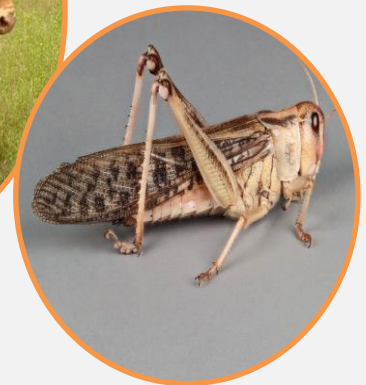


Republic of Namibia

Ministry of Agriculture, Water  
and Land Reform

2018

# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BULLETIN



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## **For technical queries contact:**

### **Mrs. A. Angala**

Deputy Director of Planning and Statistics

E-mail: [Alexandria.Angala@mawf.gov.na](mailto:Alexandria.Angala@mawf.gov.na)

### **Mr. S. Sanda**

Chief Statistician: Statistics and Business Information

E-mail: [Stefanus.Sanda@mawf.gov.na](mailto:Stefanus.Sanda@mawf.gov.na)

### **Postal Address**

Directorate of Planning and Business Development

Private Bag 13184

Government Office Park

Windhoek

Namibia

### **Physical Address:**

Government Office Park

Cream Building

2nd Floor

Room SF01

### **Contact number:**

Phone: +264 61 208 7672

Fax: +264 208 7767

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# PREFACE

*“MAWLR have a Memorandum of Understanding with Namibia Statistics Agency”*



The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), previously known as Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), introduces the 2018 Annual Agricultural Statistics Bulletin (ASB).

In 2018, the agriculture sector contributed 4.6 percent to GDP and was the largest employer in Namibia. These efforts put MAWLR at the forefront towards poverty alleviation and food security in Namibia.

MAWLR continues to improve and expand its data collection systems through the Agriculture Management Information System

(AMIS) and intensification of capacity building.

In June 2019, the Ministry signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) on the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The MoU results in the training of staff in metadata creation and metadata certification, data model, web services and other standards development and support; inter alia.

The MAWLR is one of the institutions identified under the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Namibia and serves in the technical team.

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

This publication would have not been possible without the assistance received from all the data sources, ranging from agricultural boards, NSA, farmers and other institutions that availed statistical data and information.

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 change 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 2018. In this edition, data for 2018 is compared to 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 to monitor changes.

Statistical information pertaining to the production and marketing of horticultural products are captured for the third 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.

1

# Place of agriculture in the economy



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 2018.

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

<b>Currency</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>US Dollar</b>	10.84	12.75	14.71	13.31	13.23
<b>British Pound</b>	17.86	19.51	20.00	17.15	17.63
<b>Euro</b>	14.40	14.14	16.28	15.04	15.60
<b>Danish Kroner</b>	1.92	1.91	2.16	2.04	2.10
<b>China Yuan</b>	-	-	-	1.97	2.00

Source: Bank of Namibia, 2019

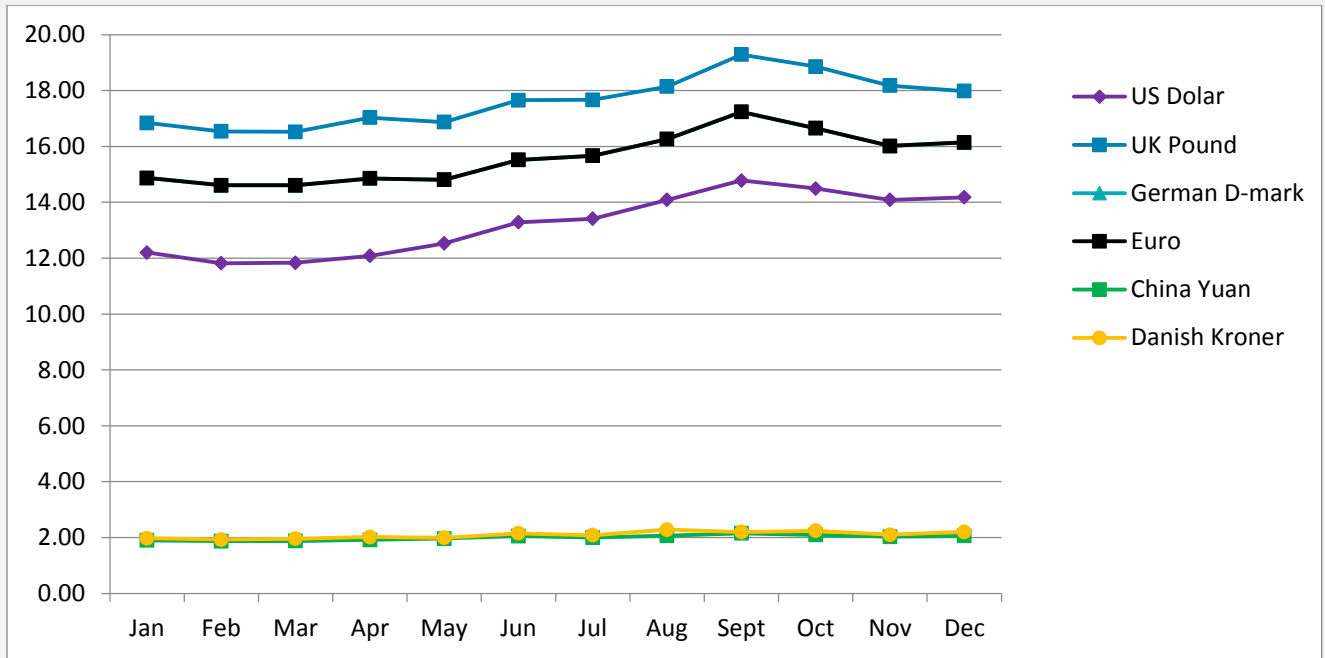
**Table 1.1b: World Currencies Exchange Rate per Namibian Dollars by Month**

Currency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2018
<b>US Dollar</b>	12.20	11.82	11.84	12.08	12.53	13.29	13.41	14.09	14.78	14.50	14.09	14.18	13.23
<b>British Pound</b>	16.84	16.54	16.52	17.03	16.87	17.65	17.67	18.14	19.29	18.86	18.18	17.98	17.63
<b>Euro</b>	14.87	14.61	14.61	14.85	14.81	15.52	15.67	16.26	17.23	16.65	16.02	16.15	15.60
<b>Danish Kroner</b>	1.98	1.93	1.96	2.02	2.00	2.15	2.08	2.29	2.20	2.24	2.10	2.21	2.10
<b>China Yuan</b>	1.90	1.87	1.88	1.92	1.97	2.06	2.00	2.07	2.16	2.09	2.03	2.06	2.00

Source: Bank of Namibia, 2019

Table 1.1 shows US dollar, British Pound, Euro, Danish Kroner and China Yuan currency exchange rate against the Namibian dollar by months. The Namibian dollar has been fluctuating against these currencies over the months in 2018. However, all currencies appreciated during the month of March. In June 2018, the USD raised to 13.29 from 12.53. The highest world currency exchange rate per Namibian dollar by month was recorded in September and October as the British pound exchanged at 19.29 and 18.86 Namibian dollars in the respective months. China Yuan recorded the lowest (1.88) of all currencies in March 2018.

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



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

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>26,221</b>	<b>26,488</b>	<b>29,773</b>	<b>34,076</b>	<b>40,789</b>
<b>1. Agriculture and forestry</b>	5,445	4,973	5,604	8,089	8,818
<b>Livestock farming</b>	3,262	2,859	3,281	4,987	5,019
<b>Crop farming and forestry</b>	2,183	2,114	2,323	3,102	3,798
<b>2. Fishing and fish processing on board</b>	3,837	3,888	4,539	4,472	4,991
<b>3. Mining and quarrying</b>	16,939	17,627	19,630	21,515	26,981
<b>Diamond mining</b>	12,434	12,171	12,196	13,199	18,203
<b>Uranium</b>	1,459	1,693	1,763	1,702	2,849
<b>Metal Ores</b>	1,529	2,826	4,840	5,801	4,710
<b>Other mining and quarrying</b>	1,517	936	831	813	1,218
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>23,601</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>28,672</b>	<b>30,043</b>	<b>29,369</b>
<b>4. Manufacturing</b>	13,911	14,603	18,289	20,300	19,425
<b>Meat processing</b>	563	629	646	447	381
<b>Grain Mill products</b>	1,212	1,266	1,663	2,095	1,987
<b>Other food products</b>	2,234	2,479	3,230	3,431	3,264
<b>Beverages</b>	2,374	2,598	2,580	3,044	3,197
<b>Textile and wearing apparel</b>	237	139	175	759	655
<b>Leather and related products</b>	154	98	90	93	103
<b>Wood and wood products</b>	350	361	389	409	437
<b>Publishing and Printing</b>	235	290	300	308	312
<b>Chemical and related products</b>	1,281	1,294	1,330	1,362	1,390
<b>Rubber and Plastics products</b>	424	533	575	605	599
<b>Non-metallic minerals products</b>	604	664	982	1,136	963
<b>Basic non-ferrous metals</b>	1,982	2,144	3,217	3,244	2,609
<b>Fabricated Metals</b>	693	666	685	677	706
<b>Diamond processing</b>	987	907	1,918	2,149	2,266
<b>Other manufacturing</b>	580	535	509	540	556

<b>5. Electricity and water</b>	2,691	2,305	3,887	4,568	5,521
<b>6. Construction</b>	6,999	8,318	6,495	5,175	4,424
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>80,354</b>	<b>88,655</b>	<b>96,576</b>	<b>105,017</b>	<b>110,843</b>
<b>7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs</b>	17,263	17,283	18,792	20,021	19,683
<b>8. Hotels and restaurants</b>	2,504	3,032	3,791	3,961	3,876
<b>9. Transport, and communication</b>	6,717	7,039	8,048	7,951	7,929
<b>Transport</b>	2,730	3,071	3,555	3,222	3,073
<b>Storage</b>	934	828	1,154	1,243	1,256
<b>Post and telecommunications</b>	3,054	3,141	3,339	3,487	3,601
<b>10. Financial intermediation</b>	7,964	10,326	11,040	12,598	16,482
<b>11. Real estate and business services</b>	10,019	10,690	11,245	12,456	13,038
<b>Real estate activities</b>	7,396	7,785	8,551	9,619	10,135
<b>Other business services</b>	2,623	2,905	2,694	2,837	2,904
<b>12. Community, social and personal service activities</b>	2,498	2,886	2,992	3,215	3,395
<b>Producers of Government Services</b>					
<b>13. Public administration and defense</b>	15,440	17,381	18,497	20,486	21,446
<b>14. Education</b>	12,757	14,213	15,919	17,522	18,131
<b>15. Health</b>	3,957	4,507	4,848	5,346	5,475
<b>16. Private household with employed persons</b>	1,126	1,110	1,405	1,461	1,387
<b>17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured</b>	1,774	1,931	1,937	2,001	2,389
All industries at basic prices	<b>128,402</b>	<b>138,439</b>	<b>153,084</b>	<b>167,134</b>	<b>178,612</b>
<b>18. Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	10,361	11,644	12,922	13,471	13,527
GDP at market prices	<b>138,763</b>	<b>150,083</b>	<b>166,006</b>	<b>180,605</b>	<b>192,138</b>

Source: National Account – Namibia Statistics Agency, 2019

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

Industry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>18.90</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>17.93</b>	<b>18.87</b>	<b>21.23</b>
<b>1. Agriculture and forestry</b>	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.6
Livestock farming	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.6
Crop farming and forestry	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0
<b>2. Fishing and fish processing on board</b>	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
<b>3. Mining and quarrying</b>	12.2	11.7	11.8	11.9	14.0
Diamond mining	9.0	8.1	7.3	7.3	9.5
Uranium	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.5
Metal Ores	1.1	1.9	2.9	3.2	2.5
Other mining and quarrying	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>4. Manufacturing</b>	10.0	9.7	11.0	11.2	10.1
Meat processing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Grain Mill products	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Other food products	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
Beverages	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Textile and wearing apparel	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Leather and related products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood and wood products	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Publishing and Printing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemical and related products	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Rubber and Plastics products	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Non-metallic minerals products	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Basic non-ferrous metals	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4
Fabricated Metals	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Diamond processing	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2

Other manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
5. Electricity and water	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.9
6. Construction	5.0	5.5	3.9	2.9	2.3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>57.7</b>
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	12.4	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.2
8. Hotels and restaurants	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0
9. Transport, and communication	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.1
Transport	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6
Storage	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Post and telecommunications	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
10. Financial intermediation	5.7	6.9	6.7	7.0	8.6
11. Real estate and business services	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.8
Real estate activities	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Other business services	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
12. Community, social and personal service activities	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
13. Public administration and defence	11.1	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.2
14. Education	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4
15. Health	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8
16. Private household with employed persons	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
17. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>93.0</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.0
<b>18. GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Account – Namibia Statistics Agency, 2019

**Figure 1.2: GDP by Primary and Secondary Sectors at Current Prices – Percentage Contribution**

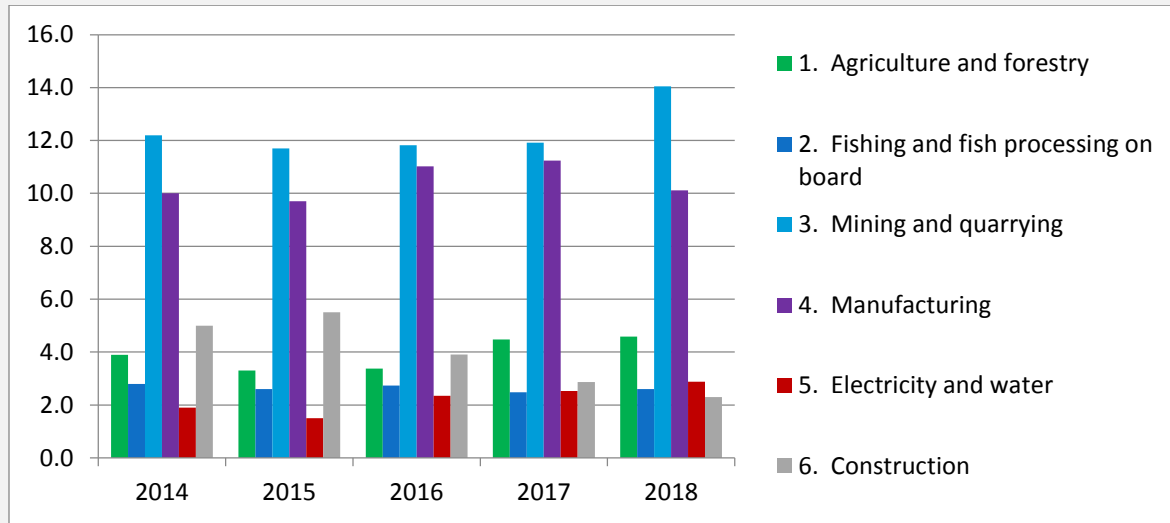


Table 1.2 shows GDP by Activity at Current Prices (Millions and percentage) from 2014 to 2018. In 2018, the Agriculture and forestry sector contribution to GDP improved slightly from 4.5 to 4.6 percent compared to 2017. This marginal improvement can also be observed from 2015.

Despite the recurrent droughts in the country, livestock remained the major contributor to GDP under the agriculture sector. Among primary industries, Mining and quarrying sector maintained the first position (14%) in 2018.

# 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 sub-sector presented as outputs.



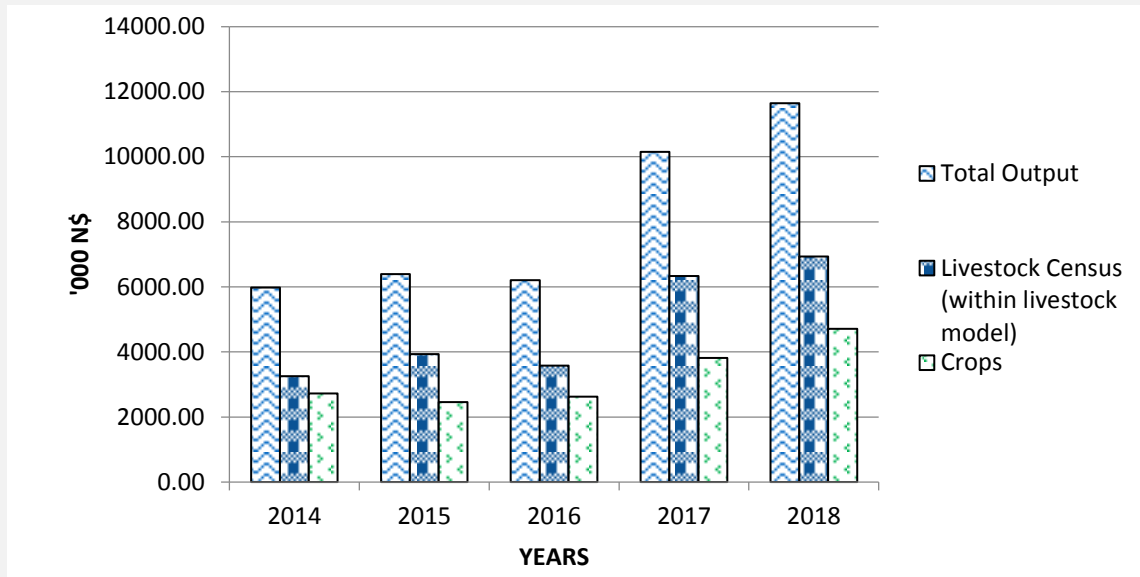
**Table 2.1: Agricultural Output at Current Prices (Millions N\$)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total Output</b>	<b>5980.26</b>	<b>6391.43</b>	<b>6203.90</b>	<b>10153.20</b>	<b>11643.11</b>
<b>Livestock Census (within livestock model)</b>	<b>3254.92</b>	<b>3935.96</b>	<b>3583.18</b>	<b>6336.36</b>	<b>6937.50</b>
Cattle	2130.70	2593.33	2324.28	4673.59	5306.94
Sheep/Goats	668.92	822.56	673.14	1041.61	929.56
Pigs	138.73	159.69	187.87	204.64	239.63
Karakul Wool/Pelts	104.74	112.17	120.14	129.93	143.25
Diary (Milk)	107.51	135.29	145.15	141.68	152.70
Other Animal & Animal products	104.32	112.92	132.61	144.91	165.42
<b>Crops</b>	<b>2725.34</b>	<b>2455.47</b>	<b>2620.72</b>	<b>3816.84</b>	<b>4705.61</b>
Wheat	111.69	104.85	106.55	105.55	129.78
Maize	334.97	243.74	236.97	306.57	490.11
Grapes	422.55	651.38	733.19	725.24	864.80
Own Account	1831.24	1430.48	1518.87	2654.21	3195.53
Own Construction	24.89	25.02	25.14	25.27	25.39

Source: NSA, National Account, 2019

*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.*

**Figure 2.1: Composition of Output (Million N\$)**



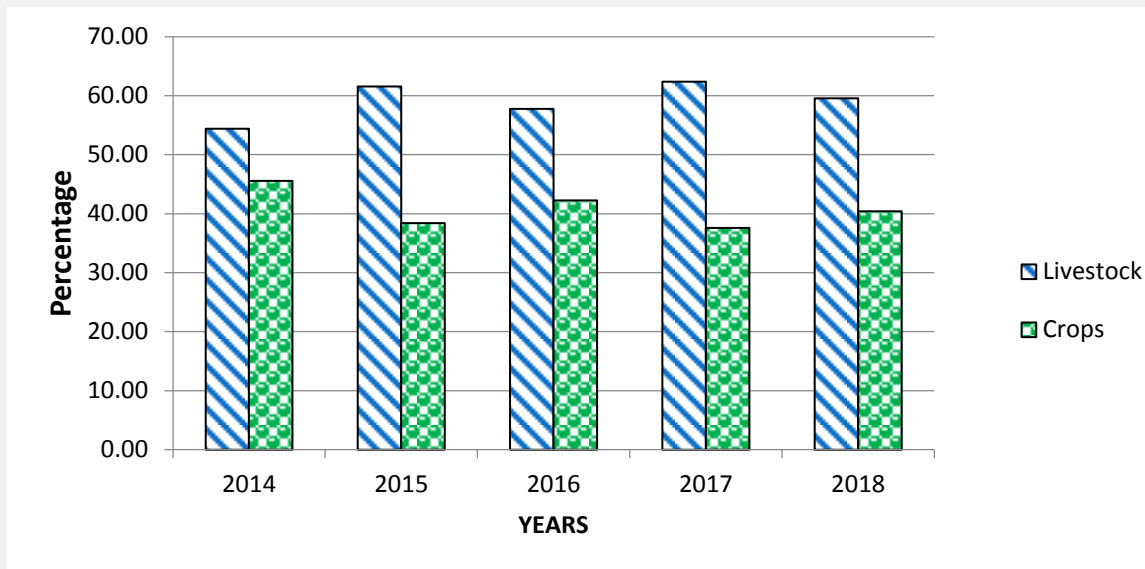
The table 2.1 and figure 2.1 above shows the value of commodities (crops and livestock) at the current price for the respective years. Crop output increased by 15 percent compared to 2016 while livestock output increased by 9.5 percent in 2018 compared to 2017. This could be attributed to good prices in the South African market compared to the domestic market. Farmers destocked in 2017 due to good prices in S.A.

**Table 2.2: Percentage Contribution to Total Agricultural Output**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>54.43</b>	<b>61.58</b>	<b>57.76</b>	<b>62.41</b>	<b>59.58</b>
Cattle	35.63	40.58	37.46	46.03	45.58
Sheep/Goat	11.19	12.87	10.85	10.26	7.98
Pigs	2.32	2.50	3.03	2.02	2.06
Karakul Wool/Pelts	1.75	1.76	1.94	1.28	1.23
Dairy (Milk)	1.80	2.12	2.34	1.40	1.31
Other Animals and Animal Products	1.74	1.77	2.14	1.43	1.42
<b>Crops</b>	<b>45.57</b>	<b>38.42</b>	<b>42.24</b>	<b>37.59</b>	<b>40.42</b>
Maize	1.87	1.64	1.72	1.04	1.11
Wheat	5.60	3.81	3.82	3.02	4.21
Grapes	7.07	10.19	11.82	7.14	7.43
Own Account	30.62	22.38	24.48	26.14	27.45
Own Construction	0.42	0.39	0.41	0.25	0.22

Table 2.2 shows the percentage contribution of livestock and crops to the total agricultural output. In 2018, livestock contributed 59.58 percent, while crops contributed 40.42 percent of the total agricultural output. This makes the livestock sub-sector the pillar of the agricultural sector. In livestock sub-sector, cattle are the main contributor (45.58%) to total livestock output, while grapes are the main contributor (7.43%) to crop output. Figure 2.2 below depicts a summary of the livestock and crops contribution to the total agricultural output.

Figure 2.2: Composition of Percentage Contribution (%)



# Livestock, crops and horticultural products

## Introduction

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

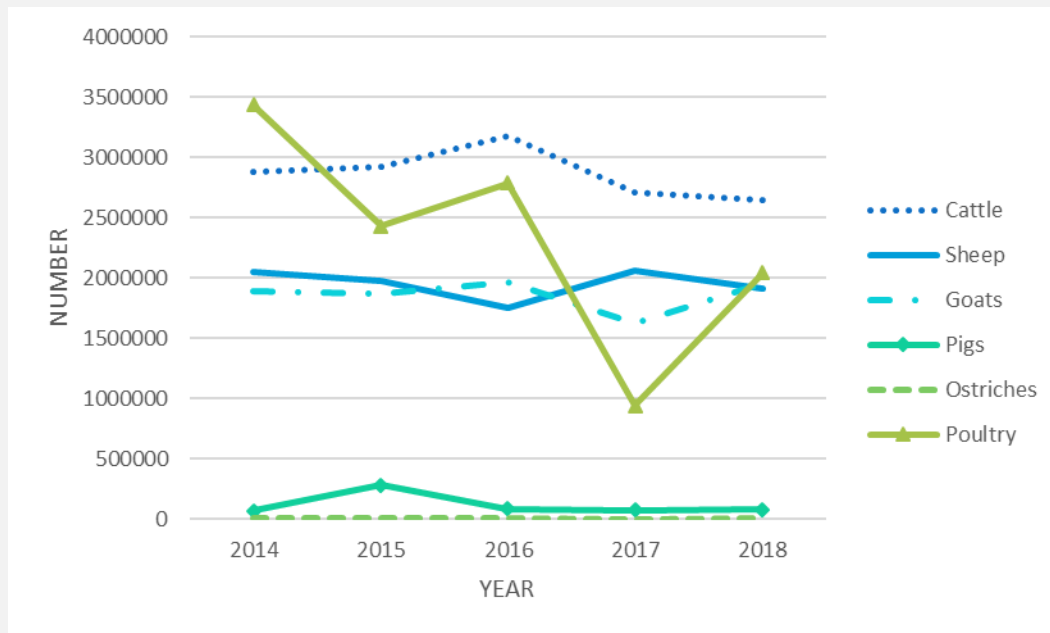
**Table 3.1.1: National Livestock Census – Numbers**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>2882489</b>	<b>2919713</b>	<b>2807120</b>	<b>2713394</b>	<b>2648166</b>
commercial	860140	873332	748175	801127	667442
communal	2022349	2046381	2058945	1912267	1980724
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>2044156</b>	<b>1973393</b>	<b>1746642</b>	<b>2026309</b>	<b>1907425</b>
Karakul	156070	142546	127231	119608	114740
Dorper	1220471	1114292	950124	925025	631585
Other Sheep	667615	716555	669287	981676	1161100
commercial	1670166	1613657	1406491	1394376	1401870
communal	373990	359806	340151	631933	505555
<b>Goats</b>	<b>1892439</b>	<b>1868535</b>	<b>1968513</b>	<b>1624935</b>	<b>1956044</b>
Angora	823	823	699	992	752
Boerbok	716287	722738	627278	505683	607326
Other Goats	1175329	1144974	1340536	1118260	1347966
commercial	410727	522798	479198	437864	653947
communal	1481712	1350321	1489315	1187071	1302097
<b>Pigs</b>	<b>69476</b>	<b>63013</b>	<b>83191</b>	<b>71230</b>	<b>76203</b>
commercial	26418	25904	24112	22135	14678
communal	43058	37109	59079	49095	61525
<b>Ostriches</b>	<b>7102</b>	<b>4672</b>	<b>3415</b>	<b>3349</b>	<b>4301</b>
commercial	5042	4369	3304	2916	3820
communal	2060	303	111	433	481
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>3436430</b>	<b>2429529</b>	<b>2786182</b>	<b>2763908</b>	<b>2039502</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. These are counts generated during annual vaccination campaigns and represents animals that were taken to designated vaccination points. There was a reduction in the number of cattle in commercial area in 2018 compared to 2017 while it is the opposite in the communal area. Overall, Ostriches, pigs and goats have increased in numbers from year 2017 to 2018.

**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**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2018
a. Carcasses Cents/Kg Namibia	3964	3765	4077	4207	4016	4048	3915	3991	4056	4252	4339	4337	4081
<b>Controlled Markets</b>	9866	9115	10099	10787	10072	10205	9737	9782	9795	10064	10305	9945	9987
c. Carcass Mass (Kg)	248.90	242.10	247.70	256.40	250.80	252.10	248.70	245.10	241.50	236.70	237.50	229.30	244.73

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2019

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 2018. The lowest (229.30 Kg) carcass mass was recorded in December while highest (256.40 Kg) was recorded in April. On average, the 2018 price per Kg of beef was N\$40.81. Carcass mass (Kg) of slaughtered cattle was constant even during dry season at an average of 244.73Kg. This can be attributed to proper livestock rearing management practice adopted by farmers in Namibia.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total Marketed</b>	<b>240,929</b>	<b>423,491</b>	<b>295,217</b>	<b>424,893</b>	<b>427,017</b>
RSA-	100,211	281,965	165,927	313,401	306,697
Angola				3,334	1,176
Other Countries				59	1
Export Abattoirs	111,101	119,159	103,097	83,790	75,887
Northern Communal Areas	8,019		-	854	1,584
Local Butchers	21,598	22,367	26,193	23,455	41,672
<b>Market Share (%)</b>					
RSA	41.6	66.6	56.2	73.76	71.82
Angola				0.78	0.28
Other Countries				0.01	0.00
Meatco Factories	46.1	28.1	34.9	19.72	17.77
Northern Communal Areas	3.3	-	-	0.20	0.37
Local Butchers	9.0	5.3	8.9	5.52	9.76
Annual Growth (%)	(43.36)	75.77	(30.3)	43.9	0.5

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2019

Table 3.1.2b shows the cattle marketed during the year 2014 to 2018. There is government effort to reduce the total number of livestock exported on hoof. There was a decrease (2.5 percent) on live cattle exported in 2018 compared to 2017. Moreover, Meatco factory recorded a decline of 9.4 percent in live cattle intake while local butcheries intake appreciated with 77.67 percent – this is an indication that local butcheries were the most preferred or perhaps was the available market for the producers. Following the operationalization of the mobile abattoir in the Northern Communal Area since 2017, about 0.3 percent of the total live cattle marketed were slaughtered from the NCA. Overall, the live cattle marketing for the year 2018 grew by about 0.5 percent as compared to the previous year.

### 3.1.3 SMALL STOCK (SHEEP AND GOATS)

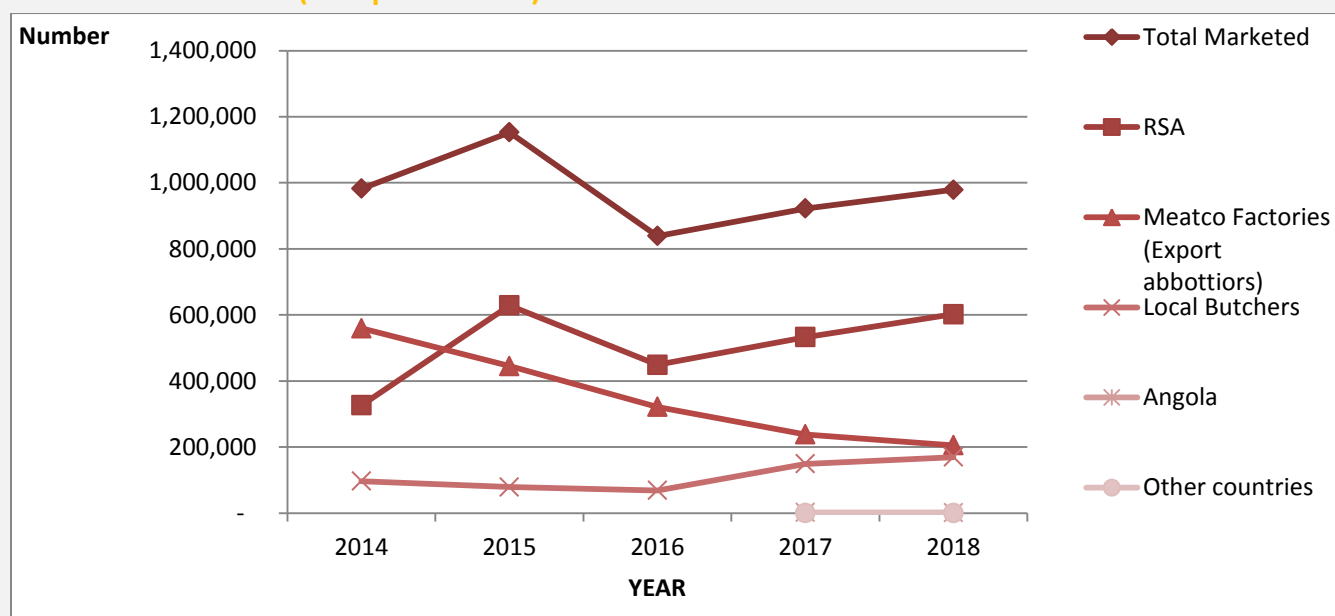
Table 3.1.3a: Small Stock (Sheep and Goats) Marketed – Number

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total Marketed</b>	<b>982,235</b>	<b>1,152,531</b>	<b>838,964</b>	<b>922,112</b>	<b>978,614</b>
<b>RSA</b>	<b>326,221</b>	<b>628,580</b>	<b>448,810</b>	<b>532,818</b>	<b>602,132</b>
Goats			158,421	139,861	146,943
Sheep			290,389	393,525	455,189
<b>Angola</b>				<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,471</b>
Goats				1,659	640
Sheep				50	831
<b>Other countries</b>				<b>381</b>	<b>425</b>
Goats				362	376
Sheep				19	49
<b>Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)</b>	<b>559,160</b>	<b>444,927</b>	<b>321,413</b>	<b>238,104</b>	<b>205,025</b>
<b>Local Butchers</b>	<b>96,854</b>	<b>79,024</b>	<b>68,741</b>	<b>149,100</b>	<b>169,561</b>
Goats				7,133	5,157
Sheep				141,967	164,404
<b>Market Share (%)</b>					
<b>RSA</b>	33.2	54.5	53.5	57.8	61.5
<b>Angola</b>				<0.01	<0.01
<b>Other countries</b>				<0.01	<0.01
<b>Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)</b>	56.9	38.6	38.3	28.3	21.0
<b>Local Butchers</b>	9.9	6.9	8.2	8.5	17.3
<b>Annual Growth (%)</b>	<b>(27.59)</b>	<b>17.34</b>	<b>(27.21)</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>6.13</b>

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2019

The table above presents the number of sheep and goats marketed locally and regionally; this is further illustrated in the figure below. It is evident that sheep were the most marketed small stock through formal market during the year under review. Small stock marketed on hoof to the Republic of South Africa is still dominating the small stock industry. In 2018, the live small stock export amounted to 61.5 percent of the total marketed small stock. Over 95 percent of the total marketed goats were exported on hoof to RSA.

**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	2018
<b>Total Marketed</b>	982,235	1,152,531	838,964	922,112	978,614
<b>Total RSA -Live</b>	326,221	628,580	448,810	532,818	602,132
<b>Percentage RSA</b>	33.2	54.5	53.5	57.8	61.5

Source: Meat Board of Namibia, 2019

Table 3.1.3b outlines the small stock marketed live to the Republic of South Africa, which is the destination of the largest share of the Namibian small stock market. The total marketed and total small stock marketed live to RSA increased in 2018. Although the total small stock marketed live to South Africa has decreasing over the year of 2016, the proportion of small stock exported live to South Africa has been increasing in the last two years (2017 and 2018).

**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	2018
a. Carcasses cents/kg Namibia <sup>1</sup>	4259	4281	4083	3874	3854	4108	4784	4663	4663	4673	4699	4748	4391

*Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2019*

The table above summarizes the average monthly mutton prices for the year 2018. The average mutton producer price per kg in 2018 was N\$ 43.91. However, the price has decreased in the second quarter and started to increase in the third quarter. The fourth quarter has the highest producer price compared to other quarters. Overall, mutton producer prices are relatively good. However, there is no evidence as to why only few small stocks marketed are absorbed in the domestic market.

### 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, 2019

The table above shows the number of pigs that were slaughtered, imported and the average price per kilogram during 2018. Locally produced pigs dominate imports during 2018 throughout the months. Prices per KG have been fluctuating between N\$ 35.74 and N\$ 39.97 over the first ten months of 2018. The highest price per Kg was in November (N\$ 41.51).

### 3.1.5: KARAKUL

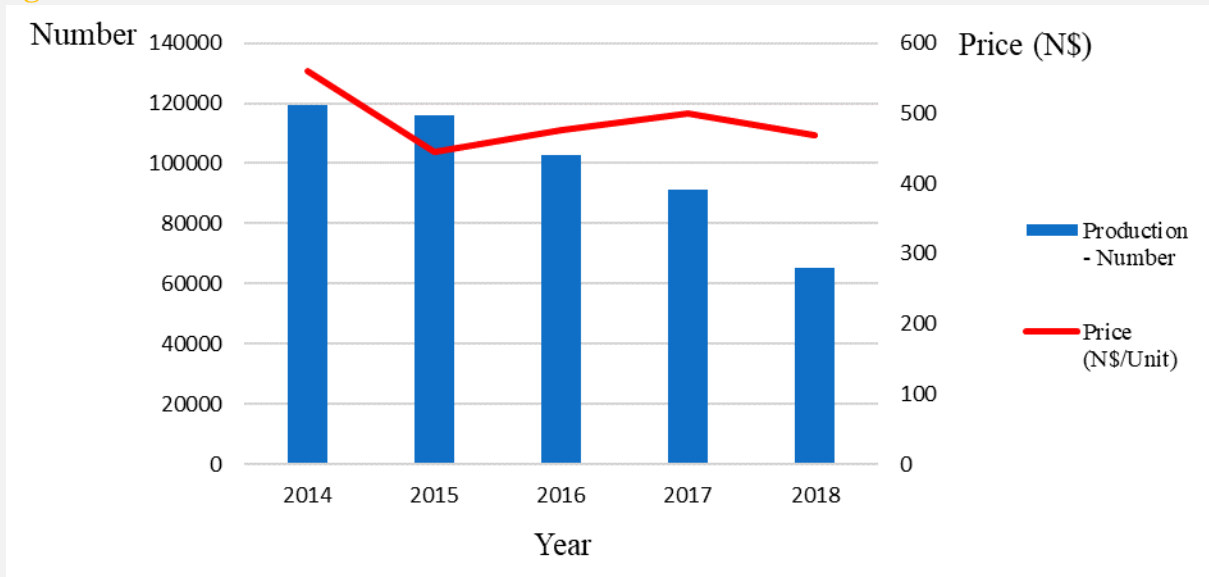
**Table 3.1.5: Karakul Pelt Production and Price**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Production - Number	119566	115921	102564	91228	65171
Price (N\$/Unit)	560.43	444.8	476.105	498.96	469.40

Source: Swakara, 2019

Table 3.1.5 shows the production and prices for Karakul pelt. It shows that there has been a decline in the production and price of karakul pelt from 2017 to 2018 with 28.6 and 5.9 percent, respectively. The graph below shows the graphical representation of these pelt production and prices over the period under review.

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



### 3.1.6: MILK PRODUCTION

**Table3.1.6a Milk Production and Prices - Annual**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Production (litres)'000</b>	22,260	24,357	24,111	23,313	23,959
<b>Average Producer Prices N\$/l</b>	4.83	5.22	4.93	5.34	5.21

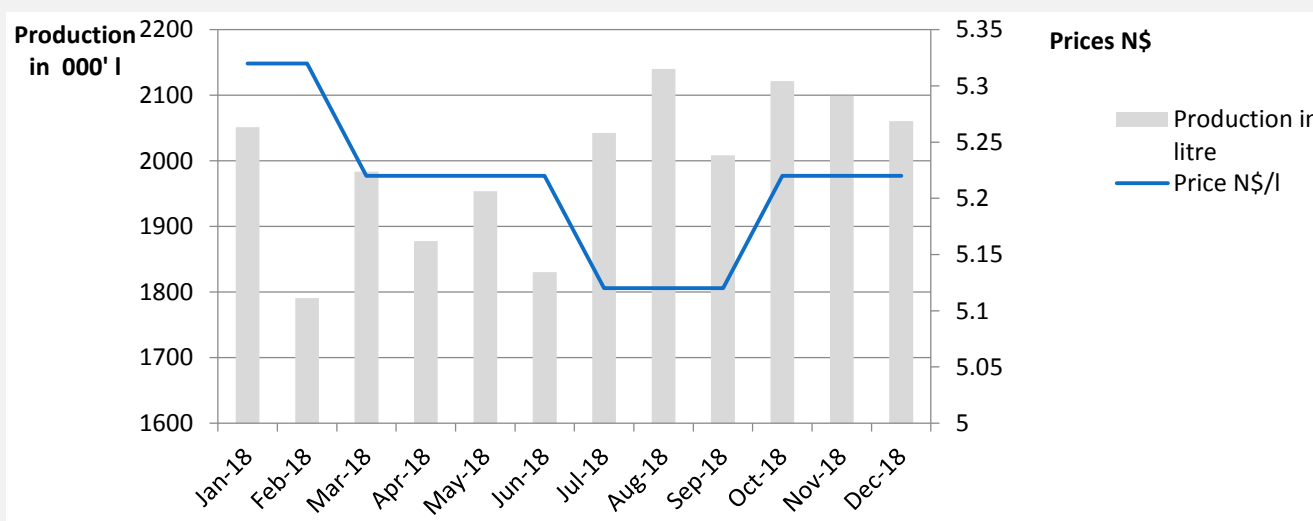
**Table3.1.6b Milk Production and Prices – Monthly 2018**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
<b>Production '000 l</b>	2051	1791	1984	1877	1954	1830	2042	2140	2008	2121	2099	2061	23959
<b>Producer Prices N\$/l</b>	5.32	5.32	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.22	5.22	5.22	<b>Average</b> 5.21

Source: Nam Dairy, 2019

The tables above show milk production and price for year 2018. The highest milk production was recorded in August while the lowest milk production was recorded in February. The milk producer price fluctuated through the year ranging from N\$5.12 to N\$5.22 cents. The average milk price for the year 2018 was N\$5.21, which is a 2.4 percent reduction of year 2017 average milk prices. Below is the illustration of the information on the tables above.

**Figure 3.1.6: 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	2018
<b>Area planted (ha)</b>	<b>29,460</b>	<b>30,295</b>	<b>22,350</b>	<b>30,774</b>	<b>34,987</b>
Commercial	13,794	14,455	9,900	14,584	19,937
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	15,050
Kavango	3,177	2,702	2,556	3,214	2,885
Zambezi	12,489	13,138	9,894	12,976	12,165
<b>Production - tonnes</b>	<b>76,677</b>	<b>40,332</b>	<b>43,611</b>	<b>79,972</b>	<b>64,906</b>
Commercial	71,445	38,900	42,405	76,660	58,020
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	6,886
Kavango	774	139	185	290	365
Zambezi	4,458	1,293	1,021	3,022	6,521
<b>Imports and Food Aid (tonnes)</b>	<b>82,527</b>	<b>120,659</b>	<b>110,229</b>	<b>50,483</b>	<b>59,608</b>
Imports	82,527	120,659	110,229	50,483	59,608
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>124,514</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>	<b>4822.00</b>

Source: Agronomic Board of Namibia and Early Warning Unit within MAWF, 2019

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 an increase during 2017 and 2018. The production (tonnes) for 2015 was lowest, which was attributed to drought, since 2015 was a drought year, as compared to the 2014 and 2018 production. There was an increase in imports and food aid during 2018 compared to 2017. The highest maize producer price per tonne was recorded in 2016. There is a slight decline in maize producer price for 2018 and 2017.

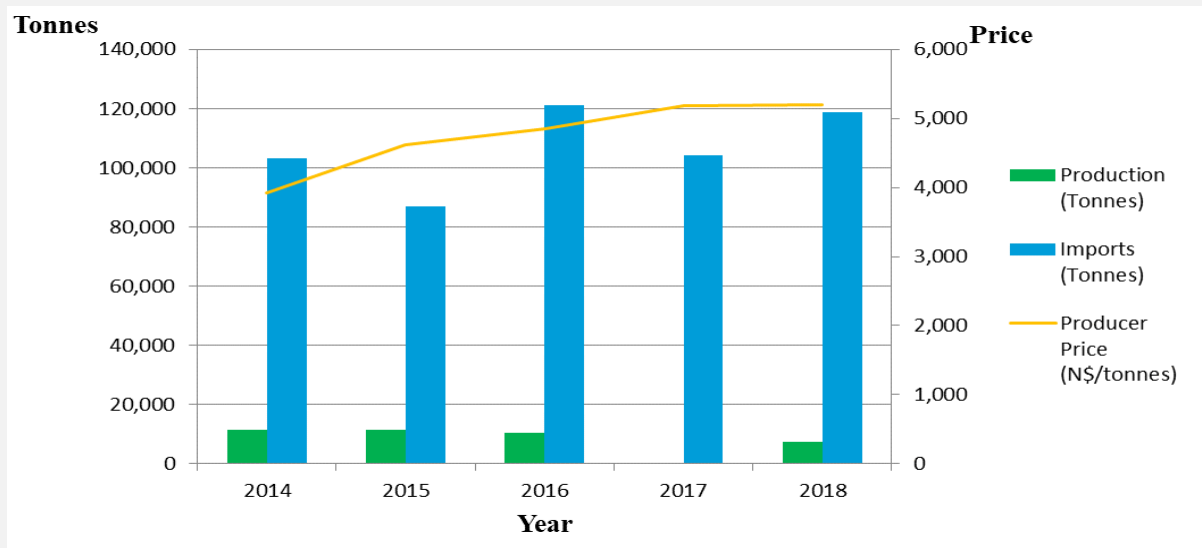
### 3.2.2: WHEAT

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Area planted (ha)</b>	2,032	2077	1,832	1,568	1,537
<b>Production (Ton)</b>	11,600	11,411	10,429	6,863	7,508
<b>Imports (Ton)</b>	103,035	87,039	121,264	104,244	118,698
<b>Total Production and Imports</b>	<b>114,635</b>	<b>98,450</b>	<b>131,693</b>	<b>104,244</b>	<b>126,206</b>
<b>Producer Price (N\$/ton)</b>	<b>3,923.11</b>	<b>4,624.84</b>	<b>4,849.59</b>	<b>5,178.13</b>	<b>5,200.33</b>

Source: AMTA, Namibia Agronomic Board, 2019

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



The table 3.2.2 and figure 3.2.2 above shows the area planted, production, imports and prices with respect to wheat. Despite the reduction in the area planted, production for the year 2018 increased by 9.4 percent.

There is high demand for wheat in the country resulting in increased wheat imports between 2017 and 2018. Generally, there is a need for more wheat producers in Namibia. This can increase the local production and eventually reduce imports.

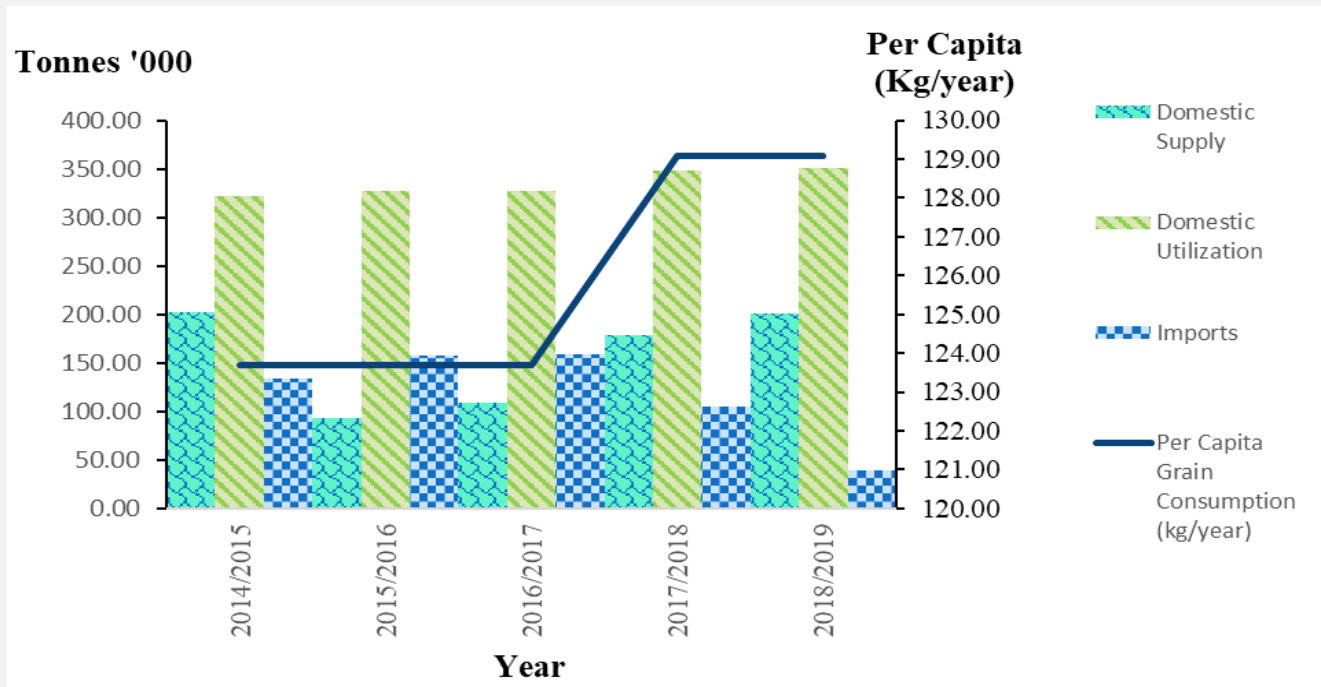
### 3.2.3: NATIONAL CEREAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND ('000 TONNES)

**Table 3.2.3a: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES) - 2014 to 2018**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>A. Domestic supply</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>108.22</b>	<b>178.89</b>	<b>200.50</b>
A.1 Opening Stocks as at June	65.1	24.7	32.22	41.33	47.6
A.2 Production	136.7	67.8	76	137.56	152.9
<b>B. Domestic Utilization</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>326.5</b>	<b>327.59</b>	<b>348.35</b>	<b>351.20</b>
B.1 Food Use	272.1	284.5	284.51	296.88	296.9
B.2 Non Food Other Uses	15.3	7	8.08	16.47	19.40
B.3 Closing Stocks April	35	35	35	35	35.00
<b>C. Exports</b>	<b>0</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>	<b>39.10</b>
D.1 Commercial Imports	134.2	158.1	159.39	105.23	39.10
D.2 Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-
<b>E. Population '000</b>	<b>2238</b>	<b>2281</b>	<b>2300</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>	<b>129.09</b>

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2019

**Figure 3.2.3a: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES)- 2014 to 2018**



**Table 3.2.3b: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 Tonnes) – 2018**

	Wheat	Maize	Millet/Sorghum	Total Cereal
<b>A. Domestic supply</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>96.80</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>200.50</b>
A.1 Opening Stocks as at June 2018	9.30	37.60	0.70	47.60
A.2 Production	6.10	59.20	87.60	152.90
<b>B. Domestic Utilization</b>	<b>82.80</b>	<b>181.70</b>	<b>86.90</b>	<b>351.40</b>
B.1 Food Use	72.50	165.80	58.60	296.90
B.2 Non Food Other Uses	0.30	5.90	13.30	19.50
B.3 Closing Stocks April 2018	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>21.00</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>39.10</b>
D.1 Commercial Imports	21.00	17.70	0.40	39.10
D.2 Food Aid	-	-	-	-
<b>E. Population '000</b>				<b>2300</b>
<b>F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year)</b>				<b>129.09</b>

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2019

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 200500 tonnes. Included in this total are 47600 tonnes opening stock as at June 2018 for domestic supply and 152900 tonnes is the total production of Wheat, Maize and Millet/Sorghum. The total domestic utilization of cereal was 351400 tonnes. Included in this total is 296900 tonnes of cereal was used as food and 19500 tonnes as non-food (other uses). During 2018, the average cereal consumption per person (Per Capita Grain Consumption) was projected to be 129.09 kg, which is slightly more than 2017 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	2018
<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>	<b>277,969</b>
<b>North Central</b>	251,039	215,329	239,734	265,587	254,534
<b>Kavango</b>	18,411	15,659	14,813	18,623	16718
<b>Zambezi</b>	6,895	7,253	5,463	7,164	6717
<b>Production (tonnes)</b>	<b>48,294</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>20,935</b>	<b>60,428</b>	<b>87551</b>
<b>North Central</b>	42,160	14,916	18,231	55,064	79,200
<b>Kavango</b>	3,043	850	1,658	3,929	6936
<b>Zambezi</b>	3,091	1,207	1,046	1,435	1415
<i>Miller<sup>1</sup></i>	44,141	15,302	19,428	57,644	83515
<i>Sorghum<sup>2</sup></i>	4,153	1,671	1,507	2,784	4036
<b>Maize</b>					
<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>	<b>15,666</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>15050</b>
<b>Kavango Rainfed</b>	3,177	2,702	2,556	3,214	2885
<b>Zambezi</b>	12,489	13,138	9,894	12,976	12165
<b>Production (tonnes)</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>6886</b>
<b>Kavango Rainfed</b>	774	139	185	290	365
<b>Zambezi</b>	4,458	1,293	1,021	3,022	6521
<b>Total</b>					
<b>Total Area planted (ha)</b>	292,011	254,081	272,460	307,564	293,019
<b>Total Production (tonnes)</b>	53,526	18,405	22,141	63,740	94437

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2019

The table above presents the cereal crops area planted against the corresponding crop production in the Northern Communal Area (NCA). It shows that there was an improvement (44.88%) in the production for pearl millet and sorghum in the NCA between 2017 and 2018. Although area planted for maize declined, production increased by 3574 tonnes (107.91 percent) in 2018 as compared to 2017.

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

Region	Millet 2018		Sorghum 2018		Maize 2018	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	Planted (Ha)	(tonnes)	Planted (Ha)	(tonnes)	Planted (Ha)	(tonnes)
Omusati	74,992	21,249	3,956	438	-	-
Oshana	35,568	15,397	1,872	629	-	-
Ohangwena	72,653	15,472	8,073	1,206	-	-
Oshikoto	54,549	24,147	2,871	662	-	-
Kavango East and West	15,072	6,704	1,646	232	2,885	365
Zambezi	3,353	546	3,364	869	12,165	6,521
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,187</b>	<b>83,515</b>	<b>21,782</b>	<b>4,036</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>6,886</b>

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWF 2019

Table 3.2.4b shows the breakdown of cereals (pearl millet, sorghum & maize) by area planted and production in the 7 major crops growing (communal) regions. Millet production recorded the highest in Oshikoto region (24,147 tonnes) while Zambezi region recorded the lowest production (546 tonnes). Ohangwena region recorded the highest sorghum production (1,206 tonnes) with Kavango East and Kavango West regions recording the least combined production (232 tonnes). Maize production is only significant in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions. Zambezi region recorded the largest area planted (12,165 ha) and production for maize (6,521 tonnes).

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>	<b>307,837</b>	<b>270,613</b>	<b>284,192</b>	<b>323,716</b>	<b>314,493</b>
White Maize	29,460	30,295	22,350	30,774	34,987
Wheat	2,032	2,077	1,832	1,568	1,537
Millet & Sorghum	276,345	238,241	260,010	291,374	277,969
<b>Production (tonnes)</b>	<b>136,571</b>	<b>68,716</b>	<b>74,975</b>	<b>147,263</b>	<b>159,965</b>
White Maize	76,677	40,332	43,611	79,972	64,906
Wheat	11,600	11,411	10,429	6,863	7,508
Millet & Sorghum	48,294	16,973	20,935	60,428	87,551
<b>Imports (tonnes)</b>	<b>185,562</b>	<b>207,698</b>	<b>231,493</b>	<b>160,268</b>	<b>179,237</b>
White Maize	82,527	120,659	110,229	50,483	59,608
Wheat	103,035	87,039	121,264	104,244	118,698
Millet	5,485	3,332	6,096	5,541	931
<b>Total Production and Imports (tonnes)</b>	<b>327,618</b>	<b>279,746</b>	<b>312,564</b>	<b>307,531</b>	<b>339,202</b>
White Maize	159,204	160,991	153,840	130,455	124,514
Wheat	114,635	98,450	131,693	111,107	126,206
Millet & Sorghum	53,779	20,305	27,031	65,969	88,482

The table above summarizes total area planted, production and imports for cereal in 2018. Millet and sorghum occupied 88.39 percent of the total area planted (Ha), maize and wheat occupied 11.12 and 0.49 percent, respectively. Overall, there was a general fluctuating trend of the area planted (Ha). A major drop of 13.8 percent was observed in 2015 when compared to 2014. In 2018, cereal total production indicated a substantial improvement in harvests, which is significantly higher than all the years under review.

### 3.3 HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTION

#### 3.3.1: Horticultural Products: Local Production Marketed (Locally)

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>BEETROOT</b>	-	<b>263</b>	-	<b>486.14</b>	584.96
<b>BUTTERNUTS</b>	307.00	455.00	691.02	1363.98	1244.12
<b>CABBAGE</b>	1453.00	1478.00	1609.16	1747.212	1737.03
<b>CARROTS</b>	1763.00	963.00	1541.77	2505.019	3120.55
<b>ENGLISH CUCUMBER</b>	646.00	527.00	1604.27	1771.908	1582.16
<b>GRAPES</b>	154.00	251.00	192.26	267.549	416.00
<b>LETTUCE</b>	1006.00	973.00	1185.00	884.648	656.52
<b>ONIONS</b>	6318.00	3703.00	2960.39	3183.83	4254.32
<b>ORANGES</b>	153.00	209.00	401.05	403.92	283.08
<b>PEPPER</b>	547.00	500.00	645.80	821.131	787.07
<b>SPINACH</b>	364.15	430.00	518.75	362.98	593.40
<b>POTATOES</b>	6625.00	7055.00	5544.45	7842.496	10327.68
<b>PUMPKINS</b>	574.00	389.00	496.17	656.918	662.99
<b>SWEET CORN</b>	380.00	328.00	461.10	249.906	308.48
<b>SWEET MELONS</b>	675.00	702.00	258.13	182.545	196.95
<b>SWEET POTATO</b>	514.00	430.00	321.65	650.354	423.84
<b>TOMATOES</b>	2330.00	2668.00	2718.44	2913.567	2407.56
<b>WATERMELONS</b>	153.00	245.00	574.06	311.479	477.68
<b>OTHERS</b>	1829.85	1587.00	2415.58	1967.31	1363.00
<b>Total Production - tonnes</b>	<b>25792.00</b>	<b>23156.00</b>	<b>24139.05</b>	<b>28572.89</b>	<b>31427.39</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 domestic horticulture produce marketed through Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) during year 2014 to 2018. In 2018, the domestic horticultural produce that are produced and marketed locally in large quantity is potatoes (32.9%), onions (13.5%) and carrots (9.9%). Overall, the tonnage of local marketed horticultural produce has increased with about 10 percent between 2017 and 2018. This is attributed to small-scale farmers 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**

Prod Name	2018/04	2018/05	2018/06	2018/07	2018/08	2018/09	2018/10	2018/11	2018/12	2019/01	2019/02	2019/03	Grand Total
BEETROOT	34.57	40.58	37.34	30.62	64.30	55.08	63.05	77.69	27.94	81.52	39.26	33.01	584.96
BUTTERNUTS	51.25	92.02	169.16	147.90	107.97	171.41	96.90	46.28	48.33	108.89	78.61	125.40	1,244.12
CABBAGE	197.58	143.10	174.90	193.28	184.20	170.49	174.01	116.64	33.34	159.05	110.51	79.96	1,737.03
CARROTS	32.07	69.20	266.07	300.06	397.13	338.15	329.46	293.59	113.99	324.17	272.74	383.92	3,120.55
ENGLISH CUCU	145.00	174.38	72.17	62.00	84.77	134.00	188.00	167.00	134.00	155.84	117.00	148.00	1,582.16
GRAPES	0.21	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.36	203.04	74.01	75.75	30.30	26.28	416.00
LETTUCE	62.13	90.24	85.30	121.51	115.96	75.74	28.84	20.88	16.87	17.37	7.95	13.73	656.52
ONIONS	167.75	433.31	604.88	524.58	589.38	600.29	481.63	405.01	198.61	189.29	29.34	30.26	4,254.32
ORANGES	89.92	63.23	26.31	53.65	10.90	0.44	1.90	0.00	0.00	5.79	5.88	25.07	283.08
PEPPER	86.00	93.35	100.76	124.60	44.85	31.29	20.55	34.66	21.34	47.31	67.23	115.14	787.07
SPINACH	59.36	54.03	65.44	47.34	69.11	63.11	82.53	58.02	10.64	41.98	26.41	15.44	593.40
POTATOES	1,242.27	1,146.50	618.52	349.18	653.37	664.97	867.03	1,498.07	836.02	577.35	589.12	1,285.28	10,327.68
PUMPKINS	98.90	71.55	63.22	51.89	91.06	47.98	36.03	41.65	11.58	51.33	35.52	62.29	662.99
SWEET CORN	29.42	52.20	24.33	35.69	26.97	30.59	20.65	13.82	7.76	27.14	20.13	19.77	308.48
SWEET MELONS	7.02	3.35	0.43	0.26	0.00	12.42	47.62	54.46	26.94	39.12	0.79	4.54	196.95
SWEET POTATO	38.32	62.24	40.47	63.54	55.57	60.10	22.93	9.33	2.07	6.84	30.23	32.22	423.84
TOMATOES	153.16	235.93	268.19	392.82	310.75	260.98	128.26	172.10	93.04	187.19	88.38	116.75	2,407.56
WATERMELONS	5.62	1.11	2.78	2.88	0.00	1.60	65.93	213.43	62.77	101.97	15.03	4.56	477.68
OTHERS	106.29	147.09	180.55	149.15	149.21	127.28	94.39	86.12	49.66	114.51	72.44	86.33	1,363.00

The table above presents the monthly relative volume of domestic horticultural produce marketed in tonnage. This table is an in-depth on the previous table where reference is made to year 2018. This table show that majority of the horticultural produce were marketed throughout the year with exception of grapes. However, this is not evident that these produces were produced throughout the year or seasonally.

### 3.3.2: HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS – IMPORT

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

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>APPLES</b>	5183.00	5889.37	6545.13	6772.10	8327.08
<b>AVOCADOS</b>	609.00	785.85	832.58	720.79	891.07
<b>BANANA</b>	4465.00	4323.70	3972.63	5015.56	5084.43
<b>CABBAGE</b>	178.00	221.21	140.41	37.74	32.50
<b>CARROTS</b>	1285.00	1665.86	1293.83	562.16	896.18
<b>GRAPES</b>	651.00	940.09	766.67	709.72	998.03
<b>LETTUCE</b>	695.00	889.31	802.13	1293.97	615.20
<b>ONIONS</b>	2748.00	2798.35	2643.78	1898.11	2449.99
<b>ORANGES</b>	1963.00	2087.79	1742.20	3126.20	3346.74
<b>PEARS</b>	834.00	664.48	849.45	556.37	1113.73
<b>PEPPER</b>	776.00	610.95	839.14	449.47	525.09
<b>POTATOES</b>	19869.00	19650.72	17047.96	23654.90	23426.58
<b>SWEET POTATO</b>	338.00	586.74	535.02	357.40	450.34
<b>TOMATOES</b>	1364.00	1562.99	1474.27	1356.26	1830.70
<b>OTHERS</b>	6314.00	11652.00	7627.30	5917.69	7378.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>47272.00</b>	<b>54329.41</b>	<b>47112.51</b>	<b>52428.43</b>	<b>57366.46</b>

Table 3.3.2a shows the annual import of the horticultural products from 2014/15 to 2018/19 marketing years. There were fluctuations in total import volumes over the years and more horticultural products were imported in 2018/19. Potatoes was recorded the highest product imported for the past four years, followed by apples and bananas. However, cabbage and sweet potatoes are the least products imported. This is an indication that there is a high demand for potatoes in the country since potatoes were the leading produce for the year 2018/2019. Despite the increase recorded on domestic horticultural produce during year 2018, the overall horticultural imports also increased with about 9.4 percent as compared to 2017 figures.

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

Prod Name	2018/04	2018/05	2018/06	2018/07	2018/08	2018/09	2018/10	2018/11	2018/12	2019/01	2019/02	2019/03	Grand Total
APPLES	393.08	592.64	846.13	832.90	656.24	785.53	1,091.18	671.78	471.44	501.21	762.11	722.85	8,327.08
AVOCADOS	62.88	73.68	82.94	82.48	83.68	96.78	117.96	83.85	61.11	36.33	53.90	55.48	891.07
BANANAS	280.38	514.32	566.83	431.80	420.77	489.98	626.25	221.00	328.85	343.89	429.48	430.88	5,084.43
CABBAGE	1.02	4.31	4.43	0.39	0.11	0.54	0.21	4.65	0.15	0.02	0.28	16.40	32.50
CARROTS	248.10	190.45	87.25	81.78	101.84	35.18	66.67	1.87	3.16	68.17	1.65	10.06	896.18
GRAPES	110.03	110.98	45.00	28.37	35.49	28.80	63.01	83.63	9.89	41.80	183.86	257.18	998.03
LETTUCE	50.19	60.78	47.76	28.60	25.33	25.75	77.60	72.83	59.44	58.59	67.75	40.59	615.20
ONIONS	608.46	489.24	21.33	2.19	16.00	3.00	8.00	8.12	0.33	400.16	362.92	530.24	2,449.99
ORANGES	54.18	145.21	329.70	643.08	547.65	407.19	605.04	362.81	88.40	61.94	38.45	63.10	3,346.74
PEARS	61.26	59.88	63.64	126.99	101.84	121.66	172.42	65.21	47.11	51.58	144.50	97.66	1,113.73
PEPPER	17.78	24.04	24.59	22.30	52.37	67.16	96.40	79.42	53.45	40.72	28.63	18.23	525.09
POTATOES	1,495.81	2,056.83	1,977.38	3,144.32	2,815.93	2,370.87	3,088.29	610.33	966.86	2,254.96	1,343.08	1,301.92	23,426.58
SWEET POTATO	22.51	20.54	45.67	21.67	42.20	47.29	63.32	31.09	39.56	58.25	32.58	25.67	450.34
TOMATOES	241.33	183.43	50.55	42.17	20.35	28.86	378.62	101.38	152.50	123.78	270.81	236.91	1,830.70
OTHERS	411.26	385.72	620.85	684.61	894.10	725.71	918.53	508.21	413.01	513.98	706.83	596.57	7378.80

Table 3.3.2b shows horticultural products import per month in 2018. As shown, potatoes and apples were the most horticultural products mostly imported in 2018. More (3144.32 tonnes) potatoes were imported in July and fewer potatoes were imported in November. Cabbages were the least imported product with the yearly total of 32.50 tonnes.

### 3.3.3: HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS - EXPORTS

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

	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total Export (tonnes)</b>	<b>41412.32</b>	<b>55195.96</b>	<b>49859.01</b>
Brinjals	-	-	128.41
Butternuts	1699.96	757.34	1768.61
Dates	184.35	1060.38	1445.73
English cucumber	-	245.80	93.50
Onions	8806.87	7537.24	8353.18
Pepper	1543.39	2368.91	966.68
Potatoes	349.40	455.50	262.00
Raisins	-	-	388.03
Sweet Melon	763.79	839.45	785.06
Sweet potato	-	249.70	134.00
Table Grapes	23884.47	31804.00	29761.77
Tomatoes	2929.56	9475.65	5327.77
Watermelon	911.26	402.00	444.29

Table 3.3.3 shows the volume of top ten exported horticultural products for the year 2016 to 2018. It shows that grapes (59.69%), onions (16.75%) and tomatoes (10.69 percent) were the most exported horticultural produce in Namibia while English cucumber was the least. There was a decline (9.67 percent) in exportation of horticultural product in 2018 comparing to year 2017.

4

# FORESTRY



**Table 4.1: Charcoal Production, 2016 to 2018**

Year	2016	2017	2018
Production (tonnes)	69118	84556	113577

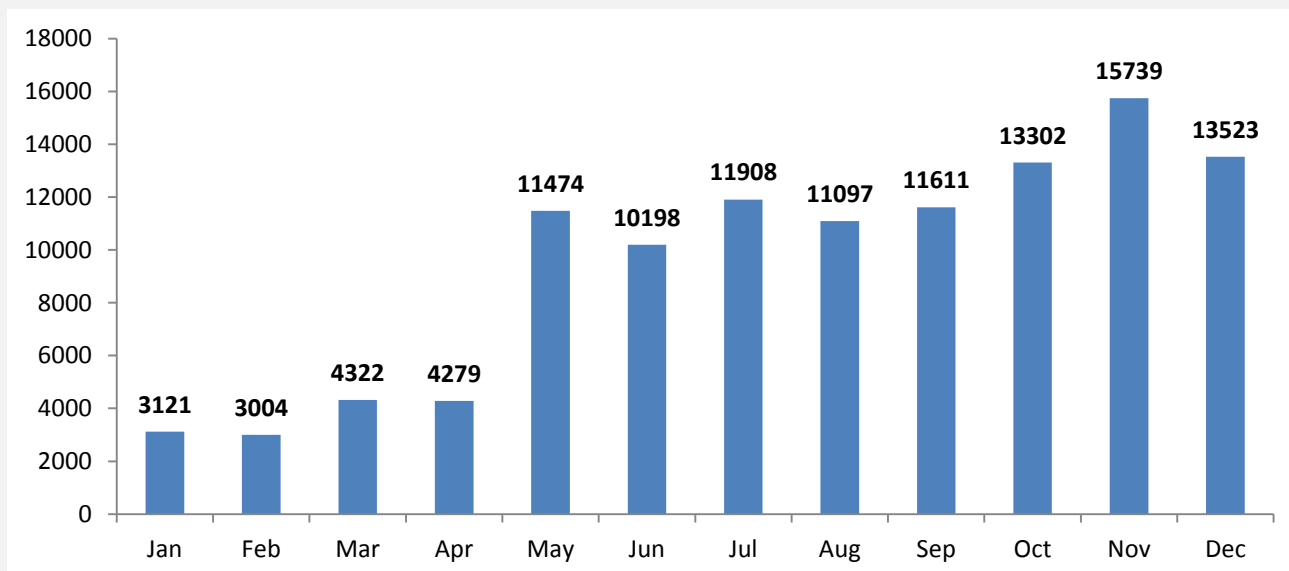
Source: Namibia Charcoal Association, 2018

**Table 4.2: Charcoal Production Reported to, 2018**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Production (tonnes)	3121	3004	4322	4279	11474	10198	11908	11097	11611	13302	15739	13523	<b>113577</b>

Source: Namibia Charcoal Association, 2018

**Figure 4.2: Charcoal Production, 2018**



The above table show charcoal production for January to December 2018 as was reported to Namibia Charcoal Association. Total charcoal production in 2018 was 113577 tonnes. The highest production of charcoal was recorded during November with 15739 tonnes while the least production was reported during February with 3004 tonnes.

# APPENDIX 1: EXPLANATORY NOTES

## CROPS

### Cereals

Cereal estimates reported in this Bulletin have been collected from the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) and the Namibia Early Warning and Food Information Unit (NEWFIU) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. The NAB provides estimates for controlled commercial crops (wheat, white maize and pearl 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 NEWFIU are calculated based on rapid assessment conducted on the seven northern crop growing regions. 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 cropping season 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 AMTA. However, production figures only include local production that was marketed through them.

### 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 trade took place.

## Negative Values

Brackets indicates all negative values

## Online sources:

1. Minister picture from >> parliament of Namibia website
2. Livestock pictures
  - a) <https://www.google.com/amp/s/neweralive.na/farmers-meat-market-regains-export-slaughtering-status>
  - b) <https://www.namibiansun.com/news/communal-farmers-called-to-register2018-02-16>
3. Crops >><https://www.google.com/amp/s/neweralive.na/amp/cereal-imports-hit-165-400-metric-tons>
4. Horticulture pictures >><https://www.namibian.com.na/192144/archive-read/Namibi-grape-exporters-eye-Chinese-market>