

Namibia



Trilemma Rank

#90

Trilemma Score

59.1

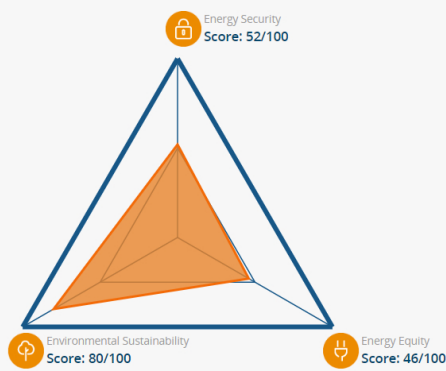
Balance Grade

CDA

Namibia's Trilemma performance is diverse across the three dimensions, with a very strong performance in Sustainability, while Security and Equity scores are lower. Diversity of electricity generation remains a challenge for Security, while low energy access drives down the Equity performance, although significant progress was made in electrification and access to clean cooking since the mid 2000s. The Sustainability index continued to increase in recent years, driven by power efficiencies and managed GHG emissions. Namibia gets an overall grade of CDA.

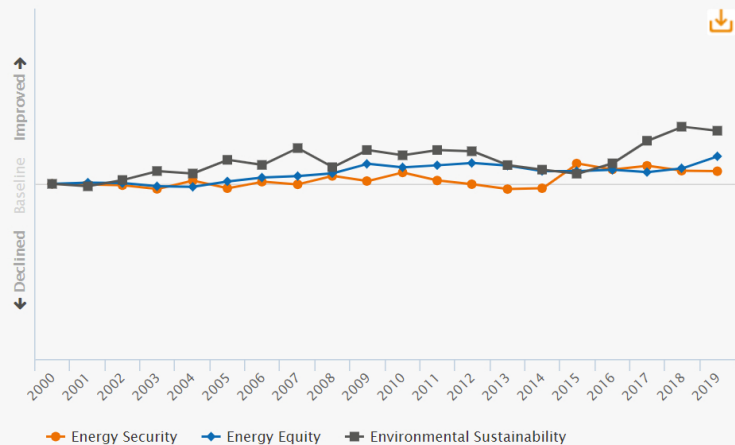
Population
2.5 (millions) **Land Area**
823.3 (thousand sq. km) **GDP Per Capita**
10,471 (PPP US\$) **Industrial Sector**
28.4 (% of GDP) **GDP Growth**
-0.9 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Highcharts.com

Trends and Outlook

Namibia has significant unextracted gas reserves offshore on the southwest coastline. Plans for a 442MW power station will improve the country's security of power supply, but for now Namibia relies on its neighbours (Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa) for 60% of its electricity supply. Currently Independent Power Producer projects, mostly for renewable energy, have been approved. Namibia also seeks to explore crude oil reserves and build an oil refinery.

Since Namibia is a semi-arid country and does not have many rivers, extreme climatic phenomena such as droughts affect the country's ability to generate electricity through hydropower production.

The National Energy Policy (NEP), replacing the 1998 White Paper on Energy, is now updated and in place, with other associated policies undergoing development, including the Renewable Energy Policy and the Independent Power Producer Investment Framework. The National Integrated Resource Plan is also an energy document that supports the NEP. Challenges remain around maintaining low energy prices for consumers and securing capital for projects.

Namibia's energy landscape is undergoing a definite change. IPPs are driving innovative smart technologies, taking advantage of solar and wind resources to close existing gaps, establishing smart mini grids. Reducing emissions through cleaner and more efficient energy options is generally well received, although there are associated costs.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

Energy security ⓘ

Import dependence



Diversity of electricity generation



Energy storage



Energy equity ⓘ

Access to electricity



Electricity prices



Gasoline and diesel prices



Environmental sustainability ⓘ

Final energy intensity



Low carbon electricity generation



CO2 emissions per capita



Country context ⓘ

Macroeconomic stability



Effectiveness of government



Innovation capability

