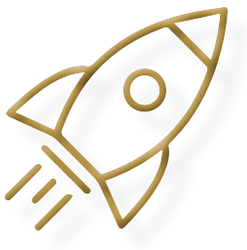
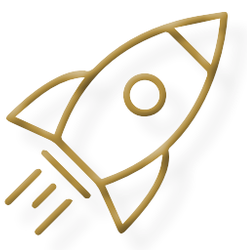
Namibia Statistics Agency

Agriculture and Fishing Indicators Statistical Bulletin – Third Quarter 2025



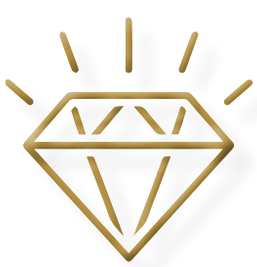
Mission Statement

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



Vision Statement

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



Core Values

Integrity
Excellent Performance
Professionalism
Accountability
Partnerships
Customer-focused

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 prices development 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 third quarter of 2025 results (July 2025 to September 2025).

During the third quarter of 2025, production of controlled agronomy (White maize, Millet and Wheat) stood at 34 487 tons, compared to 7 379 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. During the quarter under review, White maize and Millet production stood at 32 107 tons and 2 381 tons, respectively. There was no production of Wheat recoded during the third quarter of 2025. During the review period, the value of export for agronomy was N$0.1 thousand compared to N$75.5 thousand recorded in the same of quarter 2024. The import bill registered for agronomy products in the third quarter of 2025 was N$630.8 million compared to N$717.8 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024.

Fish products during the quarter under review registered export earnings of N$4.2 billion compared to N$3.6 billion recorded during the third quarter of 2024. The import bill for fish products during the third quarter of 2025 stood at N$175.0 million, an increase of 86.8 percent when compared to N$93.7 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. 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 2025

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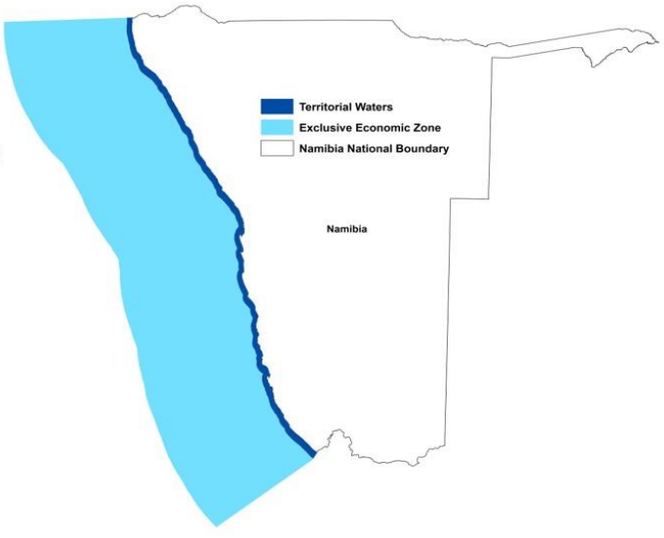
1. INTRODUCTION

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 National 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 especially 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 to reflect the sector's performance during the third quarter of 2025 (July to September). 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 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: Agronomy production revisions for second quarter 2025 in tons

Quarter 2 2025 Bulletin	Quarter 3 2025 Bulletin	Difference	% Change
34 285.9	34 301.0	15.1	0.0

Table 2: Trade flow revisions for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the second quarter 2025 in million N$

Flow	Quarter 2 2025 Bulletin	Quarter 3 2025 Bulletin	Difference	% Change
Export	4 127.3	4 127.1	-0.3	0.0
Import	155.0	155.0	0.0	0.0
Trade balance	3 972.3	3 972.1	-0.3	0.0

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 are subject to the regulations of the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) i.e., millet, white maize, and wheat. The total agronomy production in the third quarter of 2025 stood at 34 487 tons compared to 7 379 registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024. This translates into an increase of 367.4 percent in the production level. This performance is attributed to both White maize and Millet that recorded a robust growth of 347.5 percent and 1067.1 percent, respectively.

In the third quarter of 2025, the production of White maize stood at 32 107 tons compared to 7 175 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Millet production followed recording 2 381 tons compared to 204 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. There was no production of wheat during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter for 2024. (Table 3).

Table 3: Type of Agronomy production in tons

Period		White Maize	Millet	Wheat	Total
2024	Q3	7 175	204	-	7 379
	Q4	1 819	32	2 907	1 851
2025	Q1	958	18	573	1 549
	Q2	34 257	44	-	34 301
	Q3	32 107	2 381	-	34 487

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB)

The total export of agronomy products in the third quarter of 2025 was valued at N$0.1 thousand, a decline of 99.8 percent when compared to the N$75.5 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2024. Export earnings were mostly from maize, which accounted for 81.9 percent of the total export earnings (Table 4). The export of cereal grains in the third quarter of 2025 was mostly destined to South Africa accounting 81.9 percent and the commodity exported to South Africa was Maize (corn)

Table 4: Export of Agronomy products in thousand N$

Period		Maize	Wheat	Other	Total
2024	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
	Q2	15.3	0.6	0.0	15.9
	Q3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

During the quarter under review, the import of cereal grains was valued at N$ 630.8 million, a decline of 12.1 percent, when compared to N$717.8 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024 (Table 5). During the third quarter of 2025, Maize was the highest grain imported with a value of N$310.6 million, followed by Wheat (N$305.8 million) and rice (N$3.5 million). The cereal grains imported during the quarter under review were mainly sourced from South Africa (41.1%), Lativia (33.4%) and United State of America (12.0%).

Table 5: Import of Agronomy products in million N$

Period		Wheat	Maize	Rice	Other	Total
2024	Q3	270.0	426.7	6.7	14.5	717.8
	Q4	218.0	356.4	3.3	12.2	589.9
2025	Q1	293.6	659.2	5.7	17.9	976.4
	Q1	259.5	115.2	2.7	44.7	422.1
	Q3	305.8	310.6	3.5	11.0	630.8

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 Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) through import restrictions as prescribed by the Market Share Promotion (MSP) scheme. Under border control, NAB ensures that no import of fresh produce is 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 of this quarterly bulletin.

4.2 TRADE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

In the third quarter of 2025, Namibia exported horticultural products valued at N$195.9 million compared to N$242.3 million that was exported in the same quarter of 2024. This translated to a decline of 19.2 percent. During the period under review, Tomatoes were the top exported products amounting to N$58.6 million, followed by Onions (N$42.1 million), while Dates stood in third place valued at N$38.8 million (Table 6).

South Africa was the main export destination for horticulture during the third quarter of 2025 accounting for 49.1 percent, followed by Angola (14.4%), and third place was the United Kingdom accounting for 8.8 percent.

Table 6: Export of selected Horticulture products in million N$

Period		Tomatoes	Onions	Dates	Other citrus fruit, N.E.C.	Pumpkins, squash and gourds	Potatoes	Others	Total
2024	Q3	94.6	42.2	43.5	4.3	10.6	6.5	40.7	242.3
	Q4	23.2	15.7	15.6	0.0	6.0	0.3	1 335.2	1 396.1
2025	Q1	0.2	0.2	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	193.0	262.0
	Q2	16.6	10.3	96.5	6.3	14.1	0.1	5.7	149.6
	Q3	58.6	42.1	38.8	14.3	8.7	3.7	29.7	195.9

During the period under review, the import bill for horticulture products was valued at N$211.3 million, a decline of 30.7 percent, when compared to N$304.9 million that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Potatoes were the highest imported product amounting to N$38.2 million followed by Apples (N$30.5 million), Tea leaves (N$16.5 million), and 'Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds' (N$10.0 million) and Onions (N$1.8 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	Tea leaves	Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds	Onions	Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c.	Others	Total
2024	Q3	42.0	31.8	15.7	18.2	1.6	71.3	124.3	304.9
	Q4	47.3	34.8	14.8	14.6	2.0	74.3	141.0	328.7
2025	Q1	76.3	32.0	14.7	14.7	11.8	54.7	142.2	346.4
	Q2	58.8	30.1	17.5	12.7	12.4	55.4	131.4	318.3
	Q3	38.2	30.5	16.5	10.0	1.8	60.4	53.9	211.3

5. LIVESTOCK AUCTION

The total number of animals auctioned during the third quarter of 2025 increased by 4.7 percent to 111 771 animals from 106 731 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Cattle auctions during the third quarter of 2025 registered 76 029 heads, whilst auctions for Goats and Sheep were 20 382 heads and 15 360 heads, respectively (Table 8).

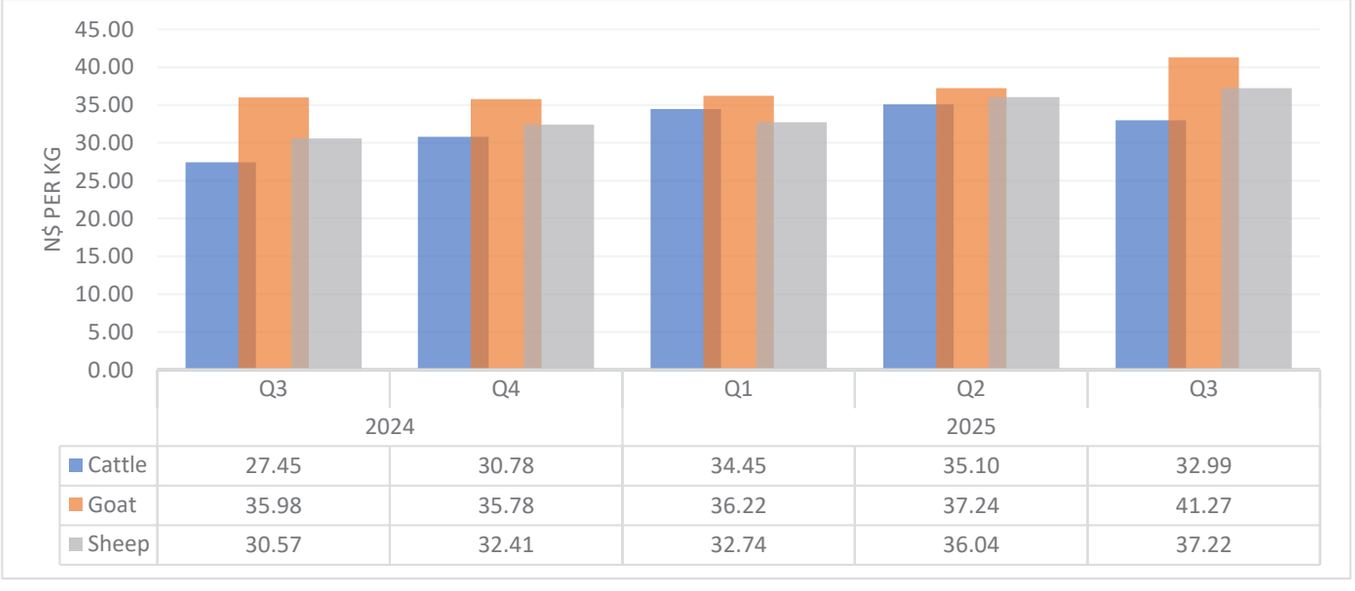
Table 8: Number of Livestock auctioned

Period		Total animals auctioned	Cattle	Goats	Sheep
2024	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
	Q2	95 336	59 032	21 922	14 382
	Q3	111 771	76 029	20 382	15 360

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia

All prices for Cattle, Goats and Sheep increased. In terms of the average weighted price, Goats posted N$41.27 per kg (an increase of 14.7%), followed by Sheep that recorded N$37.22 per kg (an increase of 21.7%), whereas Cattle posted N$32.99 per kg (an increase of 20.2%) (Figure 2).

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



	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025
Cattle	27.45	30.78	34.45	35.10	32.99
Goat	35.98	35.78	36.22	37.24	41.27
Sheep	30.57	32.41	32.74	36.04	37.22

6. FISHING INDICATOR

The total of quota species during the third quarter of 2025 amounted to 68 700 metric tons, a decrease of 14.1 percent when compared to 79 976 metric tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Hake recorded the highest landings of 40 005 metric tons, followed by Horse Mackerel in second place recording 24 929 metric tons and in third place was Monk that recorded 2 823 metric tons (Table 9).

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

Period		Hake	Horse Mackerel	Monk	Crab	Tuna	Cape Rock Lobster	Total
2024	Q3	41 682	31 366	2 333	698	3 898	-	79 976
	Q4	26 165	36 583	2 277	1 525	761	71	67 382
2025	Q1	75 466	51 457	2 937	319	953	86	131 219
	Q2	50 977	46 233	1 582	754	689	13	100 248
	Q3	40 005	24 929	2 823	623	320	-	68 700

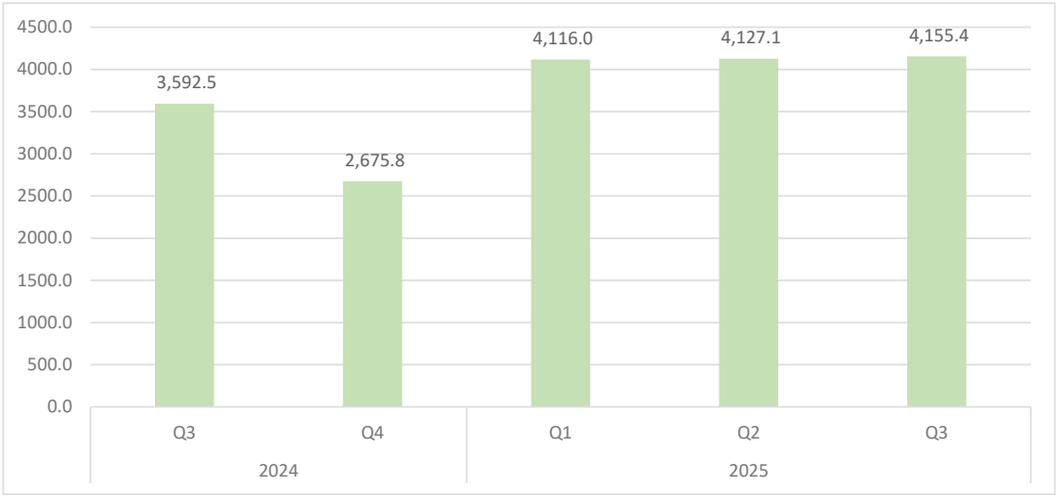
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform

Note: 2025Q3 data is preliminary

Export earnings for Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates for the third quarter of 2025 was valued at N$4.2 billion compared to N$3.6 billion 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 39.8 percent of total fish exports. The main product that was exported to Spain was frozen fillets of Hake. The second and third top export destinations were Zambia (22.7%) and South Africa (7.4%). The main products exported to Zambia and South Africa were 'Frozen Jack and Horse mackerel, respectively.

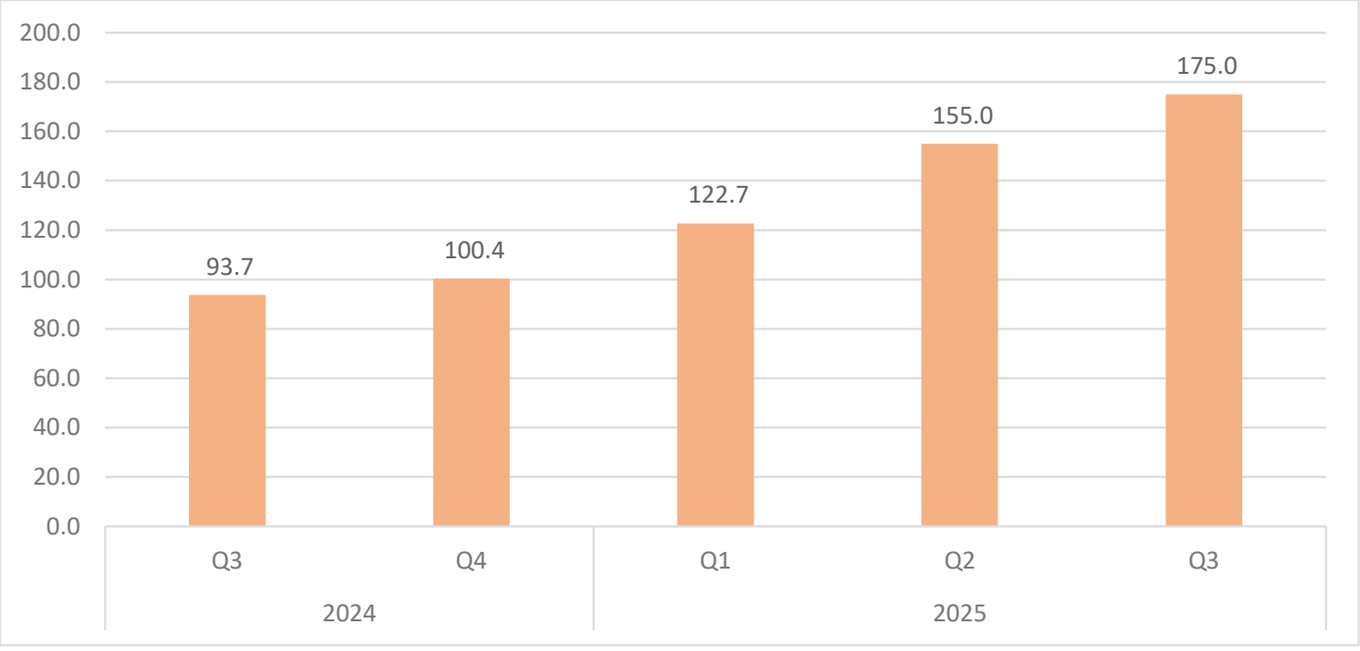
Figure 3: Export of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates in Million N$



The Import bill for Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates for the quarter under review stood at N$175.0 million, an increase from N$93.7 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024 (Figure 4).

Products of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates were mainly sourced from Falkland Islands, accounting for a share of 32.6 percent. The main product imported from Falkland Islands was "Cuttle fish and Squid". The second highest import source was South Africa which accounted for a share of 28.5 percent with Hake being the main products imported. The United States of America stood in third place accounting for a share of 17.4 percent, the main product that was imported from this country was Sole.

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 Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform was used to generate quarterly Landings of Quota Species. The Namibian Agronomic Board 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 through consultation with industry experts 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.

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