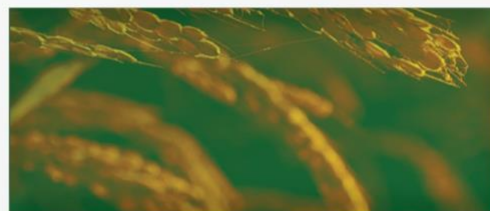




Namibia Statistics
Agency



Agriculture and Fishing Indicators Statistical Bulletin



Second Quarter 2026

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 provides a synopsis of the agriculture and fishing indicators for Namibia. The objective of the bulletin is to illustrate the sector's short-term dynamics by focusing at the production of crops, fish landings, international merchandise trade patterns, and auction prices development on a quarterly basis. The statistical bulletin seeks to assist users such as analysts, researchers, and policy makers in their planning, decision-making and in carrying out in-depth analyses of the sectors. This publication outlines the second quarter of 2026 results (April 2026 to June 2026).

During the second quarter of 2026, production of controlled agronomy (White maize, Pearl Millet and Wheat) stood at 52 515 tonnes, compared to 35 765 tonnes recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. During the review period, the value of exports for agronomy was N\$ 122.0 thousand compared to N\$ 15.9 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2025. The import bill registered for agronomy products in the second quarter of 2026 was N\$674.8 million compared to N\$422.1 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2025.

Developments in the fishing sub-sector reveal that the total landings of quota species during the second quarter of 2026 amounted to 101 546 metric tonnes, a decrease of 1.1 percent when compared to 102 658 metric tonnes recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. Fish products registered export earnings of N\$4.6 billion during the reporting period compared to N\$4.1 billion recorded during the second quarter of 2025. The import bill for fish products during the second quarter of 2026 stood at N\$189.2 million compared to N\$155.0 million recorded in the same quarter of 2025. This resulted in a trade surplus for fish products amounting to N\$4.4 billion.

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, September 2026

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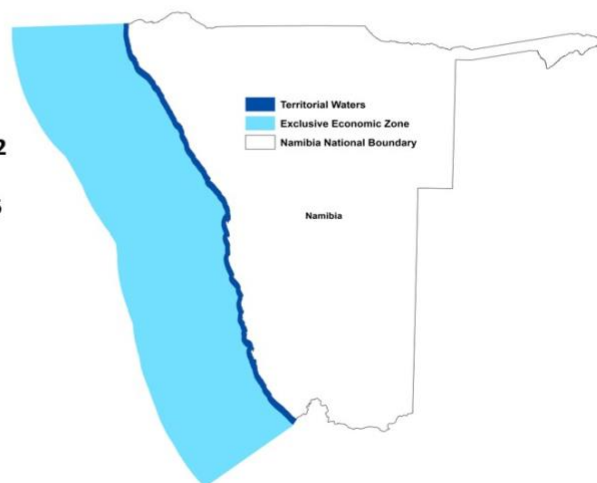
1. INTRODUCTION

The 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 a foundational pillar of the Namibian economy driving growth, alleviating poverty, improving food security, creating employment and income, 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 second quarter of 2026 (April - June). 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 of 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: Fish landings revisions for first quarter 2026 in tonnes

Quarter 1 2026 Bulletin	Quarter 2 2026 Bulletin	Difference	% change
92 853	97 558	4 705	5.1

Table 2: Trade flow for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' revisions for first quarter 2026 in million N\$

Flow	Quarter 1 2026 Bulletin	Quarter 2 2026 Bulletin	Difference	% change
Export	4 382.7	4 387.5	-4.8	0.1
Import	159.0	159.0	0.0	0.0
Trade balance	4 223.6	4 228.5	-4.8	0.1

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 i.e., Pearl millet (mahangu), white maize, and wheat, that are controlled and subject to the regulations of the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB). It also includes trade statistics on agronomy products, which are not limited to products controlled by the NAB. The total agronomy production in the second quarter of 2026 stood at 52 515 tonnes, compared to 35 765 tonnes recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. This translates into an increase of 46.8 percent in production level. For the period under review, White Maize recorded the highest production of 52 515 tonnes while no production was recorded for Wheat and Pearl Millet (Table 3).

Table 3: Type of Agronomy products in tonnes

Period		White Maize	Wheat	Pearl Millet	Total
2025	Q2	35 698	0	66	35 765
	Q3	32 397	0	2 416	34 813
	Q4	1 061	21 058	529	22 648
2026	Q1	597	1 565	9	2 171
	Q2	52 515	0	0	52 515

Source: Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB)

The total export of agronomy products in the second quarter of 2026 was valued at N\$122.0 thousand, an increase of 668.1 percent when compared to N\$15.9 thousand recorded in the same quarter of 2025. Export earnings were mostly from oats, which accounted for 82. 1 percent of the total export earnings (Table 4). The exports of cereal grains in the second quarter of 2026 were mainly destined to Angola, accounting for 99.7 percent of total exports. Additionally, the commodity exported to this country was mainly Oats.

Table 4: Exports of Agronomy products in thousands N\$

Period		Oats	Maize	Wheat	Others	Total
2025	Q2	0.0	15.3	0.6	0.0	15.9
	Q3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Q4	0.0	175.4	0.0	0.0	175.5
2026	Q1	0.0	32.3	270.6	0.1	303.0
	Q2	100.2	21.6	0.2	0.0	122.0

During the quarter under review, the imports of cereal grains were valued at N\$674.8 million, an increase of 59.9 percent, compared to N\$422.1 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025 (Table 5). During the second quarter of 2026, Wheat was the highest grain imported with a value of N\$491.6 million, followed by Maize (N\$173.0 million), Oats (N\$6.2 million) and Rice (N\$3.1 million). The cereal grains imported during the quarter under review were mainly sourced from Australia (50.4%), South Africa (27.1%) and Lithuania (16.0%). Additionally, the commodities imported from Australia was mainly Wheat, while commodities imported from South Africa and Lithuania were Maize and Wheat, respectively.

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

Period		Wheat	Maize	Oats	Rice	Others	Total
2025	Q2	259.6	115.2	11.7	2.7	33.0	422.1
	Q3	305.8	310.6	5.6	3.5	5.3	630.8
	Q4	177.5	299.4	4.6	6.1	0.3	488.0
2026	Q1	140.0	320.0	4.3	1.5	2.0	467.7
	Q2	491.6	173.0	6.2	3.1	0.9	674.8

4. HORTICULTURE INDICATORS

4.1 TRADE OF SELECTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS

In the second quarter of 2026, Namibia exported horticultural products valued at N\$226.3 million compared to N\$149.6 million that was exported in the same quarter of 2025. This translated to an increase of 51.3 percent. During the period under review, Dates were the top exported products, amounting to N\$158.3 million, followed by Tomatoes (N\$24.5 million), Onions (N\$15.2 million) and 'Pumpkin, squash and gourds' (N\$9.3 million) (Table 6).

South Africa was the main export destination for horticulture during the second quarter of 2026, accounting for 55.3 percent, followed by the United Kingdom (13.5%), and United States of America (5.4%). Additionally, the commodity exported to South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America were mainly Dates.

Table 6: Exports of selected Horticulture products in million N\$

Period		Dates	Tomatoes	Onions	Pumpkins, squash and gourds	Other	Total
2025	Q2	96.5	16.6	10.3	6.3	19.9	149.6
	Q3	38.8	58.6	42.1	14.3	48.6	202.3
	Q4	22.1	0.0	20.4	0.0	1 297.5	1 340.1
2026	Q1	101.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	566.5	668.0
	Q2	158.3	24.5	15.2	9.3	19.0	226.3

During the period under review, the import bill for horticulture products was valued at N\$332.1 million, an increase of 4.6 percent, when compared to N\$317.4 million that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. Potatoes were the highest imported products amounting to N\$51.9 million followed by Apples (N\$31.3 million) and Tea leaves (N\$16.9 million) (Table 7). Horticulture products were mainly sourced from South Africa, accounting for 92.6 percent during the period under review. The main commodities sourced from South Africa were 'Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops'.

Table 7: Imports of selected Horticulture products in million N\$

Period		Potatoes	Apples	Tea leaves	Bananas	Other	Total
2025	Q2	58.8	30.1	17.0	10.8	200.7	317.4
	Q3	38.2	30.5	15.6	10.5	188.7	283.6
	Q4	53.3	31.1	13.4	15.2	213.7	326.7
2026	Q1	56.4	32.0	14.7	14.6	214.1	331.8
	Q2	51.9	31.3	16.9	12.6	219.5	332.1

5. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

The total number of animals auctioned during the second quarter of 2026 increased by 9.3 percent to 110 996 animals from 101 513 animals auctioned in the corresponding quarter of 2025. Cattle auctions during the second quarter of 2026 registered 59 211 heads, whilst auctions for Sheep and Goats were 26 303 heads and 25 482 heads, respectively (Table 8).

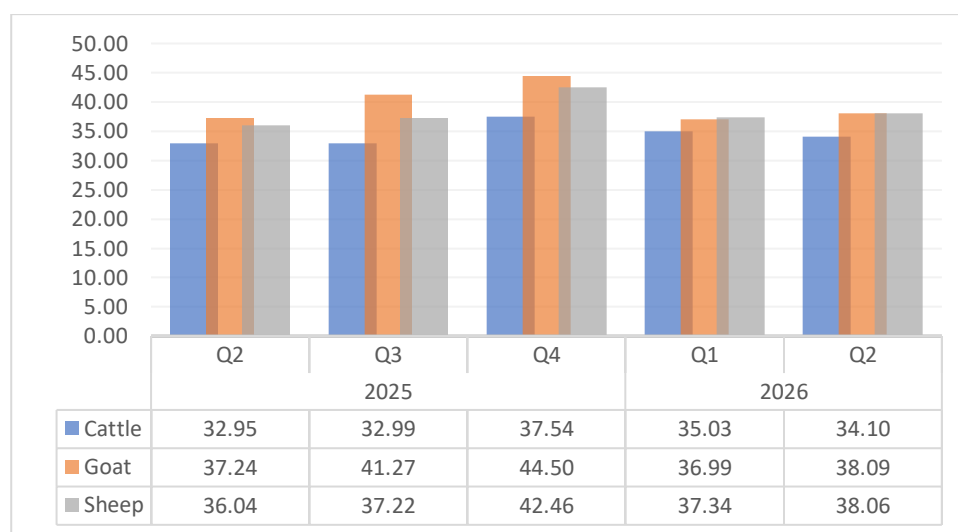
Table 8: Number of Livestock auctioned

Period	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Total
2025	Q2 65 209	14 382	21 922	101 513
	Q3 76 029	15 360	20 382	111 771
	Q4 59 498	21 641	33 850	114 989
2026	Q1 68 155	23 335	26 685	118 175
	Q2 59 211	26 303	25 482	110 996

Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia

Prices for Sheep, Cattle and Goats increased during the quarter under review relative to the corresponding quarter of 2025. In terms of the average weighted price, Sheep increased by 5.6 percent (N\$38.06 per kg), followed by Cattle with an increase of 3.5 percent (N\$34.10 per kg) and Goats that recorded an increase of 2.3 percent (N\$38.09 per kg) (Figure 2).

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



Source: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia

6. FISHING INDICATORS

The total landings of fish quota species during the second quarter of 2026 amounted to 101 546 metric tonnes, a decrease of 1.1 percent when compared to 102 658 metric tonnes recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. Horse Mackerel recorded the highest landings of 61 221 metric tonnes, followed by Hake in second place recording 36 633 metric tonnes and in third place was Monk that recorded 2 411 metric tonnes (Table 9).

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

Period		Horse Mackerel	Hake	Monk	Crab	Tuna	Cape Rock Lobster	Total
2025	Q2	46 837	52 898	1 582	627	701	13	102 658
	Q3	29 839	46 104	2 823	623	320	0	79 710
	Q4	35 945	18 485	1 839	2 058	199	87	58 612
2026	Q1	53 418	39 442	2 855	810	933	99	97 558
	Q2	61 221	36 633	2 411	1 004	268	9	101 546

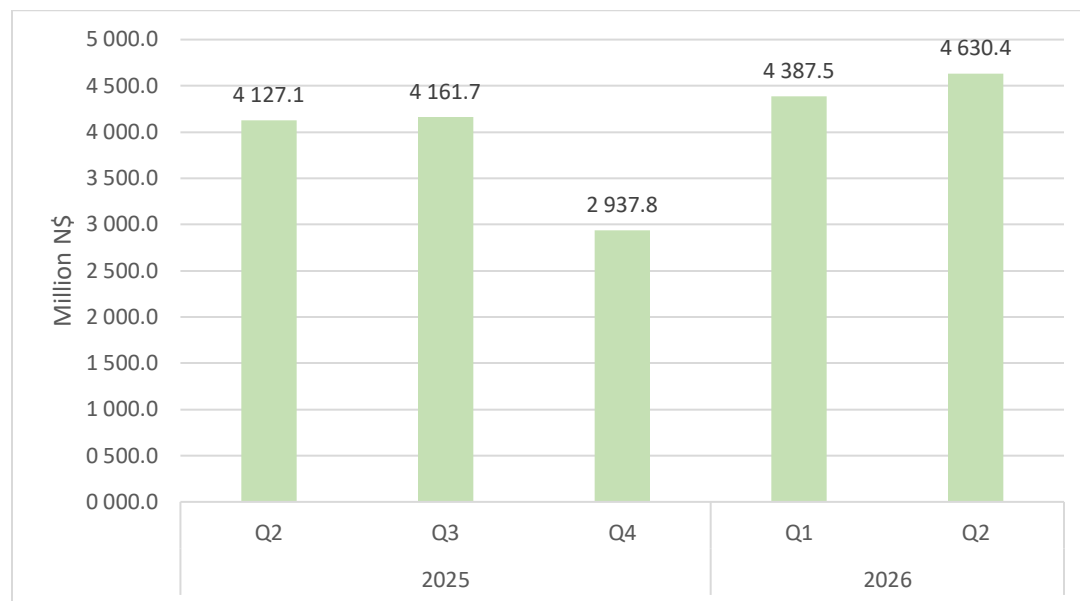
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform

Note: 2026Q2 data is preliminary

Export earnings for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the second quarter of 2026 was valued at N\$4.6 billion, an increase of 12.2 percent compared to N\$4.1 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025 (Figure 3).

The main export destination for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the quarter under review was Spain accounting for 27.8 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 (23.8%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (11.3%). The main products exported to both Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo were 'Frozen Jack and Horse mackerel'.

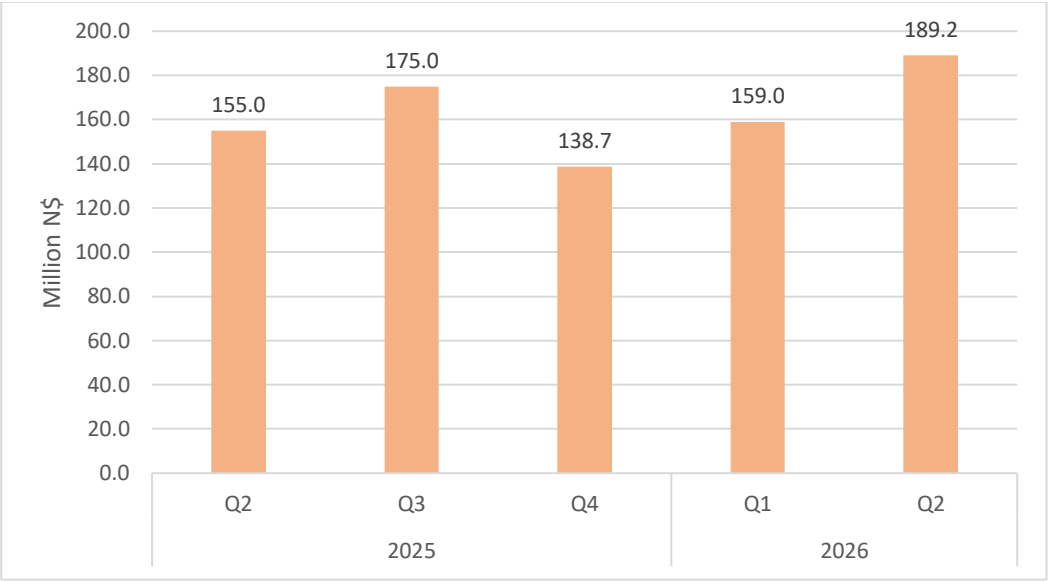
Figure 3: Export of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates in Million N\$



The Import bill for 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' for the quarter under review stood at N\$189.2 million, an increase of 22.1 percent when compared to N\$155.0 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025 (Figure 4).

Products of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' were mainly sourced from South Africa, accounting for a share of 46.3 percent. The main product imported from South Africa was Hake. The second and third highest import sources were Poland and Chile whose shares accounted for 19.0 percent and 8.3 percent, correspondingly. The main products imported from Poland and Chile were 'Frozen Jack and horse mackerel'.

Figure 4: Imports 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 were 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. For agronomy production statistics, commodity names are presented according to the terminology used by the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) for controlled crops. Whereas for Agronomy trade statistics, commodity names are classified according to the Central Product Classification (CPC). Additionally, local purchases of agronomy products by local millers are used as a proxy for agronomy production statistics.

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 frameworks 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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