Namibia Inflation Update

October 2026

Key Focus Points

- **Headline annual inflation rose to 5.6% in October 2026 from 5.4% in September, the highest since November 2023, on a 0.7% monthly increase.**
- Transport contributed 2.5 percentage points (about 44%) of the rate after petrol rose by N$1.50 per litre on 7 October; excluding transport, inflation held at 3.7%.
- Core inflation eased to 3.7% from 4.0%, ending five consecutive increases, while meat inflation jumped to 5.9% from 3.3% as foot-and-mouth disease restrictions squeezed supply.

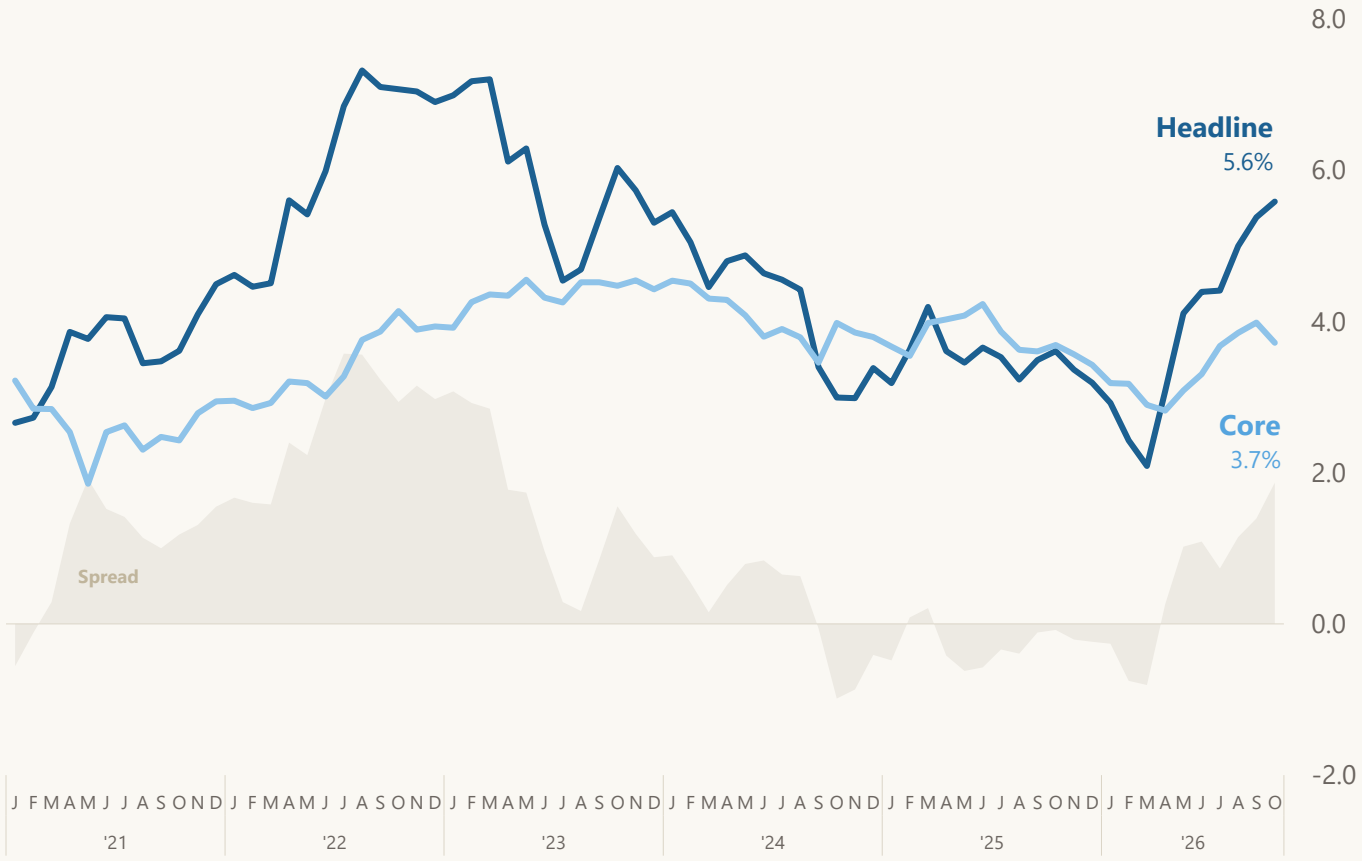
Overview

Namibia's headline annual inflation rate rose to 5.6% in October 2026 from 5.4% in September, the highest since November 2023 and well above the 3.6% of October 2025. Prices rose 0.7% on the month, faster than September's 0.4% and the 0.5% of October 2025, so the annual rate climbed again.

Fuel was again the main source. The energy ministry raised the price of petrol 95 by N$1.50 per litre from 7 October, to N$26.58 at Walvis Bay, and held diesel at N$27.86. Transport contributed 2.5 percentage points of the 5.6% rate, well ahead of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (1.0pp) and Housing & Utilities (1.0pp). Excluding transport, inflation was 3.7%, unchanged from September, as faster food inflation was offset by easing housing and alcohol & tobacco.

Inflation up to 5.6% in Oct '26 as petrol prices rise again

Annual inflation, headline vs. core, %



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency; IJG Securities

Transport

Transport inflation accelerated to 16.5% from 14.9% in September, the highest since November 2022 and far above the 2.1% of October 2025. The operation of personal transport equipment, which carries pump prices, rose 2.04% on the month and 22.7% on the year, while public transport held at 15.0% and vehicle purchases slowed: the acceleration came from running costs, primarily fuel.

A larger increase followed on 4 November: petrol up N$2 per litre and diesel up N$3 per litre, taking Walvis Bay prices to N$28.58 and N$30.86, with road delivery rates from inland depots raised by 15%. The ministry cited shipping costs and a weaker Namibia dollar, and the National Energy Fund's reserve has fallen to about N$416m, short of its N$800m buffer. Transport will lift the headline again in November.

Personal transport costs up 22.7% y/y after the October petrol increase

Basket/Item	Oct '25 (%)	Sep '26 (%)	Oct '26 (%)	vs Sep '26 (pp)	vs Oct '25 (pp)	Direction
Transport	**2.1**	**14.9**	**16.5**	**+1.6**	**+14.4**	↑
Purchase of vehicles	3.8	1.5	1.4	-0.1	-2.4	↓
Operation of personal transport	1.7	20.1	22.7	+2.6	+21.0	↑
Public transportation services	0.8	15.0	15.0	0.0	+14.2	→

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency; IJG Securities

Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Food & NABs inflation rose to 4.8% from 4.0%, the highest since September 2025, and added 1.0 percentage point to headline. Meat led, rising 1.84% on the month and accelerating to 5.9% from 3.3%, the first clear sign in the data of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in the ǁKharas Region. Meatco suspended normal slaughter on 23 September and ran only a two-day slaughter for the domestic market on 27 and 28 October, while movement restrictions cut supply to butcheries.

The second phase we flagged in September may now be starting. With export markets closed, Meatco cut cattle producer prices by about 20% from 1 November, since its beef can only be sold locally at lower prices. Cheaper cattle should reach retail prices once slaughter returns to normal, for now, supply is setting the price.

Food inflation up to 4.8%, led by a jump in meat prices

Basket/Item	Oct '25 (%)	Sep '26 (%)	Oct '26 (%)	vs Sep '26 (pp)	vs Oct '25 (pp)	Direction
Food & NABs	**4.6**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**+0.8**	**+0.2**	↑
Meat	7.7	3.3	5.9	+2.6	-1.8	↑
Milk, cheese & eggs	-1.0	7.0	7.8	+0.8	+8.8	↑
Fruit	11.2	14.4	13.5	-0.9	+2.3	↓
Vegetables	5.7	8.5	10.5	+2.0	+4.8	↑
Food products n.e.c.	3.4	3.1	2.0	-1.1	-1.4	↓

Source: Namibia Statistics Agency; IJG Securities

Housing & Utilities

Housing & Utilities inflation eased to 3.9% from 4.2%, the lowest since September 2025. Most of this is the quarterly rent step: rent, the largest single item in the basket, rose 1.20% in October against 1.93% in October 2025, so rental inflation slowed to 3.6% from 4.3%. Utilities moved the other way. Water, sewerage & refuse rose 1.94% on the month, lifting its annual rate to 6.1% from 4.1%, while electricity, gas & other fuels rose to 4.6% from 3.8% as new 2026/27 tariffs

reached consumers: CENORED's ECB-approved tariffs took effect in October (residential prepaid N$2.79 per kWh), after Windhoek's 3.6% average increase from 1 September.

Housing inflation eased to 3.9% on a smaller quarterly rent increase

Basket/Item	Oct '25 (%)	Sep '26 (%)	Oct '26 (%)	vs Sep '26 (pp)	vs Oct '25 (pp)	Direction
Housing & Utilities	**4.1**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	↓
Rent	4.8	4.3	3.6	-0.7	-1.2	↓
Maintenance & repairs	2.1	4.0	3.2	-0.8	+1.1	↓
Water, sewerage & refuse	0.4	4.1	6.1	+2.0	+5.7	↑
Electricity, gas & other fuels	2.2	3.8	4.6	+0.8	+2.4	↑

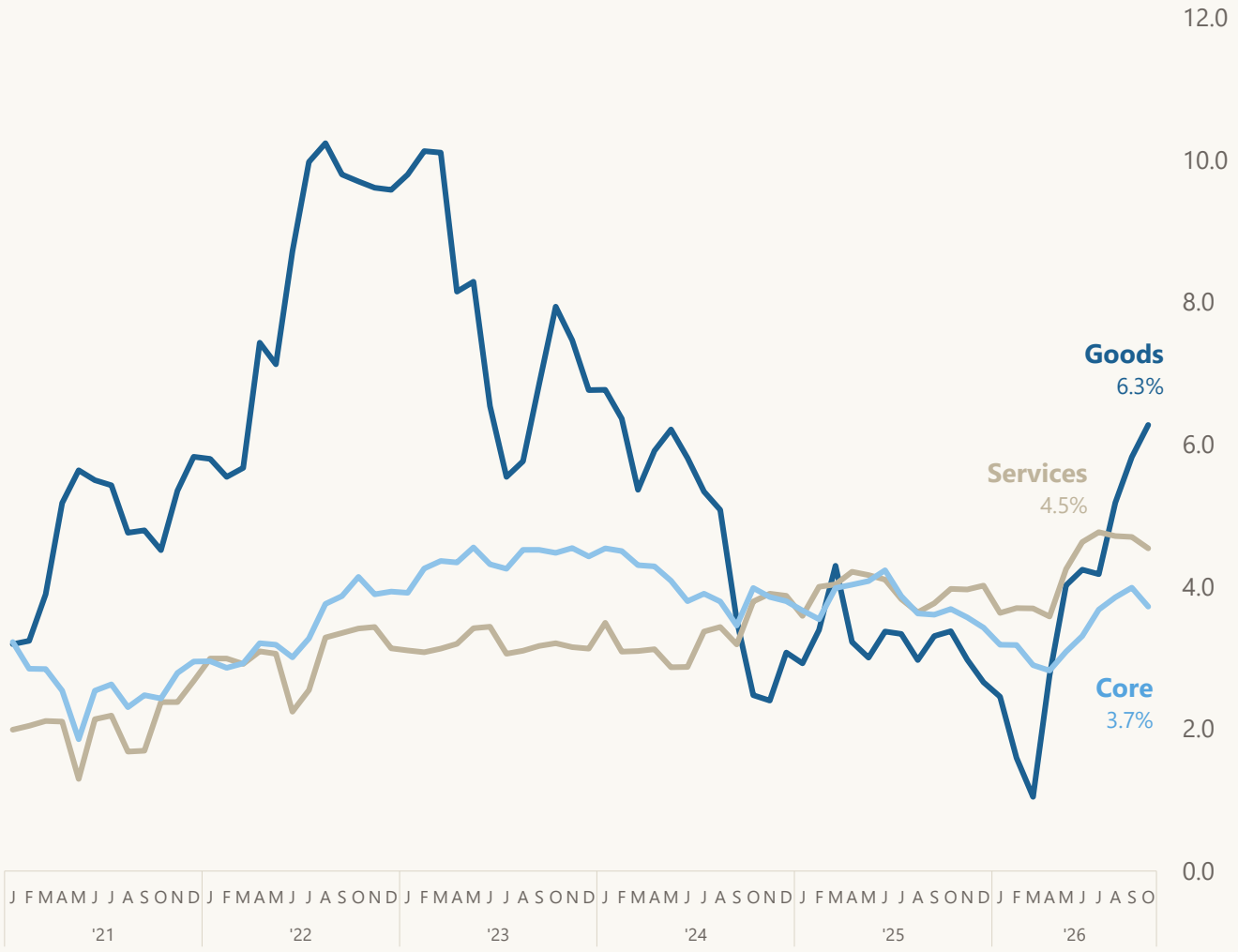
Source: Namibia Statistics Agency; IJG Securities

Goods & Services; Core Inflation

Goods inflation rose to 6.3% from 5.8% in September, the highest since February 2024, while services inflation eased to 4.5% from 4.7%. Fuel and meat are goods and rent is a service, hence the 1.8 percentage point gap.

Goods inflation at 6.3%, the highest since Feb '24, as services ease to 4.5%

Annual inflation, goods vs. services vs. core, %



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency; IJG Securities

Core inflation, which excludes food & non-alcoholic beverages and most energy items, eased to 3.7% from 4.0% September, ending five consecutive monthly increases, and the gap to headline widened to 1.9 percentage points. One month is not a trend, but it suggests fuel has not yet spread into broader prices, the second-round effect the BoN is guarding against.

Our Take

October's 5.6% sits at the bottom of the 5.5% to 6.5% range we expected for the rest of 2026, with fuel and meat pushing the headline up while core and housing ease. On 28 October the MPC raised the repo rate by 25bps to 7.00% to contain second-round effects, after the SARB's 25bps increase to 7.25% in September; the BoN projects inflation of 4.2% for 2026 and 4.0% for 2027.

We expect headline inflation of 6.0% to 7.0% in November. The base is low (prices rose 0.02% in November 2025), so even flat prices would keep the rate at 5.6%, and a 0.8% monthly rise after the 4 November fuel increase would take it to around 6%.

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