



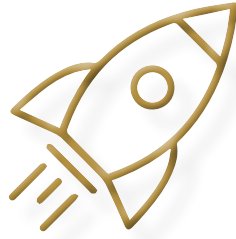
**Namibia Statistics
Agency**



Agriculture, and fishing indicators

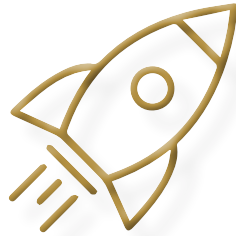
Statistical Bulletin

**First Quarter
2024** —————



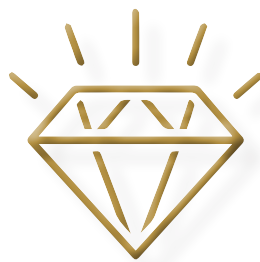
Mission Statement

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Vision Statement

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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, such as 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 first quarter of 2024 (January 2024 to March 2024) results.

During the first quarter of 2024, production of controlled agronomy stood at 2 860 tons, compared to 2 095 tons recorded in the same quarter of 2023, translating into an increase of 36.5 percent. White Maize recorded the highest volume of 2 203 tons (77.0%) of total agronomy production. The import bill for Agronomy products stood at N\$587.3 million for the first quarter of 2024, an increase of 13.3 percent when compared to N\$518.3 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2023.

Fish products during the quarter under review registered export earnings of N\$4.1 billion, an increase of 2.6 percent compared to N\$4.0 billion recorded during the first quarter of 2023. The import bill for fish products during the period under review stood at N\$154.9 million, a reduction of 7.7 percent compared to N\$167.9 million recorded in the same quarter of 2023.

In conclusion, the NSA would like to express appreciation to all data providers, without whose contributions this bulletin would not have been possible. The NSA would like to urge 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimuafeni', written over a horizontal line.

Alex Shimuafeni
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

Windhoek, June 2024



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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 area size, Namibia is the world's thirty-fourth largest country. According to the 2023 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Report, the total population of Namibia was estimated at 3.0 million in 2023 (NSA,2023).

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 purpose of this bulletin is to provide the selected indicators for livestock, crops and fishing. Data used in this agricultural statistics bulletin is based on secondary and administrative sources. Results in this publication are presented in tables and graphs with growth rates, values, and numbers for different estimates.

Agricultural Statistics, like many published statistics, are subject to revisions as new data becomes available from the data source. Thus, agricultural statistics are revised on a quarterly basis, thus, some of the statistics from 2023 Quarter 1 to 2023 Quarter 4 that are presented herein are different from those reported in the previously published bulletins.

➤ 2. REVISIONS FOR FOURTH QUARTER 2023

The agriculture and fishing indicator statistics are subject to revisions as new information becomes available. Thus, statistics are revised on a quarterly basis as additional data became available from the data sources.

Table 1: Trade flow revisions for Horticulture products for the fourth quarter 2023 in million N\$

Flow	Quarter 4 2023 bulletin	Quarter 1 2024 bulletin	Difference	% Change
Export	1 332.6	1 348.8	16.2	1.2
Import	338.1	338.1	0.0	0.0
Trade balance	994.5	1 010.7	16.2	1.6

Table 2: Trade flow revisions for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the fourth quarter 2023 in million N\$

Flow	Quarter 4 2023 bulletin	Quarter 1 2024 bulletin	Difference	% Change
Export	3 030.4	3 029.7	-0.7	0.0
Import	165.4	166.3	0.9	0.5
Trade balance	2 865.0	2 863.4	-1.6	-0.1

Note: When calculating the difference manually in the figures above, there occur slight differences that are due to rounding to the nearest decimal in MS Excel

3. AGRONOMY INDICATORS

This section covers agronomy products that are controlled i.e., millet, white maize, and wheat. The total agronomy production in the first quarter of 2024 stood at 2 860 tons compared to 2 095 registered in the corresponding quarter of 2023. This represents an increase of 36.5 percent in production level. This increase is attributed to white maize that recorded a strong growth of 70.3 percent.

During the quarter under review, white maize stood at 2 203 tons (a share of 77.0%) compared to 1 293 tons recorded in the same quarter of 2023. Production of millet and wheat recorded during the review period amounted to 187 and 471 tons, respectively (Table 3).

Table 3: Type of agronomy production in tons

Period		White Maize	Millet	Wheat	Total
2023	Q1	1 293	301	501	2 095
	Q2	21 648	313	10	21 953
	Q3	19 343	831	-	19 940
	Q4	1 023	59	17 847	18 916
2024	Q1	2 203	187	471	2 860

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)

Total export of agronomy products was valued at N\$52.8 thousand, compared to N\$311.1 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2023. Export earnings were mainly from Maize (N\$52.8 thousand), accounting for 100 percent of total export earnings (Table 4). Export of cereal grains were mainly destined to Angola accounting for a share of (96.2%), followed by India with (3.6%) and South Africa (0.2%).

Table 4: Export of agronomy products in thousand N\$

Period		Maize	Barley	Rice	Other	Total
2023	Q1	311	0	0	0	311
	Q2	96	0	0	0	96
	Q3	49	0	13	0	62
	Q4	604	6	0	0	610
2024	Q1	53	0	0	0	53

In the first quarter of 2024, the imports of cereal grains were valued at N\$587.3 million, an increase from N\$518.3 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023 (Table 5). Maize was the highest grain imported with a value of N\$405.1 million, followed by wheat (N\$163.6 million) and rice (N\$7.8 million). The cereal grains were mainly sourced from South Africa (72.6%), Latvia (26.7%) and India (0.3%).

Table 5: Import of agronomy products in million N\$

Period		Wheat	Maize	Rice	Other	Total
2023	Q1	135	362	12	10	518
	Q2	535	178	12	16	740
	Q3	209	189	9	9	416
	Q4	160	344	7	8	520
2024	Q1	164	405	8	11	587

➤ 4. HORTICULTURE INDICATOR

4.1 LOCAL PURCHASE OF DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FRESH PRODUCE

The special 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 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 6).

During the period under review, the locally purchased controlled fresh produce is estimated at 5 154 tons compared to 5 145 tons that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023. Onions dominated the local purchase recording 975 tons, followed by Potatoes with purchases amounting to 692 tons, and Cabbage in the third position registering 470 tons. Carrots (469 tons) and Tomatoes (338 tons) were among the top six locally purchased domestic produce (Table 6).

Table 6: Locally purchased domestic fresh produce (special controlled) in tons

Period		Potatoes	Onions	Watermelons	Carrots	Tomatoes	Cabbage	Other	Total
2023	Q1	1 652	491	98	500	150	243	2 011	5 145
	Q2	1 318	1 216	16	353	467	357	1 925	5 653
	Q3	3 302	2 149	4	1 116	653	436	2 267	9 927
	Q4	2 660	1 513	1 002	755	574	487	1 998	8 988
2024	Q1	692	975	237	469	338	470	1 974	5 154

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)

4.2 TRADE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

Namibia exported horticultural products valued at N\$276.1 million, in the first quarter of 2024, higher than N\$181.9 million that was exported in the corresponding quarter of 2023. Grapes were the top exported products amounting to N\$196.3 million, followed by Dates (N\$68.9 million), and 'Pumpkins, squash and gourds' came in the third place valued at N\$4.4 million (Table 7).

During the period under review, United Kingdom was the main export destination of horticulture accounting 27.2 percent. Netherlands, South Africa, and Germany followed second, third and fourth accounting 21.1 percent, 14.0 percent, and 10.1 percent, respectively. The main products exported to United Kingdom, Netherlands, South Africa, and Germany were Grapes and dates.

Table 7: Export of selected horticultural products in million N\$

Period		Grapes	Dates	Pumpkins, squash and gourds	Asparagus	Onions	Tomatoes	Others	Total
2023	Q1	80	58	1	0	6	20	17	182
	Q2	1	50	15	2	34	35	31	168
	Q3	0	24	13	4	91	85	24	242
	Q4	1 233	7	4	1	46	22	35	1 349
2024	Q1	196	69	4	2	2	1	1	276

During the first quarter of 2024, the import bill for horticulture products was valued at N\$305.1 million compared to N\$276.9 million that was recorded in the same quarter of 2023. Potatoes were the highest imported products amounting to N\$64.2 million, followed by ‘Stimulant, spice and aromatic crops’ (N\$58.2 million), Apples (N\$26.7 million), ‘Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds’ (N\$15.5 million) and Tea leaves (N\$12.8 million). Horticulture products were mainly sourced from South Africa accounting for 97.0 percent during the period under review (Table 8).

Table 8: Import of selected horticultural products in million N\$

Period		Potatoes	Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c.	Apples	Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds	Tea leaves	Bananas	Others	Total
2023	Q1	80	58	1	0	6	20	17	182
	Q2	1	50	15	2	34	35	31	168
	Q3	0	24	13	4	91	85	24	242
	Q4	1 233	7	4	1	46	22	35	1 349
2024	Q1	196	69	4	2	2	1	1	276

➤ 5. LIVESTOCK AUCTION

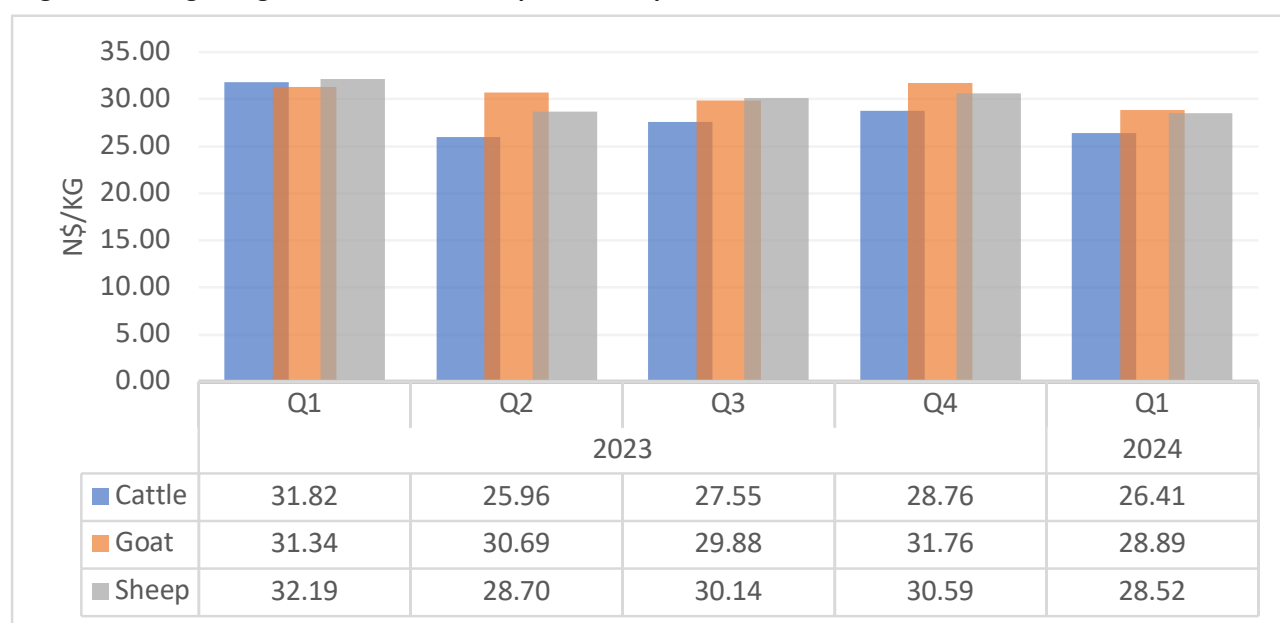
The total number of animals auctioned in the first quarter of 2024 increased to 109 783 animals, from 76 163 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2023. Cattle auctions during the first quarter of 2024 registered 81 516 heads, whilst auctions for goats and sheep were 14 544 heads and 13 723 heads, respectively.

Table 9: Number of livestock auctioned

Period		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total animal auction
2023	Q1	48 651	15 898	11 614	76 163
	Q2	51 179	18 933	9 386	79 498
	Q3	72 339	14 988	5 554	92 881
	Q4	50 091	24 070	8 723	82 884
2024	Q1	81 516	14 544	13 723	109 783

Prices across all types of livestock depicted declines during the quarter under review. Cattle posted N\$26.41 per kg (a reduction of 17.0 percent), followed by goats that recorded N\$28.89 per kg (a 7.8 percent reduction), whereas sheep recorded N\$28.52 per kg (a reduction of 11.4 percent), (Figure 2).

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



6. FISHING INDICATOR

Total of quota species during the first quarter of 2024 amounted to 97 077 metric tons, a decline of 16.7 percent when compared to 116 471 metric tons recorded in the first quarter of 2023. Horse Mackerel recorded the highest landings of 49 592 metric tons, followed by Hake in second place recording 44 630 metric tons. In third place was Monk that recorded 2 119 metric tons (Table 10).

Table 10: Landings of fish quota species by type in metric tons

Period	Horse Mackerel	Hake	Monk	Crab	Tuna	Cape Rock Lobster	Total
2023 Q1	62 897	46 474	2 707	1 327	2 970	96	116 471
Q2	50 256	41 150	1 949	829	2 366	15	96 564
Q3	27 135	46 685	1 718	264	1 952	-	77 754
Q4	66 327	18 385	2 059	601	84	-	87 456
2024 Q1	49 592	44 630	2 119	516	145	76	97 077

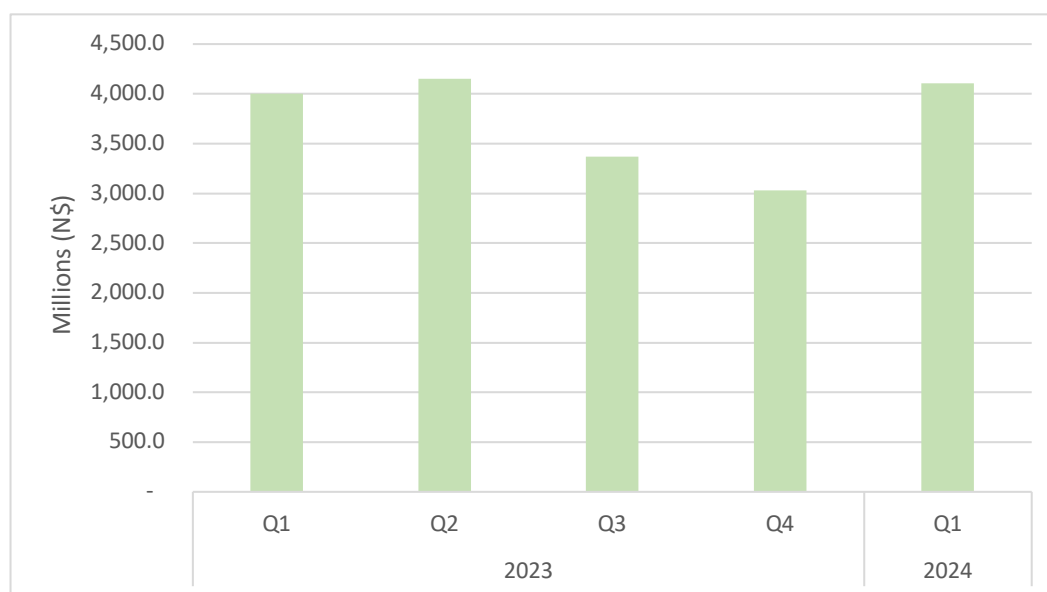
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Note: 2024Q1 data is preliminary

Export earnings for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the quarter under review was valued at N\$4.1 billion, an increase when compared to N\$4.0 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023 (Figure 3).

The main export destination for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the first quarter of 2024 was Spain accounting for 29.7 percent. The main product that was exported to Spain was frozen fillets of Hake. The second and third export destinations were Zambia (16.1%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (14.1%). The main products that were exported to both countries were Horse mackerel.

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

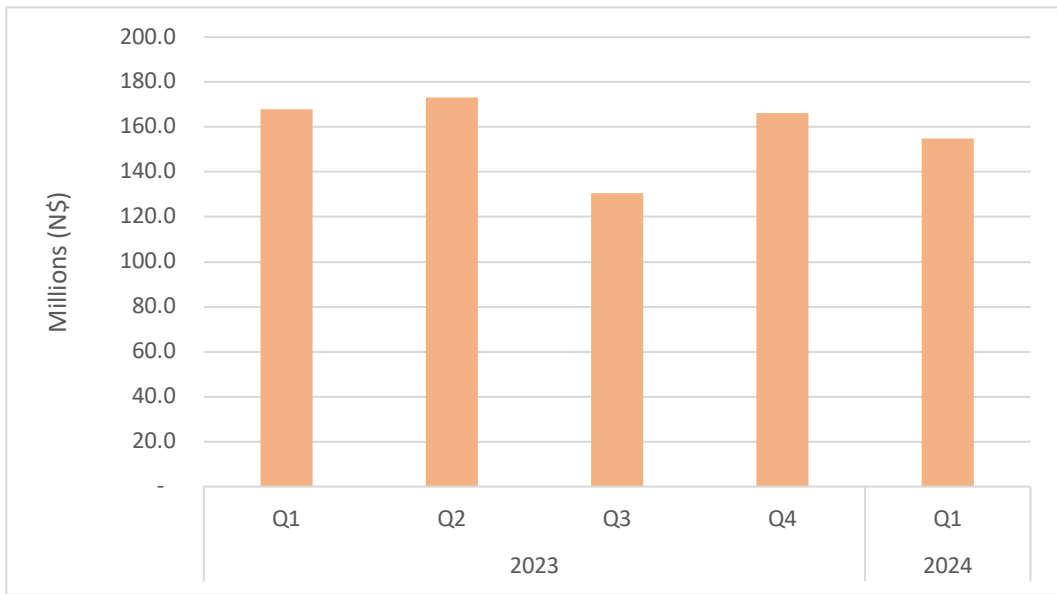


The Import bill for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the first quarter of 2024 stood at N\$154.9 million, a decrease when compared to N\$167.9 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023 (Figure 4).

Products of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' were mainly sourced from South Africa, accounting for 35.0 percent share for the quarter under review. The main product imported from South Africa was Hake. In second place, United states of America accounted for 32.6 percent share. The main

product that was sourced from this country was Sole. Spain was in third place accounting for 9.7 percent share of imports. Cuttle fish and Squid was the main product imported from Spain.

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





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