



**Agriculture and Fishing Indicators**  
**Statistical Bulletin – First Quarter**  
**2025**



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“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose”

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Integrity  
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Professionalism  
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Partnerships  
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## PREFACE

The Quarterly Agriculture and Fishing Indicator 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 developments on a quarterly basis. The statistical bulletin will assist users, such as analysts, researchers, and policy makers 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 2025 results (January 2025 to March 2025).

During the first quarter of 2025, production of controlled agronomy (Millet, White maize, and Wheat) stood at 1 578 tons, compared to 2 860 tons recorded in the same quarter of 2024. During the quarter under review, White maize, Wheat and Millet production stood at 958 tons, 573 tons and 47 tons, respectively. During the first quarter of 2025, the export earnings of agronomy amounted to N\$1.8 million. The import bill registered for agronomy products in the quarter under review was N\$976.4 million, an increase compared to N\$587.3 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024.

Fish products during the quarter under review registered export earnings of N\$4.1 billion, this is the same as export earnings recorded during the first quarter of 2024. The import bill for fish products during the first quarter of 2025 stood at N\$122.7 million, a decrease of 20.8 percent compared to N\$154.9 million recorded in the same quarter of 2024.

In conclusion, the NSA would like to express appreciation to all data providers, without whose contributions this bulletin would not have been possible. In our quest to ensure continuous improvement, 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](mailto:info@nsa.org.na)

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**STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO**

**Windhoek, June 2025**

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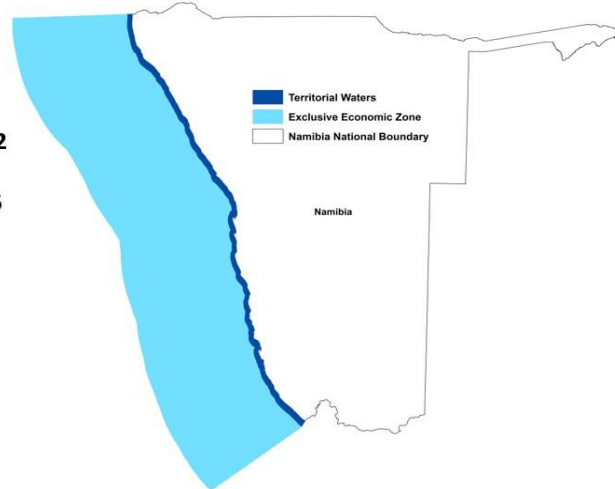
## 1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and fishing activities covered in this bulletin are undertaken both on-shore and off-shore within Namibia's territory. 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. Regarding population dynamics, the total population of Namibia was reported to be 3.0 million in 2023, indicating an intercensal annual average growth rate of 3.0 percent between 2011 and 2023 according to the Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census Main Report (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 and sustainable development especially in terms of alleviating poverty, creating employment and improving food security situation. The purpose of this bulletin is to provide selected indicators for livestock, crops and fishing to reflect the sector's performance during the first quarter of 2025 (January to March). Data used in this 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.

## 2. REVISIONS

Agriculture and fishing indicator statistics, like many other published statistics, are subject to revisions as new data becomes available from the data sources. The statistics are subject to revision up to three years as per the NSA revision policy and therefore results for the past quarters presented in this publication could be different from those reported in the previously published bulletins.

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

| Flow          | Quarter 4 2024<br>Bulletin | Quarter 1 2025<br>Bulletin | Difference | % change |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------|
| Export        | 2 676.3                    | 2 675.7                    | -0.6       | 0.0      |
| Import        | 100.4                      | 100.4                      | 0.0        | 0.0      |
| Trade balance | 2 575.8                    | 2 575.2                    | -0.6       | 0.0      |

Table 2: Trade flow revisions for Agronomy for the fourth quarter 2024 in million N\$

| Flow          | Quarter 4 2024<br>Bulletin | Quarter 1 2025<br>Bulletin | Difference | % change |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------|
| Export        | 855.2                      | 621.8                      | -233.4     | -27.3    |
| Import        | 862.9                      | 589.9                      | -273.1     | -31.6    |
| Trade balance | -7.7                       | 31.9                       | 39.7       | -512.2   |

Table 3: Trade flow revisions for Horticulture for the fourth quarter 2024 in million N\$

| Flow          | Quarter 4 2024<br>Bulletin | Quarter 1 2025<br>Bulletin | Difference | % change |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------|
| Export        | 1 396.1                    | 1 329.3                    | -66.8      | -4.8     |
| Import        | 328.7                      | 219.3                      | -109.4     | -33.3    |
| Trade balance | 1 067.3                    | 1 110.0                    | 42.6       | 4.0      |

*Note: When calculating the difference manually in the table 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 and subject to the regulations of the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) i.e., Millet, White Maize, and Wheat. The total agronomy production in the first quarter of 2025 stood at 1 578 tons compared to 2 860 tons registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024. This translates into a decline of 44.8 percent in the production level attributable to White maize and Millet that recorded negative growths of 56.5 percent and 74.9 percent, respectively. These declines are attributed to the harvest and marketing seasons.

In the first quarter of 2025, White maize production stood at 958 tons compared to 2 203 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. This represents a decline of 56.5 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2024. Moreover, Millet production stood at 47 tons compared to 187 tons recorded in the first quarter of 2024, translating into a decline of 74.9 percent. However, Wheat production stood at 573 tons compared to 471 tons recorded in the same quarter of 2024, translating into an increase of 21.8 percent in the production level (Table 4).

Table 4: Type of Agronomy production in tons

| Period |    | White Maize | Millet | Wheat | Total  |
|--------|----|-------------|--------|-------|--------|
| 2024   | Q1 | 2 203       | 187    | 471   | 2 860  |
|        | Q2 | 22 022      | 222    | -     | 22 244 |
|        | Q3 | 7 175       | 204    | -     | 7 379  |
|        | Q4 | 1 819       | 32     | 2 907 | 4 758  |
| 2025   | Q1 | 958         | 47     | 573   | 1 578  |

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB)

The total export of agronomy products in the first quarter of 2025 was valued at N\$1.8 million, a massive increase when compared to the N\$52.8 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2024. Export earnings were mainly from Wheat, which accounted for 100.0 percent of the total earnings (Table 5). The export of cereal grains in the first quarter of 2025 was destined to Botswana and the product exported was wheat.

Table 5: Export of Agronomy products in million N\$

| Period |    | Maize | Wheat   | Other | Total   |
|--------|----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 2024   | Q1 | 52.8  | 0.0     | 0.0   | 52.8    |
|        | Q2 | 17.2  | 0.1     | 0.1   | 17.5    |
|        | Q3 | 67.9  | 0.0     | 7.7   | 75.5    |
|        | Q4 | 621.8 | 0.0     | 0.0   | 621.8   |
| 2025   | Q1 | 0.1   | 1 762.8 | 0.1   | 1 763.0 |

*Note: The huge increase in the exports of agronomy in the quarter under review is due to the re-export of wheat, which was imported for human consumption, but later was exported.*

During the quarter under review, the import of cereal grains was valued at N\$976.4 million, an increase of 66.3 percent when compared to N\$587.3 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024 (Table 6). During the first quarter of 2025, Maize recorded the highest grain import with a value of N\$659.2 million, followed by Wheat (N\$293.6 million) and Rice (N\$5.7 million). The cereal grains imported during the quarter under review were mainly sourced from South Africa (51.1%), the Russian Federation (23.6%), and the United States of America (19.0%). White maize was the main product sourced from South Africa and the United States of America while Wheat was mainly sourced from the Russian Federation.

Table 6: Import of Agronomy products in million N\$

| Period |    | Maize | Wheat | Rice | Other | Total |
|--------|----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 2024   | Q1 | 405.1 | 164.0 | 7.8  | 10.4  | 587.3 |
|        | Q2 | 402.2 | 234.0 | 7.0  | 12.5  | 655.7 |
|        | Q3 | 426.7 | 270.0 | 6.7  | 14.5  | 717.8 |
|        | Q4 | 356.4 | 218.0 | 3.3  | 12.2  | 589.9 |
| 2025   | Q1 | 659.2 | 293.6 | 5.7  | 17.9  | 976.4 |

## 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 Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) through the Market Share Promotion (MSP) scheme. The MSP scheme is a growth-at-home strategy aimed at stimulating horticultural production in Namibia and promoting local sales of locally produced fresh fruit and vegetables by encouraging importers such as the wholesalers, catering companies and retailers to source locally. Under border control, NAB ensures that no import of fresh produce is allowed when there is sufficient domestic supply. Moreover, 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.

During the period under review, the MSP stood at 47%. Moreover, the locally purchased controlled fresh produce was estimated at 4 501 tons compared to 5 154 tons that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. This translates to a decline of 12.7 percent on overall. Butternuts dominated the local purchase recording 615 tons, followed by Potatoes with purchases amounting to 582 tons, and Carrots in the third position registering 552 tons. Onions (398 tons) and cabbages (389 tons) were among the top six locally purchased domestic produce (Table 7).

Table 7: Locally purchased domestic fresh produce (special controlled) in tons

| Period | Butternuts | Potatoes | Carrots | Onions | Cabbage | Tomatoes | Other | Total |
|--------|------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| 2024   | Q1         | 469      | 692     | 470    | 975     | 338      | 237   | 1 974 |
|        | Q2         | 643      | 999     | 370    | 1 050   | 583      | 506   | 5 931 |
|        | Q3         | 737      | 3 340   | 770    | 2 364   | 602      | 740   | 1 386 |
|        | Q4         | 590      | 3 560   | 871    | 1 627   | 653      | 679   | 2 922 |
| 2025   | Q1         | 615      | 582     | 552    | 398     | 389      | 357   | 1 607 |

## 4.2 TRADE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

In the first quarter of 2025, Namibia exported horticultural products valued at N\$262.0 million compared to N\$276.1 million that was exported in the corresponding quarter of 2024. This translated into a decline of 5.1 percent. During the period under review, Grapes were the top exported products amounting to N\$188.0 million, followed by Dates recording N\$68.5 million, and ‘Mangos, guavas and mangosteens’ stood in third place accounting for N\$2.0 million (Table 8).

The United Kingdom was the main export destination for horticulture during the first quarter of 2025 accounting for 32.7 percent, followed by Netherlands with 26.3 percent, and South Africa in third place with 15.8 percent, respectively. Grapes were the main products exported to the United Kingdom and Netherlands whereas Dates were the main product destined to South Africa.

Table 8: Export of selected Horticultural products in million N\$

| Period | Grapes | Dates   | Mangoes,<br>guavas and<br>mangosteens | Asparagus | Watermelons | Onions | others | Total |         |
|--------|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 2024   | Q1     | 196.3   | 68.9                                  | 0.4       | 2.5         | 0.0    | 1.8    | 6.1   | 276.1   |
|        | Q2     | 1.1     | 82.5                                  | 0.0       | 1.4         | 0.0    | 12.4   | 41.7  | 139.1   |
|        | Q3     | 0.0     | 43.5                                  | 0.0       | 2.0         | 0.0    | 42.2   | 154.6 | 242.3   |
|        | Q4     | 1 293.6 | 15.6                                  | 0.0       | 0.5         | 16.5   | 3.0    | 0.0   | 1 329.3 |
| 2025   | Q1     | 188.0   | 68.5                                  | 2.0       | 1.8         | 0.9    | 0.2    | 0.6   | 262.0   |

During the quarter under review, the import bill for horticulture products was valued at N\$346.4 million, an increase when compared to N\$305.1 million that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Potatoes were the highest imported product amounting to N\$76.3 million followed by Apples (N\$32.0 million), ‘Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds’ (N\$14.7 million), Tea leaves (N\$14.7 million) and Onions (N\$11.8 million). Horticulture products were mainly sourced from South Africa, accounting for 97.9 percent during the period under review (Table 9).

Table 9: Import of selected Horticultural products in million N\$

| Period      |    | Potatoes | Apples | Vegetable<br>seeds,<br>except<br>beet<br>seeds | Tea<br>leaves | Onions | Other<br>stimulant,<br>spice and<br>aromatic<br>crops,<br>n.e.c. | others | Total |
|-------------|----|----------|--------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| <b>2024</b> | Q1 | 64.2     | 26.7   | 15.5                                           | 12.8          | 9.5    | 58.2                                                             | 118.0  | 305.1 |
|             | Q2 | 52.3     | 28.2   | 9.6                                            | 16.5          | 8.7    | 60.0                                                             | 117.7  | 293.0 |
|             | Q3 | 42.0     | 31.8   | 18.2                                           | 15.7          | 1.6    | 71.3                                                             | 124.3  | 304.9 |
|             | Q4 | 27.8     | 20.8   | 13.1                                           | 9.6           | 1.8    | 50.2                                                             | 96.0   | 219.3 |
| <b>2025</b> | Q1 | 76.3     | 32.0   | 14.7                                           | 14.7          | 11.8   | 54.7                                                             | 142.2  | 346.4 |

## 5. LIVESTOCK AUCTION

The total number of animals auctioned in the first quarter of 2025 decreased by 18.5 percent to 89 428 animals from 109 783 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Cattle auctions during the first quarter of 2025 registered 54 161 heads, whilst auctions for goats and sheep were 18 584 heads and 16 683 heads, respectively (Table 10).

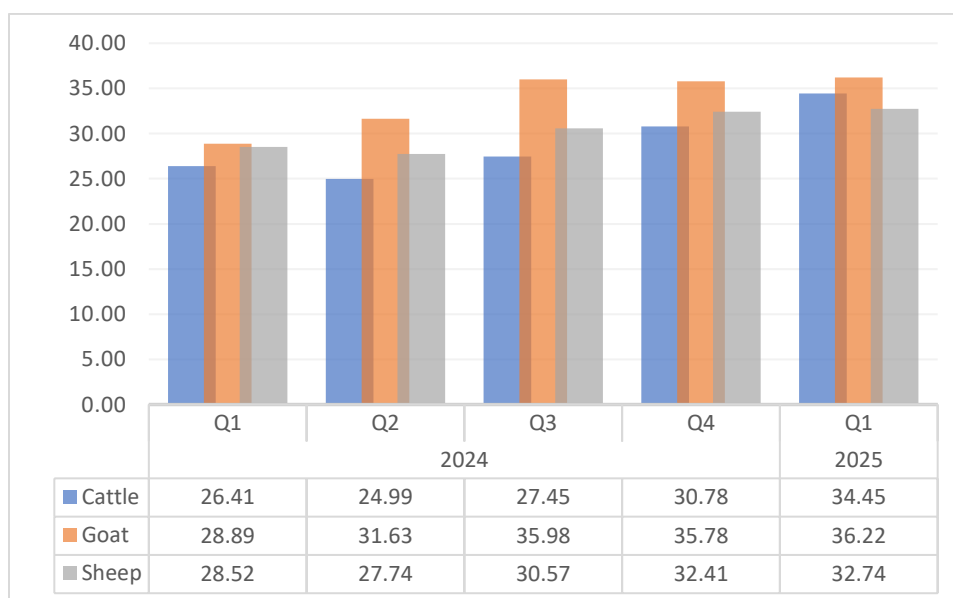
Table 10: Number of Livestock auctioned

| Period |    | Total animal auction | Cattle  | Goats  | Sheep  |
|--------|----|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| 2024   | Q1 | 109 783              | 81 516  | 14 544 | 13 723 |
|        | Q2 | 138 093              | 100 997 | 18 900 | 18 196 |
|        | Q3 | 106 731              | 76 953  | 18 206 | 11 572 |
|        | Q4 | 82 794               | 53 326  | 19 823 | 9 645  |
| 2025   | Q1 | 89 428               | 54 161  | 18 584 | 16 683 |

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia

It is worthwhile noting that all prices for cattle, goats and sheep increased. To this end, Cattle posted N\$34.45 per kg (an increase of 30.5 percent), followed by goats that recorded N\$36.22 per kg (a 25.4 percent increase), whereas Sheep recorded N\$32.74 per kg (an increase of 14.8 percent), (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Average weighted Livestock auction prices in N\$ per kg



## 6. FISHING INDICATORS

The total of quota species during the first quarter of 2025 amounted to 125 419 metric tons, an increase of 12.5 percent when compared to 111 484 metric tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Hake recorded the highest landings of 72 181 metric tons, followed by Horse Mackerel in second place recording 48 944 metric tons and in third place Monk that recorded 2 937 metric tons (Table 11).

Table 11: Landings of fish quota species by type in metric tons

| Period |    | Hake   | Horse Mackerel | Monk  | Tuna  | Crab  | Cape Rock Lobster | Total   |
|--------|----|--------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|---------|
| 2024   | Q1 | 45 159 | 62 209         | 2 121 | 1 412 | 516   | 68                | 111 484 |
|        | Q2 | 39 629 | 62 176         | 2 406 | 1 680 | 1 371 | 26                | 107 288 |
|        | Q3 | 41 682 | 31 366         | 2 333 | 3 898 | 698   | -                 | 79 976  |
|        | Q4 | 26 165 | 36 583         | 2 277 | 761   | 1 525 | 71                | 67 382  |
| 2025   | Q1 | 72 181 | 48 944         | 2 937 | 952   | 319   | 86                | 125 419 |

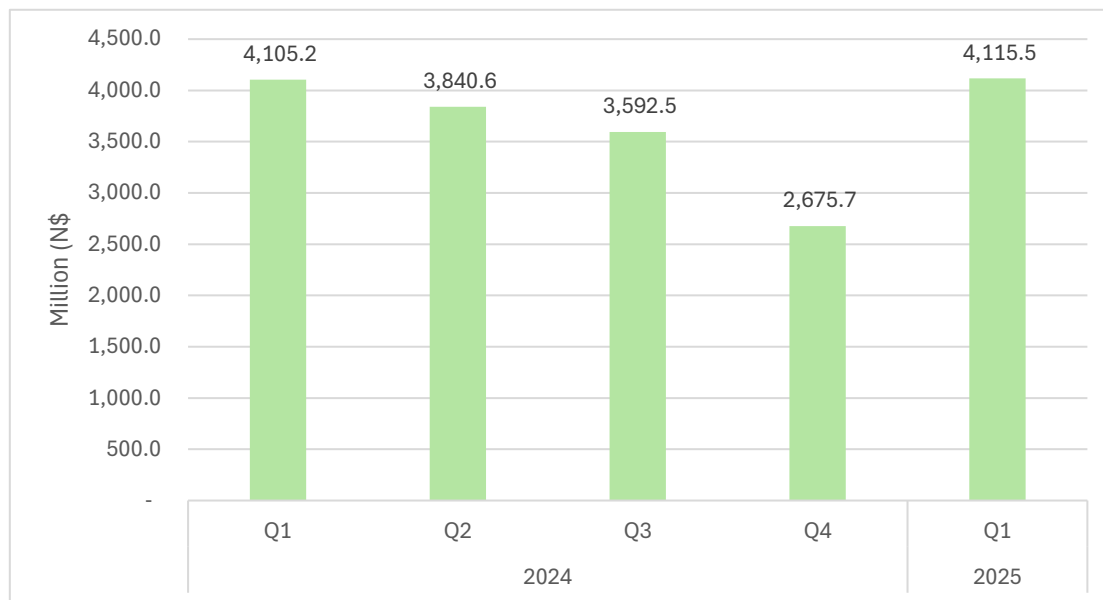
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

*Note: 2025Q1 data is preliminary*

Export earnings for ‘Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates’ for the first quarter of 2025 was valued at N\$4.1 billion, and the same amount of N\$4.1 billion was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024 (Figure 3).

The main export destination for ‘Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates’ for the quarter under review was Spain accounting for 31.5 percent. The main product that was exported to Spain was frozen fillets of Hake. The second and third export destinations were Zambia (21.1%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (8.6%). The main products exported to Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo were Frozen Jack and Horse mackerel.

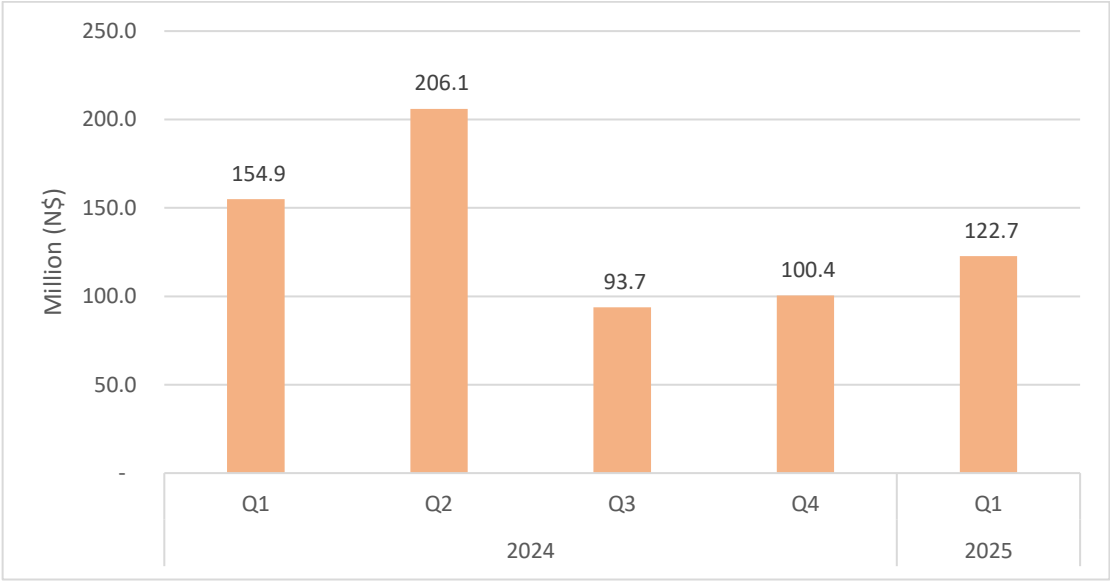
Figure 3: Export of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates in Million N\$



The Import bill for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the quarter under review stood at N\$122.7 million, a decline when compared to N\$154.9 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024 (Figure 4).

Products of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' were mainly sourced from South Africa accounting for a share of 49.1 percent. The main product imported from South Africa was Hake. This was followed by the United States of America which accounted for a share of 16.5 percent with Sole being the main products imported. North Korea stood in third place accounting for a share of 8.0 percent, with 'Other Cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis*, Rossoa) & squid (*Ommastrephes*)' as the main imported product.

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



## TECHNICAL NOTE

This publication uses secondary data of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) and administrative data from different institutions and agencies in the compilation of the results. Monthly auction prices and number of Livestock data sourced from the Livestock and Livestock products Board of Namibia was used to generate the quarterly auction prices and total number of livestock auctioned. In addition, monthly Landing data sourced from Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources was used to generate quarterly Landings of Quota Species. Agronomic Board of Namibia was the source of data on production of controlled crops

Data cleaning and processing was performed in Microsoft Excel. The validation of data was performed by consultation of industry expert supported by prevailing economic phenomena.

## CLASSIFICATION AND STANDARDS

The NSA adopts international framework for classification of trade, products, consumption and economic activities. Thus, this publication uses the Central Product Classification (CPC) and Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) as an international framework for trade data collection, processing and dissemination. These classifications are imperative for quality and international comparisons.