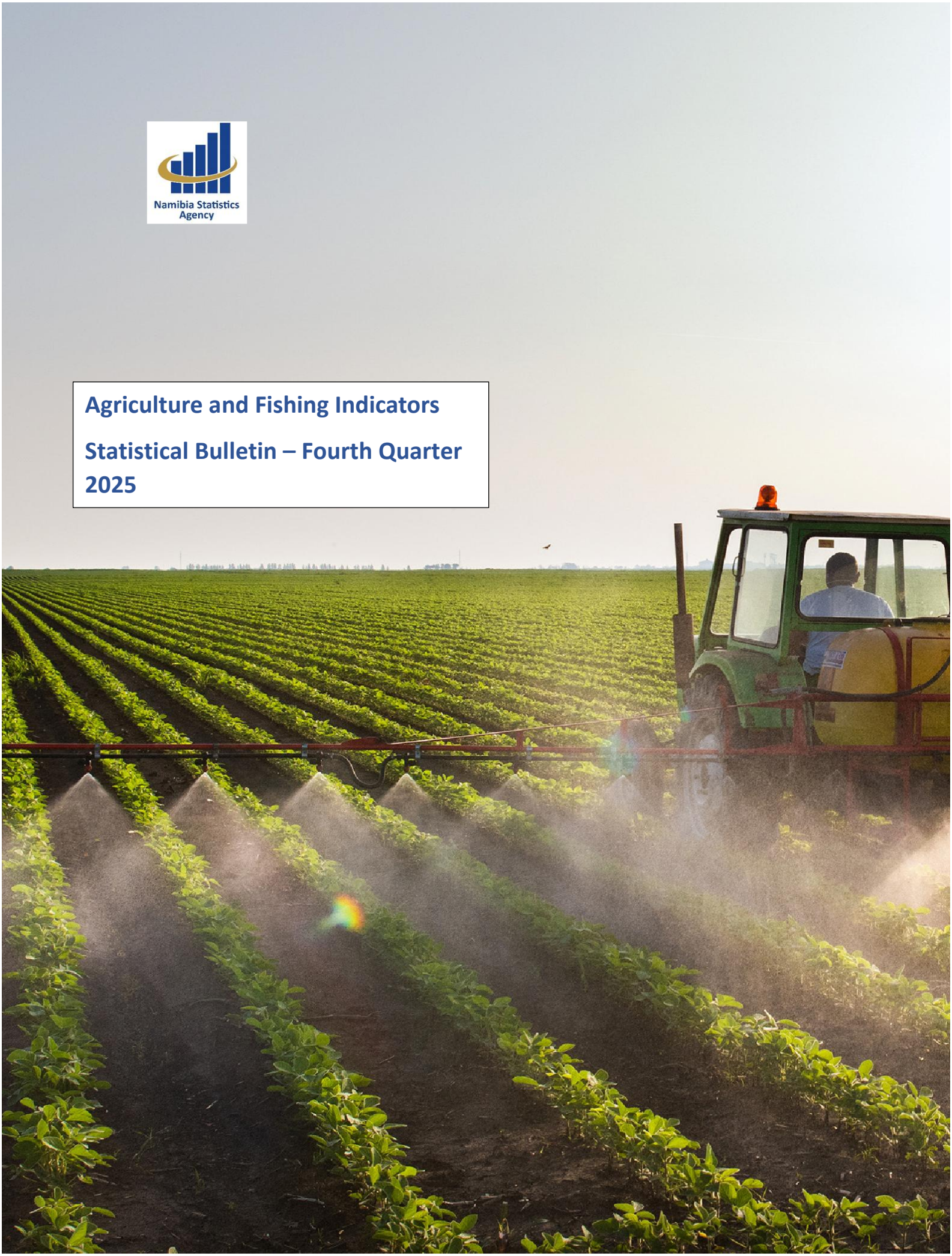
Namibia Statistics Agency

Agriculture and Fishing Indicators

Statistical Bulletin – Fourth 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

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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 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 analyses of the sector. This publication outlines the fourth quarter of 2025 results (October 2025 to December 2025).

During the fourth quarter of 2025, production of controlled agronomy (White maize, Pearl Millet and Wheat) stood at 22 643 tonnes, compared to 4 758 tonnes recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. During the quarter under review, Wheat, White maize and Pearl Millet production stood at 21 058 tonnes, 1 059 tonnes and 526 tonnes, respectively. During the review period, the value of export for agronomy was N$175.5 thousand compared to N$855.2 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2024. The import bill registered for agronomy products in the fourth quarter of 2025 was N$488.0 million compared to N$863.0 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024.

Fish products registered export earnings of N$2.9 billion during the reporting period compared to N$2.6 billion recorded during the fourth quarter of 2024. The import bill for fish products during the fourth quarter of 2025 stood at N$136.9 million when compared to N$100.4 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, March 2026**

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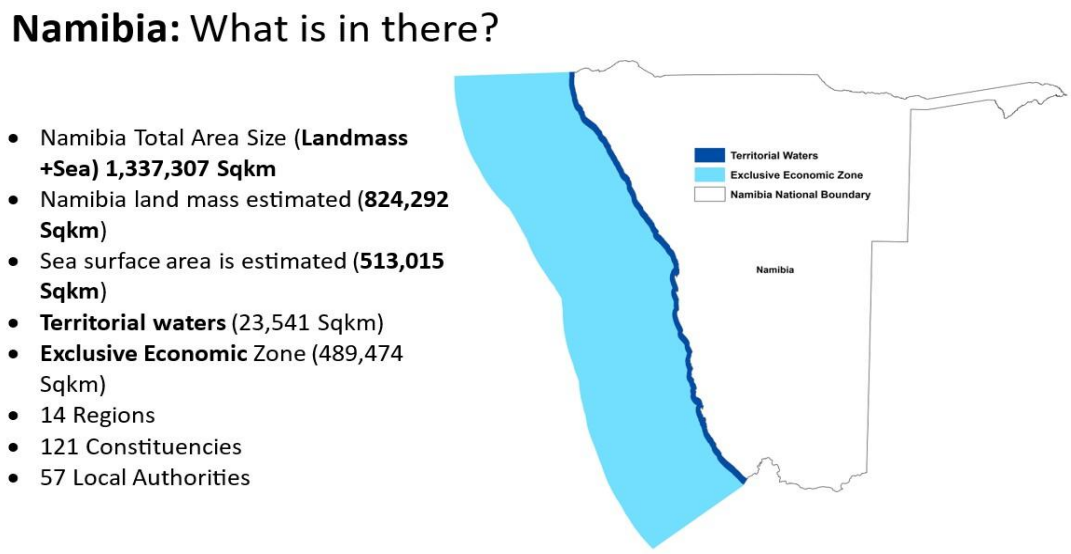
1. INTRODUCTION

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



The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is a foundational pillar of the Namibian economy driving growth, alleviating poverty, improving food security, creating employment, and providing raw materials for industries. The purpose of this bulletin is to provide selected indicators for livestock, crops and fishing to reflect the sector's performance during the fourth quarter of 2025

(October -December). 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: Trade flow revisions for Horticulture products in million N$

Flow	Quarter 3 2025 Bulletin	Quarter 4 2025 Bulletin	Difference	% change
Export	195.9	202.3	6.4	3.3
Import	211.3	285.0	73.7	34.9
Trade balance	-15.4	-82.7	-67.3	435.5

Note: When calculating the difference manually in the table above, there are slight differences that are due to rounding to the nearest decimal in MS Excel

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

Flow	Quarter 3 2025 Bulletin	Quarter 4 2025 Bulletin	Difference	% change
Export	4 155.4	4 161.7	6.2	0.2
Import	175.0	175.0	0.0	0.0
Trade balance	3 980.4	3 986.7	6.2	0.2

Note: When calculating the difference manually in the table above, there are 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., Pearl millet, white maize, and wheat. The total agronomy production in the fourth quarter of 2025 stood at 22 643 tonnes compared to 4 758 tonnes registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024. This translates into an increase of 375.9 percent in the production level. This performance is attributed to Wheat that recorded a robust growth of 1 057.6 percent.

For the period under review, Wheat recorded the highest amount at 21 058 tonnes, followed by White Maize recording 1 059 tonnes and Pearl Millet in third place with 526 tonnes (Table 3).

Table 3: Type of Agronomy products in tonnes

Period		Wheat	White Maize	Pearl Millet	Total
2024	Q4	1 819	32	2 907	4 758
2025	Q1	573	924	139	1 637
	Q2	-	35 440	66	35 506
	Q3	-	32 118	2 416	34 534
	Q4	21 058	1 059	526	22 643

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB)

The total export of agronomy products in the fourth quarter of 2025 was valued at N$175.5 thousand, a decline of 79.5 percent when compared to the N$855.2 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2024. Export earnings were mostly from maize, which accounted for 99.9 percent of the total export earnings (Table 4). The export of cereal grains in the fourth quarter of 2025 was mainly destined to South Africa and Angola accounting 76.5 percent and 23.4 percent, respectively. Additionally, the commodities exported to the two countries were mainly Maize.

Table 4: Export of Agronomy products in thousand N$

Period		Maize	Wheat	Other	Total
2024	Q4	855.2	0.0	0.0	855.2
2025	Q1	0.1	1 762.8	0.1	1 763.0
	Q2	15.3	0.6	0.1	16.0
	Q3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Q4	175.4	0.0	0.0	175.5

During the quarter under review, the import of cereal grains was valued at N$ 488.0 million, a decline of 43.4 percent, when compared to N$863.0 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024 (Table 5). During the fourth quarter of 2025, Maize was the highest grain imported with a value of N$299.4 million, followed by Wheat (N$177.5 million) and Rice (N$6.1 million). The cereal grains imported during the quarter under review were mainly sourced from South Africa (63.1%), Russian Federation (18.9%) and Poland (17.4%). Additionally, the commodities exported to South Africa was mainly Maize, while commodities exported to Russian Federation and Poland was mainly Wheat.

Table 5: Import of Agronomy products in million N$

Period		Maize	Wheat	Rice	Other	Total
2024	Q4	564.7	277.1	4.5	16.6	863.0
2025	Q1	659.4	293.6	5.7	17.9	976.6
	Q2	115.2	259.6	2.7	44.7	422.1
	Q3	310.6	305.8	3.5	11.0	630.8
	Q4	299.4	177.5	6.1	5.0	488.0

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 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 fourth quarter of 2025, Namibia exported horticultural products valued at N$1.3 billion compared to N$1.4 billion that was exported in the same quarter of 2024. This translated to a decline of 4.0 percent. During the period under review, Grapes were the top exported products amounting to N$1.2 billion, followed by Dates (N$22.1 million), while Onions stood in third place valued at N$20.4 million (Table 6).

Netherlands was the main export destination for horticulture during the fourth quarter of 2025 accounting for (41.4%), followed by the United Kingdom (22.3%), and Germany accounting for (11.1%). Additionally, the commodities exported to Netherlands, United Kingdom and Germany was mainly Grapes.

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

Period		Grapes	Dates	Onions	Cantaloupes and other melons	Other berries; fruits of the genus	Other	Total
2024	Q4	1 293.6	15.6	15.7	0.6	19.8	50.7	1 396.1
2025	Q1	188.0	68.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	262.0
	Q2	0.7	96.5	10.3	0.7	0.0	41.3	149.6
	Q3	0.4	38.8	42.1	0.0	32.4	88.7	202.3
	Q4	1 248.0	22.1	20.4	7.1	35.8	6.3	1 339.8

During the period under review, the import bill for horticulture products was valued at N$327.1 million, a decline of 0.5 percent, when compared to N$328.7 million that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Potatoes were the highest imported products amounting to N$53.3 million followed by Apples (N$31.1 million) and Bananas (N$15.2 million). Horticulture products were mainly sourced from South Africa, accounting for 95.7 percent during the period under review. The main commodity sourced from South Africa was 'Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops'.

Table 7: Import of selected Horticulture products in million N$

Period		Potatoes	Apples	Bananas	Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds	Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c.	Other	Total
2024	Q4	47.3	34.8	13.4	14.6	74.3	144.4	328.7
2025	Q1	76.3	32.0	11.0	14.7	54.7	157.7	346.4
	Q2	58.8	30.1	10.8	12.7	55.4	150.5	318.3
	Q3	38.2	30.5	10.5	10.0	61.2	134.6	285.0
	Q4	53.3	31.1	15.2	13.7	74.0	139.8	327.1

5. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

The total number of animals auctioned during the fourth quarter of 2025 increased by 38.9 percent to 114 989 animals from 82 794 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Cattle auctions during the fourth quarter of 2025 registered 59 498 heads, whilst auctions for Goats and Sheep were 33 850 heads and 21 641 heads, correspondingly (Table 8).

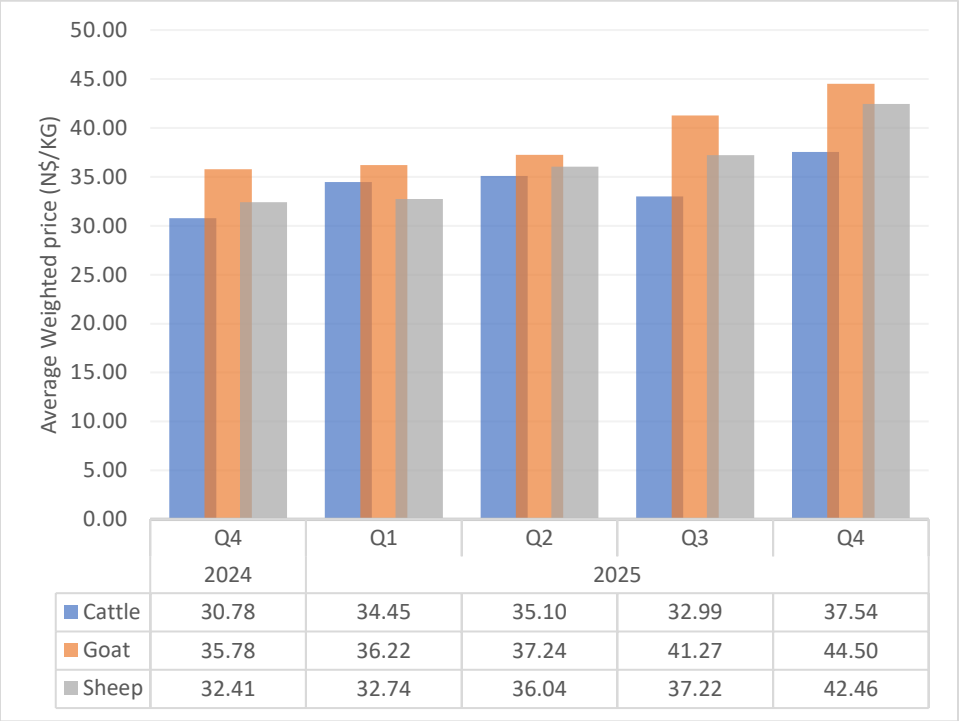
Table 8: Number of Livestock auctioned

Period		Total animals auctioned	Cattle	Goats	Sheep
2024	Q4	82 794	53 326	19 823	9 645
2025	Q1	89 428	54 161	18 584	16 683
	Q2	101 513	65 209	21 922	14 382
	Q3	111 771	76 029	20 382	15 360
	Q4	114 989	59 498	33 850	21 641

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia

All prices for Cattle, Goats and Sheep increased during the quarter under review relative to the corresponding quarter of 2024. In terms of the average weighted price, Goats posted N$44.50 per kg (a 24.4 percent increase), followed by Sheep that recorded N$42.46 per kg (an increase of 31.0 percent), whereas Cattle posted N$37.54 per kg (an increase of 22.0 percent) (Figure 2).

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



	Q4 2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025
Cattle	30.78	34.45	35.10	32.99	37.54
Goat	35.78	36.22	37.24	41.27	44.50
Sheep	32.41	32.74	36.04	37.22	42.46

6. FISHING INDICATORS

The total of quota species during the fourth quarter of 2025 amounted to 53 392 metric tonnes, a decrease of 20.8 percent when compared to 67 382 metric tonnes recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024. Horse Mackerel recorded the highest landings of 30 896 metric tonnes, followed by Hake in second place recording 18 436 metric tonnes and in third place was Crab that recorded 1 961 metric tonnes (Table 9).

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

Period		Horse Mackerel	Hake	Crab	Monk	Tuna	Cape Rock Lobster	Total
2024	Q4	36 583	26 165	1 525	2 277	761	71	67 382
	Q1	51 457	75 466	319	2 937	953	86	131 219
	Q2	46 233	50 977	754	1 582	689	13	100 248
2025	Q3	24 929	40 005	623	2 823	320		68 700
	Q4	30 896	18 436	1 961	1 839	175	87	53 392

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

Note: 2025Q4 data is preliminary

Export earnings for Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates for the fourth quarter of 2025 was valued at N$2.9 billion, an increase of 9.8 percent compared to N$2.7 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2024 (Figure 3).

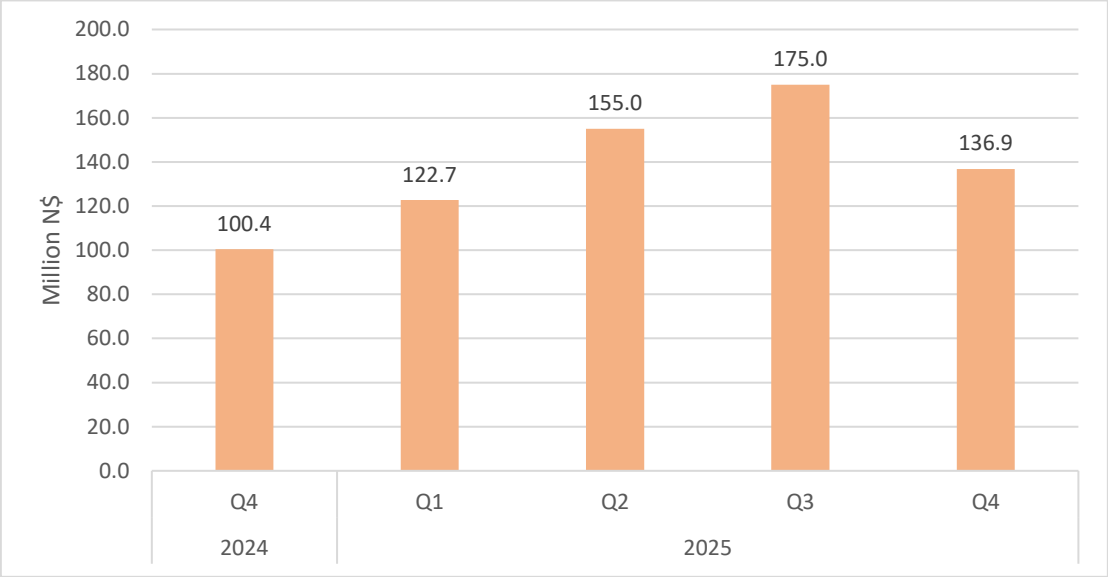
The main export destination for Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates for the quarter under review was Spain accounting for 32.3 percent of total fish exports. The main product that was exported to Spain was frozen fillets of Hake. The second and third top export destinations were Zambia (26.7%) and South Africa (9.2%). 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$136.9 million, an increase of 36.3 percent when compared to N$100.4 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 50.1 percent. The main product imported from South Africa was Hake. The second highest import source was Spain which accounted for a share of 21.7 percent with Hake being the main products imported. The Falkland Islands stood in third place accounting for a share of 10.1 percent, the main product that was imported from this country was ‘Cuttle fish and Squid’.

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.