

Technology and the Creative Economy

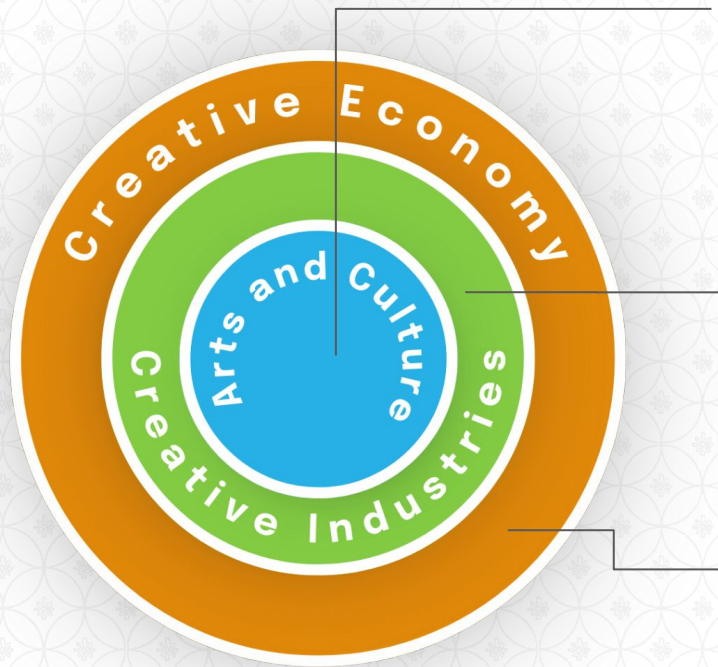
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Understanding the Terms:

Arts & Culture → Creative Industries →
Creative Economy



Arts and Culture (Core)

- Definition: The foundation — human creativity expressed through heritage, language, visual and performing arts, literature, crafts, and traditional practices.
- Focus: Expression and identity.
- Output: Cultural goods, performances, rituals, symbols, stories.
- Example: Theatre, painting, traditional dance, craft, storytelling.
(Represents the innermost circle — the source of ideas and meaning.)

Creative Industries (Middle Layer)

- Definition: Sectors that organise, produce, and distribute creative and cultural content commercially.
- Focus: Turning creativity into products and services.
- Output: Films, music, fashion, design, publishing, games, advertising, architecture, TV, radio.
- Example: Nollywood, Spotify, Showmax, design studios, ad agencies.
(Represents the next circle — where creative ideas meet markets.)

Creative Economy (Outer Layer)

- Definition: The wider ecosystem that connects creative industries with technology, finance, education, and global trade.
- Focus: Value creation and jobs from creativity, knowledge, and technology.
- Output: GDP growth, exports, innovation, digital platforms, intellectual property.
- Example: YouTube content monetisation, game development, digital fashion, NFTs.
(Represents the outer circle — where creativity drives economic and social impact.)

Creative Industries Are Serious Business

The creative industries are major economic sectors worldwide, not side activities.



United Kingdom
(2022)

Creative industries contributed **£124.6 billion** (= **US \$154 billion**)

 Accounted for **5.7 %** of national GDP

 **11x** Namibia's entire economy



South Africa
(2020)

Cultural and Creative Industries worth **R161 billion** (= **US \$9.8 billion**)

 Around **3 %** of national GDP

 Output nearly equal to Namibia's total GDP



Nigeria
(2023)

Motion picture, music, arts, and entertainment sectors worth **₦1.97 trillion** (= **US \$3.3 billion**)

 Film sector alone contributed **~2.3 %** of GDP (NBS, 2021)

 About **one-fifth** the size of Namibia's GDP



Namibia
(2023)

Total GDP: = **US \$13.37 billion**

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 Indicates massive opportunity: other nations' creative sectors match or exceed entire economies.

How Value is Created Across the Creative Value Chain (and How Tech Boosts It)



Generic Creative Value Chain

Ideation → Development → Production → Distribution → Marketing → Monetisation → Feedback & Analytics



Film / TV / Music

- **Ideation & Development:** AI-assisted scriptwriting, digital storyboarding, virtual collaboration tools.
- **Production:** Drones, virtual sets, high-definition digital cameras, sound engineering software.
- **Post-Production:** Cloud editing, AI for color grading, special effects, sound mastering.
- **Distribution:** Streaming platforms (Netflix, Showmax, Spotify), content delivery networks.
- **Marketing:** Social media ads, recommendation algorithms, data-driven audience targeting.
- **Monetisation:** Digital streaming royalties, blockchain for rights tracking, direct-to-fan sales.



Craft & Design

- **Ideation & Production:** CAD software, digital design tools, 3D printing, online tutorials.
- **Distribution:** E-commerce platforms (Etsy, Shopify, Instagram Shops).
- **Marketing:** Social media storytelling, influencer promotion, search engine visibility.
- **Monetisation:** Mobile payments, global marketplaces, digital provenance (NFTs, QR codes).



Social Media Content Creation

- **Ideation & Production:** Smartphone cameras, editing apps (CapCut, Canva, Adobe Express).
- **Distribution:** Platforms like TikTok, YouTube, Instagram Reels.
- **Marketing:** Algorithmic promotion, collaborations, trend analytics.
- **Monetisation:** Ad revenue, brand partnerships, affiliate links, live shopping.
- **Feedback:** Engagement metrics, audience insights dashboards.

Digital Economy ↔ Creative Economy: The Line Has Vanished

The digital economy runs on creative content.

People use the internet for entertainment, education, communication, and social interaction — all driven by creative industries.

Core drivers of the digital economy:

- **Broadband connectivity** — the infrastructure that moves creative content.
- **Large platforms** — Netflix, Amazon Prime, YouTube, Spotify, gaming ecosystems like PlayStation Network and Steam.
- **Social media** — Instagram, TikTok, X, Facebook — all powered by user-generated creative content.

Without creative content, these platforms lose value — creativity fuels their traffic, data, and monetisation.

OECD and World Bank both note the *structural convergence* between content, networks, and digital services — proving that the **creative and digital economies are now one ecosystem**.

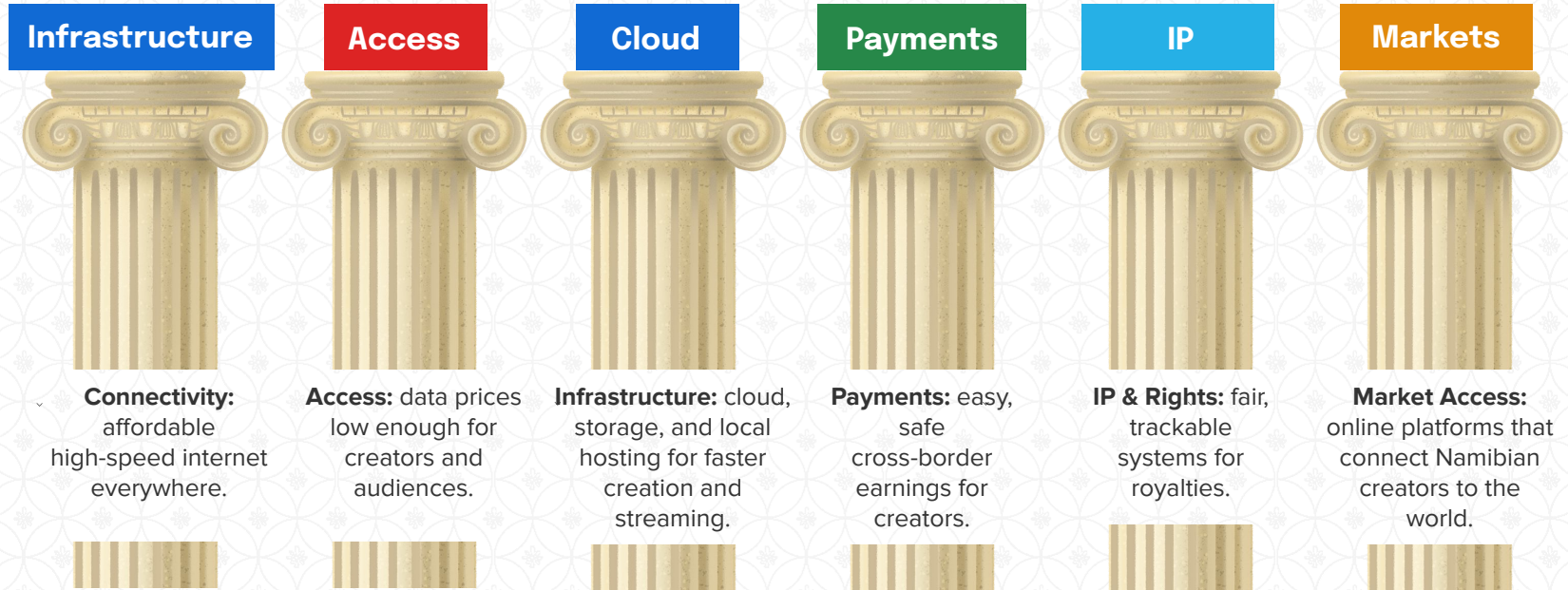
Distribution, discovery, and monetisation are now digital by default.

- Artists stream music on Spotify instead of selling CDs.
- Filmmakers distribute via Netflix or YouTube, not DVDs.
- Craft makers sell on Etsy or Instagram Shops, not only at markets.

Technology and creativity now co-evolve:

- Cloud computing, AI, and algorithms shape how content is made and found.
- Creative businesses are now **digital SMEs**, building on the same infrastructure as fintech or e-commerce.

The Foundations of a Technology Enabled Creative Economy for Namibia



A Roadmap to Scale Namibia's Creative Economy Leveraging Technology



1

Expand Connectivity

close last-mile gaps and prep 5G.



2

Enable Cloud Use

allow grants to fund digital tools.



3

Modernise IP Systems

digitise rights and join royalty networks.



4

Launch export accelerators

help creators sell abroad.



5

Build public-private creative labs

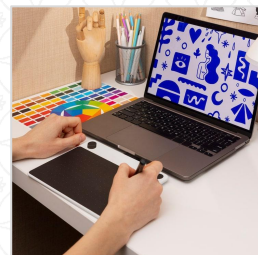
shared studios and equipment.



6

Upskill for AI-driven production

tools, ethics, localisation.



7

Measure and brand the sector

annual satellite account, "Export Namibia Creators" brand.