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# PREFACE

“Agriculture is the second main source of income 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 Land Reform (MAWLR), previously known as Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) , outlining the performance of agriculture sector during the calendar year 2017.

Agriculture is the second main source of income for households in Namibia<sup>1</sup>. It remains the major source of livelihood for the majority of our population who are mainly dependent on subsistence farming. Statistics indicates that the agriculture, Forestry and fishing industry is the largest employer in Namibia.

This 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.

MAWLR 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, collaboration with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) on the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This ensures capacity development of staff members and enhanced collaboration mechanisms within the sector towards statistics needed for informed decision making and policy review.

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<sup>1</sup> Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018 Report

The Ministry remains committed to the vision of accessible agricultural data/information for decision-making and research purposes. More statistical publications are accessible at the Ministerial website for free through the link: <http://www.mawf.gov.na/statistical-publications>

The Ministry is grateful for the continued assistance received from all the data sources, ranging from agricultural boards, NSA, 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.



# INTRODUCTION

This edition of the Agricultural Statistics Bulletin is divided into four (4) 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.
4. [Forestry](#) - this section provides the aggregate production for forestry products.

Each section contains tables and charts with short summaries. The various tables and graphs contain time series data dating from 2014 to 2017. In this edition, data for 2017 is compared to 2014, 2015 and 2016 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) unit. 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 km<sup>2</sup> of which 687 400 km<sup>2</sup> (83.5 percent) is considered to be available for agricultural land use.<sup>2</sup>

In the recent years, agriculture is prone to recurrent droughts and poor rainfall performance causing low agricultural productivity and loss of livestock especially in communal areas<sup>3</sup>. Despite all this, agriculture remains the second main source of income for many households in Namibia<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, it is an important sector as it is a predominant component of job creation, poverty alleviation and food security. It also contributes highly to national foreign exchange earnings.

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 2017.

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<sup>2</sup>Namibia Open Data Portal website

<sup>3</sup> Crop prospects, food security and drought situation report. June 2015

<sup>4</sup>2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census

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

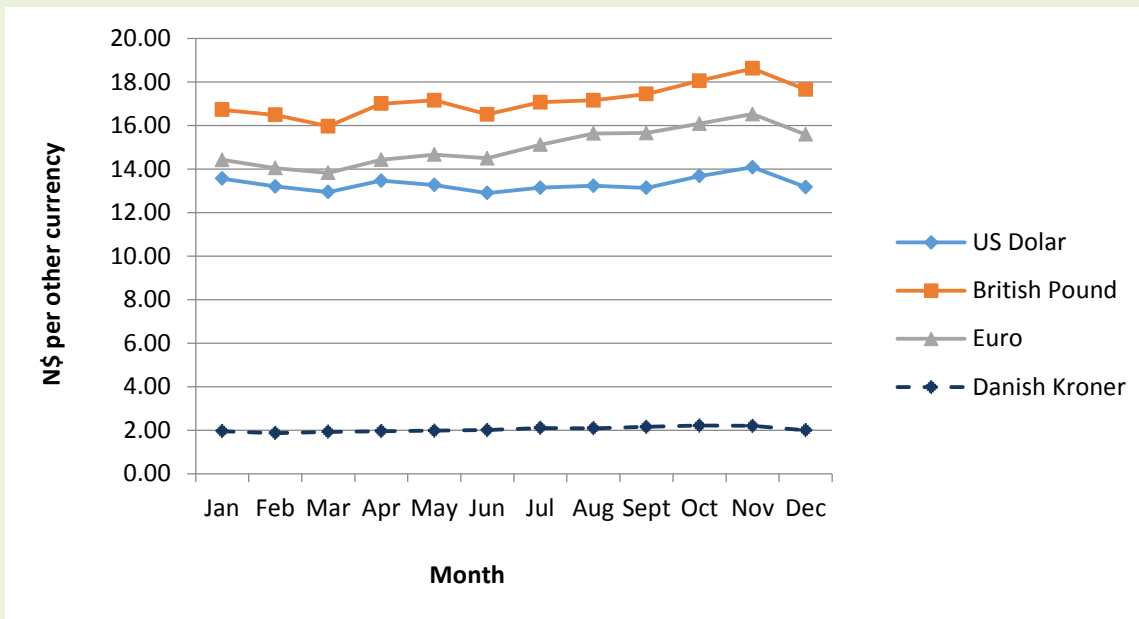
Currency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2017
US Dollar	13.56	13.20	12.94	13.47	13.27	12.90	13.14	13.23	13.13	13.68	14.08	13.17	13.31
British Pound	16.72	16.48	15.96	17.00	17.16	16.51	17.07	17.15	17.44	18.05	18.62	17.66	17.15
Euro	14.42	14.04	13.82	14.43	14.67	14.49	15.12	15.63	15.66	16.08	16.53	15.59	15.04
Danish Kroner	1.96	1.87	1.92	1.96	1.98	2.01	2.10	2.08	2.15	2.21	2.19	2.00	2.04

Source: Bank of Namibia, 2018

Table 1.1 shows US dollar, British Pound, Euro, and Danish Kroner currency exchange rate against the Namibian dollar by months. The Namibian dollar has been fluctuating against these currencies over the months; however, it appreciated during the month of March. The same is observed in June against the US dollar. However, October and November recorded the highest World currency exchange rate per Namibian dollar by month, whereby the British pound was exchanged at 18.62 Namibian dollars during November. Overall, there were no major fluctuations in the world currency exchange rates against Namibian dollar recorded in 2017.

The figure below is the graphical representation for the currency exchange rate against the Namibian dollar by months.

Figure 1.3: World Currencies Exchange Rate per Namibian Dollars by Month



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

Industry	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>26,221</b>	<b>26,488</b>	<b>29,847</b>	<b>33725</b>
1. Agriculture and forestry	5,445	4,973	5,678	7876
Livestock farming	3,262	2,859	3,281	5150
Crop farming and forestry	2,183	2,114	2,397	2726
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	3,837	3,888	4,539	4472
3. Mining and quarrying	16,939	17,627	19,630	21377
Diamond mining	12,434	12,171	12,196	13615
Uranium	1,459	1,693	1,763	1236
Metal Ores	1,529	2,826	4,840	5555
Other mining and quarrying	1,517	936	831	972
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>23,601</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>28,656</b>	<b>28742</b>
4. Manufacturing	13,911	14,603	18,289	19088
Meat processing	563	629	646	396
Grain Mill products	1,212	1,266	1,663	1633
Other food products	2,234	2,479	3,230	3432
Beverages	2,374	2,598	2,580	3044
Textile and wearing apparel	237	139	175	116
Leather and related products	154	98	90	94
Wood and wood products	350	361	389	409
Publishing and Printing	235	290	300	312
Chemical and related products	1,281	1,294	1,330	1362
Rubber and Plastics products	424	533	575	605
Non-metallic minerals products	604	664	982	1092
Basic non-ferrous metals	1,982	2,144	3,217	3244
Fabricated Metals	693	666	685	678
Diamond processing	987	907	1,918	2149
Other manufacturing	580	535	509	520
5. Electricity and water	2,691	2,305	3,871	4512
6. Construction	6,999	8,318	6,495	5141
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>80,354</b>	<b>88,655</b>	<b>96,594</b>	<b>103023</b>
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	17,263	17,283	18,792	20021
8. Hotels and restaurants	2,504	3,032	3,791	4569
9. Transport, and communication	6,717	7,039	8,110	8597
Transport	2,730	3,071	3,555	3788
Storage	934	828	1,160	985
Post and telecommunications	3,054	3,141	3,394	3825
10. Financial intermediation	7,964	10,326	11,040	10967
11. Real estate and business services	10,019	10,690	11,561	12600
Real estate activities	7,396	7,785	8,551	9624
Other business services	2,623	2,905	3,009	2976
12. Community, social and personal service activities	2,498	2,886	2,999	3246
13. Public administration and defence	15,440	17,381	18,278	18962
14. Education	12,757	14,213	15,771	17228
15. Health	3,957	4,507	4,848	5328
16. Private household with employed persons	1,126	1,110	1,234	1298
17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	1,774	1,931	1,937	2001
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>128,402</b>	<b>138,439</b>	<b>153,159</b>	<b>163489</b>
18. Taxes less subsidies on products	10,361	11,644	12,775	12956
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>138,763</b>	<b>150,083</b>	<b>165,934</b>	<b>176445</b>

Source: National Accounts - Namibia Statistics Agency, 2017

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

Industry	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
1. Agriculture and forestry	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.5
Livestock farming	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.9
Crop farming and forestry	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5
3. Mining and quarrying	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.1
Diamond mining	9.0	8.1	7.4	7.7
Uranium	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7
Metal Ores	1.1	1.9	2.9	3.1
Other mining and quarrying	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>
4. Manufacturing	10.0	9.7	11.0	10.8
Meat processing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Grain Mill products	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other food products	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
Beverages	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Textile and wearing apparel	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Leather and related products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood and wood products	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Publishing and Printing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemical and related products	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Rubber and Plastics products	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Non-metallic minerals products	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Basic non-ferrous metals	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8
Fabricated Metals	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Diamond processing	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2
Other manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
5. Electricity and water	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.6
6. Construction	5.0	5.5	3.9	2.9
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.4</b>
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	12.4	11.5	11.3	11.3
8. Hotels and restaurants	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6
9. Transport, and communication	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9
Transport	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Storage	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Post and telecommunications	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
10. Financial intermediation	5.7	6.9	6.7	6.2
11. Real estate and business services	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1
Real estate activities	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5
Other business services	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
12. Community, social and personal service activities	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
13. Public administration and defence	11.1	11.6	11.0	10.7
14. Education	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.8
15. Health	2.9	3.0	2.9	3
16. Private household with employed persons	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.3
<b>18. GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: National Accounts - Namibia Statistics Agency, 2017

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

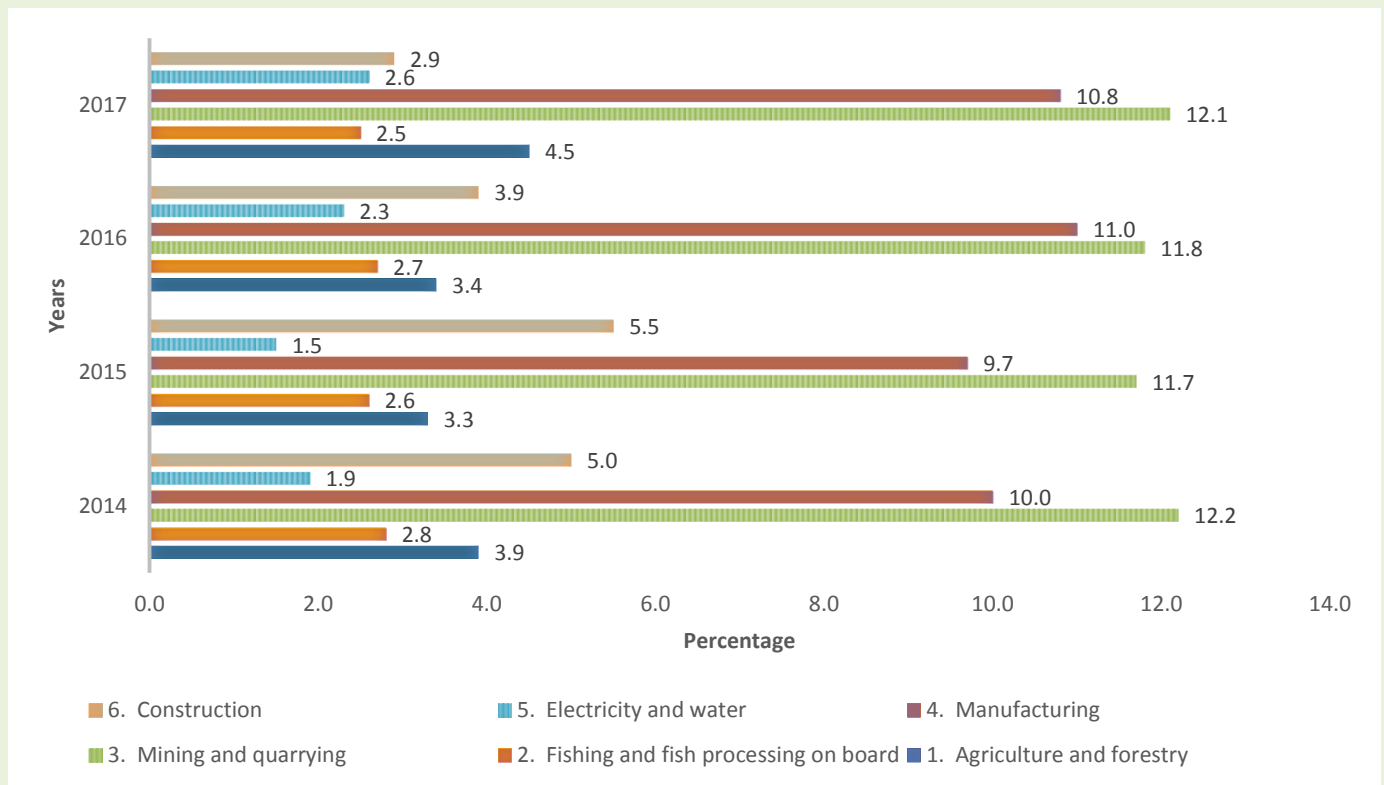


Table 1.2 and 1.3 shows GDP by Activity at Current Prices in Millions (N\$) and percentage contribution respectively. The industries maintained their contribution position as in previous year; tertiary industry’s contribution to GDP is the highest (58.4 percent) followed by the primary industry (19.1 percent) and secondary industry is the lowest (16.4 percent) contributor to GDP.

The Agriculture and forestry sector’s contribution to GDP slightly improved in 2017 when compared to the previous year from 3.4 to 4.5 Percent. According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) report (2016), the agriculture sector absorbs 11.2 percent of the labour force. Looking at the primary industries, mining and quarrying sector maintains its first position with 12.1 percent in 2017, while agriculture is the second largest contributing sector to GDP followed by the fisheries sector. In addition, the diamond sub-sector contribution to GDP plays a vital role as this sub-sector maintains its top position for the respective years within the mining and quarrying sector.

During the period under review, livestock farming sub-sector was the major contributor to GDP under the agriculture sector. This sub-sector could contribute more to GDP, if all Northern

Communal Area (NCA) abattoirs were operational to enable farmers to formally market their livestock. The contribution of crop farming and forestry to GDP between 2016 and 2017 marginally increased from 1.4 to 1.5 percent.

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



**Table 2.1: Agricultural Output at Current Prices (Millions N\$)**

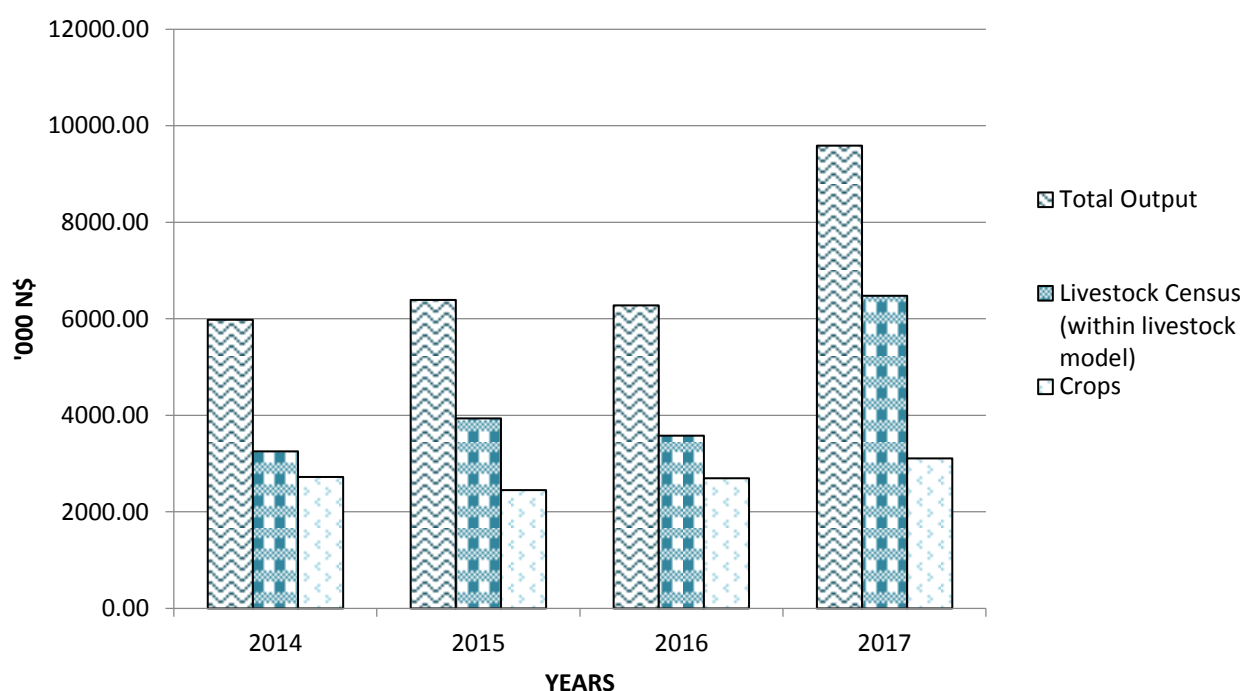
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Output</b>	<b>5980.26</b>	<b>6391.43</b>	<b>6278.54</b>	<b>9588.41</b>
<b>Livestock (within livestock model)</b>	<b>3254.92</b>	<b>3935.96</b>	<b>3583.43</b>	<b>6477.90</b>
Cattle	2130.70	2593.33	2324.28	4952.84
Sheep/Goats	668.92	822.56	673.14	904.72
Pigs	138.73	159.69	187.87	210.05
Karakul Wool/Pelts	104.74	112.17	120.14	128.67
Diary(Milk)	107.51	135.29	145.15	141.68
Other Animal & Animal products	104.32	112.92	132.86	139.93
<b>Crops</b>	<b>2725.34</b>	<b>2455.47</b>	<b>2695.11</b>	<b>3110.51</b>
Wheat	111.69	104.85	101.41	92.33
Maize	334.97	243.74	316.50	444.18
Grapes	422.55	651.38	733.19	724.06
Own Account	1831.24	1430.48	1518.87	1824.67
Own Construction	24.89	25.02	25.14	25.27

Source: NSA\_national accounts

*NB\*\*In this table 2.1, we consider the value of all commodities total 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.*

The table above displays the agricultural outputs at current price (Millions NAD) for the respective years. It shows the value of commodities (crops and livestock) at the current price. There was a huge increase of about 81 percent in the output for livestock in 2017 as compared to 2016. This is attributed to good prices in the South African compared to the Namibian market. In addition, farmers restocked in 2016 after the 2015 drought. Thus, farmers destocked in 2017 due to good prices in S.A. Crops also experienced an increase of 15 percent in output when compared to the year 2016.

**Figure 2.2: Composition of Output (Million N\$)**



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

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>54.43</b>	<b>61.58</b>	<b>57.07</b>	<b>67.56</b>
Cattle	35.63	40.58	37.02	51.65
Sheep/Goat	11.19	12.87	10.72	9.44
Pigs	2.32	2.50	2.99	2.19
Karakul Wool/Pelts	1.75	1.76	1.91	1.34
Dairy (Milk)	1.80	2.12	2.31	1.48
Other Animals and Animal Products	1.74	1.77	2.12	1.46
<b>Crops</b>	<b>45.57</b>	<b>38.42</b>	<b>42.93</b>	<b>32.44</b>
Maize	1.87	1.64	1.62	0.96
Wheat	5.60	3.81	5.04	4.63
Grapes	7.07	10.19	11.68	7.55
Own Account	30.62	22.38	24.19	19.03
Own Construction	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.26

**Figure 2.2: Composition of Percentage Contribution (%)**

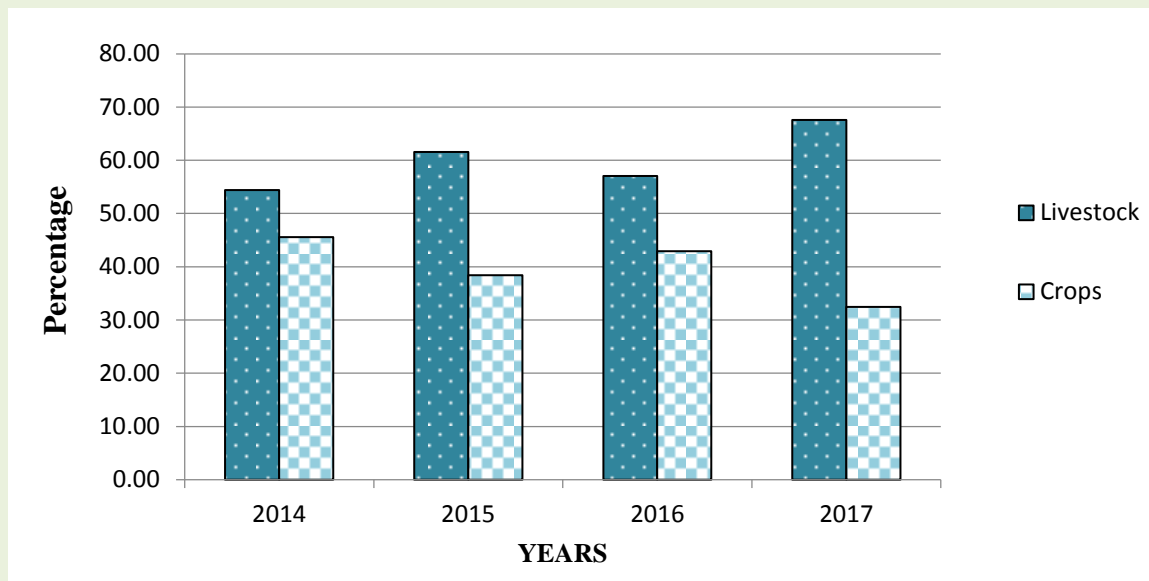


Table 2.2 and figure 2.2 show the percentage contribution of livestock and crops to the total agricultural output. As evident above, during year 2017, livestock contributed 67.56 percent, while crops contributed 32.44 percent of the total agricultural output, which makes the livestock sub-sector the pillar of the agricultural sector. Among the crops, grapes (7.55 percent) are the main contributor to the total crops output, while cattle (51.65 percent) was the main contributor to the total livestock output.

# SECTION 3: LIVESTOCK, CROPS and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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

## 3.1 LIVESTOCK



### 3.1.1: NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS

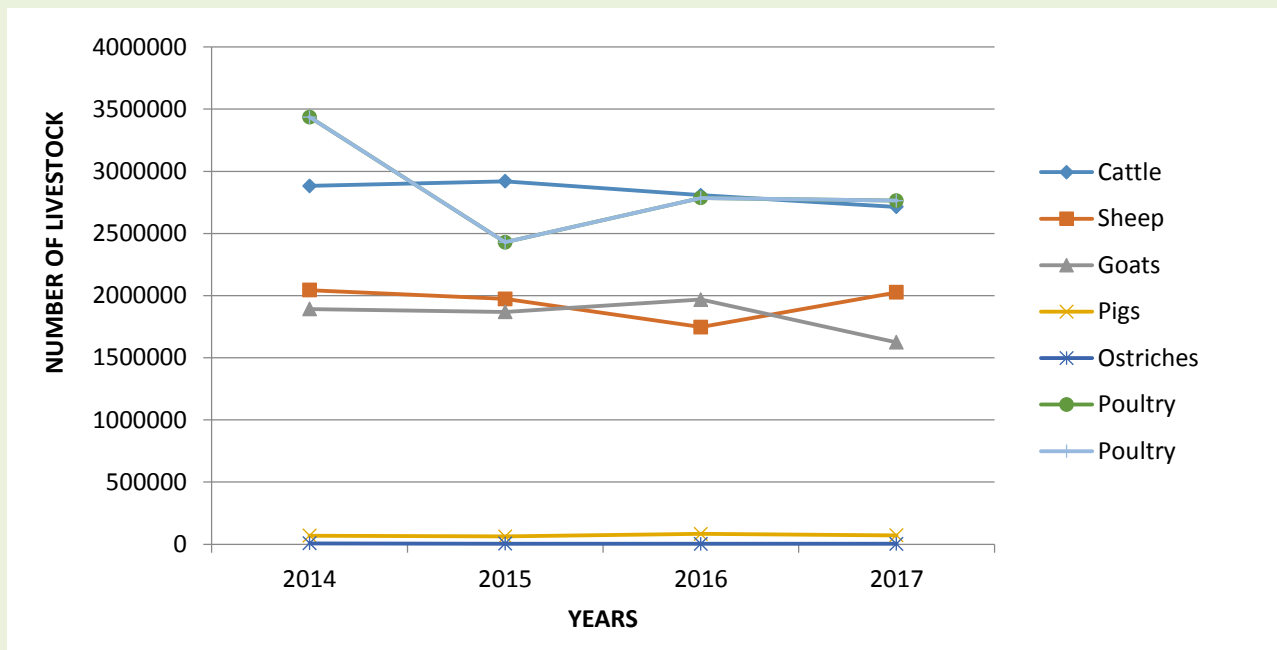
**Table 3.1.1: National Livestock Census – Numbers**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>2882489</b>	<b>2919713</b>	<b>2807120</b>	<b>2713394</b>
commercial	860140	873332	748175	801127
communal	2022349	2046381	2058945	1912267
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>2044156</b>	<b>1973393</b>	<b>1746642</b>	<b>2026309</b>
Karakul	156070	142546	127231	119608
Dorper	1220471	1114292	950124	925025
Other Sheep	667615	716555	669287	981676
commercial	1670166	1613657	1406491	1394376
communal	373990	359806	340151	631933
<b>Goats</b>	<b>1892439</b>	<b>1868535</b>	<b>1968513</b>	<b>1624935</b>
Angora	823	823	699	992
Boerbok	716287	722738	627278	505683
Other Goats	1175329	1144974	1340536	1118260
commercial	410727	522798	479198	437864
communal	1481712	1350321	1489315	1187071
<b>Pigs</b>	<b>69476</b>	<b>63013</b>	<b>83191</b>	<b>71230</b>
commercial	26418	25904	24112	22135
communal	43058	37109	59079	49095
<b>Ostriches</b>	<b>7102</b>	<b>4672</b>	<b>3415</b>	<b>3349</b>
commercial	5042	4369	3304	2916
communal	2060	303	111	433
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>3436430</b>	<b>2429529</b>	<b>2786182</b>	<b>2763908</b>

*Source: Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, 2018*

Table 3.1.1 shows the total counts of livestock in the country, the number of cattle in both commercial and communal area have slightly decreased in 2017 when compared to that of 2016. Unlike, goats, pigs and ostriches the number of sheep has also increase drastically during the year under review especially sheep. Overall the number Karakul sheep and ostriches have been decreasing since 2014.

**Figure 3.1.1: National Livestock Census – Numbers**



### 3.1.2: LARGE STOCK: CATTLE

**Table 3.1.2a: Cattle Slaughter Prices and Average Carcass Mass**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2017
<b>a. Carcasses Cents/Kg Namibia</b>	3210	2997	3347	3591	3455	3500	3503	3547	3577	3753	3939	3941	3530
<b>b. N\$ per Head Controlled Markets</b>	7646	6770	7926	8389	8175	8372	8379	8555	8560	9052	9288	9305	8363
<b>c. Carcass Mass (Kg)</b>	238.2	225.9	236.8	233.6	236.6	239.2	239.2	241.2	239.3	241.2	235.8	236.1	236.9

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2018

The table above illustrates how the beef industry has performed over the period under review. The price per kilogram was relatively good to the beef producers and beef industry at large. There are no major variations in price per Kg of cattle slaughtered over the months in 2017. The lowest carcass mass was recorded during February (225.9 Kg) and the highest was recorded during August and October (241.20 Kg). As of carcass mass (Kg), it indicates

good livestock rearing management where the mass was kept good even during the dry seasons.

Comparing the current performance to 2016 performance, the average price per kg was 2886 cents (N\$ 28.86) per Kg in 2016 and 3530 cents (N\$ 35.30) per Kg in 2017, an increase of about 22 percent in beef carcass price per kilogram.

**Table 3.1.2b: Beef Exports to Europe and Asia – Sales Distribution by Percentage/Value**

<u>Europe</u>				
Lóme Licence Applications (tonnes)	13000		13000	
Actual tonnes exported	10522.43		7914.46	
Country	2016		2017	
	Export in tonnes	Percentage	Export in tonnes	Percentage
Belgium	209.55	1.99	0.57	0.01
China	0.00	0.00	336.36	4.25
Czech Republic	116.79	1.11	495.20	6.26
Denmark	282.06	2.68	209.57	2.65
Germany	282.70	2.69	212.73	2.69
Greece	63.07	0.60	290.28	3.67
Hong Kong	0.00	0.00	27.05	0.34
Ireland	5.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Italy	831.09	7.89	589.21	7.44
Netherlands	3040.15	28.88	1939.27	24.50
Norway	1720.93	16.35	1319.61	16.67
Portugal	221.28	2.10	239.64	3.03
Reunion (French)	279.75	2.66	191.51	2.42
Slovak Republic	0.00	0.00	64.16	0.81
Spain	243.18	2.31	55.70	0.70
Sweden	29.95	0.28	0.00	0.00
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.09
The Netherlands (Holland)	0.00	0.00	16.44	0.21
UK	3201.92	30.41	1919.91	24.26
<b>Total export</b>	<b>10527.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7914.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 3.1.2b highlights the beef exports to European and Asian markets. The Lóme quota of exporting beef remained unchanged at 13000 metric tonnes. According to the figures in the table above, the allocated quota were not fully utilise during 2017.

New marketing partners, China and Hong Kong, made use of quota allocations, with china becoming the sixth importer of beef from Namibia. Furthermore, Netherland became the highest

importer (24.50 percent) in 2017 by passing the UK (24.26 percent) which has been dominating the market share over the past year. The overall beef exports have decreased by 24.8 percent in 2017 as compared to 2016.

**Table 3.1.2c: Live Cattle Marketed – Number**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Marketed</b>	240,929	423,491	295,217	421,500
Total RSA	100,211	281,965	165,927	313,401
Meatco Factory	111,101	119,159	103,097	83,790
Northern Communal Areas	8,019	-	-	854
Local Butchers	21,598	22,367	26,193	23,455
<b>Market Share (%)</b>				
Total RSA-Live	41.6	66.6	56.2	74.35
Meatco Factory	46.1	28.1	34.9	28.38
Northern Communal Areas	3.3	-	-	0.29
Local Butchers	9.0	5.3	8.9	5.56
Annual Growth (%)	(43.36)	75.77	(30.3)	42.8

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2018

Table 3.1.2c shows the live cattle marketed during the year 2017. Despite the Government efforts to reduce the total number of livestock exported on hoof, during 2017 about 89 percent increase in live cattle has been exported to the Republic of South Africa as compared to year 2016 figures. Meatco factory and local butchers recorded a decline in live cattle intake, 6.5 and 3.3 percent, respectively. In order to address the livestock marketing challenges in the Northern Communal Area, Meatco opened a mobile abattoir and some local butcheries found in the NCA which absorbed about 0.3 percent during the period under review. Overall, the live cattle marketing for the year 2017 grew by about 43 percent as opposed to the previous year.

### 3.1.3 SMALL STOCK (SHEEP AND GOATS)

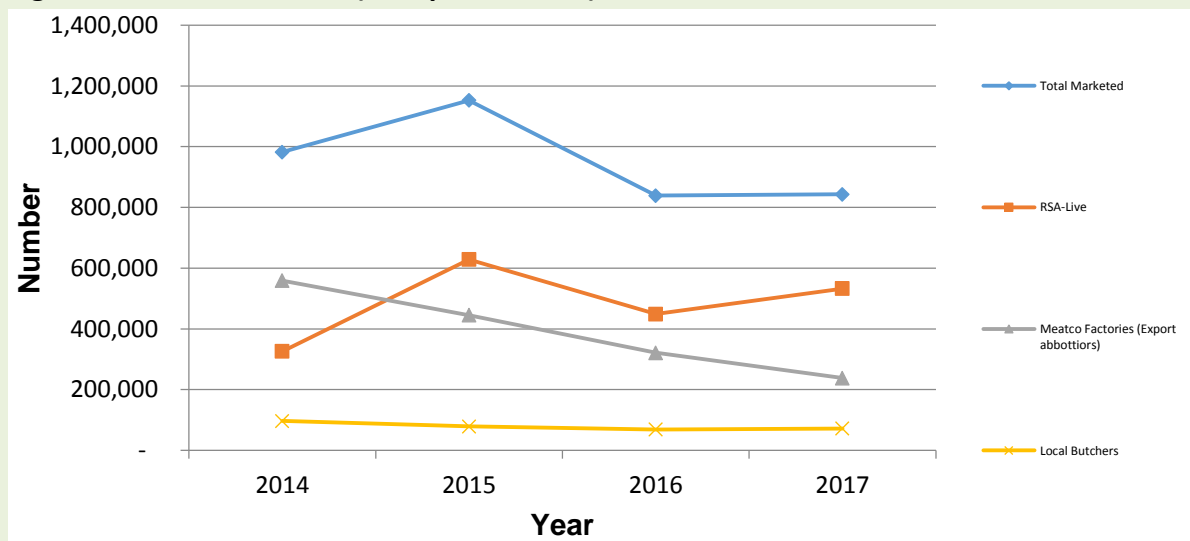
**Table 3.1.3a: Small Stock (Sheep and Goats) Marketed - Number**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Marketed</b>	<b>982,235</b>	<b>1,152,531</b>	<b>838,964</b>	<b>842,787</b>
RSA-Live	326,221	628,580	448,810	532,818
Goats- Live	-	-	158,421	139,275
Sheep- Live	-	-	290,389	393,543
Meatco Factory (Export abattoirs)	559,160	444,927	321,413	238,104
Local Butchers	96,854	79,024	68,741	71,865
<b>Market Share (%)</b>				
RSA-Live	33.2	54.5	53.5	63.22
Meatco Factory (Export abattoirs)	56.9	38.6	38.3	28.25
Local Butchers	9.9	6.9	8.2	8.53
Annual Growth (%)	(27.6)	17.3	(27.21)	0.46

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2018

As shown above, the total marketed small stock increased by slightly 0.46 percent in comparison to year 2016 figures; this is a growth on the small stock industry. During the period under review, market share of live small stock marketed to Republic of South Africa recorded the highest percentage share of 63 percent; this is attributed to Mariental abattoir closure. Local butchers increase their intake with 4.5 percent as compared to 2016. All goats are exported to RSA live as there is no market for goats in Namibia.

**Figure 3.1.3a: Small Stock (Sheep and Goats) Marketed**



**Table 3.1.3b: Export of Live Sheep/Goats to RSA**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Marketed	982,235	1,152,531	838,964	842,787
Total RSA -Live	326,221	628,580	448,810	532,818
Percentage RSA	33.2	54.5	53.5	63.2

Source: Meat Board of Namibia, 2018

This table outlines the small stock marketed live to the Republic of South Africa. The total marketed and total small stock marketed live to RSA increased in 2015, attributed to the drought experienced during that year.

Although the total small stock marketed has been decreasing over the years, the proportion of small stock exported live to South Africa to total marketed increased in 2017, which is the highest (63.2 percent) as compared to preceding years.

**Table 3.1.3c: Sheep/Goats Prices**

Quarter	First			Second			Third			Forth			Average
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2017
a. Carcasses cents/kg Namibia <sup>1</sup>	4077	4034	3818	3573	3564	3847	4172	4332	4372	4282	4361	4719	4096

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2018

The average mutton producer price per kg in 2017 was N\$ 40.96. However, the price has reduced in the second quarter and started to increase in the third quarter. The fourth quarter has the highest producer price. The fourth quarter has highest producer price compared to other quarters.

### 3.1.4: PIGS

**Table 3.1.4: Pigs – Numbers Marketed and Prices**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
<b>Total Slaughtered</b>	<b>3783</b>	<b>3788</b>	<b>4446</b>	<b>3847</b>	<b>4135</b>	<b>3850</b>	<b>4190</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>2396</b>	<b>2720</b>	<b>4104</b>	<b>3265</b>	<b>43559</b>
Locally Produced	3783	3788	4290	3847	4135	3696	4190	3035	2394	2565	4104	3265	<b>43092</b>
Imported	0	0	156	0	0	154	0	0	2	155	0	0	<b>467</b>
													<b>Average</b>
<b>Price (N\$) per Kg</b>	<b>36.75</b>	<b>37.12</b>	<b>36.58</b>	<b>36.45</b>	<b>35.77</b>	<b>36.01</b>	<b>35.74</b>	<b>36.63</b>	<b>37.01</b>	<b>39.97</b>	<b>41.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37.23</b>

Source: Meat Board of Namibia and Pig Farm, 2018

The table above shows the number of pigs slaughtered, imported and the average price per kilogram in 2017. Locally produced pigs dominate imports during 2017 throughout the months. The price of pork per kilogram has been increasing over the months under review. The highest price per Kg was recorded in November (N\$ 41.51) and the lowest was recorded in July (N\$ 35.74).

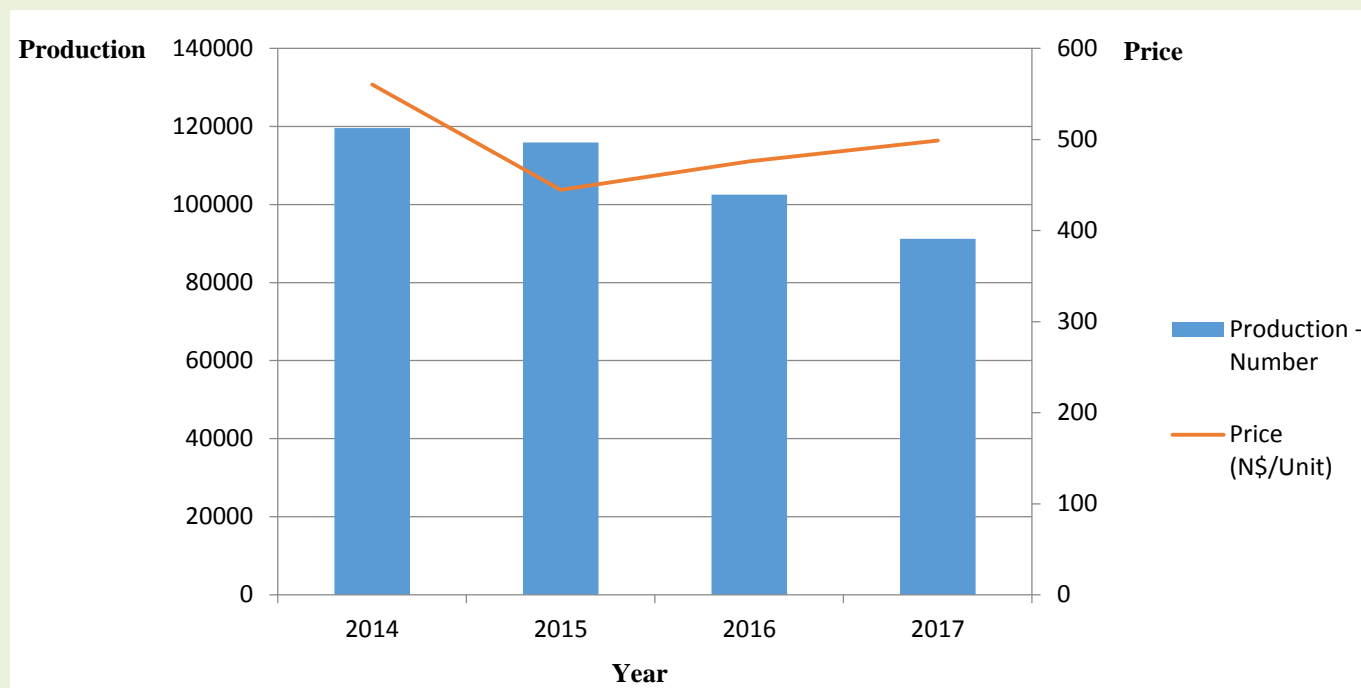
### 3.1.5: KARAKUL

**Table 3.1.5: Karakul Pelt Production and Price**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Production - Number	119566	115921	102564	91228
Price (N\$/Unit)	560.43	444.8	476.105	498.96

Source: Swakara, 2018

Table 3.1.5 shows the production and prices for Karakul pelt. It shows that there has been a decline in the production (11.1 percent) of karakul pelt from 2016 to 2017, while in term of prices there was a slight increase of 4.8 percent.



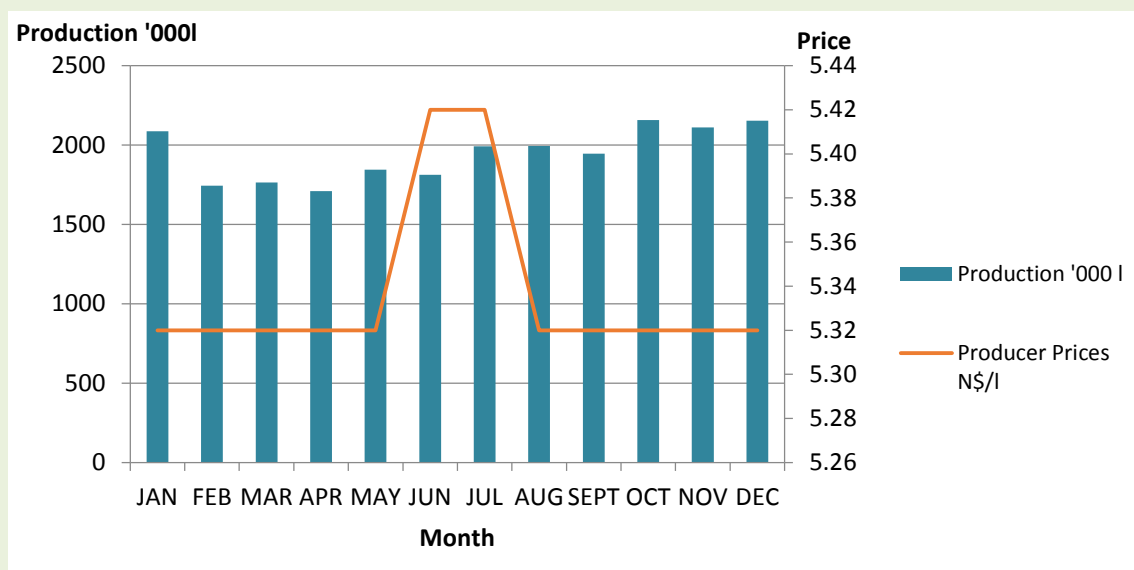
### 3.1.6: MILK PRODUCTION

**Table 3.1. Milk Production and Prices**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Production '000 l	2087	1744	1764	1710	1846	1812	1992	1994	1945	2157	2111	2153	23313
	<b>Average</b>												
Producer Prices N\$/l	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.42	5.42	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.34

The table above shows milk production and price for year 2017. The highest milk production was recorded in the month of October, while the lowest milk production was recorded in the month of April. Milk producer price has been constant at N\$5.32 as from January, in June it increase to N\$5.42 and went down to N\$5.32 in August. Average price of milk was N\$ 5.34.

**Figure 3.1: Milk Production and Prices**



## 3.2: Crops



### 3.2.1: WHITE MAIZE

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Area planted (ha)</b>	<b>29,460</b>	<b>30,295</b>	<b>22,350</b>	<b>30,774</b>
Commercial	13,794	14,455	9,900	14,584
Rainfed (Dry land)	9,374	10,451	6,567	9,895
Irrigated	4,420	4,004	3,333	4,689
Communal (Rainfed)	15,666	15,840	12,450	16,190
Kavango	3,177	2,702	2,556	3,214
Zambezi	12,489	13,138	9,894	12,976
<b>Production - tonnes</b>	<b>76,677</b>	<b>40,332</b>	<b>43,611</b>	<b>79,972</b>
Commercial	71,445	38,900	42,405	76,660
Rainfed (Dry-land)	36,244	6,100	19,070	43,536
Irrigated	35,201	32,800	23,335	33,124
Communal (Dry-land)	5,232	1,432	1,206	3,312
Kavango	774	139	185	290
Zambezi	4,458	1,293	1,021	3,022
<b>Imports and Food Aid (tonnes)</b>	<b>82,527</b>	<b>120,659</b>	<b>110,229</b>	<b>50,483</b>
Imports	82,527	120,659	110,229	50,483
Aid				
<b>Total Production and Imports (tonnes)</b>	<b>159,204</b>	<b>160,991</b>	<b>153,840</b>	<b>130,455</b>
<b>Producer Price N\$/tonnes</b>	<b>3,302.00</b>	<b>3,617.00</b>	<b>5,598.90</b>	<b>4860.00</b>

Source: Agronomic Board of Namibia and Early Warning Unit within MAWF, 2018

The above table shows the breakdown of white maize in area planted, production, imports and price. It can be observed that there was a decline in the area planted (ha) during 2016 and a drastic increase during 2017. The production (tonnes) for 2015 and 2016 was low, which was attributed to drought, since 2015 was a drought year, as compared to the 2014 and 2017 production. Imports and food aid during 2015 and 2016 was high, as a result of the low production during the same period (years). In addition, imports and food aid for 2014 and 2017 was low, which can be attributed to the high production during the same period.

### 3.2.1: WHEAT

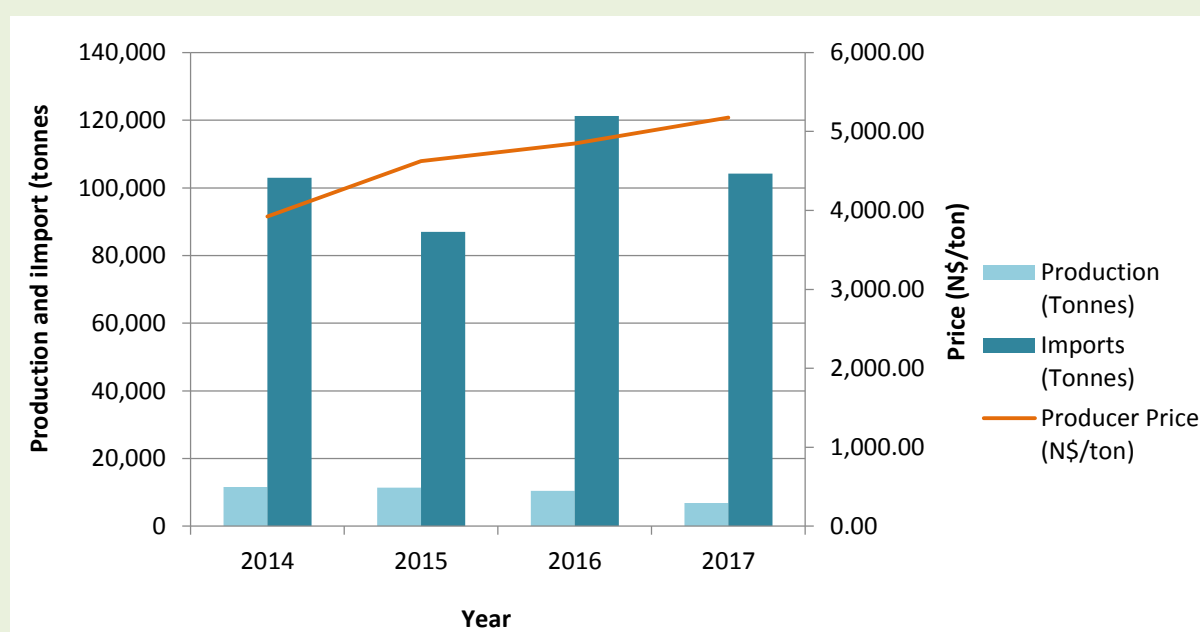
**Table 3.2.2: Wheat Area Planted, Production, Imports and Price**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Area planted (ha)</b>	2,032	2077	1,832	1,568
<b>Production (Ton)</b>	11,600	11,411	10,429	6,863
<b>Imports (Ton)</b>	103,035	87,039	121,264	104,244
<b>Total Production and Imports</b>	<b>114,635</b>	<b>98,450</b>	<b>131,693</b>	<b>104,244</b>
<b>Producer Price (N\$/ton)</b>	3,923.11	4,624.84	4,849.59	5,178.13

Source: AMTA, Namibia Agronomic Board, 2018

Table 3.2.2 shows area planted, production, imports and price for wheat. In Namibia, wheat is grown under irrigation during winter. The table indicates a decrease in area planted and production from 2014 to 2017. The production and import of wheat has declined in 2017 as compared to 2016, by 34 and 14 percent, respectively. The amount of wheat imported was about 15 times more than the amount of wheat production in 2017. Overall, local wheat production has been low while the price of wheat per ton has been increasing over the years. During 2017, the producer price of wheat per ton increased by 6.77 percent as compared to 2016.

**Figure 3.2.2: Wheat Area Planted, Production, Imports and Price**



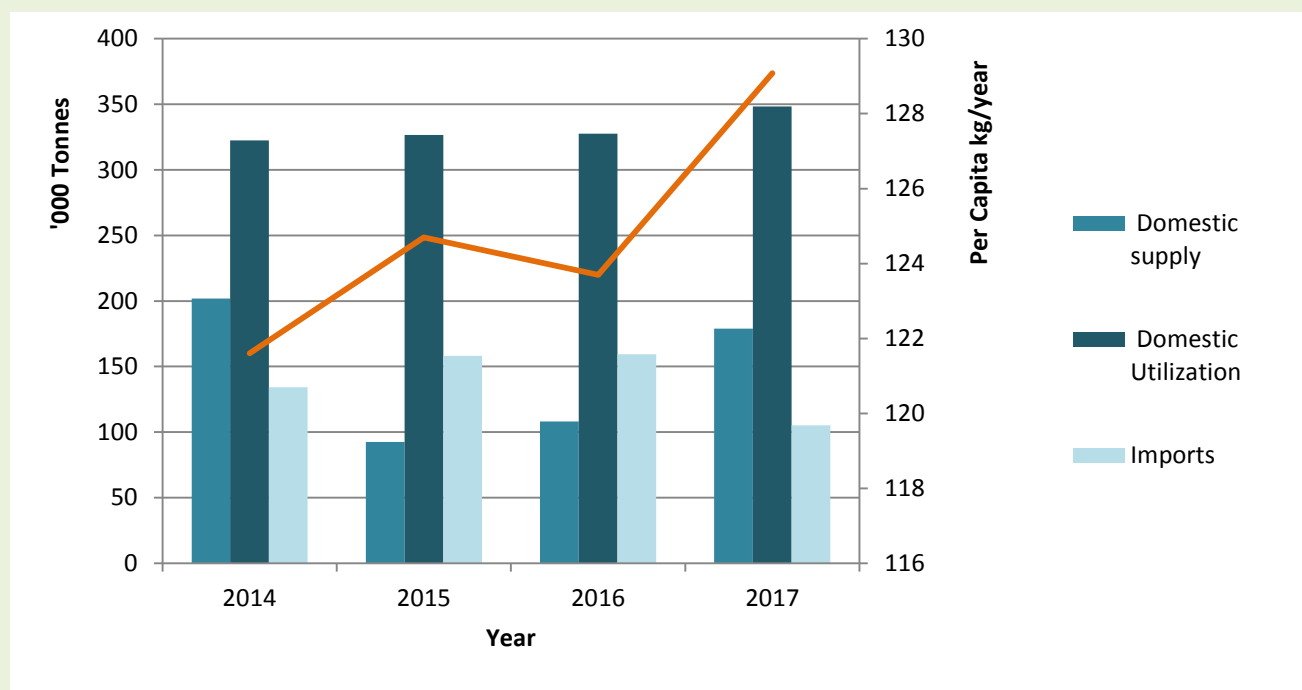
### 3.2.3: NATIONAL CEREAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND ('000 TONNES)

Table 3.2.3a: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES)- 2014 to 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>A. Domestic supply</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>108.22</b>	<b>178.89</b>
A.1 Opening Stocks as at June 2017	65.1	24.7	32.22	41.33
A.2 Production	136.7	67.8	76	137.56
<b>B. Domestic Utilization</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>326.5</b>	<b>327.59</b>	<b>348.35</b>
B.1 Food Use	272.1	284.5	284.51	296.88
B.2 Non Food Other Uses	15.3	7	8.08	16.47
B.3 Closing Stocks April 2016	35	35	35	35
<b>C. Exports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>D. Imports</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>159.39</b>	<b>105.23</b>
D.1 Commercial Imports	134.2	158.1	159.39	105.23
D.2 Food Aid	-	-	-	-
<b>E. Population '000</b>	<b>2238</b>	<b>2281</b>	<b>2300</b>	<b>2300</b>
<b>F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year)</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>129.08</b>

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2018

Figure 3.2.3a: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES)- 2014 to 2017



**Table 3.2.3b: National Cereal Supply And Demand ('000 Tonnes) - 2017**

	Wheat	Maize	Millet/Sorghum	Total Cereal
<b>A. Domestic supply</b>	<b>15.99</b>	<b>101.68</b>	<b>61.22</b>	<b>178.89</b>
A.1 Opening Stocks as at June 2017	9.90	30.64	0.79	41.33
A.2 Production	6.09	71.04	60.43	137.56
<b>B. Domestic Utilization</b>	<b>82.78</b>	<b>182.94</b>	<b>82.62</b>	<b>348.35</b>
B.1 Food Use	72.48	165.84	58.56	296.88
B.2 Non Food Other Uses	0.30	7.10	9.06	16.47
B.3 Closing Stocks April 2016	10.00	10.00	15.00	35.00
<b>C. Exports</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>D. Imports</b>	<b>87.94</b>	<b>14.86</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>105.23</b>
D.1 Commercial Imports	87.94	14.86	2.42	105.23
D.2 Food Aid	-	-	-	-
<b>E. Population '000</b>				<b>2300</b>
<b>F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year)</b>				<b>129.08</b>

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2018

Table 3.2.3b shows the national cereal supply and demand (in thousand tonnes). The total domestic supply of cereal at the reporting date was 178890 tonnes. Included in this total are 41330 tonnes opening stock as at June 2017 for domestic supply and 137560 tonnes is the total production of Wheat, Maize and Millet/Sorghum. The total domestic utilization of cereal was 348350 tonnes. Included in this total is 296880 tonnes used of cereal was used as food and 16470 tonnes as non-food (other uses). During 2017, the average cereal consumption per person (Per Capita Grain Consumption) was projected to be 129.08 kg, which is more than 2016 per capita grain consumption.

### 3.2.4: CEREAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS

Table 3.2.4a: Cereal Production in Northern Communal Areas

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Millet &amp; Sorghum</b>				
<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>	<b>276,345</b>	<b>238,241</b>	<b>260,010</b>	<b>291,374</b>
North Central	251,039	215,329	239,734	265,587
Kavango	18,411	15,659	14,813	18,623
Zambezi	6,895	7,253	5,463	7,164
<b>Production (tonnes)</b>	<b>48,294</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>20,935</b>	<b>60,428</b>
North Central	42,160	14,916	18,231	55,064
Kavango	3,043	850	1,658	3,929
Zambezi	3,091	1,207	1,046	1,435
<i>Millet</i>	44,141	15,302	19,428	57,644
<i>Sorghum</i>	4,153	1,671	1,507	2,784
<b>Maize</b>				
<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>	<b>15,666</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>16,190</b>
Kavango East and West	3,177	2,702	2,556	3,214
Zambezi	12,489	13,138	9,894	12,976
<b>Maize Production (tonnes)</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>3,312</b>
Kavango East and West	774	139	185	290
Zambezi	4,458	1,293	1,021	3,022
<b>Total</b>				
Area planted (ha)	292,011	254,081	272,460	307,564
Production (tonnes)	53,526	18,405	22,141	63,740

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2018

The table presents the cereal crops and area planted against the corresponding crop production in the Northern Communal Area (NCA). The table shows a 12 percent increase observed in the total area planted for the Millet and Sorghum in the NCA between 2016 and 2017. Millet and Sorghum production exceeded last year's production by about 188 percent. Maize area planted increased by 30 percent in 2017 as compared to 2016. During 2017, Maize production increased by 2106 tonnes (175 percent) as compared to 2016.

**Table 3.2.4b: Cereal Production in the Northern Communal Areas by Regions**

Region	Millet 2017		Sorghum 2017		Maize 2017	
	Area Planted	Production	Area Planted	Production	Area Planted	Production
	(Ha)	(tonnes)	(Ha)	(tonnes)	(Ha)	(tonnes)
Omusati	79,352	12,724	4,186	250	-	-
Oshana	34,086	9,623	1,794	324	-	-
Ohangwena	77,498	11,461	8,611	603	-	-
Oshikoto	57,057	19,632	3,003	447	-	-
Kavango East and West	16,790	3,745	1,833	184	3,214	290
Zambezi	3,576	459	3,588	976	12,976	3,022
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,359</b>	<b>57,644</b>	<b>23,015</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>3,312</b>

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2018

Table 3.2.4b shows the breakdown of cereals (Millet, Sorghum & Maize) in terms of area planted and production in the northern communal regions. Millet production recorded the highest in Oshikoto region (19,632 tonnes), while Zambezi region recorded the lowest production (459 tonnes). However, Zambezi region recorded the highest sorghum production (976 tonnes) with Kavango East and West regions recording the lowest production (184 tonnes). Maize production is only significant in Zambezi, Kavango East and West regions. Zambezi region recorded the highest in terms of area planted (12976 ha) and production for maize (3022 tonnes).

**Table 3.2.5: Total Area Planted, Production and Imports for Cereal**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>	<b>307,837</b>	<b>270,613</b>	<b>284,192</b>	<b>323,716</b>
White Maize	29,460	30,295	22,350	30,774
Wheat	2,032	2,077	1,832	1,568
Millet & Sorghum	276,345	238,241	260,010	291,374
<b>Production (tonnes)</b>	<b>136,571</b>	<b>68,716</b>	<b>74,975</b>	<b>147,263</b>
White Maize	76,677	40,332	43,611	79,972
Wheat	11,600	11,411	10,429	6,863
Millet & Sorghum	48,294	16,973	20,935	60,428
<b>Imports (tonnes)</b>	<b>185,562</b>	<b>207,698</b>	<b>231,493</b>	<b>160,268</b>
White Maize	82,527	120,659	110,229	50,483
Wheat	103,035	87,039	121,264	104,244
Millet	5,485	3,332	6,096	5,541
<b>Total Production and Imports (tons)</b>	<b>327,618</b>	<b>279,746</b>	<b>312,564</b>	<b>307,531</b>
White Maize	159,204	160,991	153,840	130,455
Wheat	114,635	98,450	131,693	111,107
Millet & Sorghum	53,779	20,305	27,031	65,969

The table above analyses the total area planted, production and imports for cereal. During 2017, millet and sorghum occupied 90 percent of the total area planted (Ha), while maize and wheat occupied 9.5 and 0.5 percent, respectively. Overall, there has been a fluctuating trend of the area planted (Ha), whereby a major drop of 13.8 percent was observed in 2015 when compared to 2014. In 2017, cereal total production indicated a substantial improvement in harvests, which is significantly higher than all the years under review.

Namibia imported large amount of cereal in 2016 and this may be attributed to poor rainfall performance experienced in the crop growing regions.

## 3.3: HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

### 3.3.1: Horticultural Products: Local Production Marketed

**Table 3.3.1a: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products: Annual Local Production Marketed**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
BUTTERNUTS	307.00	455.00	691.02	1363.98
CABBAGE	1453.00	1478.00	1609.16	1747.212
CARROTS	1763.00	963.00	1541.77	2505.019
ENGLISH CUCUMBER	646.00	527.00	1604.27	1771.908
GRAPES	154.00	251.00	192.26	267.549
LETTUCE	1006.00	973.00	1185.00	884.648
ONIONS	6318.00	3703.00	2960.39	3183.83
ORANGES	153.00	209.00	401.05	403.92
PEPPER	547.00	500.00	645.80	821.131
POTATOES	6625.00	7055.00	5544.45	7842.496
PUMPKINS	574.00	389.00	496.17	656.918
SWEET CORN	380.00	328.00	461.10	249.906
SWEET MELONS	675.00	702.00	258.13	182.545
SWEET POTATO	514.00	430.00	321.65	650.354
TOMATOES	2330.00	2668.00	2718.44	2913.567
WATERMELONS	153.00	245.00	574.06	311.479
OTHERS	2194	2280.00	2934.33	2816.43
<b>Total Production - tonnes</b>	<b>25792.00</b>	<b>23156.00</b>	<b>24139.05</b>	<b>28572.89</b>

*Others includes: asparagus, baby cabbage, baby marrow, beans green, beetroot, brinjals, broccolli, cabbage chinese, cauliflower, celery, chilli, chives, cocktail tomatoes, dates, endives, fennel, gem squash, guava, herbs, hubbard squash, kohlrabi, leeks, lemon, mango, marrows, mint, mushroom, okra, parsley, patty pans, paw paw, radish, spinach, spring onion, sprouts, strawberries, table celery, thyme, turnips, veg mix.*

The table above shows the relative volume of horticulture products marketed through Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) during year 2014 to 2017. The production of horticultural products increased significantly with the exception of lettuce, sweet corns, sweet melons and water melons which could be attributed to high volume of rainfall received during the period under review. Overall, the tonnage of marketed products has increased with about 18 percent between 2016 and 2017. This is an indication of small scale enhancement as well as efforts by Agriculture Business Development (AgriBusDev) and AMTA to promote crop production and marketing in the country.

**Table 3.3.1b: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products: Monthly Local Production Marketed**

Product Name	2017/04	2017/05	2017/06	2017/07	2017/08	2017/09	2017/10	2017/11	2017/12	2018/01	2018/02	2018/03	Grand Total
BUTTERNUTS	51.92	62.96	52.92	230.48	80.02	18.79	0.00	88.72	305.87	330.16	86.11	56.04	<b>1,363.98</b>
CABBAGE	128.39	253.01	172.95	184.12	277.38	48.26	41.81	143.92	23.47	203.93	157.21	112.75	<b>1,747.21</b>
CARROTS	74.23	244.40	173.22	281.45	353.15	41.55	90.43	314.36	171.42	375.20	251.24	134.38	<b>2,505.02</b>
ENGLISH CUCUMBER	211.22	206.00	145.01	162.75	115.00	57.00	122.00	119.00	50.47	185.37	200.09	198.00	<b>1,771.91</b>
GRAPES	1.02	0.89	88.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.85	35.47	83.61	16.38	4.53	<b>267.55</b>
LETTUCE	136.27	146.05	149.20	152.75	117.08	17.47	30.25	9.63	12.26	35.02	38.03	40.64	<b>884.65</b>
ONIONS	89.54	297.76	436.83	554.14	565.69	128.19	129.29	416.39	135.29	346.39	70.52	13.80	<b>3,183.83</b>
ORANGES	59.35	97.56	66.00	90.46	4.30	1.63	0.00	26.82	4.10	2.88	4.65	46.19	<b>403.92</b>
PEPPER	89.95	152.72	45.89	67.89	96.27	5.00	15.00	69.37	35.05	98.00	81.00	65.00	<b>821.13</b>
POTATOES	787.09	2,050.41	787.99	301.06	194.69	118.30	205.43	197.93	367.08	649.69	1,247.39	935.43	<b>7,842.50</b>
PUMPKINS	50.98	55.62	78.31	44.36	147.55	23.20	0.07	79.18	2.34	68.91	60.66	45.74	<b>656.92</b>
SWEET CORN	28.22	37.84	26.14	23.21	15.07	2.34	20.67	8.99	14.69	27.42	21.48	23.85	<b>249.91</b>
SWEET MELONS	0.39	0.49	0.02	0.73	0.00	0.07	30.29	58.89	14.51	59.98	14.53	2.66	<b>182.55</b>
SWEET POTATO	39.69	77.23	123.00	79.00	98.00	56.00	24.00	12.00	28.00	23.00	34.43	56.00	<b>650.35</b>
TOMATOES	201.91	326.94	210.20	290.01	427.87	322.98	192.71	161.62	162.13	251.72	211.78	153.71	<b>2,913.57</b>
WATERMELONS	16.32	5.95	3.61	0.00	7.32	0.16	5.03	154.19	19.98	70.92	16.87	11.13	<b>311.48</b>
Others	289.18	385.47	325.09	364.42	300.50	76.48	63.15	260.66	60.38	297.14	215.85	178.10	<b>2,816.43</b>

The table above presents the relative volume of local horticulture products' monthly marketed in tonnage. During the period under review, potatoes has been the most marketed of the horticultural product (7842.50 tonnes) followed by onions (3183.83 tonnes) while, sweet melons (182.55 tonnes) were the least marketed among the products. More potatoes (2050.4 tonnes) were sold during the month of May.

### 3.3.2: HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS – IMPORT

**Table 3.3.2a: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products – Annual Import**

Product Imported	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
APPLES	5183.00	5889.37	6545.13	6772.10
AVOCADOS	609.00	785.85	832.58	720.79
BANANA	4465.00	4323.70	3972.63	5015.56
CABBAGE	178.00	221.21	140.41	37.74
CARROTS	1285.00	1665.86	1293.83	562.16
GRAPES	651.00	940.09	766.67	709.72
LETTUCE	695.00	889.31	802.13	1293.97
ONIONS	2748.00	2798.35	2643.78	1898.11
ORANGES	1963.00	2087.79	1742.20	3126.20
PEARS	834.00	664.48	849.45	556.37
PEPPER	776.00	610.95	839.14	449.47
POTATOES	19869.00	19650.72	17047.96	23654.90
SWEET POTATO	338.00	586.74	535.02	357.40
TOMATOES	1364.00	1562.99	1474.27	1356.26
OTHERS	6314.00	11652.00	7627.30	5917.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>47272.00</b>	<b>54329.41</b>	<b>47112.51</b>	<b>52428.43</b>

Table 3.3.2a shows the annual import of the horticultural products from 2014/15 to 2017/18. The total import for the years has been fluctuating and more horticultural products were imported in 2015/16. Potatoes have been the highest product imported for the past four years, followed by apples and bananas. However, cabbage and sweet potatoes are the least products imported.

**Table 3.3.2b: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products – Monthly Import**

	2017/04	2017/05	2017/06	2017/07	2017/08	2017/09	2017/10	2017/11	2017/12	2018/01	2018/02	2018/03	Grand Total
APPLES	517.33	603.28	558.17	561.82	537.87	516.07	470.71	491.50	590.11	660.85	633.42	630.97	6772.10
AVOCADOS	75.26	48.66	38.89	131.39	52.65	67.65	73.22	33.73	44.12	18.23	43.15	93.87	720.79
BANANA	555.95	520.45	713.77	330.94	320.42	346.39	352.54	353.81	399.34	380.37	435.32	306.26	5015.56
CABBAGE	13.74	2.62	1.86	3.40	1.00	0.73	1.22	2.00	1.67	4.00	3.00	2.50	37.74
CARROTS	165.18	104.77	54.00	78.00	29.00	19.86	22.00	22.00	17.11	44.00	4.77	1.46	562.16
DATES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
GRAPES	107.25	31.15	184.23	29.89	18.74	23.32	17.41	25.78	18.31	18.81	68.22	166.61	709.72
LETTUCE	77.00	82.00	146.97	78.00	129.00	127.00	78.00	110.00	124.00	113.00	119.00	110.00	1293.97
ONIONS	478.57	178.00	12.00	2.57	7.93	2.86	1.00	0.30	3.73	152.00	516.17	543.00	1898.11
ORANGES	124.53	133.95	162.73	322.00	423.00	409.00	378.00	243.19	228.47	250.47	366.85	84.00	3126.20
PEARS	80.80	43.90	41.60	66.28	35.83	52.44	36.23	37.78	26.91	16.13	35.97	82.52	556.37
PEPPER	28.09	37.70	27.06	86.00	46.79	48.00	34.00	18.75	43.59	29.00	21.00	29.50	449.47
POTATOES	1492.13	1034.00	2035.00	2382.08	2184.93	2317.76	2115.07	2567.32	2479.76	2133.80	1250.28	1662.77	23654.90
SWEET POTATO	43.53	37.75	10.51	27.09	37.00	43.00	38.00	28.00	20.52	11.00	23.00	38.00	357.40
TOMATOES	105.98	115.16	30.03	87.96	39.09	97.90	206.80	134.00	126.00	154.33	148.01	111.00	1356.26
OTHERS	568.75	589.31	425.94	605.57	417.78	490.92	575.61	394.94	527.31	257.03	374.05	690.49	5917.69

Table 3.3.2b illustrates horticultural products import per month in 2017. As shown, potatoes and apples were the most horticultural products mostly imported in 2017. More (25687.32 tonnes) potatoes were imported in November and less were imported in February. Dates were the least imported product and were significantly imported in August, September and October, with the yearly total of 0.33 tonnes (330 kg).

### 3.3.3: HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS - EXPORTS

**Table 3.3.3: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products - Exports**

	2016	2017
<b>Total Export (tonnes)</b>	<b>41412.32</b>	<b>55196.37</b>
Butternuts	1699.96	757.34
Dates	184.35	1060.38
English cucumber	-	245.80
Pepper	1543.39	2368.91
Onions	8806.87	7537.24
Potatoes	349.40	455.50
Pumpkin	339.27	0.41
Sweet Melon	763.79	839.45
Sweet potato	-	249.70
Table Grapes	23884.47	31804.00
Tomatoes	2929.56	9475.65
Watermelon	911.26	402.00

Table 3.3.3 shows the volume of top ten exported horticultural products for the year 2016 and 2017. It shows that grapes were the most exported horticultural product in Namibia, comprising 58 percent of the total export of the ten products in 2017 followed by onions (17.18 percent) and tomatoes (13.7 percent). Pumpkins and English cucumber was the least exported horticultural product in Namibia.

## SECTION 4: FORESTRY



**Table 4.1: Charcoal Production, 2016 to 2017**

Year	2016	2017
Production (tonnes)	69118	84556

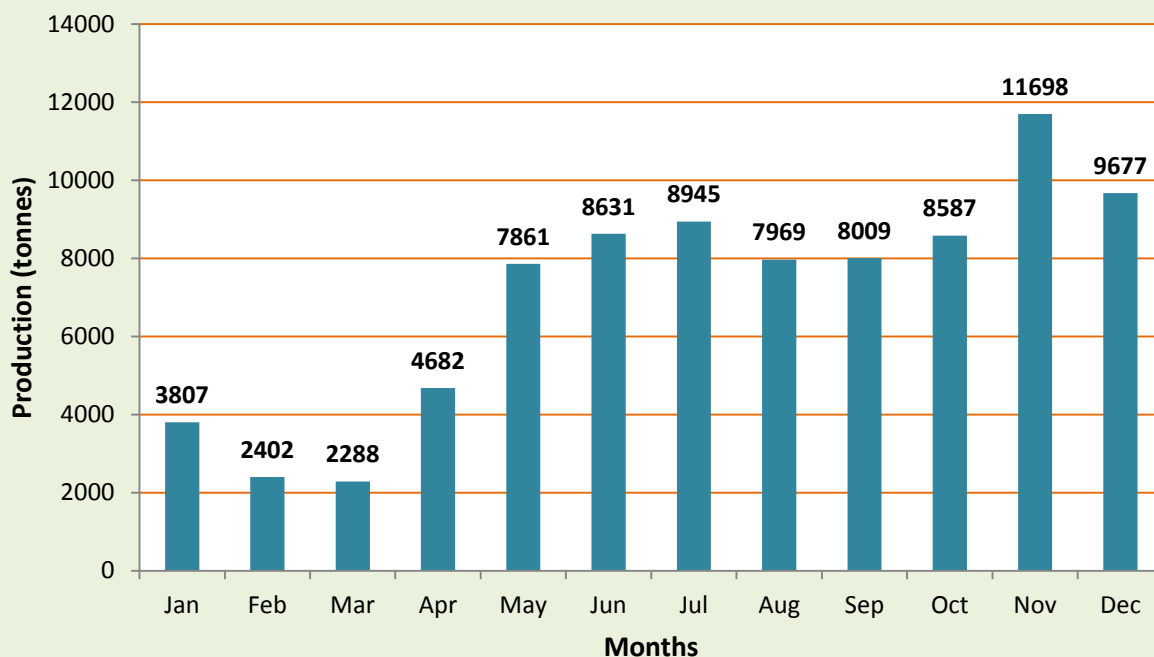
Source: Namibia Charcoal Association, 2018

**Table 4.2: Charcoal Production Reported in 2017**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Production (tonnes)	3807	2402	2288	4682	7861	8631	8945	7969	8009	8587	11698	9677	84556

Source: Namibia Charcoal Association, 2018

**Figure 4.2: Charcoal Production, 2017**



The above table show charcoal production for January to December 2017 as was reported to Namibia Charcoal Association (NCA). Total charcoal production in 2017 was 84 556 tonnes. November recorded the highest production (11 698 tonnes) while March recorded the lowest production (22 88 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).

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 2018.

### 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. Production figure only include local production that was marketed through AMTA.

### AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

The agricultural Output data are all collected from NSA. 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.

### 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 >><https://www.parliament.na/index.php/national-assembly/members/voting-members/112-c-schlettwein>