.79	183.80	300.72	**2,718.44**
WATERMELONS	13.61	6.74	12.99	1.59	0.04	0.00	19.78	160.16	178.84	115.52	29.50	35.30	**574.06**
Others	511.90	431.68	531.81	1,004.15	625.05	760.27	945.10	499.76	746.68	770.80	728.85	1,172.96	**8,728.99**

The table above shows monthly relative volume of horticultural products produced and marketed through AMTA for the year 2016. Volume of horticultural products produced and marketed per month shows that potatoes production was the highest in December 2016. The highest total volume of other horticultural products was recorded in March 2017while the lowest was recorded in May 2016.

4.1.2: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products –Import

Table 4.1.2a: Annual Relative Volume (tonnes) of Horticultural Products –Import

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total	**47272.00**	**54329.41**	**46792.52**
APPLES	5183.00	5889.37	6545.13
AVOCADOS	609.00	785.85	832.58
BANANA	4465.00	4323.70	3972.63
CABBAGE	178.00	221.21	140.41
CARROTS	1285.00	1665.86	1293.83
GRAPES	651.00	940.09	766.67
LETTUCE	695.00	889.31	802.13
ONIONS	2748.00	2798.35	2643.78
ORANGES	1963.00	2087.79	1742.20
PEARS	834.00	664.48	849.45
PEPPER	776.00	610.95	839.14
POTATOES	19869.00	19650.72	17047.96
SWEET POTATO	338.00	586.74	535.02
TOMATOES	1364.00	1562.99	1474.27
OTHERS	6314.00	11652.00	7307.31

Note: Others includes: *apricots, artichokes, asparagus, baby cabbage, baby carrots, baby corn, baby gem squash, baby marrow, beans, beetroot, brinjals, broccolli, brussels sprout, butter lettuce, Butternuts, cabbage chin, cabbage red, cauliflower, celery, cherries, chicory, chilli, chives, clementine, cocktail tom, coconut, corriander, cucumber, danya, endives, english cucumber, figs, fruit mix, garlic, gem squash, gherkin, ginger, gooseberries, granadilla, grape fruit, green mealie, guava, herbs, hubbard squash, kale, kiwi fruit, kohlrabi, kumquat, leeks, lemon, lettuce, limes, litchi, mango, maroela, marrows, mineolas, mushroom, musk melon, naartjies, nectarines, okra, olives, pampalmoese, papino, paprika, parsley, parsnip, patty pans, paw paw, peaches, peas, pecan nuts, perssimon, pickle onion, pineapples, plums, potjiekos, prickly pear, prunes, pumpkin, quinches, radish, raspberries, rhubarb, salad, satsumas, soup greens, spearmint, spinach, spring onion, sprouts, starfruit, strawberries, sugar cane, sweet corn, sweet melons, table celery, thyme, turnips, veg mix, waterblommet, watercress and watermelons.*

Table 3.3.2a shows the relative volume of horticulture products imported from year 2014 to 2016. During the period under review, there was general a slight decline in the quantity of horticulture product imported. The total imported tonnage decline by 1.01% and 13.87% compared to the total import in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Table 4.1.2b: Monthly Relative Volume (tonnes) of Horticultural Products (tonnes)– Import

	2016/04	2016/05	2016/06	2016/07	2016/08	2016/09	2016/10	2016/11	2016/12	2017/01	2017/02	2017/03	Grand Total
APPLES	519.93	501.34	642.22	500.31	675.20	643.03	496.07	583.53	507.91	412.21	522.75	540.63	6545.13
AVOCADOS	126.86	27.49	42.67	130.86	53.31	81.19	75.48	77.08	38.86	88.01	45.59	45.18	832.58
BANANA	369.92	275.78	372.13	327.42	356.42	332.53	279.81	329.11	392.72	219.09	398.87	318.83	3972.63
CABBAGE	13.16	16.06	9.71	12.58	21.04	13.26	9.03	9.73	4.16	6.40	5.79	19.50	140.41
CARROTS	235.70	166.72	96.44	57.96	139.90	43.74	56.26	71.93	171.93	74.42	103.16	75.69	1293.83
GRAPES	136.52	16.04	15.56	42.90	21.12	53.22	76.22	76.73	15.23	73.43	138.46	101.23	766.67
LETTUCE	39.95	18.81	35.18	60.02	33.55	77.96	66.67	112.52	125.95	95.15	78.04	58.34	802.13
ONIONS	451.10	485.04	318.68	8.29	69.86	2.93	0.05	0.01	230.14	262.78	359.09	455.80	2643.78
ORANGES	52.76	208.75	304.34	262.54	262.61	166.90	190.41	142.34	42.08	30.04	47.92	31.52	1742.20
PEARS	84.36	79.42	53.32	72.48	92.84	78.02	83.43	58.27	24.36	53.52	104.35	65.07	849.45
PEPPER	57.20	23.77	32.09	73.54	48.22	148.23	126.20	106.76	73.83	54.88	52.86	41.57	839.14
POTATOES	958.10	1674.55	1480.68	1267.69	2013.72	1460.51	1923.49	1032.94	1351.58	1115.50	1153.19	1616.01	17047.96
SWEET POTATO	50.28	25.41	54.94	47.98	39.82	63.97	50.89	43.47	32.67	48.79	60.42	16.39	535.02
TOMATOES	96.42	78.21	65.43	119.20	78.62	183.70	191.01	175.65	105.76	145.77	162.76	71.75	1474.27
OTHERS	590.64	346.24	350.27	645.04	565.71	673.04	612.85	613.40	829.88	710.13	822.42	547.68	7307.31

The table reports the relative volume of horticulture product imported during the marketing year 2016. As shown in the table above, potatoes has highest relative volume of 17047.96 tonnes, followed by banana and onions, with the volume of 3972.63 and 2643.78 tonnes respectively in the marketing year 2016.

Table 4.1.2c: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products - Exports

	2016
Total Export (tonnes)	**41412.316**
Butternuts	1699.96
Dates	184.35
Green Pepper	1543.39
Onions	8806.87
Potatoes	349.40
Pumpkin	339.27
Sweet Melon	763.79
Table Grapes	23884.47
Tomatoes	2929.56
Watermelon	911.26

Table 4.1.2c indicates relative volume of the top ten exported horticulture products for the year 2016. It shows that grapes were the most exported horticulture product in Namibia, which constituting 57% of the total export of the top ten products in 2016.

5.0 FORESTRY PRODUCTS

Table 5.1: Charcoal Production

Charcoal production for year 2016 per month											
	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total
Production (tonnes)	2294	5785	7249	8498	7488	7646	7857	8060	8738	5503	69118

Source: Namibia Charcoal Association, 2017

The above table show charcoal production for March to December 2016. This is the first bulletin to report on forestry production. Total charcoal production in 2016 was over 69 000 tonnes. Charcoal production varied by month. November recorded the highest (8738 tonnes) while March recorded the lowest (2294 tonnes).

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 whereQ 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 indicates all negative values

Online sources:

1. Minister picture from >>http://namibiatradedirectory.com/ntd-beta/government/
2. Picture on introduction was copied from shutterstock.
3. Cover page picture. Horticulture Agri skills transfer Kenya