

## Namibia Vision 2030

A history of 150 years of social-ecological transformations in the arid savannah landscape of Namibia.

The World Bank is in the initial stages of developing a new annual series of World Bank Country Briefs. Namibia - the third report in the series - will be published in the winter of 2009. These short, country-specific reports examine the economic, social, environmental, and business landscape of developing countries, focusing on issues critical to development.

Overview  
People and Poverty  
Environment  
Economy  
Governance and Perspectives, Environment, Governance, Economy, People, Culture, Ethnic Understanding

10th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Decentralisation Policy

A Critical Appraisal

Shaping the African Savannah

The involvement of the concept of decentralization in national development planning

vision 2030 : peace and political stability

Developing Algorithms to Encourage More Efficient Consumer Behaviour and Motivate More Environmentally Friendly Utility Practices

Poverty reduction has been a long-standing concern of all African countries since independence. This focus is also reflected in the policies of the international donor community, including the twin International Financial Institutions (IFIs) - the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. This study examines, traces and maps the poverty reduction policies adopted by six countries in Eastern and Southern Africa since the mid-1990s with a view to highlighting differences and similarities. The first group of three countries - Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia - is made up of so-called Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs), while the other three are non-HIPCs, comprising Botswana, Kenya and Namibia. Whereas the former are required to formulate Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) under terms of

reference set by the IFIs, the latter are at liberty to chart home-grown strategies. The study compares these two categories of countries in order to ascertain whether their poverty reduction strategies differ substantially or largely converge. It is found that despite differences of nuance there is a strong tendency towards convergence of approach and design. Since it is recognised that poverty is complex and multi-faceted, it follows that strategies pointing the way out of poverty must be comprehensive and multi-pronged, as reflected

in the World Bank's three-pronged strategy: promoting opportunity; facilitating empowerment; and enhancing security. An epistemic community seems to have emerged, at least among the political and economic elites of Eastern and Southern Africa, by and large embracing the precepts of the IFIs. Specifically, the study reviews through six country-specific chapters the different anti-poverty strategies adopted by the selected HIPCs and non-HIPCs to assess implementation arrangements in terms of priority; linkages to budgets; and monitoring and

evaluation systems. It also attempts in some measure to document the main economic, social and political factors influencing poverty generation and/or reduction since the mid-1990s, and, finally, to review poverty indicators and changes in the state of poverty over the same period. The concluding chapter undertakes a comparative analysis of the six country-based strategies.

Democracy and Education in Namibia and beyond debates the education-democracy nexus in Namibia and the southern African context. It defines and explores the meaning of democracy and related concepts. It also looks at what democracy means in the context of human rights and access to education. The ten chapters in this collection interrogate the strengths and limitations of education as an instrument of social change and question whether or not the Namibian educational objectives and practices do develop and help to sustain a democratic

culture in Namibia. The authors in the collection have drawn material from their own teaching and research experience across the fields of education and social science in Namibia and beyond, and present their findings in a pedagogical framework suitable as a challenging text for tertiary students. At a time when education is in crisis, especially in South Africa where strident calls for free tertiary education and Africanisation of the curriculum are spreading like wildfire, this book gives scholarly insight into the history and social

conditions that gave rise to our current predicament.

From Capitalist Frontier to Arid Eden in Namibia

an examination of NDP 1, 2, 3 and vision 2030

Electricity Use in Namibia

Namibia Constitution and Citizenship Law Handbook - Strategic Information and Regulations

policy framework for long-term national development

Comparative Poverty Reduction Strategies in Eastern and Southern Africa

Namibia Vision 2030

Namibia Vision 2030 presents a clear view of where we are, where we want to go from here, and over what time frame.

This book assesses the influence of the international organization UNESCO on the development of national Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems in the Southern African Community Region (SADC), focusing particularly on Botswana and Namibia. Designed around UNESCO's Better Education for Africa's Rise (BEAR) project, the study is an excellent example of applied policy perspective of key stakeholders including UNESCO headquarters and field offices, Ministries of Education and of Labor, employers and employees, education and training institutions, international partners and more. Both qualitative and quantitative evidence are used to provide a comparative overview, and the author also reveals the current state of data on skills. Readers will discover common ground

and common lack of action to measure the impact and influence that UNESCO's programs have had at a national level, prior to this study. Were the newly implemented educational policies successful or not? If the public policies failed, why was that? These chapters shed light on such questions and how UNESCO's contribution influenced the national development processes, in the context of globalized

education. The book has much to offer for both scholars and those working in UN agencies or national governments who seek to develop education systems and better link them to the world of work.

Minister's Conference : October 2007

Vision 2030 : Working Group Two : Theme- Peace and Political Stability

National Planning Commission Report

Namibia Vision 2030 as Example

Report Vision 2030

Vision 2030, Report Working Group Two

Moving Towards Vision 2030 Through Decentralisation

**This 2004 Article IV Consultation highlights that Namibia's real GDP growth accelerated to an estimated 41¼ percent in 2004, after averaging about 3 percent during the preceding five years. Growth benefited from declining interest rates, as the Bank of Namibia took advantage of declining inflation pressures and reduced its key policy rate in several steps from 12¾4 percent in January 2003 to 7¼2 percent in July 2004. Executive Directors have welcomed the recent rise in GDP growth, decline in inflation, and strengthening of the external current account surplus.**

**This guide is the perfect companion for the international business traveller who wants to have the best of both worlds - business and leisure. It offers comprehensive info which is either difficult to find or simply doesn't exist elsewhere. All sections include full contact info (telephone, fax, email, website, postal addresses).**

Vision 2030 : Working Group, Two : Theme, Peace and Political Stability

Namibia - Building agricultural resilience to animal pests and diseases

Out of Poverty. Comparative Poverty Reduction Strategies in Eastern and Southern Africa

Report

Working group: two, Theme: Peace and political stability

Approach to Namibia Vision 2030

Namibia Vision 2030 Project

By 2007, electricity demand in Namibia, Southern Africa, outstripped the supply capacity in the region. Namibia relies on other sources to provide 53 percent of its local electricity needs. This disparity necessitated either the introduction of new generation capacity or load management to supply the shortfall in electricity demand, with a subsequent rise in electricity costs. In Electricity Use in Namibia, author Dr. Godwin Norense Osarumwense Asemota explores load management methodologies vital to the effective, efficient, and successful operation of any power utility-in order

to reduce electricity demand peaks, lower utility production cost, reduce consumer cost, match consumer loads with supply constraints, and improve availability. Asemota provides the background of the study, discusses the historical perspective of Namibian Utility, presents a literature review, details the research methodology, shares the results of the questionnaire through figures and tables, provides thorough analyses, and offers a conclusion and recommendations. Electricity Use in Namibia communicates the steps necessary to strengthen Namibia's electricity backbone in order to

facilitate a stable future for the country.

The Namibian constitution makes full provision for education as a fundamental human right and freedom. Three years into independence, as part of the government's educational policy, the 'Education for All Policy' was launched as a stepping stone to free quality education. However, inequities have become widely pronounced within the Namibian educational system. Democracy and Education in Namibia and beyond debates the education-democracy nexus in Namibia and the southern African context. It defines and explores the meaning of democracy and related concepts. It also looks at what

democracy means in the context of human rights and access to education. The ten chapters in this collection interrogate the strengths and limitations of education as an instrument of social change and question whether or not the Namibian educational objectives and practices do develop and help to sustain a democratic culture in Namibia. The authors in the collection have drawn material from their own teaching and research experience across the fields of education and social science in Namibia and beyond, and present their findings in a pedagogical framework suitable as a challenging

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Policy Framework for Long-term National Development : (main Document)

Vision 2030

Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4)

Working Group : Two. Theme : Peace and Political Statbility

Theme : Peace and Political Stability

Case study

Turning Vision Into Reality

Namibia in General. Facts on Namibia. I am probably one of the few people embracing the recent decisions taken by Government, whilst others feel it is the highest order of crap. I am of the opinion that seen in hindsight, a bunch of you people criticizing the decisions by Government lately will have to swallow your pride as you sit down to reassess yourself. We enjoy complaining a lot, and we

never have better ideas which may possibly solve the problem at hand. Criticism is good, but is it uplifting criticism? When Finance Minister Calle Schlettwein tabled the budget for the very first time, we were all aware that it's a pro-poor budget. Government has introduced a raft of policies and interventions as part of its agenda to eradicate poverty by 2025, and it is in line with the envisaged Vision

2030, whereby we see ourselves as an industrialised country by then.

Namibia Constitution and Citizenship Laws Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

Namibia in General

Vision 2030 Implementation Strategy Draft Discussion Paper

Namibian vision 2030

Policy Framework for Long-term National Development

A Case Study of Namibia's Vision 2030

National Planning Commission

Country Brief

Using the International Futures (IFs) forecasting system, this paper first presents a plausible long-term population forecast for Namibia. This forecast is then used to assess key targets from the National Development Plan (NDP4) and Vision 2030, Namibia's long-term development strategy. The paper then plots three scenarios to chart Namibia's potential progress. Under the Current Path scenario, the economy continues to grow, but many targets remain out of reach. The Infrastructure Access scenario maps a future where Namibia invests heavily in infrastructure development, but this translates into less investment in other vital sectors. Finally, the Leave No Namibian Out scenario sees overall increases in human development and economic growth, along with a slight reduction in inequality by 2030, but deep-seated structural challenges remain.

This case study focuses on the Republic of Namibia's ex ante approach to preventing, controlling, and managing animal pest and disease outbreaks, which are often exacerbated by climate-related disasters, such as floods and droughts. It explores the good practices implemented by Namibia to reduce disaster risks, including: • controlling livestock movement through a zoning strategy and movement permits; • conducting import risk assessments; • disease monitoring and surveillance; • an animal identification and traceability system; • undertaking annual vaccinations; and • contingency plans. The implementation of these measures will: • enable Namibia to more effectively prevent, control and manage animal disease outbreaks so that food security, incomes and livelihoods are secured; • ensure that Namibia's meat is disease free and meets safety standards in

export markets; and • protect public health by preventing the transmission of zoonotic diseases between wildlife and livestock, and then to humans.

Democracy and Education in Namibia and Beyond

Does Fiscal Policy Benefit the Poor and Reduce Inequality in Namibia?

Namibia

Empowering People Collaboration between Finnish and Namibian University Libraries

Globalization, Mass Education and Technical and Vocational Education and Training

Working Group : Two

2012/2013-2016/17 : Changing Gear Towards Vision 2030