

Online Resource 2

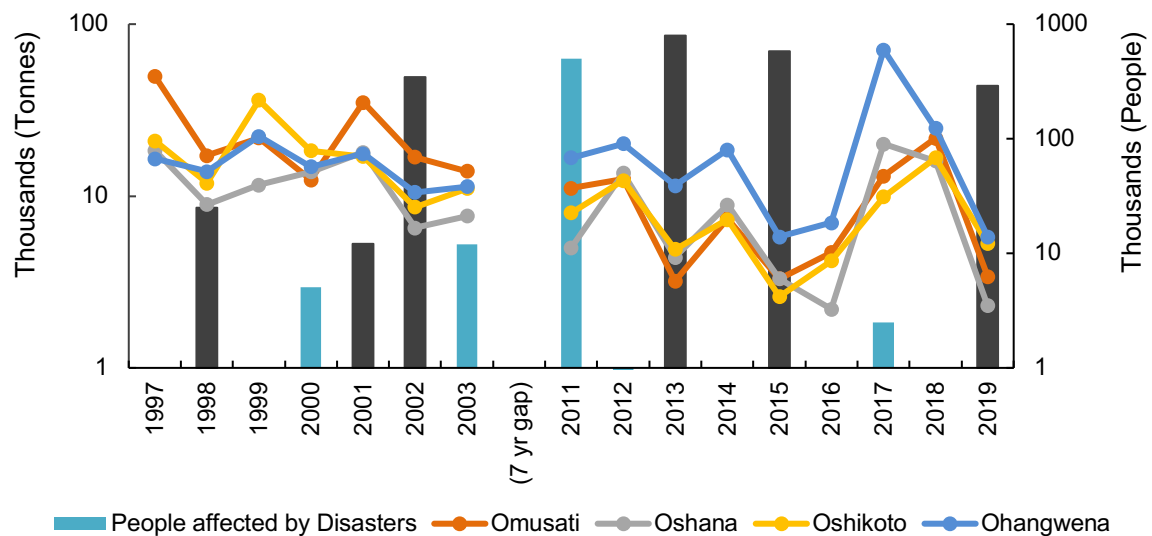


Fig S3. Depicts the northern Namibia regional impacts of climate-related disasters on agricultural productivity (cereal production) for the periods 1997 to 2003 and 2011 to 2019. People affected act as a proxy for disaster events. Columns in black indicate significant drought related events. Years of significant droughts are associated with reductions in cereal harvests across all regions. *Source:* EM-DAT; Central Bureau of Statistic (2004) Report on the Annual Agricultural Surveys 1996-2003; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (2018) 2016 Agricultural Statistics Bulletin.

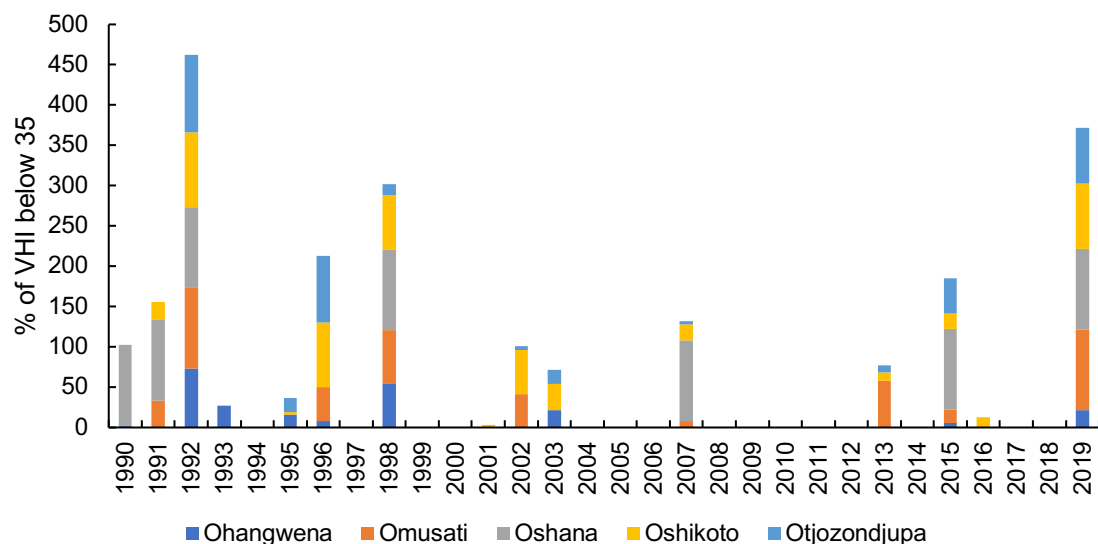


Fig S4. Shows the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) for central and northern regions of Namibia. The VHI illustrates the severity of drought based on the vegetation health and the influence of temperature on plant conditions. It is the elementary indicator used to compute the Agricultural Stress Index (ASI) and ranges from 0 to 1 (in this case expressed as a percentage 0-100% for a given region). The years 1991/1992, 1998, 2002, 2013, 2015 and 2019 correspond to especially significant drought years. Data from Khomas region was not available. *Source:* FAO Global Information and Early Warning System, Namibia Earth Observation, accessed September 2020.

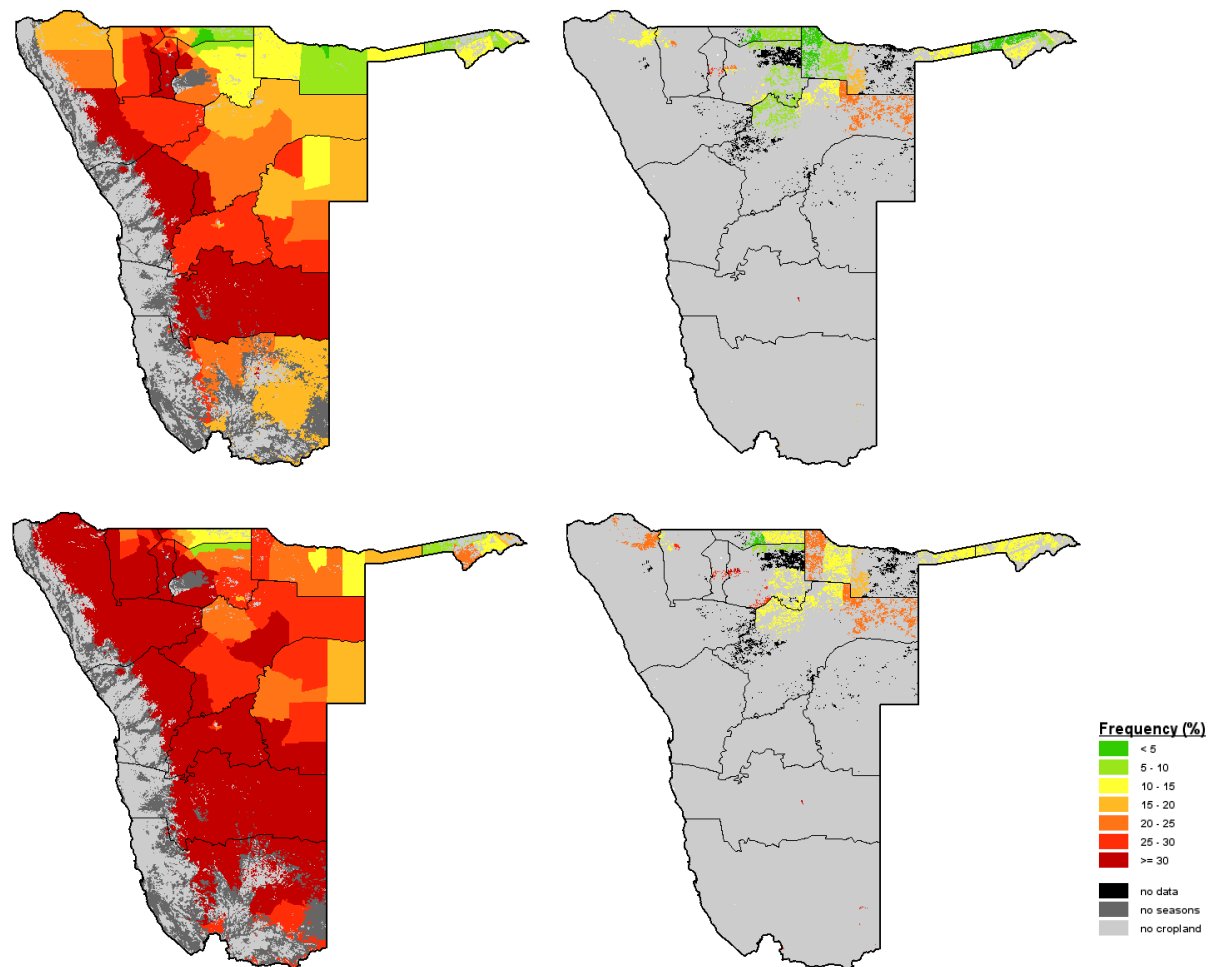


Fig S5. These maps show the historic patterns of severe drought affecting >50% of grassland (left panel) and cropland (right panel). (Bottom) The maps indicate the impacts of severe drought affecting >30% of grassland (left panel) and cropland (right panel). In each case, the data are for complete season 1 during the period 1984-2019 based on agricultural stress index. *Source:* FAO Global Information and Early Warning System, Namibia Earth Observation, accessed September 2020.

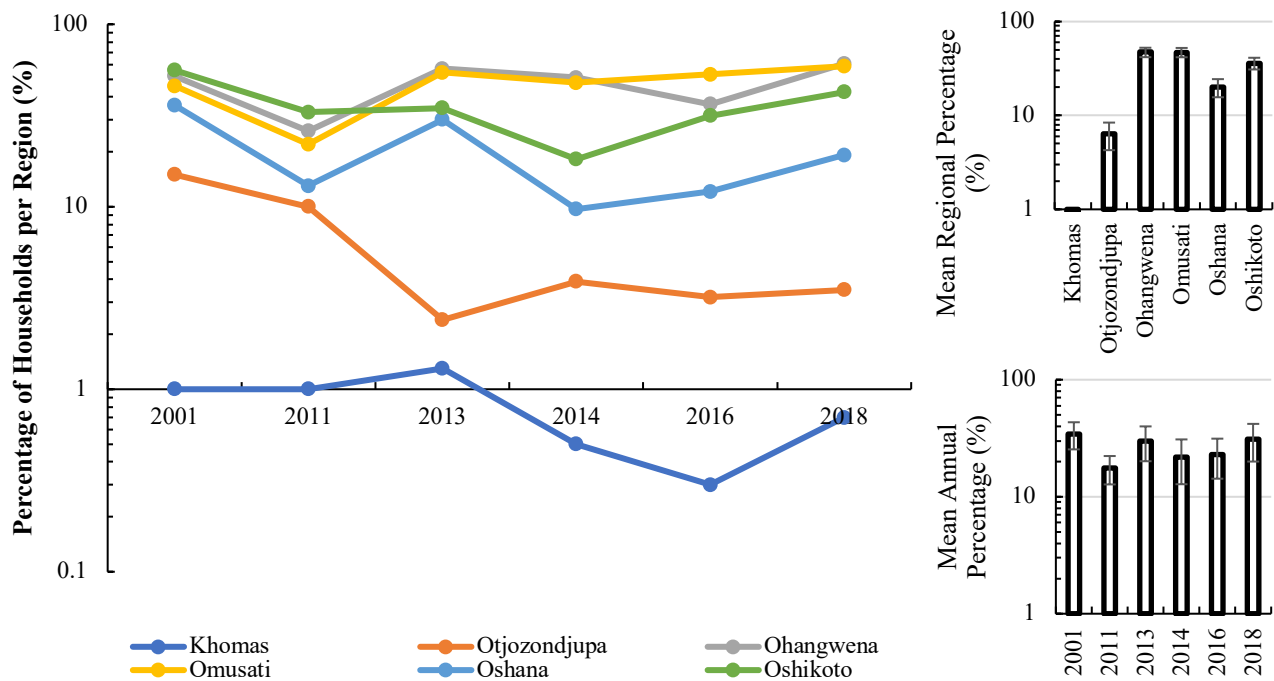


Fig S6. The contribution of farming to regional household income varies considerably (0.3% to 60.60%). Comparing regions (single factor ANOVA) demonstrates a significant difference ($df=5$, $F= 22.781$, $P=2.169 \times 10^{-9}$). Farming in centralised regions is a much smaller proportion of household income compared to northern regions. Tukey's HSD test indicates that Khomas and Otjozondjupa regions are significantly different (<0.001) compared to Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto. At the same time, within northern regions, farming's contribution to household income is significantly different between Ohangwena and Oshana (0.001) and between Osumati and Oshana (0.001). Differences in the percentage contribution of farming to household income across years is not significant ($df=5$, $F= 0.527$, $P=0.753$), suggesting that the level of contribution, whilst variable, is regionally stable