

2022 Agricultural Statistical Bulletin

MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE
WATER AND LAND
REFORM





FOR TECHNICAL QUERIES CONTACT:

MR MESAG MULUNGA

DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Email: MesagMulunga@mawlr.gov.na

MR STEPHANUS SANDA

CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Email: Stefanus.Sanda@mawlr.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, East Wing New Building Room: SF001

CONTACT NUMBERS:

Phone: +264 61 208 7766/7672

Fax: +264 61 208 7767

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PREFACE

The agriculture sector has the potential to drive thousands out of poverty by achieving more inclusive growth and raising the share of agriculture's gross domestic product (GDP)

Welcome to the **2022 Agricultural Statistics Bulletin**. This edition remains useful for evidence-based planning through information access.

During the period under review, the agriculture sector maintained a positive trajectory despite after-effects of the Covid-19 and the Russia-Ukraine War. There was a 30 percent increase in area planted in 2022 compared to 2021.

Strong agriculture sector players in agronomy, horticulture, livestock and associated value chains necessitated the **2022 Agri-Outlook Conference**, with the objective to address constraints facing the sector. At the center was poverty and unemployment reduction as well as realizing per capita income gains through the agriculture sector.

Namibia continues to reap benefits from the general cooperation framework agreements, through the export of meat from the Northern Communal Area (NCA), riding on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA). This effort is intended to increase international market access by farmers in the NCAs.

This publication is intended to assist in research, policy planning and reviews as well as informed program decision-making. The effort towards information access is widely improved through the Ministerial website (<https://mawf.gov.na/publications>) and increased staff complements.

The Ministry recognizes the Agro-Marketing Trade Agency (AMTA), Bank of Namibia (BoN), Livestock and Livestock Products Board, Nam Diary, Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB), Pig Farm, Swakara, Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), Swakara and many other information/ data providers. Your continued support made this report possible.



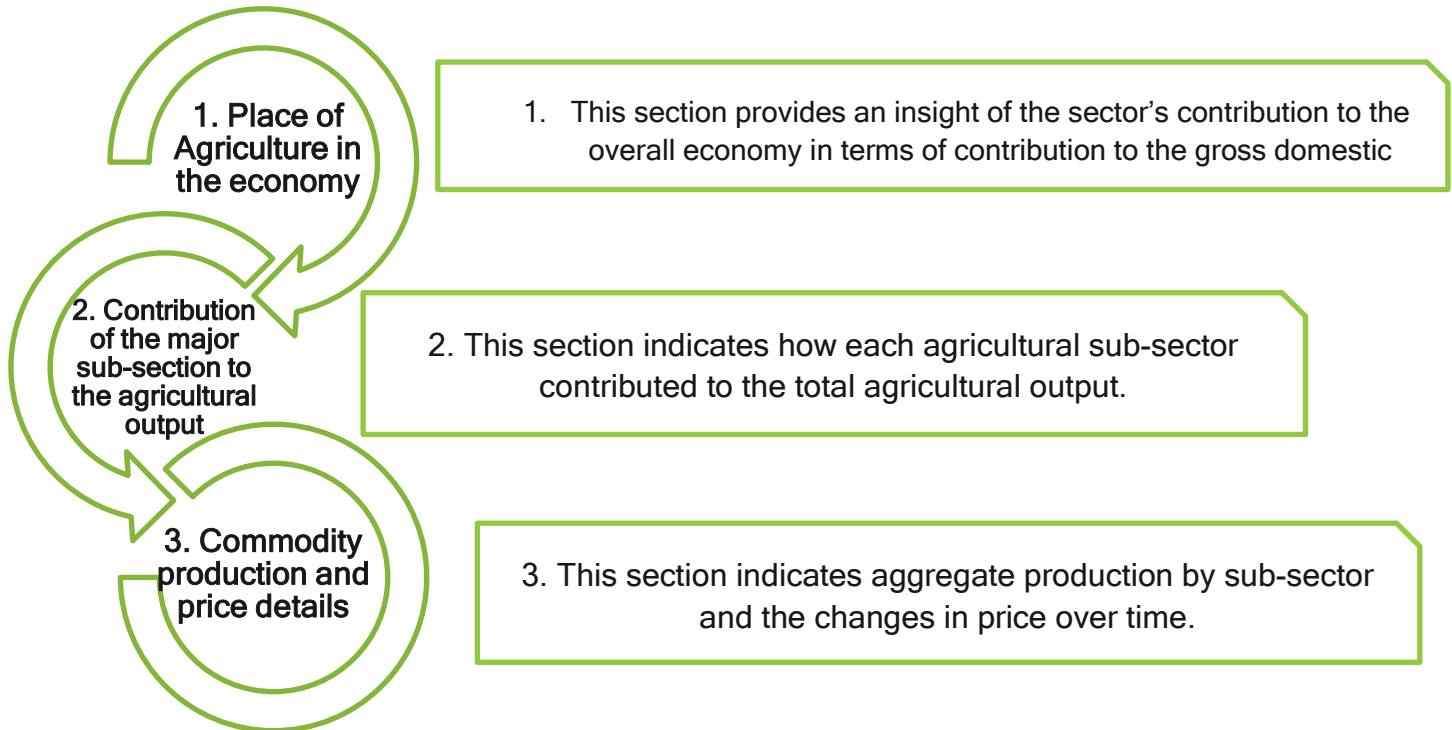
Hon. Carl HG Schlettwein
Minister of Agriculture Water and Land Reform

Hon Carl H.G Schlettwein
Minister
June 2024



INTRODUCTION

The 2022 edition of the Agricultural Statistics Bulletin is divided into three (3) sections.



Each section contains tables and charts with short summaries. The various tables and graphs contain time series data from the year 2018 through 2022. Data for the year 2022 was compared to 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively, to monitor changes. For the communal sector, partial data on grain and livestock production are available but information on agricultural produce and communal crops is estimated by the Agro-Business Information Services unit, MAWLR. In addition, prices used are official and many of the commodities in the communal areas were either not sold or formally marketed.

This bulletin was developed in collaboration 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 Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA). This publication also looks at contributions of the major sub-sectors to the agricultural output. Agricultural output measures 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

The below table 1.1a shows the annual foreign exchange rate of five foreign currencies against the Namibian dollar. With emphasis on year 2022, only US Dollar and China Yuan appreciated as compared to year 2021 with 10.7 and 6.1 percent, respectively.

| World Currencies Exchange Rate against Namibian Dollars by Year | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Currency | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| US Dollar | 13.23 | 14.45 | 16.46 | 14.78 | 16.36 |
| British Pound | 17.63 | 18.44 | 21.09 | 20.32 | 20.18 |
| Euro | 15.6 | 16.17 | 18.77 | 17.48 | 17.2 |
| Danish Kroner | 2.1 | 2.16 | 2.55 | 2.36 | 2.32 |
| China Yuan | 2 | 2.09 | 2.38 | 2.29 | 2.43 |

Table 1.1a

From 2018 to 2022, the exchange rates of major world currencies against the Namibian Dollar (NAD) generally exhibited an upward trend, as shown in Figure 1.1

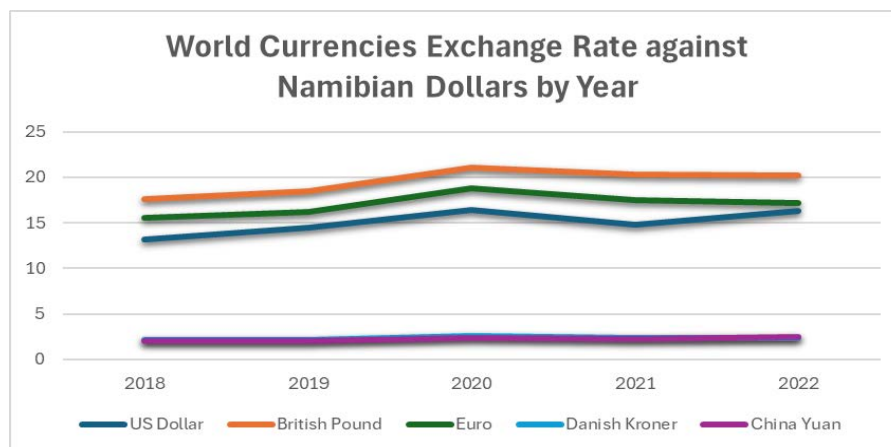


Figure 1.1

This section highlights the foreign exchange rates of the Namibian dollar against countries that Namibia mainly do agriculture trade with, the tables presents the exchange rates for the period between year 2018 to 2022 and also monthly exchange rates for the calendar year 2022. The section also highlights the performance and contribution of the agricultural sector to the Namibian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period year 2018 to 2022.

1. PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

Table 1.1b above presents the five foreign currencies against the Namibian dollar by months. The Namibian Dollar recorded a lowest record of N\$14.95 during the month of April and the highest record of N\$18.12 during October 2022.

| World Currencies Exchange Rate against Namibian Dollars by Month | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Currency | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVERAGE 2022 |
| US Dollar | 15.49 | 15.21 | 14.98 | 14.95 | 15.90 | 15.77 | 16.68 | 16.68 | 17.55 | 18.12 | 17.48 | 17.28 | 16.34 |
| British Pound | 21.01 | 20.60 | 19.73 | 19.38 | 19.79 | 19.47 | 20.20 | 20.00 | 19.90 | 20.45 | 20.52 | 21.05 | 20.18 |
| Euro | 17.54 | 17.25 | 16.51 | 16.21 | 16.82 | 16.70 | 17.16 | 16.89 | 17.39 | 17.82 | 17.83 | 18.28 | 17.20 |
| Danish Kroner | 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.18 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.28 | 2.31 | 2.38 | 2.44 | 2.40 | 2.44 | 2.32 |
| China Yuan | 2.44 | 2.40 | 2.36 | 2.33 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 2.50 | 2.52 | 2.44 | 2.48 | 2.43 |

Table 1.1b

1.2 GDP BY ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES

Table 1.2 and 1.3 presents GDP by Activity at Current Prices in Millions (N\$) and percentage contribution for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. The contribution position of the industries remained the same as for the past 3 years with tertiary industry's contribution to GDP remaining the highest (55.52%) followed by the primary industry (20.80%) and secondary industry being the least (15.77%) contributor to GDP. On the primary industries, mining and quarrying sector remained the highest contributor to the GDP (12.21 %), followed by agriculture and forestry sector (6.13%). The least primary contributor is the Fishing and fish processing on board sector (2.46%) during the year under review. The primary industry's contribution to GDP has increased with 24.8 percent while, Tertiary industries' contribution increased by 7.9 percent in 2022 as compared to year 2021's contribution.

| Table 1.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Current Prices – N\$ millions | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Primary industries | 30,079 | 29,316 | 32,113 | 34,360 |
| 1. Agriculture and forestry | 9,545 | 8,155 | 11,387 | 12,610 |
| Livestock farming | 5,427 | 5,178 | 6,257 | 7,243 |
| Crop farming and forestry | 4,118 | 2,977 | 5,130 | 5,365 |
| 2. Fishing and fish processing on board | 4,521 | 4,682 | 4,571 | 4,848 |
| 3. Mining and quarrying | 16,013 | 16,479 | 16,155 | 16,902 |
| Diamond mining | 7,915 | 6,060 | 4,720 | 5,710 |
| Uranium | 2,218 | 3,287 | 3,506 | 3,178 |
| Metal Ores | 4,552 | 5,758 | 6,852 | 6,451 |
| Other mining and quarrying | 1,328 | 1,374 | 1,077 | 1,564 |
| Secondary industries | 32,639 | 32,539 | 28,832 | 28,906 |
| 4. Manufacturing | 22,269 | 22,583 | 19,201 | 19,753 |
| Meat processing | 1,426 | 1,364 | 1,007 | 1,235 |
| Grain Mill products | 2,240 | 2,203 | 2,117 | 2,714 |
| Other food products | 5,719 | 5,761 | 4,950 | 5,058 |
| Beverages | 2,927 | 2,894 | 2,670 | 2,625 |
| Textile and wearing apparel | 467 | 487 | 472 | 559 |
| Leather and related products | 312 | 315 | 264 | 329 |
| Wood and wood products | 465 | 509 | 649 | 742 |
| Publishing and Printing | 423 | 435 | 387 | 380 |
| Chemical and related products | 997 | 1,042 | 1,073 | 1,023 |
| Rubber and Plastics products | 352 | 348 | 386 | 421 |
| Non-metallic minerals products | 585 | 640 | 621 | 652 |
| Basic non-ferrous metals | 2,712 | 2,873 | 1,307 | 639 |
| Fabricated Metals | 621 | 654 | 571 | 676 |
| Diamond processing | 2,421 | 2,352 | 2,104 | 1,967 |
| Other manufacturing | 602 | 706 | 623 | 734 |
| 5. Electricity and water | 6,631 | 6,191 | 6,342 | 5,884 |
| 6. Construction | 3,739 | 3,765 | 3,289 | 3,269 |
| Tertiary industries | 104,739 | 105,882 | 102,411 | 106,112 |
| 7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs | 17,918 | 18,190 | 17,038 | 19,601 |
| 8. Hotels and restaurants (Accommodation and Food services) | 3,474 | 3,692 | 2,459 | 2,521 |
| 9. Transport, and Storage | 5,712 | 5,708 | 4,910 | 5,423 |
| Transport | 4,344 | 4,216 | 3,256 | 3,661 |
| Storage | 1,368 | 1,492 | 1,654 | 1,761 |
| 10. Information and telecommunications | 2,459 | 2,577 | 2,976 | 2,924 |
| 11. Financial and insurance services | 13,976 | 12,632 | 12,192 | 13,208 |
| 12. Real estate and business services | | | | |
| Real estate activities | 9,557 | 10,022 | 10,289 | 10,502 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 1,217 | 1,215 | 1,112 | 1,037 |
| Administrative and support services | 1,863 | 1,911 | 1,798 | 1,796 |
| Business services | | | | |
| 13. Arts, entertainment and recreation | 3,074 | 3,299 | 3,169 | 3,001 |
| Producers of Government Services | | | | |
| 14. Public Administrator and Defence | 20,722 | 20,829 | 20,229 | 18,937 |
| 15. Education | 17,430 | 18,590 | 18,776 | 19,183 |
| 16. Health | 6,148 | 6,017 | 6,327 | 6,746 |
| 17. Private Household with employed person | 1,188 | 1,202 | 1,135 | 1,235 |
| 18. Less Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) | | | | |
| All industries at basic price | 167,457 | 167,738 | 163,356 | 169,378 |
| 19. Taxes less subsidies on products | 13,610 | 13,473 | 10,888 | 14,562 |
| GDP at market Price | 181,067 | 181,211 | 174,243 | 183,940 |

Table 1.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Current Prices – Percentage

| Industry | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Primary industries | 16.61 | 16.18 | 18.43 | 18.68 | 20.8 |
| 1. Agriculture and forestry | 5.27 | 4.5 | 6.54 | 6.86 | 6.13 |
| Livestock farming | 3 | 2.86 | 3.59 | 3.94 | 3.24 |
| Crop farming and forestry | | 1.64 | 2.94 | 2.92 | 2.89 |
| 2. Fishing and fish processing on board | 2.5 | 2.58 | 2.62 | 2.64 | 2.46 |
| 3. Mining and quarrying | 8.84 | 9.09 | 9.27 | 9.19 | 12.21 |
| Diamond mining | 4.37 | 3.34 | 2.71 | 3.1 | 5.89 |
| Uranium | 1.23 | 1.81 | 2.01 | 1.73 | 2.01 |
| Metal Ores | 2.51 | 3.18 | 3.93 | 3.51 | 3.38 |
| Other mining and quarrying | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.62 | 0.85 | 0.94 |
| Secondary industries | 18.03 | 17.96 | 16.55 | 15.72 | 15.77 |
| 4. Manufacturing | 12.3 | 12.46 | 11.02 | 10.74 | 11.17 |
| Meat processing | 0.79 | 0.75 | 0.58 | 0.67 | 0.59 |
| Grain Mill products | 1.24 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.48 | 1.61 |
| Other food products | 3.16 | 3.18 | 2.84 | 2.75 | 2.9 |
| Beverages | 1.62 | 1.6 | 1.53 | 1.43 | 1.37 |
| Textile and wearing apparel | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.3 | 0.31 |
| Leather and related products | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.16 |
| Wood and wood products | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Publishing and Printing | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.2 |
| Chemical and related products | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.57 |
| Rubber and Plastics products | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.24 |
| Non-metallic minerals products | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.32 |
| Basic non-ferrous metals | 1.5 | 1.59 | 0.75 | 0.35 | 0.3 |
| Fabricated Metals | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.35 |
| Diamond processing | 1.34 | 1.3 | 1.21 | 1.07 | 1.46 |
| Other manufacturing | 0.33 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.4 | 0.39 |
| 5. Electricity and water | 3.66 | 3.42 | 3.64 | 3.2 | 3.11 |
| 6. Construction | 2.07 | 2.08 | 1.89 | 1.78 | 1.49 |
| Tertiary industries | 57.85 | 58.43 | 58.77 | 57.69 | 55.52 |
| 7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs | 9.9 | 10.04 | 9.78 | 10.66 | 11.4 |
| 8. Hotels and restaurants (Accommodation and Food services) | 1.92 | 2.04 | 1.41 | 1.37 | 1.46 |
| 9. Transport, and Storage | 3.15 | 3.15 | 2.82 | 2.95 | 3 |
| Transport | 2.4 | 2.33 | 1.87 | 1.99 | 2.04 |
| Storage | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.96 |
| 10. Information and communications | 1.36 | 1.42 | 1.71 | 1.59 | 1.44 |
| 11. Financial and insurance services | 7.72 | 6.97 | 7 | 7.18 | 6.83 |
| 12. Real estate and business services | | | | | |
| Real estate activities | 5.28 | 5.53 | 5.9 | 5.71 | 5.21 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.56 | 0.51 |
| Administrative and support services | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Business Services | | | | | |
| 13. Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 1.7 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.63 | 1.49 |
| Producers of Government Services | | | | | |
| 14. Public administration and defence | 11.44 | 11.49 | 11.61 | 10.3 | 9.42 |
| 15. Education | 9.63 | 10.26 | 10.78 | 10.43 | 9.73 |
| 16. Health | 3.4 | 3.32 | 3.63 | 3.67 | 3.42 |
| 17. Private household with employed persons | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.66 |
| 18. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured | | | | | |
| All industries at basic prices | 92.48 | 92.57 | 93.75 | 92.08 | 92.09 |
| 19. Taxes less subsidies on products | 7.52 | 7.43 | 6.25 | 7.92 | 7.91 |
| GDP at market prices | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: National Accounts. NSA. 2022

Table 1.2 and 1.3 presents GDP by Activity at Current Prices in Millions (N\$) and percentage contribution for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. The contribution position of the industries remained the same as for the past 3 years with tertiary industry's contribution to GDP remaining the highest (55.52%) followed by the primary industry (20.80%) and secondary industry being the least (15.77%) contributor to GDP. On the primary industries, mining and quarrying sector remained the highest contributor to the GDP (12.21 %), followed by agriculture and forestry sector (6.13%). The least primary contributor is the Fishing and fish processing on board sector (2.46%) during the year under review. The primary industry's contribution to GDP has increased with 24.8 percent while, Tertiary industries' contribution increased by 7.9 percent in 2022 as compared to year 2021's contribution.

The figure below is an illustration of the industries contribution over the period of 5 years. It is evident that there was a decline on the contribution of all industries during 2021 as compared to 2020.

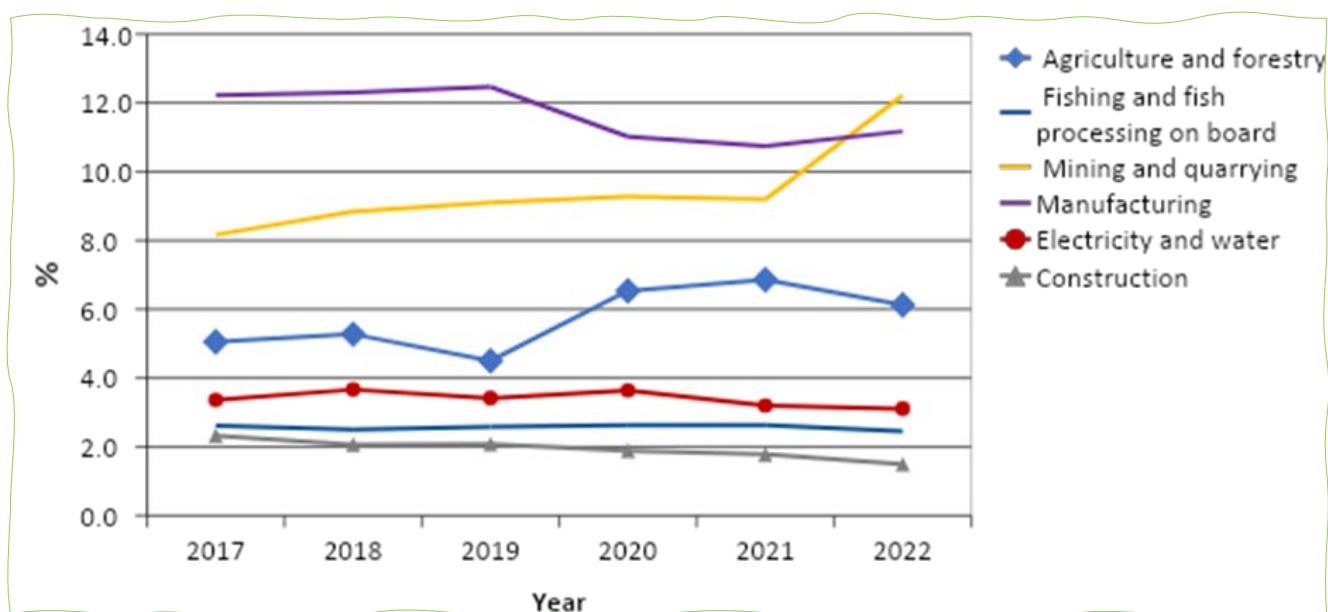


Figure 1.3: GDP by Primary and Secondary Sectors at Current Prices - Percentage Contribution

2. CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SUB-SECTION TO AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

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

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total Output | 10,732.13 | 9,111.69 | 12,299.47 | 13,672.83 | 13,317.37 |
| Livestock Census (within livestock model) | 6,592.58 | 6,048.59 | 7,038.93 | 8,279.00 | 7,369.00 |
| Cattle | 5,111.48 | 4,723.96 | 5,836.16 | 6,956.00 | 5,895.00 |
| Sheep/Goats | 788.43 | 700.47 | 560.76 | 719 | 811 |
| Pigs | 238.29 | 201.22 | 264.49 | 280 | 286 |
| Karakul Pelts | 143.25 | 124.85 | 102.75 | 83 | 68 |
| Karakul Wool | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| Diary (Milk) | 145.43 | 132.04 | 106.87 | 94 | 99 |
| Other Animal & Animal products | 165.42 | 165.78 | 167.63 | 146 | 211 |
| Crops | 4,139.55 | 3,063.09 | 5,260.54 | 5,394.31 | 5,948.14 |
| Wheat | 129.78 | 93.39 | 115.77 | 135.53 | 152 |
| Maize | 553.8 | 461 | 558.24 | 631.45 | 643.68 |
| Grapes | 874.4 | 1,061.67 | 1,065.03 | 1,200.24 | 1,454.13 |
| Own Account | 2,556.16 | 1,421.52 | 3,495.86 | 3,401.31 | 3,672.44 |
| Own Construction | 25.39 | 25.52 | 25.65 | 25.78 | 25.9 |

Table 2.1: Agricultural Output at Current Price (Millions N\$)
Source: National Accounts, NSA, 2022

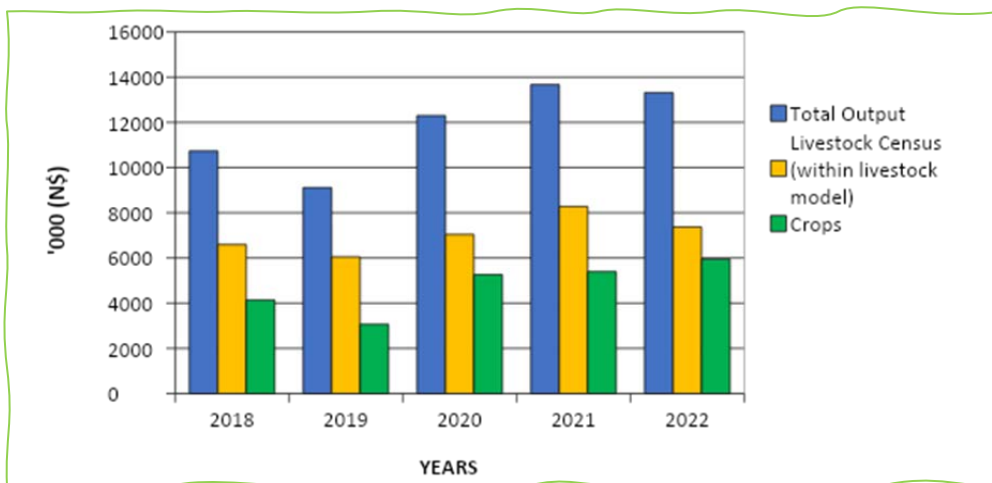
Source: NSA National Account, 2023

*NB** in table 2.1, consideration is given to 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.*

Table 2.1 above shows the agricultural output at the current price (in Million Namibian Dollars) with reference to livestock and crops.

Below is figure 2.1 which is a graphical representation of the table 2.1 above.

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



This section presents information on agricultural output, which is different from Gross Domestic Product, as intermediary goods are not included in GDP calculation. Agricultural Output is attained by multiplying the quantity of production by the prices of the commodity. This is an estimate adjusted to the initial general price level of the year. In this section, an agricultural output is either livestock or crop sub- sector.

2. CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SUB-SECTION TO AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

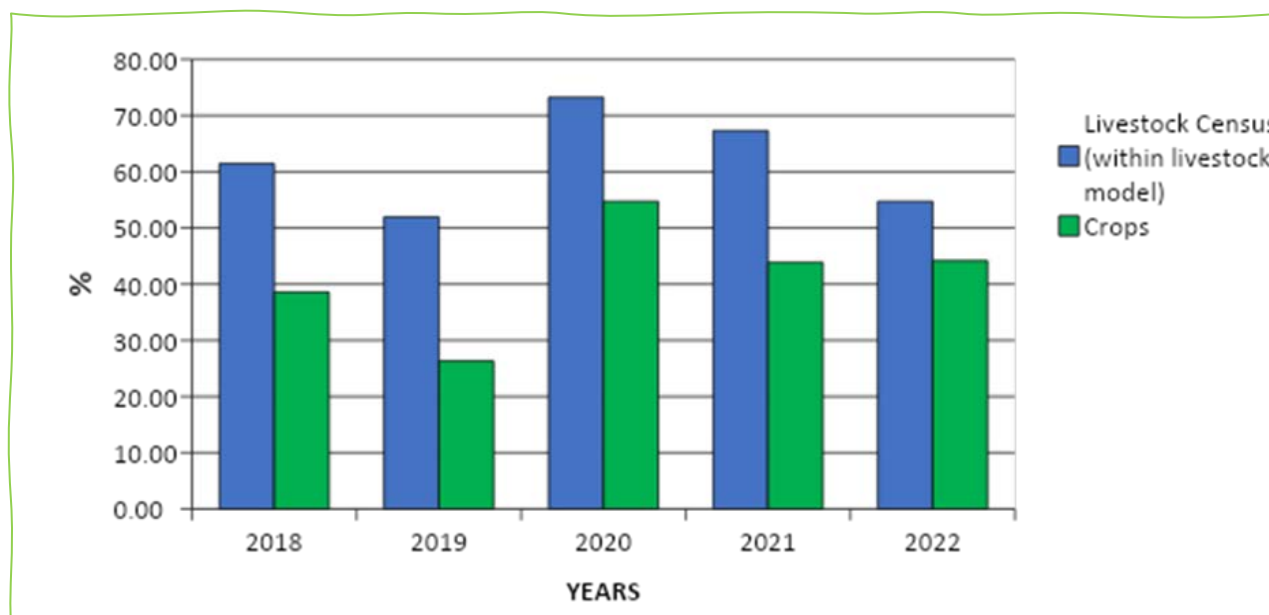
Table 2.2: Percentage Contribution to Total Agricultural Output

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Livestock Census (within livestock model) | 61.43 | 51.95 | 73.23 | 67.31 | 54.72 |
| Cattle | 47.63 | 40.57 | 60.72 | 56.56 | 43.78 |
| Sheep/Goats | 7.35 | 6.02 | 5.83 | 5.85 | 6.02 |
| Pigs | 2.22 | 1.73 | 2.75 | 2.28 | 2.12 |
| Karakul Pelts | 1.33 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 0.68 | 0.50 |
| Karakul Wool | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Diary (Milk) | 1.36 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 0.76 | 0.73 |
| Other Animal & Animal products | 1.54 | 1.42 | 1.74 | 1.19 | 1.57 |
| | | | | | |
| Crops | 38.57 | 26.31 | 54.73 | 43.86 | 44.17 |
| Wheat | 1.21 | 0.80 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.13 |
| Maize | 5.16 | 3.96 | 5.81 | 5.13 | 4.78 |
| Grapes | 8.15 | 9.12 | 11.08 | 9.76 | 10.80 |
| Own Account | 23.82 | 12.21 | 36.37 | 27.65 | 27.27 |
| Own Construction | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.21 | 0.19 |

Source: NSA, National Account, 2023

Table 2.2 presents percentage contribution of livestock and crop to the total agricultural output. During year 2022, livestock subsector recorded a reduction of 18.7 percent as compared to year 2021. Despite this decrease, livestock subsector continued to be the main contributor to the agricultural output with 54.7 percent while crop subsector contributed 44.2 percent.

Figure 2.2: Composition of Percentage Contribution (%)



3. LIVESTOCK, CEREAL CROPS AND HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

3.1.1: NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS

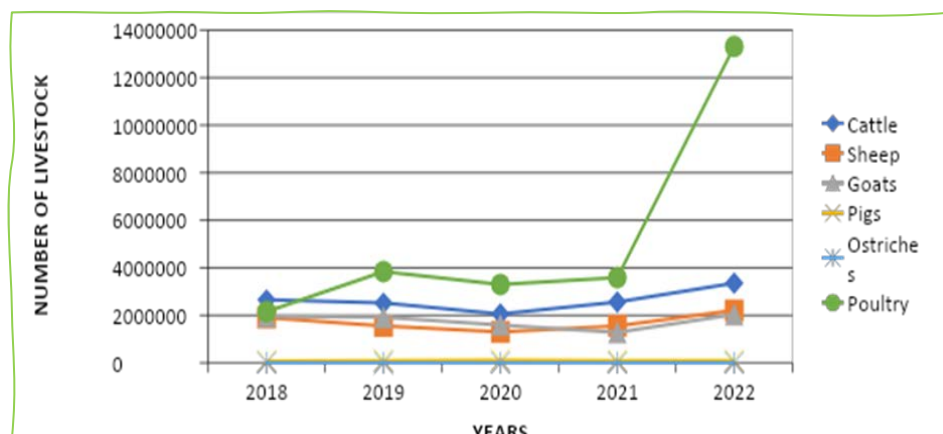
Table 3.1.1: National Livestock Census - Numbers

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cattle | 2,713,394 | 2,648,166 | 2,513,116 | 2,053,655 | 2,555,889 | 3,352,929 |
| Commercial | 801,127 | 667,442 | 533,011 | 841,924 | 1,042,010 | 1,762,712 |
| communal | 1,912,267 | 1,980,724 | 1,980,105 | 1,211,731 | 1,513,879 | 1,590,217 |
| Sheep | 2,026,309 | 1,907,425 | 1,556,112 | 1,298,660 | 1,560,609 | 2,204,508 |
| Karakul | 119,608 | 114,740 | 53,558 | 54,409 | 25,633 | 48,481 |
| Dorper | 925,025 | 631,585 | 455,188 | 469,842 | 710,958 | 473,575 |
| Other Sheep | 981,676 | 1,161,100 | 1,047,366 | 774,409 | 824,018 | 1,683,207 |
| commercial | 1,394,376 | 1,401,870 | 1,102,188 | 859,629 | 1,005,767 | 1,863,042 |
| communal | 631,933 | 505,555 | 453,924 | 439,031 | 554,842 | 341,466 |
| Goats | 1,624,935 | 1,956,044 | 1,922,042 | 1,601,167 | 1,276,243 | 2,041,257 |
| Angora | 992 | 752 | 620 | 28,383 | 9,722 | 600 |
| Boerbok | 505,683 | 607,326 | 385,156 | 242,675 | 359,094 | 231,900 |
| Other Goats | 1,118,260 | 1,347,966 | 1,536,266 | 1,330,109 | 907,427 | 1,816,442 |
| commercial | 437,864 | 653,947 | 448,260 | 389,943 | 340,280 | 586,572 |
| communal | 1,187,071 | 1,302,097 | 1,473,782 | 1,211,224 | 935,963 | 1,454,685 |
| Pigs | 71,230 | 76,203 | 102,802 | 122,001 | 97,962 | 95,920 |
| commercial | 22,135 | 14,678 | 24,845 | 37,022 | 32,251 | 20,217 |
| communal | 49,095 | 61,525 | 77,957 | 84,979 | 65,711 | 75,703 |
| Ostriches | 3,349 | 4,301 | 2,487 | 3,125 | 5,673 | 1,830 |
| commercial | 2,916 | 3,820 | 2,198 | 2,957 | 5,473 | 1,554 |
| communal | 433 | 481 | 289 | 168 | 200 | 276 |
| Poultry | 2,763,908 | 2,149,866 | 3,833,697 | 3,296,211 | 3,595,095 | 13,315,013 |

Source: Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, 2023

***NB: the livestock figures are a total count of livestock presented for vaccination in the communal area and as declared by farmers on the commercial areas*

Figure 3.1.1: National Livestock Census - Numbers



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.

3.1.2 : LARGE STOCK: CATTLE

Table 3.1.2a: Live Cattle Marketed - Number

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Marketed | 441,559 | 462,646 | 250,441 | 226,697 | 241,624 |
| RSA- | 314,226 | 286,880 | 156,667 | 133,802 | 138,477 |
| Angola | 4,624 | 2,427 | 1,944 | 2,653 | 927 |
| Other Countries | 30 | 273 | 68 | 256 | 209 |
| Export Abattoirs SVCF | 74,171 | 128,564 | 50,331 | 54,991 | 67,232 |
| Northern Communal Areas- ExportAbattoirs | 1,584 | 1,171 | 116 | 1,528 | 3,336 |
| Local Butchers | 46,924 | 43,331 | 41,315 | 33,467 | 31,443 |
| Market Share (%) | | | | | |
| RSA | 71.2 | 62.01 | 62.56 | 59.02 | 57.31 |
| Angola | 1.0 | 0.52 | 0.78 | 1.17 | 0.38 |
| Other Countries | 0.0 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| Export Abattoirs | 16.8 | 27.79 | 20.10 | 24.26 | 27.83 |
| Northern Communal Areas | 0.4 | 0.25 | 0.05 | 0.67 | 1.38 |
| Local Butchers | 10.6 | 9.37 | 16.50 | 14.76 | 13.01 |
| Annual Growth (%) | 3.9 | 4.78 | (45.87) | (9.48) | 6.58 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, 2023

The table above presented the cattle marketed on hoof to different markets, whereas Republic of South Africa remained the main destination taking up 57.31 percentage share of the total cattle marketed during year 2022. Despite the efforts to operationalize the northern communal area abattoirs, the export abattoirs in the NCA accounted for about 28 percentages of the total live cattle marketed during the year under review. Local butchers accounted for the third most share at 13.01 percentage of the total live cattle marketed share. There was an overall grown of 6.58 percentages in total live cattle formally marketed in the country during the year 2022.



Table 3.1.2b: Cattle Slaughter Prices and Average Carcass Mass

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | M a y | Ju n e | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Average 2022 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| a. Carcasses Cents/Kg Namibia | 604 0 | 593 5 | 612 5 | 604 4 | 579 4 | 595 8 | 601 9 | 581 6 | 584 7 | 605 3 | 606 3 | 620 7 | 5992 |
| Controlled Markets (N\$/Head) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Carcass Mass (Kg) | 255. 33 | 252. 62 | 257. 38 | 256. 82 | 258. 34 | 275. 63 | 263. 39 | 251. 40 | 265. 27 | 268. 94 | 255. 99 | 247. 14 | 259.02 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, 2023

Table 3.1.2b above summarizes the monthly cattle slaughter price per kilogram and the monthly carcass mass in kilograms. The highest slaughter price paid out was during the month of December at N\$62.07 despite it being the month that recorded the lowest carcass mass of 247.14 kilograms. Overall, the average cattle slaughter price was N\$59.92 per kilogram with the average carcass mass of 259.02 kilograms

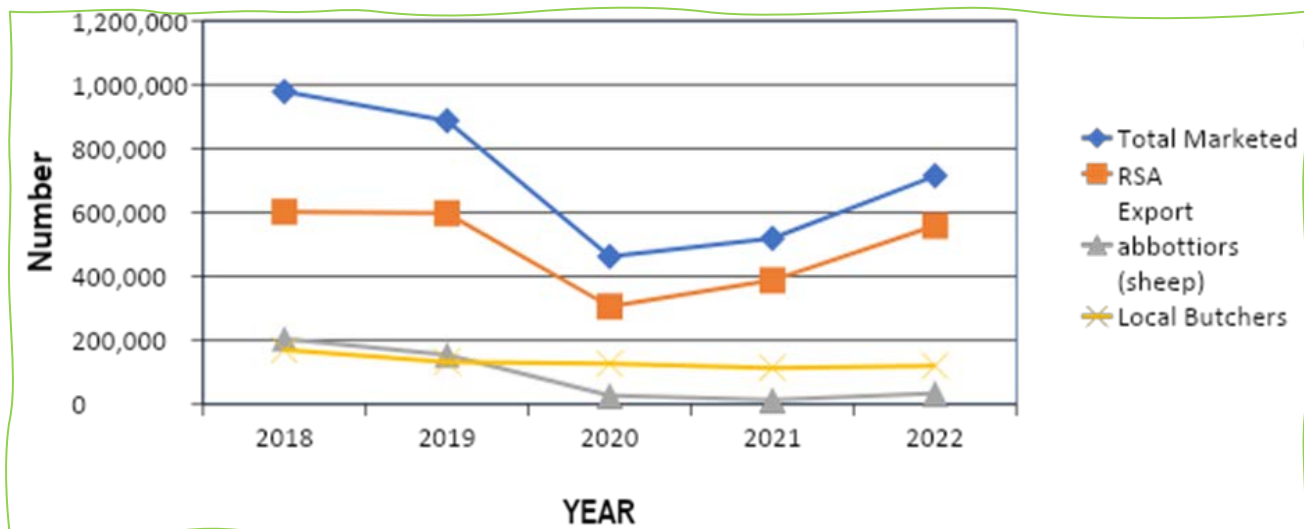
3.1.3 SMALL STOCK (SHEEP AND GOATS)

Table 3.1.3a Small Stock (Sheep and Goats) Marketed - Numbers

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Marketed | 978,614 | 886,735 | 461,658 | 519,167 | 714,575 |
| RSA | 602,132 | 597,857 | 305,776 | 387,634 | 558,540 |
| Goats | 146,943 | 142,080 | 78,528 | 103,378 | 134,628 |
| Sheep | 455,189 | 455,777 | 227,248 | 284,256 | 423,912 |
| Angola | 1,471 | 216 | 218 | 331 | 293 |
| Goats | 640 | 122 | 60 | 250 | 81 |
| Sheep | 831 | 94 | 158 | 81 | 212 |
| Other countries | 425 | 1,988 | 2,890 | 4,267 | 2,050 |
| Goats | 376 | 1,668 | 2,713 | 3,033 | 1,367 |
| Sheep | 49 | 320 | 177 | 1,234 | 683 |
| Export abbotiors (sheep) | 205,025 | 154,038 | 26,519 | 13,252 | 34,147 |
| Local Butchers | 169,561 | 132,636 | 126,255 | 113,683 | 119,545 |
| Goats | 5,157 | 2,808 | 6,643 | 6,501 | 7,478 |
| Sheep | 164,404 | 129,828 | 119,612 | 107,182 | 112,067 |
| Market Share (%) | | | | | |
| RSA-Live | 61.5 | 67.4 | 66.2 | 76.8 | 78.2 |
| Angola and Other countries | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Meatco Factories (Export abbotiors) | 21.0 | 17.4 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 4.8 |
| Local Butchers | 17.3 | 15.0 | 27.3 | 19.9 | 16.7 |
| Annual Growth (%) | 6.13 | (9.39) | (47.94) | 12.46 | 37.64 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, 2023

Table 3.1.3a, presents domestic small stock (sheep and goats) marketed over the period of year 2018 to 2022 however, the focus will be made to year 2022. As presented above, Republic of South Africa accounted for 78.2 percentage share followed by local butchers at 16.7 percent of the total domestic small stock (sheep and goats) marketed in 2022. Angola and other countries accounted for about 0.3 percent of the total domestic small stock (sheep and goats) marketed during year 2022. The domestic market however recorded a 37.64 percent increase in total number of marketed small stocks

Figure 3.1.3a: Small Stock (Sheep and Goat) Market**Table 3.1.3b:** Export of Live Sheep/Goat to RSA

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Total Marketed | 978,614 | 886,799 | 461,658 | 505,222 | 714,575 |
| Total RSA -Live | 602,132 | 597,857 | 305,776 | 388,101 | 558,540 |
| Percentage RSA | 61.5 | 67.4 | 66.2 | 76.8 | 78.2 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, 2023

Table 3.1.3b presents the export of domestic live sheep/goats to the Republic of South Africa during the period 2018 to year 2022. As illustrated on the previous table and evident above, RSA has been the main destination of the domestic live small stock. During year 2022, RSA accounted for 558540 live small stock out of 714575 live small stock marketed in the country.

Table 3.1.3 c: Sheep Prices

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Average 2022 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| a. Carcasses cents/kg Namibia ¹ | 6,135 | 6,406 | 5,918 | | 6,092 | | 6,453 | 6,217 | 6,230 | 5,914 | 6,292 | 5,629 | 6,128,53 |
| c. Carcass Mass (Kg) * | 19.25 | 20.47 | 19.35 | | 18.15 | 20.17 | 19.40 | 22.13 | 18.89 | 17.59 | 18.11 | 21.30 | 19.53 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, 2023

3.1.4 PIGS

Table 3.1.4a: Pigs - Numbers Marketed and Prices -Yearly

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Total Slaughtered | 44,280 | 47,519 | 44,885 | 44,862 | 46,330 |
| Locally Produced | 43,619 | 47,519 | 44,885 | 44,862 | 46,330 |
| Imported | 661 | | | | |
| import of meat - mt | 2,631 | 3,417 | 5,356 | 4,895 | 5,445 |
| Price per Kg (Average) | | 33.79 | 34.83 | 37.88 | 39.06 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia,2023

Table 3.1.4a above presents the total number of marketed pigs that are locally produced and imported pigs, pork imported as well as the average pork price per kilogram. There was no import of pigs recorded in 2022 however, there was an import of 5445 metric tonnes of pork. The average price per kilogram of pork of N\$39.06 was recorded in 2022 which is an increase of about 3 percent as compared to the year 2021 average price.

Table 3.1.4b: Pigs - Number Marketed and Prices - Monthly

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL 2022 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Total number Slaughtered | 3,606 | 3,453 | 3,876 | 4,026 | 4,068 | 3,843 | 3,227 | 4,585 | 3,695 | 3,842 | 4,371 | 3,738 | 46,330 |
| Locally Produced | 3,606 | 3,453 | 3,876 | 4,026 | 4,068 | 3,843 | 3,227 | 4,585 | 3,695 | 3,842 | 4,371 | 3,738 | 46,330 |
| Imported | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| import of meat - mt | 396.77 | 294.37 | 426.99 | 398.16 | 431.99 | 457.60 | 540.99 | 317.24 | 383.68 | 555.92 | 560.44 | 680.37 | 5,444.50 |
| Price per Kg | 36.76 | 34.67 | 34.28 | 36.25 | 36.95 | 36.75 | 35.55 | 37.06 | 37.98 | 43.32 | 48.11 | 51.03 | 39.06 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia,2023

Table 3.1.4b above presents the monthly figures pertaining to pigs during year 2022. Most pigs (4585 pigs) were marketed during the month of August 2022 hence the month recorded the least import of pork (317.24 metric tons). The highest price paid per kilogram of slaughter pigs was N\$51.03 in December 2022.

3.1.5: KARAKUL

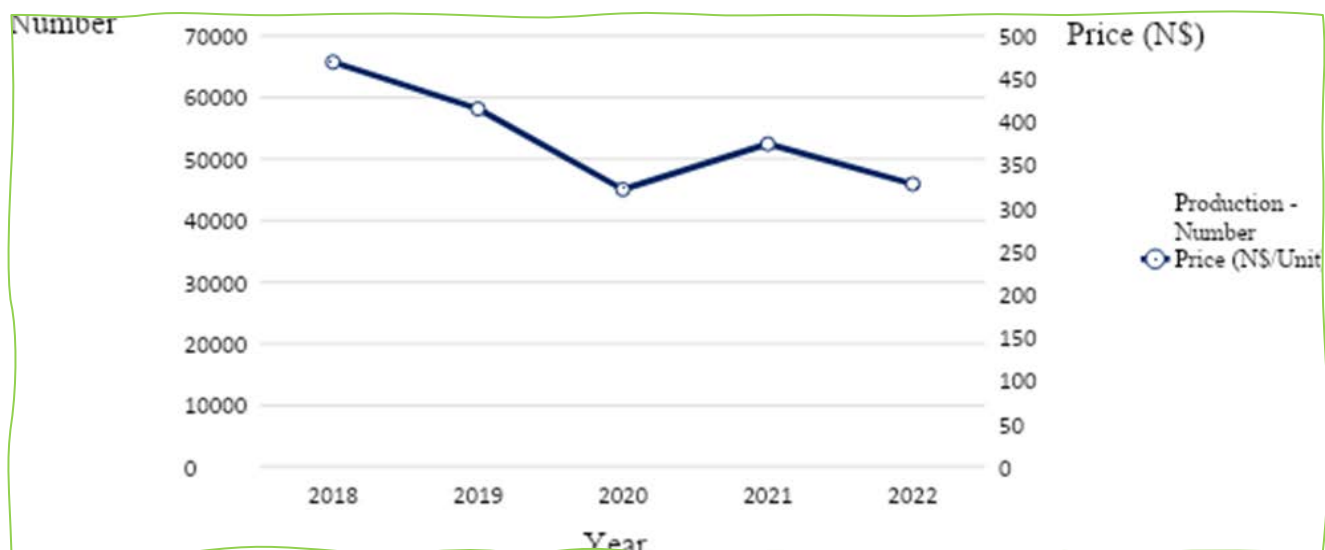
Table 3.1.5: Karakul Pelt Production and Price

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Production – Number | 65,171 | 54,147 | 12,129 | 18,213 | 5,414 |
| Price (N\$/Unit) | 469.40 | 415.28 | 321.78 | 374.52 | 328.68 |

Source: NAU, 2023

The table 3.1.5 above and figure 3.1.5 below presents the karakul pelt production and prices for the period 2018 to ear 2022. It is evident that prices and quantity of pelt declined over the years. According to NAU Agric Review report (2022), the shift towards what is perceived as more ethical and sustainable fashion choices, and the increasing concerns over animal welfare hindered the fur industry at large. On the over hand the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and disruptions on international trade resulted in reduction in consumer spending that has been felt significantly in the fur industry. These explains the 70 percent decline in karakul pelt production in year 2022 as compared to 2021.

Figure 3.1.5: Karakul Pelt Production and Price



3.1.6: MILK PRODUCTION

Table 3.1.6a Milk Production and Price - Annual

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Production (litres)'000 | 23,959 | 21,812 | 17,224 | 15,006 | 15,582 |
| Average Producer Prices N\$/l | 5.21 | 5.21 | 6.2 | 6.24 | 6.33 |

Source: Namibia Agricultural Union, 2023

Table 3.1.6a above presents the annual milk production in liters and the average producer price in Namibian dollar per liter. On average the liter of milk was costing N\$6.33 during the year 2022.

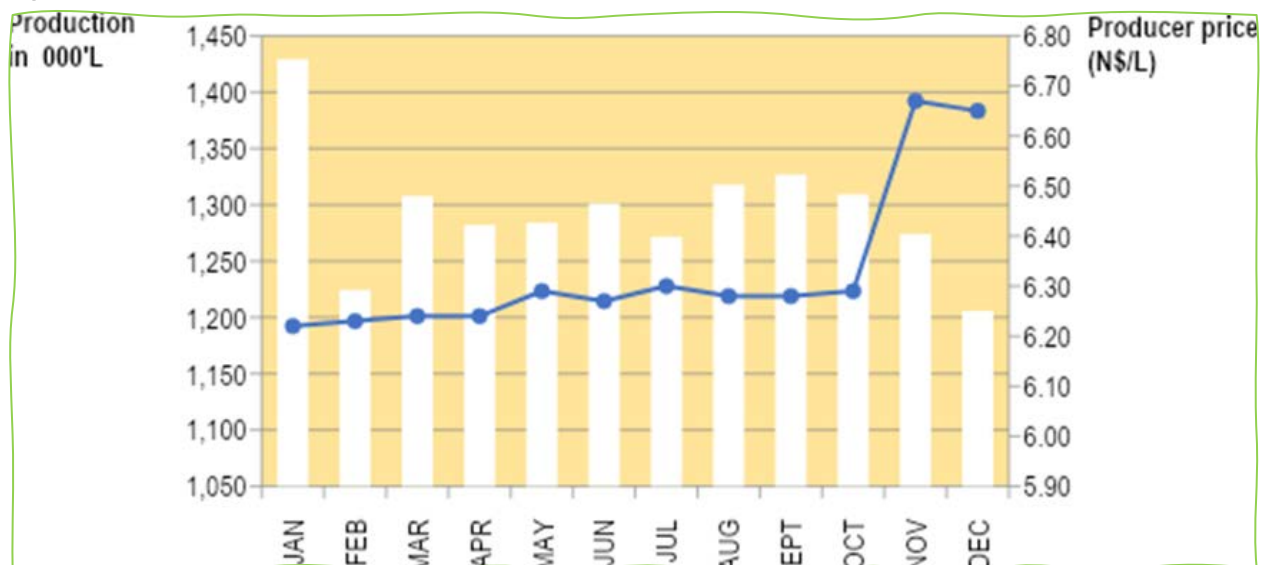
Table 3.1.6b Milk Production and Price - Monthly 2022

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL 2022 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Production (litres) in 000 | 1,430 | 1,224 | 1,308 | 1,282 | 1,284 | 1,301 | 1,272 | 1,318 | 1,327 | 1,309 | 1,274 | 1,206 | 15,582 |
| Producer Prices N\$/l | 6.22 | 6.23 | 6.24 | 6.24 | 6.29 | 6.27 | 6.30 | 6.28 | 6.28 | 6.29 | 6.67 | 6.65 | 6.33 |

Source: Namibia Agricultural Union, 2023

The table 3.1.6b above shows the monthly milk production against the producer price per liter. There was no much variations in prices or production quantity during the months of 2022 however, highest milk production (1430 liters) was recorded in January which is the month that recorded a least average price per liter of N\$6.22.

Figure 3.1.6: Milk Production and Price



3.2 CEREAL CROPS

3.2.1: WHITE MAIZE

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

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Area planted (ha) | 34,987 | 18,661 | 34,470 | 43,264 | 56,253 |
| Commercial | 19,937 | 8,332 | 18,694 | 26,912 | 31,944 |
| Rainfed (Dry land) | 15,776 | 5,901 | 15,095 | 22,119 | 26,371 |
| Irrigated | 4,161 | 2,431 | 3,599 | 4,793 | 5,573 |
| Communal (Rainfed) | 15,050 | 10,329 | 15,776 | 16,352 | 24,309 |
| Kavango | 2,885 | 1,570 | 3,287 | 3,214 | 12,144 |
| Zambezi | 12,165 | 8,759 | 12,489 | 13,138 | 12,165 |
| Production - tonnes | 64,906 | 30,209 | 75,176 | 102,380 | 102,399 |
| Commercial | 58,020 | 28,888 | 66,642 | 90,895 | 94,438 |
| Rainfed (Dry-land) | 23,823 | 887 | 37,485 | 49,298 | 41,056 |
| Irrigated | 34,197 | 28,001 | 29,157 | 41,597 | 53,382 |
| Communal (Dry-land) | 6,886 | 1,321 | 8,534 | 11,485 | 7,961 |
| Kavango | 365 | 47 | 184 | 129 | 125 |
| Zambezi | 6,521 | 1,274 | 8,350 | 11,356 | 7,836 |
| Imports and Food Aid (tonnes) | 59,608 | 171,031 | 113,196 | 112,985 | 92,205 |
| Imports | 59,608 | 171,031 | 113,196 | 112,985 | 92,205 |
| Aid | | | | | |
| Total Production and Imports (tonnes) | 124,514 | 214,633 | 173,338 | 215,365 | 194,604 |
| Producer Price N\$/tonnes | 4,683.00 | 4,689.00 | 5,077.00 | 4,711.53 | 6,639.35 |

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board and Agro- Business Information Service Unit, MAWLR 2023

White maize area planted, production import and producer prices for the period 2018 to 2022 are summarised on the table 3.2.1 above. With emphasis on year 2022, there was a 30 percent increase in area planted as compared to 2021 which translated in 0.02 percent increase in overall white maize production for the year 2022, which is a result of reduction in white maize production under the dry land, which could be attributed to rainfall performance.

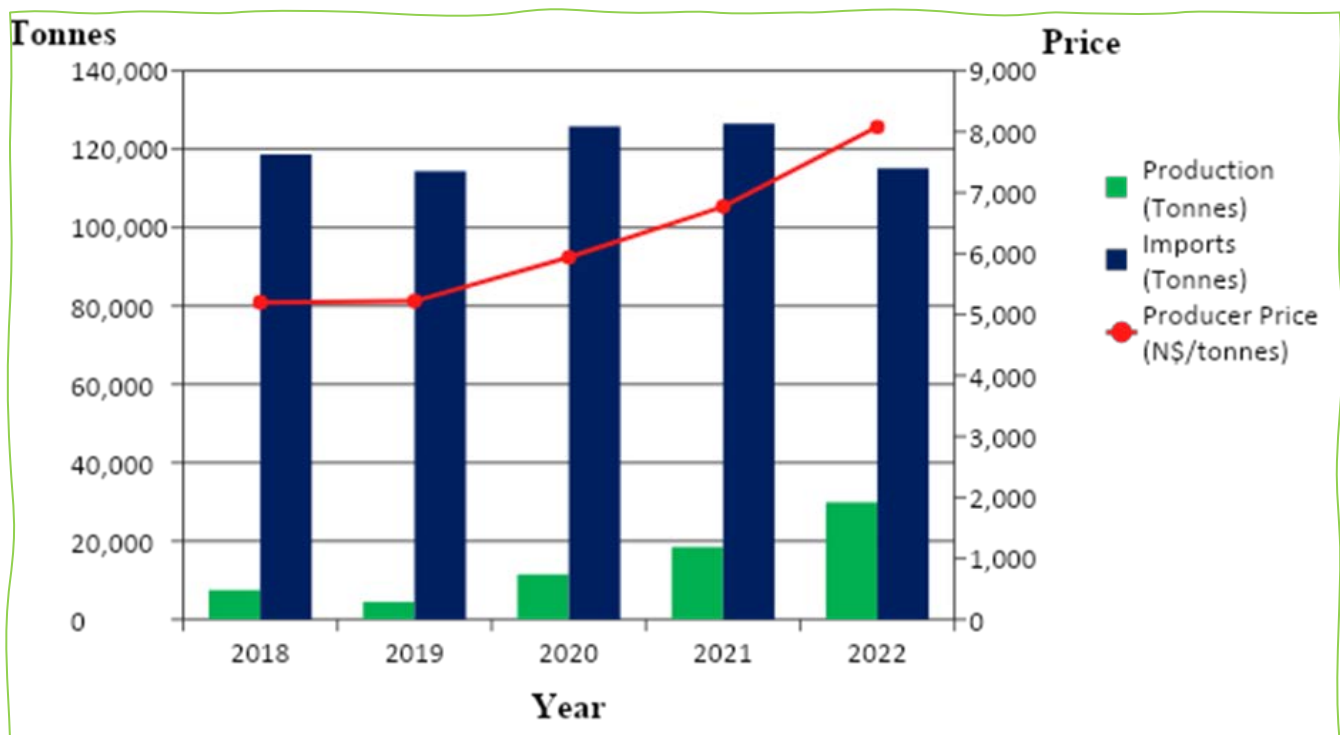
Table 3.2.2: Wheat Area Planted, Production, Import and Price

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Area planted (ha) | 1,537 | 1,011 | 2,068 | 3,416 | 4,254 |
| Production (Tonnes) | 7,508 | 4,466 | 11,498 | 18,498 | 29,871 |
| Imports (Tonnes) | 118,698 | 114,363 | 125,838 | 126,441 | 115,068 |
| Total Production and Imports | 126,206 | 118,829 | 137,336 | 144,939 | 144,939 |
| Producer Price (N\$/tonnes) | <i>5,200.33</i> | <i>5,220.47</i> | <i>5,940.00</i> | <i>6,771.10</i> | <i>8,078.13</i> |

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board, 2023

Table 3.2.2 above presents wheat area planted, production, imports and producer prices in Namibian dollar per ton. During year 2022 there was a decrease of 10.0 percent in wheat import while the domestic production increased with 61.5 percent as a result of 24.5 percent increase in area planted as compared to year 2021. On the other hand the producer realized a 19.3 percent increase in price per ton in year 2022 resulting in N\$8078.13 per ton at farm gate.

Figure 3.2.2: Wheat Area Planted, Production, Import and Price



3.2.3 CEREAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS

Table 3.2.3a Cereal Production in the Northern Communal Area

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Millet & Sorghum | | | | | |
| Area Planted (ha) | 277,969 | 159,993 | 278,807 | 287,731 | 290,135 |
| North Central | 254,534 | 146,057 | 252,864 | 261,788 | 261,570 |
| Kavango | 16,718 | 9,100 | 19,046 | 19,046 | 21,848 |
| Zambezi | 6,717 | 4,836 | 6,897 | 6,897 | 6,717 |
| | | | | | |
| Production (tonnes) | 87,551 | 9,665 | 97,935 | 66,361 | 50,836 |
| North Central | 79,200 | 7,464 | 86,534 | 54,960 | 42,025 |
| Kavango | 6,936 | 1,787 | 8,560 | 8,560 | 5,513 |
| Zambezi | 1,415 | 414 | 2,841 | 2,841 | 3,298 |
| | | | | | |
| <i>Millet</i> ¹ | 83,515 | 9,277 | 90,829 | 58,386 | 44,689 |
| <i>Sorghum</i> ² | 4,036 | 388 | 7,106 | 7,975 | 6,147 |
| | | | | | |
| Maize | | | | | |
| Area Planted (ha) | 15,050 | 10,329 | 15,776 | 16,352 | 24,309 |
| Kavango Rainfed | 2,885 | 1,570 | 3,287 | 3,214 | 12,144 |
| Zambezi | 12,165 | 8,759 | 12,489 | 13,138 | 12,165 |
| | | | | | |
| Maize Production (tonnes) | 6,886 | 1,321 | 8,534 | 11,485 | 7,961 |
| | | | | | |
| Kavango Rainfed | 365 | 47 | 184 | 129 | 125 |
| Zambezi | 6,521 | 1,274 | 8,350 | 11,356 | 7,836 |
| | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Area planted (ha) | 293,019 | 170,322 | 294,583 | 304,083 | 314,444 |
| Production (Tonnes) | 94,437 | 10,986 | 106,469 | 77,846 | 75,145 |
| Price (N\$/Tonnes) | 5,223 | 5,609 | 4,989 | 5,327 | 6,333 |

Source: Agricultural Statistics Sub-Division Early Warning Unit, MAWLR 2023

The table 3.2.3a above outlines the cereal production in Northern Communal Areas of Namibia over the period of 5 years. Reference is made to the year under review, there was a decrease of 23.4 percent in domestic production of pearl millet and sorghum despite the 0.8 percent increase in area planted of pearl millet and sorghum as compared to 2021. On the other hand white maize production recorded a reduction of 30.7 percent in domestic production despite an increase of 48.7 percent in area planted for the year 2022 as compared to the previous year.

Table 3.2.3b Cereal, Production in the Northern Communal Areas by Region

| | Millet 2022 | | Sorghum 2022 | | Maize 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Area Planted | Production | Area Planted | Production | Area Planted | Production |
| Omusati | 77,608 | 6,845 | 4,094 | 1,336 | | |
| Oshana | 35,198 | 8,275 | 1,853 | 1,665 | | |
| Ohangwena | 75,075 | 8,635 | 8,342 | 932 | | |
| Oshikoto | 56,430 | 13,367 | 2,970 | 970 | | |
| Kavango East and Kavango West | 15,454 | 5,418 | 6,394 | 95 | 12,144 | 125 |
| Zambezi | 3,353 | 2,149 | 3,364 | 1,149 | 12,165 | 7,836 |
| Total | 263,118 | 44,689 | 27,017 | 6,147 | 24,309 | 7,961 |

Source: Agro - Business Information Services Unit, MAWLR 2023

Table 3.2.3b above, shows the domestic cereal production under rainfed by regions. Among others, Omusati (77608 hectares) recorded the highest area planted followed by Ohangwena (75075 Hectares) in terms of pearl millet while Zambezi recorded the least (3353 Hectares). On the other hand, pearl millet was the most grown cereal with Oshikoto (13367 tons) leading the production, followed by maize production with Zambezi (7836 tons) leading the production. Domestic white maize production was only recorded for Kavango East, Kavango West and Zambezi and not for other regions since under rainfed it is produced and stored in less quantity or mostly for green or fresh consumption.

Table 3.2.4: Total Area Planted, Production and Imports for Cereal

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Area Planted (ha) | 314,493 | 179,931 | 308,713 | 334,411 | 350,642 |
| White Maize | 34,987 | 18,927 | 27,838 | 43,264 | 56,253 |
| Wheat | 1,537 | 1,011 | 2,068 | 3,416 | 4,254 |
| Millet & Sorghum | 277,969 | 159,993 | 278,807 | 267,731 | 290,135 |
| Production (tonnes) | 159,965 | 57,733 | 169,575 | 187,239 | 183,106 |
| White Maize | 64,906 | 43,602 | 60,142 | 102,380 | 102,399 |
| Wheat | 7,508 | 4,466 | 11,498 | 18,498 | 29,871 |
| Millet & Sorghum | 87,551 | 9,665 | 97,935 | 66,361 | 50,836 |
| Imports (tonnes) | 179,237 | 288,707 | 239,739 | 239,452 | 207,946 |
| White Maize | 59,608 | 171,031 | 113,196 | 112,985 | 92,205 |
| Wheat | 118,698 | 114,363 | 125,838 | 126,441 | 115,068 |
| Millet | 931 | 3,313 | 705 | 26 | 673 |
| Total Production and Imports(tons) | 339,202 | 353,315 | 409,314 | 426,665 | 391,053 |
| White Maize | 124,514 | 231,173 | 173,338 | 215,365 | 194,604 |
| Wheat | 126,206 | 118,829 | 137,336 | 144,939 | 144,939 |
| Millet & Sorghum | 88,482 | 3,313 | 98,640 | 66,361 | 51,510 |

Source: Agricultural Statistics, MAWLR 2023

The table 3.2.4 above presents the cereal annual total area planted, productions and imports. It shows that during 2022 the cereal production declined by 2.2 percent despite the increase in area planted of about 4.9 percent. Import on the other hand reduced by 13.2 percent in 2022 as compared to year 2021.

3.2.5 NATIONAL CEREAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND ('000 TONNES)

Table 3.2.5a: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES) = 2018 to 2022

| | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 | 2022/2023 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. Domestic supply | 200.50 | 88.90 | 215.80 | 246.90 | 168.70 |
| A.1 Opening Stocks as at June | 47.60 | 29.50 | 40.90 | 92.80 | 17.10 |
| A.2 Production | 152.90 | 59.40 | 174.90 | 154.10 | 151.70 |
| B. Domestic Utilization | 351.40 | 350.40 | 356.60 | 356.60 | 373.30 |
| B.1 Food Use | 296.90 | 309.30 | 321.60 | 321.60 | 321.60 |
| B.2 Non-Food Other Uses | 19.50 | 6.10 | 21.80 | 18.30 | 16.70 |
| B.3 Closing Stocks April | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| C. Exports | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| D. Imports | 39.10 | 165.40 | 29.30 | 65.40 | 40.10 |
| D.1 Commercial Imports received | 39.10 | 165.40 | 29.30 | 65.40 | |
| D.2 Food Aid | - | - | - | - | |
| E. Population '000 | 2300 | 2300 | 2600 | 2600 | 2600 |
| F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year) | 129.09 | 134.48 | 123.69 | 123.69 | 123.69 |

Source: Agro - Business Information Service Unit, MAWLR 2023

The table 3.2.5a above shows the annual nation cereal supply and demand for the period 2018 to 2022. While the figure 3.2.5a below is a graphical presentation of the table 3.2.5a above.

Figure 3.2.5a National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES) - 2018 to 2022

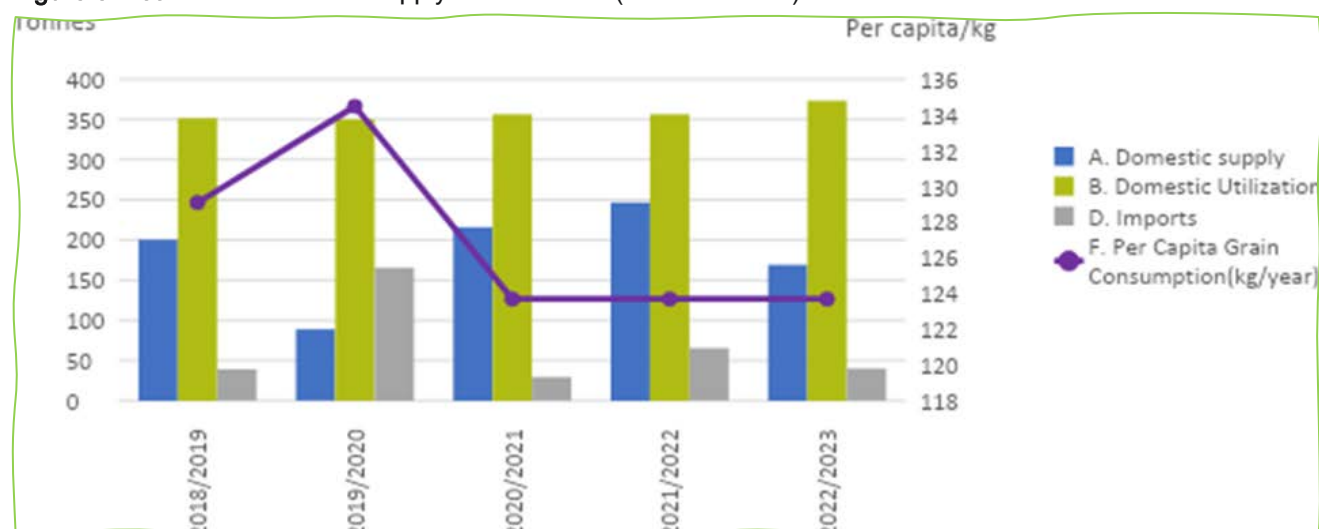


Table 3.2.5b National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES) - 2022

| | Wheat | Maize | Millet/Sorghum | Total Cereal |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. Domestic supply | 28.10 | 89.10 | 51.50 | 168.70 |
| A.1 Opening Stocks as at May 2021 | 9.70 | 6.70 | 0.70 | 17.10 |
| A.2 Production | 18.50 | 82.40 | 50.80 | 151.70 |
| B. Domestic Utilization | 89.40 | 197.90 | 86.00 | 373.30 |
| B.1 Food Use | 78.50 | 179.70 | 63.40 | 321.60 |
| B.2 Non-Food Other Uses | 0.90 | 8.20 | 7.60 | 16.70 |
| B.3 Closing Stocks April 2020 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 35.00 |
| C. Exports | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| D. Imports | 33.30 | 6.80 | 0.00 | 40.10 |
| D.1 Commercial Imports received | 33.30 | 6.80 | 0.00 | 40.10 |
| D.2 Food Aid received | - | - | - | - |
| E. Population '000 | | | | 2600 |
| F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year) | | | | 123.69 |

Source: Agro - Business Information Service Unit, MAWLR 2023

The table 3.2.5b above presents the nation cereal supply and demand in metric tons for the year 2022 cropping season. It shows that there was an opening stock of 17.1 metric tons which is supplemented by the cereal production of 151.7 metric tons which amounted to 168.7 metric tons of cereals at the beginning of the reporting period. The country recorded a 40.1 metric ton in cereal imports.

***NB:** The Namibian population was projected to be 2.6 million people with the average cereal consumption per person (Per Capita Grain Consumption) projected to be 123.69 kg.*

3.3 HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

3.3.1 Horticultural Products: Local Production Marketed (Locally)

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

| Product Name | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Beetroot | 584.96 | 872.70 | 959.97 | 987.51 | 677.79 |
| Butternuts | 1,244.12 | 1,430.74 | 1,573.81 | 2,060.50 | 1,646.00 |
| Cabbage | 1,737.03 | 2,362.59 | 2,598.84 | 1,802.98 | 1,452.64 |
| Carrots | 3,120.55 | 4,038.63 | 4,442.49 | 3,877.34 | 2,862.01 |
| English Cucumber | 1,582.16 | 1,819.49 | 2,001.43 | 1,299.46 | 908.16 |
| Grapes | 416.00 | 478.40 | 526.24 | 338.13 | 244.36 |
| Lettuce | 656.52 | 755.00 | 830.50 | 482.03 | 433.75 |
| Onions (incl. red onions) | 4,254.32 | 3,574.25 | 3,931.68 | 5,970.74 | 4,429.90 |
| Oranges | 283.08 | 325.54 | 358.09 | 216.81 | 362.39 |
| Pepper (green & colour) | 787.07 | 784.84 | 863.32 | 353.36 | 712.25 |
| Potatoes | 10,327.70 | 14,576.80 | 16,034.50 | 13,335.92 | 8,898.37 |
| Pumpkins | 662.99 | 682.41 | 838.68 | 973.64 | 794.06 |
| Sweet Potato | 423.84 | 487.42 | 536.16 | 413.27 | 251.59 |
| Tomatoes (incl. cocktail tom) | 2,407.56 | 2,868.70 | 3,155.57 | 3,068.79 | 2,391.47 |
| Watermelons | 477.68 | 549.33 | 604.26 | 2,117.34 | 911.06 |
| Others | 2,461.82 | 2,996.26 | 3,207.86 | 3,167.52 | 1,934.81 |
| Total Tonnages | 31,427.40 | 38,603.10 | 42,463.40 | 40,465.34 | 28,910.60 |

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board, 2023

Table 3.3.1a above presents the annual volume of horticultural crops. With reference to the year 2022, overall domestic horticultural crops marketed during the year 2022 financial year dropped significantly by 28.6 percent as compared to the year 2021 financial year. Despite this decrease, pepper and oranges domestic marketed during 2022 increased significantly.

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

| Product Name | 2022/04 | 2022/05 | 2022/06 | 2022/07 | 2022/08 | 2022/09 | 2022/10 | 2022/11 | 2022/12 | 2023/01 | 2023/02 | 2023/03 | Grand Total |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Beetroot | 34.93 | 42.65 | 53.98 | 85.94 | 90.32 | 61.57 | 70.51 | 114.98 | 61.18 | 26.53 | 19.94 | 15.26 | 677.79 |
| Butternuts | 137.64 | 207.26 | 169.10 | 167.09 | 142.37 | 155.55 | 5.44 | 81.75 | 66.67 | 125.42 | 194.50 | 193.20 | 1,646.00 |
| Cabbage | 106.89 | 196.35 | 159.02 | 169.86 | 137.17 | 120.86 | 120.62 | 107.82 | 91.38 | 113.21 | 72.77 | 56.70 | 1,452.64 |
| Carrots | 72.22 | 132.30 | 242.07 | 361.81 | 386.45 | 409.86 | 199.31 | 296.17 | 261.87 | 177.01 | 142.75 | 180.19 | 2,862.01 |
| English Cucumber | 83.56 | 99.96 | 58.72 | 43.16 | 43.57 | 64.95 | 75.90 | 66.45 | 106.64 | 105.55 | 96.43 | 63.29 | 908.16 |
| Grapes | 70.09 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 76.42 | 85.41 | 9.88 | 2.40 | 0.00 | 244.36 |
| Lettuce | 34.23 | 44.23 | 36.22 | 32.70 | 36.28 | 40.37 | 45.21 | 44.17 | 40.61 | 29.50 | 17.04 | 33.19 | 433.75 |
| Onions (incl. red onions) | 292.36 | 343.74 | 504.03 | 530.27 | 562.53 | 610.89 | 424.35 | 469.54 | 201.14 | 80.19 | 271.87 | 138.97 | 4,429.90 |
| Oranges | 37.54 | 133.36 | 59.69 | 109.63 | 16.65 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 3.76 | 362.39 |
| Pepper (green & colour) | 65.50 | 77.71 | 88.72 | 79.80 | 68.91 | 50.13 | 42.62 | 46.59 | 63.20 | 40.85 | 44.76 | 43.44 | 712.25 |
| Potatoes | 691.80 | 133.46 | 778.05 | 1,236.81 | 1,143.90 | 836.71 | 617.99 | 381.54 | 1,425.88 | 757.45 | 839.15 | 55.65 | 8,898.37 |
| Pumpkins | 59.70 | 59.44 | 73.68 | 67.27 | 92.25 | 91.41 | 59.46 | 47.32 | 77.34 | 61.68 | 49.07 | 55.46 | 794.06 |
| Sweet Potato | 21.03 | 48.31 | 28.17 | 42.56 | 48.07 | 2.13 | 1.52 | 5.14 | 2.31 | 3.92 | 12.26 | 36.18 | 251.59 |
| Tomatoes (incl. cocktail tom) | 141.83 | 272.28 | 263.93 | 287.86 | 240.48 | 222.85 | 249.06 | 199.58 | 193.09 | 169.67 | 69.47 | 81.38 | 2,391.47 |
| Watermelons | 17.33 | 5.68 | 1.30 | 11.90 | 0.00 | 9.87 | 124.45 | 322.67 | 319.53 | 74.40 | 21.55 | 2.37 | 911.06 |
| Others | 129.68 | 154.32 | 147.21 | 129.08 | 118.78 | 106.43 | 141.51 | 214.23 | 237.23 | 261.25 | 153.29 | 141.81 | 1,934.81 |
| Total Tonnes | 1,996.33 | 1,951.04 | 2,663.97 | 3,355.84 | 3,127.73 | 2,783.89 | 2,177.94 | 2,474.96 | 3,233.45 | 2,037.36 | 2,007.25 | 1,100.86 | 28,910.60 |

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board, 2023

NB: Others includes: asparagus, baby cabbage, baby marrow, beans green, beetroot, brinjals, broccoli, cabbage Chinese, cauliflower, celery, chilli, chives, dates, endives, fennel, gem squash, guava, herbs, Hubbard squash, kohlrabi, leeks, lemon, mango, marrows, mint, mushroom, okra, onion-pickle, parsley, patty pans, paw, radish, spinach, spring onion, sprouts, strawberries, table celery, thyme, turnips, veg mix...

The table 3.3.1b above presents the monthly volume of domestic horticultural crops marketed during the 2022/2023 financial year. Despite the overall decrease in tonnages marketed during 2022, Potatoes (30.8%), Onions (15.3%) and Carrots (9.9%) were the highest marketed produces among other horticultural crops. July 2022 recorded the highest share of domestic horticultural marketed amounting to 3355.84 tons while the least (1100.86 tons) was recorded during March 2023

3.3.2 Horticultural Products - Import

Table 3.3.2a: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products - Annual Import

| Product Name | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Apples | 8,327.08 | 10,164.91 | 11,181.40 | 8,441.01 | 9,642.86 |
| Avocados | 891.07 | 635.80 | 699.38 | 755.90 | 889.00 |
| Banana | 5,084.43 | 3,991.02 | 4,390.12 | 5,474.17 | 6,394.43 |
| Carrots | 998.03 | 889.23 | 533.74 | 1,207.08 | 1,583.18 |
| Grapes | 615.20 | 891.85 | 978.15 | 849.76 | 751.99 |
| Lemon | 896.15 | 985.76 | 819.90 | 664.60 | 664.60 |
| Lettuce | 2,449.99 | 4,387.24 | 981.03 | 382.56 | 267.77 |
| Mango | 566.83 | 623.51 | 330.69 | 340.54 | 340.54 |
| Naartjies | 156.67 | 172.34 | 1,519.70 | 1,801.47 | 1,801.47 |
| Onions | 3,346.74 | 4,969.15 | 4,825.97 | 2,647.25 | 2,913.75 |
| Oranges | 1,113.73 | 1,557.70 | 5,466.07 | 4,915.86 | 4,770.72 |
| Pears | 525.09 | 345.19 | 1,713.47 | 1,037.01 | 1,085.18 |
| Pineapples | 353.35 | 498.20 | 548.02 | 421.04 | 490.37 |
| Potatoes | 23,426.58 | 23,296.72 | 25,626.39 | 22,583.25 | 28,804.06 |
| Sweet Potato | 450.34 | 763.50 | 839.85 | 351.17 | 487.16 |
| Tomatoes | 1,830.70 | 1,363.00 | 1,499.30 | 1,209.30 | 843.83 |
| Others | 6,334.48 | 6,770.41 | 6,582.91 | 1,645.00 | 5,092.72 |
| Total | 57,366.46 | 62,305.54 | 68,536.09 | 54,726.97 | 66,823.63 |

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board, 2023

Table 3.3.2a above presents the relative volume of horticultural produces imported annually for the 5 year period. There was an increase of 22.1 percent in annual horticultural produces imported during year 2022 as compared to year 2021. This increase could be attributed to reduced domestic produces marketed or simply demand.

Table 3.3.2b: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products - Monthly Import

| Product Name | 2022/04 | 2022/05 | 2022/06 | 2022/07 | 2022/08 | 2022/09 | 2022/10 | 2022/11 | 2022/12 | 2023/01 | 2023/02 | 2023/03 | Grand Total |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Apples | 741.22 | 697.78 | 630.31 | 687.30 | 816.41 | 822.05 | 1,238.94 | 986.06 | 700.82 | 622.74 | 797.49 | 901.74 | 9,642.86 |
| Avocados | 73.12 | 71.33 | 74.95 | 86.15 | 102.53 | 73.94 | 73.51 | 77.30 | 60.17 | 66.51 | 65.69 | 63.81 | 889.00 |
| Banana | 516.21 | 403.58 | 528.63 | 473.95 | 525.70 | 502.68 | 615.89 | 586.79 | 539.67 | 555.85 | 509.40 | 636.08 | 6,394.43 |
| Carrots | 297.46 | 209.44 | 95.83 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 13.45 | 196.57 | 95.85 | 133.08 | 199.85 | 145.60 | 195.95 | 1,583.18 |
| Grapes | 112.47 | 72.46 | 32.84 | 34.67 | 32.07 | 24.91 | 17.77 | 24.24 | 23.79 | 68.13 | 130.25 | 178.39 | 751.99 |
| Lemon | 52.01 | 43.25 | 37.23 | 53.42 | 64.72 | 52.63 | 79.38 | 62.47 | 54.19 | 61.06 | 52.15 | 52.08 | 664.60 |
| Lettuce | 27.53 | 26.60 | 6.56 | 3.69 | 4.79 | 6.51 | 15.52 | 24.32 | 31.69 | 31.20 | 50.13 | 39.22 | 267.77 |
| Mango | 22.11 | 3.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 53.40 | 88.70 | 55.61 | 76.99 | 39.97 | 340.54 |
| Naartjies | 161.12 | 134.79 | 214.87 | 293.20 | 256.62 | 264.89 | 309.46 | 77.88 | 15.70 | 6.77 | 19.84 | 46.33 | 1,801.47 |
| Onions | 431.93 | 430.03 | 82.17 | 0.16 | 0.37 | 0.23 | 0.44 | 17.20 | 359.78 | 600.90 | 434.11 | 556.42 | 2,913.75 |
| Oranges | 273.55 | 375.13 | 607.62 | 569.04 | 571.16 | 751.11 | 505.43 | 366.79 | 240.88 | 165.04 | 116.04 | 228.93 | 4,770.72 |
| Pears | 74.02 | 87.91 | 80.27 | 82.69 | 101.93 | 109.34 | 136.92 | 107.94 | 64.65 | 58.68 | 89.70 | 91.14 | 1,085.18 |
| Pineapples | 35.19 | 30.95 | 30.74 | 46.19 | 42.48 | 44.69 | 46.81 | 39.24 | 43.62 | 43.23 | 43.74 | 43.48 | 490.37 |
| Potatoes | 2,154.83 | 2,421.91 | 1,942.75 | 1,199.21 | 2,122.39 | 2,052.43 | 2,851.20 | 3,525.06 | 3,026.04 | 2,052.13 | 1,937.45 | 3,518.67 | 28,804.06 |
| Sweet Potato | 19.58 | 3.87 | 27.88 | 48.80 | 49.18 | 64.62 | 62.34 | 64.85 | 47.43 | 47.27 | 39.69 | 11.63 | 487.16 |
| Tomatoes | 137.14 | 10.57 | 1.65 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 38.92 | 177.24 | 86.87 | 56.17 | 146.18 | 189.03 | 843.83 |
| Others | 405.39 | 260.23 | 356.15 | 391.99 | 533.00 | 438.91 | 558.14 | 550.00 | 436.39 | 341.36 | 369.31 | 451.86 | 5,092.72 |
| Grand Total | 5,534.89 | 5,283.59 | 4,750.46 | 3,970.49 | 5,223.46 | 5,222.43 | 6,747.23 | 6,836.65 | 5,953.47 | 5,032.48 | 5,023.76 | 7,244.74 | 66,823.63 |

Others includes: apricots, baby cabbage, baby corn, baby gem squash, baby marrow, baby spinach, beetroot, blueberries, brinjals, broccoli, brussels sprout, butternuts, cabbage, cabbage red, cauliflower, celery, cherries, chilli, chinese cabbage, clementine, cocktail tomatoes, color pepper, english cucumber, garlic, guava, gem squash, ginger, granadilla, grape fruit, green beans, green pepper, herbs, kiwi fruit, leeks, limes, litchi, madumbies ls, mineolas, mushroom, nectarines, okra, papino, parsley, patty pans, paw paw, peaches, peas, perssimon, plums, pomegranates, pumpkins, raspberries, satsumas, spinach, strawberries, sweet corn, sweet melons, watermelons, winter melon, mixed fruit & veg

Table 3.3.2b above shows the relative volume of horticultural produces imported monthly during the 2022 financial year. There was no domestic produce marketed for Apples and Bananas hence the import of them amounting to 14.4% and 9.6%, respectively. The import of potatoes (43.1%) was the highest among others despite potatoes being the highest locally marketed horticultural produce during the same reporting period

3.3.3 Horticultural Products - Exports

Table 3.3.3: Relative Volume of Horticultural Products - Export

| Product | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Blueberries | 60.15 | 43.45 | 221.51 |
| Brinjals | 12.00 | 89.02 | 126.60 |
| Butternuts | 739.30 | 1,358.19 | 1,505.67 |
| Chillies | 4.04 | | 76.24 |
| Dates | 1,595.00 | 1,293.62 | 2,132.01 |
| English Cucumber | 92.873 | 35.34 | 114.28 |
| Gem Squash | 60.456 | 305.53 | 583.72 |
| Grapes | 39,232.60 | 37,373.07 | 48,963.44 |
| Green Beans | 7.20 | 19.80 | 27.30 |
| Mango | 142.74 | 42.84 | 266.00 |
| Onions | 4,000.61 | 7,992.71 | 8,873.28 |
| Pepper (Green & Colour) | 266.20 | 1,894.49 | 4,890.15 |
| Potatoes | 184.00 | 138.60 | 496.10 |
| Sweet Melons | 699.04 | 413.60 | 428.15 |
| Tomatoes | 2,102.82 | 7,610.69 | 15,644.20 |
| Watermelons | 658.71 | 347.53 | 1,643.00 |
| Others | 81.21 | 77.15 | 267.37 |
| Total | 49,871.60 | 59,035.61 | 86,259.01 |

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board, 2023

Others includes: asparagus, chilli, herbs, mini plums tomato, peanuts, pumpkins, sweet corn, sweet melons

Table 3.3.3 above presents the relative volume of horticultural produces export. There was an increase of 88 percent in annual export of horticultural produces during year 2022 as compared to 2021. Among horticultural crops exported, grapes (56.8%), Tomatoes (18.1%) and Onions (10.3%) accounted for the highest shares while, the least was green beans (<0.1%).