

Abstract

The study was an exploratory study to the impact of state contribution to the growth of

the Agricultural Bank of Namibia. The study was an analysis of

the growth of Agricultural Bank of Namibia. This

study applied an exploratory research design to trace information on the

growth of Agricultural Bank of Namibia. The

study was on the impact of state contribution to the growth of Agribank was

conducted using a quantitative research method. In order to attain the objective, the

structured questionnaires were designed following the scientific objectives of the study.

Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from the participants. All ethical

clearance data necessary procedures were followed before the data was collected and

analysis was granted by the institution. The data was analyzed using SPSS and

content based analysis. The objectives of the study were to find out the impact of

state contribution to the growth of Agricultural Bank of Namibia.

Recommendations to grow the loan book and recommendations on how Agribank can

improve the state funding to improve the agricultural sector in Namibia. The main findings of

the study was that the state funding to the Agricultural Bank of Namibia is a direct

relationship between the state funding and the Agricultural Bank of Namibia was

positive. However, there are some challenges such as poor management, delays

in processing applications as well as disbursement of funds to the clients and lack

of a sound financial system. The study also found that the growth process of funding. The

conclusion was that the state funding to the Agricultural Bank of Namibia is a direct

relationship between the state funding and the Agricultural Bank of Namibia was

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of a sound financial system. The study also found that the growth process of funding. The

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO
THE GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL BANK OF NAMIBIA**

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OF

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Abstract

The study was in exploration on the impact of state contribution to the growth of Agribank. The study was based on the one main objective which was to study the impact of state contribution to Agribank and the whole agricultural sector. This research applied an exploratory research design to tease information on the contribution of the state to the growth of Agricultural Bank of Namibia. The investigation on the impact of state contributions to the growth of Agribank was carried out in using a quantitative research method. In order to attain the objective, the structured questionnaires were designed following the specific objectives of the study. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from the participants. All ethical clearance data necessary procedures were followed before the data was carried out and permission was granted by the institution. The data was analyzed using SPSS and content-based analysis. The objectives of the study were to find out the impact of the state funding to Agribank on the bank's growth, the strategies that Agribank can implement to grow the loan book and recommendations on how Agribank could use the state funding to improve the agricultural sector in Namibia. The main findings of the study were that the state has a positive impact on the growth of Agribank. A direct relationship between the state funding and the Agricultural Bank of Namibia was identified through the findings. However, variables such as poor management, delays in approving loan applications as well as disbursement of funds to the client and lack of a sound loan recovery system hinder the smooth process of funding. The conclusions were that the growth of the Agribank depends on the state funding because it increases the number of loans hence the growth of Agribank. Interest rates do not really impact the growth of Agribank. The study came up with recommendations that the state has to increase its funding to Agribank. Employees should be developed

regularly to be efficient in the discharge of their duties and to equip them with new management skills. The challenges faced in the process of carrying out the study were getting the participants to fill in questionnaire because they were always busy.

Keywords: *Agribank, State Funding, Interest Rates, Variables, Quantitative, Qualitative, Farmers*

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Dedication

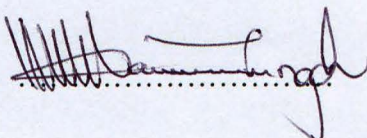
This thesis is dedicated to the Almighty for granting me strength and life. I also dedicate my work to my beloved husband Apostle David and my two little angels Victoria and Majesty for their endless love, support and encouragement. Lastly but not least I dedicate my efforts to my siblings, nieces and nephews whom I challenge to follow my footsteps and even go further: guys I have paved the way for you and I want you all to achieve more than I have done.

DECLARATION

I Victoria Hauwanga, do hereby declares that this thesis entitled; “An analysis of the importance of government contribution to the growth of Agricultural Bank of Namibia” is a true reflection of my own research, and that this work or part thereof has not been submitted for a degree in any other Institution of higher education.

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Signature 

Date ²⁶ / ⁰⁶ / ²⁰²⁰

Acronyms

SME: Small to Medium Enterprise

Agribank: Agricultural Bank of Namibia

DFI: Development Finance Institutions.

DBN: Development of Namibia.

FGN: Federal Government of Nigeria.

MAFISA: Micro Agriculture Finance Institutions of South Africa.

SBP: State Bank of Pakistan.

LAC: Latin American and Caribbean.

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization.

VICOBA: Village Community Bank of Tanzania.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

Firstly, the chapter presents the background of the study giving a brief background of agricultural sector financing as well as an in-depth background of Agribank, which is the area in which the study was based on. The chapter further presented the problem statement which the researcher intended to address. The objectives and the hypothesis of the study were also presented in the chapter. The importance of the intended study was also presented taking into consideration the various stakeholders in the study. The forecasted limitation and the delimitation of the study were also presented as well as the summary of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

The agricultural industry is the backbone of any economy that provides the basic ingredients to mankind and raw material for the industry. The issue of lack of access to finance for SMEs has been observed in Namibia. The government of the Republic of Namibia, therefore, established some institutions in an attempt to increase access to finance for SMEs in general and those that are sector specific to respond to the plight of the poor (Amadhila, 2016).

According to Nakusera, Kadhikwa and Mushendami (2008, p:23), operational inefficiencies characterise most of the development finance institutions (DFIs) in Namibia. Financial Institutions that are still operational to date include the

Development Bank of Namibia (DBN), the Agricultural Bank of Namibia (Agribank), the National Housing Enterprise (NHE) and the Small Business Credit Guarantee Trust, now called the SME Bank. Among the other financial institutions mentioned above, Agribank is the only bank that was established in Namibia to focus on providing finance to the agricultural sector. Public financing for SMEs in the agricultural sector is regarded as one of the essential elements for increasing agricultural production in developing countries (Pragyandeepa, 2016).

In Namibia, the Agricultural Bank of Namibia (AGRIBANK) was established to advance money to persons or financial intermediaries for the promotion of agriculture and activities related to agriculture (Agribank, 2014). Agricultural Bank of Namibia was established in 1907. It was formerly known as the Deutsch-Sudwestafrikanischer Farmerbund. In April 1991, after independence, the name was changed to the Agricultural Bank of Namibia (Agricultural Bank of Namibia, 2003) by the Agricultural Bank Amendment Act No. 27. The amendment Act contained some crucial amendments to the existing Land Bank Act of 1994 and amongst others, created a new Section 46 which provides for advances in order to promote certain Government Schemes and provides for the promotion of agriculture in general in Namibia.

Since the establishment of Agribank of Namibia, the operations of Agribank have been supported by the government of the Republic of Namibia and its growth can be aligned to state funding. Although this financial support has been crucial to the Bank in terms of meeting its mandate, the financial position of the government has been negatively affected by macroeconomic forces such as inflation and loss of external investors which subsequently led to the decline in budget allocation to the Bank (Agricultural

Bank of Namibia, 2015). The agricultural sector in Namibia is facing serious long-term issues and challenges that need to be urgently addressed. These include land and water constraints, low investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research, expensive agricultural inputs relative to farm gate prices and little adaptation to climate change (Leandre, 2015).

1.2 Problem Statement

Before the establishment of the Agricultural Bank of Namibia, the majorities of farmers were indebted to the merchants and lost their livestock to these merchants when they failed to repay. The merchants paid the farmers a nominal price for their livestock thereby shortchanging them. This situation created a desperate need for the establishment of a banking institution to provide credit facilities to the agricultural sector at affordable rates.

The capitalization and profit orientation in the banking industry determine the running and the growth of the bank. To date, the Government of the Republic of Namibia has disbursed an amount of over N\$1.44 billion to the growth of Agribank. The bank managed to advance credit facilities to 10 000 farmers and offered 27 loan products and the bank grew its loan book to the value of N\$2.7 billion (Agribank, 2017) Meanwhile it should also be noted that Agribank of Namibia generates additional income from interest rates from the various products offered by the bank and other operating incomes which include; rental income, application fees and commission earned. According to Agribank (2016) the bank generated an amount N\$41,629,333 from interest rates and other operating income while the bank granted loan amounted

to N\$138,412,321 to its clients, because of the government funding amounted to N\$ 151,245,891 the bank has received. It is a clear evident that without the government funding the Agribank of Namibia will not be able to achieve its mandate.

It is not yet clear what impact Agribank has made to agricultural farming in Namibia as a result of government funding. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the importance of the government contribution to the growth of Agribank which transforms the agricultural sector in Namibia.

1.3 Research Objectives

Main Objective

- To analyse the contribution of government to the growth of Agribank and its impact on the Agricultural sector.

Specific Objectives

- To investigate the specific impact that the state funding has on Agribank.
- To tease the opinions of employees on the reasons and adequacy of state funding to Agribank.
- To analyse trends of the budget allocation received by the Agribank of Namibia from the government of the Republic of Namibia.
- To recommend how Agriculture Bank of Namibia can use state funding for the improvement of the Agriculture Sector.

- To assess whether or not Agribank is attaining its goals through the state funding

1.4 Hypothesis of the study

H₀: State contribution to the Agricultural Bank of Namibia has no effect on the growth of Agribank

H₁: State contribution to the Agricultural Bank of Namibia leads to the growth of Agribank

1.5 Significance of The Study

The study intends to analyse and reveal how state funding has led to the growth of Agribank. The state has made it a mandate to fund Agribank; however, questions remain on whether the state's contribution is sufficient. The employees and the Agribank team will be able to get recommendations on how they can use the state funds for the growth of the Bank in general and the agricultural sector in particular.

The study will also contribute significantly to knowledge on the subject and inspire scholars and researchers in any other institutions of higher learning inside and outside Namibia who may have a basis for further research in this area, especially in the microfinance field. A study of this nature is equally critical because it is going to enlighten the Government and the public on the role, they play for the growth of Agribank.

The Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry will also benefit from this study as the results will alert them to the need for allocating sufficient funds from the national budget to the Bank. This would facilitate for the bank to grow the agricultural sector and hence to be able to provide enough food to Namibians and to come up with the best training projects that will lead to better planning.

1.6 Limitations

The limitation of the study is that it targeted employees only. It does not include the beneficiaries who would give an in-depth insight into how they have benefited from the growth of Agribank and state funding. Furthermore, the Agribank Code of Secrecy made it difficult to obtain much-needed information for the research.

1.7 Delimitation

The study was restricted to the Agribank staff members only; this included Executives, management, middle management and all staff members from the Finance and Credit departments. It focused only on assessing the impact of state funding on the growth of Agribank and no other factors that might also have an impact on growth.

1.8 Summary

This chapter presented the introduction of the study. The background of the study was also presented, and the chapter gave an in-depth background of the study. It justified the need for the study through the significance of the study presentation. The chapter also identified the broad objectives and the hypothesis of the study which the researcher sought to accomplish. The anticipated limitations and delimitation of the

study were also presented. In a nutshell, the chapter highlighted the background and stated the problem that the researcher wished to study through the problem statement.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The state funding of Agricultural activities was not pioneered by Namibia but by various countries in various regions. Nations have strived towards micro-financing of their agricultural activities. In order to get direction and get an understanding which is accompanied by scrutinising, analysis and reflection on the growth of financial institutions funded by the state for agricultural purposes, various sources were reviewed. The theoretical frameworks in which the study was based on, was also reviewed and linked to the purpose of the study. The literature was presented in terms of definitions and related literature.

2.2. Definition of terms

2.2.1 Agriculture

According to LadoHaule (2015, p: 23) agriculture is “the science and practise of activities relating to the production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization and trade of food, feed and fibre”. In addition to the above-mentioned definition in (2014), he then defined agriculture as the human enterprise by which natural ecosystems are transformed into ones devoted to the production of food, fibre, and fuel. By reviewing the presented literature, the conclusion can be made that the main idea about agriculture is the production of food and fibre. All these activities need to be financed hence the setting up of micro-financing institutions such as Agribank.

2.2.2 Agriculture Finance

Agriculture financing as defined by Shodhganga (2015, p:21) is the study of financing, liquidity services and credit provision to farmers. It is also considered as the study of those financial intermediaries who provide loan funds to agriculture and the financial markets in which these intermediaries obtain their loanable funds (Shodhganga, 2015). In addition, the author emphasises that agricultural production in this country depends upon millions of small-scale farmers.

Their intensity, effort and efficiency have helped in raising yields per acre. Finance in agriculture act as a key to farmers but farmer's money is always inadequate, and there is a need for outside finance or credit assistance (Shodhganga, 2015). Reflecting on Namibia, Agriculture Bank of Namibia is one of the banks that provide agricultural financing. With the support of the government, its growth is vital for the nation as a whole. This study, therefore, analyses the state's financial contribution to Agribank.

2.2.3 Agriculture Microfinancing

According to Sagarin (2016, p: 34) "agriculture microfinance precisely involves the provision of basic financial services (such as loans, saving, and insurance) to low-income farmers, for whom it is not possible (or feasible) to use commercial, financial services." To add to the definition above, LadoHaule (2015) observes that micro agriculture financing in developing countries is provided by large commercial banks which are likely to be located only in the large cities implying that they are accessed by wealthier members of society.

2.2.4 Agricultural Bank of Namibia

Agricultural Bank of Namibia (AGRIBANK) is a State-Owned Enterprise with the mandate to promote the growth and development of agriculture through affordable and innovative finance. Agribank was established to advance money to persons or financial intermediaries for the promotion of agriculture and activities related to agriculture. Its vision is to be the catalyst in transforming the agricultural sector where every Namibian enjoys quality life while its mission is to provide affordable and sustainable innovative financial solutions towards socio-economic development in Namibia (Agribank, 2014).

2.2.5 The State

According to Britannica (2019, p: 1), a “state is a political organisation of society, or the body politic, or, more narrowly, the institutions of government”. The state is a form of human association distinguished from other social groups by its purpose, the establishment of order and security; its methods, the laws and their enforcement; its territory, the area of jurisdiction or geographic boundaries; and finally, by its sovereignty. The state has various roles to play to the public, hence funding agricultural activities is one of the roles of the state (Britannica, 2019). Some of the states may decide to fund the agricultural activities directly to the farmers and some use ministries or institutions (Britannica, 2019). Reflecting on the situation of Namibia, the government funds farmers in various ways and the funding of the Agricultural Bank of Namibia is another way that the government has used to fund agricultural related projects (Agribank, 2014).

2.3 Related theoretical literature

2.3.1 History of agricultural finance institutions

Agriculture finance institutions have become the most common catalysts for agriculture production in various countries. The evolution of these institutions cannot be explained from one point of view, but the majority of scholars have alluded that it originated from the idea of microfinance (LadoHaule (2015). Microfinance rose in the 1980s in countries like Tanzania in response to doubts supported by research findings on the capacities to deliver subsidies and credit to poor farmers.

In addition to the evolution of the agriculture financial institution, there were cooperatives which were mainly aimed at teaching farmers about various saving skill (LadoHaule, 2015). The micro-financing then began to grow and turned into agriculture finance institutions in which the state started to contribute to these institutions in Tanzania (LadoHaule, 2015). Reflecting on Agricultural finance institutions in the case of India, their evolution was through the state which encouraged commercial banks to create an agricultural sector within their institutions and the state was responsible for funding all those activities (Shodhgang, 2015).

Reflecting on countries like the agriculture financing institution was developed through policies which had various schemes that were used (Ezec, 2010). The schemes for financing agriculture have the first objective of encouraging banks to lend to the sector despite the relatively higher inherent risk and uncertainty. This was done by providing the banks with low-cost funds for lending Ezec (2010).

Unlike other societies where capitalist agriculture emerged on the American path of an accumulation from below, in South Africa, the successful capitalist white farming class was born of state regulation and subsidy, made possible through the minerals revolution. The political economy of the 20th century was shaped by competition between capital – mining, energy, industry and agriculture – and from the 1970s the growth of the financial sector, with each deeply embedded in the state through a variety of mechanisms.

From the 1913 Natives Land Act to the formalisation of native reserves as Bantustans or ‘homelands’, state policy pursued the imperative of making available cheap labour to drive accumulation in the mining, industrial and agricultural sectors (Hall & Cousins, 2017). Reviewing on the history of agricultural financing in South Africa, the report added that the growth of agriculture has been through the funding by the state even though there are some challenges that are attached to the issue (Hall & Cousins, 2017).

Ghana is one of the agriculture-based economies in Western Africa; hence financing of agriculture is very important for this nation. According to Frimpong (2016, p: 2) statistics from 1970 to 2015 affirms how we have failed to pay close attention as a nation towards the development of the agriculture sector. During the 1970s agriculture contribution to Ghana’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was a little of over 40% but at the moment has declined to 19.7%.

Currently, the agricultural workforce represents 42% of the total population but crawling in 3.9% growth in the 3rd quarter of 2015. AU Heads of State and Government adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agriculture Growth and

Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Frimpong, 2016). The report also adds that, the declaration, which compels member states to allocate 10% of its national budget to the agriculture development, has been overlooked in the disbursement of monies to the agriculture sector. For instance, the government in the 2016 budgetary statement allocated only 3% contrary to the agreed 10% to the agriculture sector (Frimpong, 2016).

Lack of credit facilities for farmers and other actors in the agriculture sector has had a negative effect, particularly on food production. Many financial institutions are reluctant to grant credit facilities to farmers who meet the necessary requirements under the excuse that agriculture-financing is a high-risk venture. Agriculture Development Bank ADB, which was established in 1965 purposely for assisting farmers with such credit facilities through development and modernization of agriculture support, merely offers finance to farmers (Frimpong, 2016).

The unwillingness on the part of most banks to grant credit facilities to farmers to maximize their yields to feed the country may soon plunge the country into food insecurity. The report also adds that it is against this development that the Dean of the Faculty of Agribusiness and Communication Science of the University of Development Studies, Professor Amin Elhassan, have expressed worry over the attitude of financial institutions towards agriculture industry.

Addressing a section of agricultural journalists at advocacy training organized by the USAID Feed the Future programme at Fumesua, for some selected members of GARDJA and Ghana Independent Broadcasting Association (GIBA) opined the need for governments to actively support financial institutions offering loans and credit

facilities to small scale farmers (Frimpong, 2016). This history and statistics around agriculture financing, therefore, raise the question on the current situation in Namibia and whether there is growth in terms of credit granting by Agribank which is a financial institution responsible for funding agriculture.

In Kenya, one of the progressive African states in terms of agriculture, the financing of Agriculture had to go through certain history in which the state did it through an Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), a wholly owned Government Development Finance Institution (DFI) formed in 1963. Initially, it was a subsidiary of the then Land and Agricultural Bank and was incorporated as a fully-fledged financial institution under the Agricultural Finance Corporation Act (Cap 323 of the laws of Kenya) in 1969, with a mandate of assisting in the development of agriculture and agricultural industries by making loans, and providing managerial and technical assistance to the loan beneficiaries (Agricultural Finance Corporation, 2017)

Namibia also has a history of the evolvement of the agriculture finance institutions in which the state also played a role in the establishment and sustainability of these institutions. Lack of access to finance for SMEs, it also has common in Namibia. The government of the Republic of Namibia, therefore, created some (Agriculture Finance Cooperation, 2016) institutions in an attempt to increase access to finance for SMEs in general and those that are in the sector-specific to respond to the plight of the poor.

According to Nakusera, Kadhikwa and Mushendami as cited by Amadhila, (2016, p:23), operational inefficiencies characterise most of the development finance institutions (DFIs) in Namibia. Financial Institutions that are still operational to date include the Development Bank of Namibia (DBN), the Agricultural Bank of Namibia

(Agribank), the National Housing Enterprise (NHE) and the Small Business Credit Guarantee Trust, now called the SME Bank. Apart from the other financial institutions mentioned above, Agribank is the only bank that was established in Namibia to focus on providing finance to agricultural SME's (Amadhila, 2016).

Agribank, established in 1907, was formerly known as the Deutsch-Sudwestafrikanischer Farmer bund. In April 1922, the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa was established. The Agricultural Bank of Namibia Act No. 5 of 2003 as amended was made widely known in order to expand the scope of a business, to capitalise on opportunities in the market and to transform the institution into a more versatile and responsive one for all stakeholders. This was done in order to meet the demands of the ever-changing business environment (Agribank, 2014). The state is responsible for funding the Agribank. However, the idea is that the institution should be able to finance its operations through the interests and returns from the farmers when they pay back the loans (Amadhila, 2016).

2.3.2 The role of the state in Agriculture

The establishment of private sector operations in agriculture has evolved in a century. However, the contribution of the state to agriculture cannot be overlooked. The state can do the funding of agriculture in various ways directly or through the government ministries. In 1913 inaugural address, US President Woodrow Wilson vowed to improve agriculture in which he explained that he would pass a Farm Loan Act by establishing an extensive credit system that transformed U.S agriculture (Coleman, 2014). Not only did the funding of agriculture happen in the USA, but also in Asia there were measures and attempts taken by the government to support agriculture

through agricultural finance institutions. Under institutional agencies, cooperative, commercial, regional, rural banks and different government organisations are supplying credit to the needy farmers on a priority basis (Shodhgang, 2015).

The government is the leading player in these agriculture finance activities in which it funds the cooperatives for growth in the agriculture sector. Analysing the role of the state on agriculture in Nigeria the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) did recognise the importance of the agricultural sector early enough, so it decided to pursue policies that promote access to finance and financial infrastructure for agricultural production, with the ultimate aim of achieving the country's developmental goals (Ezec ., 2010). To achieve this, the government decided to make use of the agricultural finance institutions in which the study indicated that the partnership has led to the growth of these banks (Ezec, 2010).

The study is reflecting on the above-mentioned literature which indicates that states play a role in financing the agricultural financial institutions. The question is how this funding contributes to the growth of agricultural finance institutions. Many studies concentrate on the role of the state; however, no specific study has analysed the growth of these institutions through government funding. This research therefore aimed at analysing the growth contributed by the government to the agricultural finance institutions specifically Agribank in Namibia.

2.3.3.1 The role of the Agricultural Bank in Bangladesh

The rural economy in Bangladesh depends on agriculture which is considered as the life-blood of the country's economy. Commercial banks play an important role in

accelerating the development of an economy. Country's development is not possible to achieve without the development of the agriculture sector (Sarker, 2016). The instability in food production throughout the world is due to different natural calamities, and the special interest of the developed nation in producing bio-fuel using crops and protectionist policies adopted by many former food exporting countries created a situation of urgency on ensuring food security through investment in the agriculture sector.

Sufficient and timely supply of agricultural inputs including agricultural credit is necessary for ensuring more agricultural production. Agricultural credit refers to short-term, intermediate term and long-term credit disbursed to meet the specific financial needs of farmers which are determined by planting, harvesting and marketing cycles. Short-term loans are provided for seasonal agricultural production activities; long term loans are provided for purchasing of irrigation equipment, agricultural machinery, livestock, horticulture, fisheries and establishment of agro-based industries, among others. Another way, it can be said that agricultural credit refers to the amount of money that the farmers borrow to meet their production requirements as well as their current consumption needs (Sarkar, 2016).

The study that was carried out in Bangladesh concluded that the disbursement of agricultural credit on crop production was increased to up to Tk. 71.31 billion in 2014 from Tk.33.19 billion in 2010 (Sarkar, 2016). The study further concluded that subsequently, the disbursement of agricultural credit to purchase and install irrigation equipment increased up to Tk. 3.29 billion in 2012 from Tk.0.52 billion in 2010. The amount decreased slightly in 2013 and 2014. The disbursement of

agricultural credit on crop production increased up to Tk. 19.96 Billion In 2014 from Tk.4.08 billion in 2010. The disbursement of agricultural credit on the marketing of agricultural goods is increased up to Tk.2.75 billion in 2012 from Tk.0.62 billion in 2010.

The disbursement of agricultural credit on fisheries increased up to Tk. 13.78 billion in 2014 from Tk.3.99 billion in 2010. The disbursement of agricultural credit on poverty alleviation increased up to Tk. 18.64 billion in 2014 from Tk.13.61 billion in 2010. The disbursement of agricultural credit on other agricultural activities increased up to Tk. 32.62 billion in 2014 from Tk.26.77 billion in 2010. The disbursement of the agricultural loan over time indicates that banks play a significant role on agricultural development in Bangladesh. Several research works support the positive association between agricultural credit and agricultural production (Sarkar, 2016) since government and NGOs put their efforts to boost agricultural production.

The government also subsidised farmers leading to improved agricultural production, and Bangladesh Bank gave direction to all commercial banks in Bangladesh to lend their money to farmers in order to achieve food security. So, it was necessary to find out how commercial banks contribute to agricultural production in Bangladesh. This study showed that significant agricultural production could be achieved by adopting the suggestions and removing the mentioned constraints (Sarkar, 2016).

The study further recommended that stringent institutional procedures for taking loans should be removed by authorities. Since agricultural production is seasonal, loan disbursement must be in a short time. It is our responsibility to pay attention to farmers' interests. Therefore, the bank must make sure that agriculture credit is

accessible to farmers by advancing the private banks so that the farmers can have access to agriculture inputs during the required production period (Surer, 2016).

Additionally, it was recommended that loans may be extended to off-farm activities which are related to agriculture and women farmers should have priority for agricultural loan to empower women in decisions making on choice of crops, crop management and children's education, to improve housing condition and to have access to more and better quality food (Sarker , 2016). The study also recommended that the sharecroppers should spend most of their loans to purchase modern inputs like fertilizers, diesel for irrigations as well as for quality seeds.

The monitoring by Bangladesh bank should continue especially for agricultural credit program since the poorest of the villages get the opportunity for improving their economic condition by utilizing borrowed money. The study also added that agricultural credit has to be offered under government declared rebate facility to reduce import dependence on agriculture by growing agricultural products such as lentils, oilseeds, corns including spices (onion, ginger, garlic etc.) (Sarker, 2016).

2.3.3.2 The use of state funding

One of the important parts in terms of growth of an institution has to do mostly with the research and the proper planning methods that are used by the farmers. This will in return broaden their capability to return the money to the banks in which they could have borrowed from. A research that was conducted in various African countries has revealed that investment in research boosts agriculture production. (Boynon, 2006). Although well-funded in comparison with much of the rest of Sub- Saharan Africa,

public sector agricultural research in general and KARI (the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute) in particular, are facing more restricted and unreliable availability of operating resources, and an unsustainable degree of donor dependency (66% of its budget). KARI is responding by encouraging greater industry financing of research through an extension of the levy model in tea and coffee research to other (largely cash) crops, by raising revenue through the sale of seeds and other products, by increasing user charges for certain advisory and regulatory services, and by undertaking contract research for the private sector (Boynon, 2006).

This research indicated that after proper research is done agriculture activities are more likely to be a success as evidenced by the case of Kenya. This leads to the question of whether Agribank is funding the research activities in Namibia and how well it leads to the success of the activities. Critical to the success of these measures is Treasury encouragement to KARI and other parastatals to generate and retain their own revenues. Efficiency increases are being sought by more rigorous methods of priority setting, by needs assessment through various PRA approaches, and by the awarding of competitive grants through an Agricultural Research Fund. Early results are encouraging (Boynon, 2006).

2.3.3.3 Agriculture and Finance

Access to finance is critical for the growth of the agriculture sector. The shift from subsistence to commercial agricultural production requires funds. However, in developing countries, where agriculture is a source of livelihood for 86 per cent of rural people (International Finance Corporation [IFC], 2013), financing for

investments in agriculture is scarce, even for large investors. In Africa, less than one (1) per cent of commercial lending is destined for the agriculture sector (IFC, 2013).

Financial institutions are reluctant to accept the risks prevalent in the agricultural sector, such as droughts, floods, pests and diseases, or the transaction costs of covering large geographical distances. Consequently, although governments are now making efforts to attract investment for agriculture, the lack of understanding of the financial risks and opportunities in agriculture, deprives the sector of much-needed funds to boost production, processing and marketing (Ruete, 2015). The Namibian government has also made investments in agriculture by establishing the Agricultural Bank of Namibia. The question is whether the investment made by the State through Agribank is really benefiting the agricultural sector at large

Despite all attempts that the developing countries have made, there have been challenges that they faced especially when it comes to operations of the bank. The report indicated. First, transaction costs in rural areas are higher than in urban areas due to a more dispersed population with weak infrastructure (International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2009).

Second, and more importantly, the risk factors inherent in agriculture often inhibit financial institutions from lending. These include production risks linked to natural hazards (such as droughts, floods and pests), farmers' weak ability to provide collateral (either because the farmer lacks title to land to offer as a loan guarantee, or the value of the land may be too low) and the volatility of prices (IFAD, 2009).

Third, the financial sector may not be sophisticated enough in some developing countries. The availability and innovation of sector-specific financial instruments and services are usually poor. Also, although financial services may be available, they may not be suitable for all types of agricultural activities, which will have diverse needs with respect to the timing for disbursements, amounts and risk, among others. For example, in seasonal farming, funding is needed in particular stages of the production process (IFAD, 2009a). At the same time, the offer of financial products may only be available to large-scale farming operations with sound track records and therefore may not meet the specific needs of the client.

Finally, the lack of records and statistics on farming in developing countries makes the assessment of credit suitability challenging for financial providers (Ruete, 2015). This change the condition required to access financial products and undermines opportunities for profitable investment. Reflecting on this report can be ideal in terms of coming up with recommendations for the state on how its operations can lead to the growth of Agribank.

The report also stated various financing methods that can be used for in agriculture and the use of Agribank could be regarded as the traditional way of financing the farmers. According Ruete (2015, p: 3-4) traditional finance, within the formal financial system, the term “finance,” which includes loans, leasing and equity finance (selling part of what you own to raise funds), is used to encompass the most common forms of finance for larger sums of money over longer periods of time.

Finance can come from commercial banks, agricultural development banks, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), cooperatives or investors; in the case of equity

finance (Ruete, 2015). Recipients of these instruments can also benefit from support from government or international development banks (such as the World Bank and IFAD). Agribank is one of the banks that uses the traditional way of financing, and this way can either have an impact on its growth as an institution. Using these methods Agribank has to strategies its activities so that the funds from the government should have a positive impact on its growth.

2.3.3 Impact of state financing the agricultural finance Institutions.

There seems to be a relationship between state funding and the growth of agriculture finance institutions. According to the study conducted by Eze (2010), it revealed that the financial institutions that struggled to lend sufficient funds to the farmers had growth after the government started subsidising these banks. The research revealed that the growth of the agriculture financial institutions is a dependent variable to the state funding; hence its growth is directly influenced by the state funding.

This then reveals that state funding is very crucial for the growth of these institutions and their sustainability. Reflecting on the hypothesis of this research the above study proved that state funding leads to the growth of agriculture finance institutions. According to the State Bank of Pakistan (2016) the state embarked on a scheme that aimed at increasing the number of farmers who acquired loans by 3,3 million from the existing 2 million to meet 75% credit needs by inducting 14 domestic banks into Argic Credit Schemes, apart from the 5 major banks that specialised in agriculture.

The report also indicated that this led to the growth of these banks; hence the number of borrowers increased, and the banks were able to open at least 20 branches in rural

finance (Ruete, 2015). Recipients of these instruments can also benefit from support from government or international development banks (such as the World Bank and IFAD). Agribank is one of the banks that uses the traditional way of financing, and this way can either have an impact on its growth as an institution. Using these methods Agribank has to strategies its activities so that the funds from the government should have a positive impact on its growth.

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areas. These above-mentioned statistics from Pakistan proved this research hypothesis is directly revealing the relationship between agriculture financial institution growth and state funding. Reflecting on the literature presented above there has not been a study that has indicated the growth of Agribank through the state funding.

In addition to that, the state funding to the financial institutions has been evidenced lead to an increase in agriculture production which has a positive impact on the economic growth of the country. In a quantitative study conducted in Zambia, Malawi, South Africa and Tanzania on the impact of government spending on agricultural growth, the results indicated that from 2000 to 2014, South Africa has spent more than 20,000 million US dollars on agriculture. That expenditure has, in turn, contributed to the economic growth and growth of Micro-Agricultural Finance Institutions in South Africa (MAFISA) (Jambo, 2017).

The above is an indication that the state finance has an impact on the economic growth of the agriculture finance institutions. However, there are specifications to the levels of growth that were attained by the agriculture financial institution through state funding. This research was, therefore, a study to find out the growth impact that the state has on Agribank as agriculture finance institutions.

2.3.4 The impact of the budget allocation on Agriculture Financial Institutions by the State

The economic depression has led to a reduction of government or states funding agriculture activities through the agriculture financial institutions hence having an impact on the growth of this bank (Ezec, 2010). There was a study conducted on different states, and this study revealed that the more budget cut has an impact on the

growth of agriculture financial institution (Smith & Akroyd, 2010). The increase in real expenditures on agriculture is most apparent for the Asian countries in the study, which experienced a near tripling of real sector expenditures and a trend annual growth rate of 4.4 per cent; the highest growth amongst the three regions.

The African countries experienced a more modest increase in real expenditure on agriculture at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent and with much of the increase coming since 2000. For the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) countries, real expenditure on agriculture declined sharply between 1980 and 1990, recovering somewhat since then but remaining significantly below the 1980 level. LAC region is the only region that has reduced its real spending in agriculture, with an annual reduction of 1.6 per cent.

Six out of the 16 Latin American countries included in the Fan and Saurkar study reduced their government expenditures in agriculture over this period (Smith & Akroyd). These statistics on government spending on agriculture also revealed that the more the expenditure the increase in the growth of the financial institutions. This research therefore aimed at finding out in the case of Agribank growth due to the state funding.

2.3.5 How agriculture financial institutions can manage funds provided by the state for their growth

It is very critical for the agriculture financing institution, to come up with proper schemes when financing agriculture to avoid losses and also get a fair return. According to FAO (2013) policies to improve and attract agricultural finance come from different ministries, including Agriculture, Finance and Economy. The number

of governmental factors influencing agricultural finance makes its development more complicated. Financial regulation is critical for the efficiency of financing services and products, mainly to ensure optimal allocation of financial resources, minimise the transaction costs in financial intermediation and adapt financial institutions to changing environments.

The scheme and the borrowing conditions for the farmers should be handled with care. To add to that, creating credit guarantee funds or supporting credit guarantee schemes offered by private institutions through counter guarantees may cushion institutions from losing out.

The Mexican Fideicomisos Instituidos end Relación con la Agricultura (FIRA), the Indian Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and the Nigerian Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund are among the longest-standing agricultural guarantee funds in the world FAO (2013). The survival of this institution was influenced by their conduct and their borrowings systems. Reviewing this literature, it can be hypothesized that the growth of Agriculture financial institutions can also be affected by their borrowing schemes and their handling of funds.

Farmers can get various financing schemes depending on their type of farming and the anticipated time of return. Agriculture financial institutions have different policies in place when lending to farmers. Agriculture financing institutions have to be careful not to run a loss if they do not put in place close measures on how to get returns from the farmers FAO (2013). According to Zec (2010), some of the institutions had to close because through microfinance the farmers could not pay back their loans. The

state financing the agriculture financial institutions might not mean anything of the funds are not handled properly. According to Willandra, Muranda, Mawani, Kamana and Alfrons (2017), farmers can access finance from banks by applying for commercial credit.

The loan duration depends on the policy of the bank, the type of commercial credit and the amount of credit applied for. For instance, farmers may apply for working capital credit for the duration of 12 or 36 months, dependent on the amount of credit needed. A farmer can apply for commercial credit by completing a credit application form and providing supporting documents. The supporting documents are required to prove identity and provide evidence of collateral.

Examples of supporting documents include photocopies of the identity cards of the applicant and his/her partner in case of marriage, and photocopies of land certificates, salary slips, deposits or a certificate of vehicle ownership. Banks then analyse the credit application by interviewing the applicant or conducting a farm visit (Willandra et al., 2017). This research also aimed at finding the borrowing schemes by the Agribank and how it affects their growth through state funding.

2.4.1 Related literature

Various efforts have been made towards the advancement of the sectors, and the opening of financial institutions aimed at promoting agriculture is one of the attempts that have been made. The governments of different states have worked towards contributing to this sector. However, the question is the extent of the impact these contributions have on the financial institution. Seibel (2012) describes the Agricultural

development banks as established to extend credit and other financial services to customers not considered creditworthy by commercial banks. This, in turn, reveals the importance of government contribution to the agricultural sector.

One of the studies conducted in Tanzania at Mzumbe University revealed the importance of government contribution to the financial institutions (LadoHaule, 2015).

The study aimed to assess the effects of VICOBA which was a program implemented by the government and the Village Community Bank of Tanzania, aiming to increase rice production. The study was of qualitative and quantitative which used questionnaire and critical informant interviews respectively.

The major finding of the study was that the government contribution led to the increase in rice production, interests in agriculture by the residents as well as growth in the community bank (LadoHaule, 2015). These results aligned with the literature that was reviewed in this study, which indicated that the government has a major and a significant role to play in terms of support for agriculture financial institutions (LadoHaule, 2015).

Furthermore, the importance of government contribution to the financial institution can be further explained through the research that was carried in the Asia Pacific. This study aimed at assessing the importance of the government contribution to the financial institutions at that aim at micro-financing the small-scale farmers of Asia and Latin America (Donaghue, 2004). The study was quantitative and qualitative, in which the farmers through interviews revealed how the microfinance projects schemes by the government assisted them. The governments of these states funded the local agriculture banks which in turn helped the farmers. A summary of the funding was

that there was an increment in the agricultural production in areas like Bangladesh and Bolivia. However, the government contribution to these small banks led to mismanagement of the funds and loss led to the closure of some institutions. This, therefore, led to the conclusion that the importance of the government contribution is based on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation tools (Donaghue, 2004).

In addition, Kenya has been one of the countries that has a number of agriculture finance institutions both state owned and privately owned (Malebo, 2014). A study was conducted in Kenya which was aimed to examine the factors that influence Kenyan financial institutions' lending behaviour towards the agricultural sector. Secondary panel data from 15 licensed financial institutions (commercial banks and deposit-taking microfinance institutions) for a period of 6 years (2011-2016) was used after which a panel multiple regression model was estimated using random-effects to examine the significant determinants of agri-lending by financial institutions. The study found that financial institution equity and risk on credit were negative and statistically significant in affecting the gross agricultural loans ratio while financial institution size, return on credit and financial institution liquidity were insignificant (Malebo, 2014). As a result, the researcher recommends that financial institutions should devise better risk management strategies in order to reduce volume of non-performing loans in agriculture. Furthermore, the Kenyan Government should enforce the requirement that regulated financial institutions should hold a minimum of 10%-15% agricultural loans in their portfolios. This would steer larger banks to increase their investments in the agriculture given the economic benefits that the country would receive as a result (Malebo, 2014). Given these results and the high risk factors faced

by the financial institutions in Kenya the question is therefore how has Agribank growth managed given the risks that they face.

Njuguna and Nyairo (2015), in carrying out a study on formal conditions that affected agricultural credit supply to small-scale farmers in rural Kenya, used a simple regression model with two variables; interest rates and collateral requirements. A descriptive research design was used with credit and loan officers of four major banks in Kenya as respondents. They established that both factors affected agricultural credit access. High interest rates were found to discourage farmers from taking loans because of their concerns on difficulty of meeting loan repayments. Furthermore, lack of collateral by farmers meant they could not take any loans as the banks would feel overexposed. Several policy recommendations were made; first, that banks should structure loan products in a unique manner that suits small scale farmers' needs such as tapping into the advantages that group lending offers. Secondly, banks should carry out public awareness campaigns on their credit policies and loan terms. They argued that this would encourage farmers to apply or renegotiate terms of their previous loans and subsequently reduce uncertainty around credit supply. However, the practicality of the second recommendation (without involvement of the Central Bank through regulated interest rates) is questionable given small-scale farmers, by virtue of the fact that the amounts they borrow are negligible¹¹ loan amounts, are unlikely to single-handedly have significant influence on getting concessional rates or loan repayment terms. All this determine the growth of these banks the whole loan systems hence this study explored either the lending systems had impact on the growth.

Reviewing the nature of this study no exact study was conducted in Namibia yet. However, a study of the same theme was conducted in which the impact of commercial bank development was explained to be directly linked to economic growth (Paavo, 2017). The study only revealed the relationship between economic growth and commercial bank growth which is not necessarily on the Agricultural Bank of Namibia.

In the Namibian context, Agribank of Namibia was established by Act of the Parliament to provide affordable loan-related activities to the Namibian farmers (Agricultural Bank of Namibia, 2003). Like other agricultural financial institution mandated to provide affordable funds for the agricultural activities related in different countries, Agribank has been receiving fund support from the government to strengthen its capital, grow the economy and boost agriculture sectors.

2.4.2 The influence of borrowing methods on the growth of the bank

The banking industry is an industry that, regardless of it being commercial or state-owned, has to be involved in some strategic lending system because it contributes to its growth. According to Pestruscu and Pop (2015), the banking sector is of particular importance because in many developing countries it is through this sector that savings can be attracted or the main source of financing the economy. However, the development of financial activities, in particular, the expansion of lending activities must be carried out prudently in order to avoid the negative effects that excessive lending can generate (Bezmer, 2014). This applies to the commercial banks whose

growth also depends on their lending system. If no close system is put in place, then it becomes challenging. Reflecting on this literature, therefore, the question is whether Agribank has a proper lending system in place that will contribute to its growth.

Reflecting on the structure of the financial sector in Romania, it is similar to other countries in Central, and Eastern Europe and its components are banks, insurers and investment funds. Among these, the banking industry is prevailing. Credit institutions hold most of the assets of the financial system (80%), followed by non-banking financial institutions and investment funds.

In recent years, pension funds and investment funds have become increasingly important in the Romanian financial system. However, the total assets of the financial system as a percentage of gross domestic products (GDP) decreased, reaching 81.5% at the end of 2013. In terms of business, banks in Romania are mainly engaged in traditional financial activities. Loans represented 70% of total banking sector assets in 2014 in private credit granted was distributed among households and companies in roughly equal proportions.

After the economic crisis, the volume of loans decreased primarily reflecting the decrease in loans to households, both because of the reluctance of the population and because of a greater caution from the banks. The decreasing trend was maintained in the corporate sector as well. The growth rate of loans remains currently modest due both to demand-side factors such as the high level of non-performing loans and tighter credit conditions and to supply-side factors (European Commission, 2015, pp. 41-42).

2.4.3 Importance of training for farmers before funding them

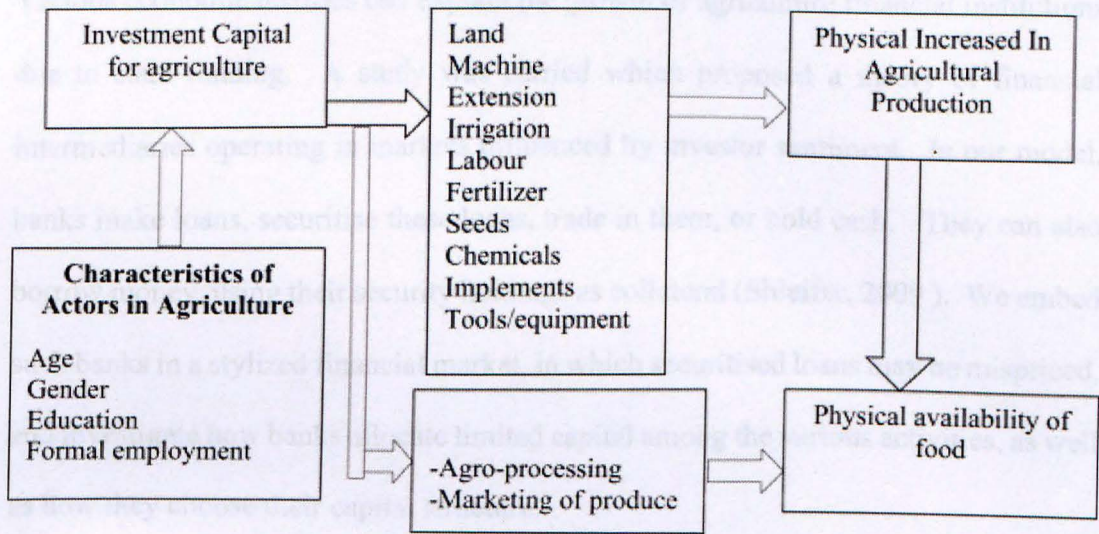
A quantitative study that was carried out in Uganda revealed that the growth of Agricultural Financing institutions has a link to the expertise of the farmers because it determines their ability to return the borrowed funds. The priority should be to assist farmers in increasing their output without exposing them to greater risks. There is evidence from agricultural projects that if smallholder farmers are advised on the adoption of good agricultural practices, such as better seeds, optimal crop spacing, weeding, post-harvest handling etc.; substantial increases in yields per acre can be achieved. This is even without the application of purchased inputs such as fertilisers. This would allow farmers to produce more marketable surplus and thereby generate cash income.

The next step would then be to start applying modest amounts of purchased inputs such as fertilisers, to increase yields further (Kasendeke, 2016). The need for taking into consideration all the above-mentioned variables will then lead to successful farming and growth of the agricultural funding institutions. The questions here are whether Agribank offered training to its clients before or immediately after the loan has been granted.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The funding of farming by the Agribank.

Agribank Funding Report 2015: Credit and Sales Department



The figure above presents the activities that the bank funds and factors that Agribank take into consideration before when offering loans to the farmers. . The bank has to examine the input , process and the out that the farmer expect and therefore this determine the amount of money and the loan that the farmer can get from the bank. In order for Agribank to achieve and fund all the operation and give loans that are affordable to the farmers and in turn grow as a bank.

This is a narrative outline that will present the variables to be studied and the hypothetical relationships between and among variables. In order to meet the objectives of the research variables were explored. In these research subsidies from the government, training of the employees, funding, and policy formulation of the government are the independent variables of the study. Variables such as the number of farmers assisted the number of loans given to the farmers, the interests that the

Agribank receives, are depended variables on the sense that they indicate the growth of the bank and attainment of its objectives and mandates.

2.6 Theories in support of the study

Various economic theories can explain the growth of agriculture financial institutions due to state funding. A study was carried which proposed a theory of financial intermediaries operating in markets influenced by investor sentiment. In our model, banks make loans, securitise these loans, trade in them, or hold cash. They can also borrow money, using their security holdings as collateral (Shleifer, 2009). We embed such banks in a stylized financial market, in which securitised loans may be mispriced, and investigate how banks allocate limited capital among the various activities, as well as how they choose their capital structure.

Banks maximize profits, and there are no conflicts of interest between bank shareholders and creditors. The theory explains the cyclical behaviour of credit and investment but also accounts for the fundamental instability of banks operating in financial markets, especially when banks use leverage. About this study, the cyclic behaviour of credit and investment between the Agribank and the farmers can be explained which therefore leads to the growth or no growth of the bank.

2.7 Summary

This chapter presented the literature that was reviewed. The first part of the chapter presented the related theoretical literature which defined the terms that are related to the study. Thereafter the concepts that lead to the understanding of the study were presented, and various studies from different researchers were also presented. The

empirical literature in which various studies relating to the studies were reviewed and their findings were presented, and the gaps in the studies were identified. The conceptual framework which presented the variables was also included in the chapter.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter gives a presentation of how the research was conducted – the research methods. It highlights the strategy on which the research was based, the research design, population, sample, research instruments, procedure, data analysis and research ethics.

3.2 Research Strategy

Exploratory research, as the name states, is intended merely to explore the research questions and does not intend to offer final and conclusive solutions to existing problems but just to give a better understanding of the topic on the growth of Agribank as regards the state funding (Sandhusen, 2000). This research design had an advantage because it is flexible and adaptable to change which helped the researcher to be a bit flexible when conducting the research (Sandhusen, 2000). However, the modest number of samples did not adequately represent the target population because it only targeted the Windhoek branch (Sandhusen, 2000).

3.3 Research Design

A quantitative approach was used to generate numerical data that was then transformed into usable statistics. The statistics were also used to depict variables and their frequency during the study. This study used the quantitative so as to describe the

growth of Agribank in relation to variables like interests rates , number of loans issued and the budget trends.

3.4 Population

According to the University of Missouri St Leos (n.d.), population refers to “a complete set of elements that pose characteristics defined by the sampling criteria established by the researcher”. The population of the study consisted of 25 employees down from the 30 as stated in the proposal, due to the fact that other employees were not willing to take part in the study.

The targeted population was executives, senior management, middle management, lower management and all staff members from the Finance and Credit department at Agribank. The targeted population consisted of the entire group of individuals or objects which the researcher generated the conclusion (Knight, 2017). To be more specific regarding this research, the researcher also considered that the accessible population would be the managers, the executives, senior management, middle management and lower management who would be available at the day of data collection.

3.5 Sample

Sampling is the process where the researcher selects observations that will be analysed for the research purposes (Saylor, 2015). This helped the researcher to identify what, from whom, to collect the data. It was of significance to come up with sampling for the researcher because this would save time since the accessible population was huge. There were different sampling methods the researcher could use but on this research,

probability sampling was used because of the advantages attached to this type of sampling.

According to Saylor (2015) probability sampling refers to a technique in which every member has an equal chance of being selected to be part of the research. It is very important for the researcher to sample the population because this helps to generalise the results to the whole target population.

This research used stratified and simple random sampling. Stratified sampling is the type of sampling which divides the study population into relevant sub groups and then draws a sample from each group (Saylor, 2015).

The simple random method was very important because it was unbiased as compared to non-probability sampling. The study used the whole population of 30 employees of Agribank as the sample because the population was small. Similar studies such as on the financial services for SMEs in Namibia (Smith, 2016) and information sharing in credit markets (Pagano, 2014) also adopted the whole population as their samples, due to the small sizes of their populations.

Reliability the researcher that the study was reliable on the basis that the selected participants were from the department that work with loans and the interests of the organisation. This led to factual information being collected since the targeted population had enough knowledge on the matter. Validity the researcher followed the research ethics and ensures that data collected was valid.

3.6 Research Instruments

The researcher used a questionnaire with both non-structured and structured questions to collect data from employees. Thirty (30) questionnaires were distributed to employees but the researcher only managed to collect 25 questionnaires from employees. The non-structured questionnaire was designed to answer the research questions and objectives.

3.7 Procedure

Questionnaires were distributed to executives, senior management, middle management, lower management and all finance and credit staff members at Agribank Head Office. Secondary data was derived from official publications by the Bank itself and related documents by the Government, as well as data already in the public domain.

3.8 Data Analysis Procedures

Qualitative data was analysed using thematic content-based analysis. This assisted in generating the necessary descriptive statistics. The appropriate statistical analysis techniques such as frequency distribution; tests of association among variables based on a tabulation plan were used to analyse data from primary sources. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data processing and analysis. The Chi-Square method was used to determine relationships among variables, in other words to test the hypotheses. Means and proportions were calculated together with appropriate measures of dispersion (variance, standard deviation, etc.).

3.9 Research Ethics

Due to the confidentiality of the financial status of the Agribank, information gathered in this study was treated as strictly confidential. Before conducting this study, the researcher sought and was given permission by the Chief Executive Officer to conduct the study. The researcher made sure that individuals had the right to consent to participate in the study or not as well as rights to withdraw from the study. In addition, the researcher made sure that participants had an understanding of the purpose and methods to be used in the study as well as the risks involved. Data collected during this study has been archived in a secure cabinet accessible only to the researcher and will be destroyed after five years through shredding and burning so as to preserve confidentiality.

CHAPTER 4 *Agribank by department*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapter outlined how the researcher intended to achieve the results to answer the research questions. The action was executed as planned although other changes were made as the data was collected. This chapter presented the results and analysed them. The chapter also presented figures to support data presentation. The data was collected and analysed differently than planned in the previous chapter.

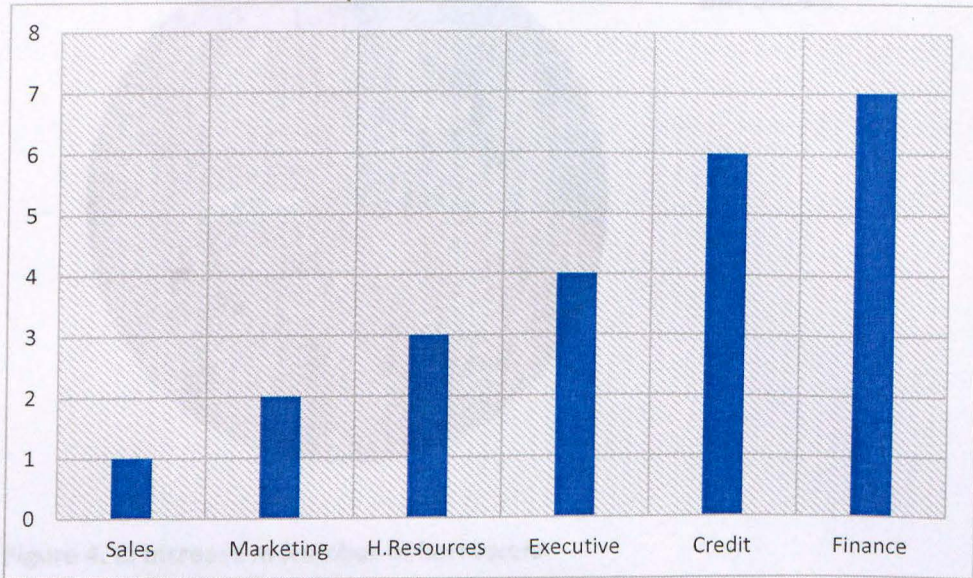
The chapter presented the data in terms of demographics; the impact of the government funding, the findings on how Agribank can use the government funding to ensure growth and what the growth of Agribank depends on. The data were analysed in terms of the manner provided above about the literature review and the theoretical framework.

4.2 Data Presentation.

4.2.1 Demographics.

Figure 4.1 is a presentation of the demographics in terms of the departments that participated in the study. The majority of the participants were from the finance department, followed by the credit department, then the executives from different departments such as human resources, marketing and sales were least presented.

Figure4.1: Participation by department



4.2.2 Impact of government funding to the growth of Agribank.

This section presented the impact of government funding on Agribank. The variable which depended on government funding were presented in which “of the times” meant “strongly agree”, “sometimes” meant “agree” and “not at all” meant “disagree”.

Figure 4.2 Below presents an increase in borrowing as a dependent variable on the impact of government funding on the Agribank. It indicates that the majority of the participants which is 73% “strongly agreed” that most of the time's government funding increase the number of borrowing and 27% “agreed”.

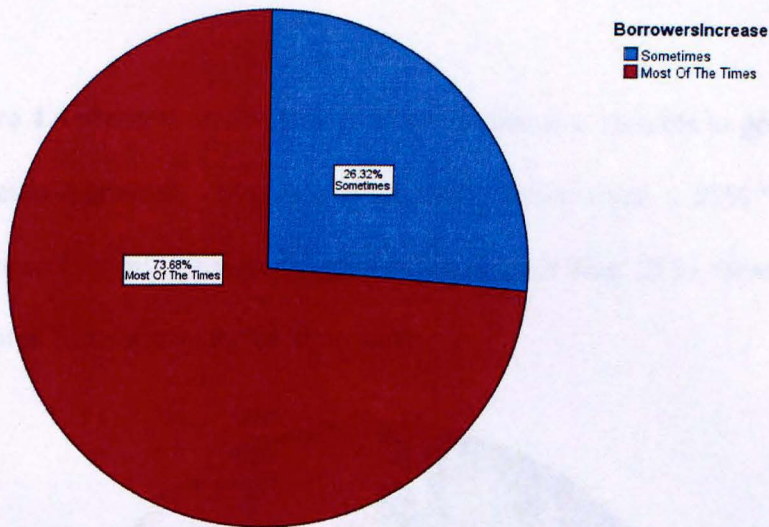


Figure 4. 2: Increase in Number of borrowers

Figure 4.3 below presents the increase to profit as a dependent variable on the impact of funding on the Agribank by the government. It indicates that 47% of the participants “strongly agreed” that the increase of profits has an impact on the growth of the Bank and 36 % of the participants indicated that they “agreed” while 15 % “disagreed” to the statement”.

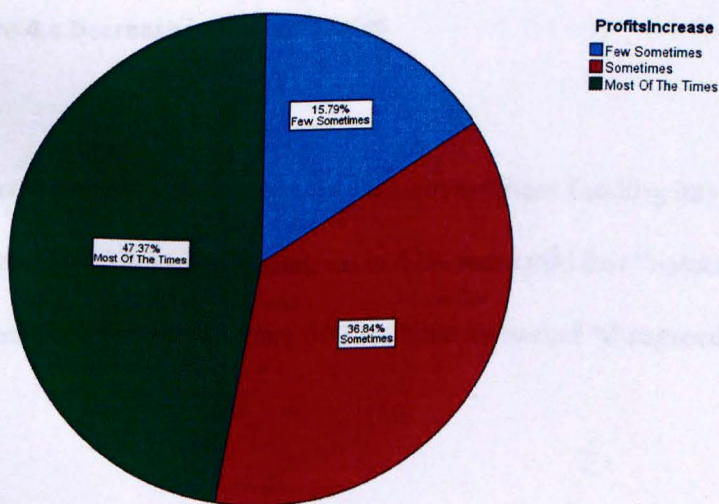


Figure 4.3: Increase in number of profits

Figure 4.4 presents an increase in interest rates as a variable to government funding's impact to Agribank. Majority of the participants which is 52% "most of the times" that state funding does not decrease the interest rate, 21% "few times" while 10% indicated "sometimes to the statement.

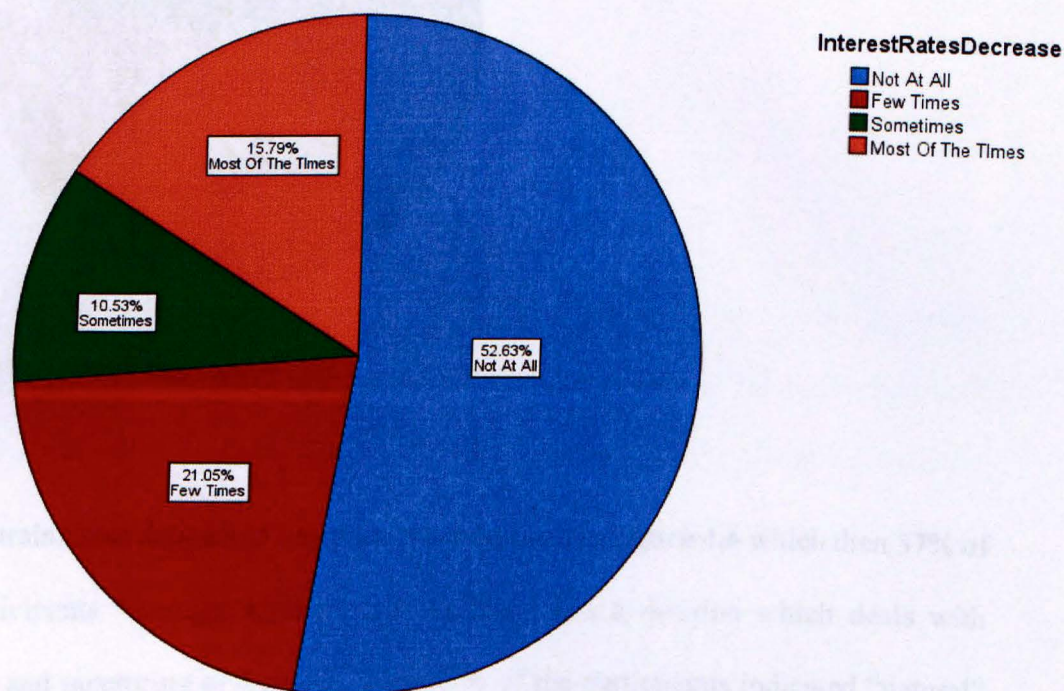


Figure 4.4 Decrease in Interests rates

Figure 4.5 below then indicates that government funding has an impact on Agribank reputation and the majority which is 42% indicated that "natural" while 36% indicated Agreed and the least number of 21% then indicated "disagreed".

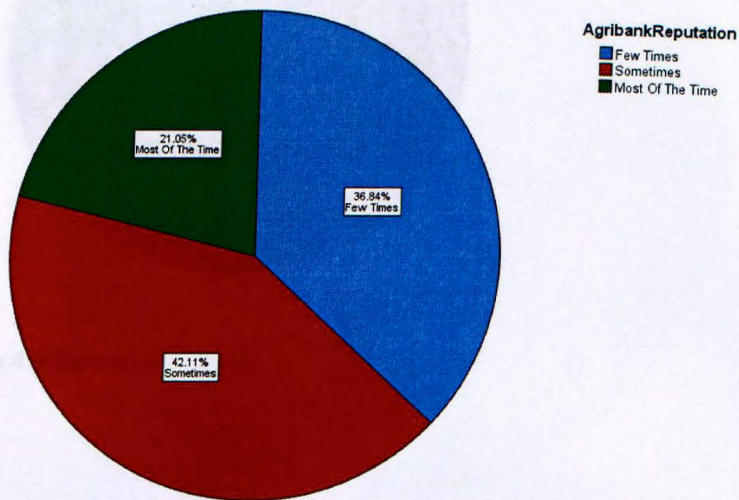


Figure 4.5 Agribank Reputation

Farmer training as dependent variables was presented in **figure 4.6** which then 57% of the participants “strongly agreed” that Agribank has a division which deals with training and mentoring of farmers. The 26 % of the participants indicated “natural” meaning that training funding for farmers is always budgeted for. 15% of the participants then indicated that they are “disagreed” that there are sufficient funds for the Bank to train all its clients.

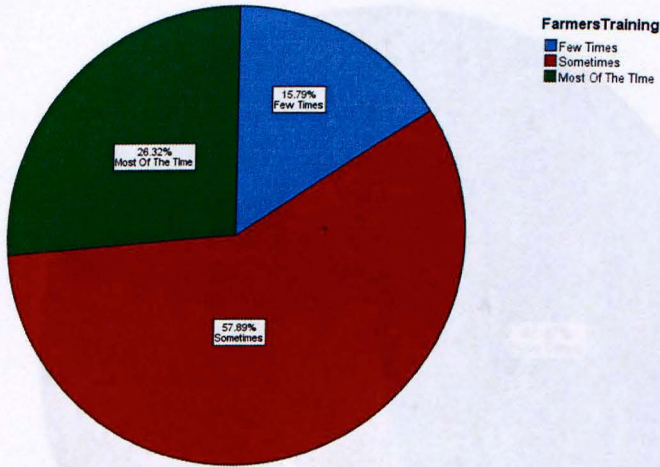


Figure 4.6 Farmers training

Figure 4.7 represents the impact of government funds in terms of the Agribank's ability to compete internationally. Majority of the participants "strongly disagreed" that the government funding enabling the Agribank to compete for either national, regional or internationally and it consisted of 47 %, while 31% indicated "natural" and 21% indicated that "agreed".

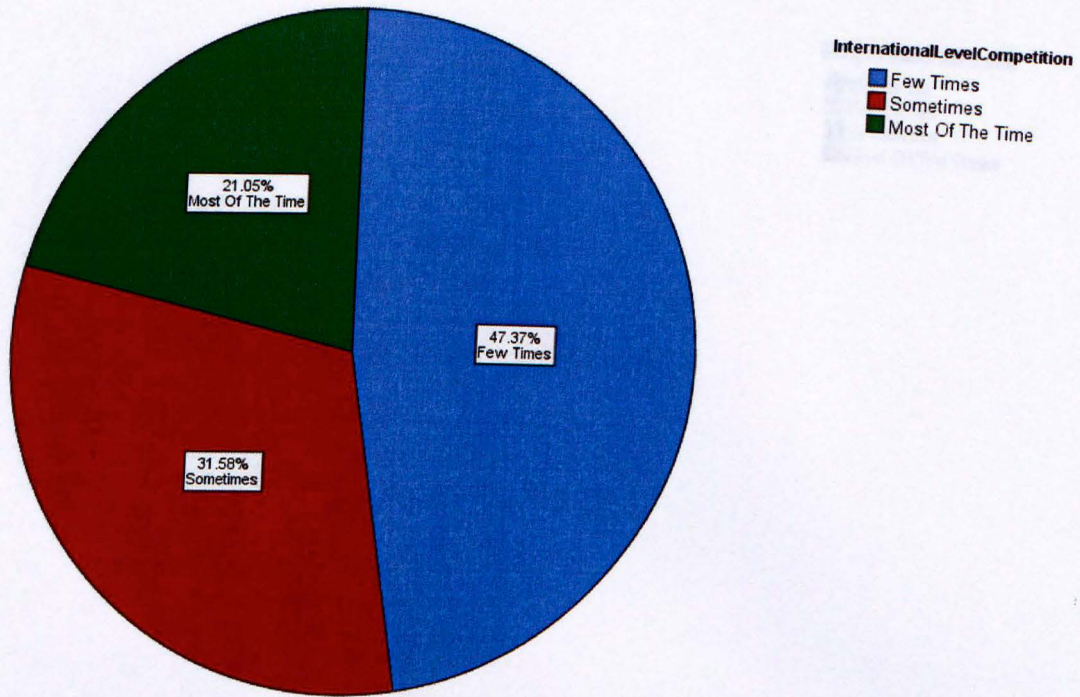


Figure 4.7 Competes Internationally

Figure 4.8 presents the impact of government funding on the number of employees of at Agribank. The 47 % of the participants indicated that they are “agree” to the statement while 26 % indicated “natural” and 21% indicated “disagreed” and 5% of the participants strongly disagree that not a time the government funding has an impact on the employees increase.

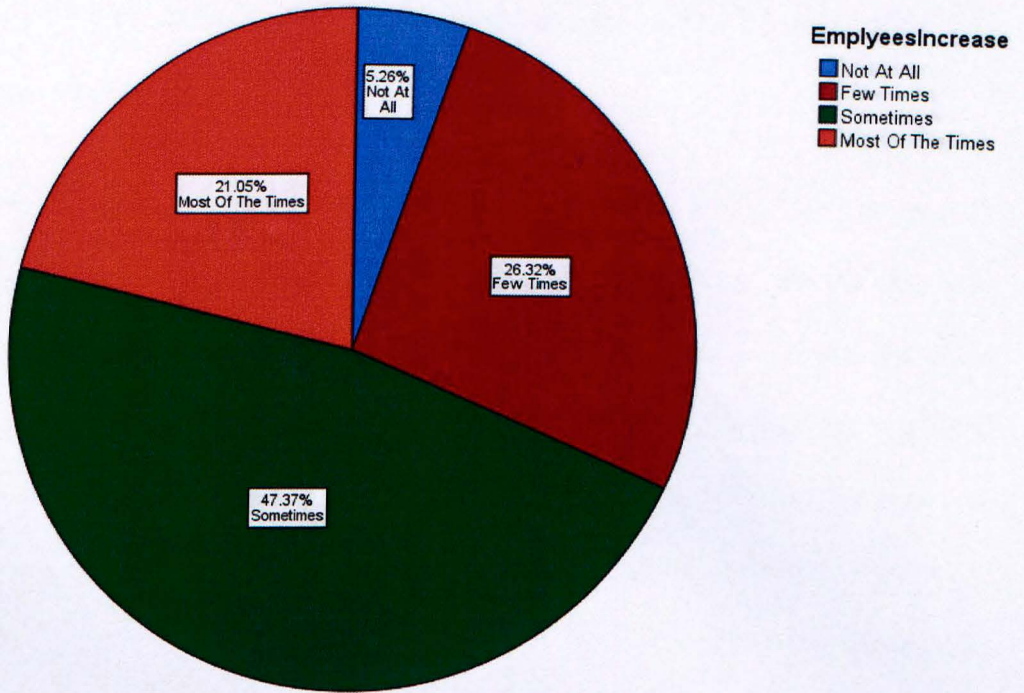


Figure 4.8 Employees increase

Figure 4.9 represents the impact of government funding on the number of branches for Agribank. The 52% of the participants have “strongly agreed” that funding allocation to Agribank from the government has contributed to a number of branches the Bank opened in different regions of Namibia. The 26% of the participants “agree” to the statement while 15% indicated “natural meaning they are not really convinced that the government contribution alone can enable the Bank to open the new branches in the region and 5% of the participant disagreed not at all does the government lead to the increase in the number of branches at Agribank.

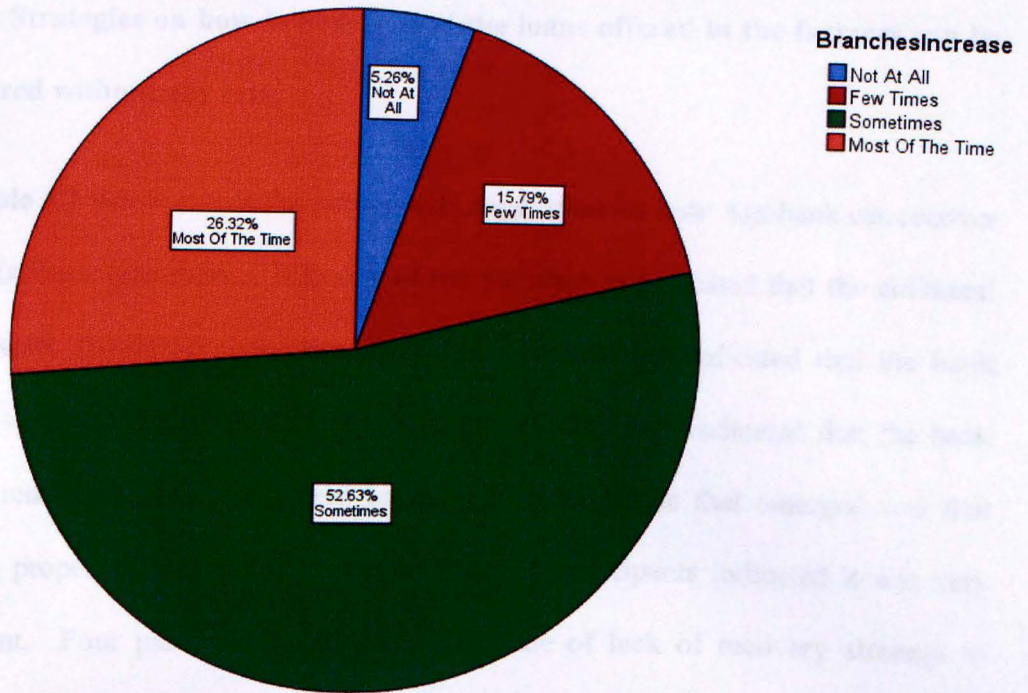


Figure 4.9 Branches Increase

4.2.3 The use of government funding for its own growth.

4. 2.3.1 whether the government funds sufficient for the growth of Agribank

The table 4.1 shows the responses and only 1 participant indicated that the funds are not sufficient for Agribank to carry its mandate. Twenty-four participants then indicated that the funds are sufficient for the growth of Agribank.

Table 4.1 Is Agribank attaining its goal

	Yes	No
Number of the participants	1	24

4.2.3.2 Strategies on how to ensure that the loans offered to the farmers can be recovered without any loss.

The **table 4.2** below shows the participants suggestion on how Agribank can recover its funds from customers. Majority of the participants indicated that the collateral requirement should be strengthened; hence 8 participants indicated that the bank should strengthen its collateral. About 6 participants then indicated that the bank should reduce the loan repayment terms. Another theme that emerged was that keeping proper records of the clients in which 3 participants indicated it was very important. Four participants addressed the issue of lack of recovery strategy as preventing the bank from recovering debts from the customers and thus cause the arrear rates to be very high. The other theme that emerged was the need for relevant productions in which 2 participants suggested such. One participant indicated loans should be offered strategically and the other participant suggested that the training on how to hold funds from the bank was vital to avoid losses.

Table 4.2: Proposed Strategy

Number of participants	6	3	4	2	8	1	1
Proposed Strategy	Loans should be	Keep customers records	Recovery strategies	Relevant loan product types	Strengthen collateral	Loans should be offered strategically	Training farmers on

	repai			for	requireme	ly into	how to
	d in a			variou	nts	collection	hold
	short			s		considerat	funds
	perio			region		ion	
	d of			s		strategy.	
	time						

Table 4.3. Reasons for Agribank not attaining its goals

Number of Participants	1	3	4	1	12	2	2
Reasons for attaining the goal.	The farmers now are relying on another bank	Giving loans to people who do not even farm.	The poor management style of the bank	The applications of the customer are being declined	Insufficient government funding	No collaboration between the bank and government	Farmers refusing to pay back the loans because of various

								reasons
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Table 4.3 is a presentation of the reasons why Agribank is not attaining its goal and struggling to fulfil its mandate. Majority of the participants which were 11% indicated that Agribank could not able to accomplish its goal because the government is allocating insufficient funding to the Bank. Poor management style was one of the reasons suggested by 6 participants, while 3 participants indicated that giving the loan to a person or clients who are farming will affect the bank to attain its goals because the clients will find it difficult to pay back the loan. About 2 participants indicated that farmers refuse to pay back their loans because of different reasons such as drought, etc. One participant indicated that the farmers are relying on commercial banks because they process loans quicker compared to Agribank and one participant expressed a concern of farmer's loan application turned down by the bank.

Figure 4.11 represents the variable in which the growth of Agribank depends on.

4.2.4 The growth of Agribank and what the bank depends on.

Figure 4.10 represents whether the growth of Agribank indeed depends on state funding. Majority of the participants, 63%, indicated "strongly agreed" that the growth of Agribank depends on the state funding. 21% of the participants 'agreed' while 10% 'disagreed', and 5 % 'strongly disagreed' that the growth of Agribank depends on government funding.

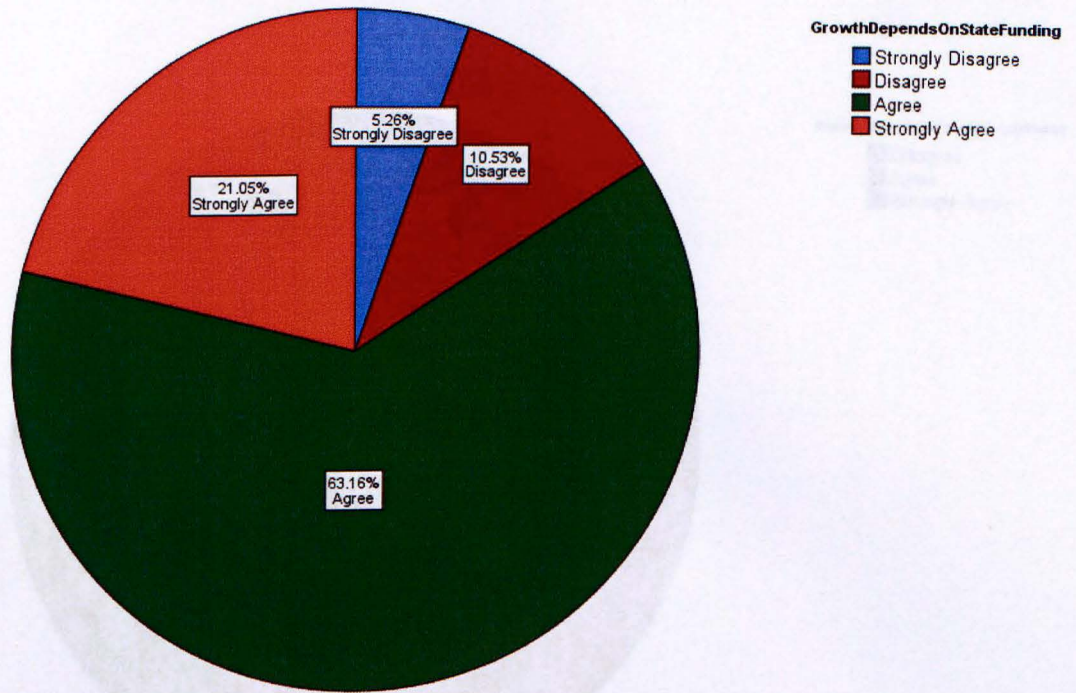


Figure 4.10 Growth depends on state funding

Figure 4.11 represents the variable in which the growth of Agribank depends on. The majority of the participants which is 47% ‘strongly agree’ that the growth of the Agribank depends on the government budget allocation while 47% of the participants “agree” that the growth of the Bank depends on the lending method. Only 10% of the participants “disagree” that the growth of Agribank is influenced by the lending methods.

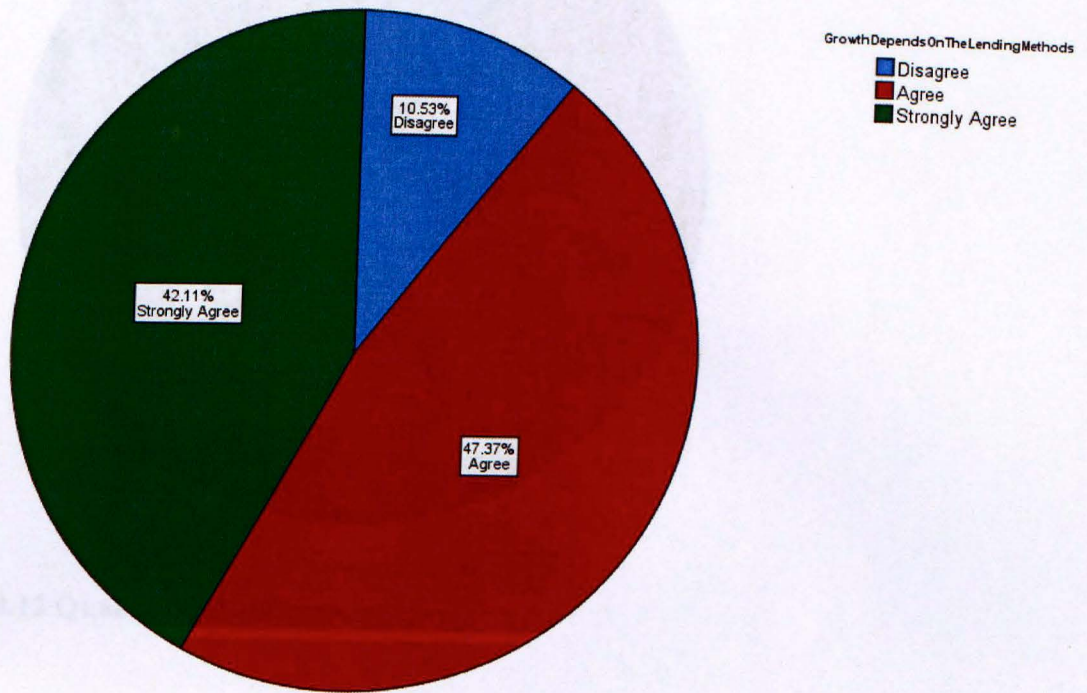


Figure 4.11 Lending methods

Figure 4.12 presented the quality of employees as an independent variable in which growth of Agribank depends on. The majority of the participants which is 57% “strongly agreed” that the growth of Agribank depends on the quality of employees. About 31% of the employees ‘agreed’ to the statement and 10% ‘disagreed’ that growth depends on the quality of employees.

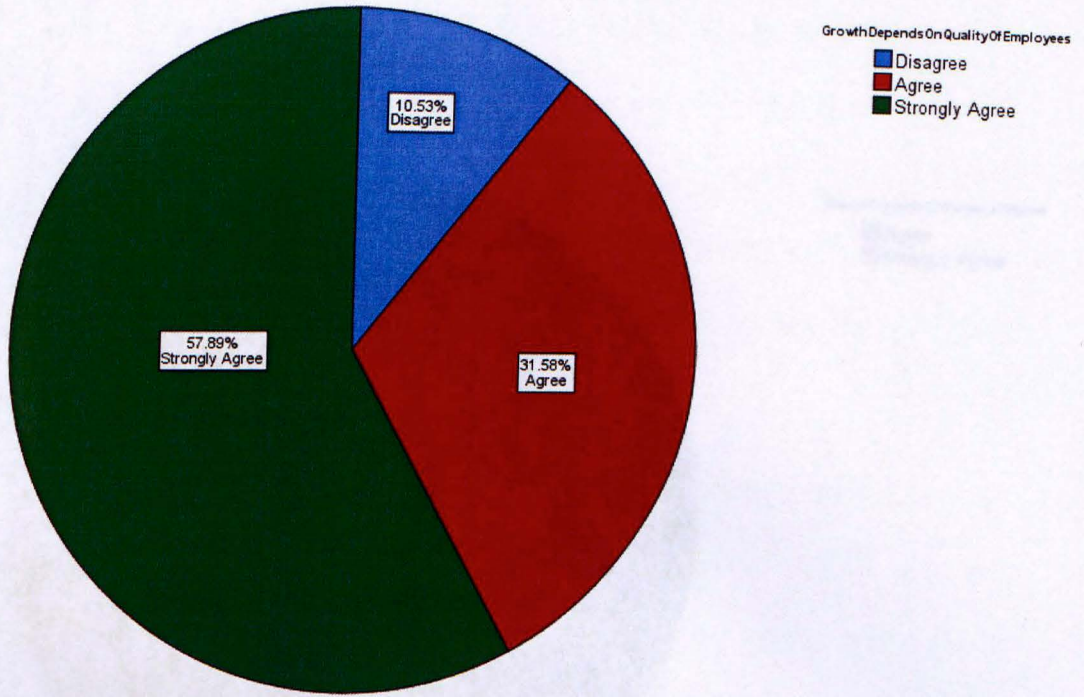


Figure 4.12 Quality of Employees

Figure 4.13 figure below indicated that 52% of the participants strongly agree that loan repayment from the farmers contributed to the growth of the bank while 47% agreed that the growth depends on the loan repayment.

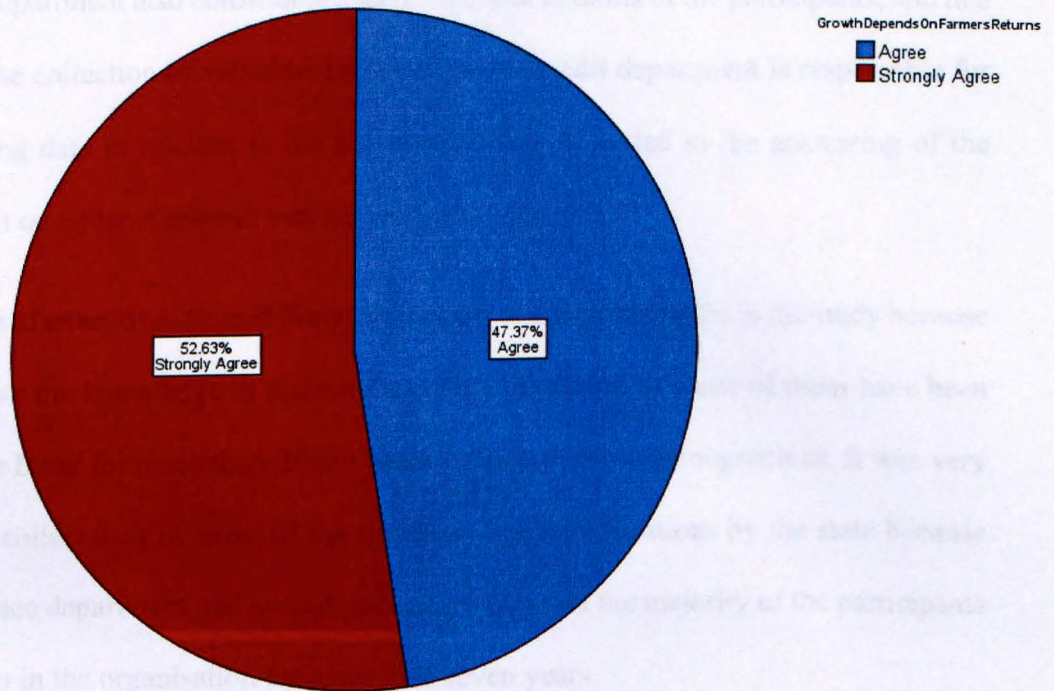


Figure 4.13 Loan repayment

4.3 Data Analysis.

The section of this chapter aims at analysing data in line with the objectives of the study and literature that were reviewed in chapter 2.

4.3.1 Analysis of demographics

The demographics from the study were also analysed and reflected that the majority of the participants were mainly from the finance department, followed by the credit department, executives such as human resources, marketing and sales respectively. The representation of the demographics in figure 4.1 contributes to the validity and reliability of the study on the sense that the majority of the participants are from the

finance department. The department deals with funds; hence they know the government funding and various trends that have happened during the years. The credit department also constituted a larger number in terms of the participants, and this led to the collection of valuable data because the credit department is responsible for collecting data in relation to the borrowers hence, they led to the answering of the question on either Agribank was achieving its objectives.

A group of executives from different departments also contributed to the study because they have the knowledge in different aspects of the bank as some of them have been with the Bank for more than fifteen years. Through these demographics, it was very easy to collect data in terms of the trends on budget allocations by the state because the finance department had enough secondary data and the majority of the participants had been in the organisation for more than seven years.

4.3.2 Analysis of the impact of government funding on the growth of Agribank.

Section B of the data presentation presented the data in terms of the impact of government funding on the growth of Agribank. Various independent variables were identified about the growth of Agribank which was the dependent variable. Figure 4.2 presented the increase in the number of borrowers as a dependent variable in relation to state funding into Agribank. The majority of the participants mentioned that the state funding contributes to the increase in the number of borrowers hence the growth of the bank. Reflecting on the presented literature in a study conducted in Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and South Africa it was found out that the government funding led to the increase in borrowers from their micro-financing banks (Jumbo,

2017). This data collected on this variable aimed at helping on attaining an objective the impact of the state contribution to Agribank.

Analysing the impact of state funding to Agribank in figure 4.3, most of the times the state funding leads to the increase in the profits for Agribank hence this led to the growth of the bank which answers the research topic. In this regard, this variable has a lot of the participants agreeing on the increase in profits through state funding regardless of the department that they came from.

Figure 4.4 presented the participants responses to the impact of state funding in terms of decrease in interest. The majority of the participants indicated that government funding did not decrease interest rates; they remain the same. A number of the participants identified the impact of state funding as having an impact on the interest rate, and this contradicted with the reviewed literature findings.

A study carried out in Pakistan indicated that the state funding led to the decrease in interest rates for farmers and made it cheaper for farmers to borrow from the banks (State Bank of Pakistan, 2016). In relation to the theoretical framework in which the study was based, this study agrees with a theory which determines the interest on the value collected by the borrower not necessarily depending on the state funding.

In the analysis, the impact of state funding to Agribank and attaining the objectives figure 4.6 presented the variable as training of farmers. The results indicated that the majority of the participants only sometimes feel that government funding had to be used to train the farmers. Few participants indicated that the state funds are not used for farmers training at all. These results in comparison with a study conducted in Pakistan there is a difference because the state funding designed a program of training

farmers through the microfinancing institutions (State of Bank Pakistan, 2016). The literature revealed that for the farmers to be funded, they needed to undergo training to prove their capability of handling the funds.

Furthermore, in answering the objective, another variable that the study concentrated on was the ability of Agribank to compete for internationals with other banks outside Namibia. Figure 4.7 majority of the participants indicated that the state funds could not assist Agribank to compete internationally. The results indicated that government funding does not contribute to the growth of the bank when it comes to Agribank to participate internationally in many aspects. This result contradicts with a study carried out by Jambo when indicated that in countries like Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and South Africa (Jambo, 2017). The study then revealed that the government has led to partnerships and competitions, but the results indicated otherwise

Furthermore, the results about the government spending presented in figure 4.8, indicating the impact in terms of the increase in the number of employees in the bank. The results show that state funding has an impact on the number of employees. Most of the participants indicated that state funding has an impact on the number of employees in the bank. However, few participants indicated that state funding has no much impact on the increase in the number of employees in the bank. Reflection on the study that was carried in Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and South Africa, the study indicated that there had been an increase in the number of employees in the bank due to the 20000 million that was given to these banks by MAFISA (Jambo, 2017).

The other variables that emerged through the study were the increase in Agribank branches. Majority of the participants strongly agreed that the state funding increase

numbers of the branches in different regions in Namibia, while a relative number agreed that most of the times the state funding could increase the number of branches within the Bank. The small numbers of the participants stated that state funding has no impact on the increases of the branches in Agribank. These results are in line with a study that was carried out in Pakistan indicated that 20 branches were opened in rural areas (Bank of Pakistan, 2016). Also reflecting on the theoretical framework in which the cyclical behavioural theory which explains the nature of investment how it leads to the growth hence the possibility of new branches. This can be explained by the idea that the more the finance the high the investment, the higher the possibility of new branches being opened.

4.3.3 Analysis of how Agribank can use government funding for its own growth:

The assessment on whether the bank is achieving its goal or not?

Table 4.1 was a presentation on whether an Agribank is attaining its goal or not. Majority of the participants indicated that the bank is not achieving its goal and they feel that much need to be done by the state to assist the bank in achieving its mandate. Reflecting on the literature presented Agribank has the mandate of supporting the farmers through affordable funding and skills development (AgriBank, 2016). This question or table aimed to address one of the research specific objectives which were aimed at finding out either Agribank was achieving its goal or not.

Table 4.2 presented the suggestions on how Agribank can use the state funds for its growth which was one of the objectives of the study. It can also be supported by the theoretical framework of the study in which the study was based on. The themes that emerged on the suggestions were a lot, but most of the participants suggested that the

collateral requirement should be strengthened in order for the bank to grow and cover itself in the event of the farmer defaulting their repayment. Another significant number of participants indicated that they should reduce the time frame of loan repayment. This is the same suggestion that was given to MAFISA through the study that was carried in various African countries, but it was given specifically for South Africa (Jambo, 2017).

Furthermore, another theme that emerged was the suggestion on the need to keep proper records by the bank. This theme is highly supported by the cyclical behaviour theory in which the study is based on. It highlights the need for keeping proper track of giving credit to be able to calculate interest's rate and be able to invest (Shleifer, 2009). Another interesting suggestion that also supported by the literature was the need for training of the farmers before offering them loans. Reflecting on the study that was carried in Pakistan the state took that route through the use of agricultural banks before the farmers were offered with loans (Bank of Pakistan, 2016). The study emphasises that this was done to avoid unnecessary losses hence leading to the growth of the bank which one of the main reasons this study was carried.

Table 4.1 presented that majority of the participants have indicated that Agribank is not attaining its goal. The presentation presented low government funding as the main theme in which the participants even presented the budget allocation trends which is not sufficient for the operations of the Bank. Reflecting on the literature, the study carried in Malawi also indicated that it is hard for the agriculture bank to attain its goal when the government budget for agriculture is very low as compared to other countries like South Africa (Jambo, 2017).

Another theme that emerged as a reason for Agribank not attaining its goal was poor management by the bank management team. A significant number of the participants indicated that the problem is that the bank is not managed well and the majority of these participants were from the shop floor workers. Another shocking theme was the issue of giving loans to people intend to do farming but instead, they use the funds for a different purpose, and that is resulting to the farmer's inability to repay their loan, and that will increase the bank's arrears rate. These results are in concurrent with the results of the study Shodhang in India. It indicated that most agriculture finance institutions collapsed because of the farmer's inability to pay back the loans (Shodhang, 2016).

4.3.4 The variables in which the growth of Agribank depends on

State funding was identified as one of the independent variables in which Agribank relay on. Majority of the participants strongly agreed that the growth of the bank depends on the state funding only a few of the participants disagreed to the statement. These results bring about the same results like the study which was carried in Indian on how the agricultural micro-financing banks survive without the state funding; the study indicated that the state funding and the state have to be the main shareholder of the agriculture finance institutions (Shodhgang, 2017).

Another theme that emerged during the study was the lending method as dependent variable towards the growth of Agribank. A Majority of the participants agreed that the growth of the bank depends on its lending method. This goes hand in hand with suggestions by the participants presented in table 4.2 were they suggested that the repayment methods and collateral security should be taken seriously by the bank for

its growth. Table 4.3 also indicated that the major reason why the bank is not attaining its goal is because of the farmers failing to repay back their loans.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Furthermore, the quality of employees was discovered to be one of the variables in which the growth of Agribank depends on. Majority of the participants agreed that the quality of employees is very important when it comes to the performance of the employee in order to attain the goal of the company, only small numbers of the participants disagreed to the statement. Reflecting on these results in table 4.3 which indicted Agribank did not attain its goal because of the poor management style.

4.4 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presented the data in the form of pie charts and tables. It then stated the data analysis in relation to the literature review and the research objectives. The data in terms of the impact of the state funding on the bank was presented and discussed in which most of the variables in this study reflected were in relation to the literature that was reviewed. The various strategies in the form of themes were also identified in which content-based analysis was used to identify the themes in terms of the strategies on how to use the state funding for the growth of the bank and the discussion for the data was then presented. The next chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter was a presentation of results as well as the interpretation of the results. The literature that was reviewed was either supported or not confirmed by the interpretation of the results. The results were presented in terms of the theoretical framework in which it was based. Thus, a conclusion of the study based on the objectives of the study was made as well as recommendations of the study. The questionnaire was designed to find out whether or not funding for Agribank had an impact on the growth of Agribank.

5.2 Conclusions of the Study

5.2.1 Impact of government funding on the growth of Agribank

The study concludes that state funding influences variables that lead to the growth of Agribank. The study indicated that state funding increases the number of borrowers, increases profits and training of farmers. However, regarding the decrease in the interest rate, reputation and international competition, the study indicated the opposite. This, showed that state funding had an impact on the growth of Agribank through the variables that can contribute to the growth of the bank. In relation to the literature that was reviewed, the conclusion was the same as most of the reviewed literature that emphasised that government funding was an ingredient to the growth of Agribank.

5.3.2 Conclusions on the strategies to ensure the loans offered to the farmers can be covered without any loss

The study concludes that strategies can be used to ensure the growth of Agribank through government funding was that the Bank had to strengthen its recovery requirement in order to recover the loans the bank paid to the farmers. The study also concluded that the strategies that can be used to repay the loans could be streamlined. The conclusions also stated that training of farmers was less important for the growth of the bank; hence it must be done whenever the need arose. The study also concluded that keeping customer records was very important to ensuring that state funding led to the growth of the Bank. The study then concluded that strengthening the loan collateral requirement was important to the growth of Agribank.

In terms of Agribank not attaining its goal, the conclusions were that low government funding was the main reason for poor growth and this led to the conclusion that state funding had an impact on the growth of Agribank. The other conclusion in terms of the reasons for not attaining the Bank's goal was that it was a result of poor management performance when it came to the execution of their duties. This study led to the conclusion that state funding had a greater impact on the growth of the bank hence answering the main research question.

5.3.3 Conclusions on Agribank and what they depend on

The study concluded that the growth of the Bank depended mainly on state funding, lending methods as well as the interest rates. These results also led to the answering of the main research questions that sought to establish whether there existed a relationship between government assistance with funds and the success of Agribank and revealed

that state funding leads to the growth of Agribank. The study also revealed that the growth of the bank depended on the quality of employees recruited in the different departments within the Bank. The main conclusion from the study is that the state funding contributes to the growth of Agribank because the increase in the number of loans depends on the government funding as shown by the budget trends.

5.4 Recommendations of the study

5.4.1 Recommendations to Agribank

The results showed that state funding has an impact on the success of Agribank. Employees should be constantly trained.

The other recommendation is that there should be good governance practises by the management to ensure the state funding is used for the growth of the bank.

Another recommendation for Agribank is that it should shorten the loaning period in order to improve loan repayments. This would help the bank to reduce the high arrears rate.

5.4.2 Recommendations to the state

The recommendation is that the State should increase the funding to the bank because it helps improve the performance of the bank through availing more loan funds.

5.5 Lessons Learnt

- The main lesson learnt by the researcher is on the value of time and good communication skills. The negotiation process and the appointments made with the management of Agribank to get permission taught the researcher to value time.
- The researcher learnt that research takes much hard work, lots of reading and a whole lot of commitment to be completed.
- One other lesson learnt by the researcher was on the importance of reviewing much literature in the literature review section so as to get greater insight into the topic. It also helped the researcher to have a foundation for the research.
- The data collection process allowed the researcher to be exposed to different personalities and learn more about students from other institutions.

5.7 Directions for future research

The research could be furthered in the following areas: assessing various good governance practises by the bank because poor governance also came as a strong theme that hinders the growth of the bank. A comparative study on various state-owned enterprises and their growth due to government funding. This would allow for the enterprises to get to share strategies.

The study concluded that there is a need to review the lending methods of the Bank; this study also gave birth to the need for studies on the methods of lending in relation

to various theories. This would assist the bank by reviewing and revising the existing lending methods that can lead to the growth of the bank.

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Instructions: Please fill in the questionnaire as per instructions indicated and you are free to discontinue at any time

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Department

Module



Name of the student in the Agribank

AIM: The purpose of the research was to find out the growth of Agribank Namibia through the government funding.

Ethical considerations

The researchers ensure:

1. Maintain confidentiality and anonymity

2. Assure the participants that participation is voluntary

3. Information obtained will not be used against them

4. Ensure the participants that the study is for exploratory reasons only

Instructions-Please fill in the questionnaire as per instructions indicated and you are free to discontinue at any time

1. Increases the number of employees at Agribank	1	2	3	4
2. Increases the number of Agribank branches in Namibia	1	2	3	4

Demographics

Other (specify)

Department

Managerial Level

Section B

Number of Years in at Agribank

2. How can Agribank use the state funding for its own growth?

Section A

2. In your own opinion do you think the budget allocated to Agribank is sufficient for the growth of the bank?

1. The impact of government funding to Agribank

Please circle the number that applies to the impact of government funding to Agribank.

1= Strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Neutral 4 = Disagree.

1. Increases the number of employees at Agribank	1	2	3	4
2. Increases the number of Agribank branches in Namibia	1	2	3	4
3. Increases the number of borrowers to Agribank	1	2	3	4
4. Increases the profits for Agribank	1	2	3	4
5. It lowers the interest rates to be paid by farmers	1	2	3	4
6. It helps the reputation of Agribank	1	2	3	4
7. It provides chances for the training of farmers	1	2	3	4

8. It helps Agribank compete at an international level	1	2	3	4
9. It increases the skills development for the employees	1	2	3	4
10. Increases the number of loans	1	2	3	4

Other (specify).....

Section B

2. How can Agribank use the state funding for its own growth?

2.1 In your own opinion do you think the budget allocated to Agribank is sufficient for the growth of Agribank. Explain your answer.

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2.2 What do you propose as the best way of offering loans to farmers so as to ensure that there is no loss?

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Section C

3. Government Funding to Agribank growth

1. What are all these the reasons for?

1. Agribank Growth depends on the State Funding

2. Agribank Growth depends on the lending methods

2.3 In your words do you think Agribank is attaining its goal with the assistance of government funding? If yes or no explain your answer.

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THANK YOU

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Section C

3. Government funding to Agribank growth.

(Circle/rate all those that apply to you)

1= strongly agree 2=Agree 3=Disagree 4=strongly disagree

1. AgriBank Growth depends on the State funding	1	2	3	4
2. Agribank Growth depends on the lending methods	1	2	3	4
3. Agribank Growth depends on the quality of employees	1	2	3	4
4. Agribank Growth depends on the returns from Farmers	1	2	3	4

THANK YOU

Appendix 2: Approval Letter

CONTACT

100 West 5000th,
Anchorage, Alaska
99503

LAWRENCE S. GOPTAL DVM CERTIFICATE

DATE: 10/1/2018

This certificate is awarded to the holder of the certificate of completion of the course in the field of *Small Animal Internal Medicine* for the year 2018.

This certificate is awarded to the holder of the certificate of completion of the course in the field of *Small Animal Internal Medicine* for the year 2018. The holder of this certificate is eligible to apply for membership in the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ACVIM).

This certificate is awarded to the holder of the certificate of completion of the course in the field of *Small Animal Internal Medicine* for the year 2018. The holder of this certificate is eligible to apply for membership in the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ACVIM).

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This certificate is awarded to the holder of the certificate of completion of the course in the field of *Small Animal Internal Medicine* for the year 2018.

Yours faithfully,



Lawrence S. Goptal, DVM

Appendix 3



Dr.GM

The Rev. Dr. Greenfield Mwakipesile

ThD, MBA, HBS | mwakipg@outlook.com

CONTACT

PO Box 40529,
Ausspanplatz,
Windhoek,
Namibia

LANGUAGE & COPY-EDITING CERTIFICATE

30th May 2019

**RE: LANGUAGE, COPYEDITING AND PROOFREADING OF VICTORIA HAUWANGA'S
THESIS FOR THE MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEGREE OF THE
NAMIBIA BUSINESS SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA**

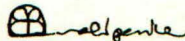
This certificate serves to confirm that I copyedited and proofread **VICTORIA HAUWANGA's** Thesis for the **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEGREE** entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL BANK OF NAMIBIA**

I declare that I professionally copyedited and proofread the thesis and removed mistakes and errors in spelling, grammar, and punctuation. In some cases, I improved sentence construction without changing the content provided by the student. I also removed some typographical errors from the thesis and formatted the thesis so that it complies with the University of Namibia's guidelines.

I am a trained language and copy editor and have edited many Postgraduate Diploma, Masters' Thesis, Dissertations and Doctoral Dissertations for students studying with universities in Namibia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, South Africa and abroad. I have also copy-edited company documents for companies in the region and abroad.

Please feel free to contact me should the need arise.

Yours Sincerely,



The Rev. Dr. Greenfield Mwakipesile