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Scaling up agroecology to achieve the sustainable development goals - Proceedings of the second FAO international symposium - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2019-03-26

This publication summarize the outcomes of the 2nd international Symposium on Agroecology. *Routledge Handbook of the Extractive Industries and Sustainable Development* - Natalia Yakovleva 2022-05-30

The Routledge Handbook of the Extractive Industries and Sustainable Development provides a cutting-edge, comprehensive overview of current trends, challenges and opportunities for metal and mineral production and use, in the context of climate change and the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. Minerals and metals are used throughout the world in manufacturing, construction, infrastructure, production of electronics and consumer goods. Alongside this widespread use, extraction and processing of mineral resources take place in almost every nation at varying scales, both in developing countries and major developed nations. The chapters in this interdisciplinary handbook examine the international governance mechanisms regulating social, environmental and economic implications of mineral resource extraction and use. The original contributions, from a range of scholars, examine the relevance of the mining industry to the United Nations

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reviewing important themes such as local communities Indigenous peoples, gender equality and fair trade, showing how mining can influence global sustainable development. The chapters are organised into three sections: Global Trends in Mineral Resources Consumption and Production; Technology, Minerals and Sustainable Development; and Management of Social, Environmental and Economic Issues in the Mining Industry. This handbook will serve as an important resource for students and researchers of geology, geography, earth science, environmental studies, engineering, international development, sustainable development and business management, among others. It will also be of interest to professionals in governmental, international and non-governmental organisations that are working on issues of resource governance, environmental protection and social justice.

SADC Gender Protocol 2017 Barometer - Morna, Colleen Lowe 2017-10-04

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development is the only sub-regional instrument in the world that brings together global and continental commitments to gender equality in one instrument used to enhance accountability. The Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance is a network of country and regional NGOs that campaigned for the Protocol, its updating, implementation and tracking. Originally aligned to the Millennium Development Goals that expired in 2015, SADC Gender Ministers updated the Protocol and aligned it to the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), Beijing Plus Twenty and the Africa Agenda 2063 in 2016. In July 2017, the Ministers adopted a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF) that will be the basis of future reporting. Now in its ninth edition, the 2017 Barometer is the first assessment of the Post-2015 SADC Gender Protocol. Moving with

the times, the Alliance has expanded the two key main yardsticks in the Barometer: the SADC Gender and Development Index (SGDI) and the Citizen Score Card (CSC). The Barometer incorporates many MERF and SDG indicators, as well as its own unique measures of voice, choice and control. The Barometer also introduces the Gender Responsive Assessment of Constitutions and Laws conducted by Alliance experts and networks around the region. A wealth of data, insights and analysis awaits all readers of the Barometer, that will also be made available online and in multi-media formats. The “SADC we want” is one in which citizens engage; step it up for gender equality, and make sure we achieve Planet 50/50 by 2030!

Financial inclusion - Munacinga C. Simatele 2022-02-15

Financial inclusion has been noted as a key driver of poverty alleviation and growth. Yet, most of the scholarly work that exists lacks a comprehensive discussion of how the poor

interact with financial services and the channels through which such services can affect their livelihoods. This book offers researchers who focus on financial inclusion and African economies a one-stop resource for understanding the channels of transmission for financial inclusion as well as an application of these channels through original country-specific empirical papers. The book provides a back-to-basics presentation of the transmission of financial services to growth and poverty. This theoretical discussion is complemented by an empirical presentation of the various services used by the poor, with a focus on Africa. Case studies of financial inclusion in six African countries cover a broad range of topics most important to African countries and highlight the unique African setting. These empirical papers provide important learning points. Firstly, hybrid financial institutions such as cooperative financial institutions and financial social entrepreneurs are the best way to increase

financial inclusion in Africa. They provide important vehicles to circumvent the restrictive and exclusive bank-based financial markets typical of African economies. Secondly, digital finance is a potent tool for improving financial access and usage in Africa, and its impact on poverty operates through both traditional and nontraditional financial instruments. Thirdly, investment in infrastructure which supports complementary markets is critical and is likely to have a greater effect on credit rationing than direct provision of credit to small businesses.

[Mother Earth, Mother Africa](#) - Sophia

Chirongoma 2022-06-15

Africa, Christianity, climate change, eco-theology, environmental crisis, feminist theology, Christic environmental liberation paradigm, Christic Okavango, ecological Biblical hermeneutics, environmental Christology, Okavango Delta, ecological theology, African Islam, religion, sustainable development, Varembe, Zimbabwe, Catholic nun, Mother

Earth, narrative and participatory practices, pastoral care, Comboni Missionary sisters, environmental sustainability, gender, Mother Earth centre, harmonious relationships, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Mount Kenya Forest, sacred places, taboos, trees and animals, water, women, adaptation, mitigation, Karanga women, Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13), traditional, Zimbabwe, Chingwizi area, customary land tenure, land allocation, land redistribution, land ownership.

Advances in Human Factors, Sustainable Urban Planning and Infrastructure - Jerzy Charytonowicz 2018-06-26

This book discusses human factors research directed towards realizing and assessing sustainability in the built environment. It reports on advanced engineering methods for sustainable infrastructure design, as well as on assessments of the efficient methods and the social, environmental, and economic impact of various designs and projects. The book covers a

range of topics, including the use of recycled materials in architecture, ergonomics in buildings and public design, sustainable design for smart cities, design for the aging population, industrial design, human scale in architecture, and many more. Based on the AHFE 2018 International Conference on Human Factors, Sustainable Urban Planning and Infrastructure, held on July 21–25, 2018, in Orlando, Florida, USA, it offers various perspectives on sustainability and ergonomics. As such, it is a valuable reference resource for designers, urban engineers, architects, infrastructure professionals, public infrastructure owners, policy makers, government engineers and planners, as well as operations managers and academics active in urban and infrastructure research.

Secondary School Students and their Experiences of Using Mathematics

Textbooks - Maureen Sinyangwe 2021-08-11
Academic Paper from the year 2021 in the

subject Didactics - Mathematics, Kwame Nkrumah University, language: English, abstract: This study investigates secondary school mathematics learners' views and experiences of using Mathematics textbooks. It also explores what lessons can be learnt about the Mathematics textbooks and learners. This paper has four sections. The first section discusses the background information about this study. This includes learners' use of mathematics textbooks and the milestones attained with respect to use of textbooks in Zambia. The methodology used for the study is presented in the second section. The third section deals with the findings and discussion of findings linked to learners' views and experiences of using Mathematics textbooks and lessons that can be learnt about Mathematics textbooks and learners. The conclusion is in the last section.

Sustainable Food and Agriculture - Clayton Campanhola 2018-11-30

Sustainable Food and Agriculture: An Integrated Approach is the first book to look at the imminent threats to sustainable food security through a cross-sectoral lens. As the world faces food supply challenges posed by the declining growth rate of agricultural productivity, accelerated deterioration of quantity and quality of natural resources that underpin agricultural production, climate change, and hunger, poverty and malnutrition, a multi-faced understanding is key to identifying practical solutions. This book gives stakeholders a common vision, concept and methods that are based on proven and widely agreed strategies for continuous improvement in sustainability at different scales. While information on policies and technologies that would enhance productivity and sustainability of individual agricultural sectors is available to some extent, literature is practically devoid of information and experiences for countries and communities considering a comprehensive approach (cross-sectoral policies,

strategies and technologies) to SFA. This book is the first effort to fill this gap, providing information on proven options for enhancing productivity, profitability, equity and environmental sustainability of individual sectors and, in addition, how to identify opportunities and actions for exploiting cross-sectoral synergies. Provides proven options of integrated technologies and policies, helping new programs identify appropriate existing programs Presents mechanisms/tools for balancing trade-offs and proposes indicators to facilitate decision-making and progress measurement Positions a comprehensive and informed review of issues in one place for effective education, comparison and evaluation

Sustainable bioenergy potential in Zambia - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021-04-30

Zambia is richly endowed with a wide range of biomass sources including woodlands, forests, agricultural residues and livestock waste.

Biomass energy contributes supplies over 70 percent of the country's energy needs. Due to the current extraction and consumption methods, the use of biomass energy has been linked with detrimental environmental effects such as deforestation and forest degradation as well as climate change, due to the loss of carbon sinks. Inefficient utilisation of biomass contributes significantly to deforestation which is estimated at between 79 000 - 150 000 ha per year, and negatively affects the health and income of rural households that depend on forest products for their livelihoods. Sustainable bioenergy strategies and alternative bioenergy solutions need to be defined and integrated into current efforts of the country to increase stable and sustainable access to energy. This report assesses the country context and defines which bioenergy options can be viable considering a number of solutions for electricity production, cooking fuels and transport fuels at the provincial and district level. Possible options

originating from crop residues, livestock residues and forest plantation harvesting residues are identified, having netted out agriculture and forestry needs. The assessment now needs to be followed by local verification and investment to deploy an initial set of bioenergy projects and test the findings on the ground.

Policy coherence for agricultural transformation in African least developed countries (LDCs) - Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations 2018-10-31

This project encourages a more consistent approach to mainstreaming trade and marketing issues into agriculture policy planning, including strengthening technical capacity on agricultural trade and marketing where it is lacking.

Young Zambia - Karin Moder 2022-08-08

Zambia is a remarkable country on a remarkable continent, whose inhabitants to a large extent are still mostly poor, but who are rightfully called "entrepreneurs at heart". As the

Economist put it: The 21st Century is the African Century. "Young Zambia" portrays Zambia, as a country "amidst poverty and abundant resources". In spite of major attractions such as the amazing Victoria Falls and vast national parks, Zambia is not yet widely known as a tourist destination. Among business people Zambia has a reputation of being Africa's second biggest producer of copper and being rich in other natural resources and gemstones. Adding to this, Zambia has recently been working on setting up a framework for becoming a major digital hub in Africa. Last but not least, NGOs and political observers praise Zambia for its history of several peaceful transitions between different ruling parties - s.th. not yet to be taken for granted in Africa. In August 2021 Zambian voters went to the polls bringing in the so-called New Dawn Government under President Hakainde Hichilema - a change which has since attracted a lot of international attention and caused the local currency Kwacha to appreciate.

The "Young Zambia" team of Zambian experts on country and people was thus inspired to work on a new edition of the book, which was first published in October 2019. The new Africa Edition - among other things - includes information on Covid-19 in Zambia - and will become available both in Zambia and Europe.

Care Relations in Southeast Asia -

Patcharawalai Wongboonsin 2018-11-26

Care Relations in Southeast Asia: The Family and Beyond, offers a better understanding of changes and continuity in intergenerational care relations and transactions within and beyond the family network across Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam with policy recommendations for the current and future challenges.

Shareholder Primacy and Global Business -

Lela Mélon 2019-03-13

In the context of growing public interest in sustainability, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has not brought about the expected

improvement in terms of sustainable business. Self-regulation has been unable to provide appropriate answers for unsustainable business frameworks, despite empirical proof that sustainable behaviour is entirely in corporate enlightened self-interest. The lack of success of the soft law approach suggests that hard law regulation may be needed after all. This book discusses these options, alongside the issue of shareholder primacy and its externalities in corporate, social, and natural environment. To escape the "prisoner's dilemma" European corporations and their global counterparts have found themselves in, help is needed in the form of EU hard law to advocate sustainability through mandatory rules. This book argues that the necessity of these laws is based on the first-mover's advantage of such corporate law approach towards sustainable development. In the current EU law environment, where codification of corporate law is sought for, forming and defining a general EU policy could

not only help corporations embrace this self-enlightened behaviour but could also build the necessary "EU corporate citizenship" atmosphere. Considering the developments in the field of CSR as attempts to mitigate negative externalities resulting from inappropriate shareholder primacy use, the book is centred around a discussion of the shareholder primacy paradigm, its legal position and its (un)suitability for modern global business. Going beyond solely legal analysis, juxtaposing legal principles and argumentation with economic theoretic approaches and, more importantly, real-life examples, this book is accessible to both professionals and academics working within the fields of business, economics, corporate governance and corporate law.

Industrial Policy and the Transformation of the Colonial Economy in Africa - Horman

Chitonge 2021-02-15

Industrial Policy and the Transformation of the Colonial Economy in Africa offers an in-depth

analysis of the role industrial policy can play in the transformation of African economies. Using examples from Zambia's industrial development experience, this book illustrates that core features of the colonial economy have not just survived six decades of independence in most African countries, but they have continued to shape the nature, scope and pace of economic activities on the continent. The book argues that since the colonial economy in Africa was not intended to serve the interests of Africans, it is imperative that the structures and the underlying rationale of the colonial economy are radically reoriented if economic activities in Africa are to benefit the majority of Africans. Drawing from the Zambian experience, the book shows that the transformation of the colonial economy in Africa is urgently needed. Whilst this has proved to be difficult over the past six decades, it can be done. The book outlines a specific type of industrial policy, Frontier Industrial Policy, as a key instrument for

transforming the structure of African economies. At a time when economic growth across Africa is under considerable pressure due to COVID-19, the insights in this book will be of interest to researchers across Economics, Development, Postcolonial Studies, and African Studies.

Global Geographical Heritage, Geoparks and Geotourism - R.B. Singh 2020-10-31

This book explores the geographical, geomorphological, ecological, touristic and socioeconomic aspects of natural heritage, argues for the dynamic conservation of that heritage and explains its key characteristics, promotion, conservation and management to achieve sustainable development goals. Emerging concepts such as geodiversity, geographical heritage sites, geomonuments, geoparks and geotourism are increasingly being used by conservationists. At present, the development of geoparks is a major global theme involving the application of geosciences to promote the inclusive growth of society and the

protection and conservation of our unique geoheritage. Currently, there are 147 UNESCO global geoparks across 41 countries, in addition to a number of national-level geoparks. Pursuing a holistic approach towards such sites will sensitise the general public to the need for geoconservation of significant geosites and promote it through geotourism. It is a crucial issue, as various countries around the world are eager to develop their geoparks and are working for the conservation of geoheritage sites at the national level. This unique book gathers contributions from 15 countries in the form of case studies analysing the realities on of geographical heritage, geoparks and geotourism. The respective chapters address the role of geoparks as essential tools for education, recreation and nature conservation. Given its scope, the book offers a valuable guide for geoscientists, planners, policymakers, civil society and anyone concerned about the conservation of geoheritage sites and geoparks

for a sustainable future Earth.

Tax compliance and representation in Zambia's informal economy - Resnick, Danielle 2019-01-03

What drives tax compliance among informal workers and does it affect demands for political representation? While these questions have been posed previously in political economy scholarship, there are few studies that examine these dynamics among informal workers, who constitute the majority of the population in developing countries. Contrary to assumptions that informal workers fall outside the tax net, they often encounter a variety of taxes collected by national and local authorities. Based on an original survey with 823 informal workers across 11 markets in Zambia's capital, Lusaka, and interviews with relevant policymakers, this paper finds that compliance tends to be higher among those workers operating in markets with better services, providing support for the fiscal exchange hypothesis. Moreover, using a vote choice experiment, I find that those who pay

taxes, regardless of how much they pay, are more likely than those who do not to vote for a hypothetical mayoral candidate interested in improving market services and stall fees rather than one interested in broader social goods, such as improving education and schools in Lusaka. The results suggest that even among a relatively poor segment of the population, tax revenue can be mobilized if the benefits of those taxes are directly experienced and that just the process of paying taxes can affect an individual's demand for representation by policymakers.

Operationalizing integrated landscape approaches in the tropics - Reed, J. 2020-10-29
Poverty, food insecurity, biodiversity and habitat loss are persistent global challenges that are further exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. These challenges are particularly hard felt in the tropical landscapes of the global South where tensions between local socio-economic and international environmental commitments are pervasive. Due to the apparent

failure of sectorial approaches to address such challenges, more holistic strategies are being increasingly promoted. Integrated landscape approaches are one such example; essentially a governance strategy that engages multiple stakeholders to reconcile societal and environmental objectives at the landscape scale to identify trade-offs and potential synergies for more sustainable and equitable land management. Integrated landscape approaches have been widely endorsed in the international and national policy arena, within academia, and in the discourse surrounding conservation and development funding. However, despite strong scientific theories and concepts, the implementation, and particularly evaluation and reporting, of integrated landscape approaches in the tropics remains poorly developed. The COLANDS initiative represents an explicit attempt to contribute towards the evidence base by operationalizing integrated landscape approaches in Ghana, Zambia and Indonesia. In

this regard we aim to provide regular, honest reporting of progress. This book details the experiences of researchers engaged in these landscape-scale initiatives across the first two years of implementation. With dedicated chapters on current progress, biodiversity, methods and evaluation the book provides useful tools and resources for research and implementation. Furthermore, we consider the complex socio-political challenges associated with landscape approaches with chapters focussed on how to effectively engaging stakeholders and understanding the national policy environment. We then provide profiles of the sites in each of the three countries and describe the historical context, current status and potential for more integrated landscape governance. This book explores the techniques and strategies that can be deployed to improve the governance and management of land and natural resources and better reconcile conservation and development objectives in

tropical landscapes undergoing rapid change.
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Mirjam Ros-Tonen

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2018 - International Narcotics Control Board 2019-07-23

This annual report prepared by The Board provides a comprehensive account of the global drug situation, analyses trends in drug abuse and drug trafficking and suggests necessary remedial action. Divided into four parts, it covers the following topics: drugs and corruption, functioning of the international drug control system, analysis of the world situation and finally, a set of recommendations to governments, the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations. A set of Annexes follows.

The Political Economy of Hydropower Dependant Nations - Imaduddin Ahmed 2021-09-05

This book aims to inform better energy policy in hydropower dependent countries which are vulnerable to climate shocks. It focuses on the

impact of increasing energy insecurity as global warming affects a fifth of the world population living in hydropower dependent countries facing drought. It uses Zambia as a case study. The book offers supply-side and demand-side recommendations at the national, continental, and global level and contains original data collected to highlight the impact of power outages on manufacturing firms.

Africa's Shadow Rise - Pádraig Carmody 2020-09-17

For years economists have spoken of 'Africa rising', and despite the global financial crisis, Africa continues to host some of the fastest growing economies in the world. Africa's Shadow Rise however argues that the continent's apparent economic 'rise' is essentially a mirage, driven by developments elsewhere - most particularly the expansion in China's economy. While many African countries have experienced high rates of growth, much of this growth may prove to be unsustainable, and

has contributed to environmental destruction and worsening inequality across the continent. Similarly, new economic relationships have produced new forms of dependency, as African nations increasingly find themselves tied to the fortunes of China and other emerging powers. Drawing on in-depth fieldwork in southern Africa, *Africa's Shadow Rise* reveals how the shifting balance of global power is transforming Africa's economy and politics, and what this means for the future of development efforts in the region.

Our Common Agenda - Report of the Secretary-General - United Nations 2021-09-10
On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the world has faced its biggest shared test since the Second World War in the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Yet while our welfare, and indeed the permanence of human life, depend on us working together, international cooperation has never been harder to achieve. This report answers a call from UN

Member States to provide recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges. Its proposals are grounded in a renewal of the social contract, adapted to the challenges of this century, taking into account younger and future generations, complemented by a new global deal to better protect the global commons and deliver global public goods. Through a deepening of solidarity—at the national level, between generations, and in the multilateral system—Our Common Agenda provides a path forward to a greener, safer and better future.

[UNESCO Science Report](#) - UNESCO 2021-06-18

Food Systems Profile - Zambia - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2022-03-02

The Food System Profile provides a summary of the main food system issues in Zambia and highlights potential solutions for their sustainable and inclusive transformation. It is

the result of a systemic analysis and stakeholders consultation that was part of a large-scale assessment supported by the European Union, FAO and CIRAD in 50 countries.

Inequality in Zambia - Caesar Cheelo 2022-01-31
Coming together from across several disciplines, the contributors to this book reflect on the considerable problem of inequality in Zambia, comparing it with other countries both in the region and more broadly. The World Bank consistently ranks Zambia among the countries with the highest levels of poverty and inequality globally, but the problem is not widely studied, and the studies that do exist tend to focus solely on economic measures of inequality. This book uses a multidimensional analysis of inequalities, highlighting the ways in which certain social groups and geographical locations are more likely to suffer multiple inequalities. It investigates key issues around poverty, healthcare, income, law, disability, and power

inequalities. Particularly showcasing the work of local researchers, this book will be of interest to researchers of African studies, development, economics and politics.

Mining for Change - John Page 2020

For a growing number of countries in Africa the discovery and exploitation of natural resources is a great opportunity, but one accompanied by considerable risks. This book presents research on how to better manage the revenues and opportunities associated with natural resources.

Sustainable Urbanism in Developing Countries - Uday Chatterjee 2022-04-20

The mushrooming of illegal housing on the periphery of cities is one of the main consequences of rapid urbanisation associated with social and environmental problems in the developing countries. Sustainable Urbanism in Developing Countries discusses the linkage between urbanism and sustainability and how sustainable urbanism can be implemented to overcome the problems of housing and living

conditions in urban areas. Through case studies from India, Indonesia, China, etc., using advanced GIS techniques, this book analyses several planning and design criteria to solve the physical, social, and economic problems of urbanisation and refers to urban planning as an effective measure to protect and promote the cultural characteristics of specific locations in these developing countries. FEATURES Investigates an interdisciplinary approach to urbanism, including urban ecology, ecosystem services, sustainable landscapes, and advanced geographical systems Analyses unique case studies of rapid urbanisation from a local to a national scale in countries such as India, Sri Lanka, China, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Indonesia and their global impact Examines the use of GIS and spatial statistics in analysing urban sprawl and the massive amount of data gathered by every operational activity of municipalities Focuses on the holistic perspective of sustainable urbanism and the

harmony in the human-nature relationship to achieve sustainable development Covers a wide range of issues manifested in urban areas with economic, societal, and environmental implications contributed by leading scholars from the Global South

Supporting Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa - Volume I - Elena G. Popkova 2020-08-27

This edited volume explores and dissects Africa's economic growth and sustainable development using an optimal conceptual model of the progressive continent's development up to and until 2030. Africa is studied not against the background of developed (OECD) and leading developing (e.g. BRICS) countries, but as a separate economy and as a self-sufficient region which follows its own priorities, and implements its own unique opportunities and vectors of growth and development. This first volume addresses the contemporary and topical issues of inclusive growth, digital modernisation, and

sustainable development, recommending policy outcomes for the future.

Deepening decentralization in Zambia: Political economy constraints and opportunities for reform - Resnick, Danielle 2019-12-20

Since the early 2000s, decentralization has been espoused as a major policy goal of successive Zambian governments. With the passing of the 2019 Local Government Act, a greater understanding is needed of how decentralization has progressed thus far in Zambia and how political economy dynamics have constrained the process. As such, a survey was conducted with 153 bureaucrats across 16 councils in four Zambian provinces, complemented by interviews with elected ward councilors. Three key findings emerge. First, the organizational setting in which councils operate undermines the continuity of service provision. In particular, transfers of staff by the Local Government Service Commission (LGSC), partially driven by the growth in the number of councils in recent

years, increases pressure on the wage bill of local authorities, creates uncertainty for civil servants, and undermines institutional memory. Second, the unwillingness to cede genuine autonomy to local councils by the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) repeatedly emerged. A perception of low levels of consultation with council bureaucrats and elected councilors, especially when statutory instruments are issued, reinforce that accountability remains upwards to the MLG rather than downwards to citizens. Third, within the councils, there is a mismatch in incentives between the bureaucrats and politicians that can undermine policy implementation; while the former respect authority and attention to procedures, the latter are focused on constituents' priorities and may bypass formal procedures to deliver to their voters. Based on interviews with market committees and solid waste companies, these dynamics have negative externalities on citizen perceptions and service provision in urban

areas. As one of the few analyses conducted with local bureaucrats to assess their experiences with decentralization, the study aims to advance both policy and scholarship about the political economy dynamics surrounding efforts to strengthen subnational capabilities in developing countries.

Zambia - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2017-10-25

This 2017 Article IV Consultation highlights the improved near-term outlook for the Zambian economy in recent months, driven by good rains and the rising world copper price. The economy was in near-crisis conditions from the fourth quarter of 2015 through most of 2016, reflecting the impact of exogenous shocks and lax fiscal policy in the lead-up to general elections. The medium-term outlook for the economy is contingent on policies. Achieving sustained high and inclusive growth requires a stable macroeconomic environment as well as policies and reforms to increase productivity, enhance

competitiveness, strengthen human capital and support financial inclusion for small and medium-scale enterprises.

The Nation That Fears God Prospers - Chammah J. Kaunda 2019-01-15

Through its strength in numbers and remarkable presence in politics, Pentecostalism has become a force to reckon with in twenty-first-century Zambian society. Yet, some fundamental questions in the study of Zambian Pentecostalism and politics remain largely unaddressed by African scholars. Situated within an interdisciplinary perspective, this unique volume explores the challenge of continuity in the Zambian Pentecostal understanding and practice of spiritual power in relation to political engagement. Chammah J. Kaunda argues that the challenge of Pentecostal political imagination is found in the inculturation of spiritual power with political praxis. The result of this inculturation is that Zambian Pentecostals sacralize the political authority of state power

through the charisma of the national president and other major political personalities. It has also contributed to the construction of Zambian Pentecostal leadership that is deified rather than leadership that is formed through the struggles and experiences of the marginalized and powerless. Kaunda argues that the solution does not lie either in desacralization of powers or the separation between the church and the state, but rather in rethinking the Christ event as a paradigm for the recovery of Pentecostalism's sociopolitical prophetic dynamism.

International Yearbook of Soil Law and Policy 2019 - Harald Ginzky 2021-03-24

This book presents an important discussion on the implementation of sustainable soil management in Africa from a range of governance perspectives. It addresses aspects such as the general challenges in Africa with regard to soil management; the structural deficiencies in legal, organizational and institutional terms; and specific policies at the

national level, including land cover policies and persistent organic pollutants. This fourth volume of the *International Yearbook of Soil Law and Policy* is divided into four parts, the first of which deals with several aspects of the theme "sustainable soil management in Africa." In turn, the second part covers recent international developments, the third part presents regional and national reports (i.a. Mexico, USA and Germany), and the fourth discusses cross-cutting issues (i.a. on rural-urban interfaces). Given the range of key topics covered, the book offers an indispensable tool for all academics, legislators and policymakers working in this field. The "International Yearbook of Soil Law and Policy" is a book series that discusses central questions in law and politics with regard to the protection and sustainable management of soil and land – at the international, national and regional level. **Strategies for the Global Economic System for 2030** - Elena G. Popkova 2021-07-19
Against the background of continuing crises in

the world's economy, the question of what future awaits it in the third decade of the 21st century has become urgent. According to the paradigm model of long waves, the next global economic crisis is expected to transpire somewhere around 2030. This book defines the basic conditions for the development of the modern global economy, analyzing future scenarios for its long-term development, and providing applied recommendations for the practical implementation of the optimal scenario. The book first explores the conceptual vision of the future and the priorities for the strategic development of the global economic system until 2030. It then formulates the requirements for entrepreneurship to achieve the priorities of the strategic development of the global economic system including long-term industry solutions for entrepreneurship and markets. Third, it outlines the guidelines for state regulation of the global economic system in the interest of achieving the priorities of its strategic development in the

period up to 2030.

[The Bloomsbury Handbook of Religious Education in the Global South](#) - Yonah Hisbon Matemba 2022-02-10

The Bloomsbury Handbook of Religious Education in the Global South presents new comparative perspectives on Religious Education (RE) across the Global South. Including 23 chapters written by scholars from the Global North and South, this is the first authoritative reference work on the subject. The handbook is thematically organised into seven sections. The first three sections deal with provision, response to changes in contemporary society, and decolonizing RE. The next four sections explore young people and RE, perspectives on teachers, RE in higher education, and finally, challenges and opportunities for RE. The term 'Global South' is used here primarily to signify the deep economic divide with the Global North, but the concept is also examined in historical, geographical,

political, social and cultural terms, including the indelible influence of religion in all four broadly defined regions. Exploring RE from local, cross-national as well as regional and sub-regional perspectives, the handbook examines RE from its diverse past, present realities, and envisioned future revealing not only tensions, contestations, injustices and inequalities of power, but importantly, how inclusive forms of RE can help solve these problems.

The Digitalisation of African Agriculture Report 2018-2019 - Tsan, Michael 2019-06-30

An inclusive, digitally-enabled agricultural transformation could help achieve meaningful livelihood improvements for Africa's smallholder farmers and pastoralists. It could drive greater engagement in agriculture from women and youth and create employment opportunities along the value chain. At CTA we staked a claim on this power of digitalisation to more systematically transform agriculture early on. Digitalisation, focusing on not individual ICTs

but the application of these technologies to entire value chains, is a theme that cuts across all of our work. In youth entrepreneurship, we are fostering a new breed of young ICT 'agripreneurs'. In climate-smart agriculture multiple projects provide information that can help towards building resilience for smallholder farmers. And in women empowerment we are supporting digital platforms to drive greater inclusion for women entrepreneurs in agricultural value chains.

Natural Resource-Based Development in Africa - Nathan Andrews 2022-03-01

There is no question that Africa is endowed with abundant natural resources of different magnitudes. However, more than a decade of high commodity prices and new hydrocarbon discoveries across the continent has led countless international organizations, donor agencies, and non-governmental organizations to devote considerable attention to the potential of natural resource-based development. Natural

Resource-Based Development in Africa places a particular emphasis on the actors that help us understand the extent to which resources could be transformed into broader developmental outcomes. Based on a wide variety of primary sources and fieldwork, including in-person interviews and participant observations, this collection contributes to both scholarly and policy discussions around the governance and economic development roles of local entrepreneurs, transnational firms, civil society groups, local communities, and government agencies in Africa's natural resource sectors. Natural Resource-Based Development in Africa explores the impact that these actors have on regional trends such as resource nationalism and local procurement policies as well as grassroots-related issues such as poverty, livelihoods, gender equity, development, and human security.

Implementing International Watercourses Law through the WEF Nexus and SDGs - Zeray

Yihdego 2020-11-16

Implementing International Watercourses Law through the WEF Nexus and SDGs: An Integrated Approach Illustrated in the Zambezi River Basin offers an innovative approach to the implementation of international water law (IWL) through integration of the law, the WEF Nexus and SDGs.

Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Review - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 2022

The Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Review of Zambia has three fundamental goals. Its first goal is to offer Zambia an assessment of activities and institutions that make up its innovation ecosystem. The second goal is to draw attention to important socio-economic development questions for Zambia. Special attention has been placed on four such questions: gender, food, mining and digital transformation. The third goal is to provide recommendations for strengthening STI policy

and propose measures that may improve national technological capacities and encourage innovation.

Lusaka City Region Food System

Assessment Synthesis Report - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
2019-09-20

The Lusaka CRFS assessment helped to identify gaps to be bridged and bottlenecks to be opened to create more resilient and inclusive food systems within the Lusaka City Region, and in long term to make the CRFS more sustainable and resilient, and improve the livelihoods of rural and urban dwellers in the city region. It gives special attention to the challenges of how to improve production capacities, access to inputs, sustainability of production practices and market access for the smallholder farmers in urban, peri-urban and rural areas in the city region, with a specific focus on fruit and vegetable value chains. The assessment examined current and future constraints

affecting the local and regional food value chain. It used local knowledge to help analyse and prioritize these constraints and explore new ideas to strengthen the sustainability and performance of the food system.

Small flame but no fire - Amugune, I. 2017-11-15
Woodfuel is extremely important for energy security in Africa. About eighty percent of both rural and urban populations in the 49 countries that comprise South-Saharan (SSA) Africa rely on wood-based biomass to satisfy their energy needs, especially for cooking. Under the Paris Agreement for Climate Change, countries have submitted their 'Intended Nationally Determined Contributions' (INDCs) to the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), to define their national ambitions. After Paris, these have now become legally binding NDCs. Therefore, the role that woodfuel plays in the NDCs of SSA countries needs to be assessed. We reviewed and assessed INDC/NDCs of a selection of SSA countries to

identify how they focus on wood fuel. This paper provides a first analysis of the role that woodfuels play in the NDCs. Only five of the 22 countries analyzed do not mention wood fuels at all. While all of those that do mention roadmaps, only just over half of them offer budgetary considerations, and about half of them identify institutional responsibilities for the woodfuel sector. In many NDCs, woodfuel is seen as a backwater technology, and not the renewable energy source it could be come if sustainably harvested and managed. We find that, overall, next iterations of the NDCs in SSA countries need to become more specific regarding the role of woodfuels in national climate and development policies.

Media Practices and Changing African Socialities - Jo Helle-Valle 2020-03-01
Deriving from innovative new work by six researchers, this book questions what the new media's role is in contemporary Africa. The chapters are diverse - covering different areas of sociality in different countries - but they unite in their methodological and analytical foundation. The focus is on media-related practices, which require engagement with different perspectives and concerns while situating these in a wider analytical context. The contributions to this collection provide fresh ethnographic descriptions of how new media practices can affect socialities in significant but unpredictable ways.