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Namibia

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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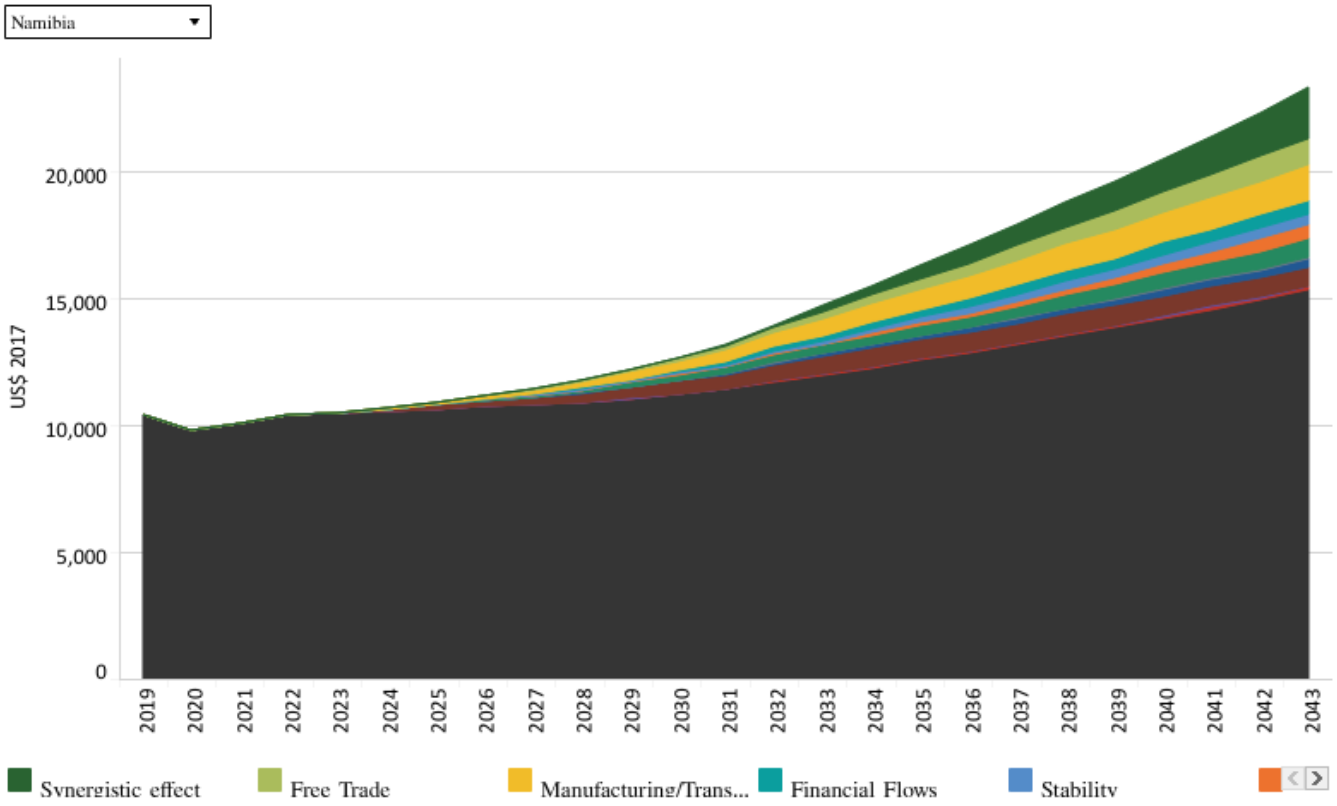
Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Chart 55: GDP per capita in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043
Additional GDP per capita per scenario, 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 Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, etc. means that countries get an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect. Chart 55 presents the contribution of each of these 12 components to GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario as a stacked area graph.

The synergistic effect on GDP per capita in Namibia is projected to reach US$1 984 in 2043, meaning that intersectoral linkages and the combined effects of the various scenarios will result in additional improvement in GDP per capita. The scenarios that result in the greatest improvement in GDP per capita by 2043 are the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario followed by the Free Trade, Agriculture and then the Leapfrogging scenarios, suggesting that these are the sectors to be pursued to unlock more rapid economic growth in the next two decades. The scenarios with the least impact on GDP per capita are the Demographic and Infrastructure.

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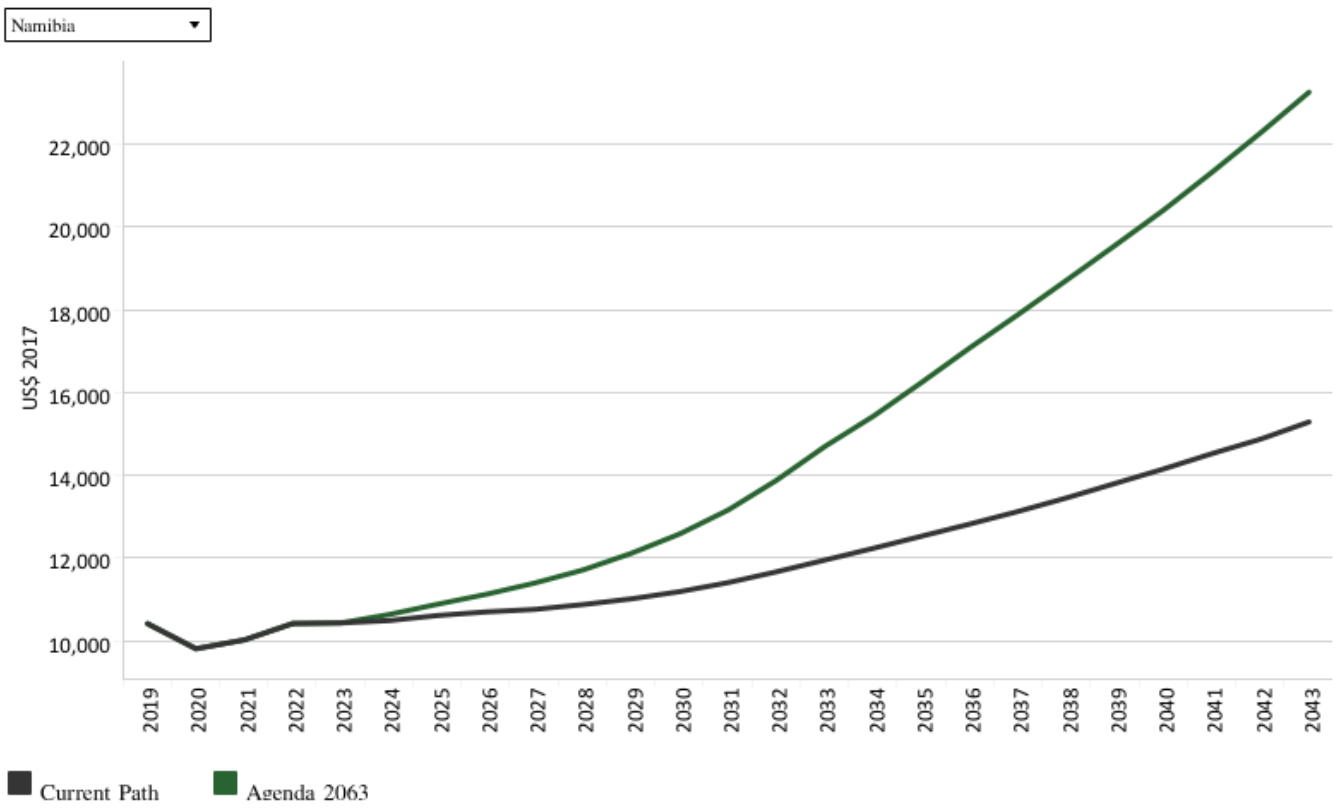
Chart 56: GDP per capita in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



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

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Whereas Chart 55 presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Namibia's GDP per capita is estimated to more than double from US$10 419 in 2019 to US$23 261 in 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, representing an increase of 152% over the forecast period. This will be US$7 968 higher than the projected US$15 293 on the Current Path meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario could improve GDP per capita by 52.1% in 2043. Also, Namibia's GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be 31.2% more than the Current Path average of US$17 734 for upper middle-income countries in Africa in 2043. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is the aggregation of all the sectoral scenarios and therefore the expected sizable impact on GDP per capita.

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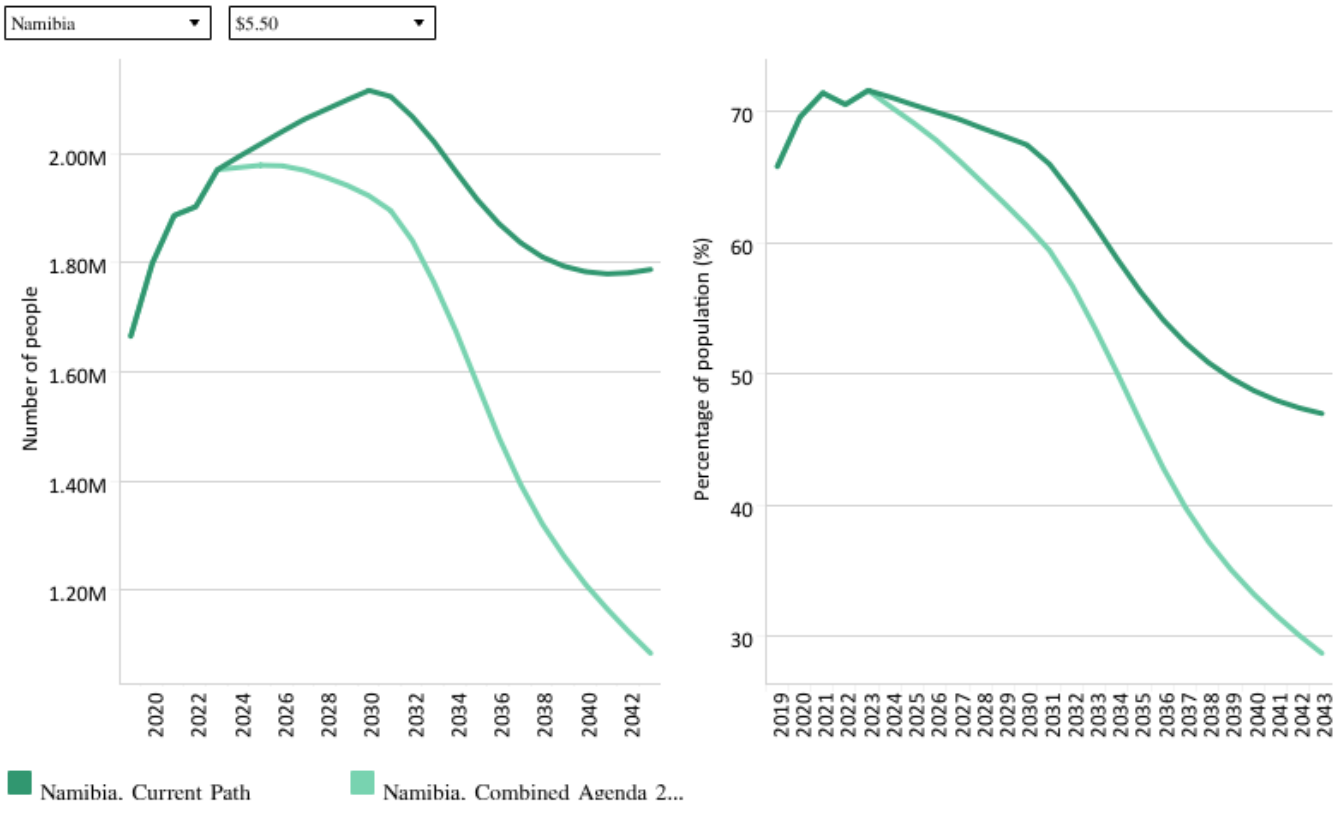
Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



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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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, both the number and proportion of poor people in Namibia will significantly decline. By 2043, about 1.09 million people in the country (28.7% of the population) will be living in extreme poverty. This means that compared with the Current Path forecast, an overwhelming 700 000 additional people of the Namibian population could be lifted out of poverty by 2043. This is equivalent to an 18.3 percentage point decline in poverty compared to the Current Path forecast in the same year. Furthermore, the projections for the proportion of poor people in Namibia in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be 11 percentage points lower than the Current Path average of 39.7% for upper middle-income African countries by 2043.

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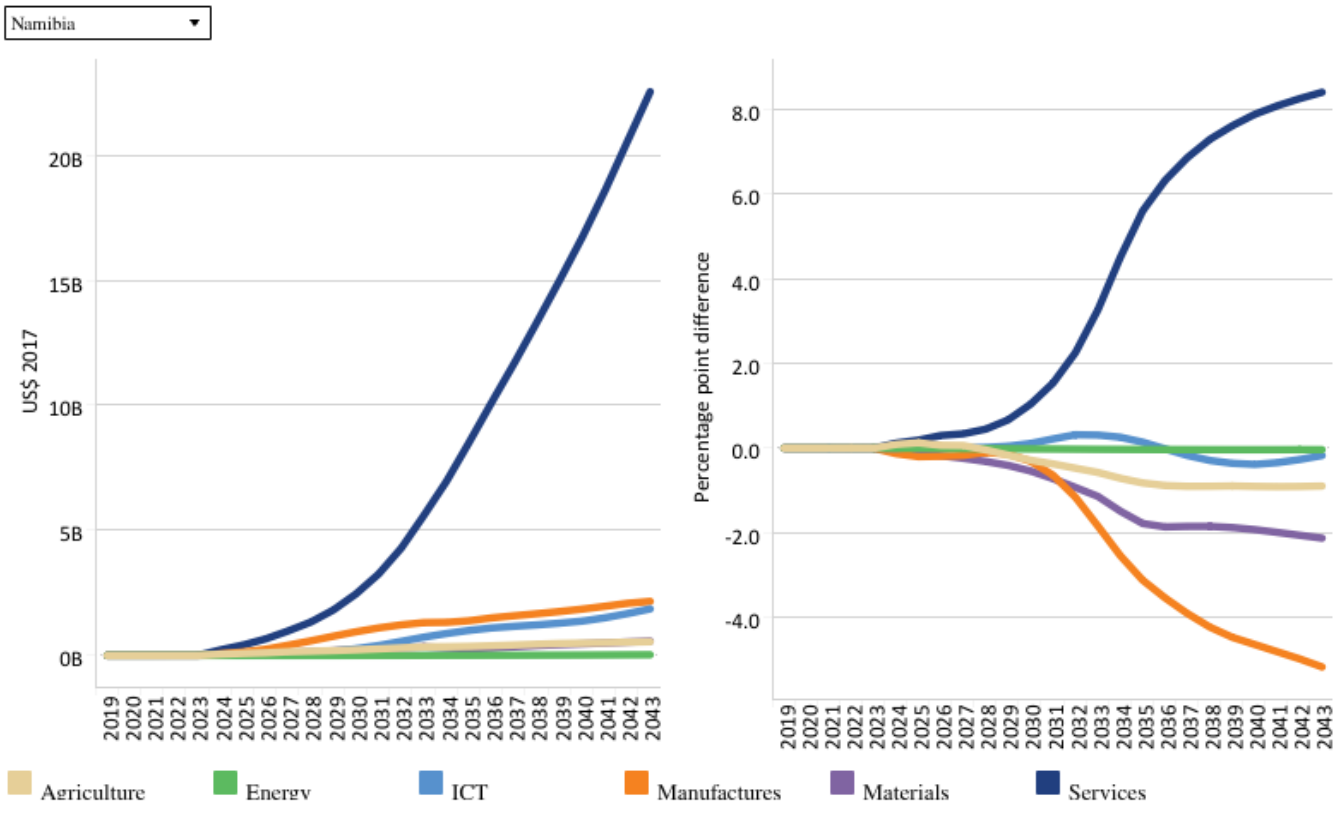
Chart 58: Value added by sector in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Absolute and % point difference GDP



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

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See Chart 8 to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the largest contributors to GDP, overall, will be the service, manufacturing and ICT sectors, respectively. By 2043, the Combined Agenda scenario will result in the service sector contributing an additional US$22.5 billion to GDP, equivalent to 8.4 percentage points of GDP above the Current Path forecast. The manufacturing sector is projected to contribute an additional US$2.2 billion in 2043 although its rate of contribution will decline such that by 2043, it will amount to 5.2 percentage points of GDP below the Current Path forecast. The ICT sector is projected to contribute an additional US$1.9 billion — equivalent to 0.2 percentage points of GDP below the Current Path forecast. The contribution of the agriculture and materials sectors will correspond to additional US$500 million and US$400 million, respectively, although their contributions to GDP would be less compared to the Current Path forecast by 2043.

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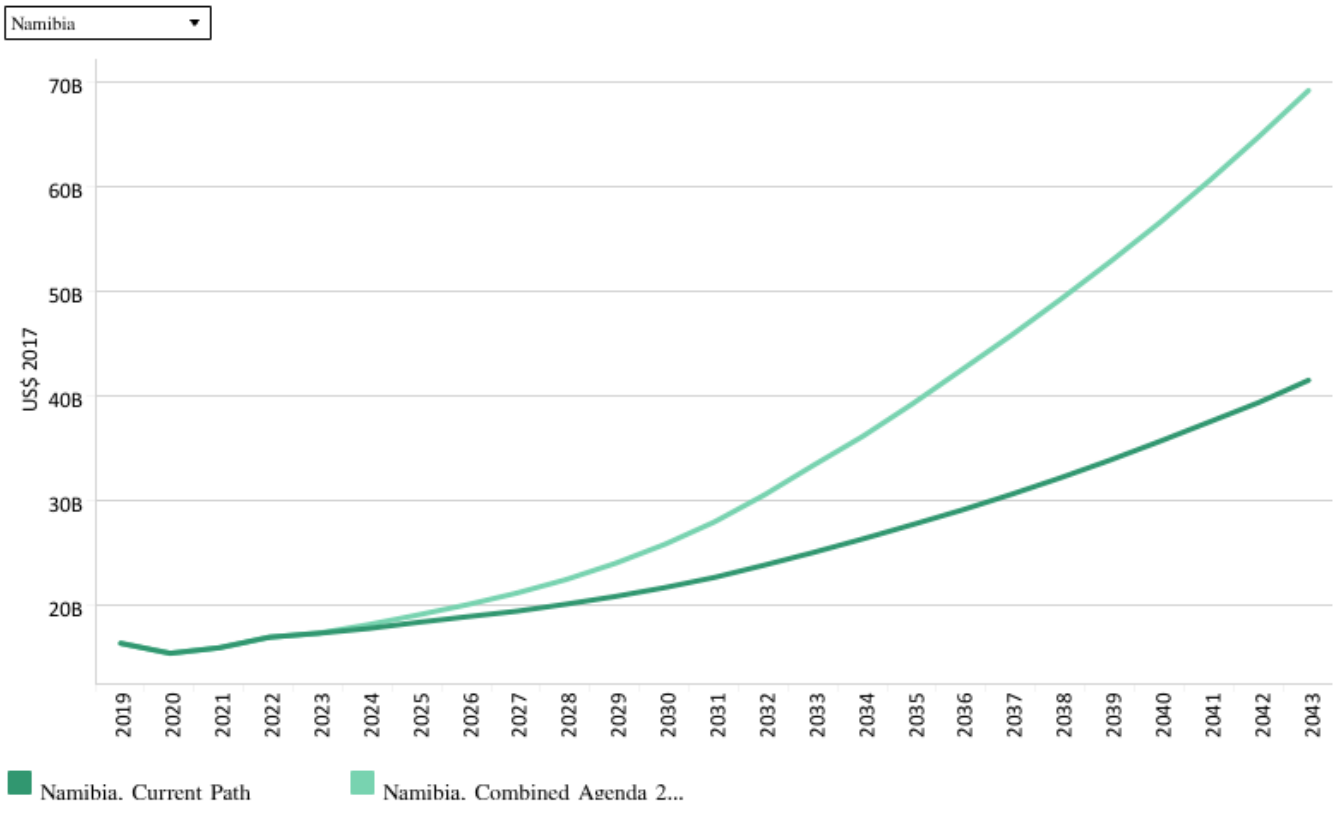
Chart 59: GDP in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Billions US$ 2017, market exchange rates



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

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GDP (MER) in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is projected to rise to US$69.2 billion, representing an increase of 324.5% over the period from 2019 to 2043. This will exceed the Current Path estimates of US$41.5 billion, meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 will increase the size of the economy by an additional US$27.7 billion by 2043, representing a 66.8% increase compared to the Current Path forecast. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will lead to enormous growth in the economy due to the intersectoral impact of the policy interventions underpinning the various scenarios, which are necessary for achieving sustainable economic development in Namibia.

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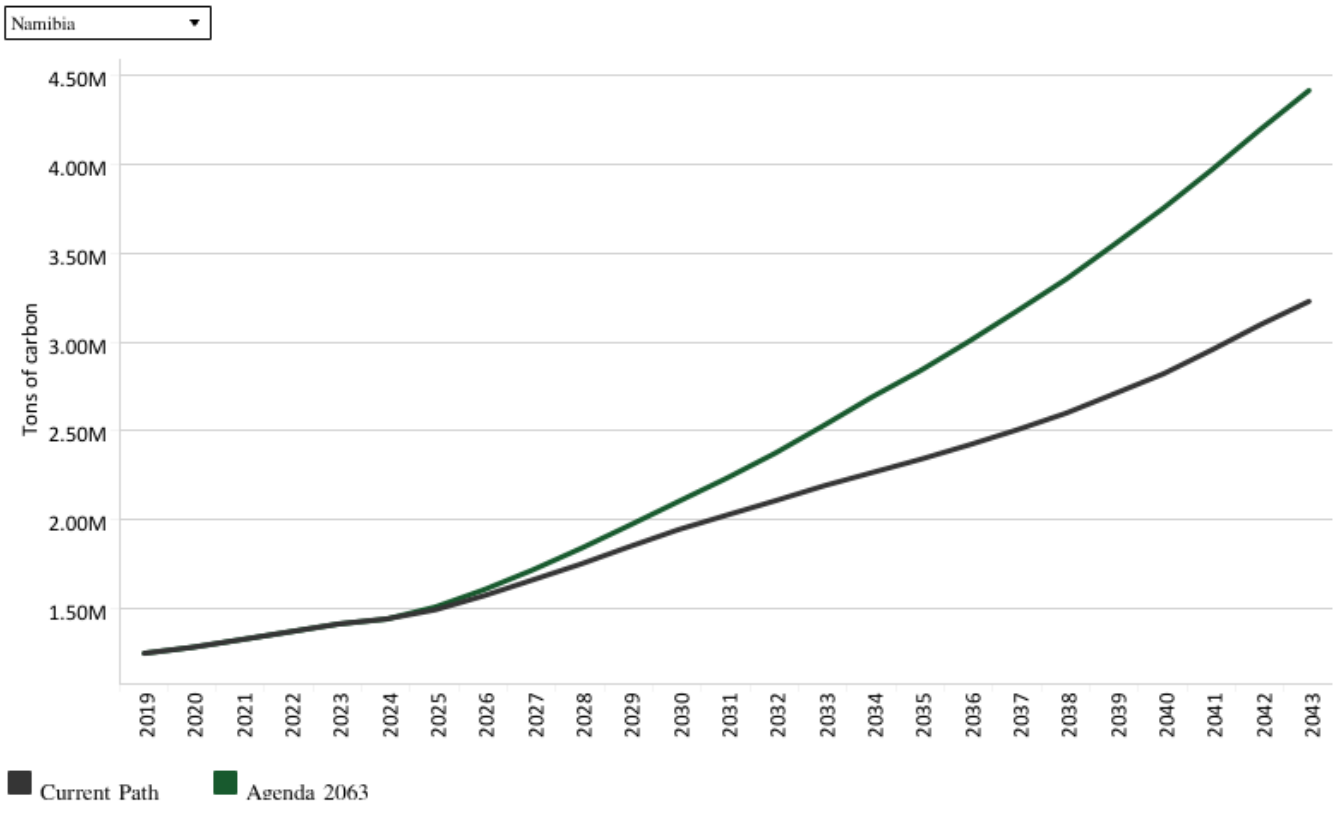
Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO_2 equivalent)



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

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In 2019, Namibia ranked 28th in terms of carbon emissions in Africa and will drop to 34th position in 2043 in the Current Path forecast given its reliance on hydro and other renewable energy sources coupled with the projected relatively slower economic growth compared to other countries. The total carbon projected to be emitted in Namibia in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be 4.4 million tons, representing a 267% increase from the 1.2 million tons recorded in 2019. This constitutes almost 38% above the estimated 3.2 million tons in the Current Path forecast in 2043. It suggests that achieving sustainable economic development in Namibia will come at the cost of increased carbon emission. As such, Namibia must adopt and implement energy transition to renewable energies in order to reduce the projected carbon emission.

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Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021 as a Researcher. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra in charge of local governance reforms, poverty and inequality and public sector reforms. He also worked as a research assistant (economic division) with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana. Enoch's interests include African politics and governance, economic development, public sector reform, poverty and inequality. Enoch is a Young African Fellow at the School of Transnational Governance, European University Institute in Florence and has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

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