

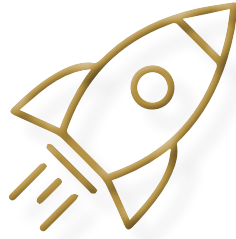
**Namibia Statistics
Agency**



Agriculture, and fishing indicators Statistical Bulletin

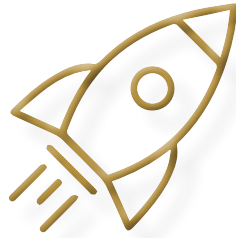
Second Quarter
2024 —————





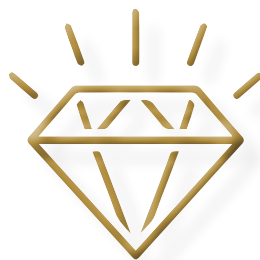
Mission Statement

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Vision Statement

To be a high performing and sustainable institution in quality statistics and spatial data delivery for research, planning, and decision-making.



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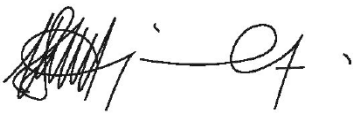


The Second Quarter Agriculture and Fishing Indicators Statistical Bulletin presents an overview of the agriculture and fishing indicators for Namibia. The objective of the bulletin is to illustrate the short-term performance of the sectors by looking at the production of crops, fish landings, international 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 second quarter of 2024 (April 2024 to June 2024) results.

During the second quarter of 2024, production of controlled agronomy stood at 22 108 tons, compared to 21 953 tons recorded in the same quarter of 2023, translating into an increase of 1.1 percent. White Maize accounted for the highest volume of 21 889 tons (99.0%) of total agronomy production. The import bill for agronomy products stood at N\$655.7 million for the second quarter of 2024, translating into a decline of 11.4 percent when compared to N\$740.5 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2023.

The fish products export earnings for the quarter under review amounted to N\$3.8 billion. This represents a decrease of 7.5 percent compared to the N\$4.1 billion recorded in the second quarter of 2023. The import bill for fish products during the period under review stood at N\$206.1 million, an increase of 18.9 percent compared to N\$173.3 million recorded in the same quarter of 2023.

In conclusion, let me express my 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 and improve this publication at info@nsa.org.na.



Alex Shimuafeni
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

Windhoek, September 2024



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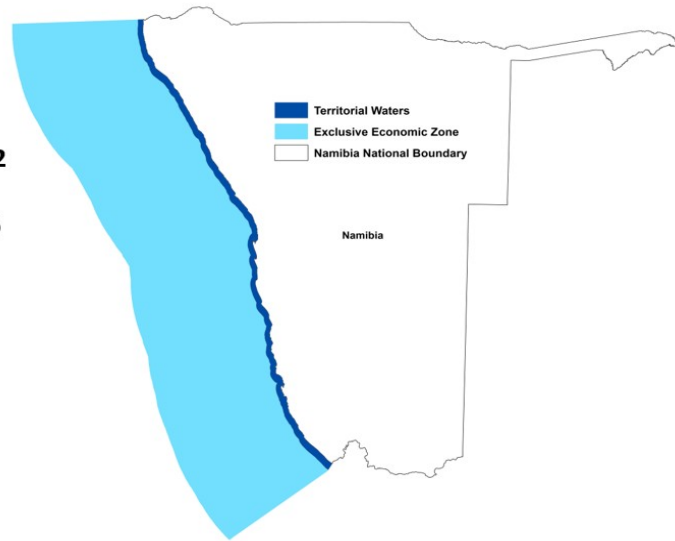
1. INTRODUCTION

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, and the country 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. The statistics are subject to revision up two years as per the NSA revision policy and results for past quarters presented in this publication could be different from those reported in the previously published bulletins.

➤ REVISIONS FOR FIRST QUARTER 2024

The agriculture and fishing indicators are subject to revision as new information becomes available. As a result, these indicators are updated on a quarterly basis as additional data is provided by the respective data sources.

Table 1: Trade flow revisions for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the first quarter 2024 in millions N\$

Flow	Quarter 1 2024 bulletin	Revised	Difference	% Change
Export	4 105.7	4 105.2	-0.5	0.0
Import	154.9	154.9	0.0	0.0
Trade balance	3 950.8	3 950.3	-0.5	0.0

Note: When calculating the difference manually in the figures above, there might be slight differences that are due to errors in 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 stood at 22 108 tons in the second quarter of 2024 compared to 21 953 tons registered in the corresponding quarter of 2023. This translates into a marginal 0.7 percent increase in the production level. This increase is attributed to white maize which recorded a growth of 1.1 percent.

In the second quarter of 2024, the production of white maize stood at 21 889 tons (a share of 99.0%) compared to 21 648 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023. Millet recorded production of 219 tons and there was no production of wheat during the period under review (Table 2).

Table 2: Type of agronomy production in tons

Period		White Maize	Millet	Wheat	Total
2023	Q2	21 648	313	10	21 953
	Q3	19 343	831	0	19 940
	Q4	1 023	59	17 847	18 916
2024	Q1	2 203	187	471	2 860
	Q2	21 889	219	0	22 108

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)

The total export of agronomy products in the second quarter of 2024 was valued at N\$17.5 thousand, a significant decline compared to the N\$96.2 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2023. Export earnings were mainly from maize, which accounted for 98.7 percent of the total export earnings (Table 3). The export of cereal grains in the second quarter of 2024 was primarily destined to Angola (97.9%) and South Africa (2.1%).

Table 3: Export of agronomy products in thousand N\$

Period		Maize	Wheat	Other	Total
2023	Q2	96.2	0.0	0.0	96.2
	Q3	49.4	0.0	13.0	62.4
	Q4	603.7	0.0	6.5	610.2
2024	Q1	52.8	0.0	0.0	52.8
	Q2	17.2	0.1	0.1	17.5

During the second quarter of 2024, the import of cereal grains was valued at N\$655.7 million, a decline from N\$740.5 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023 (Table 4). During the period under review, maize was the highest grain imported with a value of N\$402.1 million, followed by wheat (N\$232.6 million) and rice (N\$7.0 million). The cereal grains imported during the quarter under review were mainly sourced from South Africa (65.8%), Latvia (17.9%), Russia (9.6%), and Argentina (6.0%).

Table 4: Import of agronomy products in million N\$

Period		Maize	Wheat	Rice	Other	Total
2023	Q2	178.2	534.7	11.9	15.6	740.5
	Q3	189.3	208.5	8.5	9.1	415.5
	Q4	344.4	160.3	7.2	8.0	519.9
2024	Q1	405.1	163.6	7.8	10.7	587.3
	Q2	402.1	232.6	7.0	14.0	655.7

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 are presented in Table 5.

During the second quarter of 2024, the locally purchased controlled fresh produce is estimated at 5 515 tons compared to 5 653 tons recorded in the same quarter of 2023. During the period under review, Onions dominated the local purchase recording 991 tons, followed by Potatoes with 953 tons. Butternuts was in the third position recording 582 tons and in the fourth position was Cabbages with purchases amounting to 551 tons. Tomatoes (405 tons) and Carrots (343 tons) were among the top six locally purchased domestic produce (Table 5).

Table 5: Locally purchased domestic fresh produce (special controlled) in tons

Period	Onions	Potatoes	Butternuts	Cabbage	Tomatoes	Carrots	Other	Total	
2023	Q2	1 216	1 318	353	467	16	357	1 925	5 653
	Q3	2 149	3 302	1116	653	4	436	2 267	9 927
	Q4	1 513	2 660	755	574	1 002	487	1 998	8 988
2024	Q1	975	692	469	338	237	470	1 974	5 154
	Q2	991	953	582	551	405	343	1 689	5 515

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)

4.2 TRADE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

During the second quarter of 2024, Namibia exported horticultural products valued at N\$139.1 million. This is lower when compared to N\$167.8 million that was exported in the same quarter of 2023. Dates were the top exported products amounting to N\$82.5 million, followed by Tomatoes (N\$22.1 million), and 'Pumpkins, squash, and gourds' in third place with an estimated value of N\$12.7 million (Table 6).

During the period under review, South Africa was the main export destination for horticulture accounting for 58.9 percent. Angola, Kazakhstan, and the United Kingdom accounted for 8.7 percent, 8.4 percent, and 8.1 percent, respectively. The main products exported to South Africa, Angola, Kazakhstan, and the United Kingdom were Dates (N\$82.5 Million), Tomatoes (N\$22.1 Million), 'Pumpkins, squash, and gourds' (N\$12.7 Million), and Onions (N\$12.4 Million).

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

Period	Dates	Tomatoes	Pumpkins, squash and gourds	Onions	Broad beans and horse beans, green	Potatoes	Others	Total	
2023	Q2	49.7	35.4	15.5	33.8	11.2	0.7	21.6	167.8
	Q3	24.0	85.1	13.1	91.4	7.9	1.3	18.9	241.7
	Q4	7.4	22.0	4.3	46.3	7.7	0.0	1 264.4	1 352.1
2024	Q1	68.9	1.1	4.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	199.8	276.1
	Q2	82.5	22.1	12.7	12.4	2.7	1.5	5.3	139.1

During the second quarter of 2024, the import bill for horticulture products was valued at N\$293.0 million compared to N\$276.9 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023. ‘Stimulant, spice and aromatic crops’ was the highest imported product amounting to N\$60.0 million, followed by Potatoes (N\$52.3 million), Apples (N\$28.2 million), Tea leaves (N\$16.5 million) and Banana (N\$12.7 million). Horticulture products were mainly sourced from South Africa, accounting for 97.1 percent during the period under review.

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

Period	Potatoes	Apples	Tea leaves	Bananas	Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds	Onions	Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c.	Others	Total	
2023	Q2	52.1	24.2	15.3	11.5	16.3	10.5	56.2	97.8	276.9
	Q3	40.4	30.3	19.2	12.2	6.8	1.5	54.1	92.8	256.3
	Q4	54.7	30.2	16.4	16.1	23.2	1.0	62.3	130.6	338.1
2024	Q1	64.2	26.7	12.8	12.2	15.5	9.5	58.2	104.6	305.1
	Q2	52.3	28.2	16.5	12.7	9.6	8.7	60.0	105.0	293.0

5. LIVESTOCK AUCTION

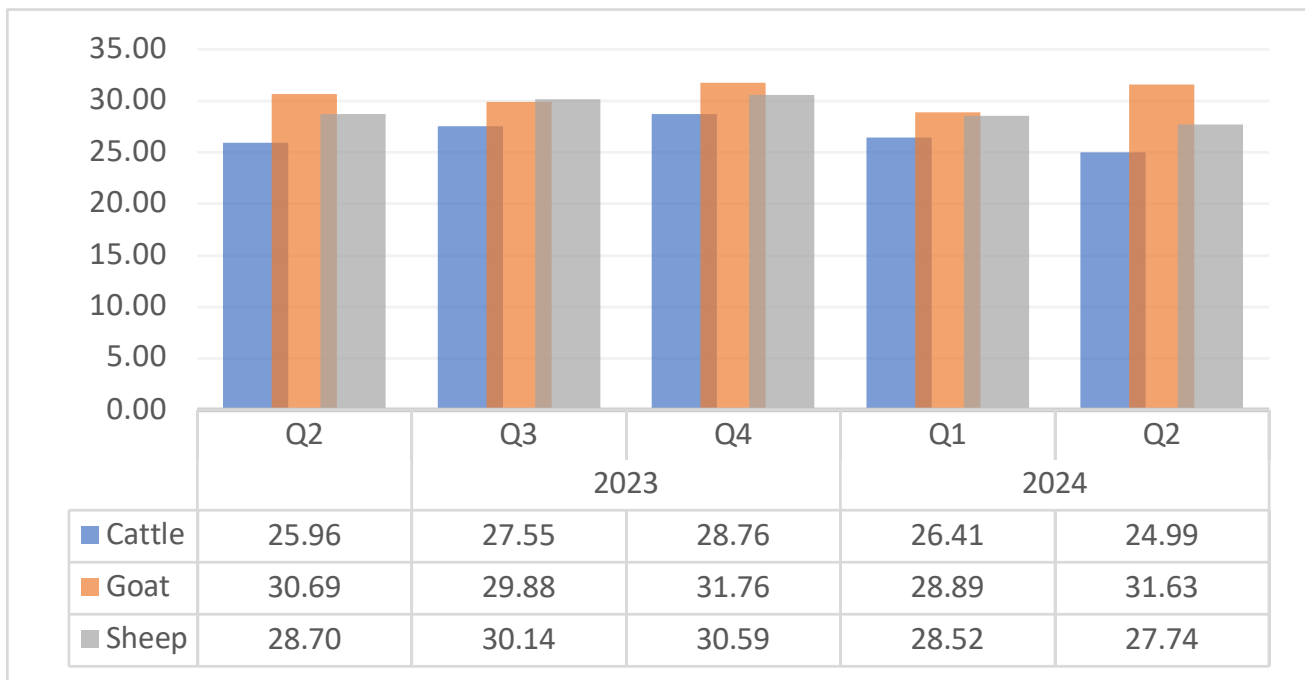
The total number of animals auctioned in the second quarter of 2024 increased by 73.7 percent, to 138 093 animals from 79 498 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2023. During the second quarter of 2024, cattle auctions recorded a total of 100 997 heads. Meanwhile, auctions for goats and sheep registered 18 900 heads and 18 196 heads, respectively.

Table 8: Number of livestock auctioned

Period		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total
2023	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
	Q2	100 997	18 900	18 196	138 093

Prices for cattle and sheep declined, while prices for goats registered an increase. Cattle posted N\$24.99 per kg (a reduction of 3.8 percent), followed by goats that recorded N\$ 31.63 per kg (a 3.1 percent increase), whereas Sheep recorded N\$27.74 per kg (a reduction of 3.4 percent), (Figure 2).

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



6. FISHING INDICATOR

Total of quota species during the second quarter of 2024 amounted to 101 173 metric tons, an increase of 4.4 percent when compared to 96 909 metric tons recorded in the second quarter of 2023. Horse mackerel recorded the highest landings of 61 459 metric tons, followed by Hake (35 772 metric tons), and Monk (2 406 metric tons) (Table 9).

Table 9: Landings of fish quota species by type in metric tons

Period		Horse Mackerel	Hake	Monk	Crab	Tuna	Cape Rock Lobster	Total
2023	Q2	50 256	41 150	2 044	1 078	2 366	15	96 909
	Q3	27 135	47 126	1 718	578	1 952	0	78 509
	Q4	63 665	18 785	2 001	1 206	89	73	85 820
2024	Q1	62 209	45 159	2 121	516	205	72	110 281
	Q2	61 459	35 772	2 406	1 371	139	26	101 173

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Note: 2024Q2 data is preliminary

In the second quarter of 2024, export earnings for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates' were valued at N\$3.8 billion, a decrease when compared to the N\$4.1 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 quarter under review was Spain accounting for 34.9 percent of exports. The main product that was exported to Spain was frozen fillets of Hake. The second and third export destinations were Zambia (19.4%) and Italy (7.4%). The main product that was exported to Zambia was Horse mackerel. In addition, frozen fillets of Hake were exported to Italy.

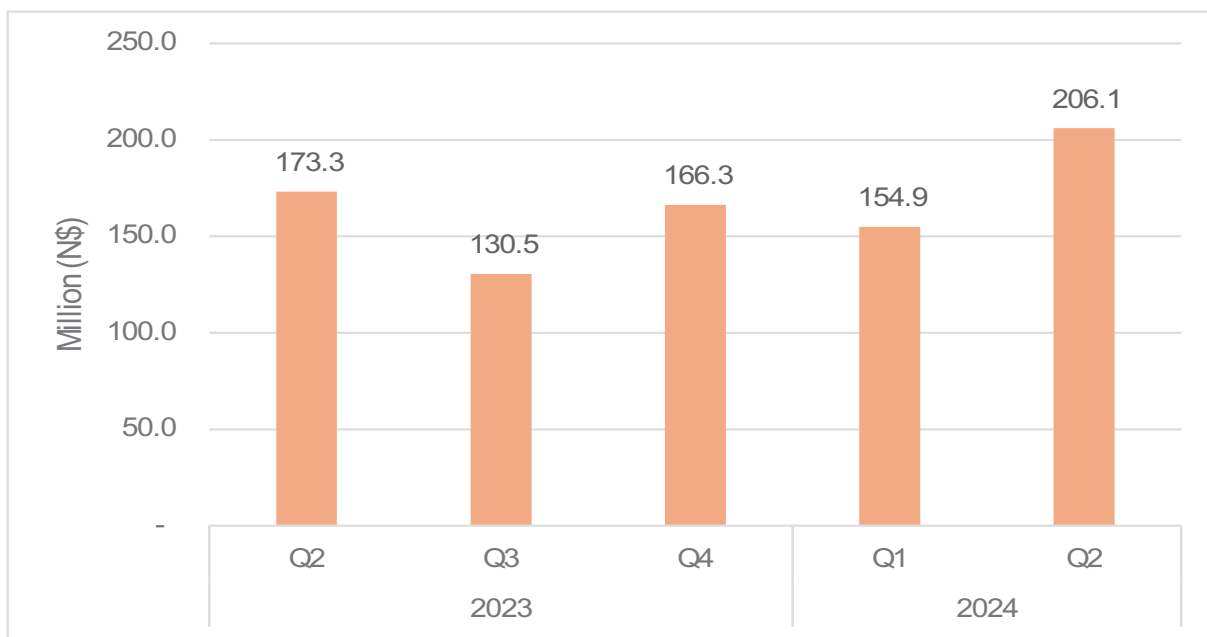
Figure 3: Export of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates in Million N\$



The Import bill for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the quarter under review stood at N\$206.1 million, an increase when compared to N\$173.3 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023 (Figure 4).

Products of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' were mainly sourced from the Falkland Islands accounting for 45.9 percent share for the quarter under review. The main product imported from Falkland Island was Cuttlefish and Squid. In second place, South Africa accounted for 33.3 percent share. The main product that was sourced from South Africa was Hake. Spain in third place accounting for 6.7 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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