

Namibia Statistics
Agency

Agriculture, and fishing indicators Statistical Bulletin



Third Quarter
2023

MISSION STATEMENT

In a coordinated manner we produce and disseminate relevant, quality and timely statistics that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice

VISION STATEMENT

Be a high-performance institution in statistics delivery

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PREFACE

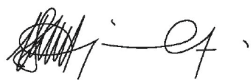
The Quarterly Agriculture Statistical Bulletin presents an overview of the agriculture and fishing indicators for Namibia. The objective of the bulletin is to illustrate the short-term performance of the sectors by looking at the production of crops, fish landings, international merchandise trade patterns, and auction price development on a quarterly basis. The statistical bulletin will assist users, analysts and researchers in their planning and decision-making process as well as carrying out in-depth analysis of the sector. This publication outlines the third quarter results covering the period of July 2023 to September 2023.

During the third quarter of 2023, Namibia's controlled agronomy production recorded 19 940 tons, compared to 35 614 tons registered in the same quarter of 2022, translating into a decline of 44.0 percent. White Maize recorded the highest volumes of 19 343 tons (a share of 97.0 %) of total agronomy production. Import bill for Agronomy products stood at N\$415.5 million for quarter three of 2023 a decline when compared to N\$438.0 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2022.

Fish products during the focus quarter attracted export earnings of N\$3.4 billion, an increase when compared to N\$2.8 billion recorded during the third quarter of 2022. The import bill for fish products during the period under review stood at N\$130.5 million, a reduction when compared to N\$439.6 million recorded in quarter three of 2022.

In conclusion, let me express my appreciation to all data providers without whose contributions this bulletin would not have been possible. I would like to urge our readers and users of this bulletin to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this publication at info@nsa.org.na

Alex Shimuafeni



STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

Windhoek, December 2023

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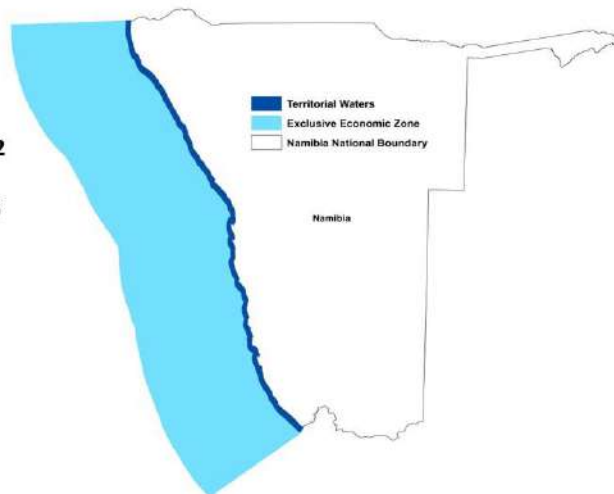
1.INTRODUCTION

Namibia's landscape consists generally of five geographical areas, each with characteristic abiotic conditions and vegetation with some variation within and overlaps between the Central Plateau, the Namib Desert, the Great Escarpment, the Bushveld, and the Kalahari Desert. At 824,292 km² (318,261 sq mi) area size, Namibia is the world's thirty-fourth largest country. It is the second least densely populated country in the world with about 2.6 million inhabitants as estimated for 2023 in the population projection 2011-2041 report of the NSA 2014.

Figure 1: Geographic and political boundaries of Namibia

Namibia: What is in there?

- Namibia Total Area Size (**Landmass +Sea**) **1,337,307 Sqkm**
- Namibia land mass estimated (**824,292 Sqkm**)
- Sea surface area is estimated (**513,015 Sqkm**)
- **Territorial waters** (23,541 Sqkm)
- **Exclusive Economic Zone** (489,474 Sqkm)
- 14 Regions
- 121 Constituencies
- 57 Local Authorities



The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector is crucial to Namibia's socio-economic development. The sector is important in terms of alleviating poverty, creating employment and improving food security. The bulletin provides indicators on livestock, crops and fishing. Data used in this agricultural statistics bulletin is based on secondary and administrative data. Results in this publication are presented in tables and graphs with growth rates, values, and numbers of different estimates.

2.AGRONOMY INDICATORS

This section covers agronomy products that are controlled i.e., white maize, millet, and wheat. Total agronomy production declined from 35 614 tons recorded in the third quarter of 2022 to 19 940 tons registered in the third quarter of 2023 (44.0% decline). The reduction in the production emanates from all crops.

White Maize production stood at 19 343 tons (a share of 97.0 %) compared to 33 587 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2022. Millet recorded a volume of 597 tons (a share of 3.0%) during the reviewed period, (Table 1).

Table 1: Type of agronomy production in tons

Period		White Maize	Millet	Wheat	Total
2022	Q3	33 587	1 914	113	35 614
	Q4	9 315	602	24 084	34 001
2023	Q1	1 293	301	501	2 095
	Q2	21 648	295	10	21 953
	Q3	19 343	597	-	19 940

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)

The third quarter of 2023 registered a total export of agronomy products valued at N\$62.4 thousand compared to N\$79.3 thousand recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2022. Export earnings were only from Maize (N\$49.4 thousand) and Rice (N\$13.0 thousand) (Table 2). Export of cereal grains were mainly destined to Angola accounting for a share of 77.5 percent, South Africa (21.1%) and Zimbabwe (1.4%).

Table 2: Export of agronomy products in thousand N\$

Period		Maize	Rice	Other	Total
2022	Q3	79.2	0.0	0.1	79.3
	Q4	1010.6	0.0	299.2	1309.8
2023	Q1	311.1	0.0	0.1	311.3
	Q2	96.2	0.0	0.0	96.2
	Q3	49.4	13.0	0.0	62.4

In terms of imports, cereal grains during the third quarter of 2023 were valued at N\$415.5 million a decline when compared to N\$438.0 million recorded in the parallel quarter of 2022 (Table 3). Wheat was the main imported grain noting a bill of N\$394.0 million, followed by Maize (N\$14.2 million) and Rice (N\$3.8 million). Import for cereal grains during the quarter under review were mainly sourced from South Africa (52.6%), Poland (46.1%) and India (1.1%).

Table 3: Import of agronomy products in million N\$

Period		Wheat	Maize	Rice	Other	Total
2022	Q3	418.0	18.9	0.4	0.6	438.0
	Q4	309.0	17.1	28.2	4.1	358.3
2023	Q1	495.3	15.9	1.9	5.2	518.3
	Q2	713.0	20.4	0.0	7.1	740.5
	Q3	394.0	14.2	3.8	3.5	415.5

3.HORTICULTURE INDICATOR

3.1 LOCAL PURCHASE OF DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FRESH PRODUCE

Specially controlled fresh produce includes all fruits and vegetables that are regulated by the Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB) through import restrictions and market share promotion schemes. Under the border control, NAB ensures that no imports of fresh produce are allowed when there is sufficient domestic supply.

Likewise, the market share promotion compels buyers to source some percentage of their demand from the local market before they are given import permits. These government efforts are designed to secure markets for local producers. The top six locally marketed fresh produce is presented in (Table 4).

During the third quarter of 2023, the locally purchased controlled fresh produce stood at 9 045 tons from 9 267 tons that was registered in the corresponding quarter of 2022. Potatoes continue to dominate the local purchase recording 3 261 tons, followed by Onions with purchases amounting to 1806 tons, and carrots in the third position noting 829 tons. Tomatoes (667 tons), Butternuts (567 tons) and cabbage (424 tons) were among the top six locally purchased domestic produce (Table 4).

Table 4: Locally purchased domestic fresh produce (specially controlled) in tons

Period	Potatoes	Onions	Tomatoes	Butternuts	Cabbage	Carrots	Other	Total	
2022	Q3	3 217	1 704	733	465	428	1 158	1 562	9 267
	Q4	2 425	1 095	6	154	320	757	3 129	7 886
	Q1	1 652	491	150	513	243	500	1 596	5 145
	Q2	1 318	1 216	467	446	357	353	1 495	5 653
2023	Q3	3 261	1 806	667	567	424	829	1 491	9 045

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)

3.2 TRADE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

For the quarter under review, Namibia exported horticultural products worth N\$241.7 million, an increase when compared to N\$188.5 million exported in the corresponding quarter of 2022. Onions were the top exported products amounting to N\$91.4 million, followed by Tomatoes (N\$85.1 million), Dates (N\$24.0 million), ‘Pumpkins, squash and gourds’ (N\$13.1 million) and ‘Broad beans and horse beans, green’ registering an export value of N\$7.9 million (Table 5).

Products of horticulture for the third quarter of 2023 were mainly destined to South Africa (77.0%), Angola (12.6%) and United Kingdom (3.6%).

Table 5: Export of selected horticultural products in million N\$

Period	Onions	Tomatoes	Dates	Pumpkins, squash and gourds	Broad beans and horse beans, green	Other	Total
2022	Q3	38.1	71.8	17.4	6.2	19.8	188.5
	Q4	22.4	24.5	8.9	5.8	9.7	1 190.1
	Q1	5.9	19.8	58.2	1.1	10.0	181.9
2023	Q2	33.8	35.4	49.7	15.5	11.2	167.8
	Q3	91.4	85.1	24.0	13.1	7.9	241.7

During third quarter of 2023, the import bill for horticulture products stood at N\$256.3 million compared to N\$220.5 million that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2022. ‘Stimulant, spice and aromatic crops’ was the top imported product amounting to N\$54.1 million. Potatoes (N\$40.4 million), Apples (N\$30.3 million), Tea leaves (N\$19.2 million) and Bananas worth N\$12.2 million were among the top five imported products for the period under review. Horticulture products were mainly sourced from South Africa accounting for 98.4 percent for third quarter of 2023.

Table 6: Import of selected horticultural products in million N\$

Period		Stimulant, spice and aromatic crops	Potatoes	Apples	Tea leaves	Bananas	Other	Total
2022	Q3	50.3	28.8	22.1	14.6	8.5	96.2	220.5
	Q4	57.2	53.9	27.0	12.5	10.5	118.1	279.1
	Q1	42.1	56.7	24.8	9.6	11.6	132.1	276.9
2023	Q2	56.2	52.1	24.2	15.3	11.5	117.6	276.9
	Q3	54.1	40.4	30.3	19.2	12.2	100.2	256.3

4.LIVESTOCK AUCTION

The total number of animals auctioned in the third quarter of 2023 increased by 15.2 percent to 92 881 animals from 80 626 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2022. Cattle auction during the third quarter of 2023 registered 72 339 heads, whilst auction for goats and sheep was 14 988 heads and 5 554 heads, respectively.

Table 7: Number of livestock auctioned

Period		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total
2022	Q3	49 597	20 445	10 584	80 626
	Q4	47 282	20 640	9 218	77 140
	Q1	48 651	15 898	11 614	76 163
2023	Q2	51 179	18 933	9 386	79 498
	Q3	72 339	14 988	5 554	92 881

Prices across all types of livestock depicted declines during the quarter under review. Goats that recorded N\$29.88 per kg (a 21.0 percent reduction), followed by cattle which posted N\$27.55 per kg (a reduction of 15.5 percent), whereas sheep recorded N\$30.14 per kg (a reduction of 15.3 percent), (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Average weighted livestock auction prices in N\$ per KG



5.FISHING INDICATORS

Total landings of quota species in the third quarter of 2023 amounted to 77 511 metric tons. This is a decline of 5.3 percent when compared to 81 846 metric tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2022 (Table 8).

Most fish species landings dropped except for Hake that recorded an increase of 10.2 percent for quarter three of 2023. Hake recorded the highest landings of 46 442 metric tons, trailed by Horse Mackerel registering 27 135 metric tons and Tuna in third place posting 1 952 metric tons.

Table 8: Landings of fish quota species by type in metric tons

Period		Hake	Horse Mackerel	Tuna	Monk	Crab	Cape Rock Lobster	Total
2022	Q3	42 134	34 622	2 592	1 976	523	-	81 846
	Q4	16 517	43 480	0 950	1 456	1 456	14	63 873
2023	Q1	46 474	62 887	2 970	2 707	1 327	96	116 461
	Q2	40 849	50 256	2 366	1 949	829	15	96 263
	Q3	46 442	27 135	1 952	1 718	264	-	77 511

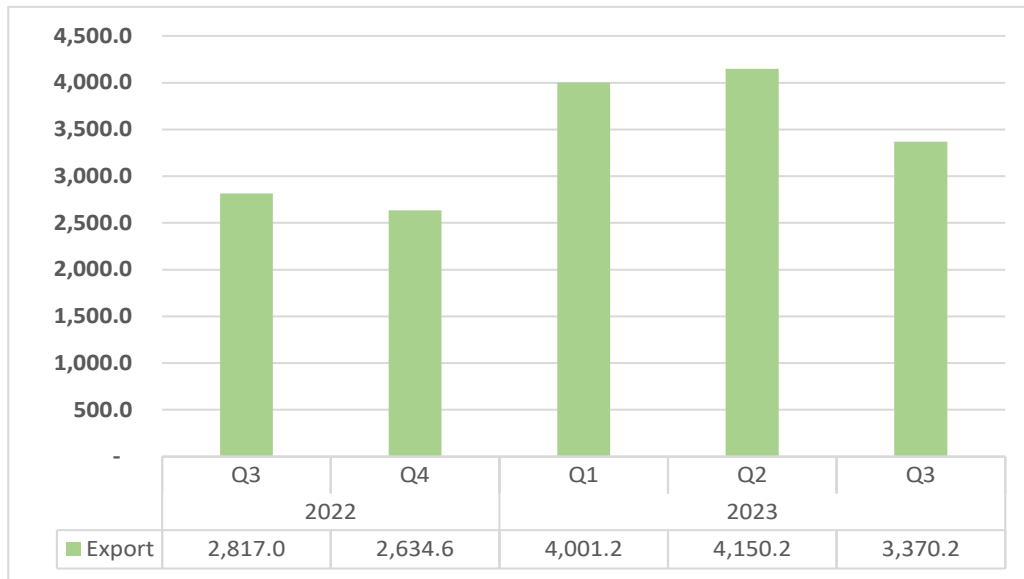
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Note: Preliminary data

Namibia export of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' during the third quarter of 2023 was valued at N\$3.4 billion, an increase when compared to N\$2.8 billion exported in the corresponding quarter of 2022, (Figure 3).

Products of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the quarter under review were mainly exported to Spain (37.9%). Products destined to Spain were mainly Frozen fillets of Hake. The second export destination was Zambia accounting for 20.7 percent share, products exported to this country was mainly Horse Mackerel. South Africa was in third place accounting for a share 8.8 percent of total export with Frozen fillets of Hake topping the list of products destined to this country.

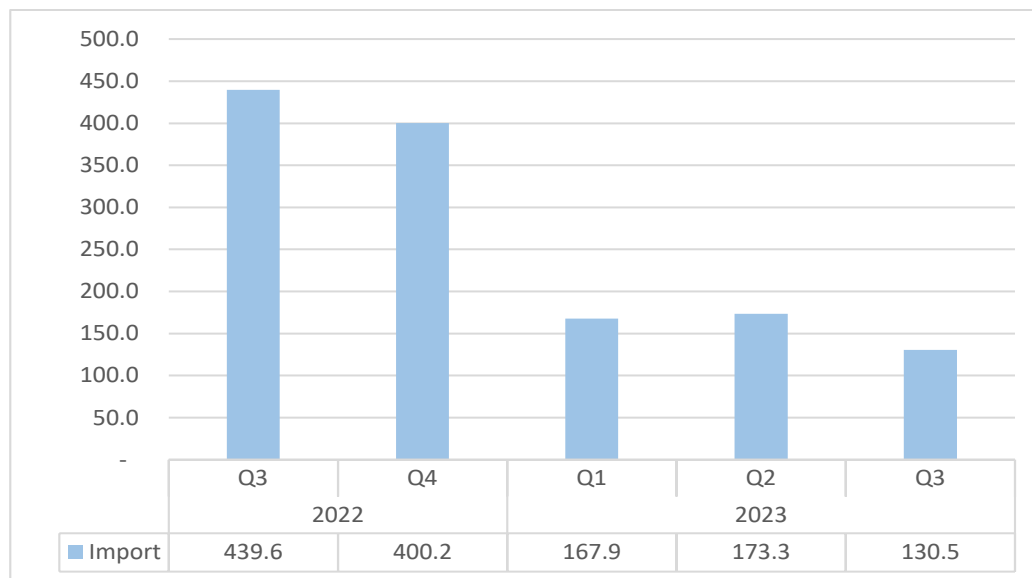
Figure 3:Export of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates in Million N\$



In terms of import, the value of ‘Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates’ for the period under review stood at N\$130.5 million compared to N\$439.6 million recorded in the third quarter of 2022 (Figure 4). Products of ‘Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates’ were mainly imported from South Africa, accounting for 36.0 percent (mainly importing Hake).

Spain in second place accounting for 18.3 percent share of imports and products that were imported from this country were mainly ‘Cuttle fish and squid’. Namibia also imported products of ‘Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates’ from Falkland Island (16.5%). Products mainly imported from Falkland Island were ‘Cuttle fish and Squid’.

Figure 4: Import of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' in Million N\$



A surplus for products of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' amounting to N\$3.2 billion was recorded during the third quarter of 2023, an improvement when compared to N\$2.4 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2022 (Table 9).

Table 9: Trade flows and trade balance in million N\$

	Period	Export	Import	Trade balance
2022	Q3	2,817.0	439.6	2,377.4
	Q4	2,634.6	400.2	2,234.4
2023	Q1	4,001.2	167.9	3,833.4
	Q2	4,150.2	173.3	3,976.9
	Q3	3,370.2	130.5	3,239.7