



Lesotho

Sectoral Scenarios for Lesotho

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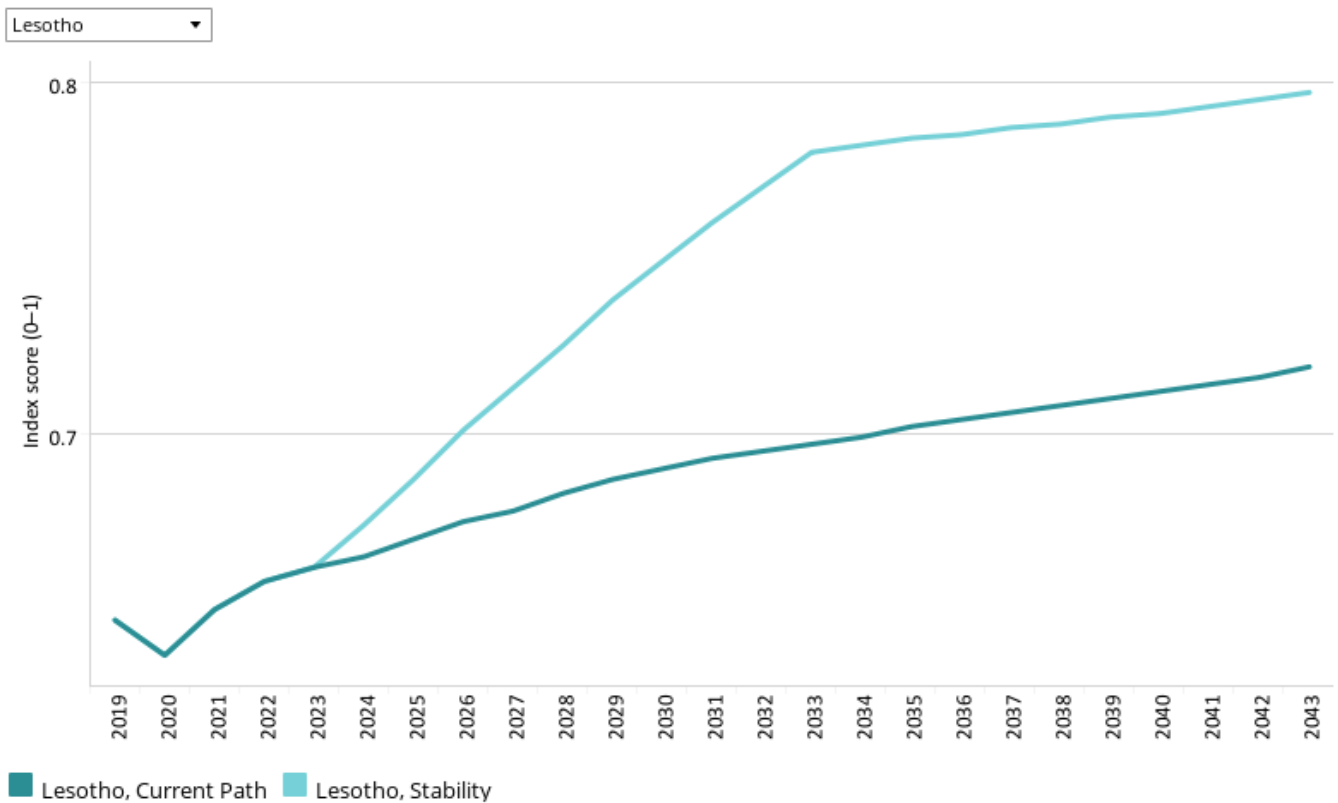
Sectoral Scenarios for Lesotho

- Stability scenario
- Demographic scenario
- Health/WaSH scenario
- Agriculture scenario
- Education scenario
- Manufacturing scenario
- Leapfrogging scenario
- Free Trade scenario
- Financial Flows scenario
- Infrastructure scenario
- Governance scenario
- Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions



Stability scenario

Chart 13: Governance security in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
IFs index 0–1



Source: IFs 7.63 governance security index using internal war and government risk

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The Stability scenario represents reasonable but ambitious reductions in risk of regime instability and lower levels of

internal conflict. Stability is generally a prerequisite for other aspects of development and this would encourage inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and improve business confidence. Better governance through the accountability that follows substantive democracy is modelled separately.

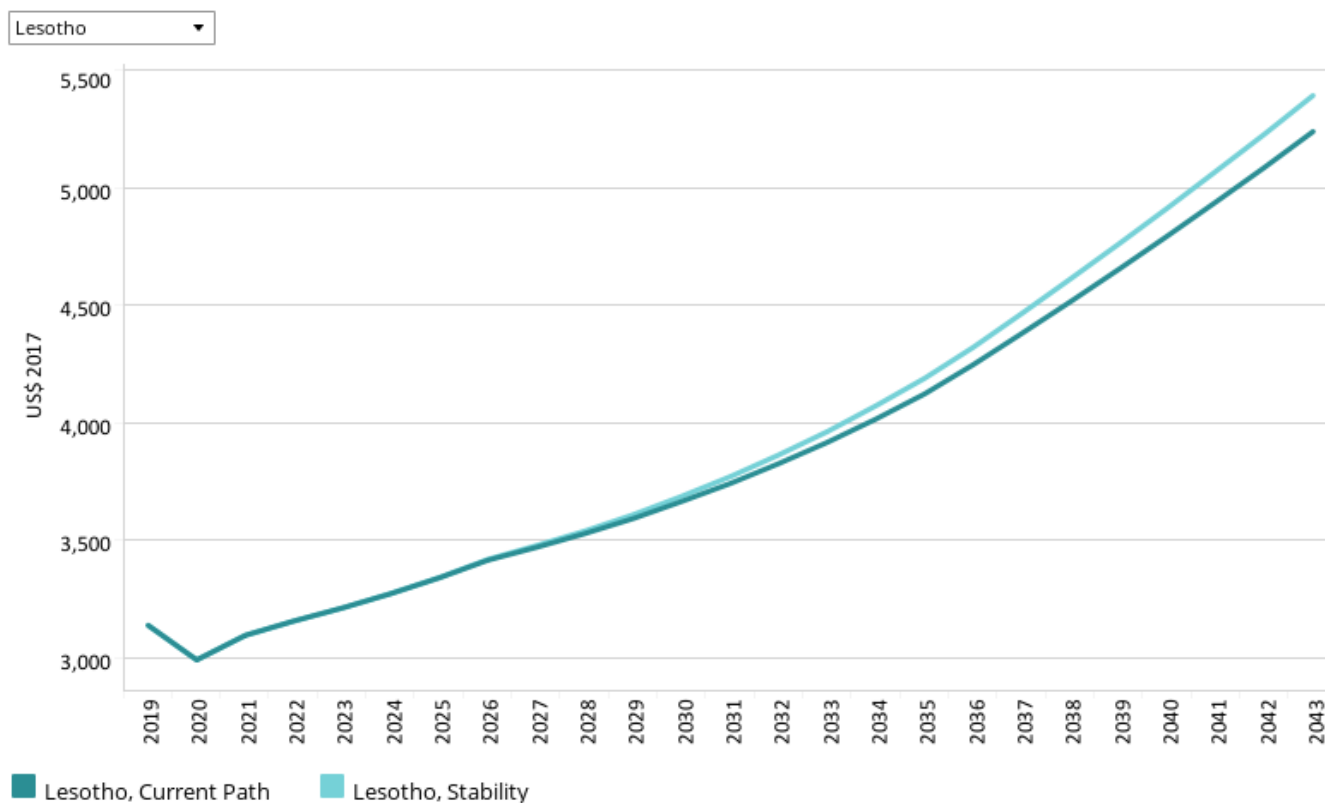
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Lesotho has had a turbulent history since gaining independence in 1966. The country has experienced three successful coups d'état and in 2014 a failed attempt that exposed the infighting and turmoil within the top structures.[1]

Lesotho has a low level of governance security estimated at 0.65 in 2019 compared to the average for Africa and lower middle-income countries. It also falls below the average for SADC and in 2019 was on par with the situation in Eswatini. Lesotho however enjoys more civil and political freedoms than the average lower middle-income country in Africa but has a history of military involvement in politics.

The country stands to benefit greatly from a more stable political environment, and in the Stability scenario, governance security would improve considerably by 2043 to 0.80 which will be higher than the Current Path forecast of 0.72 in the same year.

Chart 14: GDP per capita in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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Stability stimulates economic growth as it attracts foreign investment and creates an enabling environment for businesses to thrive. A more stable environment will see Lesotho's GDP per capita grow from US\$3 136 in 2019 to US\$5 393 in 2043, US\$154 more than in the Current Path forecast for the same year. In both the Current Path forecast and the Stability

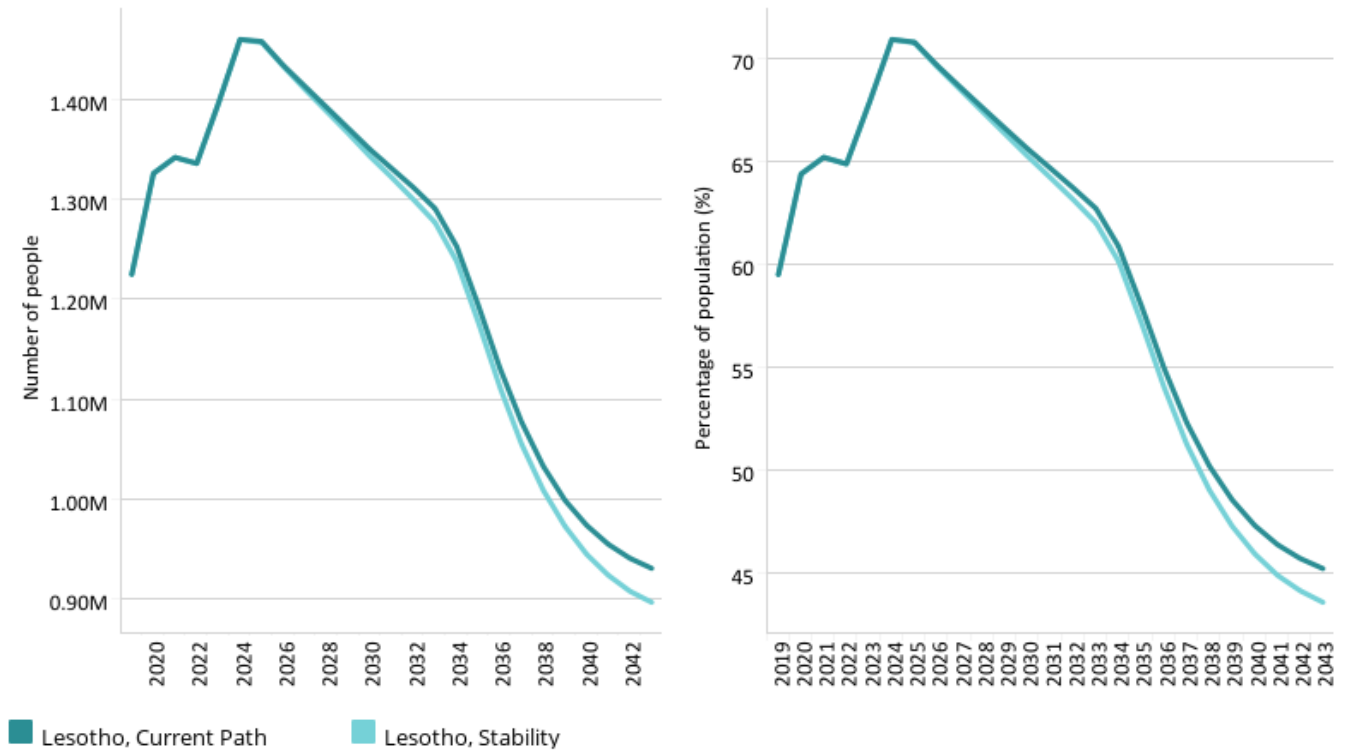
scenario, GDP per capita remains significantly below the average for lower middle-income African countries throughout the forecast horizon to 2043.

Chart 15: Poverty in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



Lesotho \$3.20



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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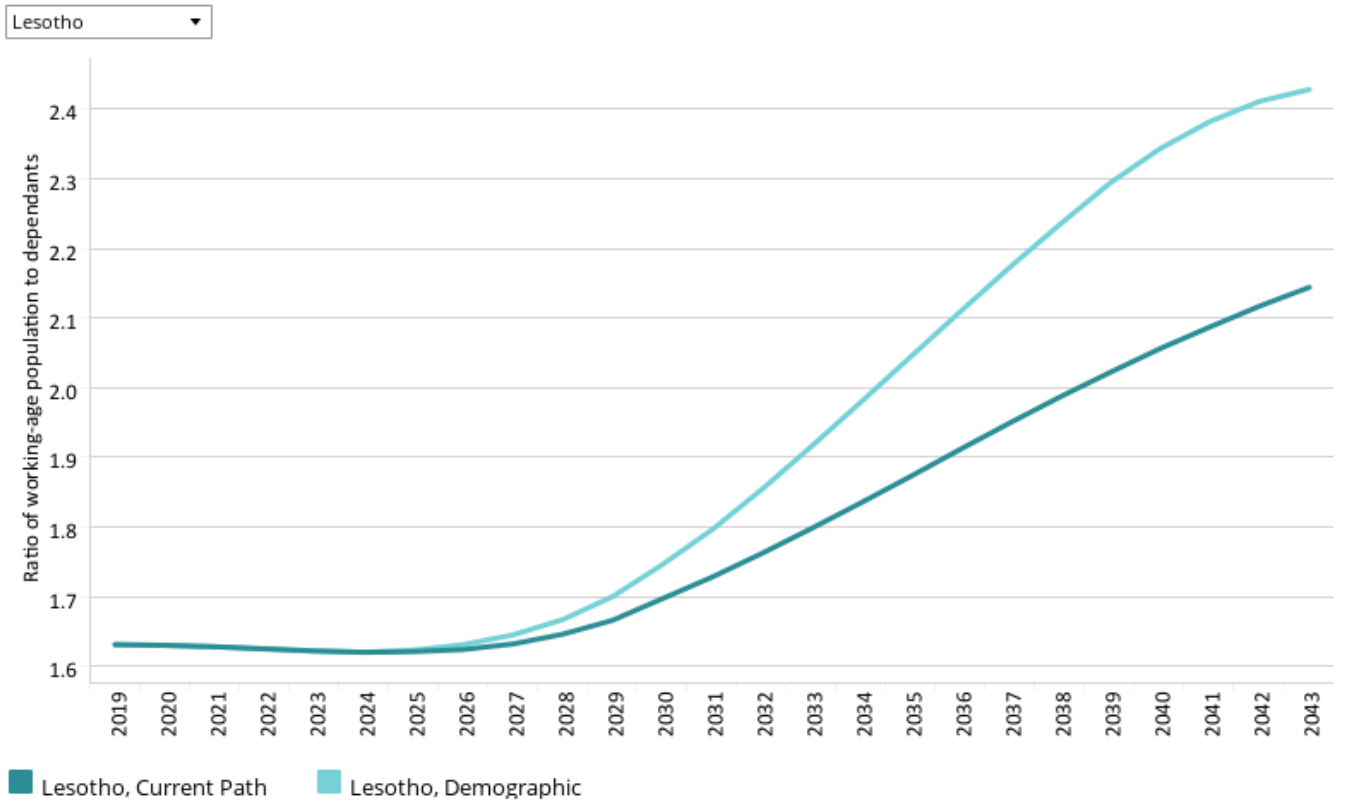
Improving stability within the country's leadership and avoiding the same turbulent military interventions as the past couple of decades can go a long way in raising investor confidence and lowering the perception of risks within Lesotho. It will also shift the focus to much needed investments in basic and critical services and will lift rural as well as urban populations out of poverty. The troubling food security crises and endemic nature of poverty however still dominate the poverty picture.

The Stability scenario therefore has a positive but small impact on poverty rate reduction and will only benefit the country from 2030 onwards. Poverty rates in this scenario are likely to reach 43.6% by 2043, 1.6 percentage points lower compared to the Current Path forecast. Poverty rates will also remain above the average for lower middle-income Africa.



Demographic scenario

Chart 16: Demographic dividend in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Ratio of working-age population to dependants



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects

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This section presents the impact of a Demographic scenario that aims to hasten and increase the demographic dividend through reasonable but ambitious reductions in the communicable-disease burden for children under five, the maternal mortality ratio and increased access to modern contraception.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Demographers typically differentiate between a first, second and even a third demographic dividend. We focus here on the contribution of the size of the labour force (between 15 and 64 years of age) relative to dependants (children and the elderly) as part of the first dividend. A window of opportunity opens when the ratio of the working-age population to dependants is equal to or surpasses 1.7.

Lesotho has a high ratio of working-age population to dependants, exceeded by only nine other African countries. In 2019, this ratio was 1.6, on the cusp of the desired 1.7 value needed to reap the benefits of a demographic dividend. This is substantially above the 1.3 average for Africa and lower middle-income Africa.

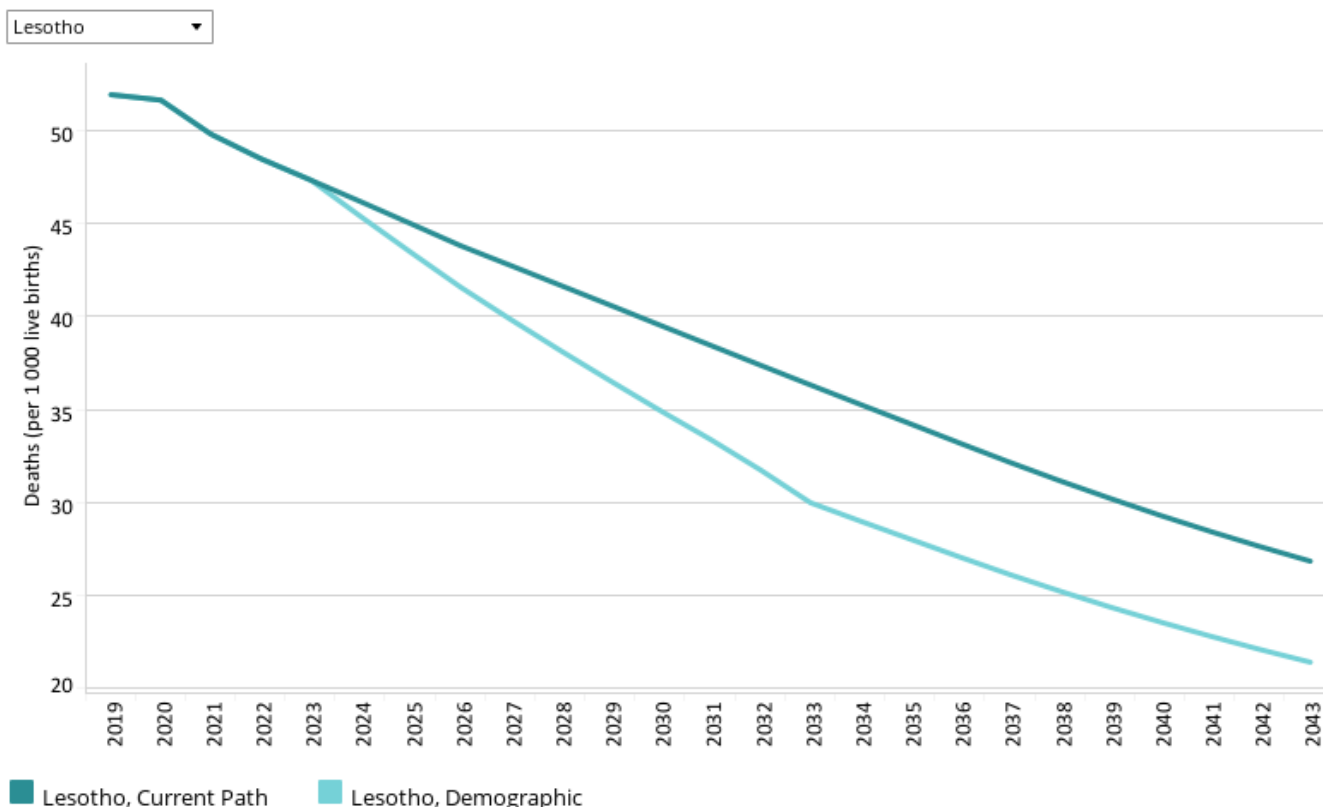
The COVID-19 pandemic has set back the transition in Lesotho by almost a decade. As such, Lesotho achieves the desired ratio of 1.7 by 2029 in the Demographic scenario and by 2030 on the Current Path forecast. By 2043, the ratio of working-age population to dependants is projected to reach 2.4 in the Demographic scenario and 2.1 on the Current Path

forecast.

The Demographic scenario will also impact the population growth of Lesotho, resulting in a population of 2.4 million in 2043, 100 000 fewer than in the Current Path forecast.

Chart 17: Infant mortality in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043

Deaths per 1 000 live births



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Mortality Visualization Tool data

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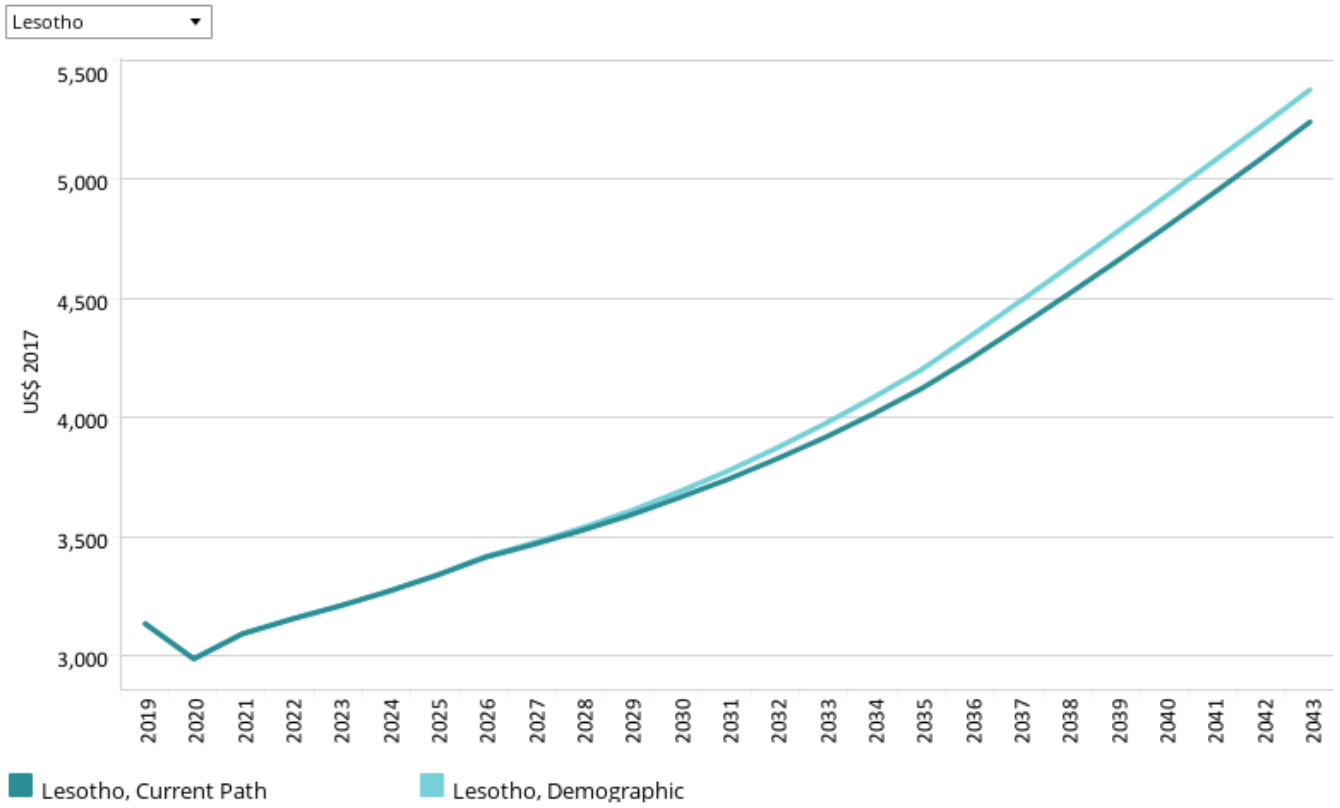
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The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births and is an important marker of the overall quality of the health system in a country.

Infant mortality in lower middle-income Africa has substantially and consistently dropped over the past couple of decades and is less than half the figures recorded in the 1980s. Lesotho's infant mortality rates have also declined but at a much slower pace. In the 1980s, infant mortality in Lesotho was lower than the average for lower middle-income Africa but at the turn of the century increased and surpassed that of its income peers. By 2019, infant mortality rates in Lesotho stood at 51.9 deaths per 1 000 live births compared to 46.4 for lower middle-income Africa.

Many of the most severe challenges have received attention, and Lesotho's downward trend is expected to accelerate in the Demographic scenario reaching an infant mortality rate of 21.4 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2043, compared to 26.9 in the Current Path forecast. This means that the Demographic scenario can reduce infant mortality rates in Lesotho by 5.5 deaths.

Chart 18: GDP per capita in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



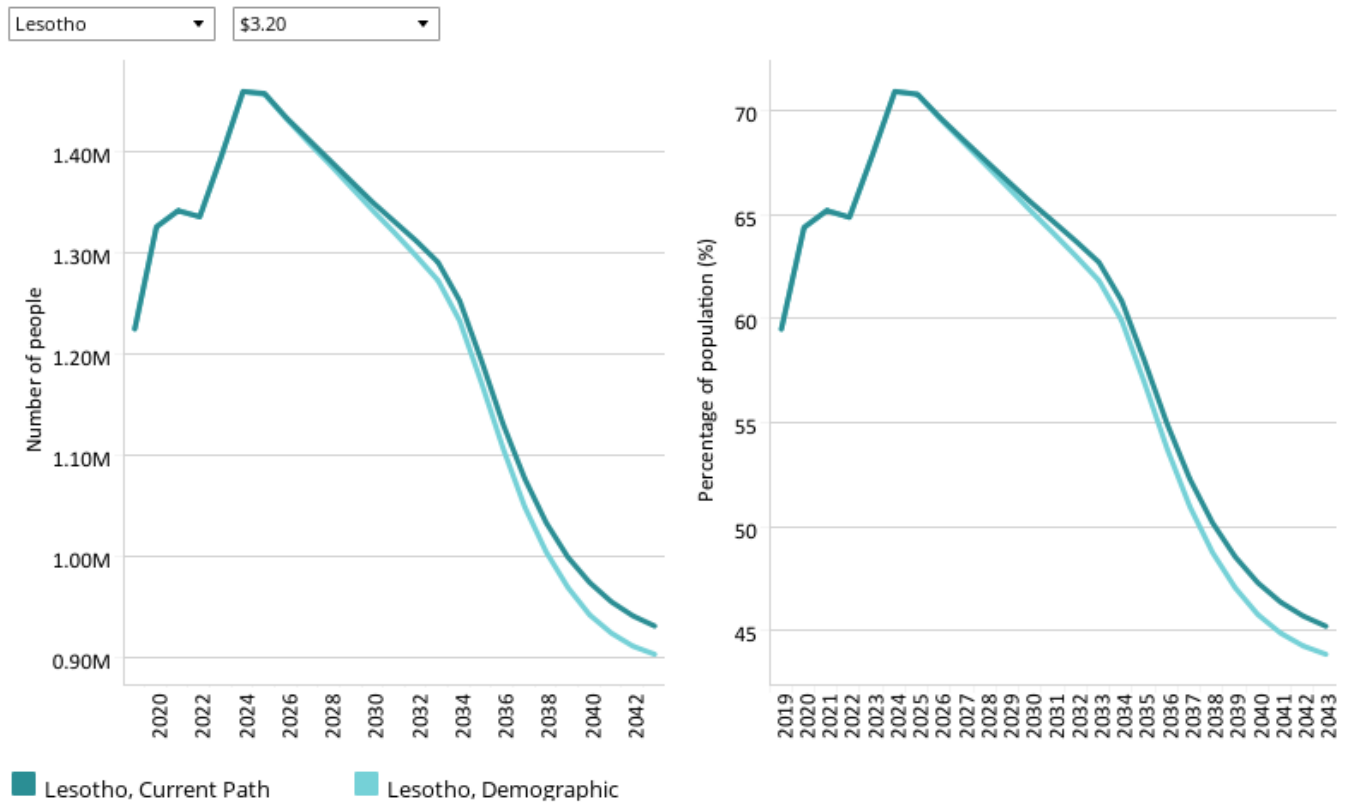
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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The Demographic scenario marginally increases the GDP per capita. By 2043, Lesotho’s GDP per capita is expected to increase with US\$135 above the Current Path forecast resulting in a per capita income of US\$5 375. The GDP per capita gap between the Current Path average for lower middle-income countries and Lesotho is forecast to remain persistent throughout the forecast horizon to 2043 reaching US\$3 767 in 2043.

Chart 19: Poverty in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
 Millions of people and % of total population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

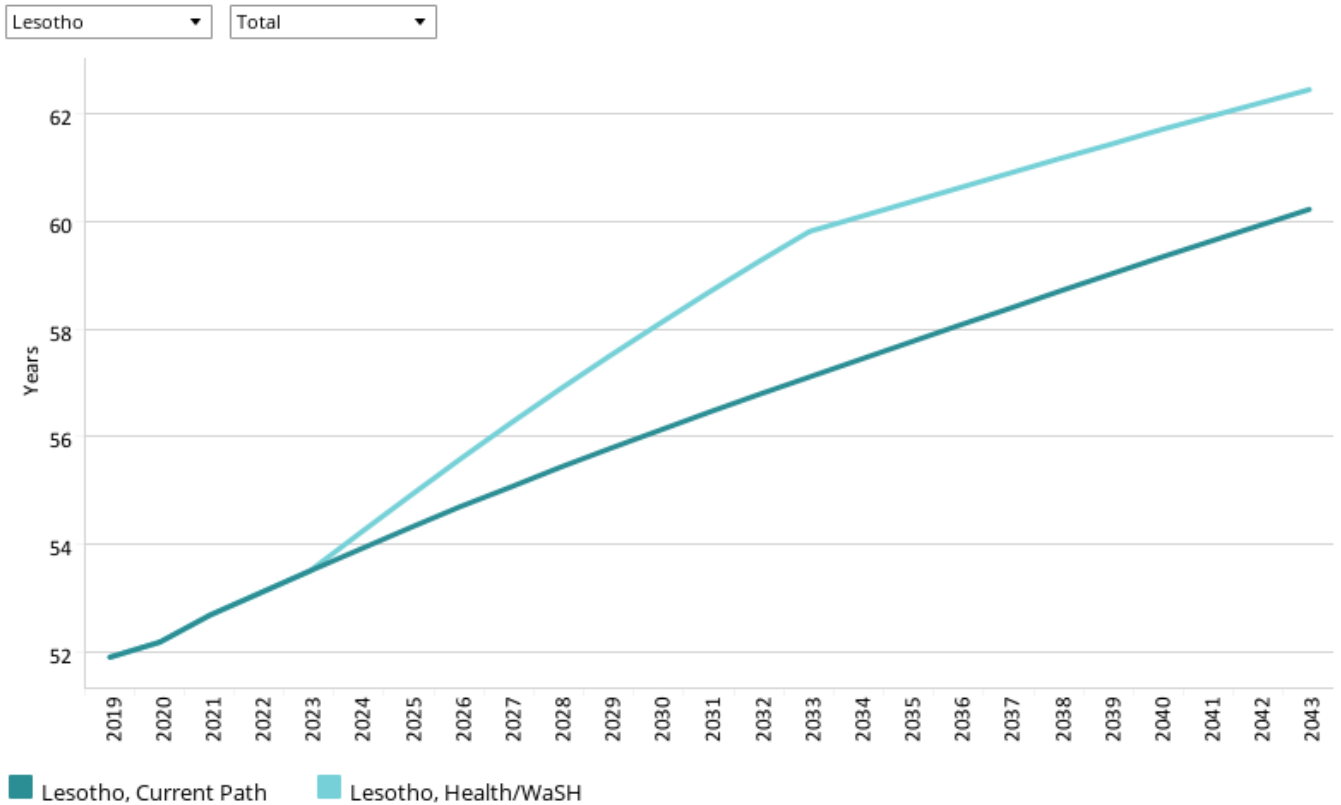
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The Demographic scenario will have a positive impact on the poverty rate of Lesotho but only by a small margin of 1.3 percentage points. The Demographic scenario reduces the poverty rate to 43.9% in 2043 (using the US\$3.20 per day threshold), compared to 45.2% in the Current Path forecast. It means that compared to the Current Path forecast, the Demographic scenario could move an additional 30 000 people out of extreme poverty by 2043.



Health/WaSH scenario

Chart 20: Life expectancy in CP and Health/WaSH scenario, 2019–2043



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Institute for Health Metrics Evaluation GBD Foresight Tool data

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This section presents reasonable but ambitious improvements in the Health/WaSH scenario, which include reductions in the mortality rate associated with both communicable diseases (e.g. AIDS, diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory infections) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (e.g. diabetes), as well as improvements in access to safe water and better sanitation. The acronym WaSH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

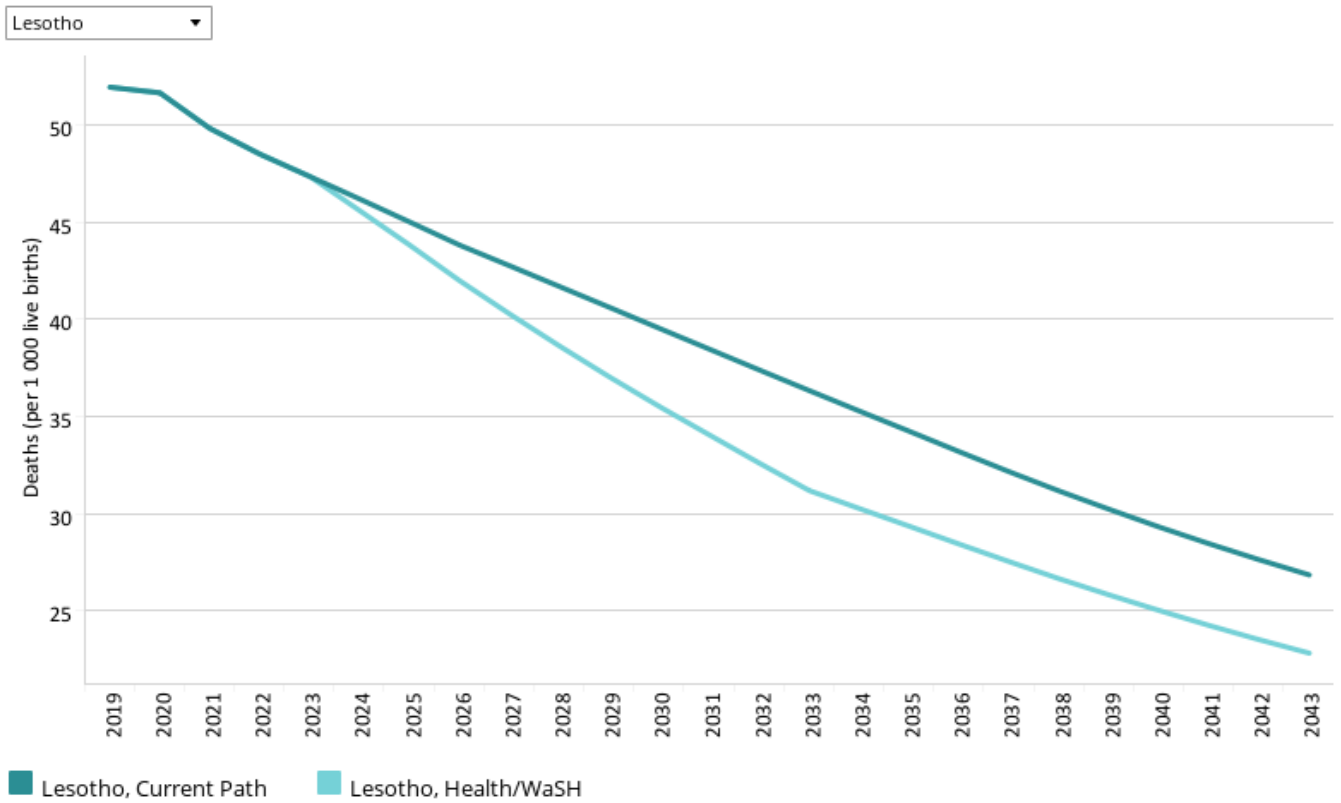
Lesotho suffers the worst life expectancy among its African income peers and is the second lowest in the world. This misfortune is the result of extremely high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, high infant and maternal mortality rates and a lack of access to basic and critical services.

In 2019, life expectancy stood at 51.9 years, 14 years below the African average and more than 15 years below the average for low middle-income countries in Africa. On average, women in Lesotho live longer than men by about 6 years.

In the Current Path forecast, this figure is expected to improve to 60.2 years by 2043, 11.9 years below the average for African countries and 13.1 years below the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa. By 2043, women are projected to live at least 8 additional years more than men in both the Current Path forecast and the Health/WaSH scenario.

Even though basic sanitation and infrastructure improvements as suggested in the Health/WaSH scenario will impact life expectancy positively, their impact would be limited with life expectancy improving to 62.2 years by 2043. This still falls more than 10 years short of lower middle-income Africa.

Chart 21: Infant mortality in CP and Health/WaSH scenario, 2019–2043
Deaths per 1 000 live births



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Mortality Visualization Tool data

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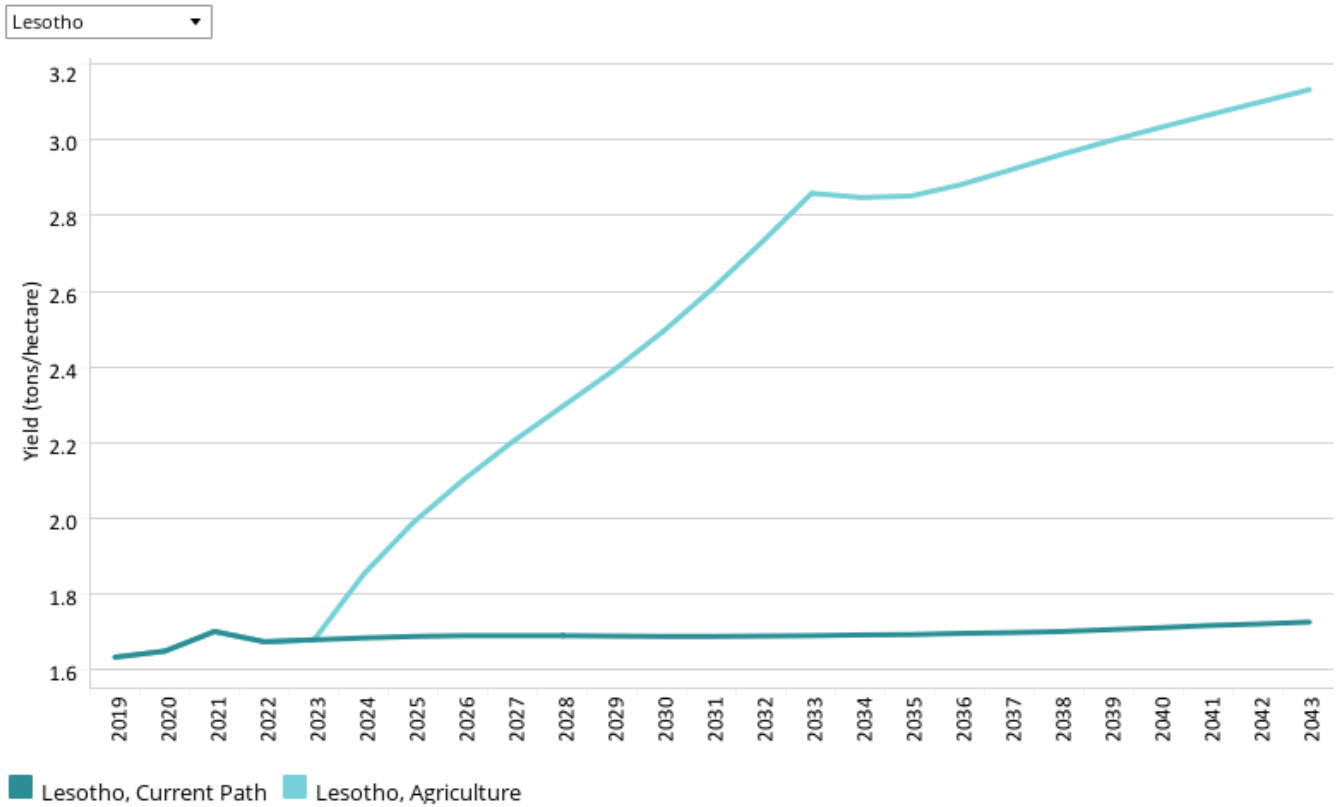
The Health/WaSH scenario will reduce infant deaths more quickly than the Current Path forecast, lowering the figure to 22.8 deaths per 1 000 live births by 2043. It means that the Demographic scenario reduces infant mortality quicker than the Health/WaSH scenario. Compared to the Current Path, this constitutes a reduction in infant mortality by 4.1 deaths.



Agriculture scenario

Chart 22: Yield/hectare in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043

Pre-loss levels



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from FAOSTAT on-line statistical service data

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The Agriculture scenario represents reasonable but ambitious increases in yields per hectare (reflecting better management and seed and fertiliser technology), increased land under irrigation and reduced loss and waste. Where appropriate, it includes an increase in calorie consumption, reflecting the prioritisation of food self-sufficiency above food exports as a desirable policy objective.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The data on yield per hectare (in metric tons) is for crops but does not distinguish between different categories of crops.

Lesotho does not boast great agricultural potential. The country only has 9% of arable land [2] available most of which is located on the western plains below 2 000 m altitude. Much of the agricultural land in the highlands is inaccessible due to the mountainous topography of the country making the land not suitable for large-scale commercial farming.

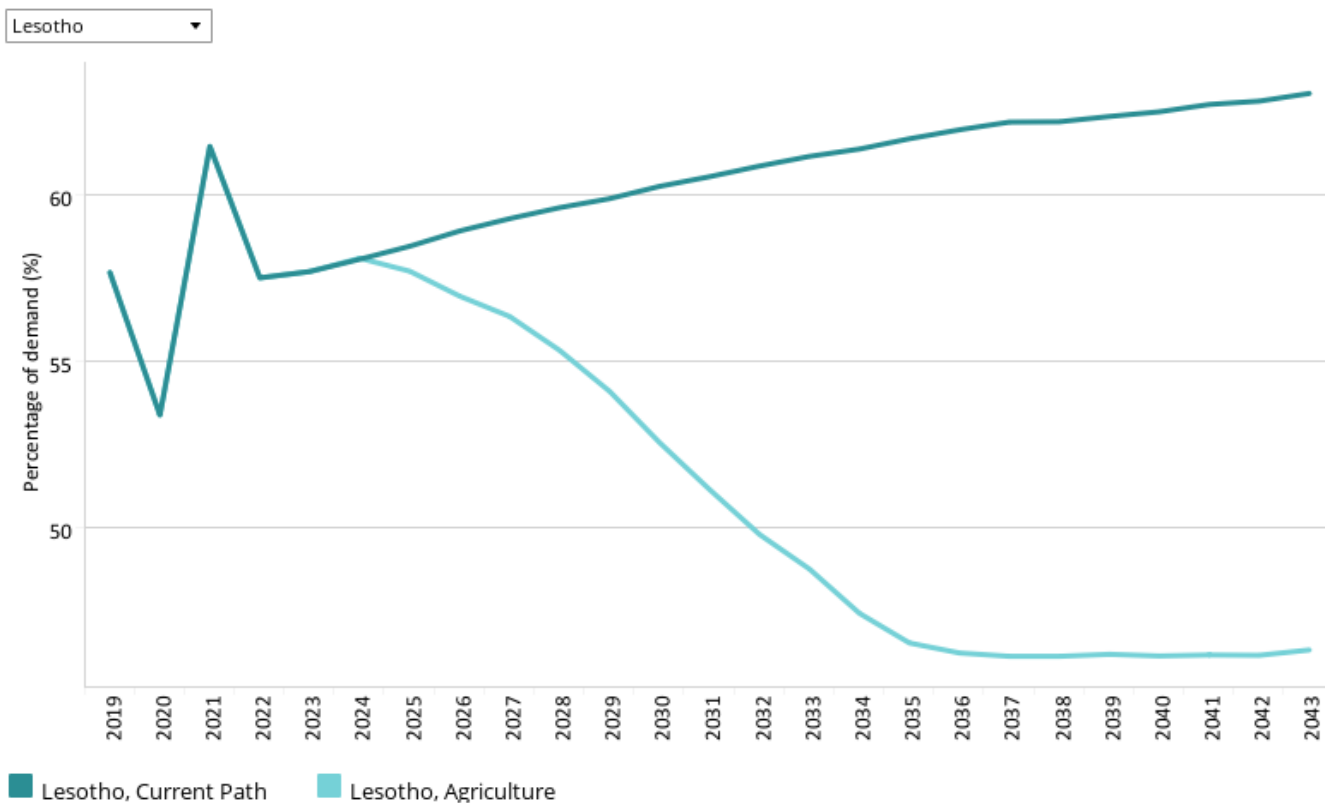
In 1966, the contribution of agriculture to GDP stood at 55%; by 2019 the sector's contribution had dropped to 6.3%. While this is a reflection on the structural transformation of the Lesotho economy, it also reflects the poor performance of the sector and its reluctance to innovate and become more resilient towards climate shocks.

In 2019, yields in Lesotho stood at 1.6 metric tons per hectare, 3.5 tons per hectare less than the average for lower

middle-income countries in Africa.

In the Agriculture scenario, it is forecast that yields will increase to 3.1 metric tons per hectare by 2043. The Agriculture scenario will improve yields with 1.4 additional metric tons per hectare compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043. The projected yield per hectare of 3.1 metric tons in the Agriculture scenario will still be below the Current Path average of 6.1 for lower middle-income African countries.

Chart 23: Agriculture imports in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Net imports for meat, crops and fish, % of demand



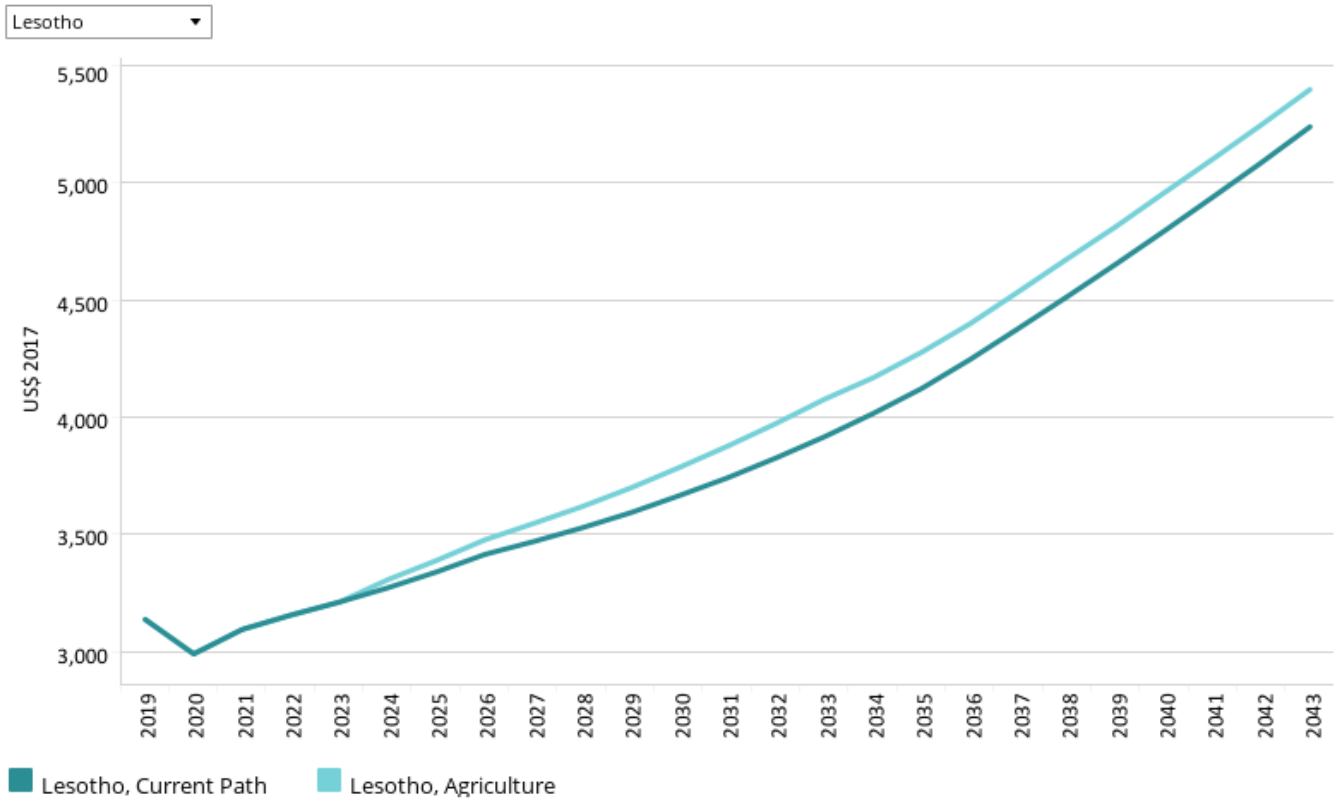
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Food and Agriculture Organization Food Balance Sheets data

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Lesotho remains extremely vulnerable to food insecurity. The country relies heavily on South Africa for food imports with an importation bill from South Africa estimated at US\$1.06 billion in 2020.[3] In 2019, total agricultural demand exceeded production by 0.5 million metric tons, accounting for a 57.7% import dependency. On the Current Path, demand is forecast to exceed production in 2043 by 0.8 million metric tons, a significant import dependency of 63%.

The Agriculture scenario will benefit Lesotho through increasing yields and reducing post-harvest losses. In this scenario, Lesotho can lower its import dependency to 46.3%, down from 63% in the Current Path forecast. This however still paints a picture of a food insecure country with heavy dependency on the importation of foodstuffs.

Chart 24: GDP per capita in the CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



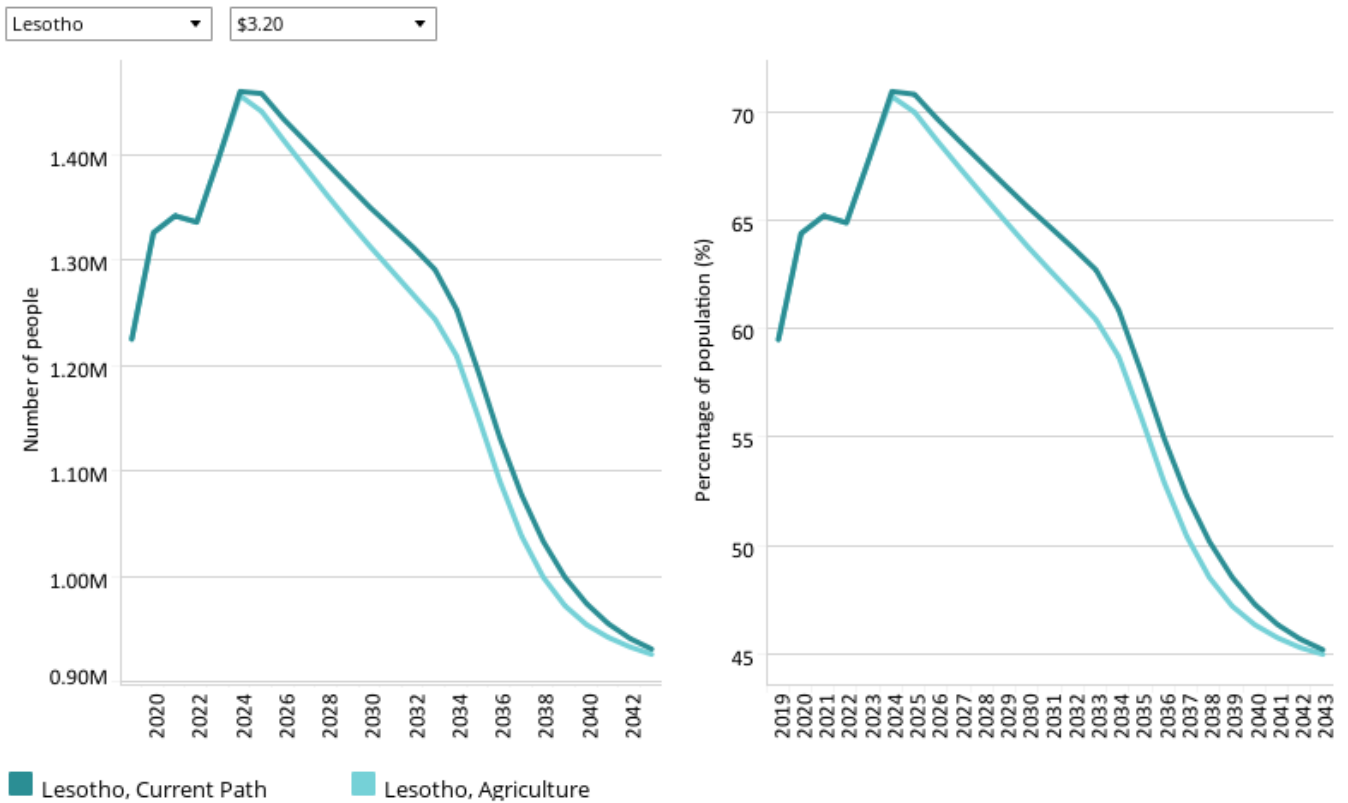
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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By 2043, the Agriculture scenario will have a modest impact on GDP per capita, increasing income by US\$159 over the Current Path forecast. This will result in a GDP per capita income of US\$5 399 in 2043. Income will remain below the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa in both scenarios.

Chart 25: Poverty in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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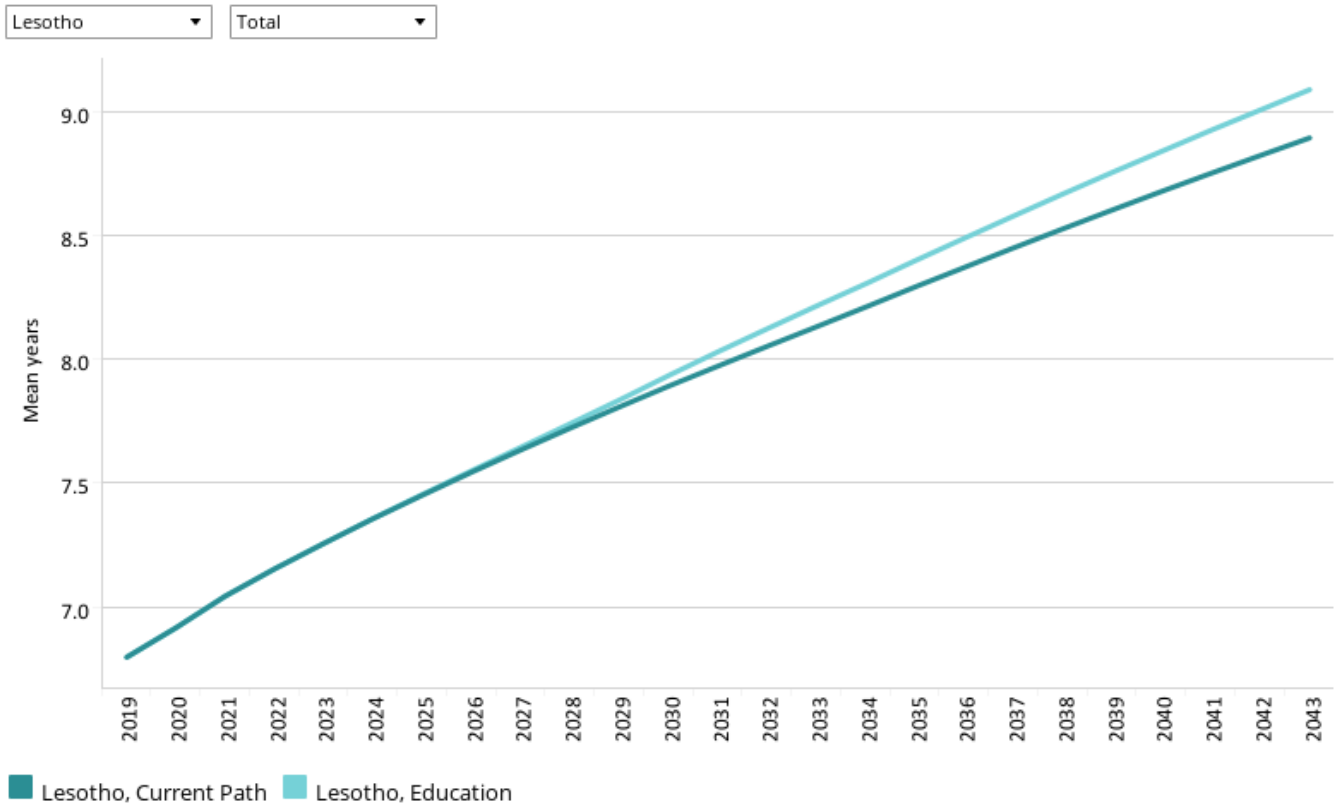
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The Agriculture scenario will have a negligible impact on poverty reduction in the country by 2043. The scenario does however have a more immediate impact on reducing poverty in the short term and will reduce poverty by 1.8 percentage points compared to the Current Path forecast in 2030. By 2043, the Agriculture scenario will result in an extreme poverty rate of 45% compared to the Current Path forecast at 45.2%, below the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa. The minimal impact on poverty of the Agriculture scenario can be attributed to the low agriculture sector in the country that accounts for 8.4% of total employment in the country in 2020.[4]



Education scenario

Chart 26: Mean years of education in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Mean years of adult (+15) education



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Barro-Lee data

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The Education scenario represents reasonable but ambitious improved intake, transition and graduation rates from primary to tertiary levels and better quality of education. It also models substantive progress towards gender parity at all levels, additional vocational training at secondary school level and increases in the share of science and engineering graduates.

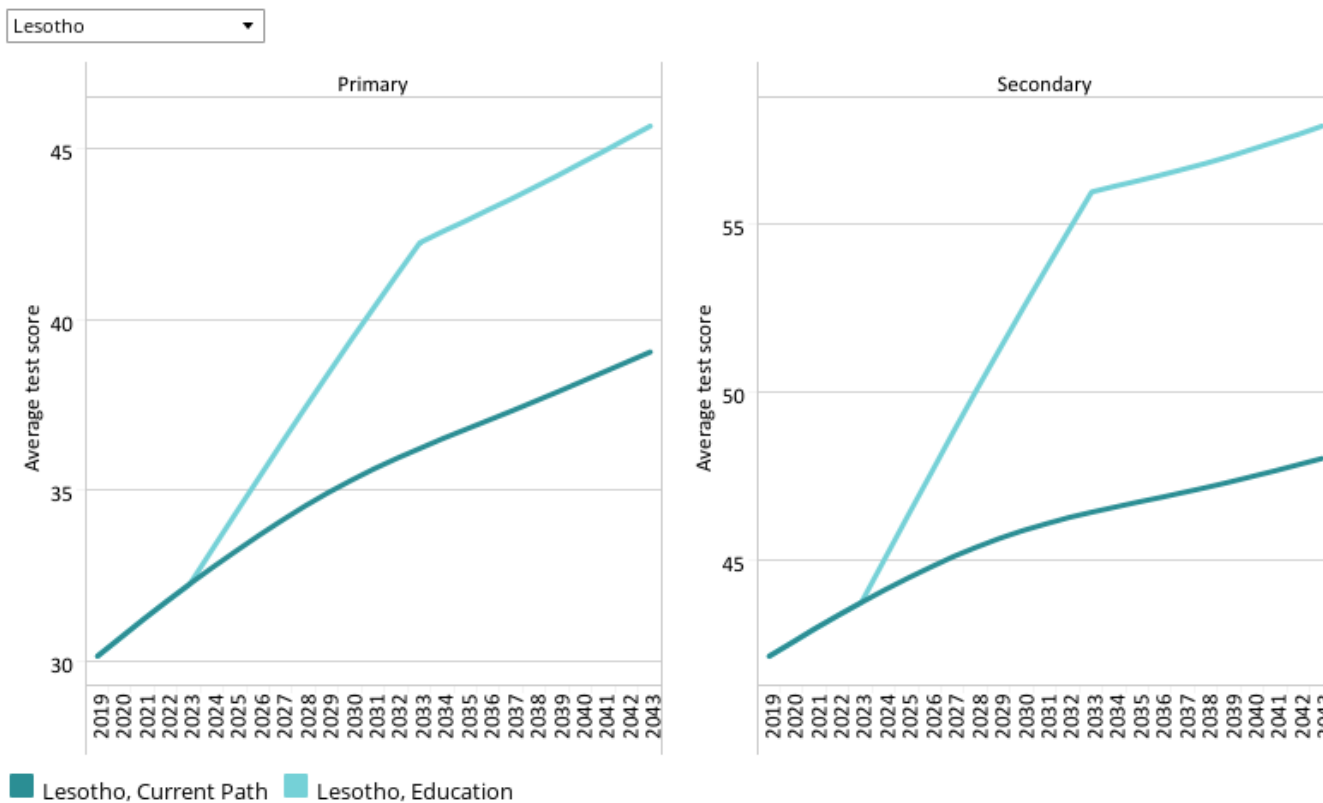
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Lesotho spends 6.3% of GDP on Education, the seventh highest among lower middle-income countries in Africa. Literacy rates are high, measuring 80.8% and are expected to reach 93% by 2043 in the Current Path forecast. Primary education is compulsory and the government has used education funding as a major lever in achieving their socio-economic development goals.

The mean years of education in Lesotho (measuring 6.8 in 2019) is lower than the 7.2 average for lower middle-income Africa but higher than the 6.2 average for Africa. Mean years of education among the female population group is however very high in comparison to the average for Africa and lower middle-income Africa and is 1.2 years higher than male attendance. This makes Lesotho one of the few countries in Africa where females obtained relatively higher education

than males. Lesotho's investment in education remains high and by 2043 mean years of education will be above the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa. In the Education scenario, Lesotho will reach a mean of 9.1 years in 2043 — 0.2 years above the Current Path forecast.

Chart 27: Education quality in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Average test scores for primary and secondary learners



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Bank EDSTATS

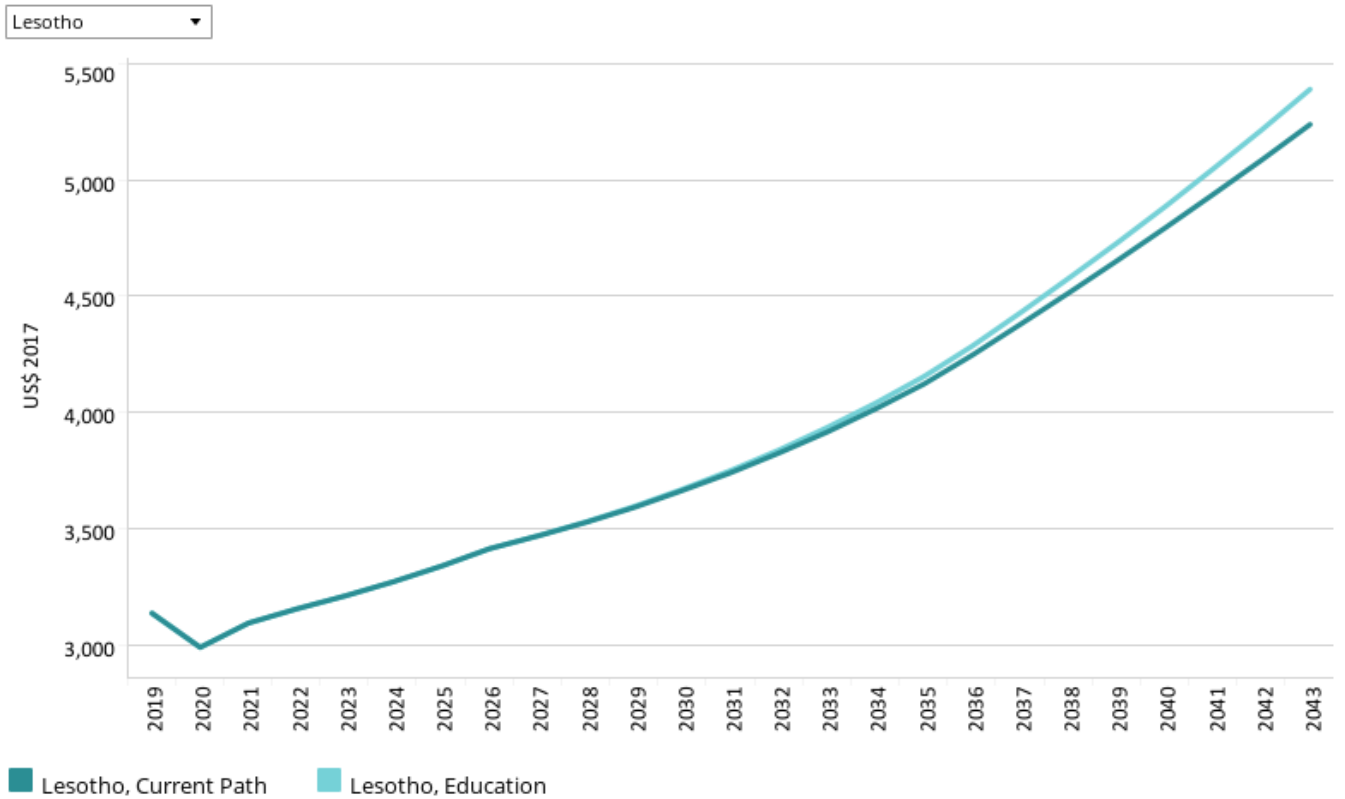
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Lesotho's primary test score in 2019 was 30.2, and by 2043, it is expected to increase to 39.1 in the Current Path forecast. The country is expected to benefit from the Education scenario and is forecast to attain average test scores for primary learners of 45.7 by 2043, 6.6 percentage points higher than the Current Path forecast. In 2019, average test scores for primary learners was lower than the average for Africa and lower middle-income countries in Africa but by 2043 the Education scenario will elevate Lesotho above the average for Africa and lower middle-income Africa.

In the Education scenario, the test score for Lesotho at the secondary level is 57.9 in 2043, up from 42.1 in 2019. This means that, on average, learners in Lesotho perform relatively better at the secondary level compared to primary level. The Education scenario is expected to result in test scores for secondary learners to be nearly 10 percentage points higher by 2043 than the Current Path forecast at 48. Average test scores for secondary learners were above the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa in 2019, and will remain significantly above by 2043 in the Education scenario.

Chart 28: GDP per capita in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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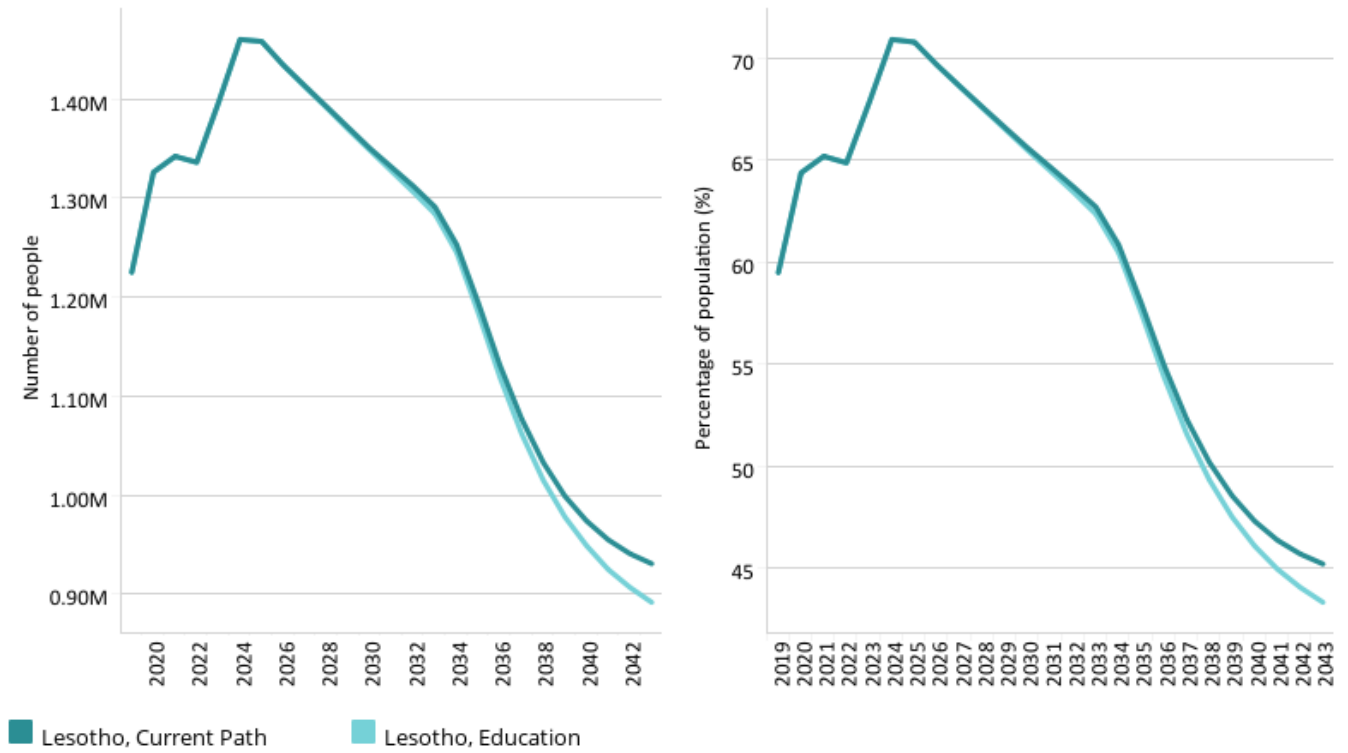
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By 2043, GDP per capita in Lesotho is expected to increase to US\$5 391 in the Education scenario, compared to US\$5 240 in the Current Path forecast. It means that the Education scenario can improve average GDP per capita in Lesotho by an additional US\$151. Education improves the human capital of a country which ultimately leads to economic growth although it takes time. GDP per capita for Lesotho is expected to continue to lag behind its income peers throughout the forecast horizon to 2043.

Chart 29: Poverty in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Lesotho \$3.20



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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In the Education scenario, it is expected that poverty in Lesotho will decrease to 43.3% by 2043 down from 59.5% in 2019. This is a 1.9 percentage point improvement to the Current Path forecast that is expected to be 45.2% by 2043 but below the Current Path average of 38.3% for lower middle-income African countries. It means that the Education scenario can lift 40 000 people out of extreme poverty in Lesotho. Although education is a powerful tool for poverty reduction as it equips individuals to obtain livelihoods, its effect takes long before they manifest.



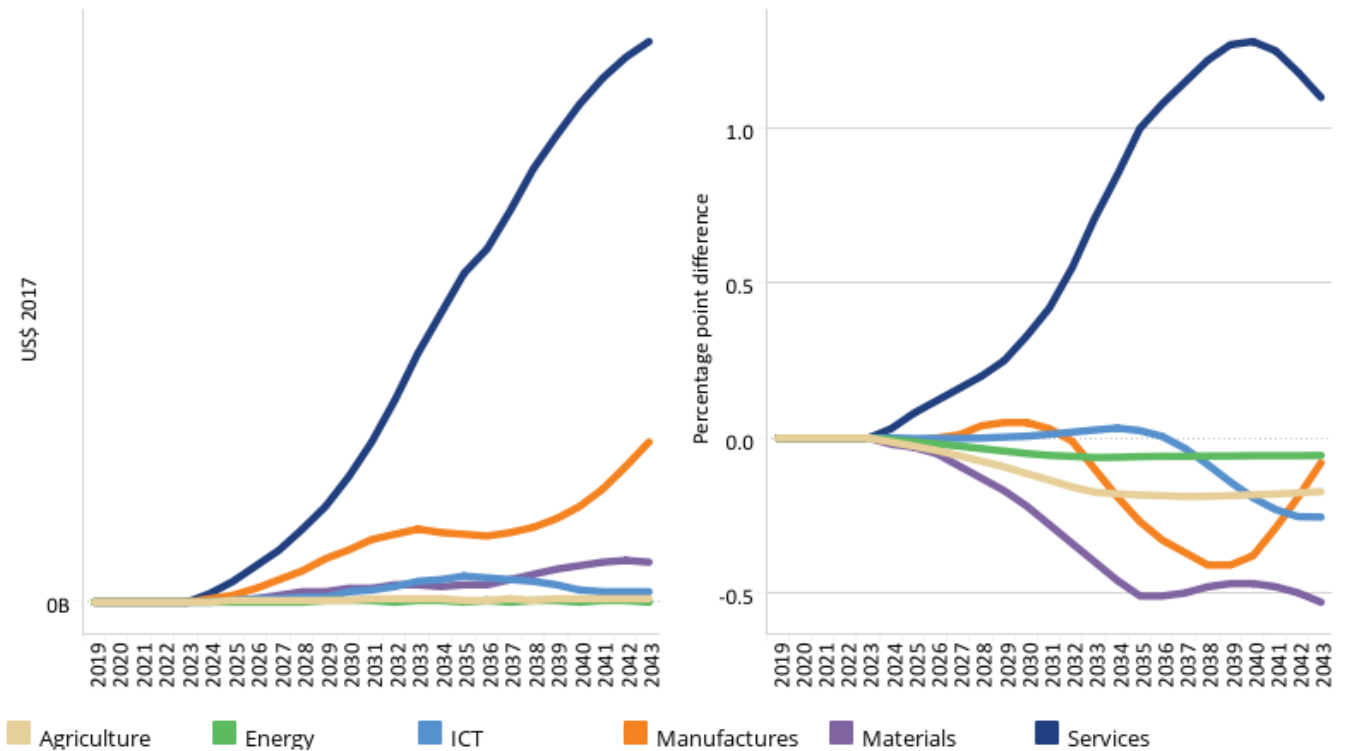
Manufacturing scenario

Chart 30: Value added by sector in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043



Absolute and % point difference GDP

Lesotho



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario represents reasonable but ambitious manufacturing growth through greater investment in the economy, investments in research and development, and promotion of the export of manufactured goods. It is accompanied by an increase in welfare transfers (social grants) to moderate the initial increases in inequality that are typically associated with a manufacturing transition. To this end, the scenario improves tax administration and increases government revenues.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

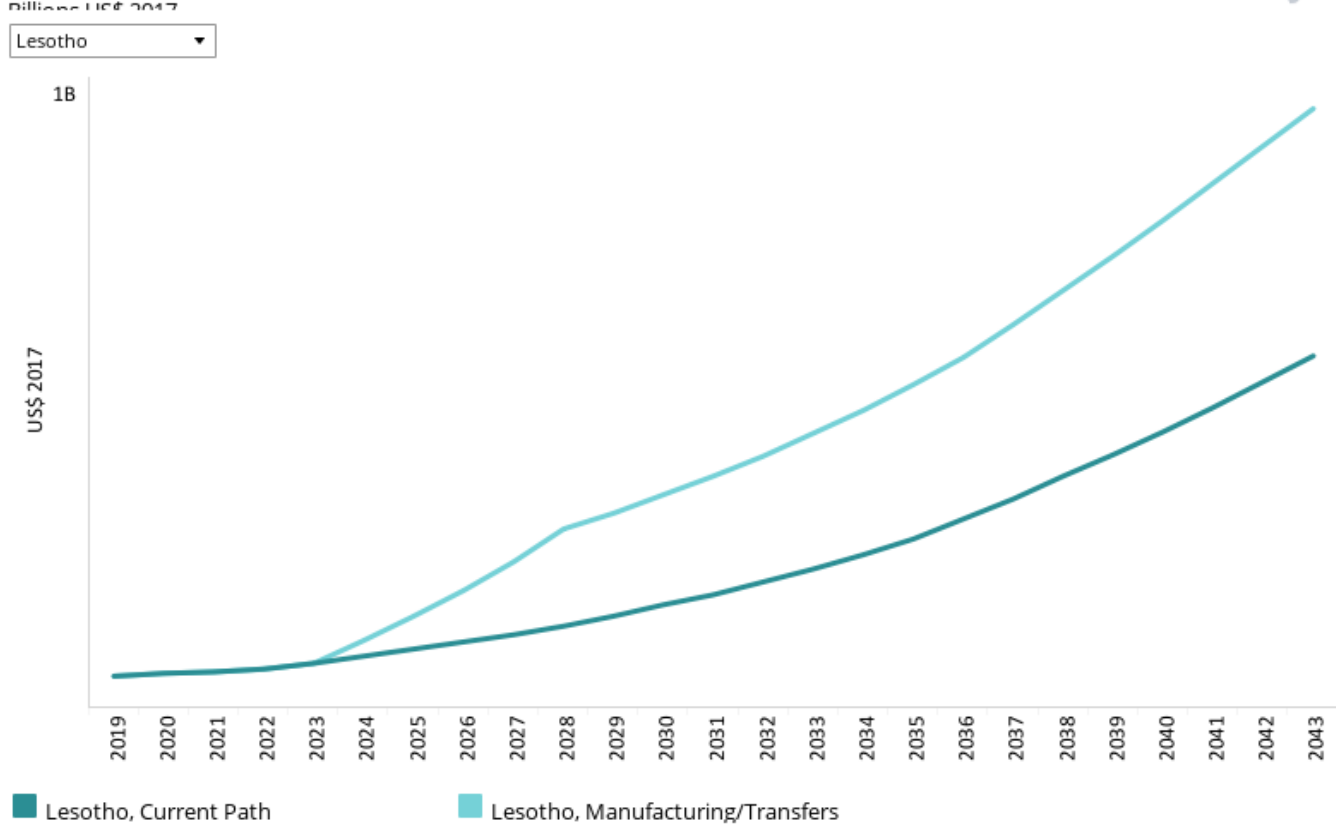
Chart 30 should be read with [Chart 8](#) that presents a stacked area graph on the contribution to GDP and size, in billion US\$, of the Current Path economy for each of the sectors.

In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, the service sectors will continue to be the largest contributor to the economy, contributing an additional US\$400 million to the GDP by 2043, representing a 1.1 percentage points above the Current Path forecast.

The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario will not improve the contribution of the other sectors above the Current Path forecast. In fact, the scenario forecasts a decline in contributions compared to the Current Path forecast for the energy, manufacturing, agriculture, ICT and materials sectors. The manufacturing sector will however contribute US\$100 million

more to the economy than in the Current Path forecast.

Chart 31: Gov welfare transfers in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019-2043

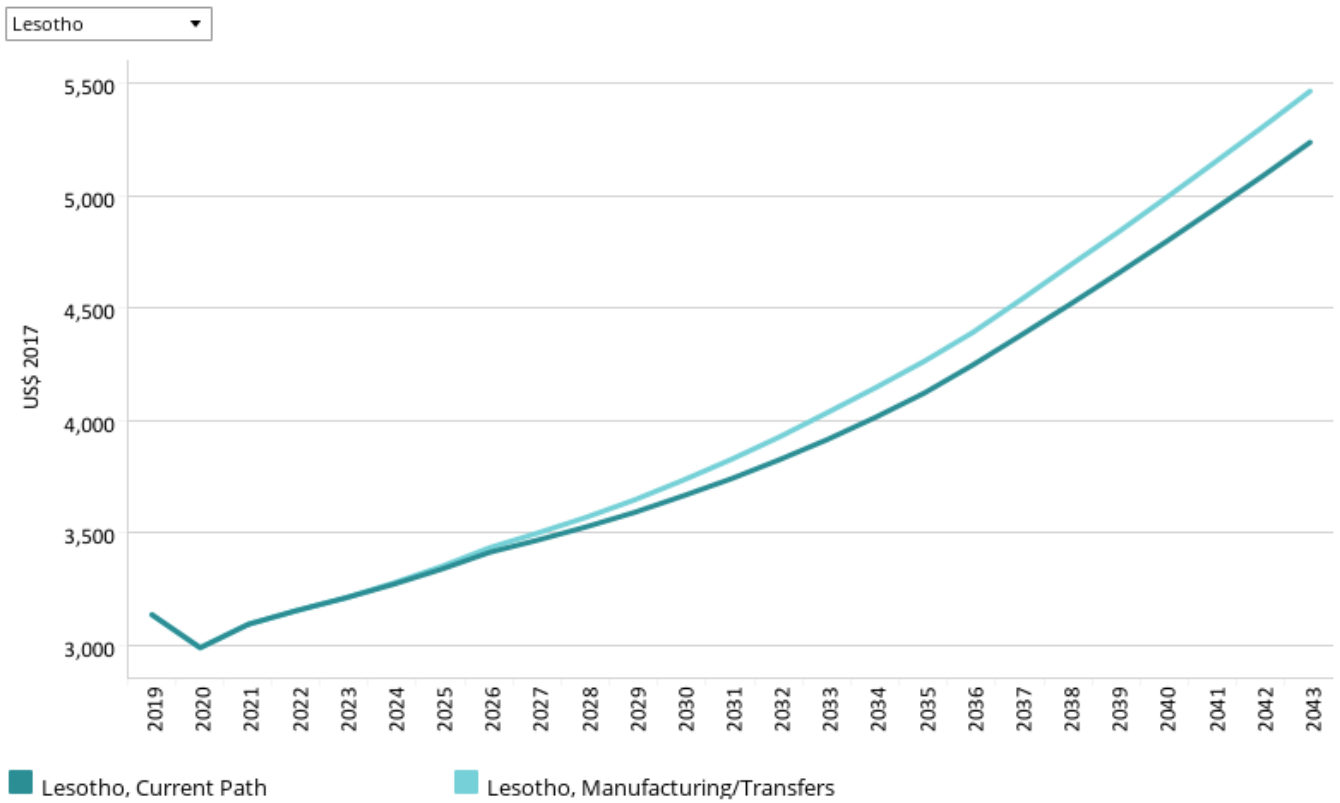


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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In 2019, social welfare spending (government welfare transfers to unskilled workers) equated to US\$200 million. In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, social welfare expenditure will increase to US\$600 million — US\$190 million higher than in the Current Path forecast. This means that compared to the Current Path forecast, the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario will increase government welfare transfers by nearly 50%.

Chart 32: GDP per capita in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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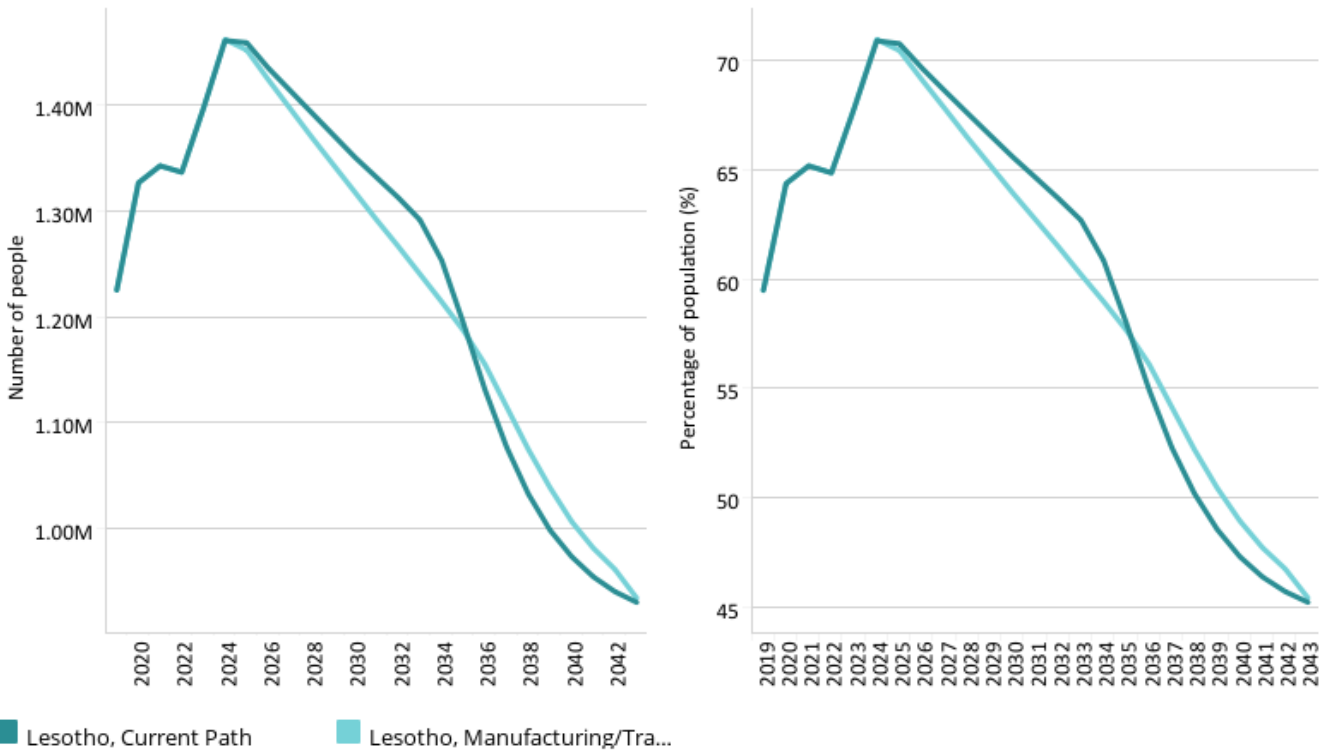
The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario will have a modest impact on the GDP per capita of Lesotho in 2043, increasing it by US\$227 above the Current Path forecast. This translates to GDP per capita of US\$5 467 in this scenario compared to US\$5 240 in the Current Path forecast. The GDP per capita in both the Current Path forecast and the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario will still be significantly below the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa by 2043. The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario also has a smaller impact on Lesotho compared to the impact it has on lower middle-income countries as a whole.

Chart 33: Poverty in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



Lesotho \$3.20



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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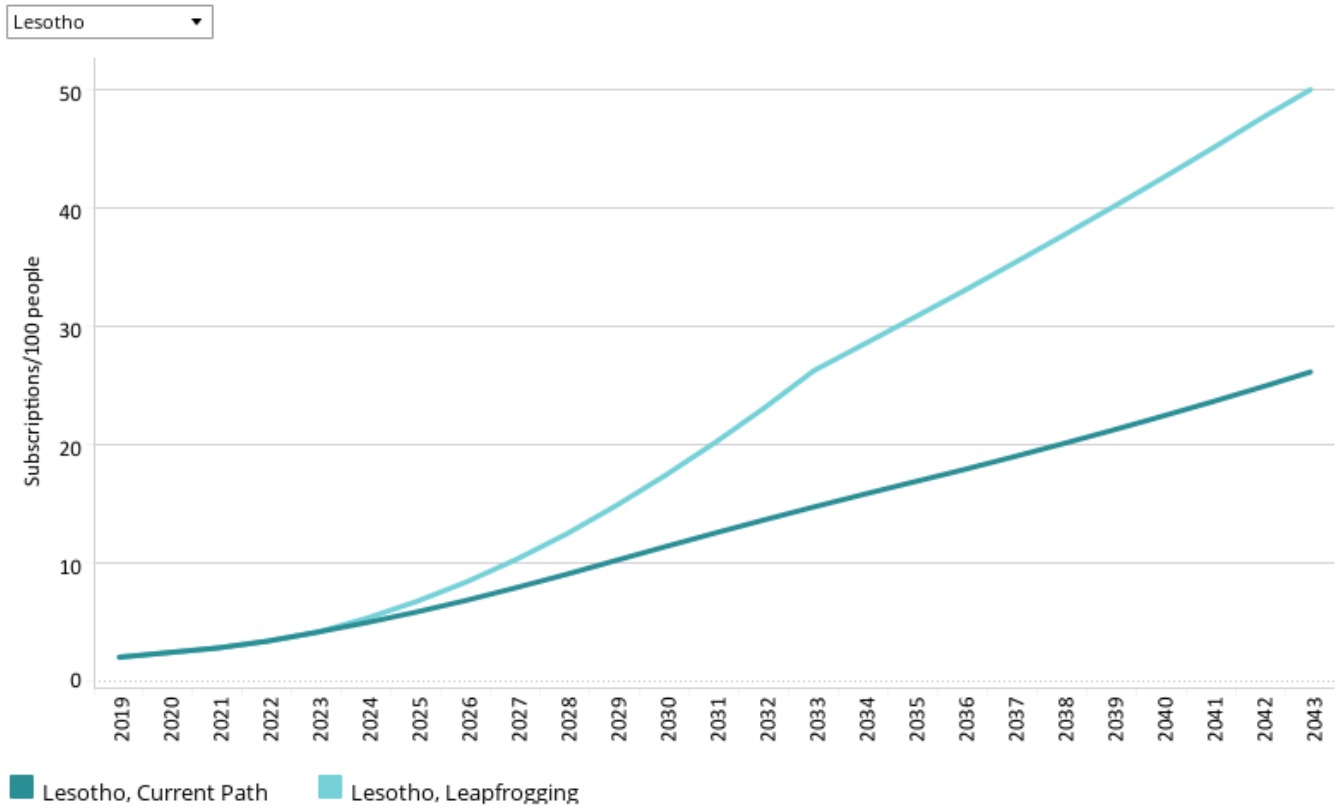
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The impact of the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario on poverty reduction in Lesotho is not straight forward. In the short term (between 2025 to 2035), the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario leads to a quicker reduction in extreme poverty rates compared to the Current Path, peaking at 2.5 percentage points above the Current Path in 2033. However, the situation reverses after 2035 so that by 2043, extreme poverty rates on the Current Path forecast will be slightly below the projections of the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario.



Leapfrogging scenario

Chart 34: Fixed broadband access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Subscriptions per 100 people



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Telecommunication Union data

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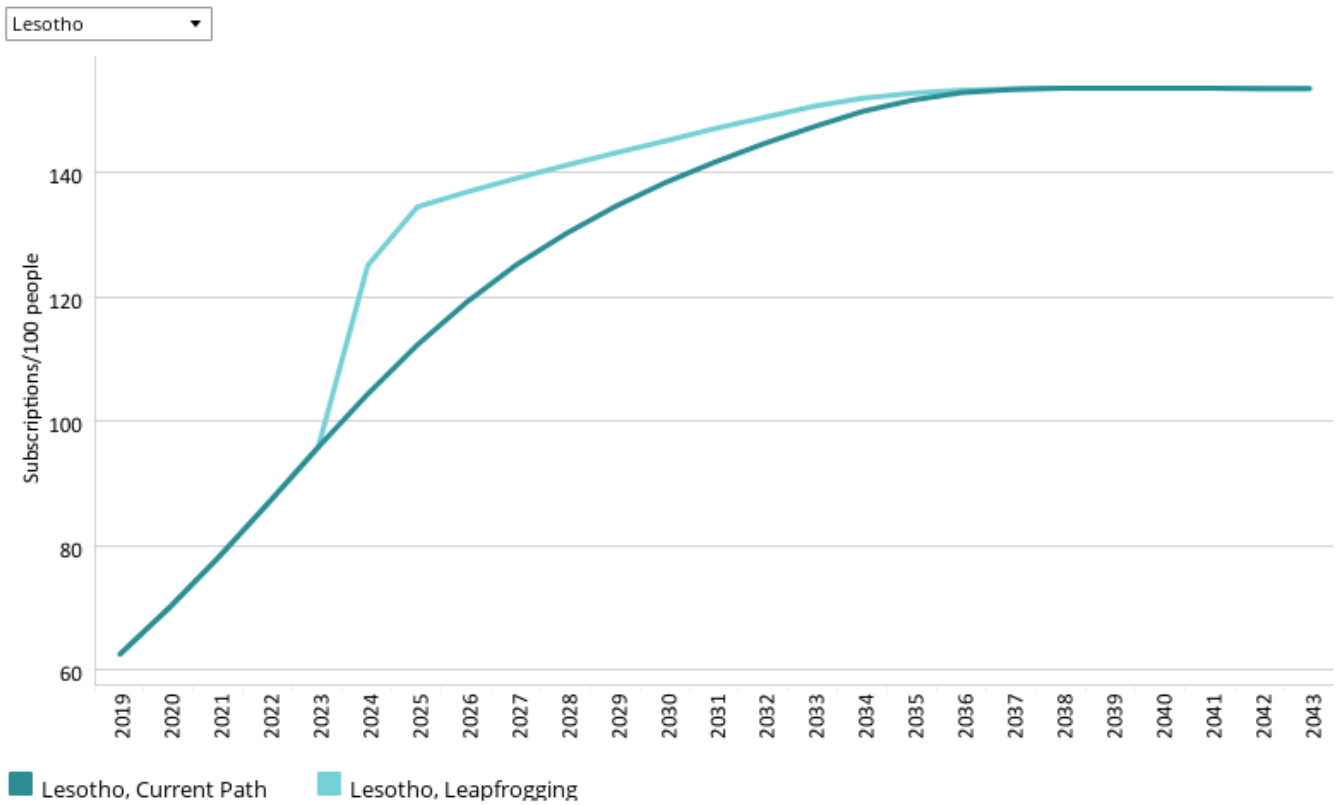
The Leapfrogging scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious adoption of and investment in renewable energy technologies, resulting in better access to electricity in urban and rural areas. The scenario includes accelerated access to mobile and fixed broadband and the adoption of modern technology that improves government efficiency and allows for the more rapid formalisation of the informal sector.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Fixed broadband includes cable modem Internet connections, DSL Internet connections of at least 256 KB/s, fibre and other fixed broadband technology connections (such as satellite broadband Internet, ethernet local area networks, fixed-wireless access, wireless local area networks, WiMAX, etc.).

Lesotho's fixed broadband subscriptions at 2.1 per 100 people in 2019 was slightly lower than the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa and for Africa as a whole. In the Leapfrogging scenario, fixed broadband subscriptions increase to 50 subscriptions per 100 people by 2043. This is 23.8 subscriptions more than in the Current Path forecast and higher than the average for Africa and lower middle-income African countries.

Chart 35: Mobile broadband access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Subscriptions per 100 people



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Telecommunication Union data

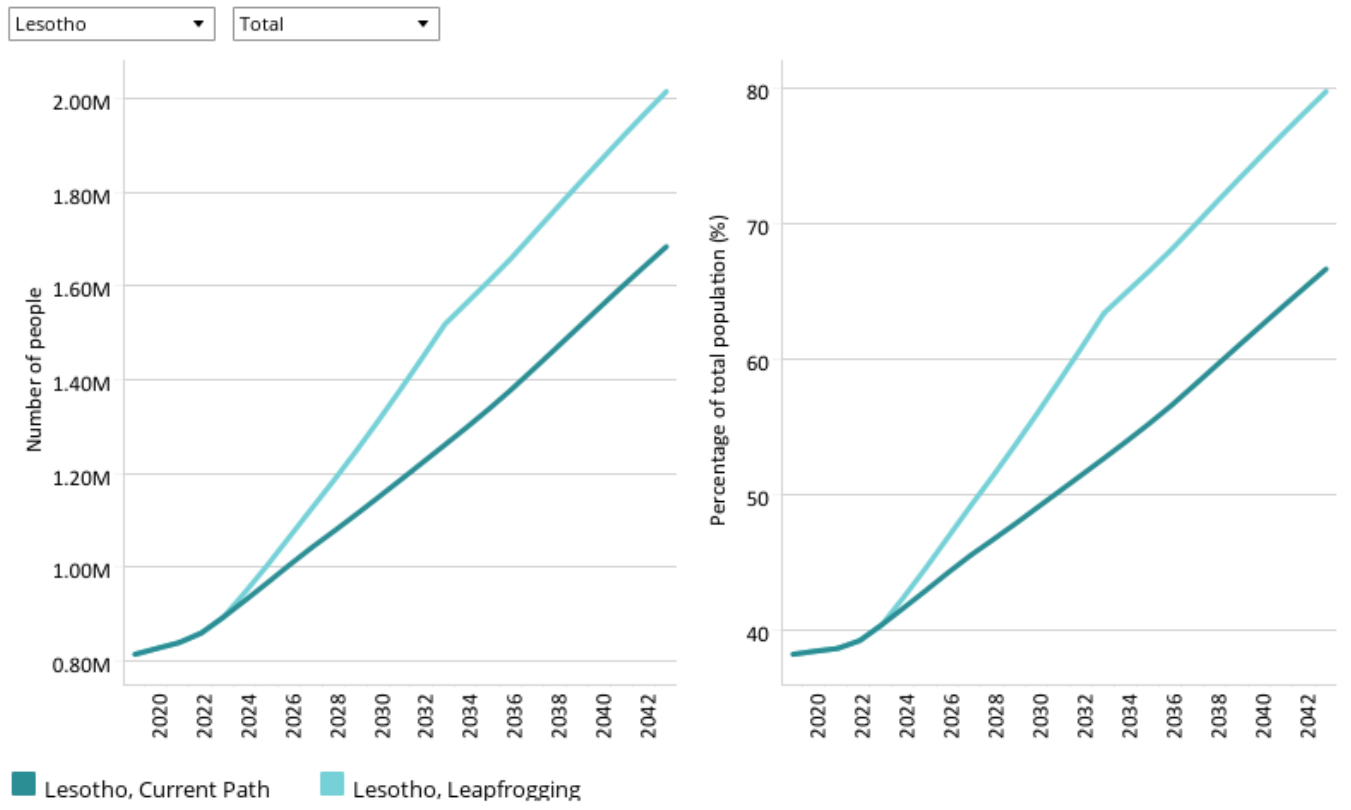
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Mobile broadband refers to wireless Internet access delivered through cellular towers to computers and other digital devices.

Compared to fixed broadband, mobile broadband has expanded rapidly in Africa. At 62.5 subscriptions, Lesotho had more mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 people in 2019 than the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa and for Africa as a whole. In the short term (between 2024 to 2035), the Leapfrogging scenario leads to a greater improvement in mobile broadband than in the Current Path forecast. Eventually, both projections converge so that by 2043, mobile broadband subscriptions will increase to 153.5 subscriptions per 100 people in both scenarios.

Chart 36: Electricity access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

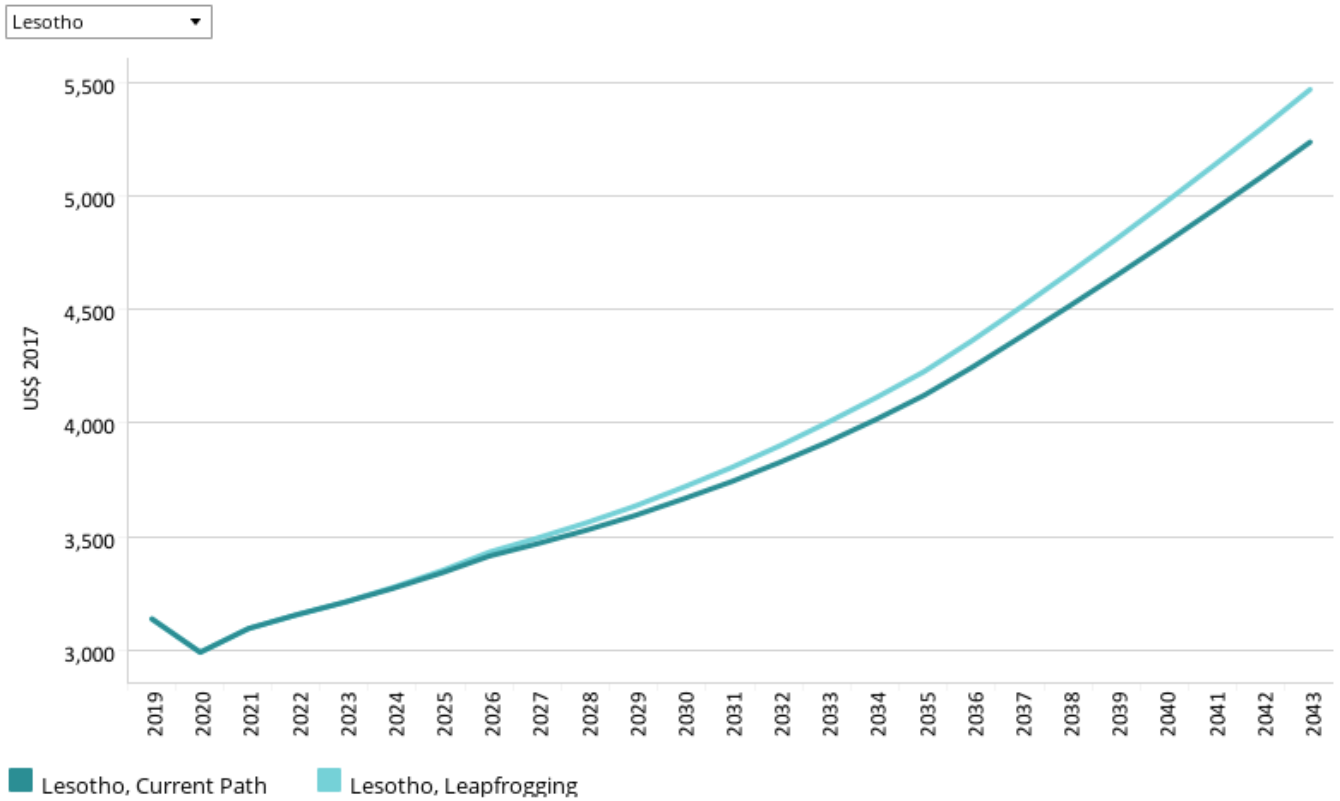
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Electricity access in Lesotho is critically low and lower than the average for Africa and lower middle-income Africa. In total, only 38.2% of the country’s population had access to electricity in 2019, the third lowest among lower middle-income Africa. This is the result of ageing infrastructure, inadequate investment in transmission and distribution lines, and a very mountainous and inaccessible topography.

In the Current Path forecast, it is projected that 66.7% of Lesotho’s population, translating to 1.7 million people, will have access to electricity by 2043. In the Leapfrogging scenario, electricity access is projected to reach 79.8% by 2043.

The projection indicates that in the Leapfrogging scenario rural electricity access will increase from 31% in 2019 to 77.7% by 2043 — 18.2 percentage points higher than in the Current Path forecast. For populations living in urban spaces, it is projected that in the Leapfrogging scenario, electricity access will increase from 56.5% in 2019 to 83.5% by 2043. In 2019, average electricity access for lower middle-income African countries was 28.1% percentage points higher than Lesotho. In the Leapfrogging scenario, this gap will narrow significantly by 2043. Without energy the socio-economic development of the country will remain constrained.

Chart 37: GDP per capita in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



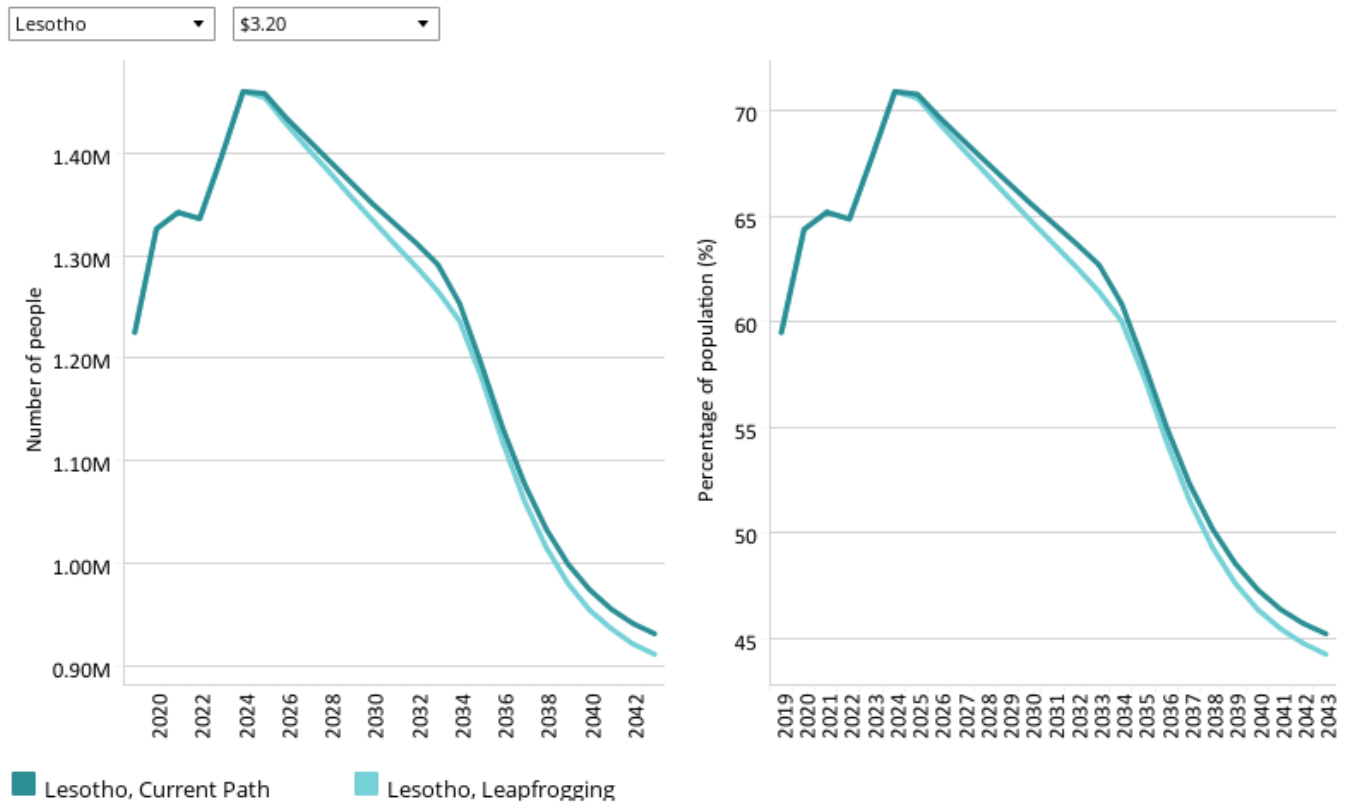
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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The effect of technology on economic growth is not in doubt as it enhances the productivity of labour. By 2043, GDP per capita in Lesotho is expected to increase to US\$5 472 in the Leapfrogging scenario, compared to US\$5 240 in the Current Path forecast. It means that compared to the Current Path, the scenario could improve GDP capita by US\$232. However, GDP per capita for Lesotho is expected to continue to lag behind its income peers.

Chart 38: Poverty in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

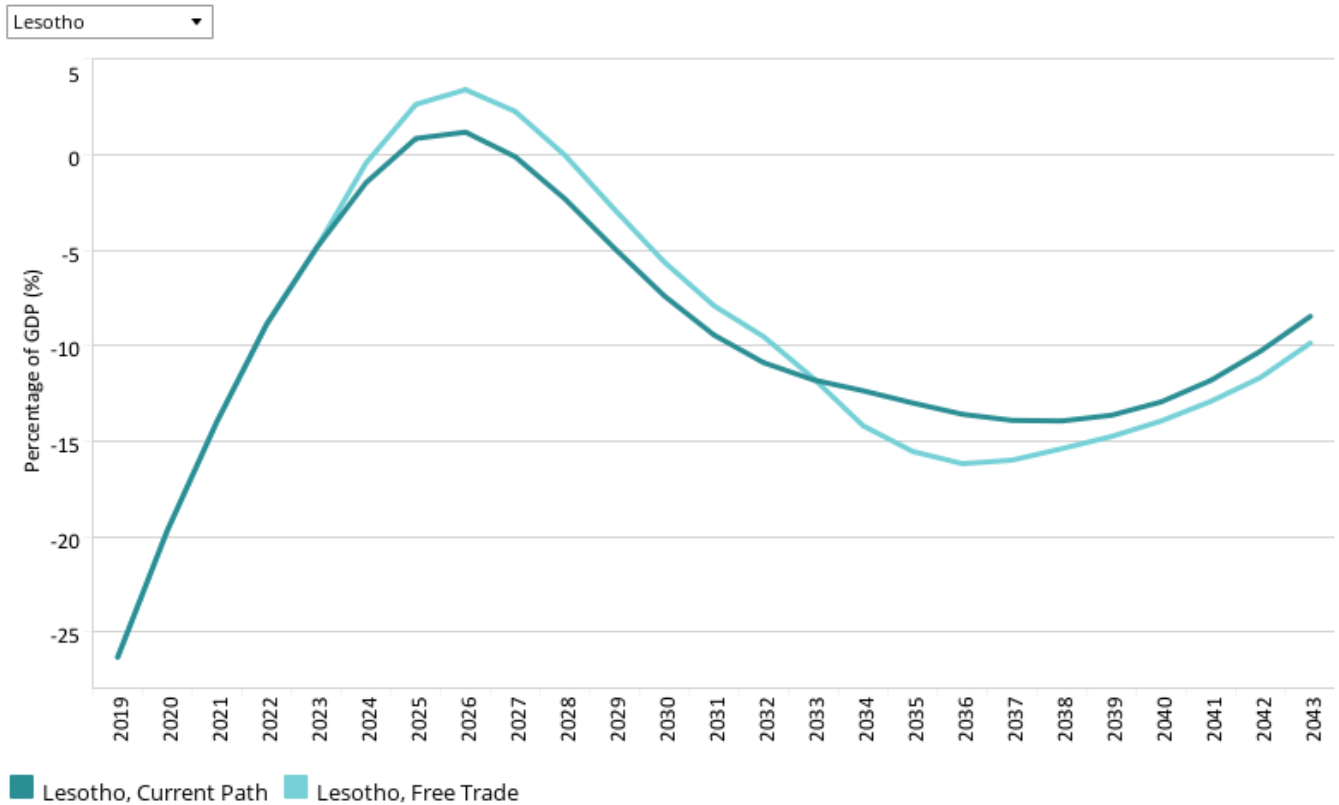
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The Leapfrogging scenario improves the extreme poverty rates of US\$3.20 only slightly, lowering it by 1 percentage point compared to the Current Path forecast. By 2043, poverty will have dropped from 45.2% in the Current Path forecast to 44.2% in the Leapfrogging scenario meaning that the Leapfrogging scenario will lift 20 000 additional people out of extreme poverty in Lesotho.



Free Trade scenario

Chart 39: Trade balance in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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The Free Trade scenario represents the impact of the full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by 2034 through increases in exports, improved productivity and increased trade and economic freedom.

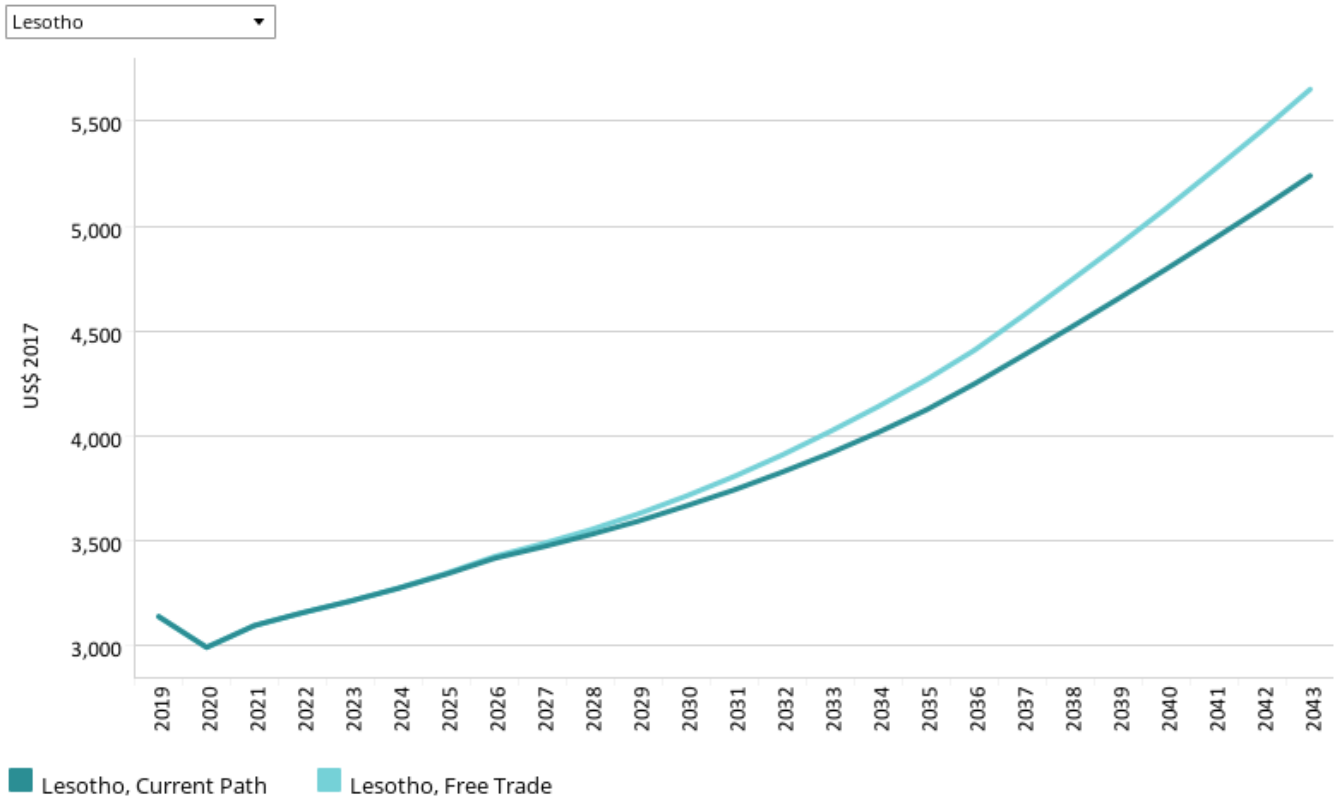
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The trade balance is the difference between the value of a country's exports and its imports. A country that imports more goods and services than it exports in terms of value has a trade deficit, while a country that exports more goods and services than it imports has a trade surplus.

The full implementation of the AfCFTA not only enables countries to export more easily but also opens them up to increased imports, endangering those sectors where they lack competitive advantage.

Lesotho's trade deficit in 2019 stood at 26.3% of GDP. This is expected to improve significantly in the near future, peaking in 2026 at a surplus of 3.4% and 1.2% of GDP in the Free Trade scenario and the Current Path forecast, respectively. The longer-term forecast shows a growing import dependency and declining exports with a trade deficit peaking in 2036 at 16.2% before improving to a deficit of 9.9% in 2043 in the Free Trade scenario, higher than the Current Path forecast of 8.5% in the same year.

Chart 40: GDP per capita in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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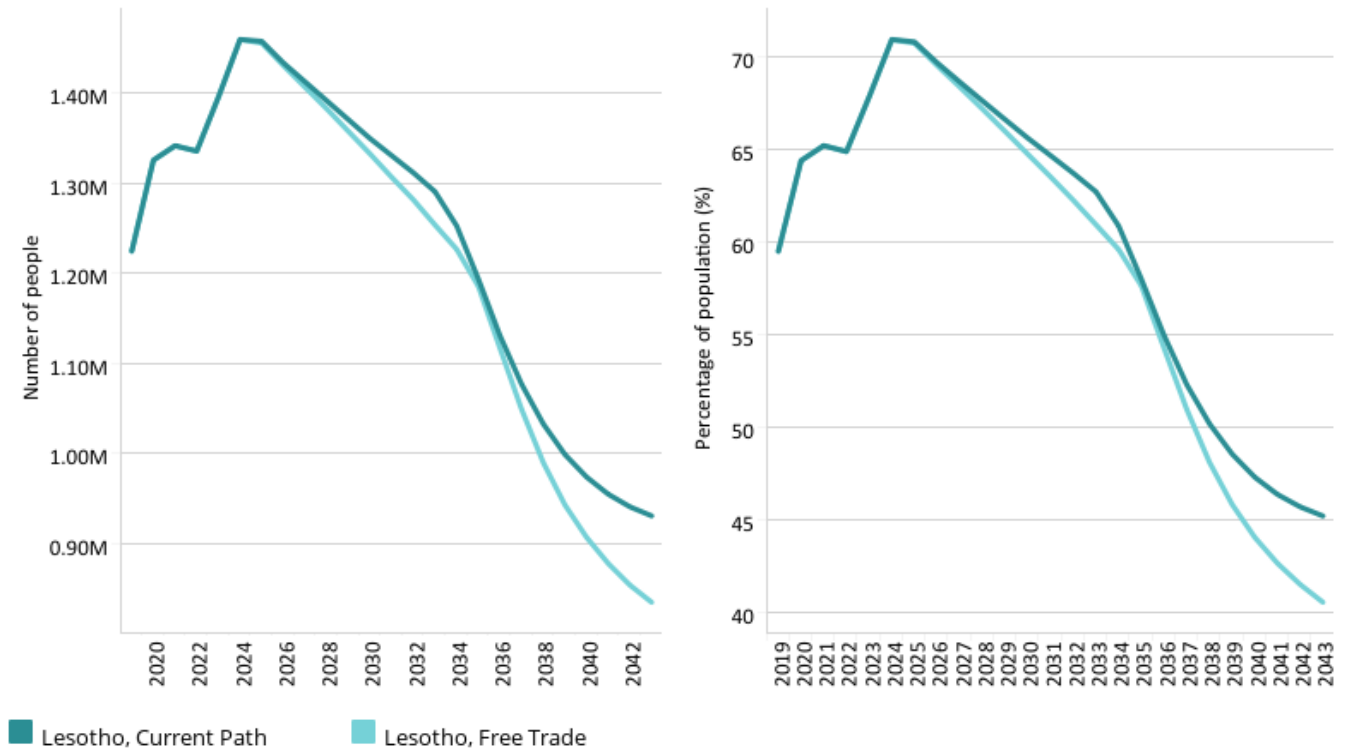
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Trade enables countries to export comparatively advantageous products while importing goods that they have less advantage in producing. This eventually results in higher growth due to increased income from export and reduced expenditure on cheaper imported commodities. From all the interventions introduced in the scenarios, it is the Free Trade scenario that has the biggest positive impact on per capita income in Lesotho. By 2043, GDP per capita in Lesotho is expected to increase to US\$5 653 in the Free Trade scenario, compared to US\$5 240 in the Current Path forecast, an increase of US\$413. However, the GDP per capita for Lesotho is expected to continue to lag behind its income peers.

Chart 41: Poverty in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Lesotho \$3.20



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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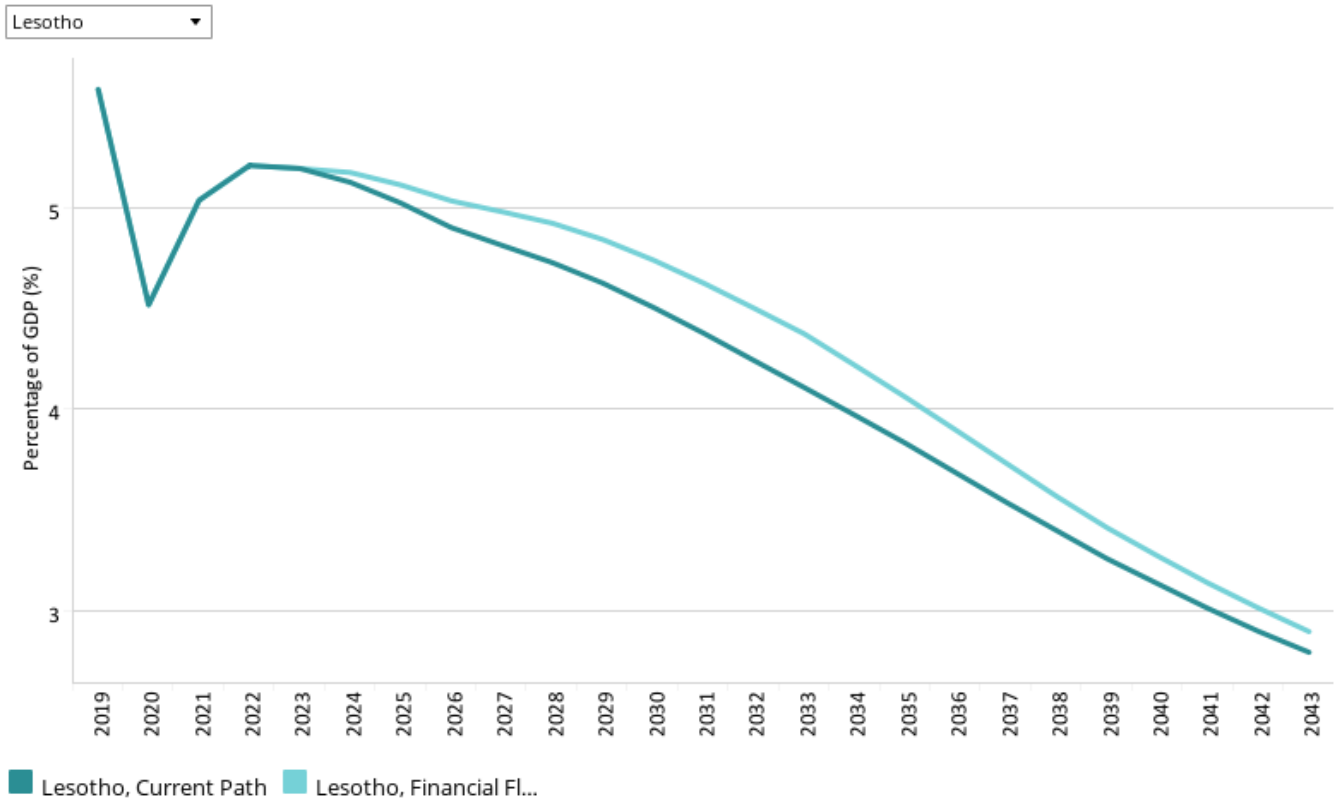
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By 2043, poverty will drop from 45.2% in the Current Path forecast to 40.5% in the Free Trade scenario — the biggest impact on poverty from the various intervention scenarios. This scenario therefore contributes a 4.7 percentage point reduction in the poverty rate compared to the Current Path forecast meaning that the Free Trade scenario can lift an additional 90 000 people out of extreme poverty by 2043. The huge impact of trade on poverty reduction can be as a result of large proportion of the country's labour force employed in the industrial sector (41.9% in 2020[5]), which means promoting intra-Africa trade can improve the livelihood of these people through increased sales and incomes.



Financial Flows scenario

Chart 42: Foreign aid in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Development Assistance Committee of the OECD data, and World Bank and OECD GNI estimates.

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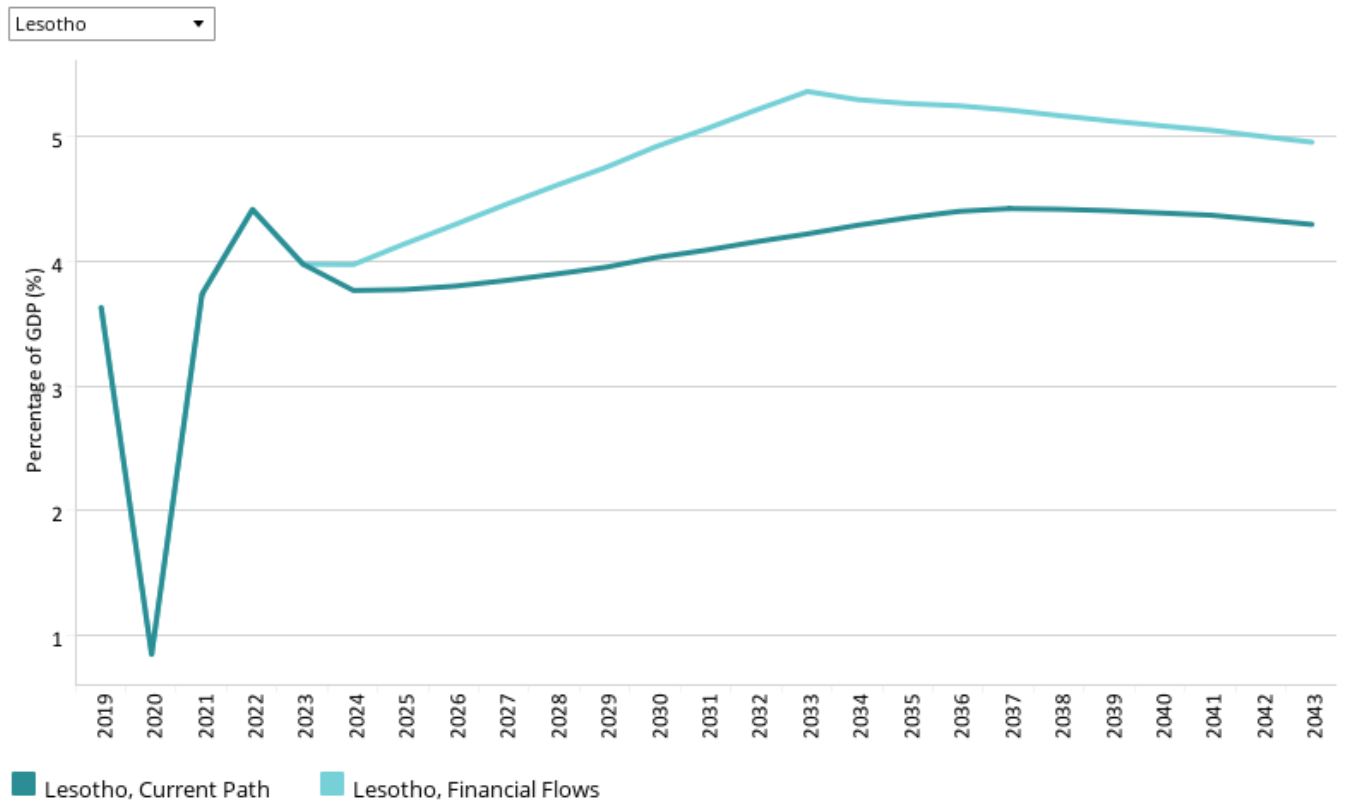
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The Financial Flows scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in worker remittances and aid flows to poor countries, and an increase in the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) and additional portfolio investment inflows to middle-income countries. We also reduced outward financial flows to emulate a reduction in illicit financial outflows.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The Lesotho economy benefited significantly from foreign aid inflows, and in 2019 foreign aid contributed 5.6% to the country's GDP, equivalent to US\$180 million. Lesotho's reliance on foreign aid is significantly above the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa (at 1.7% of GDP in 2019). Historically, the country's economy has been very dependent on aid inflows peaking at 18.4% of GDP in the mid-1980s. Foreign aid flows are projected to decrease in both scenarios, equating to 2.9% in the Financial Flows scenario, compared to 2.8% for the Current Path forecast by 2043.

Chart 43: Inflow of FDI in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

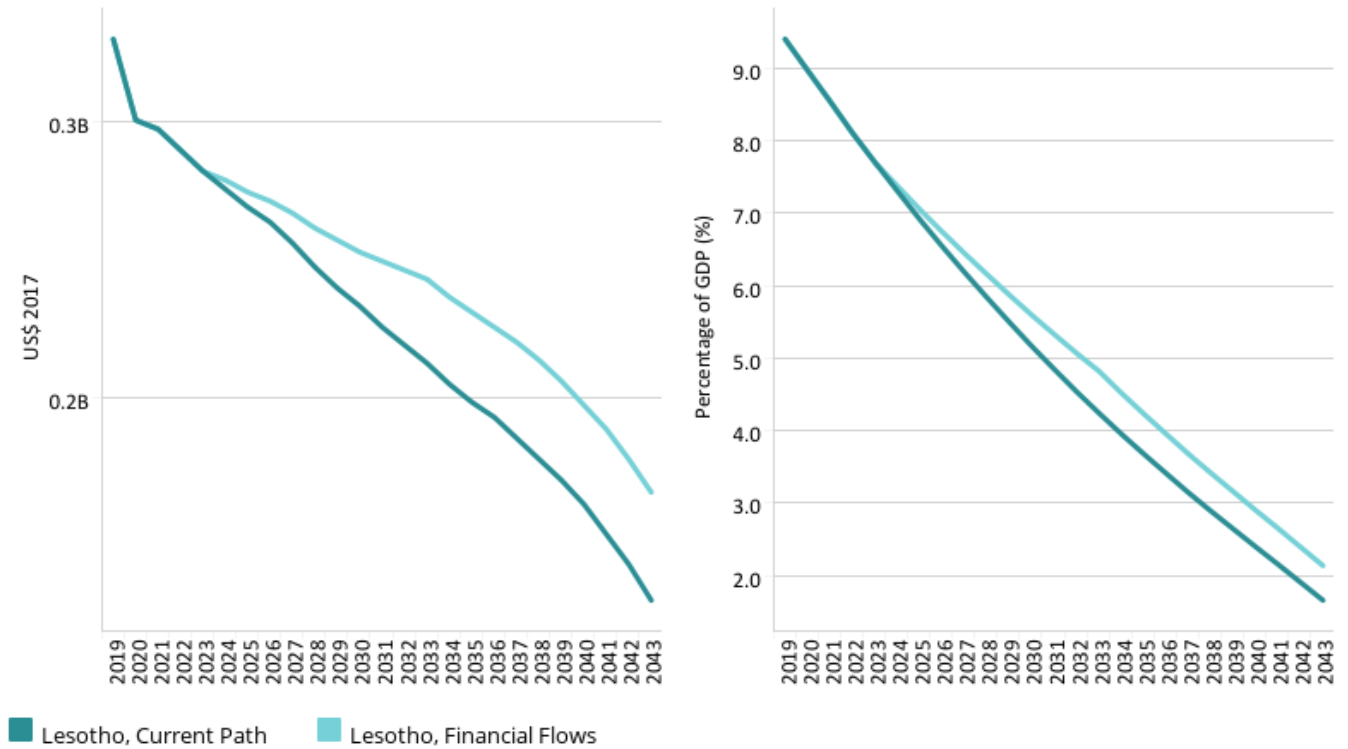
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In 2019, foreign investment as a percentage of GDP in Lesotho measured above the average for lower middle-income Africa by 1 percentage point. In the Financial Flows scenario, FDI inflows increase to 5% of GDP by 2043, 0.7 percentage points higher than the Current Path forecast.

Chart 44: Remittances in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
 Billions US\$ 2017 and % of GDP



Lesotho



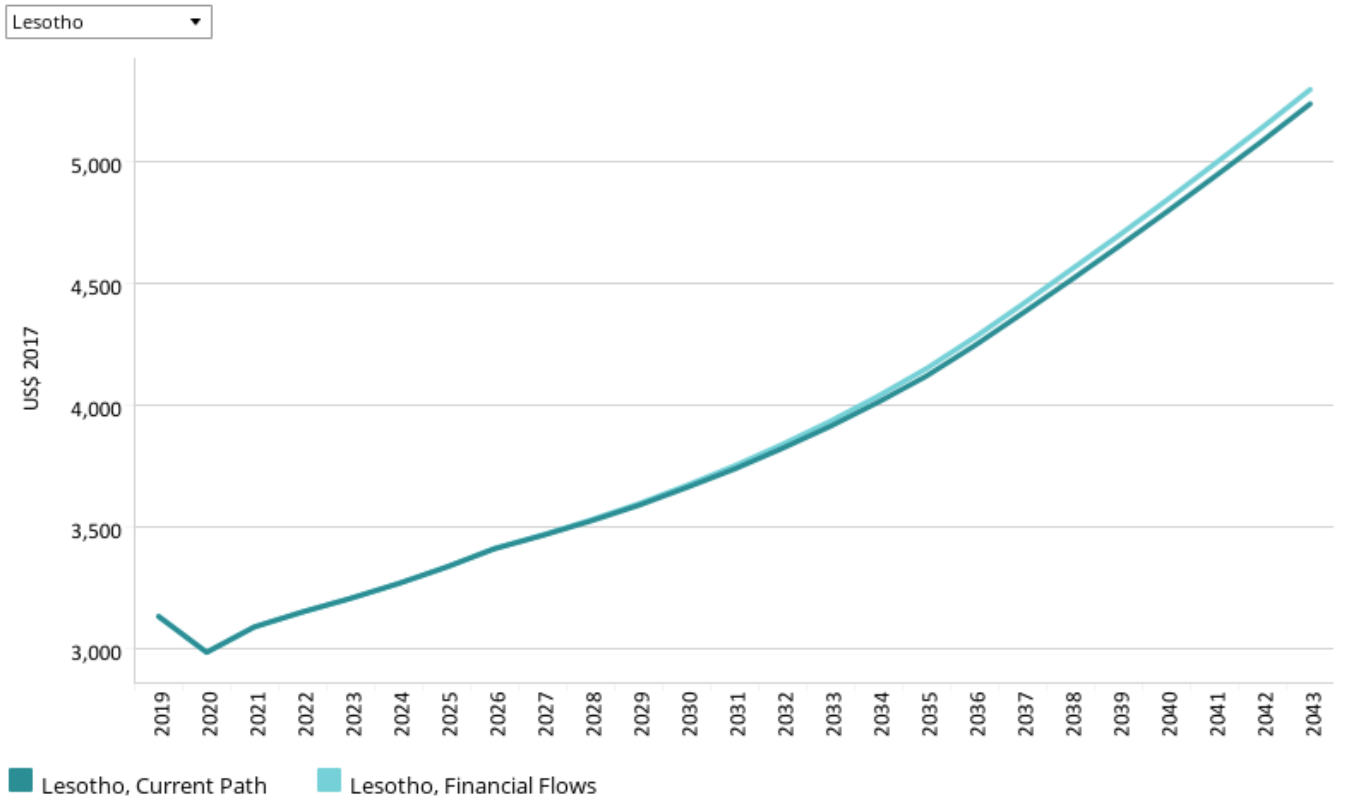
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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Lesotho's economy is heavily dependent on remittances received from labour workers working in South Africa. The decline in employment opportunities in South Africa has impacted Lesotho's economy significantly and remittance income has declined sharply in recent years. Lesotho receives large amounts of remittances and is a net receiver of remittance money. In 2019, net remittances were US\$330 million (9.4% of Lesotho's GDP). The downward trend in remittance earnings is expected to continue and in the Current Path forecast is expected to contribute 1.7% to Lesotho's economy (valued at US\$100 million) in 2043. The Financial Flows scenario will only improve this projection with slightly increasing remittance inflows to 2.1% of GDP in 2043 valued at US\$200 million.

Chart 45: GDP per capita in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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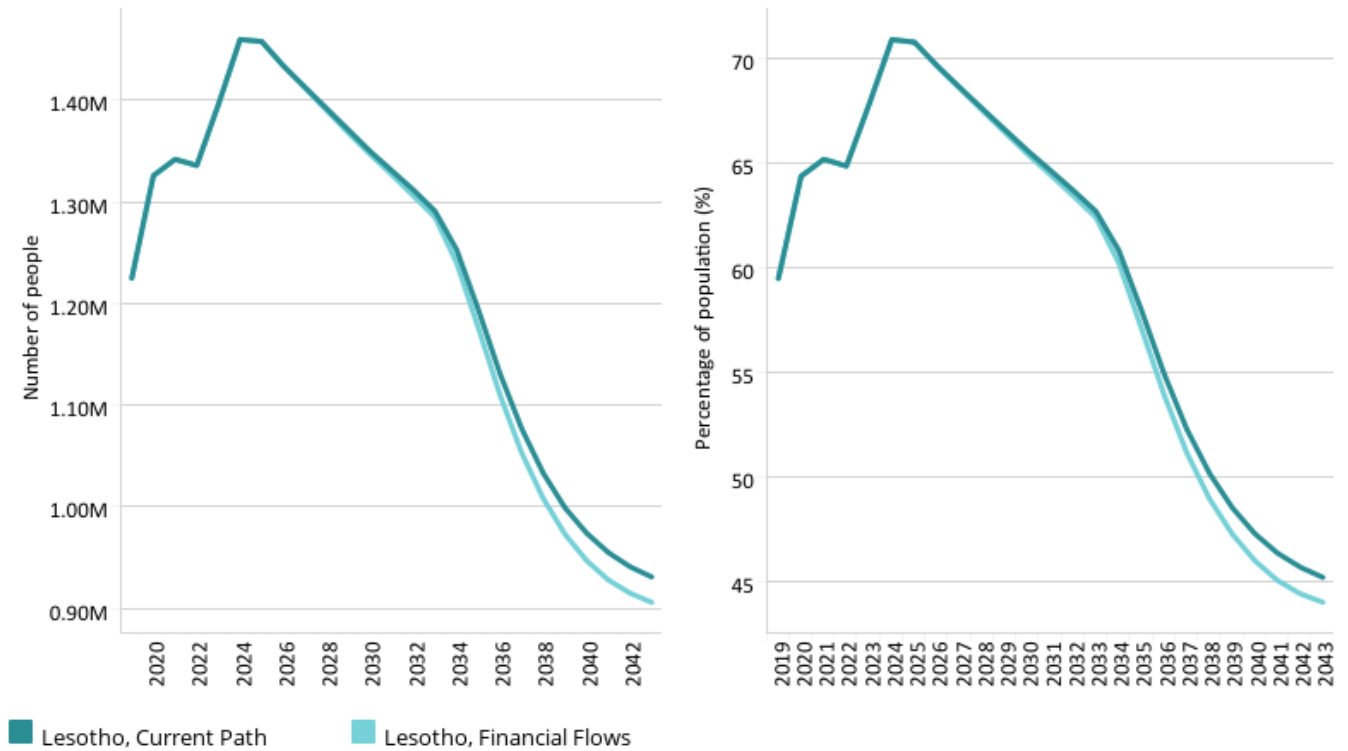
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By 2043, the GDP per capita is expected to increase to US\$5 298 in the Financial Flows scenario, compared to US\$5 240 in the Current Path forecast, an increase of only US\$58 per capita. The GDP per capita for Lesotho is expected to lag significantly behind its income peers.

Chart 46: Poverty in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Lesotho \$3.20



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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Trade openness will reduce poverty in the long term after initially increasing it due to the redistributive effects of trade. Most African countries export primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing products, and therefore a continental free trade agreement (AfCFTA) that reduces tariffs and non-tariff barriers across Africa will increase competition among countries in primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing exports. Countries with inefficient, high-cost manufacturing sectors might be displaced as the AfCFTA is implemented, thereby pushing up poverty rates. In the long term, as the economy adjusts and produces and exports its comparatively advantaged (lower relative cost) goods and services, poverty rates will decline.

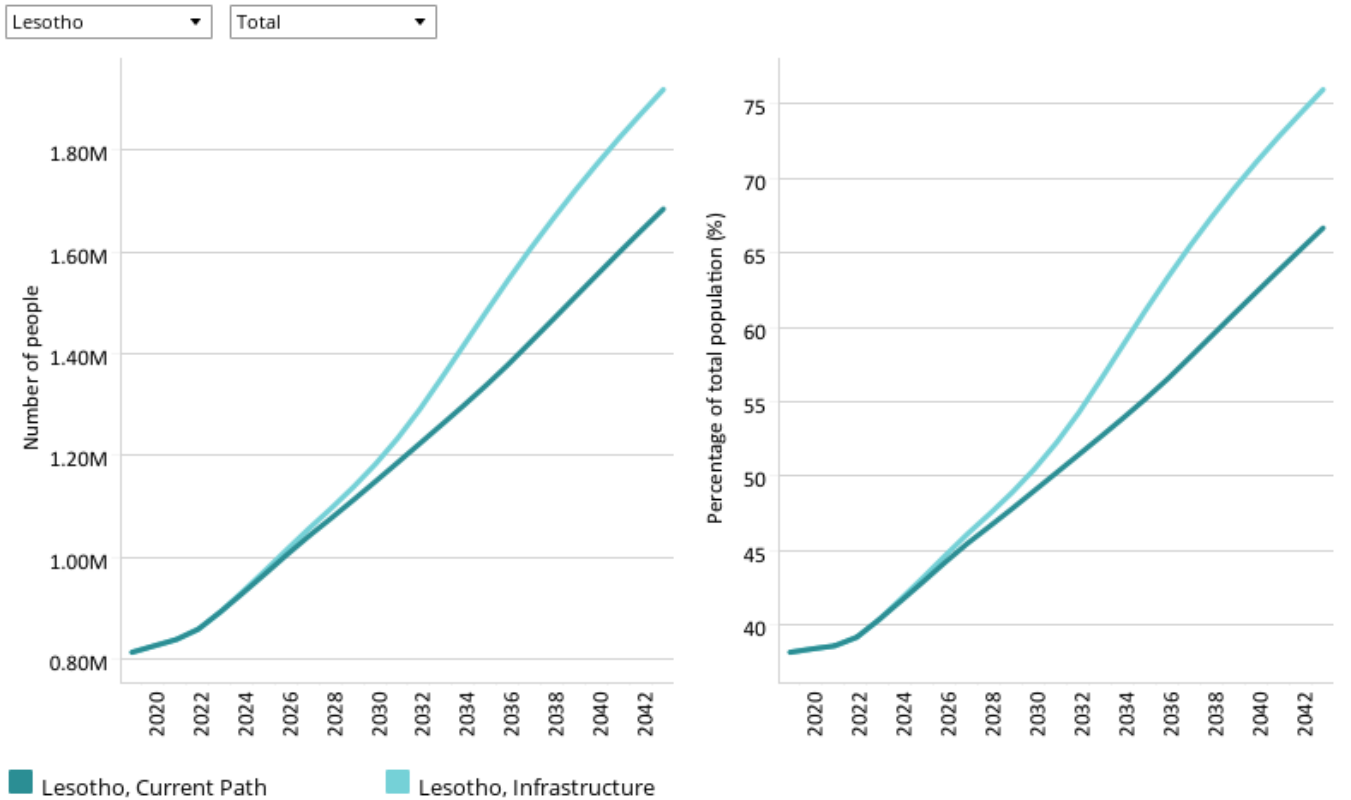
By 2043, the poverty rate will drop marginally from 45.2% in the Current Path forecast to 44% in the Financial Flows scenario. This scenario therefore reduces the poverty rate by 1.2 percentage points, equivalent to 20 000 people, compared to the Current Path forecast.



Infrastructure scenario

Chart 47: Electricity access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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The Infrastructure scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in infrastructure spending across Africa, focusing on basic infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation, electricity access and ICT) in low-income countries and increasing emphasis on advanced infrastructure (such as ports, airports, railway and electricity generation) in higher-income countries.

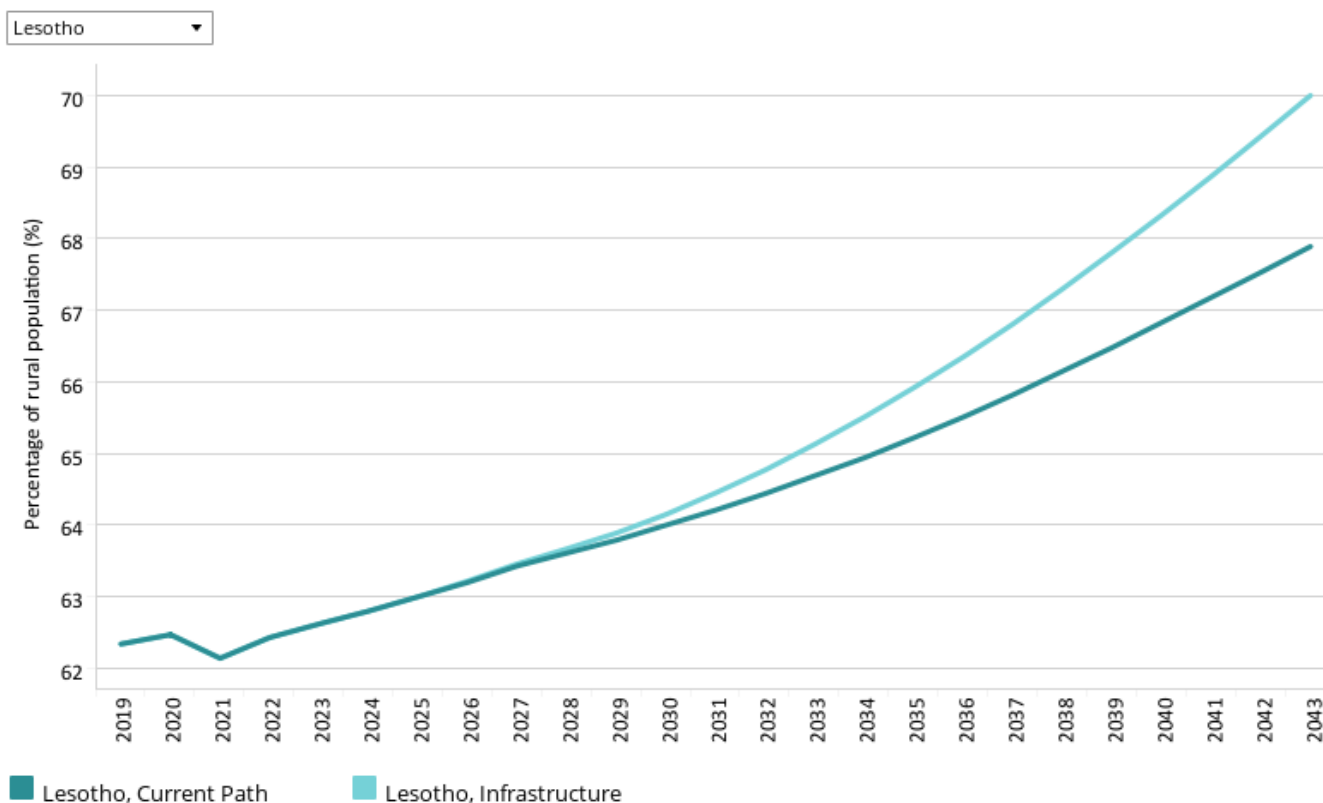
Note that health and sanitation infrastructure is included as part of the Health/WaSH scenario and that ICT infrastructure and more rapid uptake of renewables are part of the Leapfrogging scenario. The interventions there push directly on outcomes, whereas those modelled in this scenario increase infrastructure spending, indirectly boosting other forms of infrastructure, including those supporting health, sanitation and ICT.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Prior to the LHWP, the country had very low access to electricity. In 2000, less than 2% of the rural population and less than 14% of the urban population had access to electricity, with a very high dependence on electricity importation. The hydro capacity and distribution grid installed as part of the revenue earned from the LHWP have improved this picture dramatically. In 2019, 56.5% of urban and 31% of rural populations had access to electricity. However, the national grid remains sparse and the current electricity access rates still fall short of the average for Africa and lower middle-income Africa.

The Infrastructure scenario stands to benefit Lesotho by increasing electricity access from 38.2% in 2019 to 76% in 2043, 9.3 percentage points above the Current Path forecast for 2043. It will also address the vast rural access inequality and raise access to 71.3% by 2043, 11.8 percentage points above the Current Path forecast. The Infrastructure scenario will benefit urban areas by increasing access with 4.9 percentage points above the Current Path forecast of 79.2% by 2043.

Chart 48: Rural road access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
% of rural population within 2 km of an all-weather road



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Bank Rural Access Index data

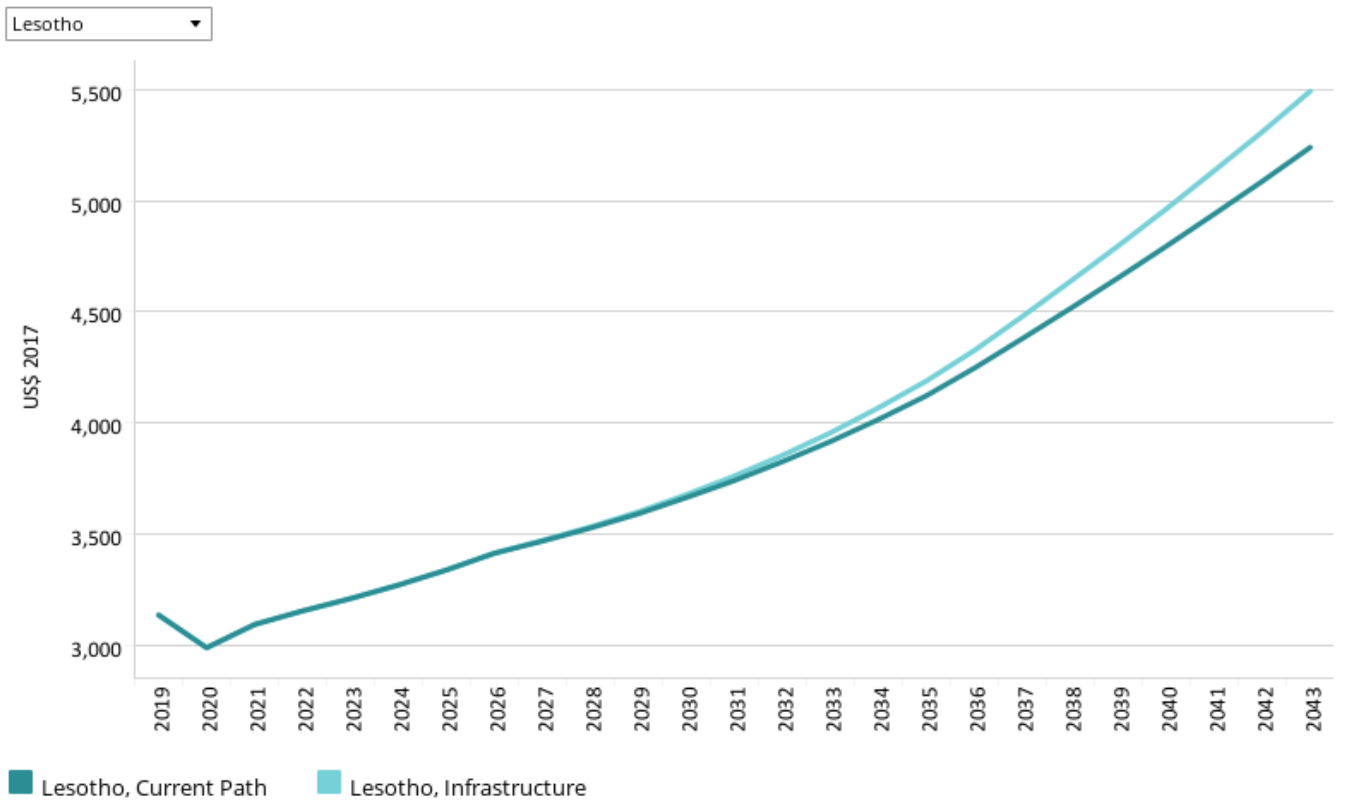
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Indicator 9.1.1 in the Sustainable Development Goals refers to the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road and is captured in the Rural Access Index.

Measuring rural accessibility is a very important development indicator. There is a strong link between investing in rural access roads and positive socio-economic impacts, such as improving rural income, reducing poverty, reducing maternal deaths, improving paediatric health and increased agricultural productivity.[6]

Lesotho has a fair overall road network density, owing to the vast expansion of the road network as part of the various phases of the LHWP. In 2019, 62% of Lesotho's rural population had access to an all-weather road, compared to an average of 61.4% for lower middle-income countries in Africa and 53% for the average of Africa. The Infrastructure scenario will positively influence rural accessibility and by 2043 it is projected that 70% of the rural population will have access to an all-weather road, compared to 67.9% for the Current Path forecast.

Chart 49: GDP per capita in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



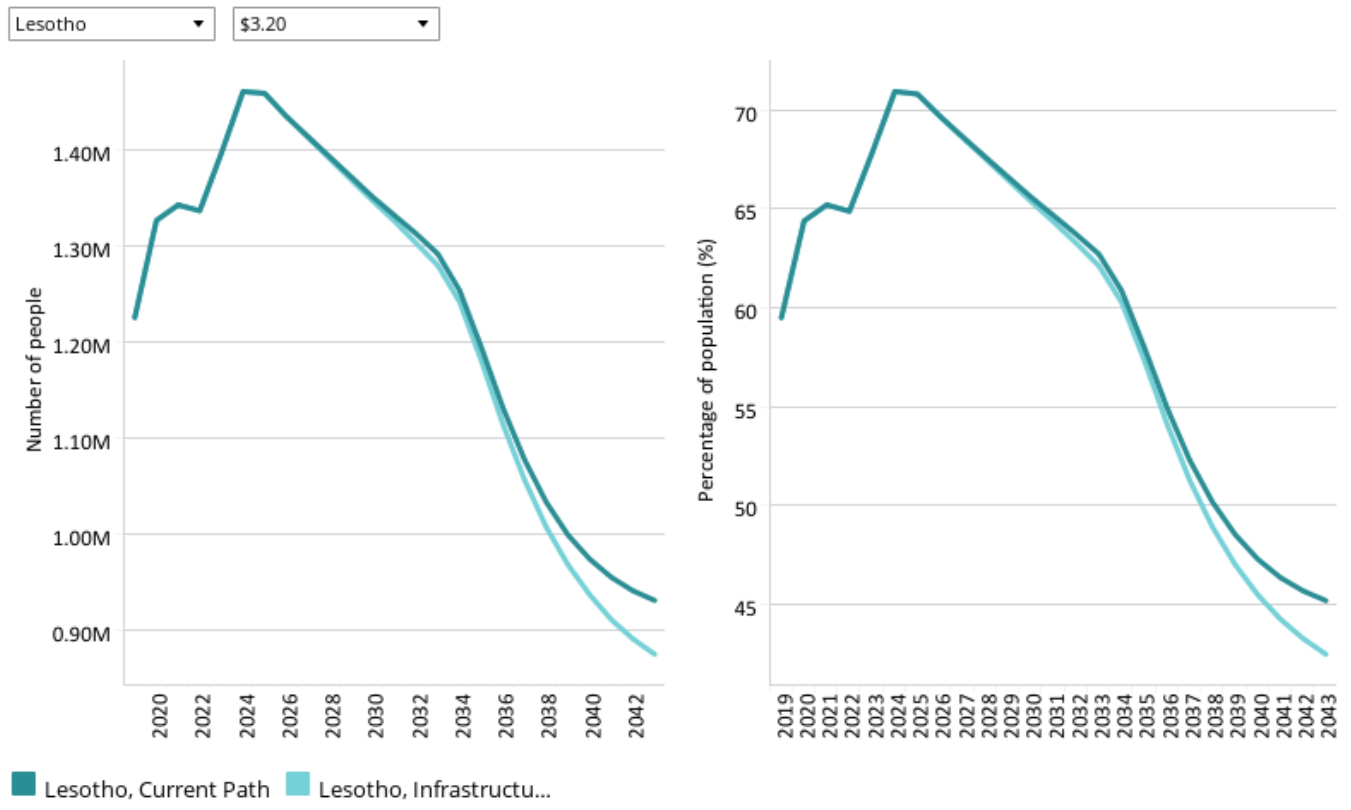
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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By 2043, the GDP per capita in Lesotho is expected to increase to US\$5 493 in the Infrastructure scenario, compared to US\$5 240 in the Current Path forecast. It means that the Infrastructure scenario will lead to an increase of US\$253 in GDP per capita relative to the Current Path forecast; however, the GDP per capita for Lesotho is expected to continue to lag behind its income peers and that of Africa as a whole.

Chart 50: Poverty in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
 Millions of people and % of total population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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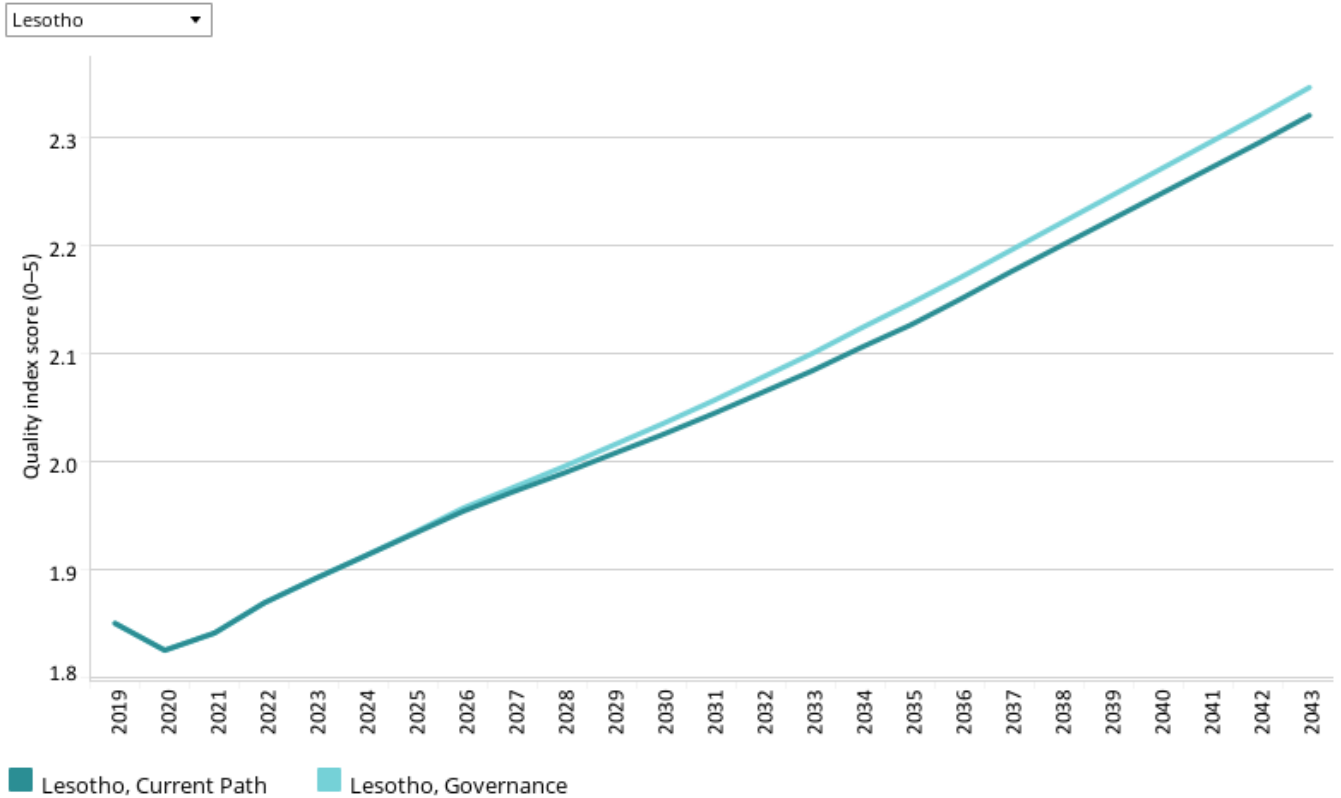
By 2043, poverty will drop from 45.2% in the Current Path forecast to 42.5% in the Infrastructure scenario, a 3 percentage point improvement using the US\$3.20 poverty rate. It means that the Infrastructure scenario can help lift 50 000 people out of extreme poverty.



Governance scenario

Chart 51: Gov effectiveness in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043

World Bank quality index score for government effectiveness



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Kaufmann, Kraay and Mastruzzi (2010) data

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The Governance scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious improvement in accountability and reduces corruption, and hence improves the quality of service delivery by government.

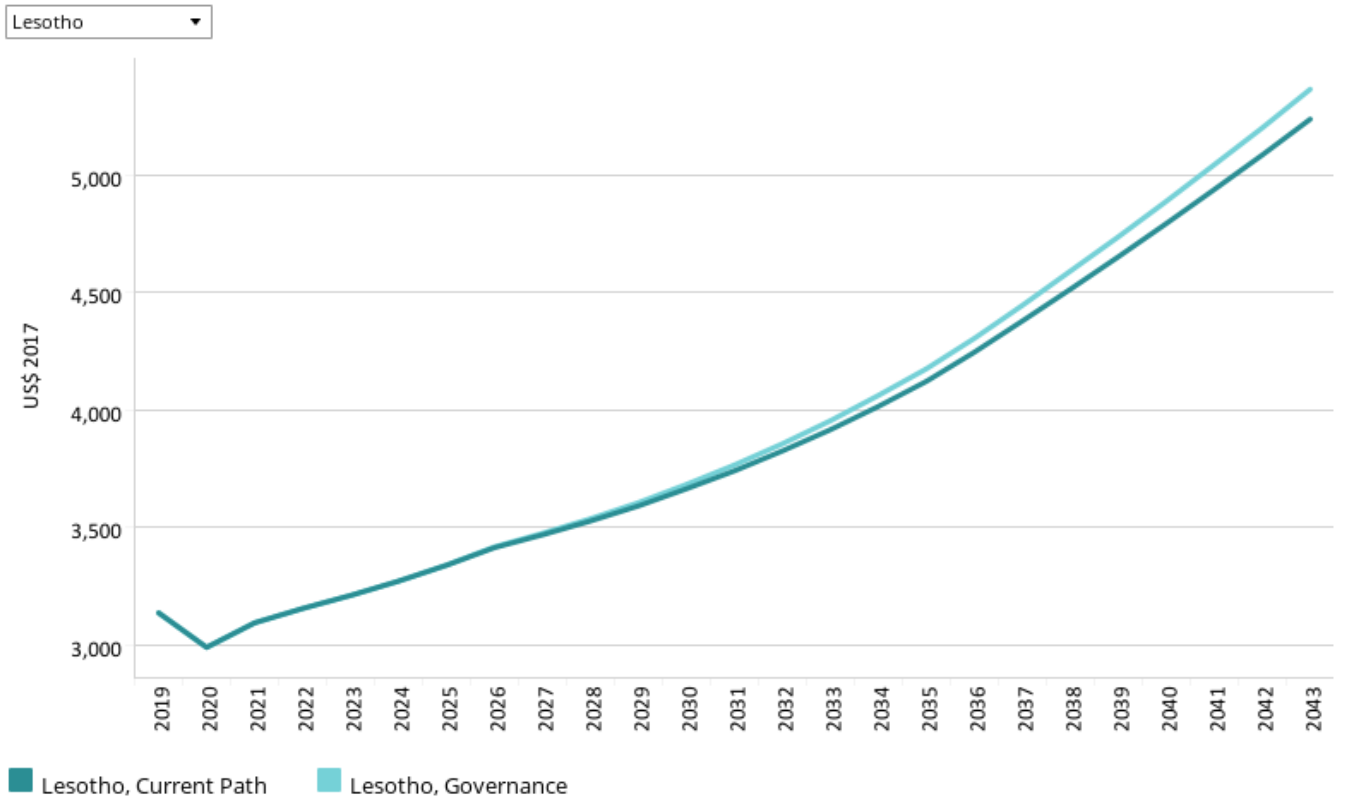
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

As defined by the World Bank, government effectiveness ‘captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies’.

Chart 51 presents the impact of the interventions in the Governance scenario on government effectiveness.

Lesotho's score of 1.9 on the government effectiveness index in 2019 was higher than the average for Africa but lower than the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa. In the Governance scenario, Lesotho's score is projected to increase to 2.4 by 2043, compared to 2.3 in the Current Path forecast.

Chart 52: GDP per capita in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



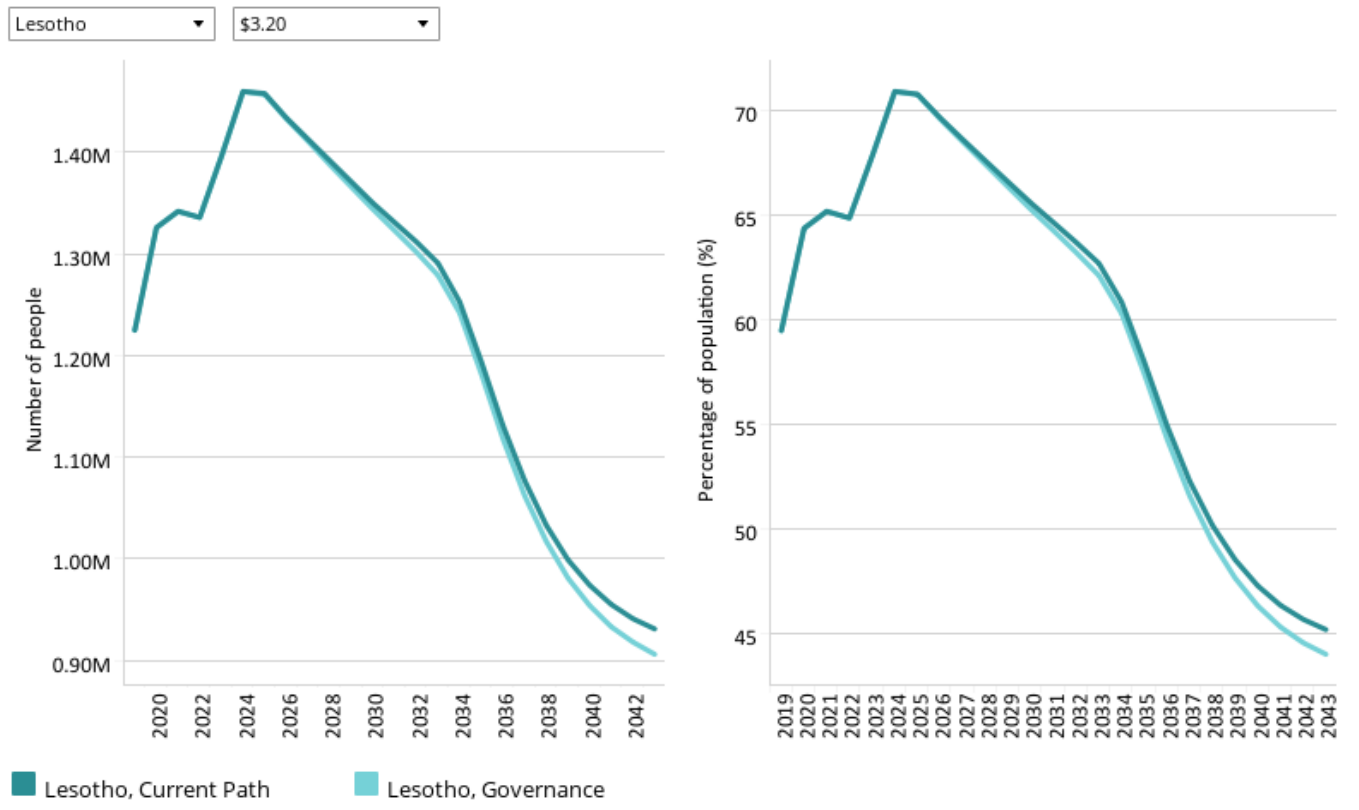
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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By 2043, the GDP per capita in Lesotho is expected to increase to US\$5 367 in the Governance scenario, compared to US\$5 240 in the Current Path forecast, representing an additional gain of US\$127 per capita. The GDP per capita for Lesotho is expected to continue to lag behind its income peers and that of Africa as a whole.

Chart 53: Poverty in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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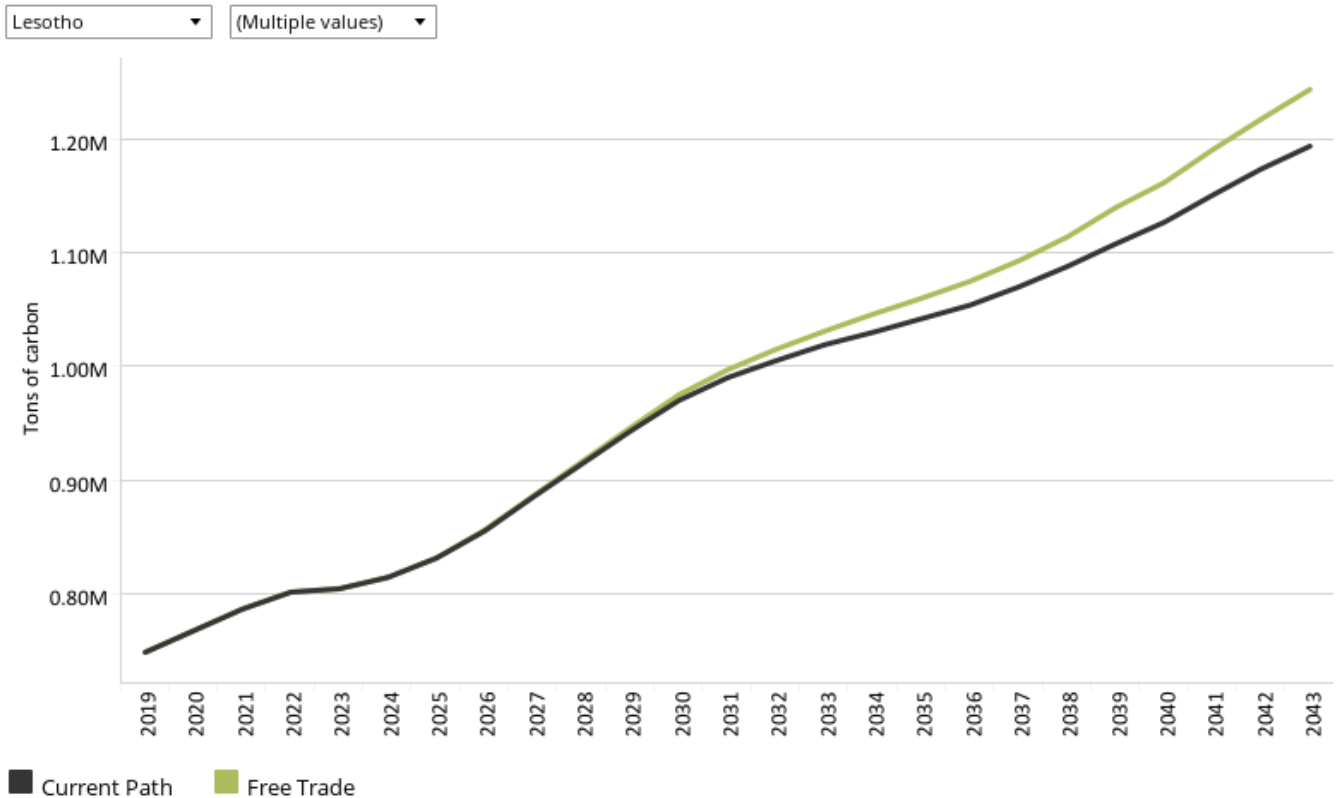
The Governance scenario will have a small impact on alleviating poverty in Lesotho by 2043, reducing poverty by 1.2 percentage points, translating to 20 000 people, compared to the Current Path forecast. The poverty rate will remain very high at 44% and Lesotho will continue to suffer endemic poverty throughout the forecast horizon.



Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions

Chart 54: Carbon emissions in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center data

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This section presents projections for carbon emissions in the Current Path for Lesotho and the 11 scenarios. Note that IFs uses carbon equivalents rather than CO₂ equivalents.

Lesotho's carbon emissions are projected to increase most in the Free Trade scenario, emitting an additional 0.4 million tons of carbon by 2043 compared to 2019, and a trivial 0.05 million tons of carbon more than the Current Path forecast for 2043.

In the Demographic scenario, emissions are forecast to be the lowest. In 2043, emissions in the Demographic scenario are likely to be 0.01 million metric tons less than emissions in the Current Path forecast for the same year. This is largely the result of the population being smaller in the Demographic scenario compared to the Current Path forecast. The most carbon intensive intervention is the Free Trade scenario mainly because it is the intervention that results in the greatest increase in GDP per capita as a result of economic growth.

Endnotes

1. P Fabricius, [Can Lesotho's Majoro maintain his majority?](#), Institute of Security Studies, 22 May 2020
2. Government of Lesotho, National vision document
3. UN Comtrade, [UN Comtrade Database](#)
4. Trading Economics, [Lesotho – Employment In Agriculture \(% Of Total Employment\)](#)
5. Trading Economics, [Lesotho – Employment In Agriculture \(% Of Total Employment\)](#)
6. A le Roux et al, [A Framework for Assessing the Risks and Impacts of Rural Access Roads to a Changing Climate](#), International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 38, 2019, 101175

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Ms Alize le Roux joined the AFI in May 2021 as a senior researcher. Before joining the ISS, she worked as a principal geo-informatics researcher at the CSIR, supporting various local and national policy- and decision-makers with long-term planning support. Alize has 14 years of experience in spatial data analysis, disaster risk reduction and urban and regional modelling. She has a master's degree in geographical sciences from the University of Utrecht, specialising in multi-hazard risk assessments and spatial decision support systems.

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