NCCI WARNS

NCCI warns FMD could hit transport, processing and banking sectors

p. 05

FINANCIAL SECTOR RISKS

BoN gears up for oil-era capital flows, financial sector risks

p. 11

LOCAL CHICKEN

Local chicken production rises to 3.65 million kg in August

p. 20

THE BR/EF

News Worth Knowing

Dates generate N$158.3m of Namibia's N$226.3m horticulture export earnings

FRIDAY 25 SEPTEMBER 2026

MAIN STORY

Dates generate N$158.3m of Namibia's N$226.3m horticulture export earnings

. . . tomatoes generate N$24.5 million, onions N$15.2 million

Namibia generated N$158.3 million from date exports in the second quarter of 2026, accounting for 69.9% of the country's total horticulture export earnings of N$226.3 million during the period.

According to the Namibia Agriculture and Fishing Indicators Statistical Bulletin, strong date exports helped push overall horticulture export earnings up 51.3% year-on-year, from N$149.6 million recorded in the second quarter of 2025.

Dates were by far Namibia's largest

Crucial Dates

- **Bank of Namibia Monetary Policy announcement dates:**
  * 29 October 2026
  * 10 December 2026

THE BRIEF
Marketing - 081 676 4441 / thebriefnam@gmail.com
Editorial - 081 461 2969 / newsdesk@thebrief.com.na
P. O. Box 5422, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia

horticultural export during the quarter, followed by tomatoes at N$24.5 million, onions at N$15.2 million and pumpkins, squashes and gourds at N$9.3 million. Other horticultural products generated about N$19 million.

"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," the report said.

South Africa was the main destination for Namibia's horticulture exports, accounting for 55.3% of the total. The United Kingdom followed with 13.5%, while the United States accounted for 5.4%.

Dates were the main horticultural commodity exported to all three markets.

Despite the increase in export earnings, Namibia continued to import more horticultural products than it exported during the quarter.

Horticulture imports rose by 4.6% year-on-year to N$332.1 million, from N$317.4 million in the corresponding quarter of 2025, leaving the country with a horticulture trade deficit of N$105.8 million.

"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," the report said.

Potatoes were the largest identified horticultural import at N$51.9 million, followed by apples at N$31.3 million, tea leaves at N$16.9 million and bananas at N$12.6 million. Other products accounted for N$219.5 million.

South Africa supplied 92.6% of Namibia's horticulture imports during the quarter

Deep Yellow
NAMIBIA

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUPPLIERS - DEEP YELLOW NAMIBIA: e-PROCUREMENT PORTAL

As part of **Deep Yellow Namibia's** commitment to modern, transparent and digitally governed procurement practices, we are pleased to announce the launch of our web-based e-Procurement system for our Namibia operations.
This initiative applies to all procurement activities conducted by:

- **Reptile Mineral Resources and Exploration (Pty) Ltd**
- **Reptile Uranium Namibia (Pty) Ltd**

The system is accessible via the approved trade portal ***www.webportunities.net*** or scan the QR code below:

This platform provides suppliers with access to:

- Current Tenders and Requests for Quotations (RFQs)
- Smart Online Catalogue (SOC) opportunities
- Electronic Purchase Orders
- Contracts and supplier performance records

To participate in procurement opportunities issued by these entities, prospective suppliers are required to register on the platform. Registration is provided **free of charge**. Suppliers are strongly encouraged to complete registration promptly to ensure uninterrupted access to upcoming sourcing opportunities. Please note that the manual issuance of RFQs, Tenders and Purchase Orders will be progressively phased out as procurement activities transition to the new platform.

Implementation & Support

The system has been implemented in collaboration with Tara Nawa Computer Software Solutions. Should you experience any challenges during registration or navigation, assistance is available via the "Contact Us" function on the website ***www.webportunities.net***

Important Registration Requirements

During registration, suppliers must ensure the following:

1. **Linking to Material Groups, Services and Brand Names**

   Suppliers must link their company profile with relevant material categories, service offerings and applicable brands. This ensures visibility within the platform's supplier search functionality and enables accurate sourcing alignment.

2. **Document and Certificate Uploads**

   Suppliers must upload all relevant corporate and statutory documentation required to conduct business. Timely uploading of mandatory documents is essential to maintain compliance status.

3. **Ownership Distribution and Employment Information**

   All suppliers must capture and maintain updated ownership distribution and employment demographic information on their WebPortunities profile. This data supports regulatory reporting requirements within Namibia and ensures accurate representation in procurement processes.

Deep Yellow Namibia looks forward to strengthening supplier partnerships through this enhanced and transparent digital procurement platform and appreciates your cooperation during this transition.

Yours sincerely,

Procurement Team
Deep Yellow Namibia
+264 81 872 4148

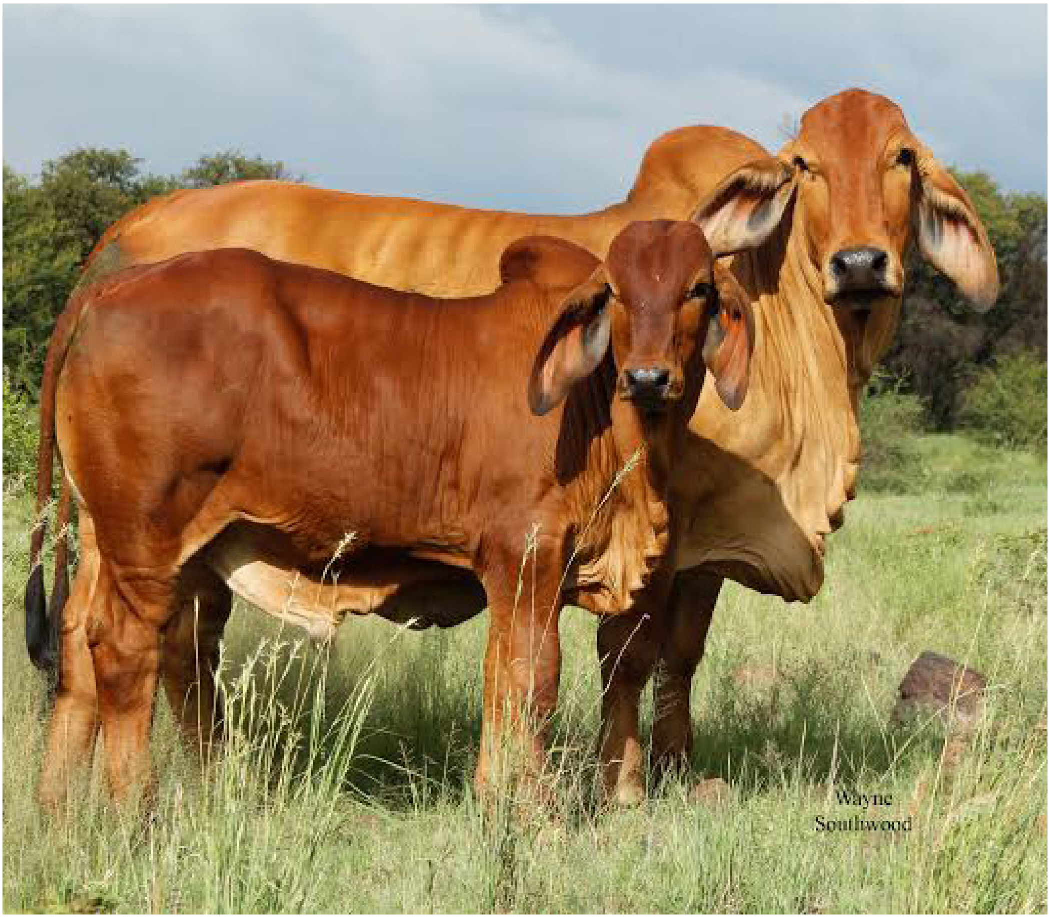
t: +264 64 415 200
w: www.deepyellow.com.au
e: info@reptile.com.na

PO Box 2538
Swakopmund
Namibia

48 Hidipo
Hamutenya
Street

ASX & NSX (Namibia):
DYL OTCQX: DYLLF
ABN 97 006 391 948

@DeepYellowLtd
deep-yellow-limited



NCCI warns FMD could hit transport, processing and banking sectors

Namibia's Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak could have knock-on effects across transport, auctioneering, meat processing and banking as restrictions disrupt activity in the livestock sector, the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) has warned.

NCCI President Vetumbuavi Mungunda

said the outbreak poses risks beyond farmers and livestock producers, requiring measures to cushion businesses exposed to the agricultural value chain.

"There is a downstream impact on other sectors such as transport, auctioneering, processing and banking that will need to be understood and mitigated," Mungunda said.

The Chamber plans to engage businesses in agriculture, logistics, retail, banking and insurance to assess the extent of the disruption and identify measures that could reduce the economic impact.

It has also called on banks and insurers to provide flexible support to affected businesses, with regulators urged to enable appropriate relief measures.

Mungunda said the outbreak could have significant implications for livelihoods because of the country's reliance on agriculture, particularly livestock production.

"With over 60% of our country's livelihoods dependent on the agricultural sector, with most livelihoods directly linked to the livestock sub-sector, this outbreak poses the greatest risk to our country's immediate capacity to feed its citizens," he said.

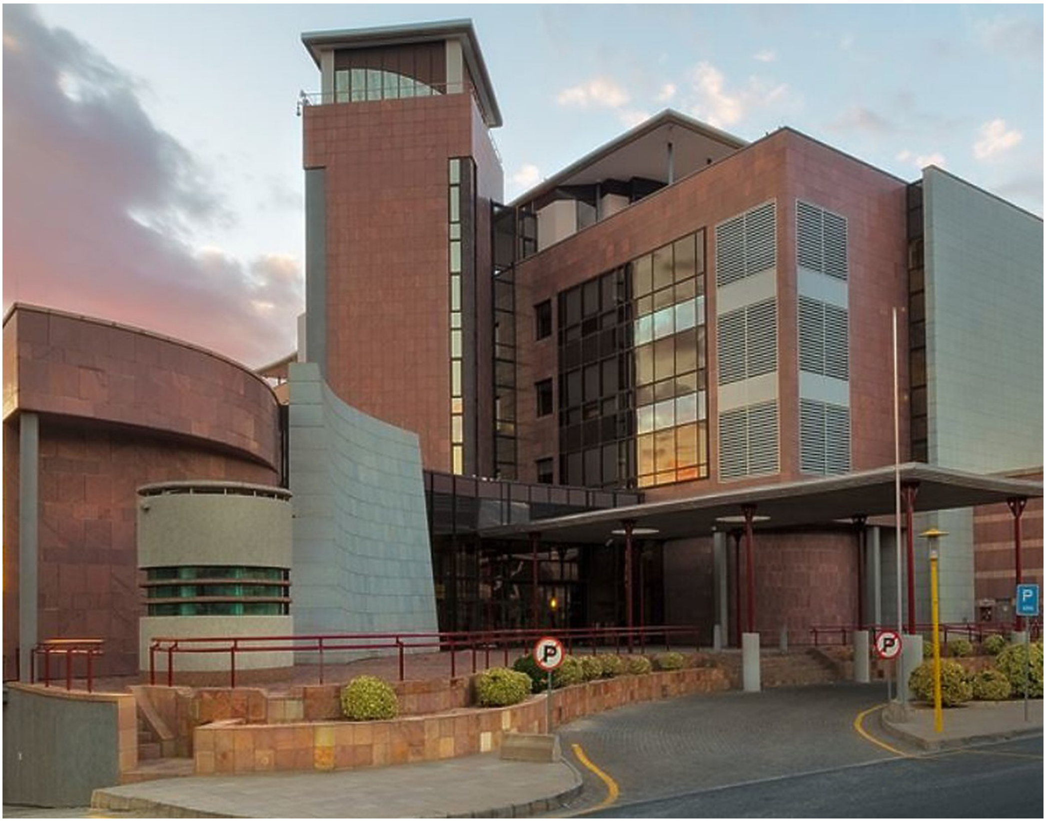
The NCCI urged farmers and businesses to comply with veterinary directives and livestock movement restrictions, saying effective containment would depend on strict adherence to the measures.

"Namibia has the institutional capacity to manage this outbreak successfully, but only if all stakeholders act with urgency and discipline," Mungunda said.

The Chamber said another priority was maintaining confidence among Namibia's trading partners to reduce the risk of additional trade disruptions.

It said clear communication, rapid response measures and timely decisions would be critical to containing the outbreak while limiting disruption across the agricultural value chain.

The NCCI also called for further private-sector contributions to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Support Fund to assist national containment efforts.



Namibia’s sovereign wealth fund grows to N$514.6m

Namibia’s Welwitschia Fund has grown to US$31.3 million, approximately N$514.6 million, as at 30 June 2026, from US$17.94 million at its inception in November 2022.

According to the latest Cabinet briefing, the sovereign wealth fund recorded a 9.4% return during the first half of 2026, outperforming its benchmark by 6.4 percentage points.

“Cabinet took note of the Welwitschia Fund Performance Report for the first half of 2026 (1H2026), including the Fund's return of 9.4 percent for the period, outperforming its benchmark by 6.4 percentage points,” Cabinet said.

Cabinet also noted that the fund’s market value had increased to US$31.3 million, approximately N$514.6 million, by the end of June from US$17.94 million at inception.

The fund received initial seed capital of US$17.74 million, equivalent to N$282.68 million, in 2022. Its value subsequently increased to about N$440 million in

August 2025 and later surpassed N$508 million before reaching N$514.6 million by June 2026.

Established in 2022, the Welwitschia Fund is intended to strengthen Namibia's resilience to economic and external shocks while building savings for future generations.

The fund has two main components: a stabilisation account aimed at supporting the economy during periods of fiscal or external pressure and an inter-generational savings account focused on accumulating long-term wealth.

Both accounts are managed by the Bank of Namibia under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

Proposed withdrawal rules seek to limit access to the fund's capital. Withdrawals from the inter-generational savings account would be restricted to investment returns, with annual withdrawals capped at 10% of accumulated returns.

Withdrawals from the stabilisation account would be limited to 10% of its total assets in a year and permitted only when specified fiscal conditions are met.

Meanwhile, the Sovereign Wealth Fund of Namibia Bill is undergoing statutory approval and is expected to be tabled in Parliament later this year. The proposed legislation is expected to establish the legal framework governing the fund's investments, withdrawals and governance arrangements.

About 2.5% of the inter-generational component is also expected to be invested in infrastructure projects with long-term socio-economic benefits.

The fund is intended to provide a mechanism through which revenues from Namibia's natural resources can be converted into long-term financial assets and savings for future generations.

Not every battle is to be fought

By Junias Erasmus

Life will constantly present us with situations that challenge our patience, character, emotions, and judgment.

People will misunderstand us, disagree with us, criticise us, and sometimes deliberately provoke us.

At times, we may feel the need to defend ourselves, explain our actions, or prove that we are right. However, not every disagreement deserves our response, and not every battle deserves our energy.

Sometimes, the greatest strength is knowing when to speak, when to stand your ground, and when to simply walk away.

Pride can make us believe that we must always have the final word. It can make us feel that remaining silent means we have lost or that walking away means we are weak. But winning an argument does not always mean winning in life.

There are situations where responding only creates more conflict, damages relationships, wastes valuable time, or takes away our peace.

Wisdom teaches us to recognise the difference between a battle that truly matters and one that is simply a distraction from what is important.

Choosing peace does not mean accepting disrespect or allowing people to take advantage of us. It means understanding that we can stand up for ourselves without allowing anger to control our actions.

There are moments when we need to speak firmly, correct what is wrong, or set clear boundaries. But there are also moments when silence is the wiser response. Not every person deserves an explanation, and not every accusation deserves our attention.

“People will misunderstand us, disagree with us, criticise us, and sometimes deliberately provoke us.

As we grow, we should learn to protect our time, energy, and emotional well-being. Not every opinion requires a response.

Not every criticism needs to be answered. Not every misunderstanding needs to become an argument.

Some people will only understand us when they are ready to understand us, and trying to convince everyone can become an exhausting exercise. We should not allow other people's behaviour to determine our peace or dictate how we live our lives.

There is great maturity in being able to say, “This is not worth my peace.” It does not mean that we are afraid of confrontation.

It means we understand the value of our energy. Our time is better spent building our future, strengthening meaningful relationships, improving ourselves, doing our work, supporting our families, and pursuing our goals.

When we constantly fight unnecessary battles, we can lose sight of the battles that actually deserve our attention.

Sometimes, walking away is the strongest decision we can make. Walking away from an argument can prevent words that cannot be taken back. Walking away from unnecessary drama can protect a relationship. Walking away from people who constantly disturb our peace can create room for growth. Walking away does not mean we have surrendered. It means we have decided that our peace, dignity, and future are more important than proving a point. Therefore, do not let pride force you into battles that add no value to your life. Choose your battles carefully.

Defend what matters, correct what needs to be corrected, speak when your voice is necessary, and walk away when continuing will only create unnecessary conflict. Your strength is not measured by how many arguments you win, but by how wisely you use your energy.

Your peace is valuable. Protect it. Not every battle is yours to fight, and not every victory is worth the cost. Sometimes the greatest victory is not proving that you are right. Sometimes it is having the wisdom to choose peace over pride.

** Junias Erasmus is an Interdisciplinary Scholar, Philosopher, and Legal Researcher, with recognised expertise in Artificial Intelligence grounded in a Multidisciplinary foundation in Management Science. He is also a Motivational Speaker. This article is authored in his personal capacity. For enquiries, he may be contacted at Junias99@gmail.com.*

BoN gears up for oil-era capital flows, financial sector risks

The Bank of Namibia (BoN) is strengthening its macroeconomic forecasting and financial stability surveillance ahead of potential oil production, as large investment inflows and petroleum exports are expected to reshape the country's balance of payments, inflation dynamics and financial sector risk exposure.

BoN Governor Ebson Uanguta said the central bank was incorporating oil and gas variables into its economic forecasting models while increasing its monitoring of risks that could emerge as banks and other financial institutions become more exposed to petroleum projects and companies operating across the value chain.

"We are therefore strengthening our own readiness for this transition. This includes enhancing our macroeconomic forecasting frameworks to systematically incorporate oil and gas variables and deepening our financial stability surveillance to ensure that banking and non-banking institutions understand and prudently manage emerging risks, including concentration, foreign-currency and project risks," Uanguta said.

Speaking at the Bank of Namibia Annual Symposium on Thursday, Uanguta said large petroleum-related capital inflows and future exports could have implications for economic growth, inflation and the balance of payments.

The central bank is also investing in staff capabilities through targeted training, benchmarking and peer learning as it prepares for the potential transition to an oil-producing economy.

At the same time, financing for domestic companies seeking to participate in the petroleum value chain is emerging as a key challenge.

Industries, Mines and Energy Minister Modestus Amutse said closer coordination would be required between government, the Development Bank of Namibia (DBN), commercial banks, insurers and petroleum operators to ensure viable Namibian companies can access funding.

"Capability without finance remains capability on paper. Our task is to help it become a business in the real economy," Amutse said.

Local businesses could require significant working capital, specialised equipment financing and performance guarantees to execute contracts awarded by petroleum operators.

Amutse said the DBN already provides contract finance, asset finance and performance guarantees, but argued that these instruments would need to be adapted and scaled as the size and complexity of petroleum procurement opportunities increase.

"Can operators provide early visibility of procurement? Can financiers build suitable working-capital and guarantee arrangements around credible contracts? Can risk be shared sensibly without lowering financial or technical discipline?" he said.

Uanguta said financial institutions would need to understand the evolving funding requirements of businesses seeking exposure to the petroleum industry while maintaining prudent lending and risk-management standards.

Beyond financing, both officials said Namibia's pre-production period should be used to build domestic skills, technology and businesses capable of retaining a greater share of petroleum-related economic activity.

Uanguta said local participation should extend beyond ownership and procurement to skills transfer, technology, entrepreneurship and progressively more sophisticated activities undertaken by Namibian companies.

Amutse said infrastructure developed around petroleum projects should also support other productive sectors, including mining, manufacturing and agriculture.

"The true measure of first oil will not be the first barrel sold. It will be the capabilities that remain in Namibia long after the last barrel is gone," he said. Uanguta also pointed to the experiences of oil-producing economies such as Nigeria and Guyana, saying Namibia should establish appropriate legislation, regulatory capacity and transparent petroleum revenue-management systems before production begins.

He said decisions taken during the pre-production phase could have long-term financial and economic consequences because institutional and commercial arrangements become more difficult and costly to change once major investments are established.

SWIFT: The Nervous system of global finance

By Lot Ndamanomhata

What It Is and Where It Sits

SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) is a Belgian banking cooperative providing services related to the execution of financial transactions and payments between banks worldwide, serving as the main messaging network through which international payments are initiated.

Crucially, it does not manage accounts, hold funds, or perform clearing or settlement, it carries payment instructions, while the actual money moves separately through correspondent banking relationships or settlement systems such as TARGET2. It functions as the postal service of banking, not the bank itself.

SWIFT was founded on 3 May 1973 and is headquartered in La Hulpe, Belgium, near Brussels.

It is a global cooperative owned by its member banks and governed by the world's central banks, including the National Bank of Belgium, the US Federal Reserve, and the European Central Bank, a governance structure that becomes important when considering how the system gets politicized.

> “SWIFT was founded on 3 May 1973 and is headquartered in La Hulpe, Belgium, near Brussels.

Scale of the Network

As of 2022, SWIFT connected roughly 11,600 institutions across more than 200 countries, sending 11.3 billion messages that year at a daily average of about 44.8 million messages.

This is a substantial rise from an average of 32 million messages per day in 2015 and just 2.4 million per day in 1995.

As of 2018, roughly half of all high-value cross-border payments worldwide ran through the network. Monthly traffic, extrapolated from the daily average, runs well over a billion messages.

The Link to the Dollar System

SWIFT itself is currency-neutral — it carries instructions denominated in any currency. But in practice it is inseparable from dollar dominance: most cross-border trade and finance is dollar-invoiced, and dollar-denominated transactions ultimately clear through the US banking system via correspondent banks with access to the Federal Reserve, a system the US Treasury and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) can regulate directly.

SWIFT messaging plus dollar clearing together form the plumbing of the current financial order: the instruction can travel over SWIFT, but if the transaction is dollar-denominated, settlement typically still has to touch a US correspondent bank.

This dual chokepoint — SWIFT for messaging, the Fed-linked dollar clearing system for settlement — is what gives Washington and its allies outsized leverage over global finance.

Weaponization: Iran

2012 disconnection: SWIFT agreed to stop forwarding messages to Iranian banks and individuals blacklisted by the EU, following a pressure campaign led by the EU and the US Congress. SWIFT disconnected the Central Bank of Iran and 15 other banks, and Iranian oil exports fell sharply as a direct consequence.

2018 disconnection: After the United States withdrew from the JCPOA nuclear deal, SWIFT suspended several Iranian banks' access once the US reimposed sanctions, describing it as a "regrettable" step "taken in the interest of the stability and integrity of the wider global financial system.

" The Central Bank of Iran was among the entities cut off, and this followed an explicit US Treasury warning that sanctions would be imposed on SWIFT itself if it did not comply.

Weaponization: Russia

On 2 March 2022, the EU Council decided to cut seven Russian banks from SWIFT as part of a wider sanctions package, effective 12 March 2022: VTB Bank, Bank Otkritie, Novikombank, Promsvyazbank, Rossiya Bank, Sovcombank, and VEB (Vnesheconombank).

Sberbank and Gazprombank were initially spared because they served as the main conduits for Russian oil and gas payments, but that exemption did not last: in June 2022, under the EU's sixth sanctions package, Sberbank, Rosselkhozbank, and Moscow Credit Bank were also disconnected.

Collateral Pressure: Turkish and Egyptian Banks

SWIFT-and-dollar leverage is not limited to the sanctioned country itself, it also falls on third-country banks that keep doing business with it, since a bank's access to dollar clearing (not SWIFT membership per se) is what the US actually controls.

Turkey's state-owned Halkbank is the clearest example: US prosecutors indicted the bank in 2019 over an alleged scheme, running from 2011 to 2016, that moved roughly $20 billion in restricted Iranian funds through gold-for-oil transactions and falsified food-shipment records, and warned the bank could lose access to the US financial system and dollar transactions if convicted.

The case dragged through appeals — including a failed sovereign-immunity defense and a 2024 Second Circuit ruling that the bank must stand trial — before the US Justice Department moved to dismiss it in mid-2026 under a deferred prosecution agreement, a resolution widely read as tied to warming US-Turkey relations rather than a finding of innocence.

Furthermore, the US recently imposed Iran-related sanctions on specific financial entities Golden Global Yatirim Bankasi and two subsidiaries (Golden Global Portfoy and Golden Global Varlik Kiralama).

The US State department has acccused the entities of channeling tens of millions of dollars and providing correspondent banking access for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Qods Force, specifically transferring oil revenues from China.

Egypt has faced a milder but more recent version of the same pressure. In August

2026, as part of a wider US campaign to tighten the financial noose on Iran, the US Treasury moved to cut off the United Arab Emirates branches of Banque Misr — one of Egypt's largest state-owned banks — from US dollar clearing over its dealings with Iran, while leaving the bank's Cairo headquarters and other foreign branches untouched.

Treasury officials framed it as a warning shot rather than a blanket sanction on Egypt, explicitly stopping short of penalizing larger trading partners such as China and India that also do business with Iran — illustrating that enforcement is calibrated by how much economic and diplomatic cost Washington is willing to absorb, not applied uniformly.

Alternatives: Africa's Payment System and Europe's INSTEX

Africa's answer to dollar-and-SWIFT dependency is the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS), launched in January 2022 by Afreximbank alongside the African Union and the African Continental Free Trade Area.

PAPSS lets a trader in one African country pay a trader in another directly in local currency, netting balances centrally rather than routing every transaction offshore through correspondent banks in dollars or euros — a workaround that previously affected more than 80 percent of intra-African cross-border payments.

But the system's institutional backbone illustrates the very dependency it is trying to escape: Afreximbank is headquartered in Cairo and has historically drawn much of its funding from outside the continent — as recently as 2026 its own leadership acknowledged that European capital markets had long been the bank's principal funding source, with the share of financing raised directly from Africa still roughly on par with funding from Asia and the Middle East rather than dominant.

That matters because a settlement network built to reduce reliance on foreign capital and foreign-controlled clearing is only as independent as the balance sheet behind it — until African capital markets can fund it at scale on their own terms, PAPSS's political value as a symbol of financial sovereignty may outpace its practical insulation from external financial pressure.

Europe's experiment, INSTEX (Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges), shows how hard it is to build a real SWIFT substitute even with the backing of major economies.

Set up in January 2019 by France, Germany, and the UK — later joined by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Sweden — INSTEX was designed to let European firms trade humanitarian goods with Iran without touching SWIFT or the dollar at all, using a barter-style netting mechanism paired with an Iranian counterpart entity rather than direct cross-border payments.

It processed a single real transaction, in March 2020, before Iran itself declined to make further use of it; the ten shareholder governments voted to liquidate INSTEX in March 2023, citing Iran's persistent non-engagement.

INSTEX's failure underscores a broader point: an alternative payment channel is only as useful as both counterparties' willingness to use it, and even a well-funded, state-backed European vehicle could not generate enough transaction volume to justify its own existence.

Why It Matters — and the Pushback

These episodes illustrate SWIFT acting under a mix of legal obligation —

EU regulation and US extraterritorial threats aimed directly at SWIFT — and institutional self-preservation, since the cooperative brands itself as a "neutral" utility while complying with whichever jurisdiction can credibly sanction it.

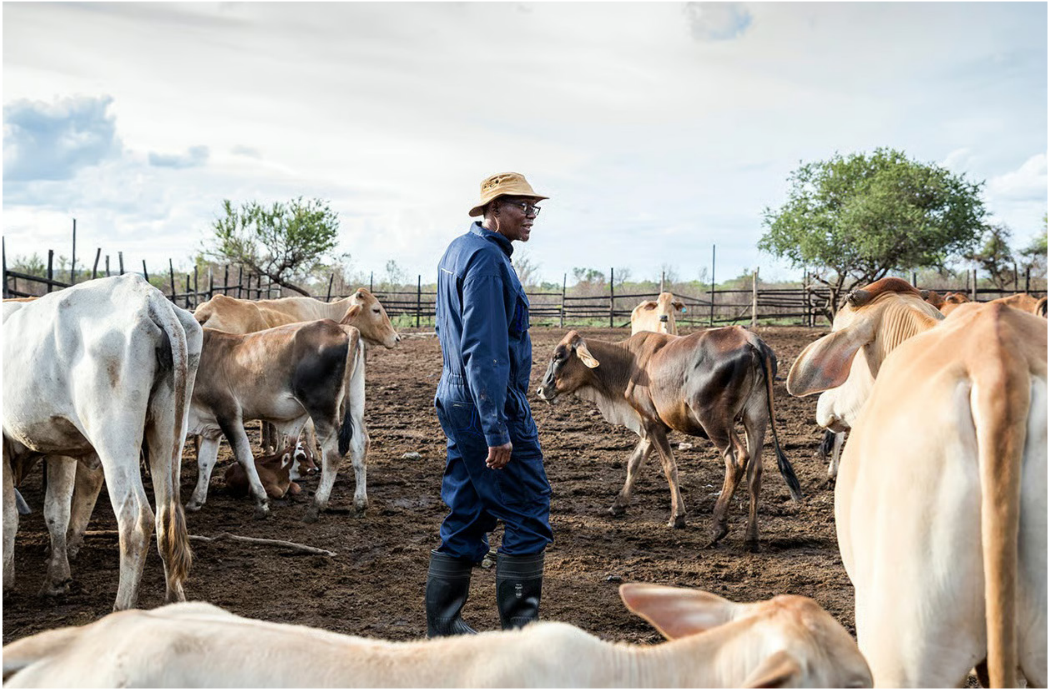
That claim of neutrality is contested: critics argue that SWIFT exclusion functions as a financial weapon that punishes ordinary citizens alongside targeted elites, and that it converts a technical messaging standard into an instrument of geopolitical coercion.

The predictable response has been a push toward alternative infrastructure. China's Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS), established in 2015 under the People's Bank of China, and Russia's SPFS are the most developed examples, alongside direct bilateral links: Iran and Russia have connected their banking systems so that Iranian banks no longer need SWIFT for transfers with roughly 700 Russian banks and 106 non-Russian banks across 13 countries.

None of these alternatives yet approaches SWIFT's global reach, but each new round of SWIFT-based sanctions accelerates their development.

The long-run risk of weaponizing a nominally neutral utility is that it erodes the very centrality that makes it powerful in the first

*** Lot Ndamanomhata is from Ekoka. This article reflects his views and is written entirely in his personal capacity.***



Namibian banks weigh debt relief for FMD-hit farmers

Namibian banks could reschedule loan repayments or restructure debt for farmers facing cash-flow pressure from the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak and livestock movement restrictions, the Bankers Association of Namibia (BAN) says.

The Association said movement restrictions could temporarily weaken some farmers' ability to generate income and service debt, with banks monitoring the potential impact on agricultural borrowers and loan portfolios.

However, BAN stressed that any relief would not be automatic and would be determined by individual banks.

"Decisions regarding repayment arrangements, restructuring, relief measures or credit facilities remain the responsibility of individual member banks and will be assessed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with each institution's policies, credit criteria and regulatory requirements," BAN said.

Possible interventions could include repayment rescheduling, debt restructuring or other relief arrangements, depending on the financial circumstances of individual borrowers.

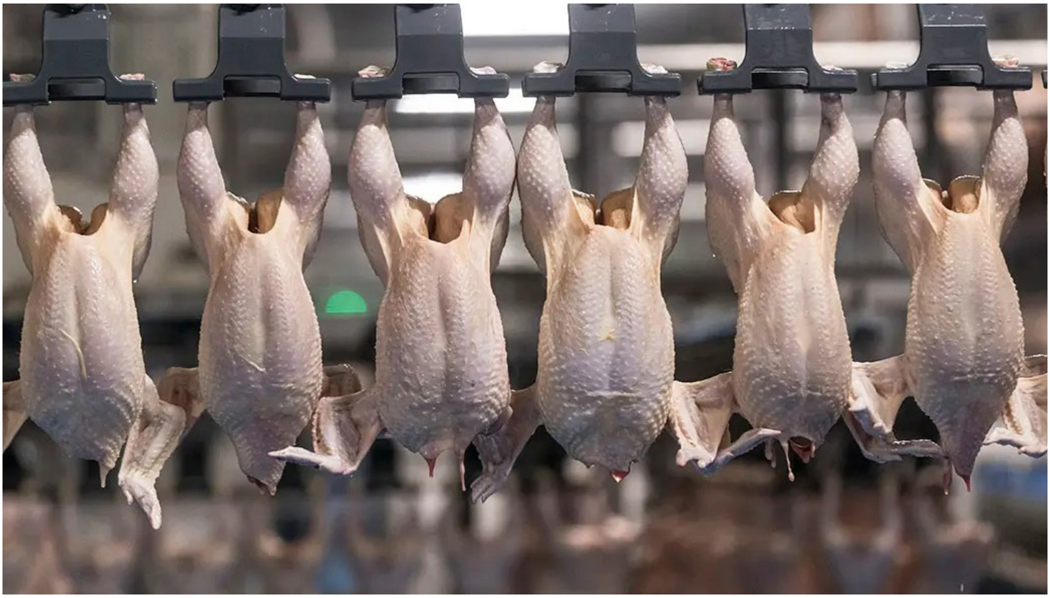
BAN Chief Executive Officer Dantagos Jimmy urged farmers experiencing financial difficulties to approach their banks early.

"The banking sector understands the pressures that affected farmers may be facing as a result of the FMD outbreak and livestock movement restrictions. Our member banks remain committed to engaging constructively with clients and considering appropriate support measures where circumstances warrant," Jimmy said.

"Early engagement between farmers and their banks will be critical in finding practical and sustainable solutions that support both the agricultural sector and long-term financial stability."

BAN said banks were also monitoring credit risks that could emerge if disruptions to agricultural production and livestock marketing channels persist. The Association said it was too early to determine the full impact of the outbreak on agricultural loan portfolios.

Banks will continue engaging affected borrowers, regulators and agricultural industry stakeholders while assessing the financial impact of the outbreak, BAN said.



Local chicken production rises to 3.65 million kg in August

Namibia's local poultry production increased by 9.16% month-on-month to approximately 3.65 million kg in August 2026, up from 3.35 million kg in July, according to the September 2026 Poultry & Dairy Market Watch.

The increase came despite a decline in the number of chickens marketed during the month. A total of 1.988 million birds were marketed in August, down 7.39% from 2.147 million in July.

However, the number of chickens marketed was 32.58% higher than the 1.499 million birds recorded in August 2025.

"Local poultry product production increased by 9.16% m/m to approximately 3.65 million kg in August 2026, from 3.35 million kg in July," the report said.

Other chicken cuts, including IQF and nine-piece cuts, remained the largest production category at approximately 2.39 million kg, accounting for 65.36% of total production.

Production of breasts and fillets increased to approximately 222,417 kg, while thighs and drumsticks rose to 171,972 kg and 166,206 kg, respectively.

All chickens marketed during August were slaughtered domestically, with no live chicken exports recorded. Monthly throughput also remained above every monthly level recorded during 2025.

Despite the monthly increase, poultry production was 4.09% below the August forecast of 3.81 million kg. Production is projected to decline by 2.93% month-on-month to approximately 3.55 million kg in

> Local poultry product production increased by 9.16% m/m to approximately 3.65 million kg in August 2026, from 3.35 million kg in July.

September.

Meanwhile, the average chicken carcass price increased by 6.18% month-on-month to N$31.81 per kg in August, recovering from the decline recorded in July.

The price, however, remained 5.87% below the N$33.79 per kg recorded in August 2025.

"The price recovery occurred alongside a 7.39% m/m decline in chicken slaughter, while local poultry product production increased by 9.16% to approximately 3.65 million kg during the month," the report said.

Egg prices moved in the opposite direction, with the average price declining by 3.97% month-on-month to N$2.42 per egg in August and falling 2.42% year-on-year. Medium eggs averaged N$2.32 each, large eggs N$2.79, extra-large eggs N$2.99 and jumbo eggs N$1.55, with all four categories recording marginal increases.

The overall decline was mainly driven by the price of small eggs, which fell 18.67% from N$3.00 to N$2.44 per egg.

The report said the simultaneous decline in egg volumes and average prices pointed to softer market conditions.

Creative cultural tourism a potential product for local economic development in Namibia

By Isobel Manuel

> **Creative tourism places emphasis on intangible culture rather than static, tangible cultural heritage.**

Defining Creative Cultural Tourism for Namibia

I have researched extensively on the potential of creative cultural tourism as a tool for local economic development and more specifically for women in rural communities in Namibia during my postgraduate studies.

This tourism product is a combination of the creative sector, culture sector and the tourism industry.

Namibia at present is focusing on these sectors to aid with local economic development and diversifying the current tourism product.

The holistic definition of creative tourism is a form of tourism that offers the visitor opportunities to develop their creative potential through active participation in courses and learning experiences, which are typical for communities and destinations where they are undertaken (Duxbury et al., 2021).

Creative tourism places emphasis on intangible culture rather than static, tangible cultural heritage. Creative tourism is considered as an evolution of cultural tourism directed towards a more engaged and authentic creative cultural tourism experience.

In the context of Namibia we can break down the holistic definition and agree that Namibia can potentially use creative cultural tourism as a tool for local economic development. Namibia is rich in culture with as much as thirteen ethnic groups.

The culture and traditions of these communities are sought after by locals as well as international tourists that would like to understand and experience these rich cultures. One of the key features of creative tourism is that the tourist temporarily takes the role of an active member of the local community and its lifestyle.

As Namibia is seen as a friendly and welcoming destination, welcoming tourists into our daily lifestyle should be no problem. And this is the heart of creative cultural tourism, allowing the tourists access into our everyday life while at the same time earning a livelihood from these interactions.

Tourist seek for authentic experiences through informal and hands-on creative experiences as they no longer want to be the passive and static consumer of experiences but a more active consumer of the tourism experiences.

Creative cultural tourism and local economic development

Imagine a Saturday morning where a group of tourists have booked a morning of cooking typical Namibian dishes with local women and pays at minimum N$ 2500.00 per participant.

The total cost for preparing the dish being taking into consideration and the women make a profit of N$ 1250.00 per participant.

This cooking interaction as allowed the creative tourist to have an authentic cultural cuisine experience which can lead to self-development (improving your self-awareness and skills to reach your full potential) aid with the development of new skills (the cooking is done in a traditional manner that the tourist has not done before) and thus provides the creative tourist with a meaningful experience with the local community.

Notwithstanding the revenue generated but the potential to have the tourist refer others to experience the same authentic cultural cuisine experience can ensure that the cooking experiences with the local ladies are booked for months in advance.

There are notable case studies (Grandma Cooking Barcelona; Bo-Kaap Cape Malay Cooking Experience etc.) across the greater tourism industry that can attest to how an activity as simple as cooking with local women can aid to better the living conditions of the local women and their communities.

Lessons for engaging in creative cultural tourism in Namibia

Namibia has the potential to actively engage in creative cultural tourism activities and as such diversify the current tourism landscape. As mentioned creative cultural tourism is depended on the transmission of intangible knowledge from generation to generation.

Our example above of the cooking lessons is one such where women predominately are at the forefront of transmitting these skills and knowledge that is needed for the creative cultural tourism experience.

There is limited infrastructure needed to start-up, (clean and open kitchen space with the right number of utensils) and a passion for making the experience memorable for the guest is important.

It sounds simple to set up but if done with the mind set of exceeding the tourist expectations and providing an authentic experience, the small kitchen where this experience was born can transform into a well-known cooking experience in Namibia.

Creative cultural tourism aims to open new possibilities in developing lesser-known areas of a tourism destination.

This makes it ideal for the local communities to actively explore the potential of creative tourism in their localities and how they can use their local cultures and creativity to benefit themselves financially and at the same time work towards the preservation of local skills and knowledge for the generations to come.

Dr. Isobel Manuel is an academic researcher with a PhD in Hospitality and Tourism Management and over a decade experiences in higher education, leadership and industry engagement. She currently is affiliated with the Windhoek Country Club where she serves as a board member, the National Heritage Council where she serves as a committee member for the Heritage Protection Committee. The views expressed in this opinion article is solely my own and does not represent the views of my affiliations.

Postal demand falls as occupied postboxes decline 22% in Q2

Demand for traditional postal services continued to weaken in the second quarter of 2026, with occupied postboxes declining by 22% and occupied private bags falling by 29%, according to the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN).

CRAN's Quarterly Statistics Bulletin for

> The decline across both services points to continued weakening demand for traditional postal services.

April to June 2026 shows that occupied postboxes fell from 58,950 in the first quarter to 46,116 in the second quarter, reducing the occupancy rate from 48% to 37%.

"The decline across both services points to continued weakening demand for traditional postal services," CRAN said.

Occupied private bags declined from 310 to 220 over the same period, resulting in the occupancy rate falling from 35% to 25%.

The total number of postboxes remained unchanged at 123,910, while the number of private bags stood at 883.

Despite declining use of traditional postal services, postal operating revenue remained unchanged at N$30.5 million in the second quarter.

Revenue was up from N$20.7 million in the second quarter of 2025. It increased to N$24.9 million in the third quarter and N$28.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2025, before reaching N$30.5 million in the first quarter of 2026.

"Postal operating revenue remained stable in Q2 2026, despite a decline in the use of traditional postal services. The stability in revenue, alongside the decline in occupied postboxes and private bags, suggests that the reduction in traditional postal activity has not yet translated into a similar decline in overall postal revenue," CRAN said.

Meanwhile, the number of postal establishments remained unchanged at 148 during the quarter, of which 125 were located in rural areas.

Rural post offices accounted for about 84% of Namibia's total postal establishments.


THE NAMIBIA
MINING & ENERGY
HANDBOOK
2026
M&E
MINING & ENERGY
PUBLICATION
IN COLLABORATION WITH
THE BRIEF
News Worth Knowing