



CROP PROSPECTS AND FOOD SECURITY SITUATION REPORT

JULY 2021

HIGHLIGHTS

Despite a delay in the onset of the 2020/2021 rainfall season, the greater part of the country received good rainfall. The southern (Hardap and /Karas), central (Karas and Otjozondjupa) and eastern (Omaheke) parts as well as the northeast (Kavango West, Kavango East and Zambezi) received normal to above normal rainfall. However, the western part of the country (Karas, partly Erongo) and north central regions (Omusati, Oshana, Oshana and Oshana) received below average rainfall and subsequently low agricultural production with Karas being the hardest hit region.

The revised crop estimates show a slight reduction in the harvest with aggregate cereals recorded 5% lower than last season's harvest, but 26% above the average production. Aggregate cereal (maize, wheat, pearl millet and sorghum) estimates show that, the country has recorded about 154 100 Metric Tons (MT) which is 26% above the average annual production of 122 400 MT, but 5% less than last season's production of 162 500 MT. The reduction in harvest is largely due to severe and prolonged dry spells experienced in the north central and excessive rainfall coupled with crop pests in some parts of the north east.

Household food security is satisfactory in most parts of the country which received good rainfall and subsequently good agricultural production. Most households, particularly those in the communal areas are dependent on their own production which is expected to sustain them till the next harvest in May 2022. However, pocket areas of food insecurity as a result of drought conditions or excessive rainfall and crop pests exist in the northwest, partly north central and part of the north east.

Grazing and water supply have improved in the most parts of the country following good rainfall received with grazing condition ranging between fair and very good. However, the western part of the country (Karas, partly Erongo, west of Omusati) grazing conditions is worrisome due to ongoing drought as a result of poor rainfall received in these areas.

This report is prepared by the Agro Business Information Services Unit 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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1. OVERVIEW

The Agro Business Information Services Unit undertook the 2nd Crop and Household Food Security Assessment (post-harvest) in the seven major communal crop-producing regions¹ as from 10th May to 07th June 2021. The main purpose of this assessment was to assess and quantify the 2021 crop harvest in the major crop-growing regions of Namibia and provide early warning report on geographic locations of agronomic anomalies, the effects of floods/droughts, and other significant events. Moreover, the mission assessed changes in household food security, livestock, water supply and grazing conditions. Information regarding the agricultural situations in other regions of the country was gathered through reports from the Agricultural Extension staff in those regions. The assessment team was composed of the following staff:

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24/07/2020

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Since the situation may change, it should be noted herein that, this report presents the results of the assessment that took place during the abovementioned dates supplemented by reports from the Agricultural Extension staff in the Kunene, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, //Karas, Erongo, Khomas and Hardap regions. Secondary information on the crop estimates in the commercial areas was obtained through the Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB) and Agricultural Business Development (AgriBus Dev). The National Strategic Food Reserves (NSFR) Stock Levels from Agro Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) were also used in this report.

¹Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana and Oshikoto

2. AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

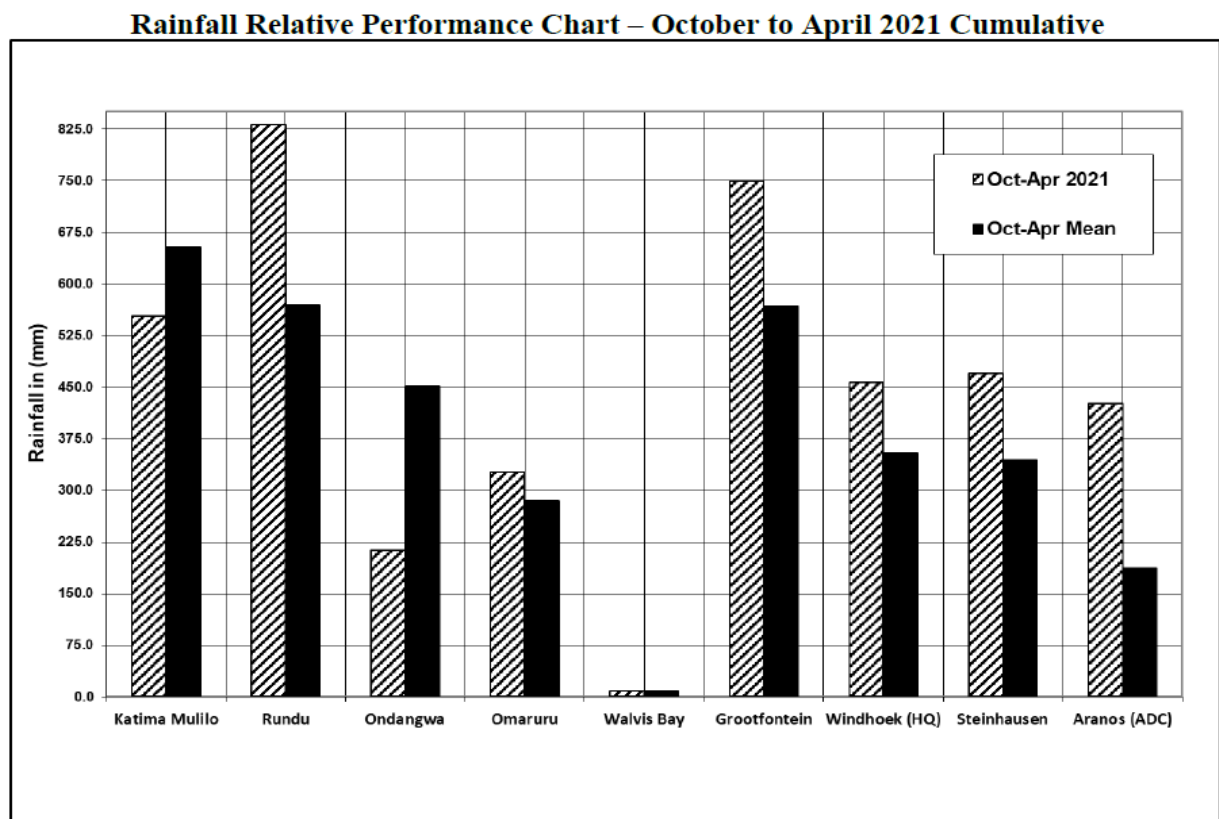
2.1. 2020/2021 Rainfall Performance for Namibia

Despite a delay in the onset of the 2020/2021 rainfall season, overall the greater part of the country received good rainfall. In the northeast (Kavango West, Kavango East, and Zambezi), the rainfall received was normal to above normal throughout the bulk of the season. However, both the Kavango West and Kavango East regions experienced, heavy rainfall in the second half of the season (January – March) resulting in localized flooding thereby affecting crop production. The Kapako constituency in Kavango West region was the hardest hit. Moreover, the Kabbe north and Kabbe South constituencies in the Zambezi region were also affected by flood as a result of the river overflow. Nonetheless, the affected households were relocated to the high grounds for safety. In contrast, the southern regions (//Karas, Hardap) received exceptionally high rains, with some areas receiving two to three times of their average annual rainfall amounts. The central (Khomas and Otjozondjupa) and eastern (Omaheke) parts of the country also received normal to above normal rainfall.

However, the western part of the country (Kunene, Erongo and western part of Omusati regions) received below average rainfall with intense drought conditions evident in the northern Kunene. Moreover, poor rainfall was also experienced in the north central regions where severe and prolonged dry spells is said to have dominated the second half of the season, thereby affecting crop production, water supply and pasture establishment.

According to the Namibia Meteorological Services a trend of normal to above normal rainfall performance were noted in most parts of the country as depicted by Figure 1 and Figure 2 below:

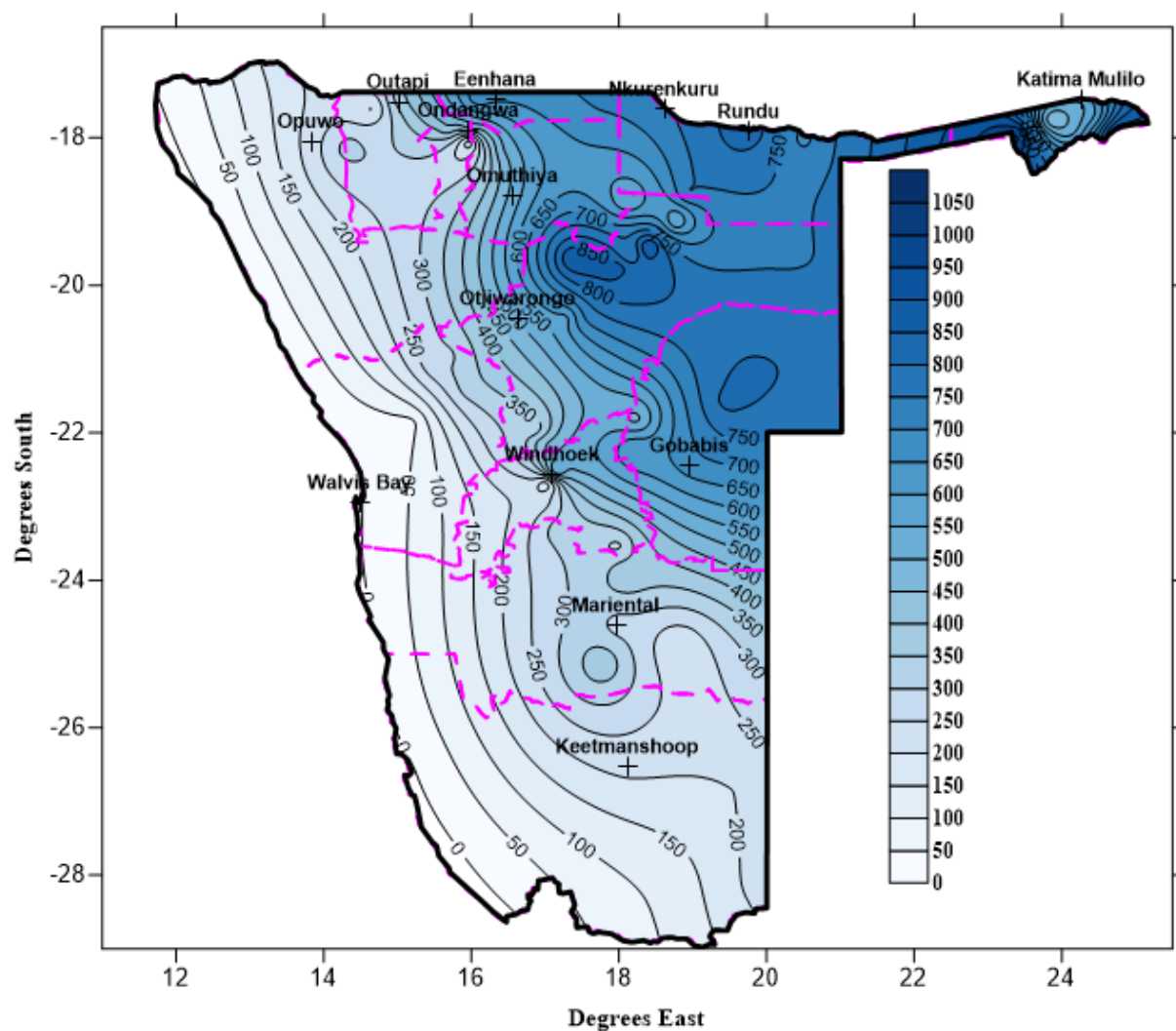
Figure 1: Rainfall Performance Chart: October 2020 to April 2021 relative to Normal in various areas of the country



Source: Meteorological Service of Namibia, 2021

As illustrated by Figure 1 above, rainfall performance in most areas was within the above normal category with few places recorded below normal rainfall between October 2020 and April 2021.

Figure 2: October 2020 –April 2021 Seasonal Rainfall in millimeters



Source: Meteorological Service of Namibia

Figure 2 above shows rainfall amount (in millimeters) received in various parts of the country. Accordingly, most areas received good rainfall in above normal categories during October 2020 to April 2021 rainfall season. Good rainfall did not only improve the agricultural production, but also water supply for both human and livestock use.

However, the western part of the country, particularly Kunene, partly Erongo and western part of Omusati region, rainfall was very poor and consequently, drought conditions continue to strengthen in these areas.

3. CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Most crop producing area recorded normal to above normal harvest amidst delayed onset of the 2020/2021 rainfall season, prolonged dry spells and the African migratory red locust reported in some areas. The revised aggregate crop estimates indicate that the country has recorded 154, 000MT which is 5% less than last season's harvest of 162, 500MT, but 26% above the average annual production of 122, 400MT.

Table 1: *National cereal production statistics and 2020/2021 estimates compared to 2019/2020 harvest estimates and a 22 – year average.*

National Cereal Production Statistics Trend (in '000 Metric Ton) and 2020/2021 forecast production compared to a 22 - year average and 2019/2020 Production														
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	22-year average	2020/21 as % of average	2020/21 as % of 2019/20
Maize (Communal)	5.2	4.6	2.5	5.2	1.4	1.2	6.3	6.9	1.3	8.5	11.5	6.5	77	35
Maize (Commercial)	48.0	63.2	72.4	71.3	38.9	43.9	76.7	58.0	28.8	51.6	74.7	43.1	74	45
Pearl Millet	41.1	55.9	24.7	44.1	15.3	19.4	57.6	83.5	9.3	90.8	55.2	57.0	-3	-39
Sorghum	5.8	7.7	2.2	4.1	1.7	1.5	2.8	4.0	0.4	7.1	8.2	6.8	21	16
Wheat	11.5	11.9	14.8	11.3	11.6	11.4	9.8	6.9	7.5	4.5	4.5	9.2	-51	0
Aggregate	111.6	143.4	116.6	136.1	68.9	77.5	153.2	159.3	47.3	162.5	154.1	122.4	26	-5

The table 1 above shows cereal production statistics as from 2010/2011 to 2019/2020 cropping seasons. The table also indicates the revised crop estimates for the 2020/2021 cropping season, 22-year average and analyses of the 2020/2021 estimated productions as percentage of the average and that of the 2019/2020-crop season. As shown in Table 1, maize production in the communal area (Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions) is estimated at 11,500MT which is about 35% higher than last season's harvest of 8,500 MT and 77% above the average production of 6,500 MT. Much of this improvement is from the Zambezi region which recorded an increase of 123% above the average production and 36% over the last season's harvest. In contrast maize production in the Kavango East and Kavango West region showed a reduction of 30% of last season's harvest and 88% below the average production. The poor and below average production according to farmers, is due to excessive rainfall, locust outbreak and mice damages during germinations. Maize production in the commercial area on the other hand recorded a bumper harvest of 74,700MT which is 45% higher than last season's harvest of 51,600MT and 74% above the average production of 43,100MT. This is the biggest maize harvest ever recorded in the commercial area and this

improvement is attributed to favorable crop growing conditions which have prevailed over the season causing farmers to increase planted areas. It is important to note that 54% (38,700MT) of the maize production total (71, 400MT) in the commercial area came from irrigation schemes, while 46% (32,600MT) came from the rain-fed production.

Additionally, Pearl millet production is estimated at 55, 200MT which is about 39% lower than last season's harvest of 90,800MT, and 3% below the average production of 57,000MT. This reduction is largely attributed to poor rainfall performance experienced in the north central regions which was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainfall season and general poor rainfall performance in the first half of the season as well as the prolonged dry spells experienced between end of January and Mid March this season. Furthermore, sorghum is estimated at 8,200MT, reflecting an increase of over 16% of last season's harvest of 7,100MT and 21% above the average production of 6, 800MT. Wheat is a winter crop and production thereof is ongoing.

4. FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

4.1. National Food Security Situation

The household food security has improved in most areas following a good agricultural production recorded this year. At the time of this assessment in the major communal crop producing regions, most households were dependent on their own agricultural production for food access which according to farmers is most likely to sustain them till the next harvest in May 2022 especially when the current harvest is combined with a carryover stock from last season's bumper harvest. However, regions hit by drought (Kunene, Erongo and western Omusati) and excessive rainfall and mice damages (Kavango West and Kavango East) food security is said to be tightening as no significant improvement recorded this year.

In the Zambezi region, household food security has improved significantly following a bumper harvest received this year. Most households interviewed indicated that, this season's harvest was much more than the normal season and is exceedingly higher than last season's harvest. Although the region experienced African Migratory Red Locust and sporadic cases of Fall Armyworm as well as flood incidences, these did not have significant impacts on the food security.

The food security situation is different in the Kavango East and Kavango west regions as these two region recorded a below average harvest due to crop damages caused excessive rainfall, African Migratory Red Locust and mice during crop germinations. Although, the situation was noted to be satisfactory at the time of the assessment, this is only short-lived as the harvest is expected to be depleted by end of September this year.

Household food security in the north central regions (Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, and Oshikoto) was also noted satisfactory, following a recent harvest. However, the harvest this year is lower than last season, but due to a bumper harvest received last year, majority of the households are still dependent on their last season's harvest for food access, which when combined with the current harvest is sufficient to last until next season's harvest in May 2022.

Currently, the food insecurity hotspots included the Kunene region (chronic drought for 8 years), partly Erongo (Walvis Bay Rural, Karibib and Daures constituencies) and the western

part of Omusati region (Ruacana and western part of Outapi Constituency). These areas need constant monitoring and appropriate interventions in the forms of foods, livestock feeds and water supply for the affected communities until the situation normalizes. Moreover, the Kavango West and Kavango East regions are also going to need food interventions by October this year as their crop harvest is expected to only last up to end of September 2021. Since March 2021, the Office of the Prime Minister has started with food distributions to the affected households as well as fodder for the affected farmers in the Kunene region. Provision was also made to assist households in the drought affected areas of Omusati as well as Erongo regions

Furthermore, the south (//Karas and Hardap regions), central (Khomas, Otjozondjupa) and eastern part (Omaheke) the food security situation has improved following a good rainfall received this season.

Although food security has improved in most regions, it should be noted that Namibia is a net food importer whereby under normal circumstance the country produces approximately 60% of its cereal requirements and covers the remaining 40% through imports. It is further worth mentioning the impacts of Covid-19 on the national economy, particularly on food security as it has affected the food systems from production, processing, distribution, marketing, and consumption and also reduces people's purchasing power due to income losses.

4.2. National Strategic Food Reserves (NSFR) Stock Levels

Table 2: Government Strategic Food Reserve levels as at 30th June 2021

Location	Capacity (MT)	Stock Level (MT)	Current Stock in %	Grain Name
Katima Mulilo	7,400	1,094.97	14.79	White Maize
Rundu	4,000	1,924.16	48.10	White Maize
Omuthiya	4,000	0.00	0.00	
Tsandi	3,000	0.00	0.00	
Okongo	4500	645.36	14.34	Pearl millet
Total	22,900	3664.49	16.00	

Source: AMTA, 2021

Table 2 above indicates the stock level of the National Strategic Food Reserve (NSFR) in various localities in the country. As of 30th June 2021, the NSFR stocks were low,

representing only 16% of the overall holding capacity. The NSFR stocks consist of white maize of 1,094.97MT is in Katima Mulilo, 1,924.16MT in Rundu and 645.36MT of pearl millet (Mahangu) at Okongo. At the time of this report, Omuthiya and Tsandi silos were completely empty. The silos became empty early this year, following intensive rollout of the food relief programme in response to drought conditions in the Kunene, some parts of Erongo and Omusati regions as well as the flood affected areas in the Kavango West and Zambezi regions. However, the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) have started with the restocking of the NSFR as from July this year, through purchasing of the grains (maize, pearl millet) from the produces. The local procurement of grains is expected to be completed by end of October 2021.

In addition, social protection measures from the Government remain 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.

5. GRAZING, LIVESTOCK CONDITION AND WATER SUPPLY SITUATION

5.1. Grazing condition

Following good rainfall received; in the bulk of the country during the 2020/2021 rainfall season, grazing conditions have improved significantly and is ranging between fair and very good. However, the western part of the country (Kunene, partly Erongo, and west of Omusati) grazing conditions is worrisome due to ongoing drought as a result of poor rainfall received in these areas.

In the northeastern regions (Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West) grazing conditions range between good in the flood plain, areas along the river and very good elsewhere. Fair to good grazing conditions were reported in the north central regions (Ohangwena, Oshana and Oshikoto) with the exemption of western part of Omusati region (Onesi, Ruacana and Outapi constituencies) where poor grazing conditions were reported owing to poor rainfall received.

In the Khomas, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa region, grazing is in a good state but fair in the eastern part of the Khomas region. Grazing condition in Omaheke region is good except the Aminius Constituency where cases of veld fire outbreak occurred in June 2021 with 60% of the grazing area in Ozondjiva, Okombepera and Ondjiripumua affected. As a result, one human life was lost in the process as he was trying to rescue his livestock from this horrific fire outbreak.

The southern part of the country (Hardap and //Kharas regions) grazing ranges between fair and good. It was noted that, the woody/shrubs and grass components (perennial) has established very well with more pioneer grass than any other grass species and most areas are having good ground cover. Farmers in these regions have already started stocking up fodder by harvesting grass along the roadsides and corridors.

The overall grazing in Erongo region ranges from fair to good in Omaruru, Omatjette and Otjimbingue and Karibib but poor in Uis, Utuseb, Spitzkoppe, Tubusis and Okombahe which received sporadic rainfall with relatively prolonged dry spells. The shrubs and trees have however shown improvement and provide much needed fodder for livestock.

5.1.1. Drought situation in the Kunene Region

Kunene region has been receiving poor rainfall for the past eight years resulting in poor agricultural production. Although, some parts of the region received substantial rainfall, the larger part of the region received below normal rainfall and as such drought conditions continue to torment the region. However, the water situation is satisfactory across the region as most boreholes are well maintained through drought relief intervention measures.

The south (Areas east of Khorixas district such as Braunfels and eastern part of Fransfontein) and eastern (Outjo and Kamanjab areas) parts of the region grazing condition has improved after fair to good rainfall received in the last half of the rainfall season. However, areas west of Khorixas such as Morewag, Anigab, Bergsig and certain portions west of Fransfontein grazing and livestock body conditions are poor.

Grazing in the central part of the region (Erwee area) has improved significantly following fairly good rainfall received and is expected to sustain livestock through the dry season. Sesfontein on the other hand received very poor rainfall and the grazing condition is very critical and livestock are also in a bad shape.

In the northern part of the region (Kunene North) average rainfall was received resulting in rangeland improvements, but unlikely to last long due to overstocking especially by farmers migrated from the western part of the region in search for better grazing. The body condition of large stock is ranging between fair and good while small stock are in a very good body condition. Furthermore, grazing condition is good in eastern part while poor in the west.

5.2. Livestock condition

Livestock body conditions ranges between good and very good in most parts of the country where good rainfall was received over the 2020/2021 rainfall season, mainly in the northeast (Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West), central (Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, Khomas) and southern parts (//Karas, Hardap) of the country. Additionally, fair to good livestock body conditions were reported in the north central regions (Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Omusati regions) where prolonged dry spells experienced and affected grazing establishment.

However, poor livestock conditions were reported in areas affected by drought conditions in the Kunene region, partly Erongo and western part of Omusati region with Kunene region being the hardest hit with livestock mortalities noted.

On the livestock health, cases of Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) were reported since June 2021 at Kasenu village in the Kasika area, Kabbe South Constituency in the Zambezi region. Meanwhile, the Directorate of Veterinary Services has since put restrictive measures to contain the disease. Among the measures enforced included movement restrictions of all cloven-hoofed animals, roadblocks, active surveillance and vaccinations of cattle in and out of the control area. In addition, cases of Lumpy Skin disease in cattle are still being reported in the Zambezi region and the situation has not yet fully improved since the outbreak in November last year. Cases of Pasturella disease in goats were reported in the Kavango East and Kavango West regions with high kids mortalities noted. Moreover, internal parasites in small stock were also widely reported in these two regions as well as in the north central regions. Sporadic cases of Botulism, Lumpy Skin disease, mineral deficiency, Dystocia, vaginal prolapse, and prolapse of the prepuce in cattle were reported in the north central regions. Moreover, cases of Parvovirus in dogs were reported in Oshikoto region. Oshana region have reported cases of Sweating sickness in calves, Anaplasmosis in cattle as well as iodine deficiency in goats. There are cases of external parasite such as ticks and lice in Kunene region as well as isolated cases of abortion especially in small stock, while conditions of bloating in small stock were reported in Erongo region. Hardap region reported cases of Mange and internal parasites in small stock mainly in Hoachanas as well as mortalities due to poisonous plants while Pasturella in small stock was also reported in the Karasburg and Bethanie areas in the //Karas region.

5.3. Water supply situation

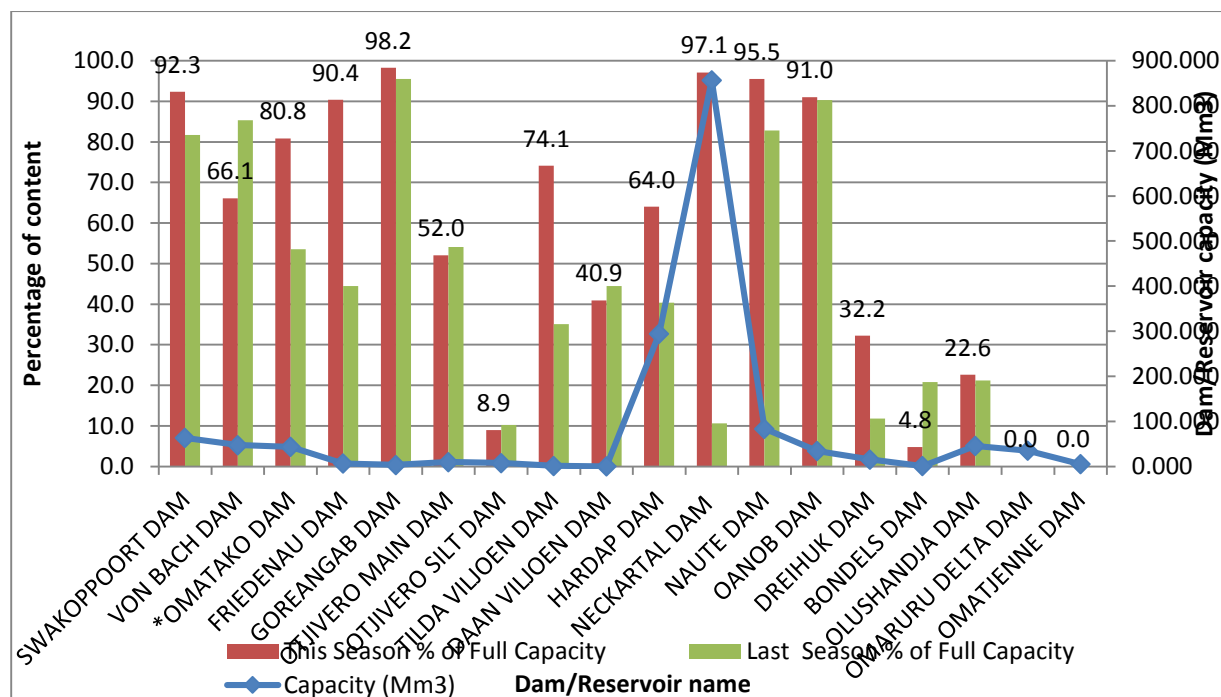
The water supply situation has improved considerably countrywide following good rainfall received this season. Water shortages were reported in the southern part of Erongo Region where poor rainfall was received. However, water supply is sufficient in Omatjette, Omaruru, Otjimbingwe, and Utuseb areas where better rainfall was received since the onset of the season. Water availability in the southern regions is satisfactory except Gibeon constituency in Hardap region. Moreover, there are reports of few broken boreholes in Hardap region. The availability of water in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango is abundantly available in the rivers, streams, boreholes and swamps or ponds. The water supply in the north central was noted to be

satisfactory, though not all water catchments have enough water due to a prolonged dry spells in the second half of the season. Nonetheless, most of these areas have access to either pipelined water supply or borehole as other source.

5.4. Dam levels

Figure 11 below provides a summary of the dams/ reservoirs level in the country as at 05th July 2021. Most dams/ reservoirs received good inflow this season when compared to the corresponding period last year. Swakoppoort, Omatako, Friedenau, Goreangab, Neckartal, Naute and Oanob Dams are nearly full with their current levels of 92.3%, 80.8%, 90.4%, 98.2%, 97.1%, 95.5%, and 91.0% of their holding capacities respectively.

Figure 3: Summary of Dam levels in the country at 05 July 2021.



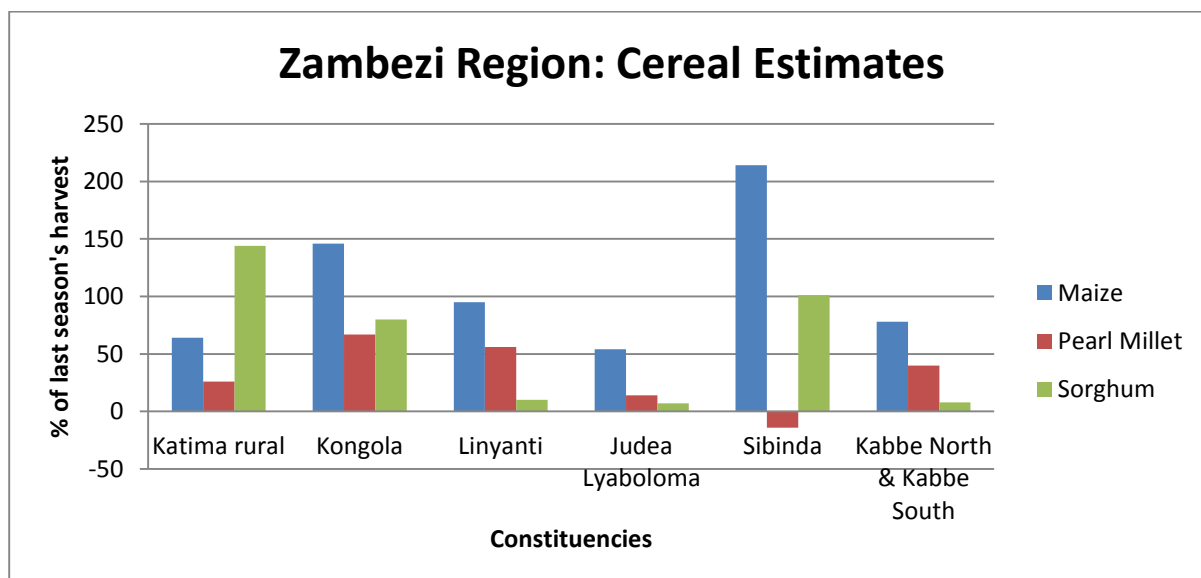
Source: Namibia Water Corporation Ltd, 2021

6. REGIONAL CROP AND FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

6.1. Zambezi region

The region recorded a bumper crop harvest, amidst crop pests experienced in the season. Despite the late start of the 2020/2021 rainfall season, the African Migratory Red Locust and sporadic cases of Fall Armyworms as well as flood incidents reported in various parts of the region, most farmers recorded a very good crop harvest which is well above the average production and higher than last season's harvest. The revised crop estimates on aggregate cereals (maize, pearl millet, sorghum) showed a considerable increase in the harvest of about 37% higher than last season's harvest and 94% above the average production. In this regards, maize production is estimated to have increased by over 36% more than the last season's harvest and 123% above the average production. Pearl millet production showed an increase of 59% above last season's production and 52% above the average production. Moreover, sorghum production has also recorded significant increase over the last seasons' harvest and above the average production of 18% respectively. In addition, good harvest was also recorded in non-cereals which according to farmers are higher than last season's harvest.

Figure 4: Summary of the revised cereal harvest estimates for Zambezi region.



Average planted area is estimated at 81% of their crop fields which is 5% higher than the corresponding period last year, but 4% below the average planted area.

On the livestock health, cases of Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) were reported since June 2021 at Kasenu village in the Kasika area, Kabbe South Constituency in the Zambezi region.

Meanwhile, the Directorate of Veterinary Services has since put restrictive measures to contain the disease. Among the measures enforced included movement restrictions of all cloven-hoofed animals, roadblocks, active surveillance and vaccinations of cattle in and out of the control area. Moreover, cases of Pasturella and internal parasites in goats were reported with mortalities noted.

Grazing was noted to range between good in the flood plain areas and very good elsewhere in the region. There is however a serious concern of overstocking in the flood plain areas which may result in over grazing before the next rainfall season as farmers have started relocating their livestock towards the flood plain area for better grazing. Livestock are in good condition in most parts of the region but poor in the eastern upper ground area. Water situation is satisfactory with supply from the rivers, streams, boreholes and swamps or ponds. However, the river streams in the eastern flood plains have started to dry up.

With regards to food security, the situation has improved significantly, following a recent good harvest. Most households are either dependent on their own harvest or using funds from the sales of their produce for food access and the situation is expected to remain so till the next harvest in May 2022.

Constituencies

Katima Rural

Despite excessive rainfall as well as pests experienced earlier in the season, many farmers recorded a very good crop harvest for Maize with an increase of 31% of last season's harvest. However, pearl millet and sorghum production were affected by too much rainfall and production has reduced massively by 33% and 32% respectively, relative to last season's harvest. Moreover, good harvests were recorded for non-cereals which according to farmers are higher than last season. The planted area was estimated at 68% of the cropping area, a 3% more than area planted same time last season. Pests reported included moderate to severe cases of Fall Army worms

affecting maize and African Migratory Red Locust which affect both crops and grazing. Besides, cases of Baboons and Ants were also reported in the Bukalo and Kalimbeza areas respectively.

On livestock health, cases of lumpy skin disease, Black quarter in cattle, Pasturella and lice in goats were reported in the area. Furthermore, cases of Foot rot due to excessive water in the kraal were widely reported in the area during the rainfall period. Grazing has improved significantly, following good rainfall received with livestock noted to be in a very good condition. Water availability is also good with rivers, streams, boreholes or pipeline being the sources.

Household food security is satisfactory as most households are dependent on own production for food access which according to farmers is expected to sustain them till next harvest in May 2022.

Kongola

Following good rainfall received this season, farmers in this area expected good harvest especially those that planted as early as November, compared to those that planted during December and January. Average planted area is estimated at 80% of the cropping area. The crop estimates indicated an increase in the harvest as compared to the previous season, despite the presence of fall army worm experienced during February as well as African Migratory Red Locust. Maize production recorded an increase of 41%, pearl millet 25% and sorghum 50% of last season's harvest. Moreover, non-cereal crops have also performed better compared to the previous season.

Livestock and grazing are both in a good state, which according to farmers is better than last season. Suspected cases of lumpy skin diseases were widely reported by farmers during the time of the assessment.

Household food security has improved subsequent to the recent harvest. According to households, the stock is sufficient to last until the next season's harvest. Furthermore, some farmers have indicated intentions to sell their produce to the commercial millers.

Linyanti

This area received good rainfall resulting in good agricultural production this year. The revised crop estimates indicated a substantial improvement in

pearl millet and sorghum production with their respective estimated increase of 141% and 33% higher than last season's harvest. Maize production is close to last season's harvest with only a reduction of 0.5% below last year harvest. Additionally, good harvest was also recorded in non-cereals which according to farmers are much better than last season. Averaged planted area is estimated at 91% of the cropping area which is 7% lower than area planted during the corresponding period last season. Crop pests reported included red locusts and fall army worms during January with light to moderate damages recorded.

Cases of lumpy skin disease were reported at Kikiya area. Grazing as well as livestock body conditions are good with enough water supplies in the area. Household food security is satisfactory as households are relying on own harvest for food access which according to farmers expected to sustain them till next harvest next year.

Judea Lyaboloma

Although, excessive rainfall was reported earlier in the season causing some crop fields to be submerged, majority of crop farmers attained a bumper harvest this year. According to the revised crop estimates for this season, maize production recorded an improvement of 15%, pearl millet 161% and sorghum is 36% higher than last season's harvest. Moreover, good harvest was also recorded from non-cereals which according to farmers are higher than last season. Average planted area is estimated at 92% of the cropping area. This is an increase of 8% compared to the planted area same time last season. Crop pests reported included fall army worms and wild animals (elephants and baboon) with moderate damages sustained. Moreover, African Migratory Red Locusts were

only reported in the area especially at Samudono village during January with minimal damages noted.

On Animal health, lumpy skin disease is still being reported in the area. Livestock body condition is good owing to good grazing evident in the area. The water supply was noted to be good with swamps and ponds still having water, as well as pipelines, river and streams as main sources. Household food security has improved significantly, following a recent harvest. Most households were dependent on their own production for food access which according to farmers expected to last till next harvest in May 2022.

Sibbinda

This area received normal to above normal rainfall during the 2020/2021 rainfall season which caused water logging in most crop fields. Despite such good rainfall, farmers only managed to cover about 82% of their crop fields. On crop pests, African Migratory Red Locusts and fall army worms were reported, with insignificant impact on the harvest.

According to the crop estimates for this area, both maize and sorghum have showed an improvement of 61% and 5% of last season's harvest respectively. However, pearl millet was negatively affected by the excessive rainfall and recorded a reduction of 4%. Good harvest was also realized among the non-cereal crops with cowpeas recording significant increase, among others.

Pasture establishment is good around the area which led to good livestock body condition. At the time of the assessment no major livestock diseases were reported. Water for livestock is also available mainly in the boreholes as most swamps have dried

up.

The household food security has improved, following the recent good crop harvest received and households are now dependent on their own crop harvest for food access. Most farmers have also indicated willingness to sell their surplus to the commercial millers.

Kabbe North and Kabbe South

This area has received excessive rainfall from the onset of the season, causing flood and water-logging in the crop fields especially in Malindi, Kabbe, Lusese, Mudaniko villages. However, despite the excessive rainfall, majority of farmers were able to obtain good crop harvest this season. Crop harvest estimates indicated significant improvements with maize estimated to have increased by 68%, pearl millet increased by 61% while sorghum increased by 18% over last season's harvest. Non-cereal crops have performed poorly this season due to excessive rainfall. Nevertheless, average cultivated area is estimated at about 71% of the total cropping area, reflecting an increase of about 7% when compared with the corresponding period last season. The area had sporadic cases of fall army worms and African Migratory Locusts which caused minimal crop damage.

No major livestock diseases were reported apart from few cases of suspected Anaplasmosis due to ticks' infestation in cattle. Livestock are in good condition so as the grazing. Water is also available. The household food security has improved followed the current harvest because prior to the harvest, households were highly depending on market for food access. Households are however concerned that the current harvest might not reach to the next harvest and is likely to be depleted before May 2022.

6.2. Kavango East and Kavango West Regions

Farmers noted a below average crop harvest due to excessive rainfall which is said to have ravaged the regions with all constituencies affected. According to a revised crop estimates for these regions, aggregate cereals (pearl millet, maize, sorghum) recorded a substantial decrease of 19% below a 22-year average production and over 47% lower than last season's production. Specifically, pearl millet production has decreased by 48% of last season's harvest and 2% below the average production. Maize production is estimated to have declined by over 30% of last season's harvest, and 88% below the average production. Moreover, sorghum production is estimated to have decreased by 7% below last season's harvest and about 79% below the average production. Harvest for non-cereals is also said to have been affected by too much rainfall and is said to be lower than last season. Other factors that contributed to poor harvest included the African Migratory Red Locust and mice with moderate to severe damages recorded. Furthermore, a total of 677.25 ha of crop fields were destroyed by African Migratory Red locust affecting 340 farmers. In addition, about 302 ha of grazing were destroyed in Mukwe, Rundu rural, Ndiyona, Ndonga Linena, Rundu Urban and Mashare Constituencies. Other crop pest reported includes, stink bugs and grasshoppers. However, the impact of these pests on crop is said to be minimal. Average planted area is estimated at 88% of the cropping area which is 2% less than the corresponding period last year, but 12% above the average planted area.

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

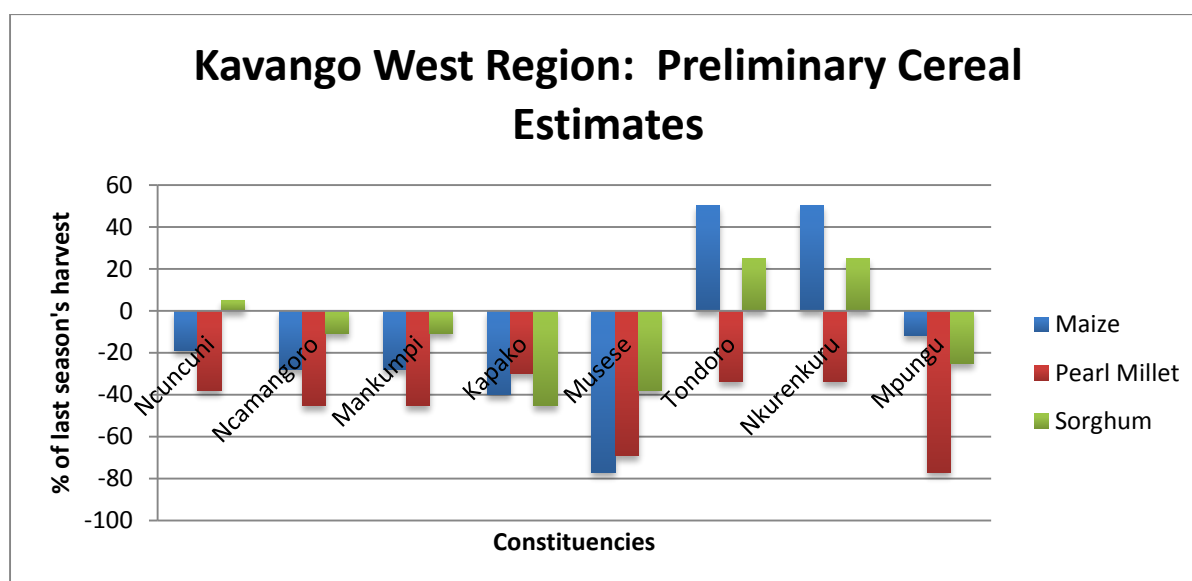
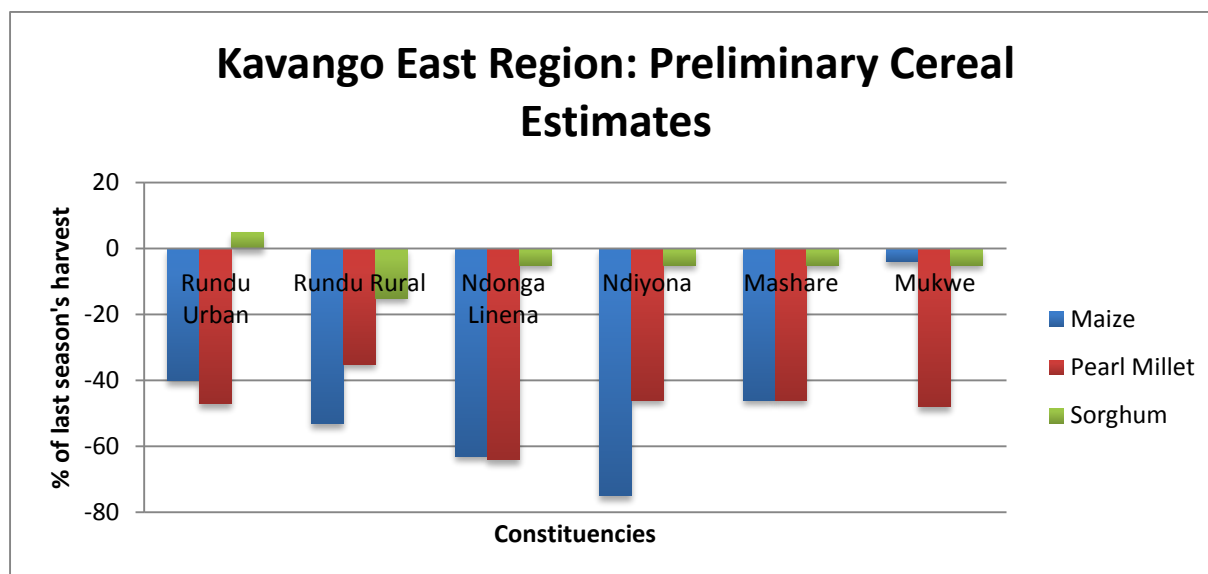


Figure 5 (b): Summary of the revised cereal harvest estimates in Kavango East region



On livestock health, no major livestock disease outbreaks were reported at the time of this assessment. It was noted that, all restrictions that were enforced due to the Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) were lifted as from 20th April 2021, since there were no new cases reported at least in the last three months before easing of restrictions were made. However, mortalities among kids in small stock were reported which according to the State Veterinarians responsible for these regions are due to Pasturella. Moreover, internal parasites in small stock were widely reported in the regions and the Directorate of Veterinary Services has since advised farmers to de-worm their livestock. Nevertheless, vaccination campaign against FMD and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) was still ongoing. According to the State Veterinarians responsible for these regions, part of the challenges facing the regions are lack of transport to ensure effective surveillance measures and poor cooperation from some farmers especially on bringing their cattle for vaccinations at designated vaccination points. Grazing was noted to be sufficient across the regions with plentiful water supply for both human and livestock consumptions, either from the river, streams, boreholes or ponds as the main sources. The household food security was noted to be fine following a recent harvest and households are depended on their harvest for food supply. However, most households indicated that, their harvest is little and cannot reach the next year but expected to be depleted by end of September this year.

6.2.1. Kavango West

Constituencies

Ncuncuni

The excessive rainfall received during the 2020/2021 rainfall season has negatively affected crop production but improved pasture establishment. Since the onset of the rainfall season, no prolonged dry spells were experienced. Rodents were experienced since the planting phase through to harvesting stage. Furthermore, African migratory red locusts were also reported in the area at the flowering stage with insignificant impact of crops and grazing. Average planted area is estimated at 82% of the cropping area, an increase of 7% compared to last season's planted area. Regarding the crop estimates for this area, cereal crops have recorded a reduction in their harvest with maize reduced by 19% while pearl millet reduced by 38%. Moreover, sorghum has indicated an increase of 5% above last season's harvest. Bambara nuts production among other non-cereal crops is reported to have increased this season.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. Grazing as well as the livestock body condition was reported to be good.

On household food security, the situation has improved following a recent harvest. Unfortunately, their food stock is expected to sustain them only until February next year.

Ncamagoro and Mankumpi

Good rainfall was reported in all parts of these constituencies since the onset of the rainfall season, resulting in a good agricultural production and

pasture establishment. These constituencies did not experience any dry spells but rather suffered water logging in crop fields due to excessive rainfall. On average, at least 93% of the cropping area was cultivated. Crop estimates for these constituencies indicated a substantial decrease in the harvest, with maize production estimated to have decreased by 28%, pearl millet by 45% while sorghum increased by 11% of last season's harvest. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals is also reported to have reduced except for Bambara nuts.

The area experienced pests like rats and grasshopper at the emerging crop stage that caused farmers to replant and thus caused a significant impact on the harvest. African migratory red locusts were also reported in the area at a later stage during the season, with no impact on the crop harvest. The team of extension officials was deployed to spray the affected crop fields as a control measure to combat the effects of such locusts.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment, and both grazing and livestock are in good condition. Water availability in the area is satisfactory.

On the household food security, the situation has improved following the recent harvest although most households indicated that this harvest will only be able to last until February 2022.

Kapako

Although the 2020/2021 rainfall was reported to be excessive and not conducive for crop production, most farmers managed to cultivate on average 96%

of their cropping area. No severe dry spells were experienced this season. Crop estimates indicated a significant decrease in the harvest of both maize, pearl millet, and sorghum, by 40%, 30%, and 45% of last season's good harvest, respectively. Moreover, good harvest was also recorded for Bambara nuts among other non-cereal crops. No cases of crop pests were reported.

On livestock health, suspected cases of internal parasites in goats were widely reported in the area. Both livestock and grazing were reported to be in good condition. Water supply was noted to be satisfactory through the river, boreholes, and other water catchment areas. Household food security has improved following the recent crop harvest recorded this year. However, households have indicated that their harvest will only be able to sustain them until next year February 2022.

Musese

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, this area has also suffered the effects of excessive rainfall resulting in poor crop harvest this year. According to the revised crop estimates for this area, pearl millet as a main crop recorded a reduction of 69%, maize production by 77% and sorghum is down by at least 38% of last season's harvest. Other factors that contributed to poor harvest are damages by mouse and birds during crop emergence as well as African Migratory Red Locust with moderate to severe damages recorded. Majority of farmers were able to cover 100% of their crop fields.

No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported at the time of this assessment. However, suspected cases of internal parasites in cattle were reported at Gcangcu village and the surrounding areas. Grazing

was noted to be fine with sufficient water supply in the area. Household food security was noted to be satisfactory as households were feeding from their own production. However, some households indicated that the harvest is only enough up to end of August this year.

Mpungu

Despite the delay in the onset of the 2020/2021-rainfall season, the constituency was affected by excessive rainfall resulting in poor crop harvest received this year. The revised crop estimates indicate a considerable reduction in the harvest with pearl millet production set to decrease by 77%, followed by sorghum with 25% and maize by 12% of last season's production. Moreover, poor harvest was also reported in non-cereal crop which according to farmers is less than last season's harvest. Average planted area is estimated at 93% of the cropping area which is 11% more than area planted same time in the previous season. Majority of farmers use oxen to cultivate their crop fields while family members are used as a main source of labour for weeding. Crop pests reported included mouse during crop germinations with moderate to severe damages recorded. Additionally, cases of Migratory Red Locust and sting bugs were reported in the area, but damages to crop and grazing is said to be minimal. Armed bush crickets were also reported during January at Mpungu, Mpoto Mutarara and Mpoto Mukukutu villages.

Grazing and livestock are said to be in good conditions with enough water through boreholes and wells being the main sources. No major livestock diseases were reported apart from, a suspected case of black quarter in Mukekete-Nondjombo village. The household food security is satisfactory as most households were dependent on

their harvest for food access. However, households indicated that their harvest this year is little and is expected to last at most end of September this year.

Tondoro and Nkurenkuru Constituencies

As it was reported in the Mpungu constituency, these areas received excessive rainfall resulting in poor pearl millet harvest received this year. The revised crop estimates for these areas indicate a substantial decline in the with pearl millet production recording losses of at least 34% of last season's harvest. However, maize and sorghum production recorded an improvement of 50% and 25% of last season's harvest respectively. In addition, non-cereal crops have also noted an

improvement which according to farmers is much better than last year. Average planted area is estimated at 83% of the cropping area. Due to a very high demand for the government tractors, majority of farmers used animal drawn ploughs and hand hoes for ploughing activities. Cases of mouse during crop germination, African Migratory Red Locust, stink bugs as well as grasshoppers were reported in the area.

Grazing was reported to be good, which resulted in good livestock body condition. Moreover, there is enough water in catchment areas for livestock. On the household food security, the situation was noted to be satisfactory as households are dependent on their own production for food access.

6.2.2. Kavango East

Constituencies

Rundu urban

This constituency consists of urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. However, much of the farming activities are confined in the rural areas of this constituency. According to the farmers, the 2020/2021 rainfall was excessive and has affected crop production leading to reduced harvest. The average planted area for this area is estimated to be 72% of the cropping area. According to the crop estimates for this area, both maize and pearl millet production has recorded a reduction of about 47% and 40%, respectively. Whereas sorghum has recorded an increased harvest by 5% of last season's harvest. In addition, good harvest was also recorded for non-cereals such as Bambara nuts and cowpeas.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment while grazing and livestock were also noted to be in good condition. Water is abundantly available in a river, streams, ponds, and boreholes. With regards, to the household food security, the situation is satisfactory following a recent harvest. According to the households, their food stock is expected to sustain them until January next year.

Rundu rural

Despite the delay of the 2020/2021 rainfall season, farmers indicated that the amount of rainfall received is exceptionally better compared to the previous season. No dry spell was experienced in this area, but rather received excessive rainfall which according to farmers was not conducive for crops and caused farmers to replant several times.

Average planted area is estimated at 98% of the cropping area. According to the crop estimates for this area, Maize, pearl millet and sorghum production recorded a substantial reduction of 53%, 35%, and 15% of last season's harvest, respectively. On crop pests, only rats were experienced during the emergence stage.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment. Grazing and livestock body conditions were reported to be in good condition. Water for both human and livestock consumption were noted to be good with river, streams and boreholes being the main sources. Although the recent harvest is below last season's, the household food security situation has slightly improved. However, according to households, the current harvest is expected to sustain households until next year March 2022.

Ndonga Linena

Like other constituencies in the region, this area has also suffered the effects of excessive rainfall which led to reduced harvest. Crop fields were submerged and cultivation activities were affected. Nevertheless, farmers have managed to plant 85% of their crop fields on average. Crop estimates for this constituency indicated a significant reduction in the harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have decreased by 64% and maize by 65% of last season's production. On the other hand, sorghum showed a slight reduction of 5% below last season's harvest. Furthermore, harvests for non cereal crops are also very poor as compared to the previous season. The average planted area is estimated at 85% of the cropping area which is about 5% higher

than planted area same time last season. Rats and quelled birds were widely experienced by most farmers but only at emergence stage.

The constituency had no cases of livestock diseases by the time of the assessment and livestock body condition ranging between fair and good. Furthermore, grazing is also in a fair state. The household food security has slightly improved after the recent harvest although the harvest is poor when compared to that of last season. In addition, this harvest is also not sufficient to sustain households through to the next season's harvest as it will be depleted by around October 2021.

Ndiyona

Good rainfall was received during the 2020/2021 rainfall season. However, it became excessive towards the end of the first half, affecting crops growth and germination. Crop estimates for this area indicated a reduction in the harvest with pearl millet production decrease by 46%, maize by 75% while sorghum is down by 5% of last season's harvest. On average farmers, were able to cover 90% of their crop fields. Crop pests, such as quelled birds and rats were widely reported by farmers in kashira-teya and surrounding villages during the germination and emergence stages.

As a result of good rainfall received, both grazing and livestock body condition has improved and currently in a good condition. Water is also available. No livestock diseases cases were reported in this constituency at the time of this assessment. With regards to household food security, the situation is satisfactory even though the harvest is poor compared to that of last season. This harvest however will not last until the next harvest and it will be depleted before the next harvest and the

majority of households will depend on the market for food access thereafter.

Mashare

As it was reported in other areas, this area received excessive rainfall which was not favorable for crop production. Crop fields were submerged and weeding activities were mostly affected. This has resulted in a poor harvest for this season as compared to the previous season. All three cereal crop types have recorded a reduction in the harvest whereby Maize decreased by 46% and pearl millet decreased by 50% below last season's harvest. Moreover, sorghum is not severely affected and the estimates indicated a reduction of 5% below last season's harvest. The prospects for non cereal crops are generally better this season, as compared to the previous season, although there were few cases on Aphids on cow peas but with minimal effects. The total planted area is estimated at 81% of the cropping area and that is about 13% below the area planted during the corresponding time last season. The area reported cases of rats which were experienced by the time of planting and as result farmers had to replant several times.

Given the above average rainfall received in this area, grazing and livestock are in good condition and no diseases were experienced. Household food security is satisfactory as most of households have been consuming from the previous harvest. Although this season's harvest has reduced drastically, households have indicated that it is sufficient to last only up to September 2021 and will depend on the market purchases thereafter.

Mukwe

Unlike other constituencies in the region, this area

received below normal rainfall compared to last season and it was coupled with prolonged dry spell in February. Crops wilted and only few recovered after rainfall improved in March. Part of the constituency has however received excessive rainfall especially in Mukwe area which led to a reduced harvest. The crop estimates for pearl millet indicated a massive reduction with 48% while maize and sorghum reduced by 4% and 5% below last season's harvest respectively. Furthermore, the general prospects for non-cereal crops were reported to be poor than last season apart from cowpeas that have performed a bit better as compared to the previous season. The planted area

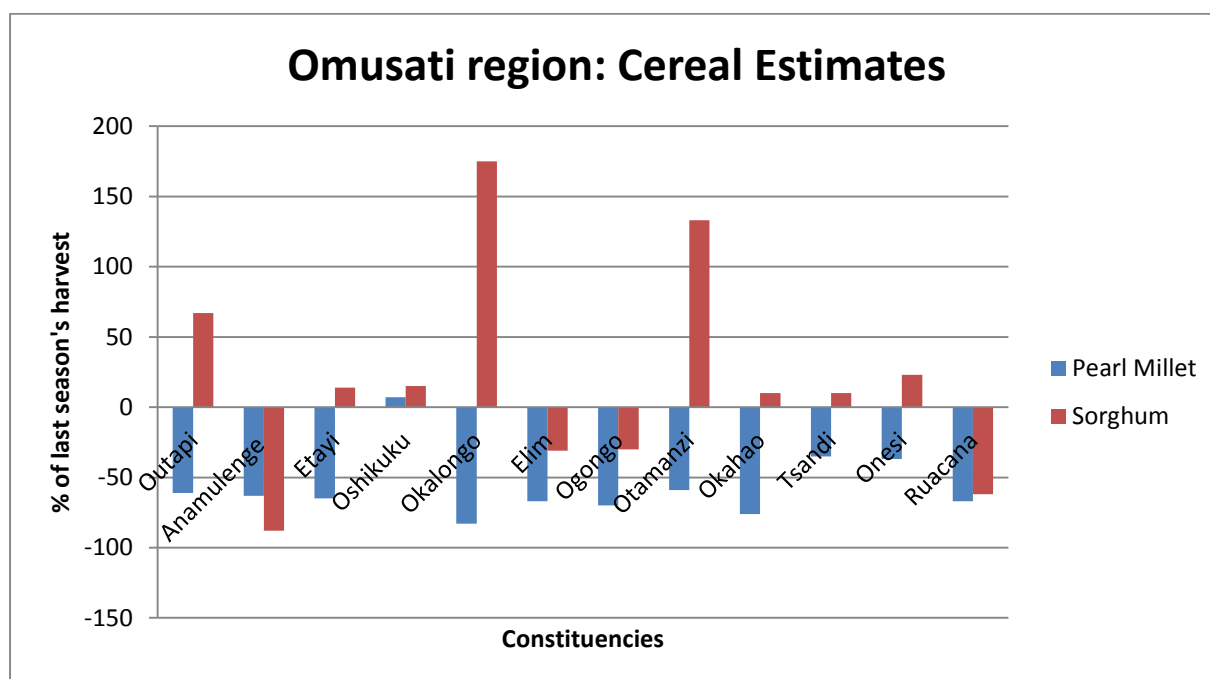
is estimated at 89% of the cropping area. On crop pests, quelleda birds and elephants were widely reported by farmers in the area, causing damage to the crops which also contributed to a reduced harvest.

No livestock diseases were reported and both livestock and grazing conditions are both in good state. On household food security, the situation has improved significantly following the harvest in May/June 2021. However, households have indicated that the current harvest will only last for few months and will not reach to the next season's harvest.

6.3. Omusati Region

The region has recorded below average crop harvest due to poor rainfall performance which is said to have dominated the season. The region suffered the effect of poor rainfall which was seen in the forms of late start of the 2020/2021 rainfall season in the first half, erratic and a prolonged dry spells (February and most March) in the second half of the season, resulting in poor agricultural production. According to the revised crop estimates for this region, aggregate cereal showed a reduction of 51% of last season's harvest and still 29% below the average production. In this regard, pearl millet production is estimated to decrease by at least 56% over last season's harvest, and 37% below the average production. However, sorghum production on the other hand showed an improvement and is estimated to increase by 20% of last season's harvest, and 26% above the average production. Average planted area is estimated at 89% of the cropping area, reflecting an increase of 6% when compared to the same time last year, but 3% less of average planted area.

Figure 6: Summary of the revised cereal harvest estimates for Omusati region



Harvest for non-cereals such as cowpeas, Bambara nuts, melons and squash are also said to be poor and less than the previous season. Crop pests reported included crickets and false Armyworms with moderate to severe damages on crops noted. African Migratory Red Locust were also reported in Okalongo, Etayi and Onesi constituencies with no significant damages to crops or grazing, since it came late (March) and it was sprayed by the Ministry's response

team as well as farmers efforts of chasing it away. No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported at the time of this assessment. However, according to the State Veterinarians responsible for this region, isolated cases of Lumpy Skin disease were reported in the area. Moreover, conditions related to poor grazing such as Dystocia, uterus and vaginal prolapses and internal parasites were also reported in the region. Grazing condition was reported to ranges between fair and good in the central, extreme south and eastern part of the region, but fair to poor in the western part (Onesi, Ruacana and Outapi constituencies) region where rainfall was virtually absent. Moreover, the water supply was noted to be satisfactory with good rains received during March/ April period and as such most water catchments were having enough water at the time of the assessment. On the household food security, the situation was noted to be satisfactory as most households are dependent on their harvests for food access. Despite the poor crop harvest recorded this year, most farmers recorded a bumper harvest last season and still having a carry-over stock which when combined with this year's harvest is sufficient to sustain them to the next harvest in May 2022.

Constituencies

Outapi

The constituency received poor rainfall from the onset of the season and was coupled with frequent dry spells that were experienced the entire February and most crops wilted. However, some crops had recovered after rainfall improved in March. On average, farmers have managed to cultivate up to 84% of their cropping area. The revised crop estimates for this area showed a huge reduction on Pearl Millet harvest by 61% of last season's harvest. Sorghum's performance is however above last season harvest by 67%. As for non-cereal crops, the performance is better and harvest is good compared to last season. Majority of the farmers have used private tractors to plough their fields, and family labor as source of weeding. On crop pests, Armored Bush Crickets were widely reported in the area, but with moderate crop damage.

Grazing is in a fair state which led to a fair

livestock body condition. Water supply for livestock is however worrisome as water catchment areas have little water which is likely not to reach the next rainfall season. No livestock diseases were reported, except suspected cases of internal parasites in small stock. Household food security is satisfactory as households still have stock from the last season's harvest. Although the recent harvest is poor, households indicated that it is likely to take them through to the next season's harvest.

Anamulenge

This season's rainfall was delayed with poor performance and it was coupled with a prolonged dry spell during January and February. Crops wilted from heat stress and farmers had replanted several times with poor germination. Nevertheless, farmers have managed to cultivate 97% of their crop fields on average which is 17% more than the area planted the same period last season. As a result of late

rainfall and dry spell, the cereal crops have recorded a decline below last season's good harvest by 63% and 88% for Pearl Millet and sorghum, respectively. The non-cereal crops have also performed poorly this season. Crop pest reported included the Armored Bush Crickets with moderate crop.

There were no livestock diseases by the time of the assessment and grazing and livestock condition is good. Water for livestock is available as most water catchments still have water. The household food security is good as households are still consuming from last season's harvest and indicated that when supplemented with the current harvest, it will sustain them until next season in May 2022.

Etayi

As it was reported in the other constituencies in the region, this area noted poor rainfall with uneven distribution coupled with prolonged dry spells especially the severe ones during February and March period. As a result, farmers conceded poor and below average crop harvest this year. According to the revised crop estimates for this constituency, pearl millet production recorded a reduction of 65% of last season's harvest. However, sorghum production on the other hand showed an improvement of about 14% higher than last season's harvest. In addition, poor harvest was also recorded in non-cereal which according to farmers is because of poor rainfall. Average planted area is estimated at 91% of the cropping area which is the same as the planted area same time in the previous season. On crop pests, isolated cases of African Migratory Red Locust, armored bush cricket and false armyworms were reported in the area with minimal damages to crop.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment. However, cases of internal parasites in goats were widely reported in the area. Grazing was noted to range between fair and poor, but feared to deteriorate much earlier before the next season. Livestock body condition was noted to be good. Water supply was noted to be satisfactory as most water catchment at the time of the assessment were either full or have enough water, following good rainfall received during March/April period. Household food security was noted to be fine as most households are dependent on their own production for food supply. Most households are still having a carryover stock from last season's good harvest which when combined with this season's harvest is expected to sustain them till the next harvest.

Oshikuku

The 2020/2021 rainfall was not good as it was sporadic throughout the cropping season. Crop germination was good but crops wilted as a result of poor rainfall and dry spells. This has however not affected the harvest and according to the crop estimates, both pearl millet and sorghum have increased by 7% and 15% of last season's harvest, respectively. The non-cereal crops have also performed better. On average, farmers managed to plant about 83% of their crop fields. Crop pests reported included armed bush crickets, but no significant damages to crops.

The livestock body condition is good so as the grazing. With regards to livestock health, there were no cases of diseases in the constituency by the time of this assessment. Water is satisfactory but the situation is likely to change to bad as most catchment areas are likely to dry before the next rainfall season. Household food security situation is

good as households still have stock from last season's harvest and with the recent harvest, the stock is sufficient to last until the next season.

Okalongo

Sporadic, erratic and insufficient rainfall has dominated the season with repeated dry spells which were experienced during January and February. Farmers indicated that crop germination was good, but crops wilted due to the dry spell. Nevertheless, crop estimates analysis for this area indicates a substantial decrease in pearl millet with 83% below last season's harvest. However, Sorghum has increased by 175% above last season's harvest. The non-cereal crops have also performed better compared to last season. On average, farmers have managed to cultivate up to 100% of their crop fields an increase of 32% compared to the area planted during the corresponding time last season. The constituency had no cases of crop pests by the time of the assessment.

Regarding the livestock health, no cases of diseases were experienced. Although livestock body condition is good, grazing is in a fair state but deteriorating faster. Water is available in the pans, but it is drying out at a faster pace and might not reach the next rainfall season. Household food security situation is satisfactory as most households still have food stock available from the previous season and with the current harvest, it is likely to reach to the next season's harvest.

Elim

According to farmers in this area, a prolonged dry spell was experienced in February with negative effect on crop growth and subsequently on the

harvest. However, some crops recovered after the rainfall performance improved in March. Despite the dry spell, farmers have managed to cover up to 98% of their crop fields and that is 11% higher than area planted same time in the previous season. The crop estimates for this area indicated a drastic reduction in both pearl millet and sorghum harvest with pearl millet reduced by 31% while sorghum reduced by 67% below last season's harvest. The non-cereal crops have also not performed so well like last season. On crop pests, only quelleda birds were widely reported by farmers in the area.

Livestock and grazing are in a good condition and no diseases were experienced by the time of this assessment. Water is also fairly available. Although farmers did not attain good harvest this season, the household food security is still satisfactory because of the good harvest obtained in the previous season, and the combined stock is enough to last until the next harvest in 2022.

Ogongo

Although, farmers noted good crop germinations earlier in the season, erratic rainfall coupled with prolonged dry spells experienced during February and most March resulted in a poor crop harvest. The revised crop estimates indicate significant reduction in harvest with pearl millet production recording losses of over 70% and sorghum is down by 30% of last season's harvest. Moreover, poor harvest was also noted on non-cereal crops such as legumes, but slightly better on melons. Average planted crop is estimated at 78% of the cropping area. Crop pests reported include false Armyworms and cutworms during the dry spells period as well as isolated cases of crickets and birds with minimal damages to crops.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment. However, cases of internal parasites in goats were reported in the area. Grazing condition was noted to be fair and expected to deteriorate much earlier before next rainfall season. Household food security was noted to be satisfactory as most households are dependent on their harvest for food access.

Otamanzi

This area received poor rainfall this season which was coupled with severe dry spells in January and February causing crop wilting. Productive rainfall was only received towards the end of the season which was too late for crops to recover. Pearl millet production was mostly affected, and has recorded a decline of 59% of last season's harvest. However, sorghum recorded an increase of 133% above last season's harvest. The production for non-cereal crops is generally fair compared to the previous season. The total planted area was estimated at 90% of the cropping area and no cases of crop pests were reported.

The livestock and grazing are both in a good condition with no disease reported in the area. Despite poor harvest for pearl millet, households are still having stock from last season's harvest, thus, the food security at the household level is still satisfactory. Moreover, with the recent stock, majority of households are positive that the stock will take them through to the next harvest in 2022.

Okahao

This constituency received poor rainfall from the second half of the season though it was good at the onset of the season. A prolonged dry spell was mostly felt between January and February and

crops wilted from heat stress. Productive rainfall was again received in March but did not do much for the crops to recover. Nevertheless, most farmers were able to plant about 90% of their crop fields. As a result of erratic and sporadic rainfall, farmers have recorded a poor harvest which has then affected the food security at household level. According to a revised crop estimates for this area, pearl millet has recorded a decline of 76% below last season's harvest. However, sorghum has increased by 10% of last season's harvest. Production for non-cereal crops has also been affected and has performed poorly compared to last year. Pests, such as armored crickets and quillea birds were widely reported in the area with insignificant crop damage.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment and livestock as well as grazing are both in good condition. The food security at the household level is currently satisfactory following the recent harvest. However, it will last until the next harvest as it will be depleted by then.

Tsandi

As it was reported in other constituencies, this area also experienced erratic rainfall with severe prolonged dry spells experience during February to mid-March that affected crop production in terms of grain quality as well as quantity. Farmers have however managed to cultivate about 89% of their crop fields. Crop estimates for the 2020/2021 cropping season shows a significant reduction in the harvest of pearl millet which have reduced by 35% of last season's harvest while sorghum have increased by 10% above last season's harvest. On the other hand, cowpeas production has increased among other non-cereal crops. The crop pests

reported were armoured bush cricket and grasshoppers and have caused an impact on the crop production.

Farmers stated that grazing condition ranges between fair and poor, elaborating that it is fair in the fenced off areas and poor in the open grazing areas. Water availability is satisfactory as most earth dams still have water that can sustain livestock throughout the season. The household food security situation has weakened as most households did not attain good harvest this season.

Onesi

The 2020/2021 season was characterised by erratic rainfall and severe prolonged dry spell during February to middle of March. However, the rainfall improved in the last half of the rainfall season but it was excessive affected the quality of seed as well as the harvest in general. In addition, crop pests such as armoured crickets also contributed to the reduced harvest mainly for pearl millet. As such pearl millet production reduced by 37% below last season's harvest. Sorghum on the other hand was not affected much as it recorded an increase of 23% above the previous season's harvest. The non-cereal crops were also affected and performed poorly as compared to last season. Despite dry spells in the second half of the season and excessive rainfall in the last half of the season, farmers were able to cultivate up to 89% of their crop fields, an increase of 7% compared to area planted same time during the previous season.

Livestock body condition and grazing is fair, with no major livestock diseases reported at the time of this assessment. According to farmers, grazing is sufficient to sustain livestock until the next rainfall season. However, water availability is limited as the

swamps are likely to dry up before the 2021/2022 rainfall season. The household food security situation is satisfactory, as most households still have stock from the previous harvest. The current harvest, though lower than what farmers harvest last season, it can still last until the next season.

Ruacana

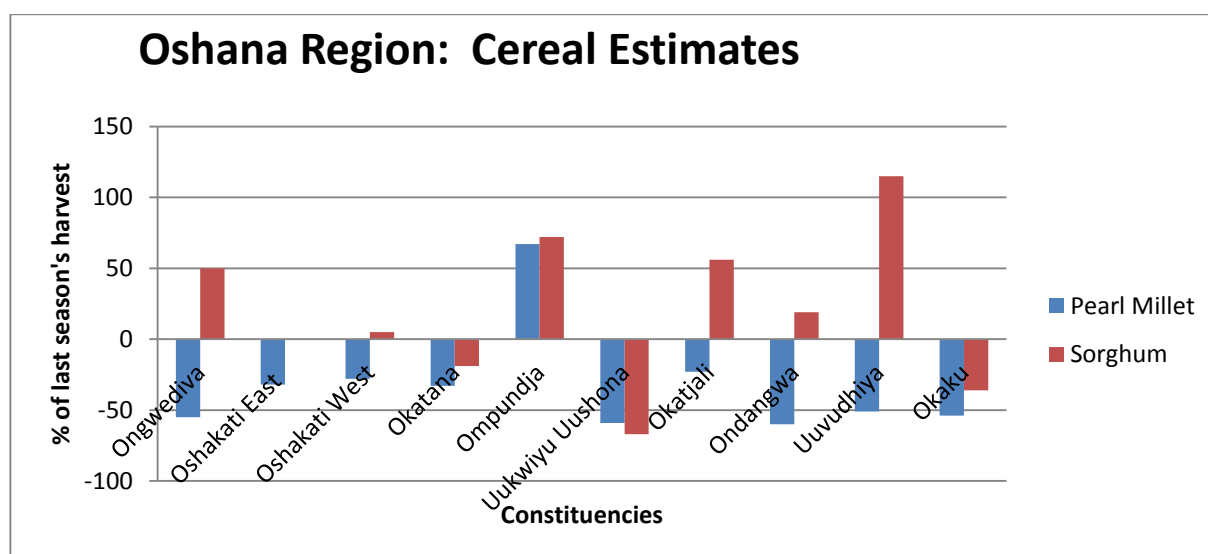
This constituency received poor rainfall since the onset of the season. The poor rainfall performance was in the forms of sporadic, erratic and insufficient rainfall coupled with prolonged severe dry spells during February and much of March causing crop failure and several replanting. In some villages such as Oshifo and Okaruana village crops wilted so badly and did not even reach grain formation stage. The dry spell has mostly affected villages around Omakange, Oshifo and Ruacana areas. The crop estimates indicated a drastic reduction in both pearl millet and sorghum harvest with 67% and 62% below last season's harvest respectively. The non-cereal crops have performed fairly especially the melons in comparison with last season. The average planted area for this constituency was estimated at 81% of the cropping area which is almost the same planted area last season with only a mere increase of 1%.

Grazing and livestock condition ranges between good and poor due to poor rainfall. Water supply situation is satisfactory with boreholes being the main source for both for livestock and humans. With regards to food security, the situation is slightly better after the recent harvest since majority of household are currently dependent on their harvest for food access. However, this food stock will not reach to the next harvest and is estimated to be depleted around December 2021.

6.4. Oshana Region

Despite the poor rainfall and crop pests experienced in the season, the region maintained above average crop production level. According to the revised crop estimates, aggregate cereals noted a reduction of 27% of last season's harvest but 32% above the average production. In particular, pearl millet production recorded a decrease of 33% of last season's harvest, but is 18% above the average production. Sorghum production on the other hand recorded an improvement of over 20% of last season's harvest and about 139% above the average production. According to farmers, the increase in sorghum production is attributed to increased planted area when compared to last season's production. Moreover, harvests for non-cereals are said to be slightly okay for melons, but lower on legumes. Average planted area is estimated at 94% of the cropping area which is about 4% higher than the same period last year, but 12% below the average production. Crop pests reported included quellea birds and crickets with moderate crop damages noted. Other crop pests reported included the African Migratory Red Locust and certain grasshoppers, but since they came late, no significant damages to both crop and grazing reported.

Figure 7: Summary of the revised cereal harvest estimates for Oshana region



No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. However, cases of Sweating sickness (especially in calves), Anaplasmosis in cattle as well as internal parasites and iodine deficiency in goats were reported in the region. Grazing condition was reported to range between fair in the inland and good in the southern part of the region. Livestock body condition was noted to be good in most areas. Water availability especially for livestock was

noted to be satisfactory, as many catchment areas were full of water. According to farmers, the water is expected to sustain livestock throughout the dry season. With regards to household food security, the situation was noted to be good as households are reported to be dependent on their harvest for food access. Households added that their carryover stock from last season with this season's harvest combined would sustain them till the next harvest in May next year.

Constituencies

Ongwediva

Farmers described this season's rainfall performance and distribution poor as compared to the previous season. It was coupled with a prolonged dry spell during December, January, and February into early March. Despite that, majority of the farmers indicated that 98 percent of their crop fields had been planted. When compared to the previous season's production, this season's pearl millet production is below by 55%, while sorghum production has increased by 50%. Except for cowpea, non-cereal crop production has declined this season compared to last season. Cases of Migratory Red Locusts were widely reported in Okatope, Ohambungu, and Okaandje villages during April 2021 and Agricultural officials were deployed to spray against these locusts and to control or minimise crop damage.

On animal health, suspected cases of internal parasites were reported in goats. Livestock body condition is good so as the grazing condition. Water for livestock is also available in pipelines and earth dams. Household food security is generally good, and the majority of households are still relying on previous harvest as well as the market for food access. Although this season's harvest for pearl millet has decreased, it is adequate when combined with last season's carry over stock, to last until the

following season.

Oshakati East

This area received below average rainfall compared to the previous season and had prolonged dry spells for most of February. As such, crop production was affected which led to a reduced harvest. Crop estimates indicate a substantial reduction in pearl millet production by 32% of last season's harvest, whereas sorghum harvest remained the same as last season's harvest. However, the non-cereal crops performed better this season particularly cow peas and Bambara nuts. Despite poor rainfall, most farmers were able to plant about 84% of their crop fields on average, which is 15% lower than area planted same time last season. Crop pests such as armored bush crickets and quellea birds were experienced but they did not cause much damage to crops.

In terms of livestock health, few cases of Orf and internal parasites in goats were reported. Nevertheless, livestock body condition is good so as the grazing. The household food security is good as households are still consuming from the previous season's harvest. The current harvest although lower than that of last season is expected to last until the following season's harvest in 2022.

Oshakati West

This constituency has suffered the effect of sporadic rainfall, coupled with prolonged dry spell from early February to middle of March. Crops wilted. However, rainfall improved towards the end of March but was excessive and resulted in crop fields being waterlogged. Nevertheless, farmers have managed to plant about 97% of the cropped area, a 2% lower than the planted area in the previous season. The dry spell and excessive rainfall have caused a reduction in crop harvest with pearl millet reduced by 28% of last season's harvest. Sorghum on the other hand was not much affected and as such the harvest has slightly improved by 5% above last season's harvest. The production of non-cereal was also affected negatively and performed poorly as a result.

Regarding livestock diseases, no major diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. However, suspected cases of internal parasites in goats were reported in the area. Both grazing and livestock are in good condition with plentiful availability of water. The household food security situation is satisfactory following a recent crop harvest. Majority of households have also indicated that they are still dependent on their 2019/2020 season food stock and together with the current harvest it is enough to last until the next season.

Ompundja

This is one of the areas that have received good rainfall in the region during the 2020/2021 season. However, majority of the farmers endured a prolonged dry spell throughout February but with no much effect on crop production. Crop harvest for this season is substantially greater than the previous season, with pearl millet and sorghum

harvest estimated to have increased by 67% and 72% of last season's harvest respectively. The total planted area was estimated at 95 % of the cropped. Crop pests reported included African migratory locusts which were mainly reported in the Onamavo and the surrounding areas but with minimal crop damage.

No cases of livestock diseases were reported and livestock as well as grazing are both in good condition. Water is available in most catchment areas as a result of good rainfall received this season. The household food security situation is satisfactory, and the majority of households are still dependent on the previous season's harvest for food access. Furthermore, the current harvest is expected to last till the next harvest in May 2022 and beyond.

Okatana

Like most constituencies in the region, this area received sporadic rainfall which was coupled with a prolonged dry spell during March. Crops wilted and could not recover after rainfall performance improved in the last half of the season. On average the planted area for the constituency is estimated to be at 89% of the cropping area. This is an increase of 10% lower than the area planted same time last season. The crop estimates for this area indicated a decrease in both pearl millet and sorghum production with 33% and 19% below last season's harvest respectively. Moreover, the non-cereal production has reduced because of excessive rainfall received after the dry spell in March. On crop pests, aphids on cowpeas, Africa Migratory red locust especially were experienced in Ekamba village, as well as quellinga birds in the entire constituency. The damage was however insignificant as a team of Agricultural officials were deployed in the affected villages to control

and minimise the effects of the locusts.

Regarding the animal health, there were no major livestock diseases that were reported at the time of this assessment. Although livestock are in a good body condition, grazing is relatively ranging between good and fair. The water condition is satisfactory following excessive rainfall received towards the end of the season and most catchment received good inflow. With regards to household food security, the situation has improved after the recent harvest and is expected to sustain the households until April next year.

Uukwiyu Uushona

As it was reported in other constituencies in the region, this area has also experienced poor rainfall performance which was seen in the form of sporadic and insufficient rainfall as well as prolonged dry spells. Consequently, agricultural production was negatively affected resulting in crops and grass to wilt. According to a revised crop estimates for this area, pearl millet production have recorded a substantial decrease of over 59% and sorghum is down by at least 67% of last season's production. Harvest for non-cereal crops was also affected by poor rainfall performance and according to farmers is lower than last season's harvest. Average planted area is estimated at 93% of the cropping area. Crop pests reported included quelleda birds with moderate crop damages noted as well as sporadic cases of crickets and Aphids on cowpeas.

No major livestock disease outbreaks reported at the time of this assessment. Grazing was noted to be good with good to very good livestock body condition evident in the area. The water supply was noted to be fairly available as most of the water catchment are having water, though may not sustain

livestock to the next season. The food security was noted to be satisfactory as households are depended on their own production for food access. Households added that they are still having a carryover stock from last season's harvest which when combined with this season's harvest would sustain them till the next harvest in May 2021.

Okatjali

This constituency received good rainfall from the onset of the season in November and there were no dry spells experienced. Instead the rainfall was too excessive and caused water logging in most crop fields. On average, farmers have managed to plant up to 99% of their crop fields an increase of 12% more than area planted during the same time in the previous season. Regarding the crop estimates for this area, Pearl Millet indicated a reduction of 23% lower than last season's harvest while Sorghum increased by 56% above last season's harvest. Furthermore, the harvest for non-cereal crops is better than that of last season. Farmers have reported cases of Quelleda birds and isolated cases of locusts with moderate to severe crop damage which has also affected the harvest.

Grazing and livestock body conditions are good throughout the constituency as a result of good rainfall received this season. Water is adequately available as most catchment areas had enough water by the time of the assessment and may sustain livestock until the next rainfall season. Households are currently dependent on the last season's harvest for food access, and with the recent harvest, the stock is expected to sustain households till the next harvest.

Ondangwa Rural and Ondangwa Urban

Poor rainfall was experienced in this constituency which was coupled with prolonged dry spells in February. Crops wilted and could not recover after the good rainfall received in March. This has then negatively affected the harvest. Crop estimates indicated a significant reduction in the pearl millet harvest which decreased by 60% whereas sorghum indicated an increase of 19% of last season's harvest. Furthermore, the harvest for non-cereals is poor compared to last season. Average planted area is estimated at 93% of the cropping area, a 28% increase over the planted area same time last season. Crop pests reported include quillea birds but the damage was not severe.

Both grazing and livestock are in good condition and water is also available as most water catchments areas still have enough water that can sustain livestock up to November. Suspected cases of internal parasites were widely reported in the area and have killed a number of goats. Farmers were advised to de-worm their small stock in order to control the internal parasites. Following good harvest in the previous season, most households are still dependent on last season stock for food access, and the current harvest is adequate to last up to the next season.

Uuvudhiya

This season's rainfall was poor as compared to the previous season. It was also coupled with dry spells which were experienced in February and March. As a result, crop wilted and farmers had replanted and several times but with poor germination. As such, crop production was affected especially the pearl millet. Sorghum on the other hand was not affected and production is better. Moreover, the

presence of quillea birds and locusts has also contributed to the reduced harvest of pearl millet. The revised crop estimates for this constituency indicated a reduction in pearl millet with 51% below last season's harvest while sorghum increased massively by 115% of last season's harvest. Moreover, good harvest was also recorded in non-cereals such as cowpeas and Bambara nuts. On average, the farmers managed to cultivate 94% of their cropped area.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. Livestock body conditions were noted to be in good state with plenty of grazing in the area. The water supply situation has improved due to good rainfall received in the last half of the season. The food security situation is good and it is expected to remain so until the next harvest. This is due to the fact that most households are still dependent on the 2019/2020 stock and with the recent harvest the stock is adequate to sustain households up to the next season.

Okaku

Poor rainfall was reported in various parts of the constituency, resulting in poor crop harvest. Farmers indicated that the prolonged dry spells experienced during February and much of March is the major cause of poor harvest this season. Analysis on the crop estimates for this area indicated a massive reduction in harvest with pearl millet production set to decline by at least 54% and sorghum production is down by 36% of last season's harvest. Moreover, poor harvest was also noted for non-cereals especially legumes which farmers said is much lower than last year. Most farmers covered 100% of their crop fields owing to enough tractor services in the area. This is an increase of 18% more than the planted area during

the corresponding time in the previous season. Crop pests reported included sporadic cases of False Armyworm during the prolonged dry spells as well as few cases of crickets with moderate damages to crops noted. Moreover, cases of locusts were also reported, but according to farmers, no significant damages noted to both crops and grazing since it came late and was also sprayed by the Ministry's response team. However, the locusts remain a challenge since some locusts are still there and would deposit their eggs on the ground which would be a threat to the next season.

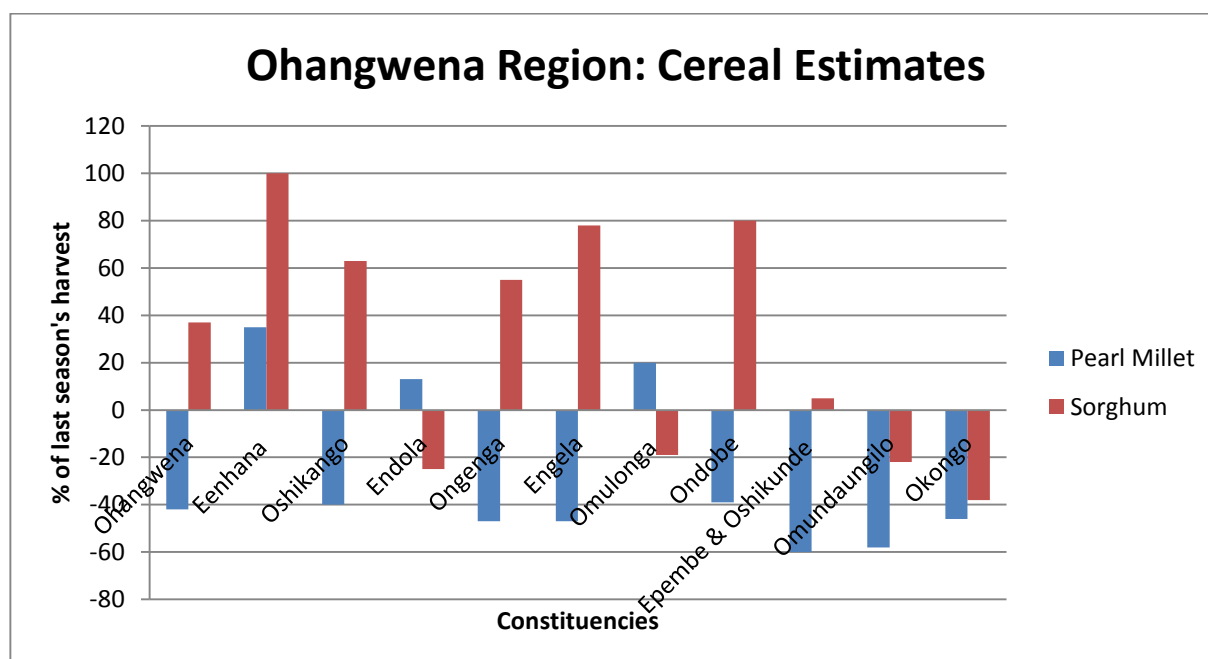
Grazing was noted to be fair and is feared to get

depleted soon before the next season. Livestock body condition was good at the time of the assessment with no livestock diseases reported in the area. The water supply is also said to be fairly available as most water catchments are having water, but would not reach the next season. Household food security is still satisfactory as households are dependent on their harvest for food access. Households added that, they are still having some carryover stock from last season's harvest which when combined with this season's harvest would reach the next harvest next year.

6.5. Ohangwena Region

The region recorded above average crop harvest amidst poor rainfall performance and crop pests experienced in the season. Although good rainfall was received in the first half of the season (October – December), the second half of the season (January – April) was characterised by erratic and insufficient rainfall coupled with prolonged dry spells which have subsequently resulted in reduced crop harvest when compared to last season, but slightly above the average production. According to the revised crop estimates, aggregate cereal showed a 25% reduction when compared to last season, but 9% above the average production. Specifically, pearl millet production showed a reduction of 28% of last season's harvest but is slightly above the average production with 3%. However, sorghum production on the other hand showed an improvement of 15% higher than last season's harvest and about 10% above the average production. Additionally, fair to poor harvests were also reported for non-cereals such legumes, melons and squash which according to farmers is lower than the previous season. Average planted area is estimated at about 90% of the crop fields, reflecting a reduction of about 5% when compared with the corresponding period last year and 4% below the average planted area.

Figure 8: Summary of the revised cereal harvest estimates for Ohangwena region



On the crop pests, rats/mice were widely reported in the region destroying crops at emergence stage with light to moderate damages reported. Furthermore, sporadic cases of false

armyworms and Aphids on cowpeas were also reported especially during the dry spells period. The African Migratory Red Locusts were reported in all constituencies in the region. Since the locusts came late (March/April) no significant damages to crops or grazing as the Ministry response team sprayed the locust as well as concerted efforts by farmers by chasing them away using traditional methods such as smoking, ululations and so forth.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment. However, sporadic cases of Botulism, Lumpy Skin disease, mineral deficiency, Dystocia , vaginal prolapse, prolapse of preputial sheath, and internal parasites were reported in the region. Grazing was reported to be fair in the west and fair to good in the east. The water supply situation was reported to be satisfactory as most water catchments have sufficient water in the west and boreholes and wells being the main sources in the eastern part of the region. Livestock body condition was reported to be good. On the household food security, the situation was reported to be good as most households are said to be dependent on their harvest for food access. According to households, their harvest is sufficient to take them through to the next harvest. The regional Agricultural Extension Office is requesting the management of the Ministry to improve the transport situation in the region in order to ensure efficient and effective service delivery.

Constituencies

Ohangwena

Poor rainfall in terms of distribution and amount received was reported in this area during the 2020/2021 rainfall season, which resulted in a reduced crop harvest as well as poor pasture establishment. Despite the prolonged dry spell experience during February to middle of March, farmers managed to cultivate 97% of their cropping areas on average, an increase of 5% of last season's planted area. The crop estimates for the constituency showed a decline in pearl millet by 42% and an increase in sorghum production by 37% of last season's harvest. Cowpeas among other non-cereals have shown a positive outlook in relation to last season's harvest. The African

migratory red locusts were observed in this area, but with no significant impact/damage both on pasture and crop production.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. Grazing is generally poor in the entire constituency but it is fair only in the fenced-off areas. Despite poor grazing, livestock are still in a good condition. Water is still available in most catchment areas and it is anticipated to sustain livestock throughout the dry season. At the time of this assessment, households were reported to still be dependent on their 2019/2020 harvest for food access. Furthermore, household food security has improved significantly, following a recent received crop harvest, which will sustain them till

May 2022.

Eenhana

Rainfall started in December with poor distribution as compared to the last season. Although prolonged dry spell was experienced in February, crops were able to recover as rainfall conditions improved in March resulting in a good harvest. Average planted area is estimated at 98% of the cropping area, a 28% increase compared to the corresponding time in the previous season. The harvest for this season has recorded an increase in both Pearl Millet and Sorghum with 35% and 100% of last season's harvest respectively. Furthermore, harvest for non-cereals is poor and below last season's harvest. Crop pests such as rats and African Migratory Locust were spotted in crop fields, but did insignificant crop damage.

The grazing condition is fair while the large stock is in good condition. Moreover, the small stock is in a fair body condition due to internal and external parasites. Water is available in the pans but drying out fast. It is a worrisome situation because the available water in most catchment areas might not last until the next rainfall season. Majority of households from this area have depleted their last season's food stock but the situation has improved following the just ended harvest. It is estimated that the current harvest will sustain households until the next season's harvest.

Oshikango

Following a sporadic rainfall during 2020/2021 season that was associated with a prolonged dry spell from middle of February to middle of March, many farmers have recorded a reduction in crop harvest mainly for pearl millet. According to the

crop estimates for this area, pearl millet production recorded a reduction of 40% of last season's harvest. However, sorghum production recorded an increase of 63% of last season's harvest, because of the much-received rainfall towards the end of the rainfall season and its capability to withstand much water. Moreover, non-cereals harvest has reduced compared to the previous season. No major crop pests were reported in the area, apart from quelleda birds since March, but their impact/damage is minimal.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment. Livestock body conditions and grazing are in good and fair condition respectively. According to farmers the water level in the catchments areas is not sufficient to last until the next rainfall season but will rather be dry by August and many livestock will then be dependent on private pipelines for water access.

On the household food security, majority of household are reported to still be consuming from the previous season's harvest and with the addition of the current harvest is expected to last until next season.

Endola

Despite the poor rainfall performance in the first half of the season, majority of farmers were able to attain good crop harvest this season especially for Pearl Millet. There was a dry spell during February that affected most crops but as rainfall improved in March, some crops managed to recover. Crop estimates for this area indicated a significant improvement for pearl millet with 13% above last season's harvest whereas sorghum is down by 25% of last season's harvest. Non-cereal crops production has also recorded a tremendous improvement, much better the previous season. On

average, the cropped area is estimated at 100%, which is a 6% compared to the area planted during the corresponding period last season. African Migratory Locusts were spotted in most crop fields during March, but the damage on crops was minimal. Additionally, farmers were aware and had enough information on how to cope and control with these locusts and have managed to control them, using traditional means before they could do much damage. Some farmers used drums to scare them away, some used hand picking, burning and burying them.

No major livestock diseases apart from internal parasites in small stock which led to a number of deaths in goats. The grazing is in a fair state so as small stock. However, the large stock is in good condition. Water is available as there are still few earth dams and other catchment areas with water although not sufficient to reach to the next rainfall season. Most households are still consuming from the 2019/2020 harvest and with the current harvest, the stock is enough to last up to next season.

Ongenga

According to farmers, the 2020/2021 rainfall season was poor in terms of overall performance and was coupled with prolonged dry spell from mid-February towards end of March. The distribution was however fair throughout the constituency. Despite the prolonged dry spell experienced which resulted in farmers replanting on average twice, the farmers managed to cultivate about 93% of their crop fields. The crop estimates indicated a reduction of 47% in pearl millet production and an increase of 55% in sorghum production of last season's harvest. These variations are attributed to the much rainfall received in the last half of the season after the prolonged dry spell which was

suitable for sorghum and not for pearl millet production. Cowpeas and melons among the non-cereals have improved compared to last season. Like other areas, this constituency also had cases of African migratory red locusts but with no significant crop damage. To combat the effects of such locusts, a team of extension officials were deployed to spray the affected crop fields. Furthermore, farmers were also provided with information by the extension officials on how to cope/control such locusts. In addition, farmers also used traditional means to scare and chase the locusts away such as beating of drums and ululating.

No major livestock diseases were reported during the time of the assessment. Although the area has fair grazing, livestock body condition is good. Water supply situation is satisfactory as there is still rainwater available in the water catchment areas, which is expected to sustain livestock till end of August 2021. On household food security, the situation is satisfactory as households still have stock from the previous harvest. Although the current harvest is less than that of last year, it is sufficient to sustain households up to the next harvest in May 2022.

Engela

This constituency received good rainfall at the onset of the season. However, much of the second half of the season was dry and caused several degrees of crop wilting. Although rainfall improved towards the end of the season, much of wilted crops could not recover, especially pearl millet. According to the crop estimates, pearl millet production recorded a reduction of 47% while sorghum recorded an increase of 78% of last season's harvest. This increase is attributed to the

normal to above normal rainfall received after the prolonged dry spell, which was more favorable for sorghum production. Moreover, good harvest was also recorded in non-cereal crops especially cowpeas. The average planted area was estimated at 95% of the cropping area which is an increase on 1% compared to the planted areas same time last season. Isolated cases of American bollworms and fall armyworms were reported, but with no significant crop damage.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. Grazing and livestock body condition are both in good state with enough rainfall water in the catchment areas. Household food security is satisfactory following a recent crop harvest. Households are still dependent on their previous harvest for food access, which together with the current produce is expected to last until next season's harvest.

Omulonga

Despite poor rainfall performance, majority of farmers noted a relatively improvement in pearl millet production. According to the revised crop estimates, many farmers recorded an increase of at least 20% of last season's harvest. Farmers attributed this increase to soil type that keeps fairly amount of moisture for longer time, than other areas in the region. However, sorghum production on the other hand showed a reduction of about 19% of last season's harvest. Moreover, harvest for non-cereals is said to be fair for melons, but poor on legumes. Average planted area is estimated at 95% of the cropping area which is almost the same as the planted area for the corresponding period last season with only 1% increase. Sporadic cases of rats/mice during crop emergence were widely reported in the area. Moreover, cases of locusts and

certain flying insects on cowpeas were also reported in the area, with light to moderate damages noted.

No major livestock diseases outbreaks were reported at the time of the assessment. However, cases of internal parasites in small stock were widely reported in the area. Grazing was reported to be fair with good livestock body noted. Water for livestock was also noted to be good as most water catchments are either full or have enough water to sustain livestock to the next rainfall season. Household food security was noted to be okay as households are dependent on their own production for food access. Households added that, their current harvest together with the carryover stock from last season's production is expected to sustain them till the next harvest in May next year.

Ondobe

The constituency received good rainfall at the onset of the season. However, there was a prolonged dry spell in February that affected crop growth and caused crop wilting. Farmers had to replant but the germination rate was very low. The rainfall condition had however improved towards the end of the season but had no much effect on crops as crops were already at a flowering stage. As such, crop estimates for pearl millet indicated a decline in the harvest with 39% of last season's harvest, while sorghum indicated an increase in of 80% and this is attributed to the significant rainfall received in March. Moreover, poor harvest was also recorded on non-cereals in relations to last season. Average planted area was estimated at 94% of the cropping area which is 3% more than area planted same time during the previous season. Isolated cases of false army worms were reported during the dry spell period with insignificant impact on crop

production.

Livestock body condition is in good although there are isolated cases of internal parasites mostly in goats. Grazing on the other hand is fair and is depleting fast. This is a worrisome situation to most farmers because the available grazing is likely not to reach the next rainfall season and livestock could starve to death. With regards to household food security, the situation is satisfactory as households are still having stock from last season's harvest. In addition, the current harvest is also adequate as it is being supplemented with the carry over stock from the previous season but is estimated to last only up to April 2022.

Epembe

This area has suffered the effects of poor rainfall experienced earlier in the season and according to farmers, the last rainfall season was much better than the 2020/2021 rainfall season as it was characterised by sporadic and insufficient rainfall patterns at the beginning of the season. Furthermore, prolonged dry spells were experienced during February and affected crop growth. However, the rainfall improved towards the end of the season but was too excessive and destroyed most crops. Due to insufficient rainfall in the first half of the season as well as excessive rainfall towards the end of the season, crop estimates indicated a decrease in pearl millet with 60% below last season's harvest. Sorghum has increased slightly by 5% above last season's harvest. The average planted area is estimated at 82% of the cropping area, an increase of 16% more than area planted same time in the previous season. Most of the non-cereals have performed better this season. Cases of rats during emerging stage were reported at Okakwena and surrounding villages and

farmers had to replant several times.

Livestock body condition is fair, despite poor grazing in the area. No livestock diseases were reported. Majority of the households interviewed have indicated that they are still having food from the previous harvest, and the current harvest is likely to sustain them until the next season. Therefore the household food security is still stable.

Oshikunde

Poor rainfall with uneven distribution was received in the area which was associated with a prolonged dry spell in January and February leading into a delayed crop growth. Most farmers were able to cover up to 73% of the cropping area, which is 22% lower than the planted area same time last season. There is a significant reduction in the estimated production for pearl millet and sorghum, of 58% and 22% of last season's harvest, respectively. Additionally, non-cereals production estimates are better compared to the previous season. As reported in other areas in the regions, rats have also been reported widely in Oshikunde area and farmers had to replant.

Regarding livestock health, no major diseases were reported and livestock body condition as well as grazing is ranging between fair and poor. Water on the other hand is very limited as only boreholes are the main source while shallow wells have little to no water. Household food security has improved after the recent harvest. Moreover, households still have food stock from last season's harvest. The 2020/2021 combined with the carry over stock will sustain households up to the next season's harvest.

Omundaungilo

Farmers recorded poor crop harvest, following the poor rainfall performance which is said to have dominated the 2020/2021 rainfall season. Although, the rainfall is said to have started well in November last year, the second half of the season (January-April) was dominated by erratic rainfall patterns coupled with prolonged dry spells. Consequently, both pearl millet and sorghum production have recorded significant reductions of 46% and 38% of last season's harvest respectively. In addition, harvest for non-cereals is also poor and according to farmers is lower than last year's harvest. Average planted area is estimated at 70% of the cropping area, 28% less than area planted in the previous season. Cases of rats/mice damages during crop germinations were widely reported in the constituency. Furthermore, farmers are requesting government to avail enough agricultural subsidy services timely in their area.

On the livestock health, no major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment. However, internal parasites particularly in goats were reported in the area. Livestock body condition was noted to be good. Grazing is said to be in fair condition which is feared to deteriorate fast than usual since it was also affected by poor rainfall. The water supply was noted to be satisfactory with boreholes, wells and earth dams being the main sources. Household food security was noted to be fine as households are dependent on own production for food access. Households noted that, they have a carryover stock from last season's harvest which if combined with this season's

harvest will sustain them till the next harvest.

Okongo

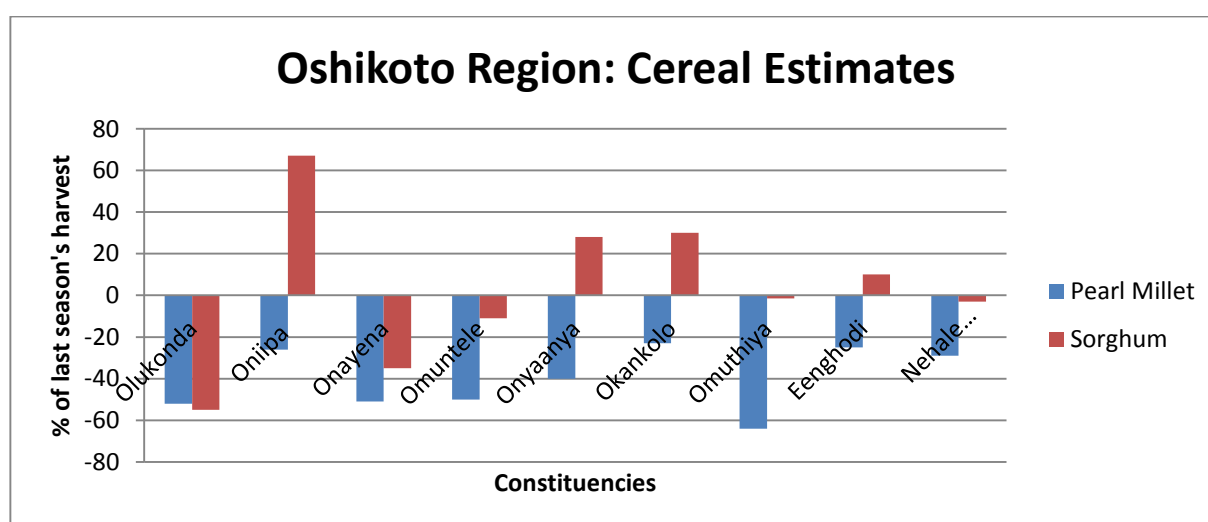
The constituency received excessive rainfall this season which has affected crop growth negatively. Crop estimates indicated a reduction in pearl millet harvest by 8% and sorghum by 13%, below the last season's harvest. Non-cereals have performed better and the harvest is quite better than last year. The planted area was estimated at 89% of the cropping area which is 9% lower than area planted during the previous season. With regards to the crop pests and diseases, rats were widely reported throughout the constituency and farmers have replanted several times. In addition, Grasshoppers were also reported in Onghalulu village with severe crop damages. Furthermore, African migratory locusts were also reported in Oshamukweni, Otutunda, Okanyadi, Oshikoxa, Kumininenge, Oshalande, Oshushu, Eloloo villages as well as the western part of Omauni, with minimal crop damage. Moreover, the team of extension officials was dispatched to the affected villages to control the situation by spraying the affected crop fields.

Livestock are in good condition while grazing is fair but poor in the eastern part of the constituency. No livestock diseases were reported by the time of this assessment. Household food security is satisfactory, and despite poor harvest this season, the stock is enough to last until the next harvest because of a good harvest received in 2019/2020 season.

6.6. Oshikoto Region

Despite the poor rainfall experienced in the season, the region recorded a slight above average crop harvest. The 2020/2021 rainfall season is said to have been dominated by poor rainfall performance which was seen in the forms delayed onset of the rainfall season in the first half as well as erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells in the second half of the season. The revised crop estimates indicate a significant reduction in the harvest with aggregate cereal set to decrease by 38% of last season's harvest but 5% above the average production. In particular, pearl millet production is said to be 40% less of last season's harvest but 6% above the average production. Sorghum production on the other hand showed a slight improvement of 3% of last season's harvest, but is 18% below the average production. In addition, farmers expressed mixed experienced over non-cereals harvest, with some are saying there is a slight improvement on cowpeas except melons while other are saying poor harvest due to poor rainfall. Average planted area is estimated at 95% of the cropping area, which is about 13% higher than the corresponding period last year, but 1% below the average planted area. Crop pests reported included crickets and birds on pearl millet grains as well as False Armyworms during the dry spells period, all with light to moderate crop damages reported. The African Migratory Red Locusts were also reported at Eengodi, Okankolo and Nehale Lyampingana Constituencies with no significant damages to both crops and grazing since it came late during the month of March.

Figure 9: Summary of the revised cereal harvest estimates for Oshikoto region



No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of this assessment. However, cases of Orf and Iodine deficiency in goats, Botulism in cattle as well as Parvovirus in dogs were reported in the region. Grazing condition was reported to be fair in most places of the communal grazing area, and good in the enclosures. Water availability was noted to be good as most of the water catchments in the western and central parts of the region have enough water and wells, boreholes and or pipelines were noted to be in good working condition. The household food security was noted to be good as households are dependent on own production for food access. Households have carryover stock from last season's harvest which when combined with the current harvest is expected to sustain them till the next harvest in May next year.

Constituencies

Olukonda

Majority of the farmers described the 2020/2021 rainfall season very poor with a prolonged dry spell experienced during February. Nevertheless, farmers were able to plant about 94% of the cropped area which is the same as area planted in the previous season. Due to erratic and sporadic rainfall received this season, crop harvest was negatively affected. The production for pearl millet and sorghum has reduced drastically by 52% and 55% respectively below last year season's harvest. However, the non cereal crop production was not affected much by the dry spell and the harvest is better than last season.

No crop pests were reported in the entire constituency. Grazing was also affected by poor rainfall and by the time of the assessment grazing was in a fair to poor state. Livestock are however in good condition despite the fair grazing. Water availability is also a challenge as most catchment areas have little to no water. The household food security is satisfactory and majority of households are still having stock from last season. Together

with last year's harvest, the current harvest is estimated to go up to next season.

Onayena

Although this constituency experienced poor rainfall from the onset of the season, farmers were able to plant up to 96% of their crop fields which is closer to the area planted in the previous season with only 1% increase. The season had severe dry spells which was mostly felt in most of February and crop growth was severely affected and lead to a reduced harvest. The revised crop estimates indicate a massive reduction in the harvest with pearl millet and sorghum decreased by 51% and 35% respectively below last season's harvest. The non-cereals have however performed better and the harvest is good. Crop pests reported in the constituency were mainly rats during the emergence stage as well as aphids on cowpeas, but no significant crop damage was experienced.

The constituency had no cases of livestock diseases. Grazing is poor while the livestock body condition is good. Water availability is worrisome as most

catchment areas have limited water which will not last until the next rainfall season. With regards to household food security, the situation is poor as last season's stock is depleting and the current harvest is estimated to last up to December 2021.

Onyaanya

This area received good rainfall at the onset of the season but it became poor during January and February with severe dry spell. This had resulted in crop wilting and delayed weeding activities and consequently is a reduced harvest especially for pearl millet. Sorghum was less affected and the harvest have increased by 28% while pearl millet decreased by 40% of last season's harvest. Nevertheless, the planted area is estimated at 95% of the cropping area, which is a mere 2% lower than area planted same time last season. There is an improvement in the production of non cereal crops mainly cowpeas as they have performed well this season and the harvest is much better than last season. No crop pests were experienced.

The erratic rainfall received this season has also affected the pasture establishment and grazing is currently ranging between fair and poor, although livestock are in good condition. Farmers have attained good harvest during 2019/2020 season and there is still stock from last harvest. Thus, the situation is still good because households are still dependent on last season's harvest. Although the recent harvest is poor, it can still sustain household until the next season when combined with last season's stock.

Oniipa

Like other constituencies in the region, this constituency has also received poor rainfall which

was coupled with dry spells experienced mostly in the first half of the season. This has resulted in poor crop harvest, poor grazing as well as poor water availability. Nevertheless, the planted area was estimated at 95% of the cropped area, which is 3% lower compared to the same time last season. The revised crop estimates for the constituency indicated a reduction in pearl millet by 26% while sorghum harvest increased by 67% of last season's harvest. Moreover, harvest estimates for non-cereal crops according to the farmers are fairly better than last season. The constituency had no cases of crop pests.

Livestock are in good condition so as the grazing. However, water availability is of a great concern as most water catchment areas have little water will dry up before the coming rainfall season. Despite poor harvest obtained, the household food security is satisfactory as most households are still dependent on the previous season's harvest for food access. When combined with last season's stock, the current harvest will be able to last until the 2022 harvest.

Eengodi

The rainfall was good at the onset of the season which led to good crop germination. However, the second half of the season was dry causing crop wilting and a reduced harvest. The constituency was also infested with mice during the planting period that caused several replanting. The revised crop estimates for the 2020/2021 cropping season yielded a negative harvest of 25% for pearl millet below last season's harvest while sorghum indicated an increase of 10% above last season's harvest. Moreover, cowpeas and melons' production have performed better this season compared to the previous season. The planted area

is estimated at 95% of the cropping area.

Livestock body condition is good despite poor to fair grazing condition in the constituency. The constituency had no cases of livestock diseases. Moreover, water availability is satisfactory with boreholes and wells being the main water source. Regarding the household food security, the situation is satisfactory since majority of the household are still consuming from the previous season's food stock. Furthermore, the current harvest is as well sufficient to feed them until May next year. Farmers are however requesting for an increase in the number of government tractors and seed to meet farmers' demand.

Okankolo

The constituency received uneven rainfall distribution coupled with prolonged dry spell during February to middle of March and much of the crops wilted during the dry spell period. Rainfall has however improved toward the end of the season although it was excessive but some crops have recovered. Cases of rats were also widely reported in the constituency mainly during planting and most farmers had to replant twice on average. Crop estimates shows a decline of 23% in pearl millet production while sorghum increase by 30% of last season's harvest. The non cereal crops such as melons and cowpeas have improved as compared to the previous season's production. The planted area is estimated at 96% of the cropping area, despite pests and sporadic rainfall received this season. This is a decrease of 2% of last season's planted area.

The grazing condition is ranging between fair and poor and there is a great concern of early depletion before the next rainfall season. Livestock are

however in good body condition especially large stock while small stock such as goats are in a fair body condition. This is attributed to suspected cases of internal parasite in goats. Household food security is satisfactory with majority of households still dependent on their last season's harvest for food access. It is estimated for the current harvest to last until the next harvest next year.

Nehale LyaMpingana

Farmers noted that the 2020/2021 rainfall season was poor as it was characterised by uneven rainfall distribution with prolonged dry spells. Consequently, many farmers recorded poor crop harvest when compared to last season. According to the revised crop estimates for this area, both pearl millet and sorghum production showed a significant reduction of 29% and 3% of last season's harvest respectively. In addition, harvest for non-cereals is also said to be lower than last season due to a prolonged dry spells and excessive rainfall toward end of the season. Average planted area is estimated 89% of the cropping area. Crop pests reported included mice during crop germinations as well as crickets and birds during grain formations. The African Migratory Red Locusts were also reported in the area with moderate to light damages on crops and grazing. According to farmers, the locusts came late (March/April) and by then most crops were already done with grain formation and grazing was beginning to dry up, hence no significant damages noted. False army worms and sting bugs were also reported, especially during the dry spells period.

No major livestock diseases were reported at the time of the assessment. Grazing was noted to range between fair and good with good livestock body condition noted. Household food security was noted

to be satisfactory as households are dependent on their own harvest for food supply. Households indicated that they are still having a stock from last season's harvest which when combined with this season's harvest is enough to sustain them to the next harvest in May 2022.

Omuntele

According to farmers, the constituency experienced poor rainfall performance since the beginning of the 2020/2021 rainfall season which was seen in erratic and sporadic rainfall pattern in the first half, followed by a prolonged dry spells in February and most March in the second half of the season. As a result, majority of farmers recorded a reduced crop harvest with pearl millet production estimated to have declined by 50% and sorghum is down by over 11% of last season's harvest. Moreover, poor harvest was also recorded in non-cereals particularly legumes which according to farmers was affected both dry spells and excessive rainfall experienced toward end of the season. Average planted area is estimated at 98% of the cropping area. Crop pests experienced include sporadic cases of African Migratory Red Locust with insignificant damages to crop and grazing was reported at Onamutenya and Onamavo villages. Moreover, mice during germination as well as crickets and grasshoppers were also reported in the area.

Grazing was noted to range between fair and good with good livestock body condition noted. No major livestock diseases reported in the area at the time of the assessment. However, sporadic cases of internal parasites in goats were reported in the area. Household food security is satisfactory as households are dependent on own production for food access. Households indicated that, they are still having carryover stock from last season's

harvest and when combined with the current harvest would be able to sustain them till the next harvest in May next year.

Omuthiya

Good rainfall was received during the first half of the season but it became less in the second half affecting crop growth. It was also coupled with a prolonged dry spell in January, leaving most crops wilted and has consequently resulted in a poor crop harvest, poor grazing and limited water for livestock. Farmers have described this season's harvest extremely poor compared to the bumper harvest of last season. The crop estimates for Pearl Millet and Sorghum have recorded a reduction in production by 64% and 1.5%, respectively. However, non-cereal crops have performed well this season better than last season especially the cow peas. Despite the dry spells, farmers managed to cultivate about 95% of the cropping area on average which is almost the same as the area planted in the previous season with an increase of only 1%.

Africa Migratory Locusts were reported in Uukango Womafuma and Keshena Siyanda village but with insignificant crop damage. Isolated suspected cases of Botulism and internal parasites were reported in this area. Livestock body condition ranges between poor and fair, mostly poor in the small stock due to internal parasites. The household food security is currently stable as households still have stock from last season's harvest. Moreover, the current harvest, although lower than the previous season, it is sufficient to last until the next season's harvest.

7. NATIONAL CEREAL PRODUCTION SITUATION ANALYSIS FOR 2020/2021 CROPPING SEASON

The national aggregate coarse grain production (white maize, sorghum, pearl millet and wheat) is presented in the Table 3 below and is estimated at **154,100 metric tons**, reflecting a decrease of 5% of the last season's harvest of 162, 500MT, but 26% above the 22-year average production of 122, 300MT (see Table 3 below). This consists of 86,200 MT of white maize, 55,200 MT of pearl millet, 8,200 MT of sorghum and 4,500 MT of wheat².

Table 3: Namibia: Cereal Production trend ('000 MT), 2020/2021 compared to a 22-year average (1998/1999 to 2019/2020) and 2019/2020 production.

Region/Sector	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	22-year average	2020/21 as % of average	2021/20 as % of 2019/20
Zambezi	5.7	5.6	3.5	7.5	2.5	2.1	7.4	7.9	1.7	11.2	15.3	8.0	94	37
Kavango East & West	5.6	4.0	1.8	3.8	1.1	1.8	4.2	7.3	1.8	8.7	4.6	5.7	-19	-47
Omusati	11.1	12.6	3.2	7.4	3.3	4.7	13.1	21.7	1.1	22.1	10.7	15.0	-29	-51
Oshana	8.0	12.3	4.9	7.3	2.6	4.2	12.1	16.7	2.5	19.8	14.8	13.6	9	-25
Oshana	5.0	13.6	4.4	8.9	3.3	2.2	9.4	16.0	0.5	16.4	12.1	9.1	32	-27
Oshikoto	16.7	20.2	11.5	18.6	5.8	7.0	20.1	24.8	3.4	28.3	17.5	16.7	5	-38
Commercial	59.5	75.2	87.3	82.6	50.5	55.4	86.4	64.9	36.3	56.1	79.2	54.4	46	41
Namibia	111.7	143.4	116.6	136.1	68.9	77.5	153.2	159.3	47.3	162.5	154.1	122.3	26	-5

Table 3 above shows that, Zambezi and the Commercial sector have recorded significant improvement in the expected harvest with Zambezi recording at least 37% above last season's harvest and 94% above the average production. The commercial sector recorded over 41% of last season's harvest and 46% above the average production. The Kavango East and Kavango West regions showed a considerable reduction in harvest of 47% lower than last season's harvest and 19% below the average production. This reduction according to farmers is due to excessive rainfall and crop pests experienced during the course of the season. The Omusati region recorded a considerable reduction in harvest of 51% less than last season's harvest and 29% below the average production. The reduction is attributed to poor rainfall patterns which is said to have dominated the season. The Oshana, Oshana and Oshikoto regions were also affected by poor rainfall which resulted in significant reductions in crop harvest with their respective estimated losses of 25%, 27% and 38% of last season's harvest, but were all able to maintain above average production levels of 9%, 32% and 5% respectively. The losses according to farmers is due to poor rainfall performance that was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainfall season, erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells experienced during

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

February and March period. Last season, all the crop producing regions recorded a bumper harvest, following the favorable crop growing conditions which prevailed over the season.

The national planted area to coarse grain production in various parts of the major crop producing regions is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Namibia: Total planted area trend ('000 hectares) and 2020/2021 area planted estimates compared with a 22-year average (1998/1999 to 2019/2020) and 2019/2020 cropping season.

Region/ Sector	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	20- year average	2020/ 21 as % of average	2020/ 21 as % of 2020/ 21
Zambezi	20.9	20.1	20.6	19.4	20.4	15.4	20.1	18.9	13.6	19.4	20.4	21.7	-4	5
Kavango East & West	23.1	20.6	20.6	21.6	18.4	17.4	21.8	19.6	10.7	22.3	21.8	19.5	12	-2
Omusati	82.6	73.4	61.5	78.0	64.3	74.4	83.5	78.9	49.6	77.1	81.7	84.2	-3	6
Ohangwena	85.2	84.3	76.2	79.8	65.5	75.3	86.1	80.7	62.8	85.2	80.7	84.1	-4	-5
Oshana	36.3	35.1	33.2	35.1	30.8	33.9	35.9	37.4	26.5	35.1	36.7	41.8	-12	4
Oshikoto	62.0	60.1	54.1	58.1	54.8	56.1	60.1	57.4	7.2	55.4	62.7	63.2	-1	13
Commercial	15.0	18.0	16.5	16.0	16.5	12.1	16.6	11.6	10.1	13.6	18.8	14.2	33	38
Namibia	325.5	311.6	282.7	308.0	270.6	284.4	324.2	304.7	180.5	308.2	322.8	328.1	-2	5

Table 4 above shows the analysis of the planted area estimates in hectares. The aggregate planted area for cereal coarse grain this season as indicated in table 4 above is estimated at 322, 800 hectares, reflecting slight increase of 5% of last season planted area of 308, 200ha but 2% below the average planted area of 328, 100ha. The increase in area planted was recorded in the commercial areas, Zambezi, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions.

8. CEREAL FOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND SITUATION

Table 5: Cereal supply and demand situation update

Namibia: Cereal Supply/Demand Forecast for 2021/2022 Marketing Year(May/April)				
('000metrictrons)				
	Wheat	Maize	Millet/Sorghum	Total
Domestic Availability	21.7	161.1	64.1	246.9
Opening stocks (as at May2021*)	17.3	74.9	0.6	92.8
Forecasted Production**	4.5	86.2	63.4	154.1
Total Utilization***	88.7	198.3	87.9	375.0
Food use	78.5	179.7	63.4	321.6
Losses and other uses	0.2	8.6	9.5	18.4
Closing stocks (as at April 2021*)	10.0	10.0	15.0	35.0
Shortfall to be covered by import	-67.0	-37.2	-23.9	-128.0
Commercial imports received	35.7	24.7	5.0	65.4
After trade Deficit/Surplus	-31.3	-12.5	-18.9	-62.7

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

** Excludes cereal production for animal feed

*** An average of 2.6 million people (NSA, 2021 projections.), each consuming 124 kg of cereals per annum

**** Includes seed use and waste; excludes commercial livestock feed

After Trade Surplus/Deficit = Planned Imports - (Shortfall + Exports)

Table 5 above presents the Cereal Supply and Demand situation for the 2021/2022 marketing/consumption period as from 1st May 2021 to 30th April 2022. The locally available cereals for the current consumption period is estimated at 246 900 metric tons. This comprises of 21,700 tons of wheat, 161,100 tons of white maize and 64,100 tons of pearl millet and sorghum. The local stock level for white maize in the market is expected to sustain the country until end of November 2021, while most pearl millet stock is expected to be kept as on-farm stock by subsistence farmers. Most wheat is expected to be imported due to low outputs from the local production of which 70% is expected to come from Europe. The current cereal domestic availability is only about 66% of the domestic cereal requirements of 375 000 tons, therefore 128,000 tons of cereal which is about 34% of the national cereal requirement is needed to cover the shortfalls. These consist of 67,000 tons of wheat, 37,200 tons of maize and 23,900 tons of pearl millet and sorghum. This uncovered deficit under normal circumstance is covered or narrowed through commercial imports. At the time of this report, a total of 65,400 tons of

coarse grains were received from April to June 2021. This consists of 35,700 tons of wheat, 24,700 tons of maize and 5,000 tons of pearl millet. As it stands, there is still a total deficit of about 62,700 tons more of cereal which need to be covered through commercial imports.

According to the major local commercial millers in the country, the situation is under control as there are no major problems experienced so far in importing cereals in the country. However, the millers indicated that, current high price of cereal in the country, particularly the wheat products (pasta) is due to bad weather from the imported countries (example drought conditions in Brazil) as well as the rising freight cost due to COVID-19.

Meanwhile, South Africa where Namibia gets most of its maize imports, reported an improvement of 5.8% of last season's harvest. According to the South African Monthly Food Security Bulletin June 2021, the harvest is sufficient for both local and export demands.

Regarding the possible impacts on the supply of basic food commodities in the country by the recent riot in South Africa, it is understood that, of late the South African government has instituted several measures in place to restore stability and support economic recovery in the affected areas. The measures are expected to provide normality to the food import industry in Namibia thereby ensuring that the country is able to meet its food requirements.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The greater part of the country received normal to above normal rainfall, resulting in good agricultural production. However, the western part of the country (Kunene, partly Erongo) and north central regions (Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena and Oshikoto) received below average rainfall and subsequently low agricultural production with Kunene being the hardest hit region.

The revised crop estimates show a slight reduction in the harvest with aggregate cereals recorded 5% lower than last season's harvest, but 26% above the average production. The reduction in harvest is largely due to severe and prolonged dry spells experienced in the north central and excessive rainfall coupled with crop pests in some parts of the north east.

Household food security is satisfactory in most parts of the country which received good rainfall and subsequently good agricultural production. Most households, particularly those in the communal areas are dependent on their own production which is expected to sustain them till the next harvest in May 2022, However, pocket areas of food insecurity as a result of drought conditions or excessive rainfall and crop pests exist in the northwest, partly north central and part of the north east.

Grazing and water supply have improved in the most parts of the country following good rainfall received with grazing condition ranging between fair and very good. However, the western part of the country (Kunene, partly Erongo, west of Omusati) grazing conditions is worrisome due to ongoing drought as a result of poor rainfall received in these areas

9.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this assessment, the following recommendations are made for possible interventions and future assistance:

- MAWLR to support farmers who want to sell their agricultural produce by ensuring market and competitive prices for their produce.
- Government through Office of the Prime Minister should continue to provide relief measures to communities affected by poor rainfall (in the North West), those affected by excessive rainfall or flood (in the north east) as well as those that have lost their livelihoods due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Regional Councils with the assistance of community leaders (village/settlement headmen) should identify the most affected and vulnerable people for possible assistance.
- MAWLR (Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination and Namwater) to ensure water provisions to the drought affected and vulnerable communities until the situation normalizes.
- MAWLR (Directorate of Agriculture Production Extension, and Engineering Services) to ensure timely provision of sufficient basic inputs and services for the upcoming 2021/2022 agricultural season.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Agro Business Information Services Unit in the Directorate of Planning and Business Development use information from various institutions and organizations within Namibia in order to compile this report. This report was compiled with the aid of primary information and reports sourced from the following Directorates, Institutions and Organizations.

- Directorate of Agriculture Production, Extension & Engineering Services (DAPEES)
- Directorate of Agricultural Research and development (DARD)
- Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS)
- Agricultural Business Development (AGRIBUSDEV)
- Agro Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA)
- Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB)
- Meteorological Services of Namibia
- Office of the Prime Minister-Directorate Disaster Risk Management (OPM-DDRM)
- Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)
- Regional Councils
- Commercial Millers (Namib Mills, Bokomo Mills, etc)

Signed by:



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24/07/2021

Date