The Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM

2019 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BULLETIN

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PREFACE

It is my pleasure to introduce you to the 2019 Annual Agricultural Statistics Bulletin issued by the Directorate of Planning and Business Development (DPBD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) outlining the performance of the agriculture sector.

The agriculture sector remains the major source of livelihood and is the largest employer in Namibia. The sector plays a key role in contributing to the country's export earnings, particularly through the export of meat and meat products, dates, grapes and other products, amongst others.

The Ministry remains committed to the vision of the accessible agricultural data/information for decision-making and research purposes. The Ministry is grateful for the continued assistance received from all the data sources, ranging from agricultural boards, NPC Secretariat, Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), farmers and other institutions that availed the statistical data and information for this publication.

Your views and comments in improving this publication are always welcome.

Thus, contact us for your comments and suggestions on the relevance of the information presented and areas where this publication needs improvement to meet your needs.

MINISTER'S OFFICE
30 JUN 2021
Windhoek

Carl Schlettwein, MP
MINISTER
June 2021

INTRODUCTION

This edition of the Agricultural Statistics Bulletin is divided into three (3) sections, namely:

1. The place of Agriculture in the economy – this section provides an insight of the sector's contribution to the overall economy.
2. The contribution of the major sub-sectors to the agricultural output - this section indicates how each agricultural sub-sector contributed to the total agricultural output.
3. Commodity production and price details – this section indicates aggregate production by sub-sector and the changes in price over time.

Each section contains tables and charts with short summaries. The various tables and graphs contain time series data from the year 2015 through 2019. In this edition, **data for the year 2019 was compared to the year 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018,** respectively, to monitor changes.

Statistical information pertaining to the production and marketing of horticultural products were captured for the third time in this publication. For the communal sector, partial data on grain and livestock production are available but information on agricultural produce and communal crops is estimated by the National Early Warning (NEW). In addition, prices used are official and many of the commodities in the communal areas were either not sold or bartered at a formal market.

This bulletin was developed in co-operation with various organizations. It should be noted that efforts have been made to standardize the data and definitions with those used in the National Accounts published by the NSA. This publicationalso looks at contributions of the major sub-sectors to the agricultural output. Agricultural output measures the value of agricultural products produced in the country. However, calculations of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data published in the National Accounts exclude raw materials, and goods and services consumed during the production process. This is because GDP is based on total value added in all resident domestic producing units. Information on horticulture could not be obtained at the time of this publication.

Section 1: Place of Agriculture in the Economy

Agricultural activities involve mainly crop farming and livestock production, in Namibia. Agriculture, forestry and fishing represent about 7 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 23 percent of employment.

Livestock farming comprises of **cattle,goat, sheep and pig production**, with the central and southern regions mainly rearingsheep and goats, while the northern regionsmainly rear cattle and goats.

The main crops grown include **pearl millet (Mahangu), maize, sorghum, wheat, grapes and dates.**

This section highlights the performance and contribution of the agricultural sector to the Namibian economy in the calendar year 2019.

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

Currency	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
US Dollar	12.75	14.71	13.31	13.23	14.45
British Pound	19.51	20.00	17.15	17.63	18.44
Euro	14.14	16.28	15.04	15.60	16.17
Danish Kroner	1.91	2.16	2.04	2.10	2.16
China Yuan	-	-	1.97	2.00	2.09

Source: Bank of Namibia, 2020

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

Currency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2019
US Dollar	13.86	13.80	14.38	14.15	14.44	14.57	14.05	15.14	14.85	14.91	14.80	14.44	14.45
British Pound	17.86	17.94	18.95	18.46	18.52	18.47	17.52	18.39	18.31	18.82	19.08	18.91	18.44
Euro	15.84	15.66	16.25	15.91	16.15	16.46	15.76	16.84	16.35	16.47	16.36	16.04	16.17
Danish Kroner	2.03	2.15	2.17	2.15	2.20	2.14	2.13	2.24	2.21	2.25	2.16	2.10	2.16
China Yuan	2.04	2.05	2.14	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.04	2.14	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.06	2.09

Source: Bank of Namibia, 2020

Table 1.1b above represent the currencies of countries with significant marketing of Namibian agricultural products. The highest world currency exchange rate per Namibian dollar was recorded in March and August. However, January was the least favourable month for exporting agricultural products with the exchange rates per NAD being at their lowest.

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

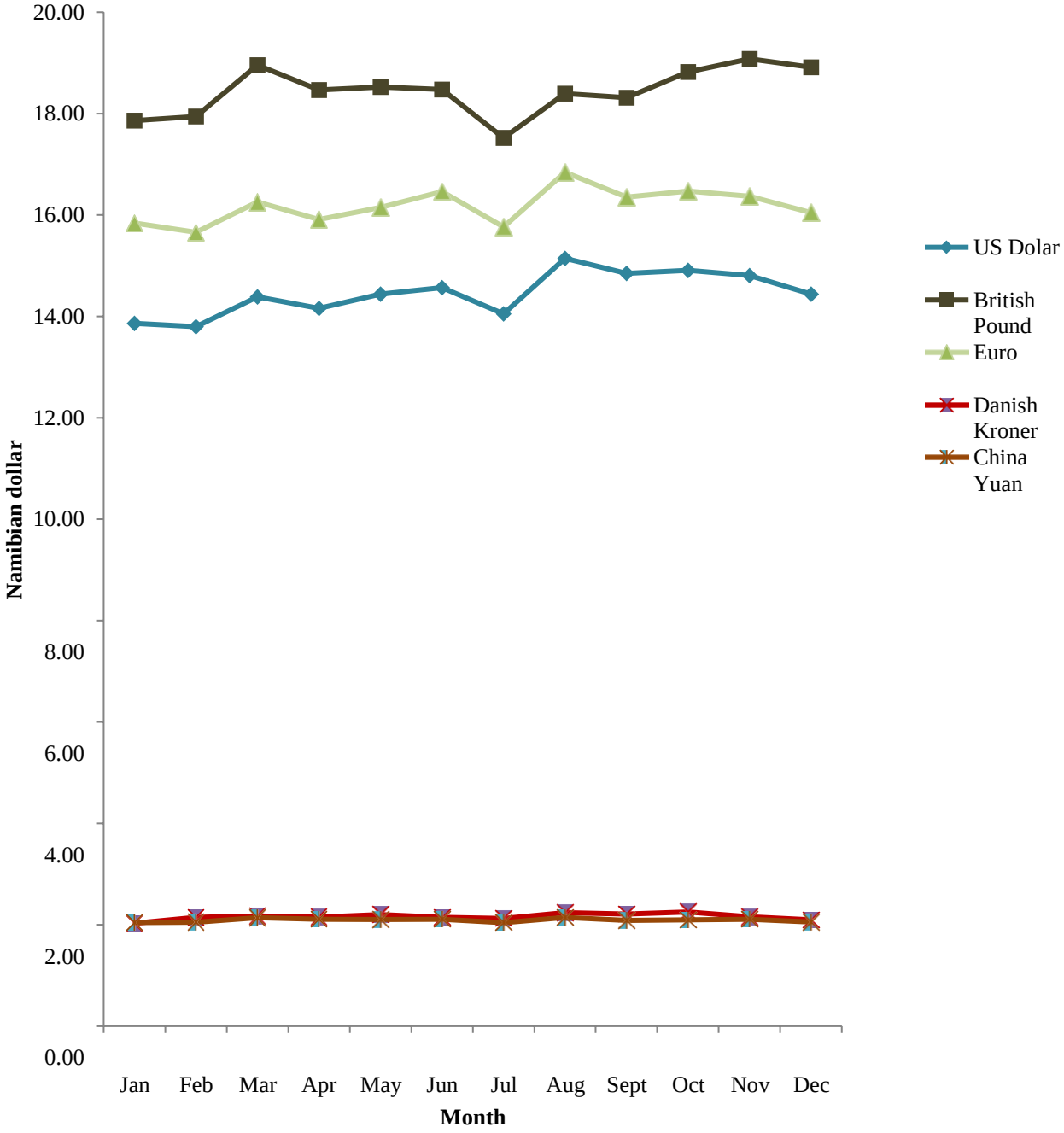


Table 1.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Current Prices (Million N$)

Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary industries	21,932	24,645	25,973	28,405	28,415
1. Agriculture and forestry	5,103	5,286	7,471	7,877	6,846
Livestock farming	2,613	2,575	3,894	4,213	3,893
Crop farming and forestry	2,489	2,711	3,577	3,664	2,953
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	3,864	4,519	4,494	4,521	4,970
3. Mining and quarrying	12,965	14,839	14,007	16,008	16,599
Diamond mining	7,902	7,238	6,717	7,912	7,042
Uranium	1,367	1,429	1,690	2,215	2,539
Metal Ores	2,769	5,161	4,573	4,550	5,608
Other mining and quarrying	928	1,012	1,027	1,332	1,410
Secondary industries	27,130	28,442	29,983	31,902	30,918
4. Manufacturing	16,524	18,333	20,216	21,407	20,982
Meat processing	574	637	536	541	582
Grain Mill products	1,890	1,704	2,308	2,244	2,503
Other food products	3,542	4,247	4,722	5,948	5,252
Beverages	2,498	2,290	2,620	2,723	2,882
Textile and wearing apparel	417	266	463	427	378
Leather and related products	315	298	314	322	309
Wood and wood products	500	505	582	541	538
Publishing and Printing	355	319	399	359	356
Chemical and related products	1,285	1,088	996	1,007	1,021
Rubber and Plastics products	387	352	347	351	347
Non-metallic minerals products	705	603	579	613	590
Basic non-ferrous metals	2,032	2,985	3,069	2,711	2,560
Fabricated Metals	726	631	514	578	605
Diamond processing	784	1,851	2,160	2,421	2,354
Other manufacturing (new series)	515	560	604	621	706
5. Electricity and water	2,545	5,162	5,773	6,667	6,118
6. Construction	8,061	4,947	3,994	3,828	3,819
Tertiary industries	84,692	91,145	100,485	104,192	105,982
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	16,394	16,759	18,542	17,918	18,182
8. Accommodation and Food services	2,764	2,956	3,035	2,966	3,893
9. Transport, and Storage	4,626	5,245	5,534	5,709	5,433
Transport	3,614	4,249	4,366	4,493	4,081
Storage	1,012	996	1,169	1,216	1,352
10. Information and telecommunications	2,107	2,348	2,622	2,459	2,580
11. Financial and insurance services	10,174	10,886	12,094	13,845	12,474
12. Real estate and business services					
Real estate activities	7,408	8,134	9,136	9,557	10,213
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,197	1,184	1,170	1,214	1,276
Administrative and support services	1,933	1,742	1,799	1,896	1,829
Business services					
13. Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,384	2,637	2,869	3,061	3,109
Producers of Government Services					
14. Public administration and defence	16,707	17,645	19,622	20,777	20,945
15. Education	12,808	14,884	16,538	17,441	18,839
16. Health	5,183	5,635	6,353	6,160	6,007
17. Private household with employed persons	1,007	1,090	1,168	1,188	1,202
18. Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)					
All industries at basic prices	133,754	144,232	156,441	164,499	165,315
19. Taxes less subsidies on products	11,452	12,647	13,088	13,552	13,362
GDP at market prices	145,207	156,879	169,529	178,052	178,677

Source: National Account – Namibia Statistics Agency, 2020

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

Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES	15.1	15.71	15.32	15.95	15.9
1. Agriculture and forestry	3.5	3.4	4.4	4.4	3.8
Livestock farming	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.2
Crop farming and forestry	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.7
2. Fishing and fish processing on board	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.8
3. Mining and quarrying	8.9	9.5	8.3	9	9.3
Diamond mining	5.4	4.6	4	4.4	3.9
Uranium	0.9	0.9	1	1.2	1.4
Metal Ores	1.9	3.3	2.7	2.6	3.1
Other mining and quarrying	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
SECONDARY INDUSTRIES	18.7	18.1	17.7	17.9	17.3
4. Manufacturing	11.4	11.7	11.9	12	11.7
Meat processing	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grain Mill products	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other food products	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.9
Beverages	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Textile and wearing apparel	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Leather and related products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wood and wood products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Publishing and Printing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemical and related products	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rubber and Plastics products	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Non-metallic minerals products	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Basic non-ferrous metals	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4
Fabricated Metals	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Diamond processing	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
5. Electricity and water	1.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4
6. Construction	5.6	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.1
TERTIARY INDUSTRIES	58.3	58.1	59.3	58.5	59.3
7. Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	11.29	10.68	10.94	10.06	10.18
8. Accommodation and Food services	1.9	1.88	1.79	1.67	2.18
9. Transport, and Storage	3.19	3.34	3.26	3.21	3.04
Transport	2.49	2.71	2.58	2.52	2.28
Storage	0.7	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.76
10. Information and communications	1.45	1.5	1.55	1.38	1.44
11. Financial and insurance services	7.01	6.94	7.13	7.78	6.98
12. Real estate and business services					
Real estate activities	5.1	5.18	5.39	5.37	5.72
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.82	0.75	0.69	0.68	0.71
Administrative and support services	1.33	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.02
Business Services					
13. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.64	1.68	1.69	1.72	1.74
Producers of Government Services					
14. Public administration and defence	11.51	11.25	11.57	11.67	11.72
15. Education	8.82	9.49	9.76	9.8	10.54
16. Health	3.57	3.59	3.75	3.46	3.36
17. Private household with employed persons	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.67	0.67
18. Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured					
All industries at basic prices	92.1	91.9	92.3	92.4	92.5
19.Taxes less subsidies on products	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.5
GDP at market prices	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Account – Namibia Statistics Agency, 2020

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

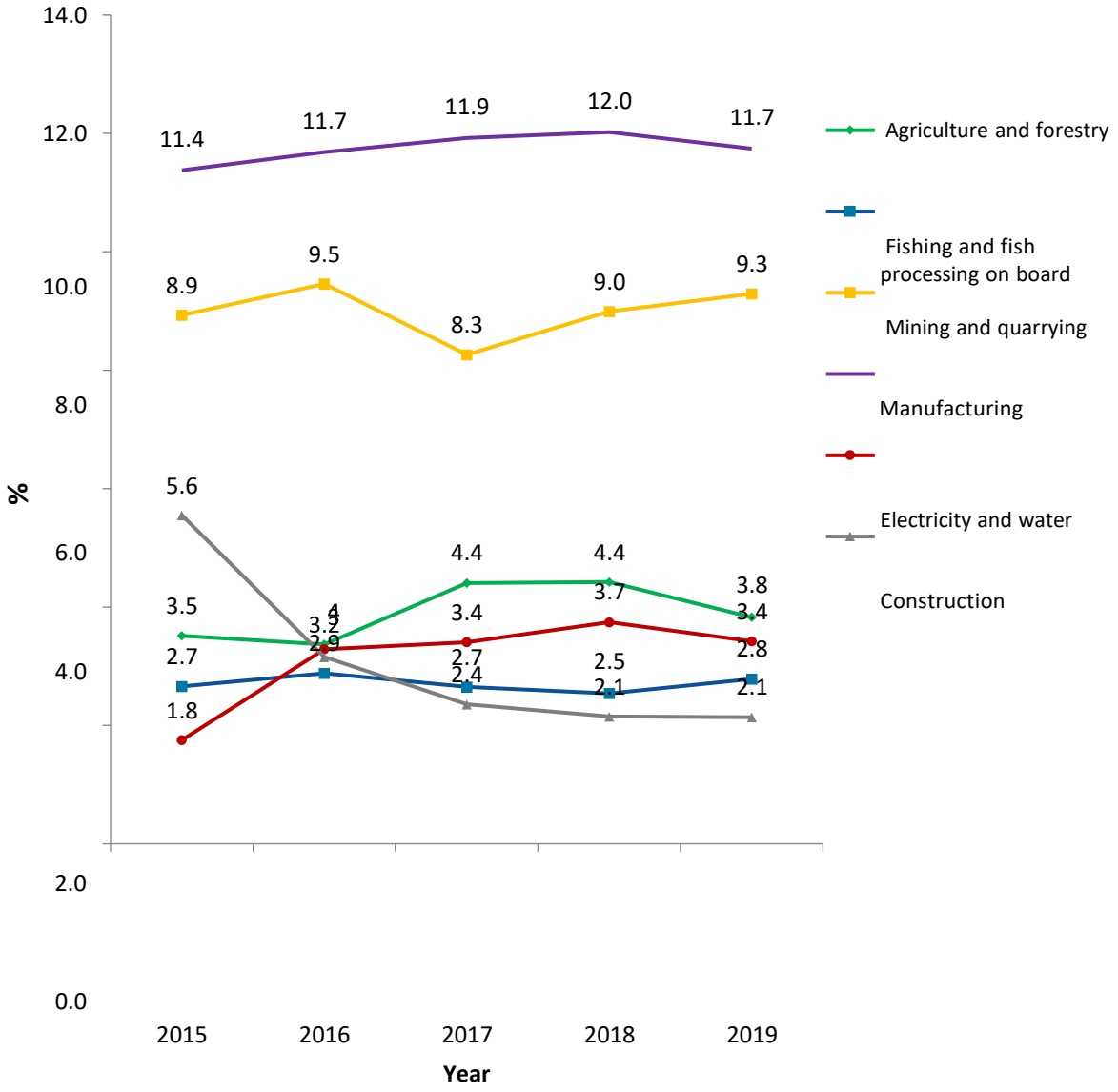


Table 1.2 and 1.3 shows GDP by Activity at Current Prices in Millions (N$) and percentage contribution respectively. There were no major variations by year as industries contributions remained the same (position) in 2019. The tertiary industry remained the highest (59.3%) followed by the secondary industry (17.3%). The primary industry remained the lowest (15.9%) contributor to

GDP. Among the primary industry, Mining and quarrying sector was the highest contributor to the GDP (9.3%). **Agriculture and forestry sector (3.8%) was the second highest contributor to the primary industry**. During the period under review, **livestock farming sub-sector was the major contributor to GDP under the agriculture sector**.

The Agriculture and forestry sector's contribution to GDP declined in 2019 when compared to 2018 from 4.4 to 3.8 percent.

This sector plays a vital role to the livelihood of Namibians and it can contribute greatly in the poverty reduction efforts. **There are efforts by the government to operationalize Northern Communal Area (NCA) abattoirs to enable farmers to formally market their livestock.**

Section 2: Contribution of major sub-sectors to agricultural output

This section presents information on agricultural output, which is attained by multiplying the quantity of production by the prices of the commodity.

Output is different from Gross Domestic Product, as **intermediary goods are not included in calculating GDP**. This is an estimate adjusted to the initial general price level of the year. In this section, an agriculture output is either livestock or crop sub-sector.

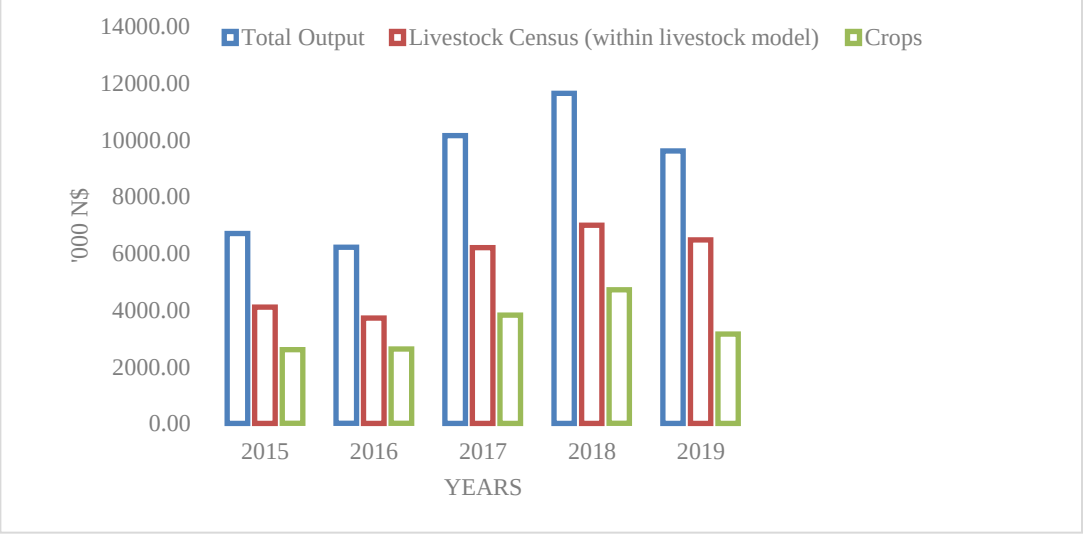
Table 2.1: Agricultural Output at Current Prices (Millions N$)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Output	**6699.29**	**6203.90**	**10153.20**	**11643.11**	**9611.95**
Livestock Census (within livestock model)	**4101.30**	**3709.03**	**6197.75**	**6986.17**	**6464.56**
Cattle	2784.91	2515.81	4705.82	5480.92	5017.35
Sheep/Goats	796.31	608.66	869.77	788.43	738.87
Pigs	159.69	186.42	205.37	255.17	242.52
Karakul Pelts & Wool	112.40	120.38	130.20	143.52	136.51
Diary (Milk)	135.29	145.15	141.68	152.70	163.54
Other Animal & Animal products	112.70	132.61	144.91	165.42	165.78
Crops	**2597.99**	**2620.72**	**3816.84**	**4705.61**	**3147.39**
Wheat	97.59	106.55	105.55	129.78	122.50
Maize	349.62	366.23	607.75	640.92	503.27
Grapes	573.04	662.90	710.98	874.40	1061.67
Own Account	1552.72	1631.76	2200.52	2556.16	1434.43
Own Construction	25.02	25.14	25.27	25.39	25.52

Source: NSA, National Account, 2020

*NB** in table 2.1, we consider the value of all commodities total production. For example, the value of cattle is the monetary value of total number of cattle in Namibia. Furthermore, these are aggregates and they include commodities in both the communal and commercial sector.*

Figure 2.1: Composition of Output (Million N$)



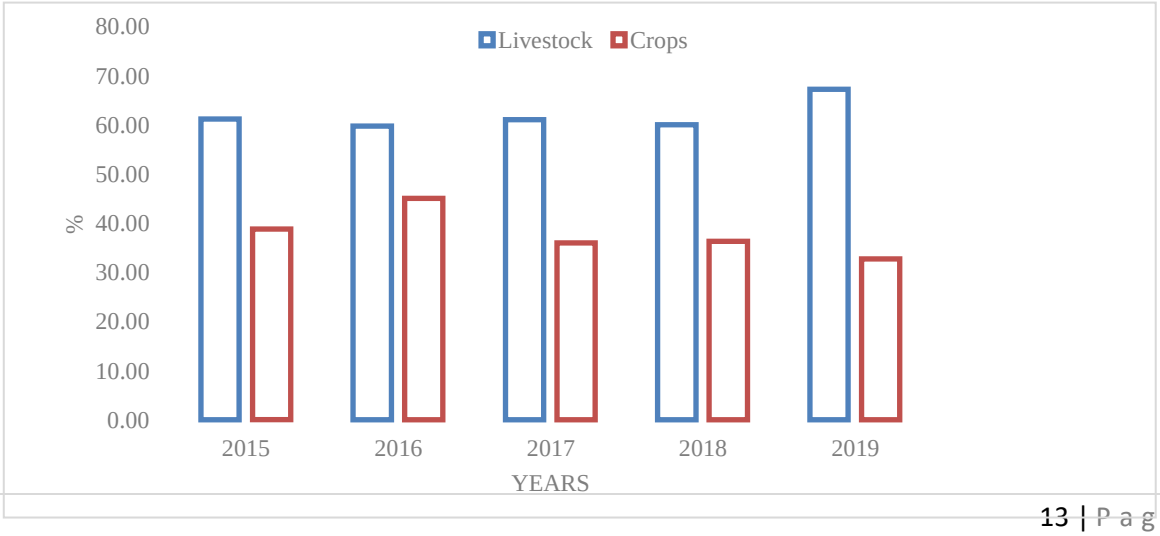
Above, table 2.1 and figure 2.1 shows the value of commodities (crops and livestock) at the current price. **There was a huge decrease (33.1 %) in the crop compared to livestock output (7.47 %) between the years 2018 and 2019.**

Table 2.2: Percentage Contribution to Total Agricultural Output

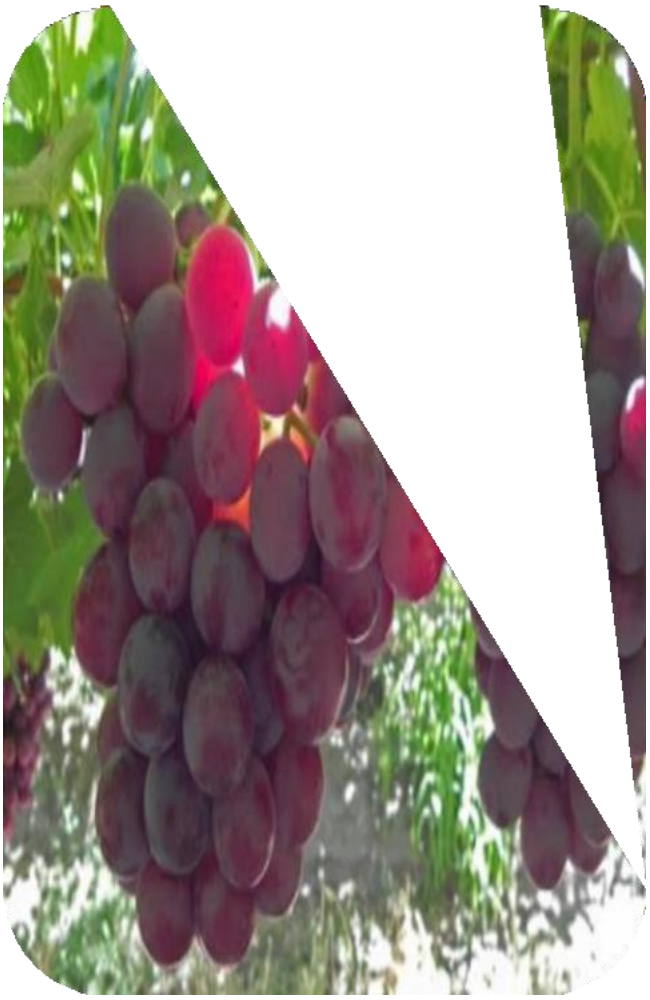
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Livestock	**61.22**	**59.79**	**61.04**	**60.00**	**67.25**
Cattle	41.57	40.55	46.35	47.07	52.20
Sheep/Goats	11.89	9.81	8.57	6.77	7.69
Pigs	2.38	3.00	2.02	2.19	2.52
Karakul Pelts & Wool	1.68	1.94	1.28	1.23	1.42
Diary (Milk)	2.02	2.34	1.40	1.31	1.70
Other Animal & Animal products	1.68	2.14	1.43	1.42	1.72
Crops	**38.78**	**45.01**	**35.95**	**36.30**	**32.75**
Wheat	1.46	1.72	1.04	1.11	1.27
Maize	5.22	5.90	5.99	5.50	5.24
Grapes	8.55	10.69	7.00	7.51	11.05
Own Account	23.18	26.30	21.67	21.95	14.92
Own Construction	0.37	0.41	0.25	0.22	0.27

Table 2.2 shows the percentage contribution of livestock and crops to the total agricultural output, **livestock contributed 67.25 percent, while crops contributed 32.75 percent** of the total agricultural output. Thus, **livestock sub-sector is the pillar of the agricultural sector**. On livestock sub-sector, **cattle were the main contributor** (52.2%) to total livestock output. **Grapes were the main contributor** (11.1%) to the total crop output. The graphic representation of the contribution of livestock and crops to the total agricultural output is displayed figure 2.2 below.

Figure 2.2: Composition of Percentage Contribution



Section 3: Livestock, Crops and Horticultural products



This section presents information of the performance of agriculture sub-sectors.

The information includes **production, prices, imports and exports of livestock, crops and horticultural products**.

3.1 Livestock

3.1.1 : NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS

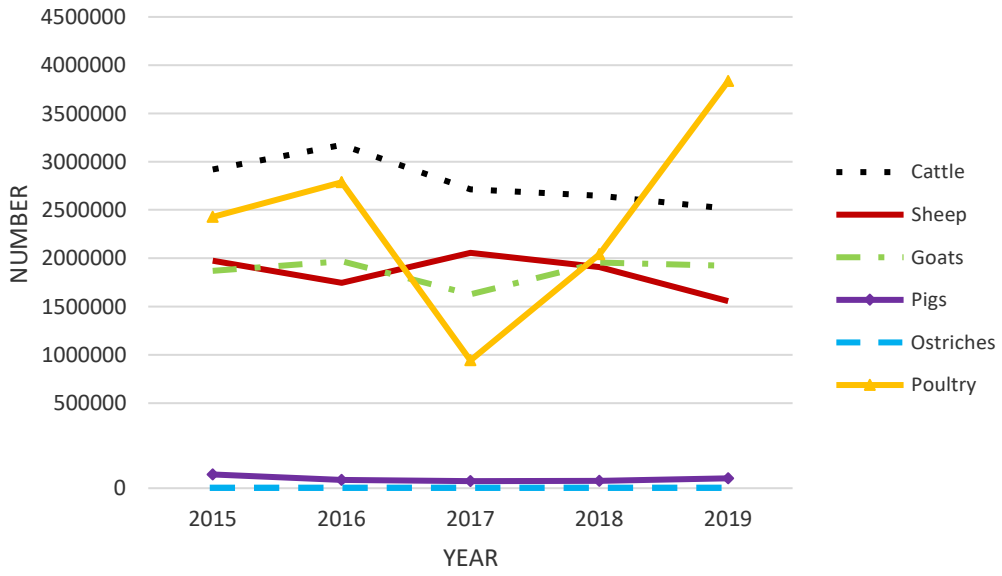
Table 3.1.1: National Livestock Census – Numbers

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cattle	2919713	3173767	2713394	2648166	2513116
Commercial	873332	1114822	801127	667442	533011
communal	2046381	2058945	1912267	1980724	1980105
Sheep	**1973463**	**1746642**	**2055848**	**1907425**	**1556112**
Karakul	142546	127231	119608	114740	53558
Dorper	1114292	950124	925025	631585	455188
Other Sheep	716555	669287	1011215	1161100	1047366
commercial	1613657	1406491	1423915	1401870	1102188
communal	359806	340151	631933	505555	453924
Goats	**1868535**	**1968513**	**1624935**	**1956044**	**1922042**
Angora	823	699	992	752	620
Boerbok	722738	627278	505683	607326	385156
Other Goats	1144974	1340536	1118260	1347966	1536266
commercial	522798	479198	437864	653947	448260
communal	1350321	1489315	1187071	1302097	1473782
Pigs	**277720**	**83191**	**71230**	**76203**	**102802**
commercial	25904	24112	22135	14678	24845
communal	115199	59079	49095	61525	77957
Ostriches	**4672**	**3415**	**3349**	**4301**	**2487**
commercial	4369	3304	2916	3820	2198
communal	303	111	433	481	289
Poultry	**2429529**	**2786182**	**941732**	**2039502**	**3833697**

Source: Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform 2020

Table 3.1.1 shows the total counts of livestock in the country. There was a decrease in the number of cattle in both commercial and communal area in 2019 when compared to the 2018 figure. Overall **only pigs and poultry have increased** in numbers from year 2018 to 2019 while, other livestock (cattle, sheep, goats and ostriches) have shown a decline in numbers.

Figure 3.1.1: National Livestock Census – Numbers



3.1.2 : LARGE STOCK: CATTLE

Table 3.1.2a: Cattle Slaughter Prices and Average Carcass Mass

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2019
a. Carcasses Cents/Kg Namibia	4409	4394	4372	4356	4422	4383	4260	4213	4186	4094	4201	4476	4313
Controlled Markets (N$/Head)	9995	10287	10519	11059	10623	10564	10068	10033	9945	9554	9023	10654	10189
c. Carcass Mass (Kg)	226.70	234.11	240.59	253.88	240.23	241.03	236.33	238.14	237.57	233.37	214.78	238.02	236.23

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2020

Table 3.1.2a, shows that the price per kilogram was relatively good to the beef producers and beef industry at large. The lowest carcass mass (214.78 Kg) was recorded during November while, the highest (253.88 Kg) was recorded during April. On average, the 2019 price per Kg of beef was N$43.13 which is an increase of about 5.68 percent of the 2018 beef price. Carcass mass (Kg) of slaughtered cattle was relatively kept constant even during dry season at an average of 236.23 Kg, **this is an indication of proper livestock rearing management.**

Table 3.1.2b: Live Cattle Marketed – Number

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Marketed	**423,491**	**295,217**	**424,893**	**441,559**	**462,646**
RSA	281,965	165,927	313,401	314,226	286,880
Angola			3,334	4,624	2,427
Other Countries			59	30	273
Export Abattoirs	119,159	103,097	83,790	74,171	128,564
Northern Communal Areas		-	854	1,584	1,171
Local Butchers	22,367	26,193	23,455	46,924	43,331
Market Share (%)					
RSA	66.6	56.2	73.76	71.16	62.01
Angola			0.78	1.05	0.52
Other Countries			0.01	0.01	0.06
Meatco Factories	28.1	34.9	19.72	16.80	27.79
Northern Communal Areas	-	-	0.20	0.36	0.25
Local Butchers	5.3	8.9	5.52	10.63	9.37
Annual Growth (%)	**75.77**	**(30.3)**	**42.8**	**3.92**	**4.78**

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2020

Table 3.1.2b shows the cattle marketed during the year 2015 to 2019. **Focusing on year 2019, a decrease of 9.15 percent on live cattle export to RSA was recorded**. This shows an achievement with regards to the government efforts to reduce the total number of livestock exported on hoof. Moreover, export abattoir (Meatco) factory recorded a huge increase of 73.33 percent in live cattle intake while, local butcheries intake declines with 7.66 percent. Meatco resumed operation under the NCA with mobile abattoirs since 2017, while by the year 2019 three (3) abattoirs in the NCA were revamped to assist with the formal market of livestock in the NCA. During the period under review, 0.25 percent of live cattle were marketed through from the NCA. Overall, the live cattle marketing for the year 2019 grew by about 4.78 percent as compared to the previous year.

3.1.3 SMALL STOCK (SHEEP AND GOATS)

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Marketed	**1,152,531**	**838,964**	**922,112**	**978,614**	**886,799**
RSA	**628,580**	**448,810**	**532,818**	**602,132**	**597,857**
Goats		158,421	139,861	146,943	142,080
Sheep		290,389	393,525	455,189	455,777
Angola			**1,709**	**1,471**	**280**
Goats			1,659	640	122
Sheep			50	831	158
Other countries			**381**	**425**	**1,988**
Goats			362	376	1,668
Sheep			19	49	320
Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)	**444,927**	**321,413**	**238,104**	**205,025**	**154,038**
Local Butchers	**79,024**	**68,741**	**149,100**	**169,561**	**132,636**
Goats			7,133	5,157	2,808
Sheep			141,967	164,404	129,828
Market Share (%)					
RSA-Live	54.5	53.5	57.8	61.5	67.4
Angola and Other countries	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3
Meatco Factories (Export abattoirs)	38.6	38.3	25.8	21.0	17.4
Local Butchers	6.9	8.2	16.2	17.3	15.0
Annual Growth (%)	**17.34**	**(27.21)**	**9.91**	**6.13**	**(9.38)**

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2020

The table above presents the number of sheep and goats marketed locally and regionally; this is further illustrated in the figure below. It is evident that sheep (66.09%) were the most marketed small stock through formal market during the year under review. **Small stock marketed on hoof to the Republic of South Africa is still dominating the small stock industry**. During year 2019 the live small stock export amounted to 67.4 percent of the total marketed small stock. About 47

percent of the total marketed goats were exported on hoof to RSA.

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

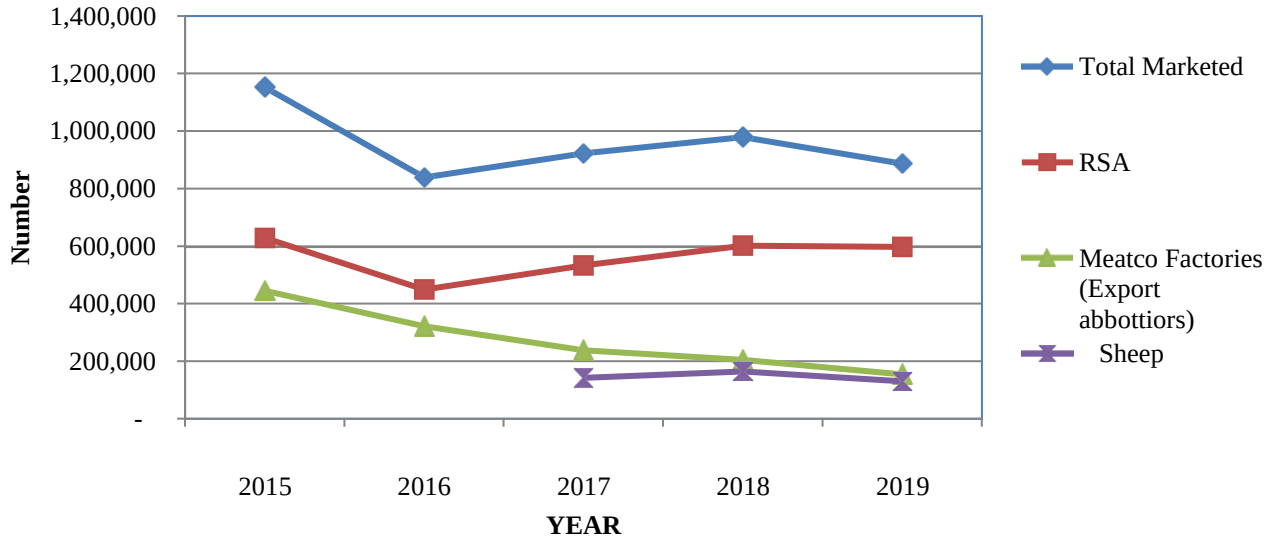


Table 3.1.3b: Export of Live Sheep/Goats to RSA

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Marketed	1,152,531	838,964	922,112	978,614	886,799
Total RSA -Live	628,580	448,810	532,818	602,132	597,857
Percentage RSA	54.5	53.5	57.8	61.5	67.4

Source: Meat Board of Namibia, 2020

Table 3.1.3b above shows, the small stock marketed live to the Republic of South Africa, which is the destination of the largest share of the Namibian small stock market. **The total marketed and small stock marketed live to RSA declined in 2019**; however, the percentage share to RSA still increased.

Table 3.1.3c: Sheep/Goats Prices

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average 2019
a. Carcasses cents/kg Namibia[1]	4,260	4,437	4,098	3,591	3,335	3,839	3,928	3,838	3,892	4,203	4,308	4,423	4,013
c. Carcass Mass (Kg) *	26.2	19.4	19.5	18.7	19.4	19.3	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.7	19.0	18.9	19.7

Source: Meat Board Namibia, 2020

This table summarises the average monthly mutton prices for the year 2019. During the period under review, average mutton producer price per kg was N$ 40.13. Both second and third quarter recorded the low price per kg while, the fourth quarter had highest producer price compared to other quarters. Overall, mutton producer prices were relatively good. It is evident that **only few small stocks marketed** during the period under review **was absorbed domestically** however; this cannot be explained as to why, despite the good mutton producer price.

3.1.4 : PIGS

Table 3.1.4: Pigs – Numbers Marketed and Prices

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Total Slaughtered	**4508**	**3645**	**3669**	**4273**	**4121**	**3778**	**4181**	**3689**	**3768**	**3924**	**3781**	**4182**	**47519**
Locally Produced	4508	3645	3669	4273	4121	3778	4181	3689	3768	3924	3781	4182	**47519**
Imported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
import of meat - mt	157.41	299.36	269.52	175.55	351.27	241.70	291.02	288.58	419.70	270.10	397.01	255.73	**3416.95**
													Average
Price per Kg	35.73	32.10	32.94	30.34	30.17	**33.64**	**35.03**	**34.88**	**34.50**	**34.60**	**36.10**	**35.39**	**33.79**

Source: Meat Board of Namibia and Pig Farm, 2020

Table 3.1.4 shows the number of pigs that were slaughtered, imported (pork) and the average price per kilogram in 2019. Despite the locally produced pigs slaughtered **there was a deficit in the supply which attracted importation of pork** at an average of 285 metric tonnes per month. Pork prices per Kg was relatively stable over the months however, least price was recorded during April (N$30.34) and May (N$30.17) while, the highest was recorded in November (N$36.10).

3.1.5 : KARAKUL

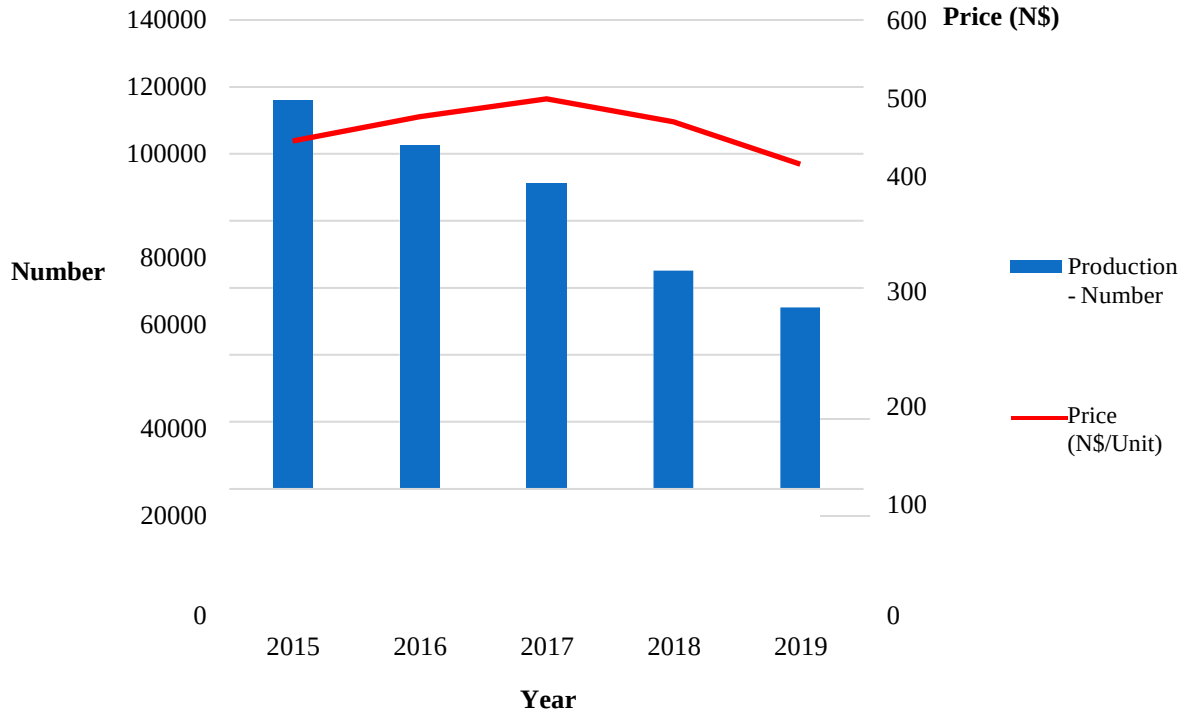
Table 3.1.5: Karakul Pelt Production and Price

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production - Number	119566	115921	102564	91228	65171	54147
Price (N$/Unit)	560.43	444.8	476.105	498.96	469.40	415.28

Source: NSA, Swakara, 2020

Table 3.1.5 shows the production and prices for Karakul pelt. **There was a decline in the production and price of karakul pelt** from 2018 (16.9%) to 2019 (11.5%). Below is the graphical presentation of the pelt production and prices for the 5 years period.

Figure 3.1.5: Karakul Pelt Production and Price



3.1.6 : MILK PRODUCTION

Table 3.1.6a Milk Production and Prices - Annual

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production (litres)'000	22,260	24,357	24,111	23,313	23,959	21,812
Average Producer Prices N$/l	4.83	5.22	4.93	5.34	5.21	6.05

Table 3.1.6b Milk Production and Prices – Monthly 2019

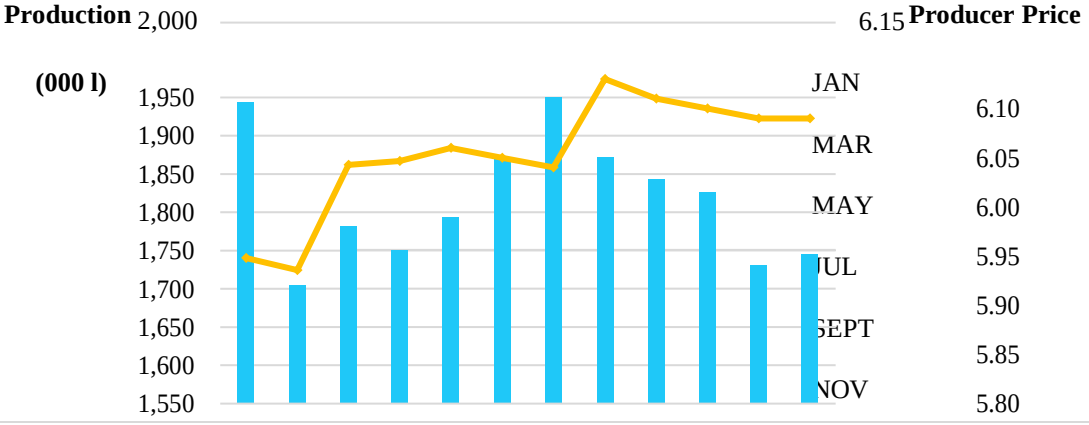
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Production '000 l	1944	1705	1782	1751	1794	1869	1950	1872	1843	1827	1731	1745	21812
Producer Prices N$/l	5.95	5.94	6.04	6.05	6.06	6.05	6.04	6.13	6.11	6.10	6.09	6.09	6.05

The producer price total is an average***

Source: Nam Dairy, 2020

Table 3.1.6a above presents milk annual production and average price per litre for year 2019 while, table 3.1.6b presents monthly milk production and average month price per litre. During the period under review, least production was observed during February (1,705,000 litres) while the highest was realised in July (1,950,000 litres). The average price for milk per litre was relatively stable. **The average milk price per litre in 2019 was N$6.05**, which is a 16.12 percent increase from 2018 average price. Despite this increase, **milk production declined in 2019** by 8.96 percent compared to 2018. Below is the graphical presentation of milk production and price for 2019.

Figure 3.1.6: Milk Production and Prices



(N$/l)

3.2 CROPS

3.2.1 : WHITE MAIZE

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Area planted (ha)	**30,295**	**22,350**	**30,774**	**34,987**	**18,927**
Commercial	14,455	9,900	14,584	19,937	8,598
Rainfed (Dry land)	10,451	6,567	9,895	-	-
Irrigated	4,004	3,333	4,689	-	-
Communal (Rainfed)	15,840	12,450	16,190	15,050	10,329
Kavango	2,702	2,556	3,214	2,885	1,570
Zambezi	13,138	9,894	12,976	12,165	8,759
Production - tonnes	**40,332**	**43,611**	**79,972**	**64,906**	**43,602**
Commercial	38,900	42,405	76,660	58,020	42,281
Rainfed (Dry-land)	6,100	19,070	43,536	-	-
Irrigated	32,800	23,335	33,124	-	-
Communal (Dry-land)	1,432	1,206	3,312	6,886	1,321
Kavango	139	185	290	365	47
Zambezi	1,293	1,021	3,022	6,521	1,274
Imports and Food Aid (tonnes)	**120,659**	**110,229**	**50,483**	**59,608**	**171,031**
Imports	120,659	110,229	50,483	59,608	171,031
Aid	-	-	-	-	-
Total Production and Imports (tonnes)	**160,991**	**153,840**	**130,455**	**124,514**	**214,633**
Producer Price N$/Ton	**3,617.00**	**5,598.90**	**4860.00**	**4683.00**	**4689.00**

Source: Agronomic Board of Namibia and Early Warning Unit within MAWLR, 2020

The above table shows that **area planted (commercial and communal) was the least over the past 5 years in 2019**. This is a decline of 45.9 percent compared to 2018. **Communal sector recorded the highest reduction** (80.8%) in production, where **overall production declined** by 32.8 percent. **Namibia declared drought in 2019** and it make sense to attribute the decline in production to poor rainfall. On the other hand, floor price for white maize slights (0.13%) increased. In order **to meet the white maize national demand, the deficit was filled by imports of 171,031 tons** which was the highest in 5 years. This represents 187 percent imports compared to 2018.

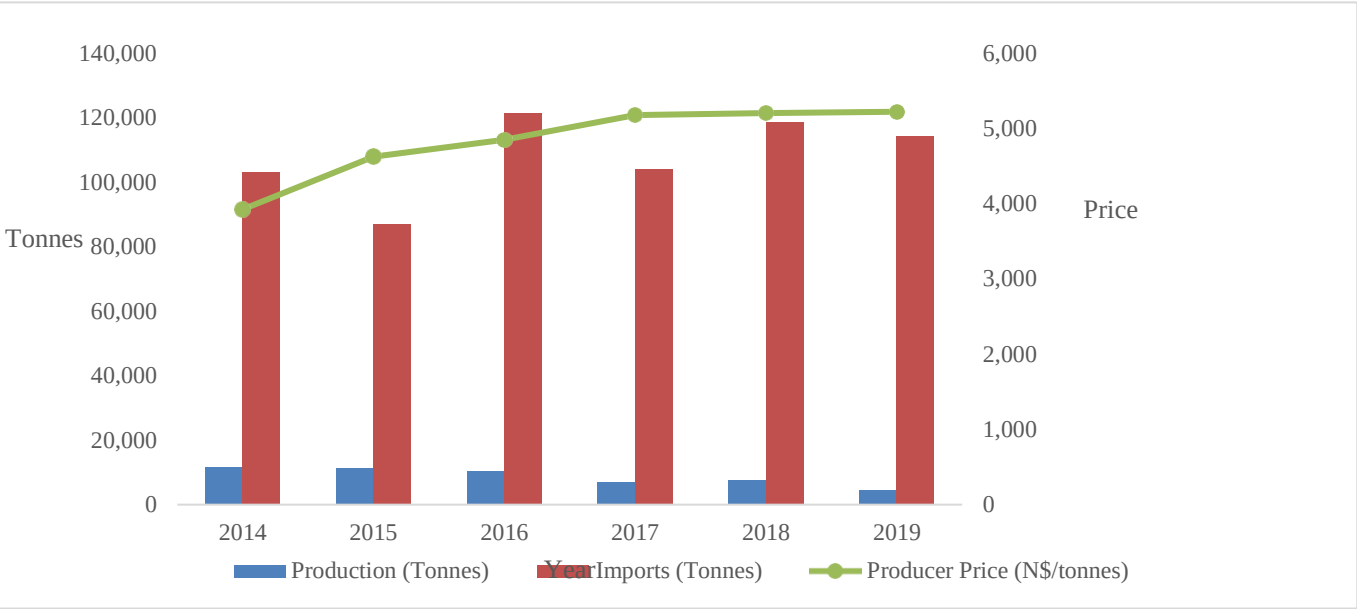
3.2.2 : WHEAT

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Area planted (ha)	2077	1,832	1,568	1,537	1,011
Production (Tonnes)	11,411	10,429	6,863	7,508	4,466
Imports (Tonnes)	87,039	121,264	104,244	118,698	114,363
Total Production and Imports (Tonnes)	**98,450**	**131,693**	**111,107**	**126,206**	**118,829**
Producer Price (N$/tonne)	4,624.84	4,849.59	5,178.13	5,200.33	5,220.47

Source: AMTA, Namibia Agronomic Board, 2020

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



The table 3.2.2 and figure 3.2.2 above shows the area planted, production, imports and prices with respect to wheat. It is evident that **the average wheat price increased over the years**. However, area planted, production, and imports decreased.

About 96 percent of wheat consumed in Namibia was from imports and only 4 percent was produced locally.

This could be a motivation to wheat farmers and those that would want to venture into wheat farming as very few farmers engage into this winter crop

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

Table 3.2.3a: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES) – 2015 to 2019

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
A. Domestic supply	**92.50**	**108.22**	**178.89**	**200.50**	**88.90**
A.1 Opening Stocks as at June	24.69	32.22	41.33	47.6	29.5
A.2 Production	67.82	76.00	137.56	152.9	59.4
B. Domestic Utilization	**326.51**	**327.58**	**348.35**	**351.40**	**350.40**
B.1 Food Use	284.51	284.50	296.88	296.9	309.3
B.2 Non-Food Other Uses	7.00	8.08	16.47	19.5	6.1
B.3 Closing Stocks April 2016	35.00	35.00	35.00	35	35
C. Exports	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
D. Imports	**158.10**	**159.40**	**105.23**	**39.10**	**165.40**
D.1 Commercial Imports	158.10	159.40	105.23	39.10	165.40
D.2 Food Aid	-	-	-	-	
E. Population '000	2300	2300	2300	2300	2300
F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year)	**123.70**	**123.70**	**129.08**	**129.09**	**134.48**

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWLR 2020

Figure 3.2.3a: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 TONNES)- 2015 to 2019

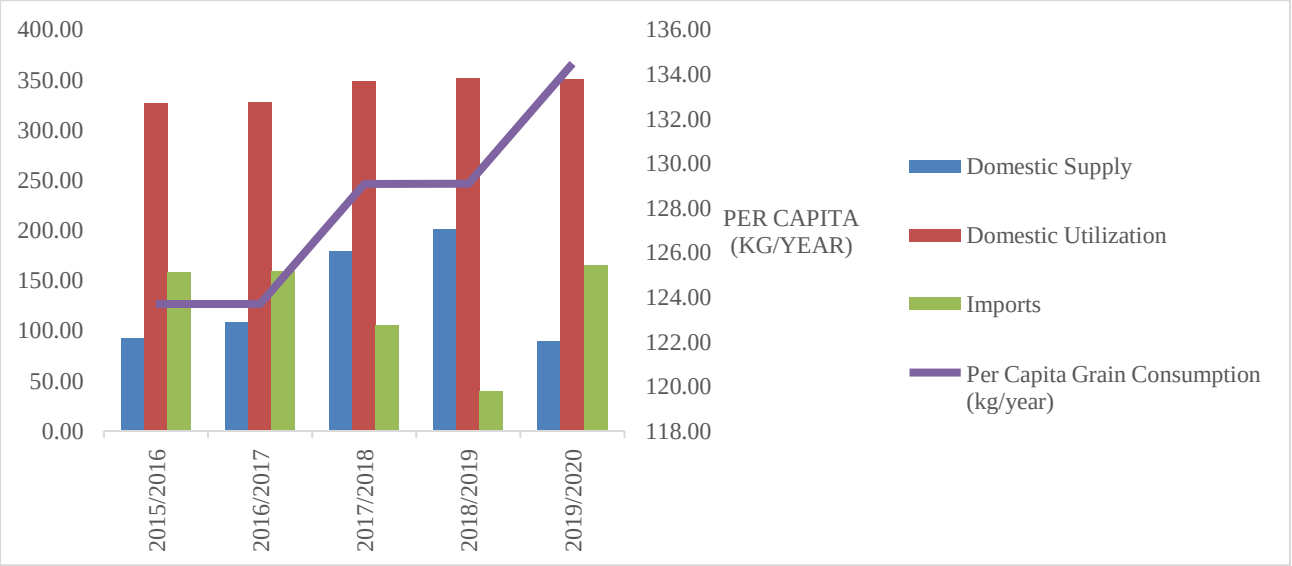


Table 3.2.3b: National Cereal Supply and Demand ('000 Tonnes) – 2019

	Wheat	Maize	Millet/Sorghum	Total Cereal
A. Domestic supply	**17.90**	**61.00**	**10.00**	**88.90**
A.1 Opening Stocks as at May 2019	11.80	17.40	0.30	**29.50**
A.2 Production	6.10	43.60	9.70	**59.40**
				0.00
B. Domestic Utilization	**85.80**	**187.20**	**77.50**	**350.50**
B.1 Food Use	75.50	172.80	61.00	**309.30**
B.2 Non-Food Other Uses	0.30	4.40	1.50	**6.20**
B.3 Closing Stocks April 2020	10.00	10.00	15.00	**35.00**
C. Exports	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
D. Imports	**71.90**	**91.50**	**2.00**	**165.40**
D.1 Commercial Imports	71.90	91.50	2.00	165.40
D.2 Food Aid	-	-	-	-
E. Population '000				2300
F. Per Capita Grain Consumption(kg/year)				**134.48**

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWLR, 2020

Table 3.2.3a and figure 3.2.3a presents the annual national cereal supply and demand (in thousand tonnes) for the period 2015 to 2019. Table 3.2.3b focuses only on 2019. Annual domestic cereal supply reduced significantly by 55.7 percent as a result of drought. **The average per capita cereal consumption was estimated to be around 134 kilogram in 2019**.

3.2.4 : CEREAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS

Table 3.2.4a: Cereal Production in Northern Communal Areas

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Millet & Sorghum					
Area Planted (ha)	**238,241**	**260,010**	**291,374**	**277,969**	**159,993**
North Central	215,329	239,734	265,587	254,534	146,057
Kavango	15,659	14,813	18,623	16,718	9,100
Zambezi	7,253	5,463	7,164	6,717	4,836
Production (tonnes)	**16,973**	**20,935**	**60,428**	**87,551**	**9,665**
North Central	14,916	18,231	55,064	79,200	7,464
Kavango	850	1,658	3,929	6,936	1,787
Zambezi	1,207	1,046	1,435	1,415	414
Millet[1]	15,302	19,428	57,644	83,515	9,277
Sorghum[2]	1,671	1,507	2,784	4,036	388
Maize					
Area Planted (ha)	**15,840**	**12,450**	**16,190**	**15,050**	**10,329**
Kavango Rainfed	2,702	2,556	3,214	2,885	1,570
Zambezi	13,138	9,894	12,976	12,165	8,759
Maize Production (tonnes)	**1,432**	**1,206**	**3,312**	**6,886**	**1,321**
Kavango Rainfed	139	185	290	365	47
Zambezi	1,293	1,021	3,022	6,521	1,274
Total					
Area planted (ha)	**254,081**	**272,460**	**307,564**	**293,019**	**170,322**
Production (tonnes)	**18,405**	**22,141**	**63,740**	**94,437**	**10,986**
Price (N$/Tonne)	**3,475**	**4,386**	**5,400**	**5,223**	**4,989**

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWLR 2020

Table 3.2.4a presents the cereal crops area planted against the corresponding crop production in the Northern Communal Area (NCA). **Poor rainfall resulted in reduced area planted and poor crop production in the NCA**. The area planted for pearl millet (42.4%) and sorghum, and maize (31.4%) reduced compared to 2018. The production of pearl millet/ sorghum (89%) and maize (81%) reduced significantly.

Table 3.2.4b: Cereal Production in the Northern Communal Areas by Regions in 2019

	Millet		Sorghum		Maize	
Region	Area Planted (Ha)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (Ha)	Production (tonnes)	Area Planted (Ha)	Production (tonnes)
Omusati	47,088	1,062	2,484	9	-	-
Oshana	25,194	462	1,326	6	-	-
Ohangwena	56,508	2,476	6,279	48	-	-
Oshikoto	4,703	3,381	2,475	20	-	-
Kavango East & West	8,204	1,743	896	44	1,570	47
Zambezi	2,414	153	2,422	261	8,759	1,274
Total	144,111	9,277	15,882	388	10,329	1,321

Source: Namibia Early Warning and Business Information Unit, MAWLR 2020

Table 3.2.4b shows the breakdown of cereals (pearl millet, sorghum & maize) in terms of area planted and production in the 7 major crops growing (communal) regions. **The highest production for millet (3381 tonnes) was recorded in Oshikoto** while the least (153 tonnes) was recorded in Zambezi region. The highest production for **Sorghum and Maize production Zambezi (**261 and 1,274 tonnes, respectively). Oshana region recording the lowest sorghum production (6 tonnes). Maize is mainly grown in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions. Zambezi region recorded the largest area planted (8,759 ha) for maize.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Area Planted (ha)	**270,613**	**284,192**	**323,716**	**314,493**	**179,931**
White Maize	30,295	22,350	30,774	34,987	18,927
Wheat	2,077	1,832	1,568	1,537	1,011
Millet & Sorghum	238,241	260,010	291,374	277,969	159,993
Production (tonnes)	**68,716**	**74,975**	**147,263**	**159,965**	**57,733**
White Maize	40,332	43,611	79,972	64,906	43,602
Wheat	11,411	10,429	6,863	7,508	4,466
Millet & Sorghum	16,973	20,935	60,428	87,551	9,665
Imports (tonnes)	**207,698**	**231,493**	**160,268**	**179,237**	**288,707**
White Maize	120,659	110,229	50,483	59,608	171,031
Wheat	87,039	121,264	104,244	118,698	114,363
Millet	3,332	6,096	5,541	931	3,313
Total Production and Imports (tons)	**279,746**	**312,564**	**307,531**	**339,202**	**346,440**
White Maize	160,991	153,840	130,455	124,514	214,633
Wheat	98,450	131,693	111,107	126,206	118,829
Millet & Sorghum	20,305	27,031	65,969	88,482	12,978

The table above summarises the total area planted, production and imports for cereal. During 2019, millet and sorghum occupied 88.92 percent of the total area planted (Ha), while maize and wheat occupied 10.52 and 0.56 percent, respectively. There was major drop in production (63.9%) of cereal in 2019 compared to 2018. **The total cereal production of 2019 was significantly lower than all production of the years under review.**

Appendix 1: EXPLANATORY NOTES

CROPS

Cereals

Cereal estimates reported in this Bulletin have been collected from the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) and the Early Warning Unit (EWU) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. The NAB provides estimates for controlled commercial crops (wheat, white maize and pearl millet/mahangu). EW provides "provisional estimates" for communal cereal crops for specific cropping seasons and is only relevant for that season and not for planning purposes. Provisional estimates are preliminary in nature and not always reliable.

Estimates provided by NAB are captured from administrative records and those provided by EWU are calculated based on rapid assessment contacted on the seven northern crop growing regions. The latter is supposed to be replaced by actual estimates as soon as they become available from Annual Agricultural Surveys conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA).

For summer crops e.g. white maize, the main planting season is from the third quarter of the year and harvesting takes place in the second quarter of the next year, followed by the second cycle of planting. Thus, for the main production, the cropping season starts during October-November; harvest follows during May-June and marketing continues thereafter. Simultaneously, while marketing the harvest from the main production the second planting begins. Winter crops (wheat) are however planted and harvested within the same calendar year.

Horticultural products

Information on horticultural products are not available at the time of this publication.

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

The agricultural Output data were all collected from NSA. Output is calculated as follows:

Output = Q x P where Q is the quantity and P is the price in year 1.

In order to calculate output for the summer crops for instance, estimation should be made on the cost and prices. In order to be consistent with the method used by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in the estimation of National Accounts, all crops are calculated as though they are planted and harvested in one year.

Prices

All prices are producer prices. Prices most commonly used are average auction prices, abattoir and primary market prices. Current prices are the prices paid for a commodity in the specified year. For the table at "current prices" the output for each commodity is calculated using the price paid for the commodity in each of the years considered, hence changes in output reflects changes in price and quantity.

Missing data

Whenever '-' it indicates missing information.

A *'0'* indicates that during that year there was no production, imports, exports or trade took place.

Negative Values

Brackets indicates all negative values