

Namibia

Trilemma Rank
80

Trilemma Score
58.3

Balance Grade
DDA

Namibia's Trilemma performance is notable for its high Environmental Sustainability scores thanks to progress in electrification and falling greenhouse gas emissions. Energy Equity scores are lower because of insufficient energy access although the country has made great strides in the last decade to improve both energy access and access to clean cooking. Energy Security remains a challenge due to the lack of diversification of fuel sources and import dependency. The country's balance grade is DDA and its global rank is 80.

Population
2.5 (millions)

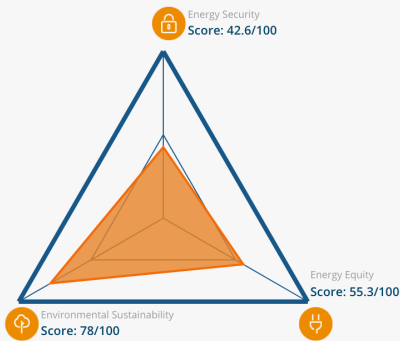
Land Area
823.3 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
5,931 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
29.3 (% of GDP)

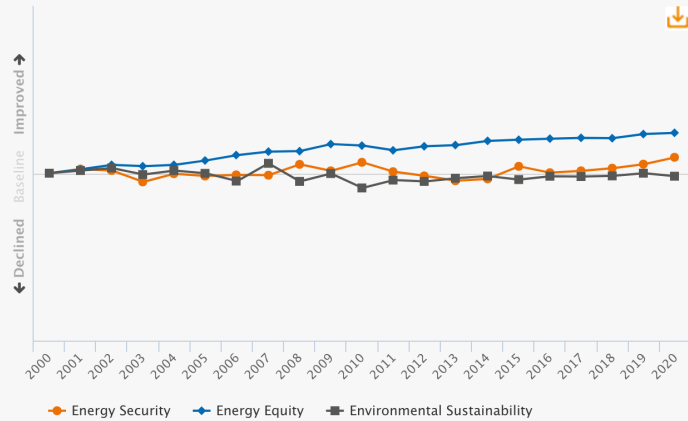
GDP Growth
-0.5 (annual %)

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.



Trends and Outlook

The liberalisation of the electricity market is the single most important development designed to create a level playing field in Namibia's electricity sector. The introduction of the Modified Single Buyer (MSB) Market Framework allows electricity consumers such as mining companies to transact directly with Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for the supply of a portion of their electricity requirements to allow for competition and to stimulate private sector investment in the sector. Through the MSB, competition at supplier level (amongst IPPs) and a reasonable level of balanced competition at the off-taker level (among NamPower, the REDs, the municipalities and large power users) will be encouraged. This level of competition will result in benefits for both the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) and consumers in terms of improved quality of service, affordable prices, opportunities for economic development as well as contributing to environmental sustainability targets.

Namibia has not tapped its offshore hydrocarbon potential because of the high cost involved and the lack of any commercial oil discoveries. Hydropower capacity is affected by climatic changes. As a result, Namibia imports about 54% of its total power demand from neighbouring countries. Namibia is naturally a semi-arid terrain and suffered the worse drought in 2018/19 - the worst in 90 years. However, the country has received good rainfall in 2020, which somewhat improved hydropower generation capacity.

Even though the emergence of IPPs and smart technologies are generally on the rise, energy affordability continues to pose a challenge to consumers, especially those in the low-income bracket. High unemployment, exacerbated by the current COVID-19 pandemic is dampening progress towards improved energy equity indicators.

On regional integration, the Baynes hydro project between Angola and Namibia is set to add another 300 MW of capacity to the domestic hydro capacity of 347 MW. This will significantly improve energy security in the country.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

