



NAMIBIA

CROP PROSPECTS, FOOD SECURITY AND DROUGHT SITUATION REPORT

JULY 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

The 2018/2019-rainfall season has been extremely poor with unprecedented severe drought conditions which affected the whole country resulting in agricultural production losses and water shortages for human, livestock and industrial use. The rainfall season was delayed significantly by at least two months and even then, rainfall performance has been very poor and was seen in the forms of sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures.

The revised crop estimates showed massive reductions in harvest with aggregate cereals at 61% lower than the last season's harvest, and 52% below the average production. This reduction in harvest is largely attributed to severe drought conditions experienced throughout the 2018/2019 rainfall season. Many rain-fed crop producing farmers recorded a complete crop failure which did not only leave them food insecure, but also compromised their livelihoods.

Household food security has weakened significantly, following a very poor agricultural production due to severe drought conditions experienced in the season. Consequently, many households are faced with food insecurity during June 2019 to March 2020 as majority of crop farmers recorded crop failure which has consequently limited their capacity to restock their food reserves.

Grazing and water supply situation continued to deteriorate in all parts of the country as drought conditions strengthen. In most regions, grazing is reported to vary between poor and very poor/bare with very limited browsing or grazing materials available. Livestock deaths due to drought are on the rise and many farmers are currently fighting for their livestock by providing them with supplementary feeding and water for them to survive the drought.

This report was prepared by the Namibia Early Warning and Food Information Unit (NEWFIU) with information from official and unofficial sources.

Since conditions may change rapidly, please contact the undersigned for further information if required.

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OVERVIEW

The Agro Business Information Services is responsible for the National Early Warning and Food Information System (NEWFIS) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. Usually, NEWFIS in collaboration with its cooperating partners conduct the Crop and Household Food Security Monitoring Assessments in the seven northern major communal crop producing regions¹ during February and May/June each year. The main purpose of the assessment is to assess crop conditions and estimate production in the major crop-growing regions. The assessments provide early warning reports on geographic locations of agronomic anomalies, the effects of floods, droughts, and other significant events. The assessment also looks at changes in household food security, livestock and grazing conditions.

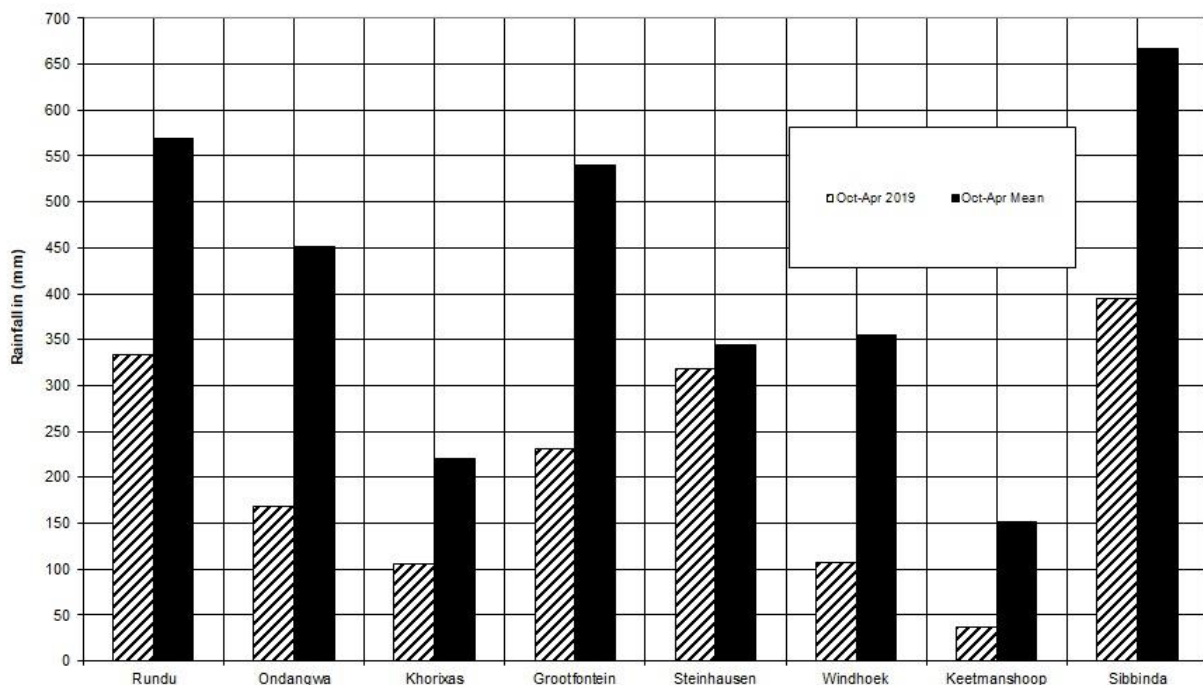
However, due to technical difficulties experienced this year, NEWFIS was unable to conduct the assessment. Nevertheless, NEWFIS has liaised with the Regional Agricultural Extension offices that gathered information related to rainfall performance, crop production, grazing and livestock conditions as well as water supply situation. Other secondary information used was obtained from the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB), Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) and Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS).

¹ Major communal crop producing regions included Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana and Oshikoto region

AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

2018/2019 Rainfall Performance for Namibia

The 2018/2019-rainfall season was very much challenging as severe drought conditions affected the whole country resulting in agricultural production losses and water shortages for human, livestock and industrial use. Since the start of the season in October last year, rainfall performance was extremely poor with unabated sparse rainfall patterns dominating the season. At the outset, the rainfall season was delayed significantly by at least two months as productive rainfall was received end of December to early January as opposed to end of October to early November. Even then, rainfall performance has been very poor and was seen in the forms of sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Subsequently, the agricultural production and the water supply systems were severely affected. According to the Namibia Meteorological Services rainfall report, the country received suppressed rainfall depicting a trend of below normal rainfall, relative to normal in the entire season (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 below).



Sources: Meteorological Services of Namibia

Figure 1: Rainfall Relative Performance Chart - October 2018 to April 2019 relative to Normal in various areas in Namibia

As depicted by Figure 1 above, the country received below normal rainfall between October 2018 and April 2019.

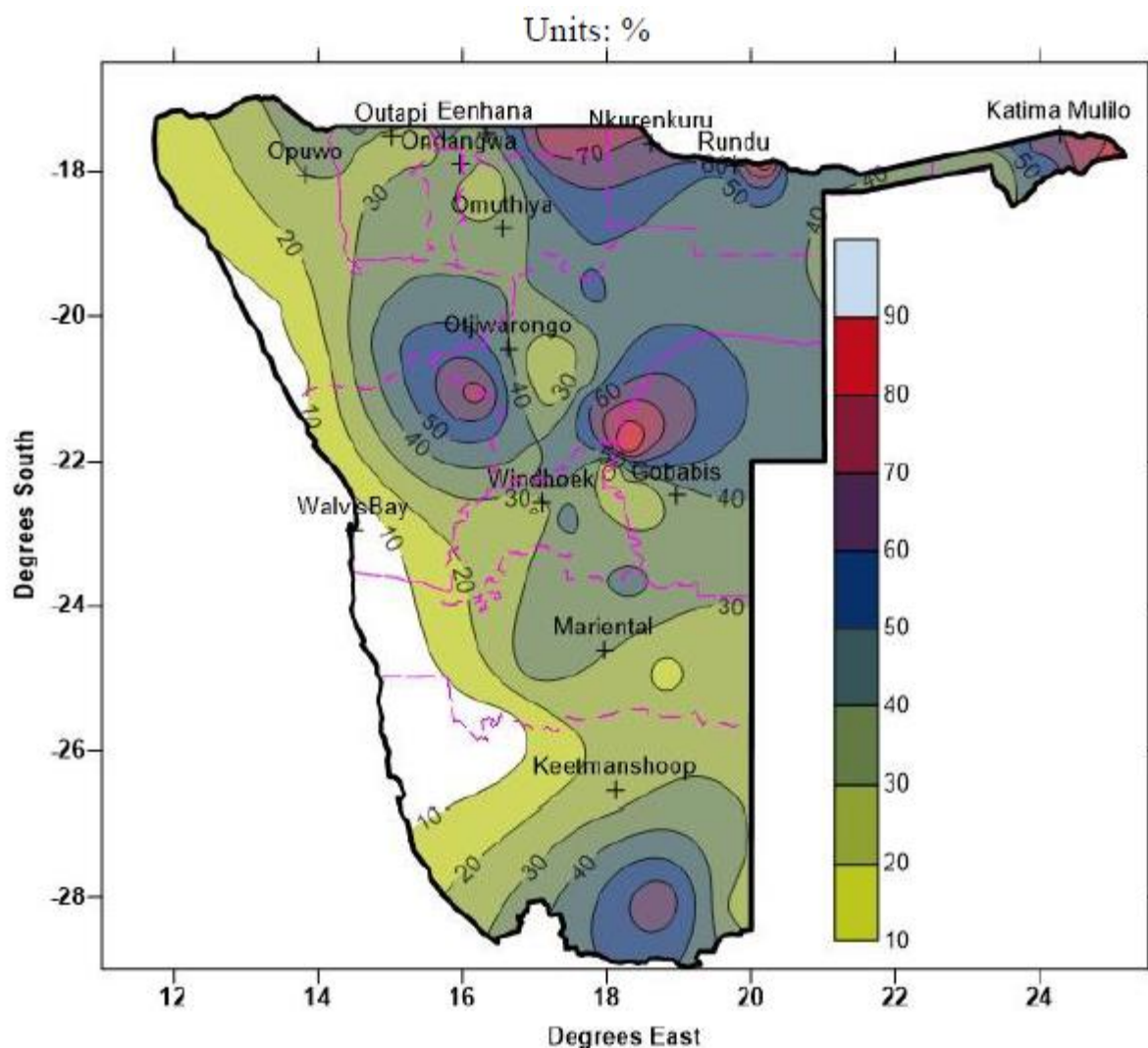


Figure 2: October 2018 –April 2019 Seasonal Rainfall as Percentage of the Normal

Sources: Meteorological Services of Namibia

Figure 2 above shows rainfall as a percentage of the normal rainfall received in various parts of the country. According to figure 2, most areas conceded to less than 50% of their normal rainfall which is in most instances were not significant to support the agricultural production as well as water supply for domestic and industrial uses. Consequently, many farmers have noted crop failure with grazing in a very poor to bare condition with livestock death on the rise mainly due to lack of grazing.

CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

All the crop producing areas recorded a very poor and below average crop harvest, following the drought associated conditions experienced in 2018/2019 rainfall season. Many of the rain-fed crop producing farmers recorded a complete crop failure which did not only leave them food insecure, but also compromised their livelihoods. The revised crop estimates indicated a considerable reduction in harvest, which is significantly lower than last season and below the average production. The poor production and below average crop harvest is attributed largely to drought condition which is said to have dominated the season.

Table 1: *National cereal production statistics and 2018/2019 estimates compared to 2017/2018 harvest estimates and 20 – year average.*

National Cereal Production Statistics Trend (in '000 metric Ton) and 2018/2019 provisional forecast production compared with a 20 - year average and 2017/2018 Production												
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20-year average	2018/19 as % of average	2018/19 as % of 2017/18
Maize (Communal)	5.2	4.6	2.5	5.2	1.4	1.2	6.3	6.9	1.3	6.6	-80	-81
Maize (Commercial)	48.0	63.2	72.4	71.3	38.9	42.4	64.8	52.4	42.3	42.4	0	-19
Pearl Millet	41.1	55.9	24.7	44.1	15.3	19.4	57.6	83.5	9.3	57.5	-84	-89
Sorghum	5.8	7.7	2.2	4.1	1.7	1.5	2.8	4.0	0.4	7.1	-95	-90
Wheat	11.5	11.9	14.8	11.3	11.6	9.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	9.2	-34	0
Aggregate	111.6	143.4	116.6	136.1	68.9	74.4	137.6	152.9	59.4	122.8	-52	-61

Table 1 above shows the cereal production statistics as from 2010/2011 to 2017/2018 crop seasons. Table 1 also indicates the revised crop estimates for the 2018/2019-crop season, 20-year average and the 2018/2019 revised estimated productions as percentage of the average and 2017/2018-cropping season. The analysis shows that, maize production in the communal area (Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions) has decreased by 81% of last season's harvest, and 80% below the average production. This decrease is attributed to the drought conditions experienced during the course of the season. Maize production in the commercial area on the other hand showed a significant reduction of about 19% of last season's harvest, but is still on the average production level. This reduction was caused by drought conditions experienced in the commercial dry-land maize production areas and

problems of Fall Armyworms, which affected both Green scheme and dry-land commercial producing areas.

Furthermore, pearl millet production shows significant decline of 89% of last season's harvest and 84% below the average production. Sorghum production has also showed a major decrease of 90% below the last season production, and at least 95% below the average production. The reduction for both pearl millet and sorghum production is attributed to drought conditions experienced throughout the rainfall season. Wheat is a winter crop and production thereof has started around May/June. However, for the purpose of national aggregate and analysis, harvest estimates for the 2017/2018 were used to develop the 2018/2019 estimates. Therefore, as a country, the national coarse grain aggregate production (maize, millet, sorghum and wheat) showed a massive decline in harvest of 61% less than the last season's harvest, and 52% below the average production.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Household food security has weakened significantly, following a very poor agricultural production due to severe drought conditions experienced this season. Consequently, many households are faced with food insecurity during June 2019 to March 2020 as drought conditions continue tormenting the country. It was noted that majority of crop farmers recorded crop failure which has consequently limited their capacity to restock their food reserves.

Equally so, livestock farmers continued to incur livestock losses due to lack of grazing and water as result of drought. It was reported that farmers in the communal areas are unable to sell some of their livestock due to lack of formal market, poor livestock conditions for sale and very low livestock prices. People's livelihood especially in the rural areas is severely affected by the ongoing drought which did not only affect people access to safe and nutritious food, but also crippled the ability of agricultural sector to contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to the Namibian Vulnerability Assessment Committee report (NAMVAC, 2019) over 289,644 people are food insecure and need immediate food assistance. This number is expected to rise during the course of the 2019/2020 consumption period.

Meanwhile, government has embarked upon the comprehensive drought interventions to be implemented countrywide and effective as from April 2019 to March 2020. These interventions include the food relief to the drought affected communities especially the vulnerable groups. Other interventions include livestock marketing incentive scheme, lease of grazing, transport subsidy to and from the grazing areas, water tanker services, rehabilitation and installation of boreholes, subsidy on lick supplements for core herd, fodder subsidy and provision of certified seeds. Table 2 below shows contents of the Government Strategic Food Reserve (Silos).

Table 2: Government Strategic Food Reserve levels as at 23rd July 2019

Location	Capacity (MT)	Stock Level (MT)	Current Stock in %	Grain Name
Katima Mulilo	7,400	1143.87	15.46	White Maize
Rundu	4,000	0	0	
Omuthiya	4,000	0	0	
Tsandi	3,000	0	0	
Okongo	4500	2245.24	49.89	Pearl millet
Total	22,900	3389.11	14.80	

Sources: AMTA

As indicated in table 2 above, most of the silos are at present empty as the current stock is only 14.8% of the total holding capacity. This consists of about 1144 metric tons of white maize at Katima Mulilo in the Zambezi region and about 2245 metric tons of pearl millet at Okongo in the Ohangwena region. It is important to note that much of the grains which could have been stored in the silos are milled and distributed directly to the need people as part of the drought relief food assistance by the government, hence are not reflected in the table.

In addition, social protection measures from the Government remained in place and these include:

- **Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC) maintenance Grant:** A monthly grant is given to OVC to improve their quality of life.
- **Emergency food assistance to San communities:** The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister took an initiative to assist the vulnerable San communities with emergency food assistance and sustainable medium and longer-term activities aimed at enhancing their quality of life.
- **School Feeding:** The Ministry of Education's school feeding programme seeks to improve the dietary intake of children whose households have difficulties accessing food. The programme also contributes to national efforts to increase school enrolment, attendance and the ability to concentrate and learn.

- **Old Age Pension :** This is the monthly grant given to senior citizens over the age of sixty to help them afford basic needs and services, thus improve their living standard
- **War Veteran Grant:** This is a monthly grant given to people who were accorded a war veteran status. The grant is aimed at enabling the beneficiaries to access basic needs and services.

NEWFIU will continue to monitor the situation as unfolds and provide update information accordingly.

GRAZING, LIVESTOCK AND WATER SUPPLY SITUATION

Grazing Conditions

Grazing conditions continued to deteriorate in all parts of the country, following an unprecedented drought experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. In most regions, grazing is reported to vary between poor and very poor/bare with very limited browsing or grazing materials available. Livestock deaths due to drought are on the rise and many farmers are currently fighting for their livestock by providing them with supplementary feeding and water for them to survive drought situation. The situation has been exacerbated by poor connections between the 2017/2018 rainfall season and the just ended one and this was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainy season, erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns as well as frequent prolonged dry spells, which in all instances accompanied by high temperatures. The southern regions and the north-western parts of the country were the first most affected areas where poor rainfall was also experienced in 2017/2018 rainfall season. The whole country is now almost equally affected; but slightly better in the north eastern regions where fair to poor grazing conditions were reported.

Grazing is reported to be critical in the north central regions (Oshana, Oshikoto, Omusati and Ohangwena) and many farmers are said to have moved some of their livestock to the southern part of these regions/Ombuga areas (Uuvudhiya and Okatjali constituencies in Oshana region) and southern Angola for better grazing. Although, there is a bit of grazing in the Ombuga areas and southern Angola, the challenge is water supply in these areas.

In the north-eastern regions (Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West) grazing was noted to be substantially fair in areas along the river, but fair to poor in the inland. However, due to the increasing number of livestock in the flood prone areas in search for better grazing, the grazing is also fast deteriorating. Elsewhere in the country, grazing is reported to be in very poor and critical conditions. Many farmers in areas affected by poor grazing in the Omaheke region have flocked to areas such as Otjinene, Eiseb and Ben Hur in the region in search for better grazing and overgrazing as a result of overstocking in those areas is on the rise. In an effort to save livestock from the current devastating drought some farmers were seen harvesting grass in corridors and alongside roads in order to feed their dying animals.

Livestock conditions

Livestock body conditions are worsening due to lack of grazing and water as drought conditions strengthen. Livestock body conditions are influenced by quantity of grazing materials available, supplementary feeding and adequate water supply. Livestock are currently in poor to critical body condition in most parts of the country, with livestock mortalities on the rise.

Poor to critical/emaciation livestock state were reported in the southern regions (//Kharas, Hardap and Omaheke), north central (Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana and Oshikoto), and north western regions (Kunene and Erongo) with livestock mortalities as a result of malnutrition continue to escalate. The situation is more critical in Aminuis in Omaheke region and Ovitoto, Okakarara and Otjituu in Otjozondjupa region as well as most part of Erongo, Hardap, //Karas and Kunene. However, livestock body condition in the Zambezi region at the time of this report was noted to range between fair and good while fair to poor body conditions were reported in the Kavango East, Kavango West regions as well as the resettlement farms in Groot Aub, Kanubeb, Dordabis, Arovlei, Versailles in the Khomas region. Moreover, the situation is slightly better in the commercial farms in Khomas and Otjozondjupa where livestock were reported to be in fair and good condition, probably due to extensive supplementary feeding used in the commercial farming areas.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. However, cases of livestock death due to severe malnutrition especially cattle are on the rise. Many cattle especially in the communal areas are reported to be malnourished, weak and unable to stand up on their own. As a result, farmers have to assist them to stand up. Table 3 below shows livestock estimated mortalities due to drought as from October 2018 to June 2019.

Region	State Veterinary District	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Horses
Erongo	Omaruru	9262	3906	2214	264	103
Otjozondjupa	Okahandja	1285	110	110	0	13
	Okakarara	3057	1606	964	18	21
	Otjiwarongo	1252	256	222	50	4
Khomas	Windhoek	810	0	0	0	0
Kunene South	Kamanjab	434	118	86	25	71
	Outjo	50	65	18	0	0
Omaheke	Gobabis	1692	1416	742	40	94
	Epukiro	520	5			1
	Otjinene	303				
Hardap	Mariental	20	0	0	0	0
Karas	Keetmanshoop	2253	13527	14965	0	0
	Karasburg	424	75	22	0	0
Kavango West	Nkurenkuru	25		9		
Kavango East	Rundu	0	0	0	0	0
Zambezi	Katima-mulilo	0	0	0	0	0
Oshana	Ondangwa	1340	407	0	87	
Omusati	Outapi	4156	838	6	9	0
Oshikoto	Omuthiya	627	10	1	0	0
Ohangwena	Eenhana	4196	672	26	22	0
Kunene North	Opuwo	7734	2248	4204	75	5
Total		39440	25259	23589	590	312

Table 3 shows preliminary livestock estimates that died due to drought as from October 2018 to June 2019.

Water supply situation

As drought conditions strengthen, water availability continues to be a serious challenge to livestock, humans and industrial use. Dams/reservoirs and other water catchment areas did not receive significant inflow in the just ended rainfall season and as a result, water shortages continued to be reported in various areas of the country. Moreover water table for boreholes was also reported to have dropped significantly and as a result many boreholes are yielding low, exudes salty water or no water at all. Most communal farmers in Erongo, Omaheke, and //Karas region are facing water scarcity as the boreholes are yielding low and some have dried up. The north central regions (Oshana, Oshikoto, Omusati and Ohangwena) are also hardest hit when it comes to water supply. In June 2019, the Namibia Water Corporation has started pumping water from Olushandja/Etaka dam to Uuvudhiya for livestock consumption. The water is expected to reach Lake Oponona in Uuvudhiya Constituency by August as it has to fill up different wells and earth dams along the way. This exercise is in response to the drought situation especially in Oshana and Omusati where livestock have been travelling long distances in search of water.

Dams Levels

Figure 3 below shows a summary of the dams/ reservoirs levels in the country as at 29th July 2019. Figure 3 indicated that, most dams/ reservoirs levels are low due to less inflow received this season compared to the corresponding period last year. Nonetheless, Goreangab, Naute and Oanob Dams have the highest amount with their level of full capacity of 100.3%, 85.4% and 47.0% of their holding capacity respectively.

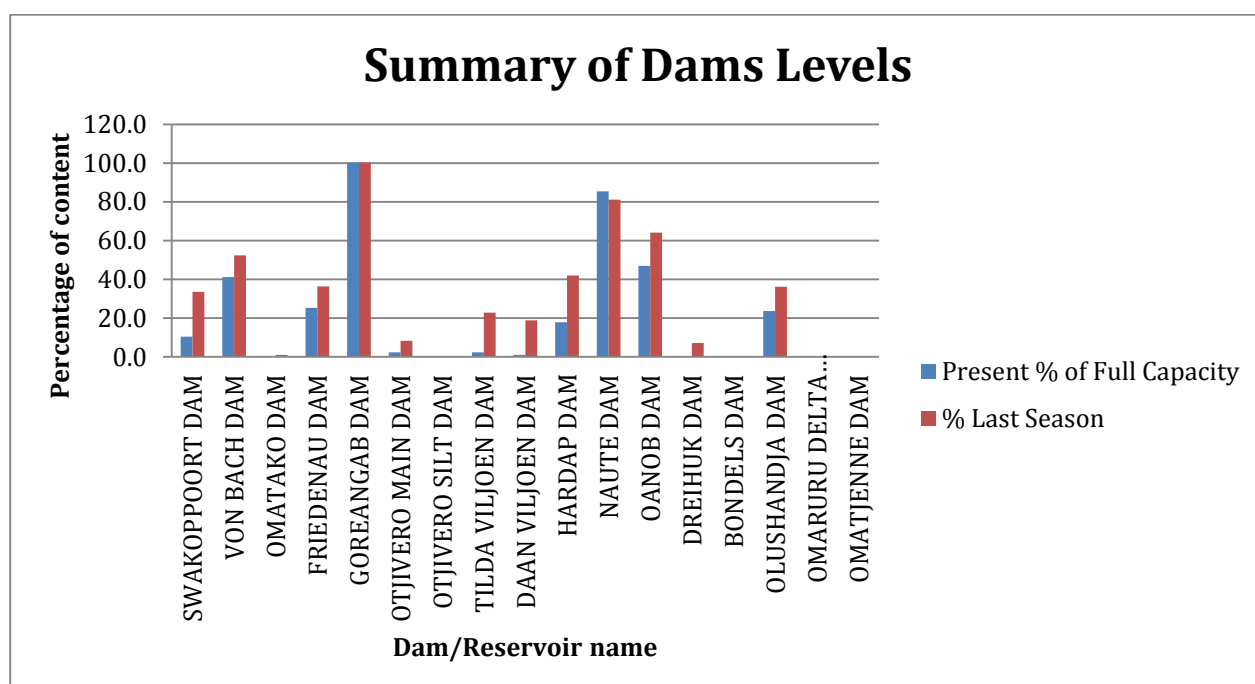


Figure 3: Summary of the Dam levels in the country as at 29th July 2019

Sources: Namibia Water Corporation Ltd

REGIONAL CROP AND FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Zambezi region

The region suffered poor agricultural production, following drought conditions that characterised the 2018/2019 rainfall season. According to reports from the agricultural extension office, the region received its first rain toward end of October, but no follow up rainfall to back up the onset of the rainfall season resulting in the delay of cropping activities. Productive rainfall was reported to have received as from end of December, but rainfall performance was relentlessly poor throughout the season. It was noted that, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of delayed rainy season, erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. It was further reported that water establishment such as ponds, earth dams and swamps in the inland areas were poor and much of these catchments have already dried up. Production inputs and services such as seed and government tractors were provided on time and fairly sufficient for the season. A total of 2476 maize seed coupons were distributed to farmers, with each farmer entitled to one coupon equivalent to 10kg bag of maize seed. The region also received four (4) tons of Pearl millet seed from the Northern Farmers Seed Growers Cooperative in Mahenene in the Omusati region. In addition, seed were also available in the markets, though not certified. Thirteen weeding groups were registered this season and weeded a total of 542 hectares. Government tractors ploughed about 1024 hectares while private tractors and Draught Animal Power (DAP) covered around 272 and 63 hectares respectively.

The revised crop estimates on aggregate cereals (maize, pearl millet, sorghum) showed a significant reduction in the harvest of about 79% lower than last season's harvest and about 79% below the average production. In this regards, maize production is estimated to have dropped by 80% lower than last season's harvest and 75% below the average production. Pearl millet production is said to have declined by over 72% of last season and 90% below the average production. Sorghum production is also estimated to have suffered a reduction of 70% of last seasons' harvest and 82% below the average production. Moreover, harvest prospects for non-cereals were also reported to be poor owing to poor rainfall performance. The region reported incidences of fall armyworms damaging maize at on-station plots in Sangwali, Bukalo, Ngoma and Katima Agricultural Development Centres (ADCs) as well as in farmer's crop fields. However, crop damages were minimal and the affected areas were

sprayed with appropriate pesticides. Figure 4 below shows a summary of the provisional cereal harvest estimates.

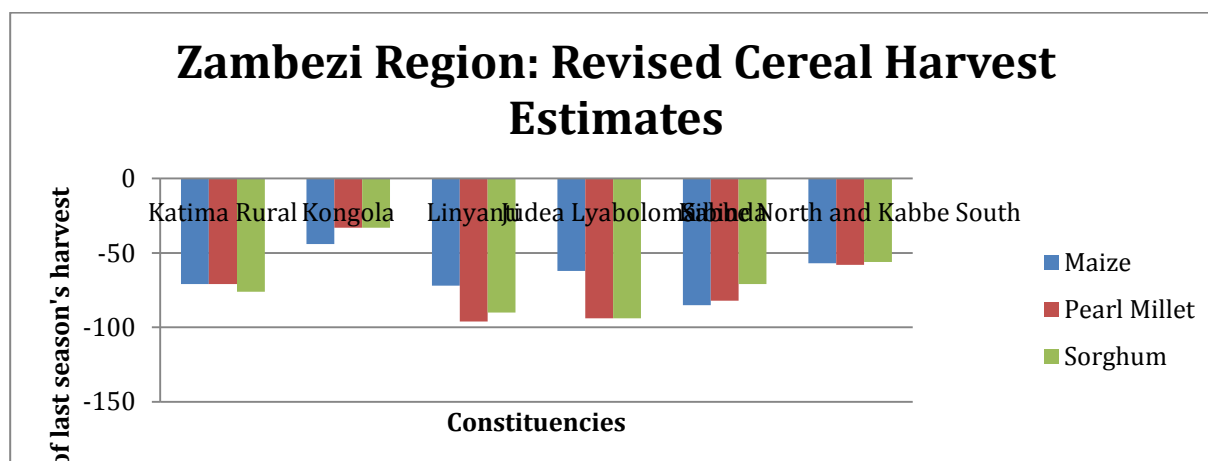


Figure 4: Summary of the revised cereal harvest estimates

Note: Harvest Estimates are highly conservative

Livestock and grazing were reported to range between fair and good conditions. No livestock disease outbreaks were reported at the time of this report. Water availability, particularly for livestock consumption was noted to be satisfactory in most areas either from the rivers, streams and boreholes. However, the water situation in the inland areas was reported to be a challenge as most water catchments have little or no water. Household food security was reported to have weakened as most households receive limited or no harvest due to drought condition experienced during the course of the rainfall season. Only few households have food stock from previous harvests which is expected to last at most end of July 2019.

Constituencies

Katima Urban

Most part of this constituency is a town and residential area. With the exception of few home gardening and irrigation projects that exist in this area, no farming activities other than these are taking place. Hence it is not necessary for the assessment team to report on the crop situation in this area.

Linyanti

Poor rainfall performance was widely reported in various parts of the constituency affecting the agricultural production as well as the water supply system. According to the report from the Agricultural Extension officials responsible for this area, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. This has resulted in reduced planted area, which is estimated at about 60% of the cropping area. The revised crop

estimates indicated significant reduction in the expected harvest with maize production estimated to have dropped by at least 72% and pearl millet is down by over 96% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production was reported to have decreased by over 72% of last season's production. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals was also said to be poor, owing drought conditions experienced in the area. Isolated cases of fall army worms were reported at Kapani, Batubuja and Linyanti areas with insignificant crop damage.

Livestock body condition is relatively fair while grazing is poor to fair condition. No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Given the current drought, the situation of food security at household is deteriorating as most households could not harvest anything and have no food stock from the previous harvest. Most households are currently dependent on the market and or government food reliefs for food access.

Judea Lyaboloma

In addition to a delayed rainy season, this area experienced frequent dry spells between November and December as well as January and February. Good rainfall showers were received late December and early January. Poor rainfall has caused crops to wilt and many farmers are reported to have replanted several times with little or no success. It was further reported that, poor rainfall has resulted in less water in water reservoirs for livestock compared to the previous season whereby the level of water in most of the swamps and reservoirs were full to capacity at the corresponding period last year. Many farmers are reported to have covered only about 70% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates indicated a significant drop in the harvest with maize production decline by at least 62% and

pearl millet is down by over 94% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production is estimated to have decreased by over 94% of last season's production. Moreover, harvest for non-cereal is also said to be low due to drought conditions experienced in the area. Cases of Fall Army worms were reported at Lyashulu, Sangwali and surrounding areas however, damages to crops is said to be minimal.

Livestock and grazing were reported to be in a good condition. Cases of tick infestations and limping in cattle were reported in Lyashulu and Malengalenga communities. On the household food security, the situation is reportedly tightening as most households were unable to have significant harvest due to drought. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now depended on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Kongola

As reported in other constituencies in the region, this area suffered the impacts of drought causing poor agricultural production this year. According to a report from the agricultural extension office in this area, Singalamwe area was the most severely affected area by extreme dry spells. This has further affected water availability, grazing and crop production in general. Water catchment areas are currently dry and livestock depends on rivers for water access. The average planted area is estimated at 40% of the total cropping area, reflecting a decrease of over 51% when compared with same period last year. Crop harvest estimates showed a reduction of 44% for maize and 33% for both pearl millet and sorghum below last season's harvest. Farmers reported cases of fall army worms throughout the constituency and a team from plant

health division was deployed to assist the affected farmers.

On the livestock health, cases of predators such as crocodiles and lions attacking livestock were reported and some farmers are said to have lost their livestock to these predators. Moreover, ticks infestation on cattle was also reported especially in Sikaunga and Singalamwe areas. At the time of collecting this information, livestock body conditions were still ranging between fair and good. However, grazing condition is fast deteriorating and will not sustain livestock until the next rainfall season. Household food security was noted to have weakened as most households are said to have depleted their little harvest stock from the previous harvest. This situation is worsened by the current poor crop harvest. Households are therefore currently depended on the markets and or government drought relief foods for food access.

Katima Rural

The area received below normal rainfall, which will have a negative effect on the expected harvest this season. It was noted that drought conditions were seen in the forms of prolonged dry spells, erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with high temperatures. This has caused crops to wilt especially those that were planted in December due to less moisture in the soil. Isolated cases of Fall Armyworms were reported in the area as well as cases of rats/mice destroying crops at germination causing farmers to replant several times with little or no success. The planted area is estimated at 57% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicted a substantial reduction in the expected harvest with maize and pearl millet production each estimated to have dropped by over 71% of last season's harvest. Moreover, sorghum production

was also reported to have dropped by at least 76% of last season's production. Additionally, harvest for non-cereals was also reported to have yielded low this season.

On the livestock health, no major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing along the river is depleting very fast due to a high number of livestock in that area. This is because most farmers have moved their livestock to the riverside where grazing was a bit better compared to inland. With regard to household food security, it was reported that many farmers received very little harvest this year because of drought and most households have depleted their harvest from last season and are currently dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Kabbe north and Kabbe south

Like other constituencies reports, drought conditions were reported in this area. Drought conditions were noted in the forms of erratic and sporadic patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Most of the water catchments for example earth dams and ponds are dry as no significant water inflow was received this season. Majority of farmers were able to cover about 44% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates indicated substantial reductions in the harvest with maize production declined by at least 57% and pearl millet is down by 58% of last season's harvest. Moreover, sorghum production was also reported to be low and a reduction of at least 56% of last season's harvest is estimated. None-cereals harvest is also said to be lower than the previous season. Cases of human-wildlife conflicts were reported where wild animals destroyed some crop fields.

No livestock diseases were reported in the area at the time of collecting this information. The livestock body condition and grazing is fair but the situation will soon deteriorate due to the large number of livestock in the floodplain area. This is because most farmers have moved their livestock to the floodplain areas for better grazing. With regard to household food security, most households have indicated that they are currently relying on the markets and drought relief foods for food access because the food stock from the previous harvest is depleted and also due to very poor harvest received this season.

Sibbinda

As it was reported in other areas in the region, this constituency received late rainfall end of November as opposed to October last season. The rainfall received was also unevenly distributed. Farmers in this area suffered prolonged dry spell in November and extended to January and February. However, good rainfall showers were received in February and this has filled up some ponds and other catchment areas. Planted area is estimated at 53%

of the cropping area. The revised harvest estimates indicated massive reductions in the harvest with maize production recorded to have decreased by over 85% and pearl millet is down by 82% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production was noted to have decline by at least 71% of last season's harvest. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals such as Bambara nuts and cowpeas were also reported to be poor this season. Seed and fertilizer were available on time at the local ADC for easy access to farmers. Few cases of Fall Armyworms were reported in Kaliyangile and Masida areas.

No major livestock diseases were reported and livestock were still in a fair condition at the time of collecting this information. However, the situation is expected to deteriorate much earlier than normal due to poor grazing in the area. Households have indicated that they don't have food stock from the previous harvest and the situation is worsening because of poor harvest received, which could have sustain households for some months. Households are currently dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Kavango East and Kavango West regions

Poor agricultural productions have stricken the two regions, following the serious drought conditions experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. At the beginning of the season, the regions noted significant delay in the onset of the rainfall season as well as frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures since the start of the rainy season in December last year. It was reported that, crops, which were planted with the first rains, have wilted and farmers have to replant several times with little or no success. This has resulted in drastic reductions in the harvest. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in the expected harvest with aggregate cereal estimated to have decline by over 75% of last season's harvest and over 68% below the average production. In particular, pearl millet production has showed a reduction of at least 74% of last season and about 61% below the average production. Maize production indicated a reduction of over 87% less than last season and about 96% below the average production. Sorghum production is down by 81% of last season and over 90% below the average production. Moreover, non-cereal production is also equally affected; hence very poor harvests were reported. Average planted area is estimated at 43% of the cropping area, reflecting a significant reduction of about 36% when compared to the corresponding period last year. The agricultural inputs were received on time and were distributed to the Agricultural Development Centres for farmer's easy access. Kavango West region received about 13.5 Tons of pearl millet seed, 1 Ton of Maize seed and 1.5 Tons of cowpea seed. The region also have a total number of 16 tractors of which 6 are from the Climate Resilient Agriculture Vulnerable Extreme (CRAVE) in three of the north east regions which are only used for ripping. In addition, Kavango East region received 25 Tons of pearl millet, 1 Ton of maize and 1.5 Tons of cow pea for the 2018/19 season. The region has a total number of 16 tractors of which 6 are from CRAVE project and only used for ripping services. Figure 5a and Figure 5b show a summary of the crop harvest estimates in the Kavango West and Kavango East regions respectively.

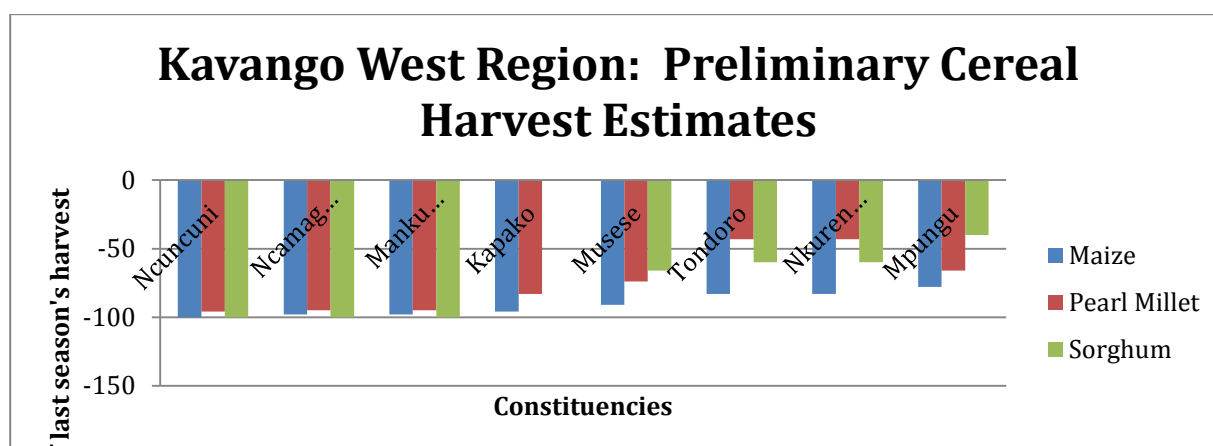


Figure 5a: Summary of the cereal harvest estimates in the Kavango West region

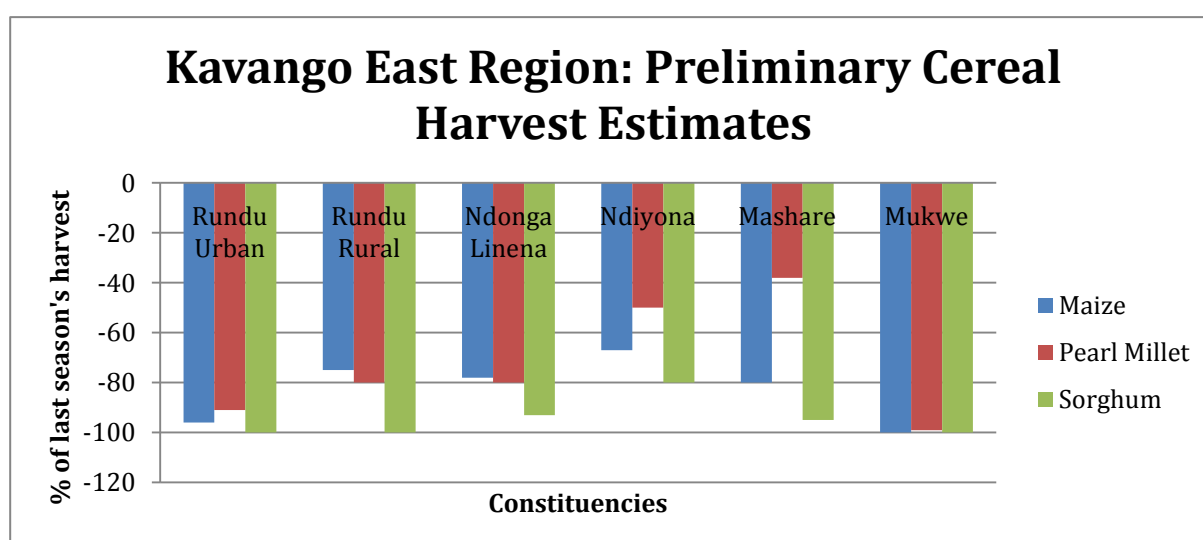


Figure 5b: Summary of the cereal harvest estimates in the Kavango East region

On livestock health, cases of Orf in small stock were widely reported especially in the inland areas. Moreover, Heart water, Dermatophilosis and Black quarter in cattle were also reported. Few livestock deaths due to drought were reported in the Kavango West Region and the number is expected to rise as drought conditions strengthen. Grazing is substantially fair in the upper land but poor to fair in the inland. Grazing was noted to be poor in most areas in the inland due to the large number of livestock as farmers have moved their livestock to the upper land for better grazing. Livestock body condition is ranging between poor and fair and the situation is expected to worsen before the next rainfall season. With regards to household food security, the situation is worsening as households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and most of them did not get harvest this season.

Constituencies

Kavango West

Ncuncuni

Severe drought conditions were experienced in this area resulting in poor agricultural production. According to a report from the Agricultural Extension official responsible for this area, poor rainfall performance was seen in the forms of firstly delayed onset of the season, erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns as well as frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Under the circumstance, farmers are estimated to cover on average 20% of their crop fields. It was reported that, seeds were available on time at the local agricultural extension office. Government tractors were also available to assist farmers but the demand is very high. It was further reported that there are still outstanding invoices for weeding groups and Draught Animal Power service providers who are not yet paid. This is said to have discouraged service providers to participate in the subsidy scheme this season. The revised crop harvest estimates showed significant reductions in the expected harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decline by 96% with both maize and sorghum production recorded as a total failure. Additionally, harvest for non-cereals was also reported to be very poor. No crop pests or diseases were reported at the time of this report.

Both livestock and grazing were noted to be in a fair state, but expected to deteriorate as drought conditions strengthen. Household food security was reported to have weakened as many households are reported to have depleted their harvest from last season and almost zero harvest received this year.

Households are now dependent on the market and drought relief foods for food access.

Musese

According to farmers, the rainfall started late and prolonged dry spells were experienced during December and January as well as very low and sporadic rainfall for the rest of the season. Average planted area is estimated at 33% of the cropping area. Farmers indicated that they used seeds, which they retained from the previous season as well as subsidised seeds from their local agricultural office. The revised crop estimates showed that, both pearl millet, maize and sorghum products are reduced by over 74%, 91% and 66% of last season's harvest respectively. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals was also reported to be very poor because of drought conditions experienced in the area.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Livestock body condition and grazing were reported to be good. On the household food security, the situation was reported to have weakened as most households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Ncamagoro and Mankumpi

Poor rainfall was reported all parts of these constituencies. According to report from the Agricultural Extension official responsible for this area, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of first delayed onset of the rainy season, erratic rainfall patterns as well as frequent dry spells accompanied

by high temperatures. Average planted area is estimated at 15% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated substantial reductions in the expected harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decrease by 95% and maize is down by 98% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production is said to be the hardest hit with a total crop failure recorded in the area. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals was also reported to be very poor due to drought conditions experienced in the area. It was also reported that, seeds were received at the ADC on time. However, there was no basal dressing fertilizer received this season.

No livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing was noted to be fairly available but expected to deplete before the next rainfall season. With regards to household food security, the situation is reported to have weakened as most households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and also due to meagre or no harvest received this year. Most households are now relying on the markets and or drought relief foods for food access.

Kapako

As with other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019 rainfall season was characterised by serious drought conditions which has affected the agricultural production and water supply. Poor rainfall was seen in the forms of erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. As a result, most farmers were only able to cover about 51% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decreased by over 83% and maize is down by at least 96% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production showed

no change as compared with last season's harvest. Furthermore, harvest for non-cereal is said to be poor as much of the crops have wilted. No crop pests or diseases were reported at the time of this report.

On livestock health, cases of botulism and black quarter were reported with mortalities thereof. Livestock were still in a good condition at the time of collection this information but grazing was noted to range between fair and poor. This situation is expected to deteriorate soon as drought conditions strengthen. On the household food security, very few households are still consuming from the previous harvest stock but majority of households have no food left from the previous harvest. The situation is made worse by the current harvest which is very poor and most farmers did not harvest anything this season.

Mpungu

According to a report from the Agricultural Extension officials responsible for this constituency, the 2018/2019 rainfall started well on time, end of October last year, but have fallen short of follow up rains to strengthen the onset of the rainfall season. It was noted that, productive rainfall was realised as from December, but even then, rainfall performance has been poor. The season is said to have characterised by frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures as well as erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns. Average planted area is estimated at 82% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated substantial reductions in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decreased by 66% and maize is down by over 78% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production is also estimated to decrease by at least 40% of last

season's harvest. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals is also said to be poor this year. The Agricultural Extension officials noted that seeds were received on time and were fairly sufficient for the season. It was also noted that government tractors were readily available at the local ADCs for farmers' easy access. Isolated case of Fall Armyworms was reported in Mavhenge village with insignificant crop damage.

The livestock body condition was noted to range between fair and poor, while the grazing was reported to range between fair and poor. With the increasing number of livestock in the constituency from other regions, grazing is expected to deteriorate due to overgrazing. Although water is available with boreholes as a main source, some boreholes are yielding low due to low water table owing to poor rainfall. Household food security is said to have weakened as most households received very poor crop harvest this year and also depleted their last season's harvest. Households are now dependent on the market and or drought relief food for food access.

Tondoro and Nkurenkuru

As noted in other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019-rainfall season was very poor and characterised by serious drought conditions. Since the start of the season in October last year, rainfall performance has been sporadic, erratic and

unevenly distributed. It was reported that, the season was dominated by frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Average planted area is estimated at 23% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated substantial reductions in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by 43%, maize is down by over 83% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production was reported to have decreased by at least 60% of last season's harvest. In addition, harvest for non-cereals is also said to be very poor. It was noted that seeds were received on time and the whole stock has been sold to farmers. The constituencies also reported that no top dressing fertilizers were received this season. Cases of Fall Armyworms were reported in Kahenge and Ngone villages but the damage was very minimal.

Grazing was reported to be poor in the areas along the river due to high number of livestock, while fair conditions were reported in the inland areas. Livestock body condition was noted to be fair, but expected to deteriorate much earlier than usual. Household food security is reported to have weakened as most households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and also poor harvest received this year. Households are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Kavango East

Rundu Urban

This area noted severe drought conditions during the course of 2018/2019-rainfall season. Many farmers are said to have got discouraged and on average cultivated at most 50% of their crop fields. It was reported that, most water catchments are dry especially the inland areas. Nevertheless, it was noted that seeds were available on time, but no basal fertilizers available this season. Crop estimates indicated significant reductions in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decreased by over 90% and maize is down by at least 96% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production is said to be the hardest hit with a complete failure recorded in the history. Moreover, non-cereals harvest was also reported to be very poor this year.

Grazing and livestock body conditions were noted to be fair but expected to deteriorate in the next few months before the next rainfall season. The household food security situation is poor due to the very poor current harvest as most farmers did not harvest anything and food from last season's harvest has already depleted. At the time of this report, households are reportedly relying on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Rundu Rural

Since the beginning of the 2018/2019-rainfall season, rainfall has been poor, affecting agricultural production as well as on the water supply. Poor rainfall performance was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainy season, sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns with frequent and prolonged

dry spells, accompanied by high temperature. Under the circumstances, majority of farmers were only able to cover up to 40% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates, indicated a substantial reductions in the harvest with pearl millet estimated to have decrease by over 80% and maize is down by at least 75% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production is said to have suffered the most with a completed crop failure sustained. Harvest for non-cereals is also said to be very poor. Although seeds were available on time at the ADC, no fertilizers were received this season. Crop pests reported in this area were only the termites, which mostly affected the groundnuts as well as aphids on cowpeas.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Livestock body condition was noted to be fair while grazing condition is poor. The situation is expected to deteriorate soon and many livestock will face hunger. Household food security is said to have weakened following a recent very poor crop harvest. Many households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Mashare

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, severe drought conditions were reported in this area resulting in a very poor agricultural production. Although farmers tried to replant several times, much of the crops failed to germinate and those that germinated wilted due to high temperatures. The rain fed catchment areas are completely dry and water for livestock is a

challenge to the farmers. Planted area is estimated at 70% of the cropping area, which is relatively higher than other constituencies in the area. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decline by at least 38% and maize is down by over 80% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production is the hardest hit and losses of at least 95% of last season's harvest are estimated. The non-cereal harvest is also said to be poor due to drought conditions that rampaged the area. Cases of aphids were reportedly affected mainly cowpeas which also contributed to reduced production of cowpeas. Farmers also reported isolated cases of fall armyworms but the crop damage was not too severe.

On livestock health, lumpy skin disease and botulism were widely reported in the area and the regional veterinary officials are currently assisting the affected farmers to contain the situation. The household food security situation is satisfactory following the current harvest. However the little harvest will not sustain the households for a longer period as it is expected to only last for about two to three months. Majority of households are however depending on market purchases and or drought relief foods for food access.

On livestock health, no livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. Livestock and grazing were noted to be in fair condition throughout the area. The Agricultural Extension officials have advised farmers to destock in order to reduce pressure on the available grazing. Household food security was reported to have weakened as most households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and is now dependent on the market for food access.

Mukwe

The rainfall started very late as it only started in December as opposed to October under normal circumstances. This season's rainfall also had very severe and prolonged dry spells which resulted in poor germination and wilting of crops. Water supplies were also affected, as there was no enough inflow to fill the water reservoirs especially the in the inland areas. Majority of farmers were able to cover about 50% of their crop fields. Many farmers have also not planted at all as the erratic rainfall discouraged them. The revised crop estimates indicated severe losses with maize and sorghum production recorded a total crop failure and pearl millet production is also almost zero with 99% of last season's harvest estimated. Furthermore, very poor harvest was also reported in non-cereals, which according to farmers is extremely below last season. No pests were reported this season.

On the livestock health, no disease was reported at the time of this report. Livestock body condition and grazing was noted to be in fair state. However, grazing is expected to deplete much earlier before the next rainfall season. Household food security is said to be very poor as most households have depleted their last season's harvest and no harvest this year. Households are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Ndiyona

Like other areas in the region, crop production has been negatively affected experienced during the course of 2018/19-rainfall season which was very poor with uneven distribution. Much of the crops have wilted and some completely failed to germinate. Many farmers were discouraged by the poor rainfall and did not even plant anything this

season. On average, farmers were able to cover about 60% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates showed a significant reduction in harvest with pearl millet estimated to have declined by 50% and maize is down by over 60% of last season's harvest. Sorghum production was the hardest hit and a loss of over 80% last season's harvests is estimated. The non-cereal crops have also showed a significant decrease, owing to serious drought conditions experienced this season. No crop pests were reported.

With regard to animal health, there were no diseases reported at the time of collecting this information. Grazing and livestock are both in a fair to poor condition. The situation is however expected to deteriorate very soon due to the prevailing drought. Following the current poor harvest, household food security did not improve significantly as majority of farmers did not harvest and they are currently depending on the markets and drought relief foods for food access.

Ndonga Linena

Although the rainfall received this season was very poor, farmers managed to plant about 50% of their crop fields which is 30% lower than the planted area same time last season. The dry spells made it

difficult for farmers to cultivate with some farmers said to have given up on cultivations. The poor rainfall did not only affect crop production but also the water availability especially for livestock because livestock mainly depend on ground water and there is currently very little water in the water reservoirs. The revised crop estimates showed a massive reduction in harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by over 80% and maize is down by about 78% of last season's production. Sorghum production was the hardest hit with harvest losses of over 93% of last season's harvest estimated. Cases of fall armyworms were reported in the constituency but the damage was very minimal.

The livestock body condition and grazing were noted to be fair. However, the situation is expected to worsen in few months time before the onset of the next rainfall season. No livestock diseases were reported at the time of collecting the information. On household food security, the situation was noted to be poor after the failed harvest, this year which was, supposed to improve the food security. According to farmers, the little they harvested will only last for one or two months, thereby market purchases will be the main sources of the food supply.

Omusati region

The region recorded a very poor agricultural production, following an unprecedented drought conditions that characterised the 2018/2019 rainfall season. Since the start of the 2018/2019 rainfall season in October last year, rainfall performance has been very poor and was characterised by delayed onset of the rainfall season, sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells coupled with extremely high temperatures. As a result, crop and livestock production as well as the water supply are affected. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in the expected harvest with aggregate cereals estimated to have decline by over 95% of last season's harvest and about 93% below the average production. In this regard, pearl millet production is estimated to decrease by 95% of last season's harvest and 93% below the average production. Sorghum production is estimated to decline by 98% of last season's harvest and about 99% below the average production. Furthermore, it was noted that, the region received very little to no harvest for non-cereals. Average planted area is estimates at 54% of the cropping area, reflecting a reduction of about 32% when compared with the same time last season. Nevertheless, agricultural inputs and services were timely available at the ADCs for farmers' easy access. However the demand for seed was very high compared to the quantity supplied. It was reported that the region did not receive fertilizers this season. Figure 6 below showed the summary of the preliminary crop estimates in various parts of the region.

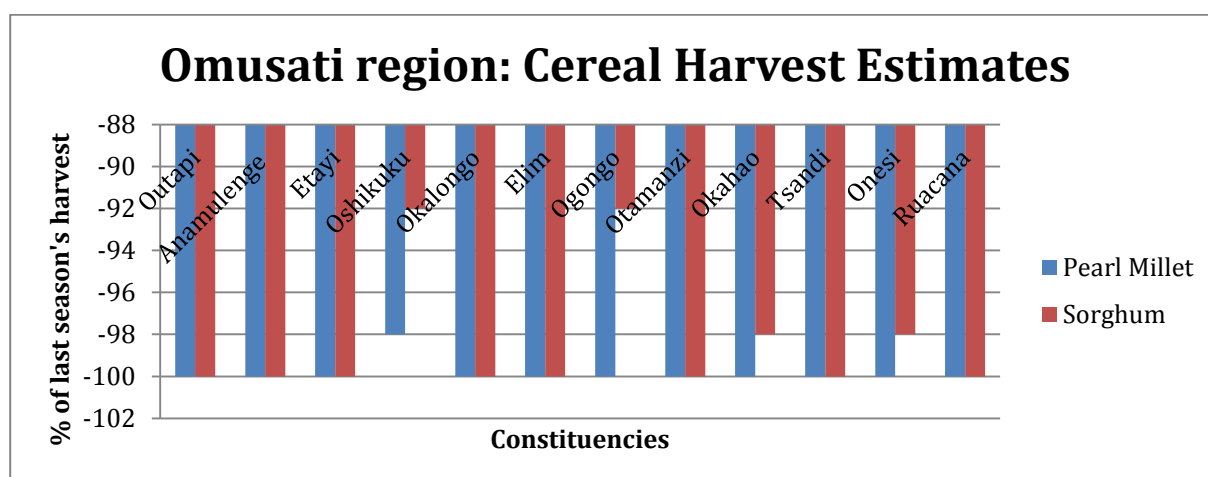


Figure 6: Summary of the cereal harvest estimates

Grazing was reported to range between poor and very poor with poor livestock body condition. As a result, a number of livestock mortalities were reported in various

constituencies owing to lack of grazing. Water for livestock was also reported to be a challenge as most of the water catchment areas are dry. Although farmers were advised to destock while the livestock are in reasonable fair condition, many farmers are reluctant to destock due to lack/insufficient formal market in the region. On the household food security, the situation is said to have weakened following the very poor to no harvest received this year. Majority of the households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Constituencies

Onesi

This area is said to have suffered the effects of a severe drought conditions which has dominated the 2018/2019 rainfall season. According to farmers, rainfall has hardly occurred in the area and frequent and prolonged dry spells with high temperature was the main features of the just ended rainfall season. Average planted area is estimated at 54% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated a complete crop failure noted on pearl millet production, while sorghum production is said to have declined by over 98% of the last season's harvest. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals was reported to be very poor when compared with previous season. It was reported that, most farmers use seeds retained from the previous season and supplemented with subsidized seeds. Crop pests reported included fall armyworms at Elondo C and surrounding villages but damages to crops was minimal.

No livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. Livestock body condition was reported to range between fair and poor, but deteriorating slowly. Grazing was reported to be poor. On household food security, the situation is reported to be worsening due to the current drought

conditions which impaired the harvest. Many households are said to be dependent on the market and to some extent drought relief foods for food access.

Ruacana

As reported in the other constituencies in the region, this area suffered the effects of a severe drought conditions, affecting both agricultural production and water supply. According to reports from the Agricultural Extension office in this constituency, there is no water in the catchment reservoirs which is usually used mainly for livestock. The whole rainfall season was characterised by dry spells and high temperatures as well as erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns. Most farmers did not cultivate at all and those who cultivated only covered about 54% of their crop fields, which is half of last season's area planted. The revised crop estimates indicated a complete crop failure (i.e. 100% losses) for both cereals and non-cereal crops. There were no crop pests or diseases reported this season.

Both grazing and livestock body condition is very poor and livestock mortalities have been reported. The household food security was noted to be

declining, following a complete crop failure sustained this year. Many households are reported to be dependent on the market and or to some extend drought relief foods for food access.

Tsandi

As it was reported in other constituencies, this area noted drought conditions of unprecedented scale which brought the agricultural production to a halt. According to reports from the agricultural extension office in the constituency, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainfall season, sporadic and erratic rainfall, frequent dry spells accompanied by high temperature. Consequently, farmers conceded a complete crop failure with poor to very poor grazing conditions noted in the area. The agricultural inputs and services were readily available at the ADC well on time but the supply was low as the demand was very high due to replanting. There was no fertilizer received this season although the demand is also high. Average planted area is estimated at 54% of the cropping area. No crop pests or diseases were reported this season.

Grazing was reported to be extremely poor in the entire constituency and livestock body condition is also very poor. A number of livestock mortalities continued to be reported due to lack of grazing and enough water in the area. With regard to household food security, the situation is currently deteriorating as households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods access.

Outapi

As reported in other constituencies, this area was not spared from the devastating drought that halts

the agricultural production. According to the revised crop estimates for this area, both pearl millet and sorghum production recorded a complete failure. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals was also noted to be very poor to no harvest this year. The seeds were received well on time at the constituency ADC but the demand was too high. Farmers kept flocking to the ADC in search for more seed due to several replanting as a result of poor germination. No fertilizer was received this season, though the demand is also high. No crop pests or diseases were reported this season.

The grazing is very poor resulting in very poor livestock body condition. Farmers are currently buying fodder for their livestock. Livestock mortalities are on the rise as drought conditions strengthening. On the household food security, the situation is said to be weakening, following a crop failure this year. Many households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Etayi

This area is said to have suffered the effects of poor rainfall performance since the beginning of the 2018/2019 rainfall season. Poor rainfall was seen in the forms of sporadic and erratic form with frequent dry spells experienced throughout the season. It was noted that inputs and services arrived early but seeds were not sufficient. In addition, the constituency did not receive fertilizer this season and farmers kept enquiring about the availability of the fertilizer and the ADC. Average planted area is estimated at about 68% of the cropping area. However, there are a number of farmers who did not cultivate at all and gave up due to poor rainfall. The revised crop estimates showed a complete crop

failure (no harvest) for both cereals and non-cereal crops. No crop pests or diseases were reported this season.

Grazing and livestock body condition were reported to be very poor and cases of livestock mortalities continued to be reported. Livestock especially cattle are lean and some are unable to stand on their own. No livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Household food security is weakening, following the crop failure recorded this season. Majority of farmers are currently dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Okalongo

As noted in other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019 rainfall season was a drought season with unprecedented scale, affecting both agricultural production and water supply. According to reports from the agricultural office, it all started with delayed onset of the rainfall season, sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns with frequent dry spells with high temperatures. This altogether leads to crop failure for both cereal and non-cereal crops. Although, farmers managed to cover about 35% of their crop fields, all went in vein as no harvest received from this effort. The inputs such as seed were received on time but however the demand was very high and the consignment received was very less compared to what was received last season. The demand for fertilizer was also very high unfortunately no fertilizer was received this season.

No major livestock diseases were report at the time of collecting this information in the report. Grazing was noted to be very poor in the constituency hence poor livestock body condition. On the household food security, the situation is said to have weaken,

following a recent crop failure. Many households are reported to have depleted their harvest from last season and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Anamulenge

As reported in other constituencies, this area has also suffered poor rainfall performance since the beginning of the 2018/2019 rainfall season. Poor rainfall was seen in the forms of erratic with frequent dry spells experienced throughout the season. It was noted that inputs and services arrived early but seeds were not sufficient. In addition, the constituency did not receive fertilizer this season and farmers kept enquiring about the availability of the fertilizer at the ADC. Average planted area is estimated at about 75% of the cropping area. However, there are a number of farmers who did not cultivate at all due to drought conditions. The revised crop estimates indicated a complete crop failure, both cereals and non-cereal crops.

Grazing and livestock body condition were reported to be very poor and cases of livestock mortalities are on the rise. Livestock especially cattle are lean and some are unable to stand on their own. No livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Household food security is reported to have wakened, following the recent failed harvest conceded by farmers this year. Many households are now dependent on the market and to some extend drought relief foods for food access.

Ogongo

According to reports from the Agricultural Extension office in this area, the rainfall performance was very poor and worse compared to other drought experienced in the history. No water

in the rain fed reservoirs and the only source of water for livestock is the canal. The revised crop harvest estimates shows that this area suffered a complete crop failure for both cereal and non-cereal crops. Average planted area was estimated at about 30% of the cropping area. The agricultural inputs and services were available on time at the ADC but the demand was too high. Although the demand for fertilizer is also high, there were no fertilizers received this season.

The current livestock condition is extremely poor and animals are very lean due to the lack of grazing in the constituency. Farmers are more worried about their livestock as a result of this prevailing drought. The household food security situation is said to have weakened, follow a crop failure recorded this year. Many households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market for food access.

Okahao

As reported in other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019 rainfall season was very poor with severe drought conditions observed in the season. Some areas in the constituency such as Onambadje, Okulumono, Akutsima, Nakatili and others did not receive any rain and hence farmers did not cultivate at all. The rain fed water reservoirs are completely dry and water for livestock is currently a very big challenge. The revised crop estimates indicated a complete crop failure especially for pearl millet, while sorghum production recorded harvest losses of over 98% of last season's harvest. Average planted area is estimated at 75% of the cropping area. Although the agricultural inputs were provided on time though in less quantity as compared to the previous season, this did not make much difference as no sufficient rainfall was

received. No crop pests or diseases were reported this season.

Ticks were reported to be the main problem on livestock, mostly cattle. Grazing is very poor both in the inland and cattle post area and this has resulted in very poor livestock body condition. A number of livestock mortalities were reported due to the prevailing drought condition. Most households have already depleted their last year's harvest and households are currently relying on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Otamanzi

Poor rainfall was received in this constituency since the beginning of the season. The rainfall received was very sporadic and erratic with dry spells experienced for the most of the season accompanied by high temperatures. Even though the rainfall received up to date is very low, farmers have managed to cultivate about 51% of their crops while there are still a number of farmers who did not cultivate at all owing to poor rainfall performance. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in harvest where pearl millet and sorghum production are expected to decrease by 98% and 80% of last season's harvest respectively.

On livestock health, no diseases were reported apart from conditions related to drought. Grazing is very poor throughout the area and livestock body condition is extremely poor. Household food security is currently satisfactory as most households are still relying on their previous harvest for food success. However, the current stock will be depleted around June/July 2019 and households will then rely on the markets and relief food onwards.

Elim

Poor rainfall performance was widely reported in this area. Prolonged and severe dry spells dominated the first half of the season extending to the 2nd half of the rainfall season. Crops which managed to germinate have wilted as a result of poor rainfall received as well as high temperatures. The revised crop estimates indicated a complete crop failure for both pearl millet and sorghum. Very poor to no harvest was also reported for non-cereals and some farmers did not plant non-cereal crops due to poor rainfall. Nevertheless, farmers who have cultivated only covered about 40% of the crop fields, 50% lower than the area planted same period last year.

There were no reports of crop pests and livestock diseases. However, livestock body condition and grazing is currently in a very critical stage and many cattle are reported to be very weak and unable to stand on their own. Cases of livestock mortalities have been reported in this area and the number of mortalities is increasing on a daily basis. Due to good harvest of last season, most households are still depending on the previous harvest stock. However, this stock will only last for few months and is likely to deplete by June/July 2019. Households will then need assistance onwards.

Oshikuku

As reported in other constituencies in the region, rainfall performance was very poor and worse compared to that of last season. There is no water in the rain fed reservoirs and the only source of water for livestock is the canal. The revised crop estimates shows drastic reduction in harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by 70% while sorghum is down by 92% of the previous harvest. Many farmers did not even cultivate at all owing to poor rainfall received. Average planted area is estimated at 70% of the cropping area. The inputs and services were available at the ADC but the demand was too high, most farmers could not acquire the seed. Although the demand for fertilizer was high, there were no fertilizers received this season. No crop pest and livestock diseases were reported.

The current livestock condition is extremely poor and animals are very lean due to the lack of grazing in the constituency. Many cattle are reported to be weak and unable to wake up on their own and as a result, livestock mortalities are on the rise. The household food security situation was reported to have weakened, following a failed harvest this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Oshana region

The region recorded a very poor agricultural production following a severe and unprecedented drought conditions experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season.

According to reports from the regional agricultural extension officials, the 2018/2019 rainfall season was characterised by delayed onset of the rainfall season, sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns, frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by a high temperature. As a result, very poor agricultural production was recorded this year with crop production in some constituencies recorded zero harvest. Average planted area is estimated at 68% of the cropping area, reflecting a reduction of about 29% when compared to the same time last season. Aggregate cereal estimates indicated a substantial reductions in harvest of 97% lower than last season's harvest and 95% below the average production. In particular, pearl millet production is estimated to decrease by over 97% of last season's production and 94% below the average production. Sorghum production recorded a complete crop failure with no harvest received this season. In addition, non-cereal harvest recorded very poor to no harvest this year due to severe drought conditions experienced this year. Figure 7 below shows the summary of cereal harvest estimates in various parts of the region.

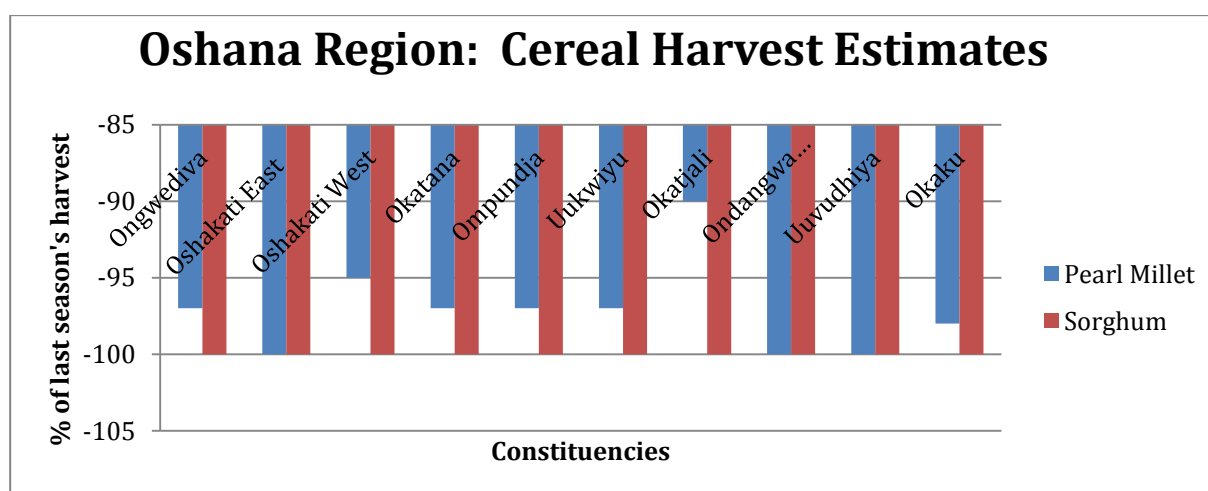


Figure 7: Summary of the cereal harvest estimates

Very poor grazing conditions were widely reported, especially the inland part of the region. Livestock body condition is reported to range between fair and poor in the inland, but fair to good in the cattle post areas. The situation is expected to deteriorate much faster as drought

conditions strengthen during the dry season. Water availability especially for livestock was also reported to be a challenge as most water catchment areas are dry and only few with little water. However, the Namibia Water Corporation has already intervened as is currently pumping water to the cattle post areas from Olushandja/Etaka dam to Uuvudhiya for livestock consumption. The water is expected to reach Lake Oponona in Uuvudhiya Constituency by August as it has to fill up different wells and earth dams along the way. No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. The household food security has weakened, following a failed harvest recorded this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Constituencies

Ongwediva

According to a report from the agricultural extension in this constituency this area noted severe drought conditions which have dominated the 2018/2019 rainfall season. As a result, the agricultural productions as well as water supply are negatively affected. Although many farmers attempted to cultivate their crop fields, hoping to get some harvest, there were no significant harvests received this year. Majority of farmers were able to cover about 68% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates indicated massive reductions in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to decrease by over 97% of last season's harvest with a complete crop failure recorded for sorghum. Although, improved seeds were available at the ADC on time, the quantity was not enough due to poor germination and farmers have to replant several times with little or no success.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing was reported to be very poor with livestock body condition ranging between fair and very poor with livestock mortalities recorded. Household food security was noted to be

declining, following a failed harvest this year and most households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Okatana

As reported in Ongwediva constituency, this area shares the same experience regarding the rainfall performance, agricultural production as well as the water supply. It was reported that, overall rainfall performance is very poor this season. The season is said to have characterised by erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with high temperature. It was noted that most water catchment areas are dry and many farmers are using their pipeline to supply water to their livestock, and this exercise according to farmers is expensive and unsustainable. Average planted area is estimated at 68% of cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicate a massive decrease in harvest with pearl millet estimated to decrease by 97% and zero harvest on sorghum production. Seeds were reported to have come on time but were not enough due to too much replanting. No fertilizers stock was received this season.

Grazing was reported to be very poor with livestock body condition said to be ranging between poor and very poor with livestock mortalities on the increase. Water supply for livestock was said to be poor as most water catchments are dry. The household food security has weakened, following a failed crop harvest this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Oshakati West

As it was noted in other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019-rainfall season was a drought year and as a result, very poor agricultural production was recorded in the area. The season was characterised by first, delayed onset of the rainfall season, sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns compounded with frequent prolonged dry spells and extremely high temperatures. Average planted area was estimated at 70% of the cropping. The revised crop estimates showed a massive reduction in harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by at least 95% of last season's harvest and zero harvest for sorghum. Moreover, very poor to no harvest was recorded for non-cereal.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Livestock are reported to be in a fair to very poor condition, with mortalities thereof on the rise. Grazing was reported to be very poor and the situation is expected to deteriorate further during the dry season. Household food security situation was noted to have weakened, following a recent failed harvest. Many farmers are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the markets and or drought relief foods for food access.

Uuvudhiya

This area noted poor agricultural production, following the severe and unprecedented drought conditions which did not only affect agricultural production but also the water supply. Many farmers are reported to have tried cultivating at least 85% of their crop fields, but all went in vain as most of them received very little to no harvest this year. The revised crop estimates showed excessive crop losses of a complete crop failure for both cereal and non-cereals. No major crop pests or diseases were reported this season.

On the livestock health, no livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Livestock body condition is reported to range between fair and poor in many areas with livestock mortalities on the rise. Water availability is a challenge in the area, but interventions to bring water to the cattle post areas are underway and water is expected to reach the area by August this year. The household food security was noted to be declining, following a recent failed crop harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Oshakati East

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019 rainfall season has been poor and was characterised by severe drought conditions. According to reports from the agricultural extension office, the season experienced erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. As a result, agricultural production is negatively affected with crop failure widespread in the area. Although, seeds came on time at the ADC, the quantity was not

enough due to poor crop germinations and that farmers replanted many times with limited or no success. Average planted area is estimated at 68% of the cropping area. According to a report from the agricultural extension officials responsible for this area, farmers suffered a complete crop failure, as there was no harvest obtained this year. Cases of False Armyworms were reported at Iikuku and Oshipumbu villages, but damages to crops is said to be minimal.

On the livestock health, no major livestock disease outbreaks were reported. However during March 2019, cases of infectious Coryza involving chickens were reported at Iikuku village and about 10 chickens are reported to have died from this disease. Grazing was reported to be very poor due to ongoing drought conditions. Livestock body condition was reported to range between very poor and fair with livestock mortalities on the rise. With regards to household food security, the situation is said to have weakened, following a failed harvest this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Ompundja

According to a report from the Agricultural Extension office for this area the 2018/2019 rainfall season was characterized by severe drought conditions which have subsequently resulted in crop failure. It was reported that, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells, accompanied by high temperatures. Many crop farmers were able to cover about 68% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates indicated a complete crop failure with pearl millet production

recorded losses of over 97% of last season's harvest and zero harvest on sorghum production. Furthermore, very poor to no harvest was also recorded for non-cereals.

No major livestock diseases are reported at the time of this report. Livestock body condition was reported to range between fair and very poor with livestock mortality on the increase. On the household food security, the situation was reported to have declined, following a recent failed harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Ondangwa Urban and Rural

As reported in other constituencies in the region, severe drought conditions have ravaged this area resulting in crop failure and lack of grazing and water for livestock. According to a report from the Agricultural Extension office for this area, severe drought conditions were seen in the forms of erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells, accompanied by high temperatures. It was reported that majority of farmers cultivated less than 68% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates showed a complete crop failure recorded for both cereals and non-cereal crops. Cases of False Armyworms were reported in the area, but the damage to crop is not yet severe.

Grazing condition was reported to range between poor and very poor and continue to deteriorate due to drought conditions. Many farmers are reported to have moved their livestock to other constituencies for better grazing. Some farmers are reported to have lost some of their livestock to drought. Ticks

infestation was also reported in the area with goats said to be the most affected. Household food security was reported to have weakened, following crop failure recorded this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Okaku

According to reports from the Agricultural Extension official responsible for this area, the 2018/2019 rainfall season was characterised by severe and unprecedented drought conditions. Sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells and high temperature were reported in the area. As a result, many farmers recorded crop failure which is said to be for the first time for this area. The revised crop estimates showed a massive reduction in harvest of over 98% of last season's harvest for pearl millet and zero harvest on sorghum. Moreover, very poor to no harvest was also recorded on non-cereals such as cowpeas, melons, Bambara nuts and so on. Average planted area is estimated at 55% of the cropping area. It was reported that farmers suffered poor crop germinations and have attempted to replant several times with limited or no success. Isolated cases of false armyworms were reported in Elololo village.

Grazing was reported to be very poor in the common grazing area, but fair to poor in the enclosure. No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the report. Livestock body condition was noted to range between fair and very poor with livestock mortality on the rise. The situation is expected to deteriorate as drought conditions strengthen. Regarding the household food security, the situation is reported to have

weakened, following a recent failed harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Okatyali

According to a report from the Agricultural Extension office, the 2018/2019-rainfall season was characterised by severe drought conditions which halted the agricultural production and the water supply. Many farmers are reported to have conceded a complete crop failure with livestock mortalities on the rise. Majority of livestock farmers are reported to have moved some of their livestock to cattle post areas for better grazing. However, water shortage is a challenge in the area with the cattle post area being the hardest hit. Average planted area was noted to be about 60% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated crop failure in many places with approximately losses of over 90% of last season's harvest for pearl millet and zero harvest for sorghum.

Grazing was reported to be poor in most areas in the constituency, but fair to good in the cattle post areas. However, water supply was reported to be a challenge as most water catchments are dry. No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Household food security was noted to have weakened, following a recent failed crop harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Uukwiyu

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, severe drought condition were reported in this area, affecting both agricultural production and the water supply. The season was characterised by frequent prolonged dry spells with erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns accompanied with high temperatures. Majority of farmers were able to cover about 68% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates showed a massive reduction in the harvest with pearl millet estimated to have decline by over 97% of last season's harvest and zero harvest for sorghum. Moreover, very poor to no harvest was also reported on non-cereals. Crop pests reported included False Armyworms with minimal crop damages.

Grazing was reported to range between fair and very poor with livestock body condition said to range between fair and poor. Livestock mortalities were also reported and the situation is expected to worsen during the dry season before the next rainy season start. Water supply in the area is said to become scarce, as most water catchment are dry. On the household food security, the situation is reported to have declined, following a recent failed harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and now relying on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Ohangwena region

The region suffered a very poor crop harvest, following a severe drought conditions experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. Since the start of the 2018/2019-rainfall season in October last year, rainfall performance was extremely poor and was characterised by first delayed onset of the rainy season, sporadic and insufficient rainfall patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. As a result, poor crop productions, lack of grazing and water scarcity are widespread throughout the region with the exception of the far east of the region where the situation is said to a slightly better. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in the harvest with aggregate cereal estimated to have drop by at least 85% of last season's harvest, and 82% below the average production. In particular, pearl millet production is estimated to have declined by 84% below last season's harvest, and about 81% below the average production. Sorghum production is reported to have dropped by over 96% below last season's harvest and about 97% below the average production. Additionally, poor to very poor harvest was also recorded for non-cereals such legumes, melons and squash. However, Okongo, Omundaungilo and other far eastern constituencies, there were a bit of harvests for both cereals and non-cereal crops. Cases of False Armyworms were widely reported in the region, but the damage to crop was minimal. Average planted area is estimated at about 70% of the crop fields, reflecting a decrease of about 22% when compared with the corresponding period last year. Figure 8 below shows a summary of the harvest estimates in various parts of the region.

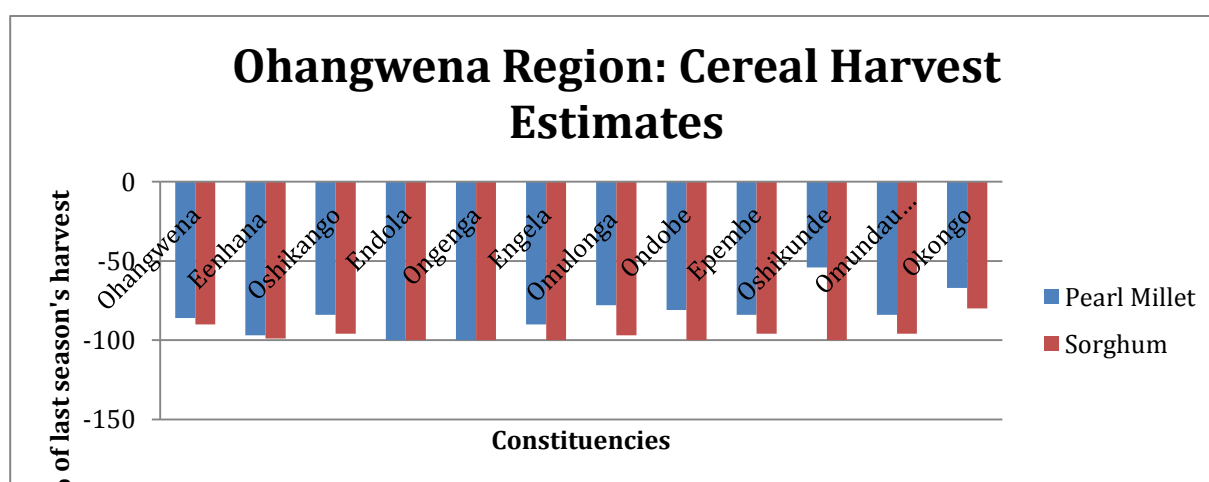


Figure 8: Summary of the cereal harvest estimates

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report, except conditions related to malnutrition as a result of the ongoing drought conditions in the region. However, cases of internal parasites were widely reported in the region. Grazing was reported to range between poor and very poor in the west and central parts of the region, but fair to poor in the far eastern part of the region. The situation is expected to deteriorate as drought conditions strengthen. Livestock body condition ranged between fair and poor with livestock mortalities in the west and central parts of the region on the rise. Water supply situation was reported to be a challenge in the whole region as most of the water catchments are dry. Many farmers are reported to have moved their livestock to the eastern part of the region and southern Angola for better grazing. Household food security was noted to have weakened, following a recent failed crop harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvests and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Constituencies

Ohangwena

This area is said to have suffered the effects of severe drought conditions and as a result, very poor agricultural production was recorded this year. According to the Agricultural Extension officials in the constituency, since the beginning of the 2018/2019 rainfall season in October last year, rainfall performance has been very poor and was characterised by sporadic and insufficient rainfall with high temperature. Nonetheless, majority of farmers were able to cover about 85% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates indicated massive reductions in the harvest with pearl millet estimated to decrease by at least 86% and sorghum is down by over 90% of last season's harvest. Apart from poor rainfall in the area, it was noted that, lack of basal dressing fertilizers was also one the factors that contributed to the poor crop harvest. Cases of False Armyworms were widely reported in the constituency.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing was reported to range between poor and fair. Household food security is reported to have weakened, following a very poor harvest received this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Ongenga

Crop failure was widely reported in the constituency, following severe drought conditions experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. According to official responsible for this area, many farmers suffered a complete crop failure with no significant harvest noted anywhere in the constituency. According to the revised crop estimates, drought conditions have relentlessly continued throughout the season, causing few crops that germinated to eventually die. Average planted area is estimated at about 60% of the cropping area. It was further reported that, no fertilizers received

this season and quantity of seeds received this season was not enough because farmers have to replant several times with little or no success.

Grazing was reported to be very poor with livestock body conditions said to range between fair and very poor with livestock mortality on the rise. Many farmers are reported to have moved some of their livestock in southern Angola for better grazing. The water supply situation was reported to be a challenge as most earth dams and pans are drying up due to limited water inflow received this season. Household food security was reported to have weakened following a recent crop failure. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and on drought relief foods for food access.

Eenhana

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, this area is said to have been affected by severe drought conditions which has failed agricultural production. According to information from this area, rainfall performance has been extremely poor since the beginning of the rainfall season with no improvement in rainfall performance noted. Under the circumstance, majority of farmers were only able to cover about 60% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates noted a crop failure with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by over 97% of last season's harvest with sorghum almost zero harvest this season. It was reported that improved seeds received at the ADC could not suffice due to the fact that farmers have to replant several times with limited or no success. In addition, it was reported that no fertilizers stock was received this season. Cases of False Armyworm were reported in the constituency.

Grazing was reported to be poor and some livestock especially cattle are reportedly succumbing to malnutrition. No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the report. Water supply was reported to be poor in the area as most water catchment are dry and many farmers are dependent on pipeline to supply water to their livestock which is said to be costly. Household food security was reported to be declining, following a recent failed harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent mainly on the market and to some extent drought relief foods for food access.

Ondobe

According to the report from the agricultural extension official responsible for this area, drought conditions dominated the 2018/2019 rainfall season, resulting in a very poor agricultural production. The northern part of the constituency is said to be the hardest hit by the prevailing drought conditions. It was reported that, most farmers covered about 83% of their crop fields. However, it was further reported that, many farmers received very little to no harvest owing to severe drought conditions. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in harvest with pearl millet estimated to have declined by over 81% of last season's harvest and zero harvest for sorghum. Moreover, very poor to no harvest was also reported for non-cereals.

On the livestock health, no major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. However, cases of internal parasites in goats were reported in the area. Grazing was reported to be poor to very poor in the area. Livestock condition was reported to range between fair and poor with livestock

mortality especially cattle being reported. Moreover, surface water for livestock is said to be poor, as most swamps and earth dams did not receive a significant water inflow this season. On the household food security, the situation was reported to have weakened, following a recent very poor harvest received this year. Many households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and to some extent drought relief foods for food access.

Omulonga

As reported in other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019-rainfall season was a drought season as it was characterised by erratic and insufficient rainfall coupled with prolonged dry spells and high temperature. Nonetheless, majority of farmers were able to cover up to 90% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decreased by over 78% and sorghum is down by 97% of last season's harvest. Moreover, very little to no harvest was recorded for non-cereals.

On the livestock health, cases of internal parasites in both small and large stock were reported in the constituency. Grazing was reported to be very poor. Livestock body condition was reported to range between fair and poor with livestock mortalities expected to rise. The household food security was noted to have declined, following a recent very poor harvest received. Many households are reported to have depleted their harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Endola

As reported in other constituencies in the region, the 2018/2019 rainfall season noted severe drought conditions which had resulted in poor agricultural production. According to information from the agricultural extension official, the season was characterised by erratic and sporadic rainfall coupled with prolonged dry spells, accompanied by high temperatures. Average planted area is estimated at 40% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates for this area showed a complete crop failure whereby no crop harvests recorded in the area. Cases of false armyworms were reported in the area, but damages to the crops are said to be minimal.

Grazing was reported to range between poor and very poor. Livestock body condition was noted to range between fair and very poor with livestock mortalities expected to escalate. No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of compiling this report. On the household food security, the situation was reported to have weakened following a recent failed crop harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and to some extent drought relief foods for food access.

Oshikango

No Agricultural Extension official in this area, hence no report.

Engela

This constituency is said to have suffered the effects of poor rainfall performances since the start of the rainy season in October last year. According to reports from the agricultural extension official responsible for this area, poor rainfall performance was seen in the forms of erratic and insufficient rainfall as well as prolonged dry spells

accompanied by high temperature. As a result, poor agricultural production as well as water scarcity was widely reported in the area. Planted area is estimated at approximately 64% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in the harvest with pearl millet estimated to have decrease by over 90% of last season's harvest and zero harvest for sorghum. Moreover, it was reported that there was very little harvest for non-cereals. Cases of false armyworms were widely reported in the constituency.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing is said to be very poor in most areas of the constituency. Livestock body condition was reported to be poor with some cattle reportedly dying due to malnutrition. On the household food security, the situation was reported to have weakened, following a recent failed crop harvest. Many households are said to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Okongo

Although this area use to receive better rainfall than other constituencies in the region, the area was not spared of the impacts of drought conditions experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. According to a report from the agricultural extension officials responsible for this area poor rainfall was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainfall season, erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperature. The revised crop estimates indicated a significant reduction in harvest with pearl millet estimated to have declined by 67% and sorghum is down by over 80% of last season's harvest. In addition, harvest for non-cereals was

also poor. An average planted area is estimated at 60% of the cropping area. Farmers

Grazing was reported to range between fair and poor condition and is said to be deteriorating fast due to high number of livestock in the area. Many farmers are reported to have moved their livestock in this area, causing overstock. Water situation was reported to be limited as most water source is boreholes which are currently under pressure due to many livestock that was moved in the area. On the livestock health, cases of Sweating Sickness and internal and external parasites were reported in the constituency. On the household food security the situation was reported to be fine, but weakening. Many farmers are reported to have only very little harvest left which will not sustain them to the next harvest. However, drought relief food distribution is ongoing in the area.

Omundaungilo

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, this area has also suffered severe drought conditions which have affected the agricultural production and water supply. It was reported that, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of sporadic and insufficient rainfall with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Average planted area is estimated at 70% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated a substantial reduction in the harvest with pearl millet estimated to have decrease by 84% and sorghum is down by over 96% of last season's harvest. Moreover, very poor harvest was also reported for non-cereals.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Livestock body condition was reported to range between poor and fair while

grazing is said to be poor. The water supply was reported to be satisfactory with earth dams and boreholes and wells being the main sources. However, only few earth dams have water and many have since dried up. On the household food security, the situation was reported to be satisfactory but weakening due to very little crop harvest recorded this year. The harvest received is said to have only lasted few months and many households are expected to rely on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Epembe

Severe drought conditions were reported in this area, affecting the agricultural production and the water supply. It was reported that, the northern and eastern parts of the Constituency received relatively better rainfall compared to the southern and western parts of the constituency where very poor rainfall was received. Average planted area is estimated at about 70% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates showed a massive reduction in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by over 84% and sorghum is down by 96% of last season's production. Additionally, very poor harvest was also reported for non-cereals due to the prevailing drought conditions.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing was reported to be poor. Livestock body condition was reported to range between fair and poor state. On the household food security, the situation was reported to be satisfactory but weakening. The recent filed harvest

did not bring significant improvement to household food security.

Oshikunde

The 2018/2019-rainfall season was reported to be a drought season and as a result poor agricultural production is widespread in the area. According to reports from the agricultural extension office responsible for this area, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of erratic and sporadic rainfall pattern with prolonged severe dry condition, accompanied by high temperatures. Majority of farmers use draught animals to cultivate their crop fields. Average planted area is estimated at 90% of the cropping area, which is the highest in the region under severe drought conditions. The revised crop estimates indicated a considerable reduction in the Pearl millet production of about 54% of last season's harvest with zero harvest recorded on sorghum. Very poor harvest was also reported on cereals.

Grazing was reported to be poor throughout the constituency and the situation is expected to worsen as drought conditions strengthen. Livestock body condition was reported to range between fair and poor. With regard to household food security, the situation was reported to be okay as most households are said to still dependent on their last season's harvest for food access. However, the situation is expected to worsen, since the recent harvest was very poor and did not provide significant improvements to household food security.

Oshikoto region

The region sustained poor agricultural production, following a severe and unprecedented drought conditions experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. Since the start of the 2018/2019-rainfall season is October last year, very poor rainfall was reported in various parts of the region affecting crop and livestock production as well as water sources. According to reports from the agricultural extension centres, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns and frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. The revised crop estimates showed a huge reduction in the harvest across region with some constituencies recorded a complete crop failure. Aggregate cereal showed a sharp reduction of over 86% of last season's harvest and about 80% below the average production. In particular, pearl millet production is estimated to have decline by more than 86% of last season's harvest and about 78% below the average production. Moreover, sorghum production was the hardest hit with estimated reduction of about 97% of last season's harvest and 99% below the average production. In addition, very poor harvest was reported for non-cereals with some areas recorded a complete crop failure. Average planted area is estimated at 70% of the cropping area, which is about 17% lower than the same period last season. Figure 9 below shows a summary of the harvest estimates in various constituencies in the region.

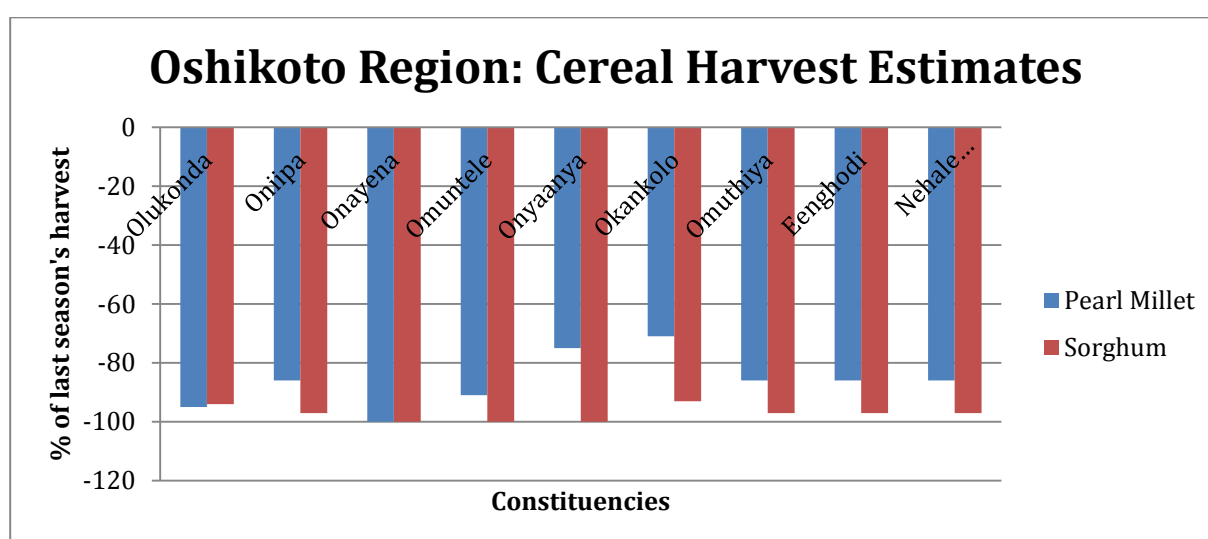


Figure 9: Summary of the cereal harvest estimates

No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported at the time of compiling this report. Grazing was reported to have deteriorated as drought conditions strengthen and was rated poor in most parts of the region. Water availability, especially for livestock was reported to be poor as most water catchment has little or no water due insufficient inflow received this season. Household food security was noted to have weakened, following a failed crop harvest received this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Constituencies

Omuthiya

This area is reported to have suffered the effects of severe drought condition and as a result, poor crop harvest, lack of grazing and water scarcity is widespread in the area. According to the agricultural extension official responsible for this area, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainfall season, sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. It was reported that, majority of farmers were only able to cover about 75% of their crop fields compared to 90% covered last season. The revised crop estimates showed a significant drop in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decrease by at least 86% and sorghum is down by over 97% of last season's harvest. Moreover, poor harvest was also reported on non-cereals.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing continued to deteriorate in the area as drought conditions strengthen. The water supply especially for livestock consumption was reported to be a challenge as most earth dams are dry. Many farmers are reportedly using the pipeline to supply water to their livestock, which is expensive. However, there is oasis water available at Okashana area, though the water is saline. With

regards to household food security, the situation was noted to have weakened following a recent poor crop harvest received this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Nehale LyaMpingana

As reported in the previous constituency, severe drought condition was experienced in this area, affecting the agricultural productions and water supply. It was reported that, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Average planted area is estimated at 75% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated a substantial reduction in the harvest with pearl millet and sorghum estimated to have decrease by 86% and 97% of last season's production respectively. Improved seeds and services were made available to farmers timely, but seeds were not enough due to the fact that farmers have to replant several times. No fertilizers stock was received in the constituency this season.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Grazing was reported to be poor in the area and the situation is said to be worsening

as drought conditions strengthen. Furthermore, water supply especially for livestock consumption was reported to be a challenge as many water catchments are dry and farmers are using wells to supply water to their livestock. On household food security, the situation was noted to be satisfactory but weakening. The recent poor harvest received this season did not bring significant improvement to household food security. Many households are reported to have started supplementing their little harvest with the market purchases and or drought relief foods in order to prolong the availability of the harvest.

Oniipa

No technician, hence no report from this area.

Eenghodi

As it was reported in other Constituencies in the region, severe drought conditions were experienced in this area, affecting the agricultural production and water supply. According to the agricultural extension official responsible for this area, the 2018/2019 rainfall has been poor since the start of the rainy season in October 2018. It was reported that, poor rainfall was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainy season, erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Average planted area was estimated at 75% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates showed substantial reduction in the harvest with pearl millet and sorghum estimated to decrease by over 86% and 97% of last season's harvest respectively. Moreover, very poor harvest was also reported for non-cereals.

Grazing was reported to be poor and livestock body condition was noted to range between fair and poor. The water supply situation was reported to be a challenge as most water catchments are dry and farmers are dependent on their wells to supply water to their livestock. On household food security, the situation was reported to be satisfactory but weakening, following a recent poor crop harvest received this year. The recent harvest is expected to only last for very short period and many households are likely to face food insecurity before the next harvest in May 2020.

Onayena

Severe drought conditions were widespread in this area causing crop failure, poor grazing conditions and water scarcity. According to a report from the agricultural extension officials responsible for this area, the 2018/2019 rainfall season was characterised by erratic and sporadic rainfall patterns with frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Majority of farmers were able to cover about 50% of their crop fields. The revised crop estimates showed a complete crop failure for both cereal and non-cereal crops. No crop pests or diseases were reported. The constituency reported shortages of basal dressing fertilizers, which was never been supplied this season.

Grazing was reported to be very poor and continues to deteriorate as drought conditions strengthen. The water availability for livestock was also reported to be a problem as most water catchments are dry. No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this report. Household food security was reported to have declined, following a recent crop failure recorded this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are

now dependent on the market and or to some extend drought relief foods for food access.

Omuntele

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, severe drought conditions were experienced this season, resulting in crop failure, poor grazing and water scarcity. According to a report from the agricultural extension official responsible for this the whole constituency is affected and as such grazing and water situation is worsening day by day. Average planted area is estimated at 75% of their cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated a massive reduction in harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by over 91% of last season's harvest and zero harvest for sorghum. Moreover, very poor to no harvest were also recorded for non-cereals.

Grazing was reported to be very poor as well as water supply for livestock is very scares as many earth dams are dry and many farmers are relying on their pipeline to supply water to their livestock, an exercise which according to farmers is expensive and unsustainable. No major livestock diseases were reported in the constituency at the time of this report. Household food security was noted to have weakened, following a very poor harvest received this year. Many households are reported to have depleted their harvest and now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

Onyaanya

According to a report from the agricultural extension official responsible for this area, since the start of the 2018/2019 rainfall season in October last year, rainfall has been extremely poor resulting in very poor crop production, lack of grazing and water scarcity. It was reported that, rainfall has been erratic with sporadic patterns and frequent prolonged dry spells accompanied by high temperatures. Average planted area was reported to be about 75% of the cropping area. The revised crop estimates indicated massive reductions in the harvest with pearl millet estimated to decrease by at least 75% of last season's harvest and zero harvest for sorghum. Moreover, very poor to no harvest was also recorded in non-cereal crop. No major crop pests or diseases were reported this season.

Grazing was reported to be very poor and continue to deteriorate as drought conditions strengthen. Livestock body condition was noted to range between fair and very poor with livestock mortalities reported. The water supply situation was also reported to be a challenge as most water catchments are dry due to insufficient water inflow received this season. Many farmers are reported to be using pipeline to supply water to their livestock. Household food security was noted to have weakened, following a recent very poor crop harvest. Many households are reported to have depleted their last season's harvest and are now dependent on the market and or drought relief foods for food access.

NATIONAL CEREAL PRODUCTION SITUATION ANALYSIS FOR 2018/2019-CROPPING SEASON

The national aggregate coarse grain production (white maize, sorghum, pearl millet and wheat) is presented in the Table 4 below and is estimated at **59,400 metric tonnes**, reflecting a reduction of 61% of the last season's harvest, and 52% below the average production (see Table 4 below). This consists of 43,600 tonnes of white maize, 9,300 tonnes of pearl millet, 0,400 tonnes of sorghum and 6,000 tonnes of wheat².

Table 4: Namibia: Cereal Production trend ('000 tonnes), 2018/2019 compared to a 20-year average (1998/1999 to 2017/2018) and 2018/2019 forecast harvest.

Region/Sector	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20-year average	2018/19 as % of average	2018/19 as % of 2017/18
Zambezi	5.7	5.6	3.5	7.5	2.5	2.1	7.4	7.9	1.7	8.0	-79	-79
Kavango East & West	5.6	4.0	1.8	3.8	1.1	1.8	4.2	7.3	1.8	5.7	-68	-75
Omusati	11.1	12.6	3.2	7.4	3.3	4.7	13.1	21.7	1.1	15.4	-93	-95
Oshana	8.0	12.3	4.9	7.3	2.6	4.2	9.9	16.7	2.5	13.8	-82	-85
Oshana	5.0	13.6	4.4	8.9	3.3	2.2	20.1	16.0	0.5	9.1	-95	-97
Oshikoto	16.7	20.2	11.5	18.6	5.8	7.0	70.9	24.8	3.4	16.8	-80	-86
Commercial	59.5	75.2	87.3	82.6	50.5	52.2	80.3	58.5	48.4	53.79	-10	-17
Namibia	111.7	143.4	116.6	136.1	68.9	74.4	137.5	152.9	59.4	122.8	-52	-61

Table 4 above shows that, all the major crops producing areas recorded a substantial reduction in the cereal harvest which is significantly lower than last season, and below the average production. The major contributing factor for the poor and below average harvest is severe and unprecedented drought conditions experienced in the dry land crop producing areas and to some extent the Fall Armyworms reported in the dry land communal maize producing areas.

² This is a provisional estimate, since wheat is a winter crop and production thereof is ongoing.

Table 5: Namibia: Total planted area trend ('000 hectares) and 2018/2019 area planted estimates compared with a 20-year average (1998/1999 to 2017/2019) and 2017/2018 cropping season.

Region/Sector	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20-year average	2018/19 as % of average	2018/19 as % of 2017/18
Zambezi	20.9	20.1	20.6	19.4	20.4	15.4	20.1	18.9	13.6	21.7	-37	-28
Kavango East & West	23.1	20.6	20.6	21.6	18.4	17.4	21.8	19.6	10.7	19.8	-46	-46
Omusati	82.6	73.4	61.5	78.0	64.3	74.4	83.5	78.9	49.6	86.2	-43	-37
Ohangwena	85.2	84.3	76.2	79.8	65.5	75.3	86.1	80.7	62.8	84.9	-26	-22
Oshana	36.3	35.1	33.2	35.1	30.8	33.9	35.9	37.4	7.1	42.9	-38	-29
Oshikoto	62.0	60.1	54.1	58.1	54.8	56.1	60.1	57.4	9.7	66.3	-89	-87
Commercial	15.0	18.0	16.5	16.0	16.5	12.1	15.1	11.3	10.0	14.3	-32	-14
Namibia	325.5	311.6	282.7	308.0	270.6	284.4	322.7	304.3	180.1	336.4	-46	-41

Table 5 above shows the analysis of the planted area estimates. At the time of this report, aggregate planted area for cereal coarse grain as indicated in Table 5 above is estimated at 180, 100 hectares, reflecting a reduction of 41% of last season and 46% below the average planted area. The reduction is attributed to the severe and unprecedented drought conditions experienced this season. Many crop farmers are reported to have given up on cultivation earlier in the season owing to extremely poor rainfall conditions and prolonged dry spells which are said to have dominated the season.

CEREAL FOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND SITUATION

Table 6: Cereal supply and demand situation update

Namibia: Cereal Supply/Demand Forecast for 2019/2020 Marketing Year (May/April) ('000 metric tonnes)				
	Wheat	Maize	Millet/Sorghum	Total
Domestic Availability	17.9	61.0	10.0	88.9
Opening stocks (as at May 2019*)	11.8	17.4	0.3	29.5
Forecasted Production**	6.1	43.6	9.7	59.4
Total Utilization***	85.8	187.2	77.5	350.4
Food use	75.5	172.8	61.0	309.3
Losses and other uses	0.3	4.4	1.5	6.1
Closing stocks (as at April 2019*)	10.0	10.0	15.0	35.0
Shortfall to be covered by import	-67.9	-126.2	-67.5	-261.5
Commercial imports received	12.0	10.5	0.0	22.5
Commercial imports expected	-	-	-	-
After trade Deficit/Surplus	-55.9	-115.7	-67.5	-239.1

Notes: * Includes commercial, food aid and on-farm stocks

** Exclude cereal production for animal feed

*** 2.3 million people (NSA, 2019 projections.) each consuming 124kg of cereal per annum

Source: National Early Warning on Food Security, Statistics and Business Information, MAWF

Table 6 above presents the Cereal Supply and demand situation for the 2019/2020 marketing/consumption period as from 1st May 2019 to 30th April 2020. According to table 6, the available cereal locally for the current consumption period is estimated at 88,900 metric tons. This comprises of 17,900 tons of wheat, 61,000 tons of white maize and 10,000 tons of pearl millet and sorghum. In contrast, the current cereal domestic availability is only about 25% of the domestic cereal requirements; hence 261,500 tons of cereal which is about 75% of the national cereal requirements is needed to cover the shortfall. This is consisting of 67,900 tons of wheat and 126,200 tons of maize and 67,500 tons of pearl millet and sorghum. The shortfall under the normal circumstances is expected to be covered through commercial imports in the form of either grains or meals.

According to the major local commercial millers, the situation is under control as there are no major problems experienced so far in importing cereals in the country. However, given the current situation of significant weakening of the South Africa Rand (where Namibia dollar is pegged) against major currencies especially the US\$ it is possible that there will be price increase for cereal during the course of the 2019/2020 marketing/consumption period.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The 2018/2019-rainfall season has been extremely poor with unprecedented severe drought conditions which affected the whole country resulting in agricultural production losses and water shortages for human, livestock and industrial use.

The revised crop estimates showed massive reductions in harvest with aggregate cereals at 61% lower than the last season's harvest, and 52% below the average production. This reduction in harvest is largely due to severe drought conditions experienced throughout the 2018/2019 rainfall season. Many rain-fed crop producing farmers recorded a complete crop failure which did not only leave them food insecure, but also compromised their livelihoods.

Household food security has weakened significantly, following a very poor agricultural production due to severe drought conditions experienced this season. Consequently, many households are faced with food insecurity during June 2019 to March 2020 as drought conditions continue tormenting the country. It was noted that majority of crop farmers recorded crop failure which has consequently limited their capacity to restock their food reserves.

Grazing and water supply situation continued to deteriorate in all parts of the country, following an unprecedented drought experienced during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. In most regions, grazing is reported to vary between poor and very poor/bare with very limited browsing or grazing materials available. Livestock deaths due to drought are on the rise and many farmers are currently fighting for their livestock by providing them with supplementary feeding and water for them to survive drought situation.

Recommendations

Based on the above-mentioned findings, the following recommendations are made for possible assistance and to improve the upcoming 2019/2020 agricultural production:

- Government should continue to implement the drought relief measures in order to provide the much-needed reliefs to communities affected by drought until the situation normalizes.
- Regional Councils with the assistance of traditional leaders (village headmen) should continue to identify the most vulnerable and food insecure people to benefit from the drought relief measures.
- Government should speed up the renovations and operationalize the abattoirs North of Veterinary Cordon Fence to enable farmers to sell their livestock through formal market channels.
- Directorate of Agriculture Production Extension, and Engineering Services is requested to:
 - Continue advising farmers to prepare for a drought by taking the necessary precautionary measures such as de-stocking, culling, etc.
 - Ensure timely provision of sufficient basic inputs and services for the upcoming 2019/2020 agricultural season.
- Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (and Namwater) is requested to continue providing water to the drought affected communities till the situation normalizes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Directorate of Agriculture Production, Extension & Engineering Services (DAPEES)
- Directorate of Agricultural Research and development (DARD)
- Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS)
- Agricultural Business Development (AGRIBUSDEV)
- Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA)
- Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB)
- Northern Namibia Farmers Seed Growers' Cooperative
- Likwama Farmers Association
- Meteorological Services of Namibia
- Directorate Disaster Risk Management (DDRM)
- Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)
- Regional Councils

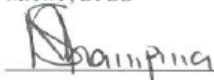
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Date

31/07/2019

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