



Namibia Statistics
Agency



Agriculture, and fishing indicators Statistical Bulletin

Third Quarter
2024 _____



MISSION STATEMENT

“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”

VISION STATEMENT

“To be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery”

CORE VALUES

Integrity
Excellent Performance
Professionalism
Accountability
Partnership
Customer-focused

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 on agriculture and fishing products', and Auction price development for animal stock 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 third quarter of 2024 (July 2024 to September 2024) results.

During the third quarter of 2024, production of controlled agronomy stood at 8 571 tons, compared to 19 940 tons recorded in the same quarter of 2023, translating into a decline of 57.0 percent. During the quarter under review maize and millet production stood at 8 366 tons and 204 tons, respectively. The import bill for Agronomy products stood at N\$717.8 million for the third quarter of 2024, an increase compared to N\$415.5 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2023.

Fish products during the quarter under review registered export earnings of N\$3.6 billion, an increase of 6.6 percent compared to N\$3.4 billion recorded during the third quarter of 2023. The import bill for fish products during the third quarter of 2024 stood at N\$93.5 million, a decrease of 28.3 percent compared to N\$130.5 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

Alex Shimuafeni



STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

Windhoek, December 2024

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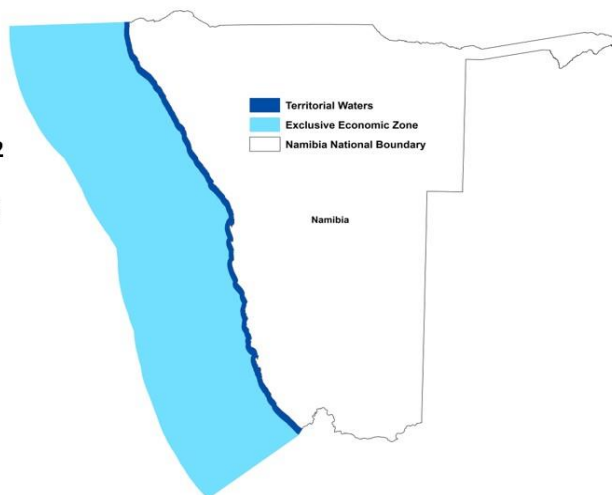
1. INTRODUCTION

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. According to the Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census Main Report, the total population of Namibia was reported to be 3.0 million in 2023 indicating an intercensal annual growth rate of 3.0 percent between 2011 and 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. This sector is important in terms of alleviating poverty, creating employment and improving food security. The purpose of this bulletin is to provide 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 to two years as per the

NSA revision policy and results for the past quarters presented in this publication could be different from those reported in the previously published bulletins.

2. REVISIONS

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

Table 1: Trade flow revisions for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the second quarter 2024

Flow	Quarter 2 2024 Bulletin	Quarter 3 2024 Bulletin	Difference	% change
Export	3 840.0	3 840.6	0.7	0.0
Import	206.1	206.1	0.0	0.0
Trade balance	3 633.9	3 634.6	0.7	0.0

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 stood at 8 571tons in the third quarter of 2024 compared to 19 940 registered in the corresponding quarter of 2023. This translates into a huge decline of 57.0 percent in the production level. This decline is attributed to white maize and millet, that recorded negative growths of 56.7 percent and 75.4 percent, respectively. There was no production of wheat during the period under review.

In the third quarter of 2024, the production of white maize stood at 8 366 tons compared to 19 343 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023. Millet recorded 204 tons compared to 831 recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023, (Table 2). The decline in both Maize and Millet is attributed to the drought.

Table 2: Type of agronomy production in tons

Period		White Maize	Millet	Wheat	Total
2023	Q3	19 343	831	-	19,940
	Q4	1 023	59	17 847	18 916
2024	Q1	2 203	187	471	2 860
	Q2	22 022	222	-	22 108
	Q3	8 366	204	-	8 571

Source: Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)

The total export of agronomy products in the third quarter of 2024 was valued at N\$75.5 thousand, an increase when compared to the N\$62.4 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2023. Export earnings were mainly from maize, which accounted for 89.8 percent of the total export earnings (Table 3). The export of cereal grains in the third quarter of 2024 was primarily destined for Angola, Cyprus and DRC, accounting for 89.8 percent, 8.0 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively.

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

Period		Maize	Other	Total
2023	Q3	49.4	13	62.4
	Q4	603.7	6.5	610.2
2024	Q1	52.8	0	52.8
	Q2	17.2	0.1	17.5
	Q3	67.9	7.7	75.5

During the quarter under review, the import of cereal grains was valued at N\$717.8 million, an increase from N\$415.5 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023 (Table 4). During the third quarter of 2024, maize was the highest grain imported with a value of N\$413.4 million, followed by wheat (N\$269.4 million) and rice (N\$6.7 million). The cereal grains imported during the quarter under review were mainly sourced from South Africa (65.6%), Russia (26.6%), and Poland (6.6%).

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

Period		White Maize	Millet	Wheat	Total
2023	Q3	19 343	831	-	19 940
	Q4	1 023	59	17 847	18 916
2024	Q1	2 203	187	471	2 860
	Q2	22 022	222	-	22 108
	Q3	8 366	204	-	8 571

4. HORTICULTURE INDICATORS

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.

Note: Data for Locally Purchased domestic fresh produce was not available at the time of the release!!

4.2 TRADE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

In the third quarter of 2024, Namibia exported horticultural products valued at N\$242.9 million compared to N\$241.7 million that was exported in the same quarter of 2023. During the period under review, Tomatoes were the top exported products amounting to N\$94.6 million, followed by Dates (N\$43.5 million), and Onions came in third place valued at N\$42.2 million (Table 5).

During the third quarter of 2024, South Africa was the main export destination for horticulture accounting 62.9 percent. Angola and Germany accounted for 12.3 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively.

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

Period	Tomatoes	Dates	Onions	Other berries; fruits of the genus	Pumpkins, squash and gourds	Potatoes	Other	Total
2023	Q3	85.1	24.0	91.4	0.0	13.1	1.3	241.7
	Q4	22.0	7.4	46.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	1352.1
2024	Q1	1.1	68.9	1.8	0.0	4.4	0.0	276.1
	Q2	22.1	82.5	12.4	0.0	12.7	1.5	139.1
	Q3	94.6	43.5	42.2	33.0	10.6	6.5	242.9

During the third quarter of 2024, the import bill for horticulture products was valued at N\$304.8 million, an increase when compared to N\$256.3 million that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2023. ‘Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c’ was the highest imported product amounting to N\$71.3 million, followed by Potatoes (N\$42.0 million), Apples (N\$31.8 million), ‘Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds’ (N\$18.2 million) and Tea leaves (N\$15.7 million). Horticulture products were mainly sourced from South Africa, accounting for 97.3 percent during the period under review.

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

Period	Potatoes	Apples	Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds	Tea leaves	Bananas	Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c.	Others	Total	
2023	Q3	40.4	30.3	6.8	19.2	12.2	54.1	93.3	256.3
	Q4	54.7	30.2	23.2	16.4	16.1	62.3	135.1	338.0
2024	Q1	64.2	26.7	15.5	12.8	12.2	58.2	115.4	305.1
	Q2	52.3	28.2	9.6	16.5	12.7	60.0	113.5	292.8
	Q3	42.0	31.8	18.2	15.7	12.2	71.3	113.6	304.8

5. LIVESTOCK AUCTION

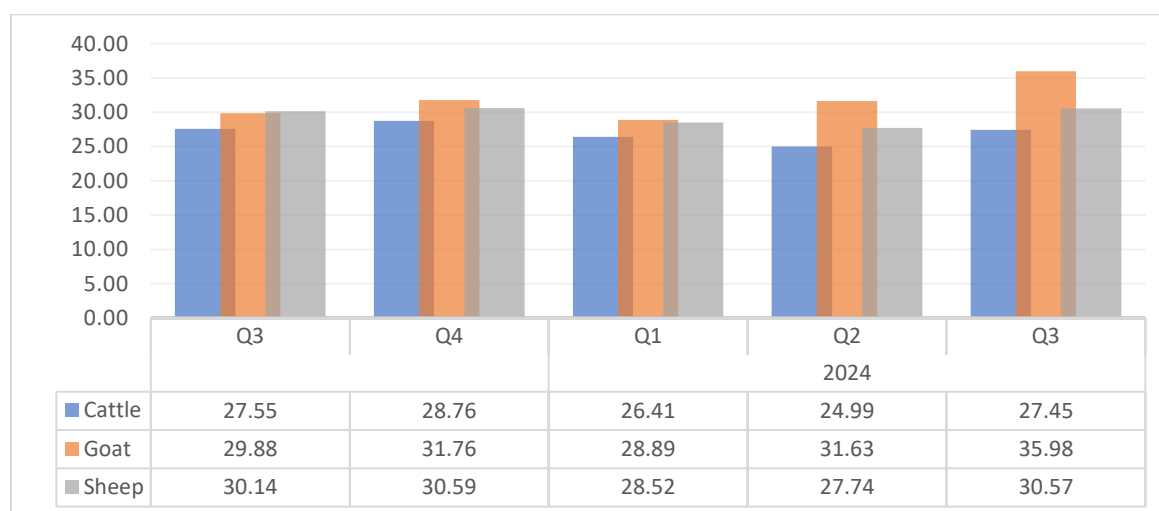
The total number of animals auctioned in the third quarter of 2024 was 106 731, an increase of 14.9 percent compared to 92 881 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2023. Cattle auctions during the quarter under review were 76 953 heads, whilst auctions for Goats and Sheep were 18 206 heads and 11 572 heads, respectively.

Table 7: Number of livestock auctioned

Period		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total
2023	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
	Q3	76 953	18 206	11 572	106 731

Prices for Goats and Sheep recorded an increase while the cattle prices declined. Cattle posted N\$27.45 per kg (a reduction of 0.4%), Goats recorded N\$35.98 per kg (a 20.4% increase), whereas Sheep recorded N\$ 30.57 per kg (an increase of 1.4%), (Figure 2).

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



6. FISHING INDICATORS

Total of quota species during the third quarter of 2024 amounted to 76 347 metric tons, a decline of 2.8 percent when compared to 78 509 metric tons recorded in the third quarter of 2023. Hake recorded the highest landings of 41 678 metric tons, followed by Horse mackerel in second place recording 31 366 metric tons and in third place Monk that recorded 2 333 metric tons (Table 8).

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

Period		Hake	Horse Mackerel	Monk	Crab	Tuna	Cape Rock Lobster	Total
2023	Q3	47 126	27 135	1 718	578	1 952	-	78 509
	Q4	18 785	63 665	2 001	1 206	89	73	85 820
2024	Q1	45 159	62 209	2 121	516	275	68	110 347
	Q2	39 629	62 176	2 406	1 371	179	26	105 787
	Q3	41 678	31 366	2 333	698	272	-	76 347

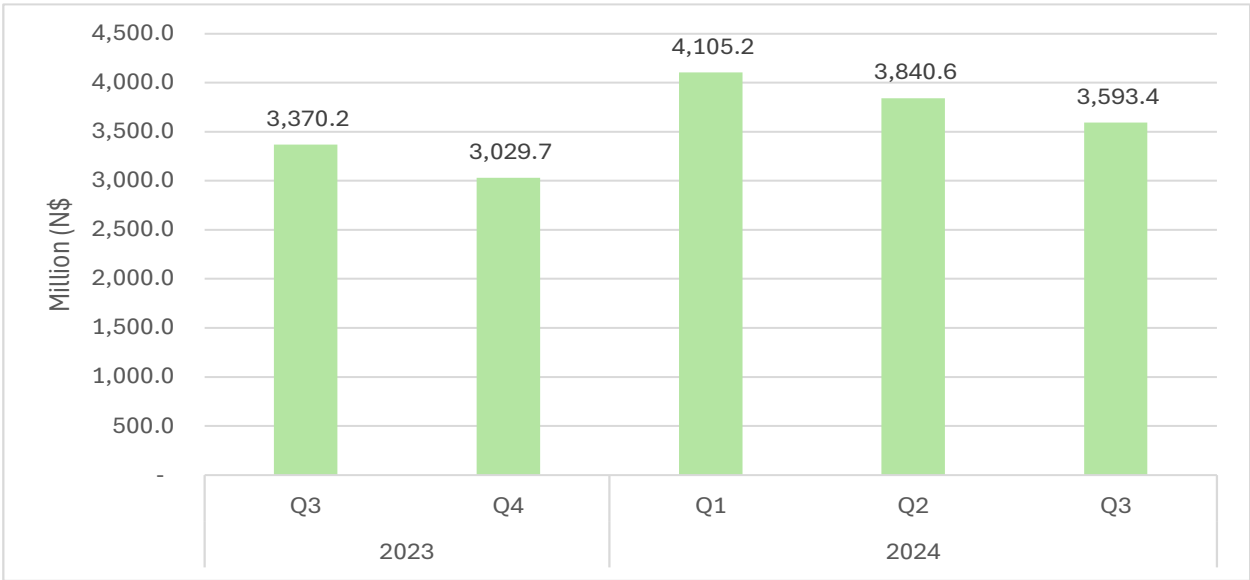
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Note: 2024Q3 data is preliminary

Export earnings for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the third quarter of 2024 was valued at N\$3.6 billion, an increase when compared to N\$3.4 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 40.0 percent. The main product that was exported to Spain was frozen fillets of Hake. The second and third export destinations were Zambia (18.7%) and South Africa (7.8%). The main product that was exported to Zambia was Horse mackerel. In addition, frozen fillets of Hake were also the main products exported to South Africa.

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\$93.5 million, a decline when compared to N\$130.5 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 a share of 57.1 percent during the quarter under review. The main product imported from South Africa was Hake. In second place, was the United States of America which accounted for a share of 14.7 percent. The main product that was sourced from this country was Sole. Argentina stood in third place accounting for a share of 10.7 percent with Hake import as the main product recorded from this country.

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

