

Institute for Public Policy Research

Annual Report 2005/06

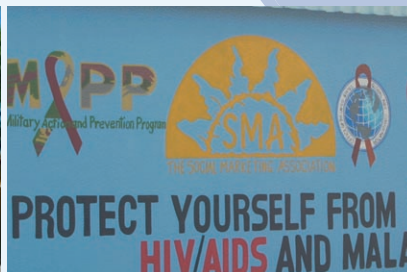
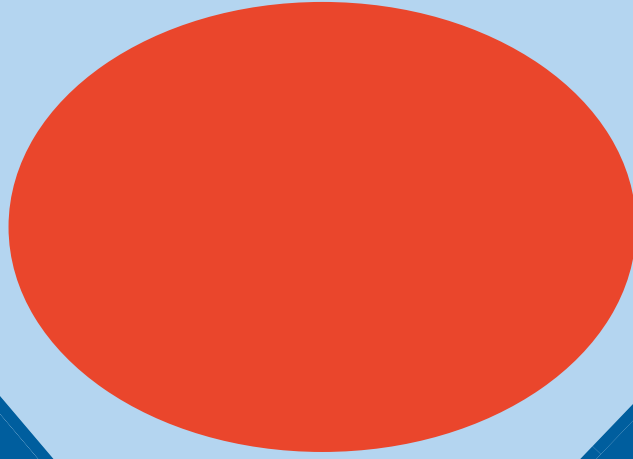
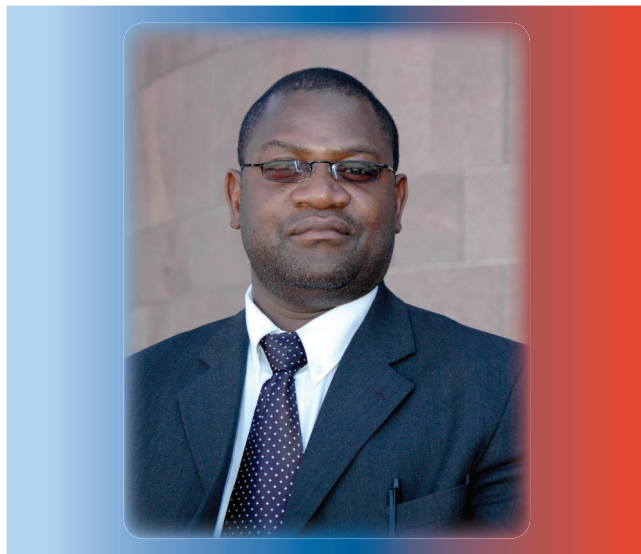


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Chairman's Statement



Mihe Gaomab II
Chairman of the Board

The IPPR has been in existence for six wonderful years and is geared to be around for many more years to come. Our research has remained quite relevant and focused on important public policy challenges facing the country, as shown by recent research report titles ranging from SME development, vocational training and HIV/AIDS just to mention a few.

The reach of the Institute's research is ever expanding as shown by the large number of website down loads. Our websites hits continue to exceed 100,000 and website down loads are at an all time high of 8.3 gigabytes for the period under review.

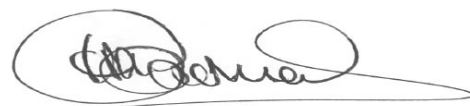
As you are aware, IPPR has undergone strategic reorientation since last year and I feel obliged to announce that over the course of this year, we have been engaging to adjust to the new structure necessitating pain staking yet challenging adjustments, both at policy and administrative level.

Coupled with the low level of donor funding, of which we are anticipating to be with us for the foreseeable future, IPPR has witnessed a reduced income base and the challenge was to restructure IPPR thus compelling

us to re-adjust our expenditure levels. This restructuring process and financial consolidation process has been done satisfactorily over the course of the year and we are witnessing a positive albeit small accumulated balance at the close of the financial year.

In conclusion, I would like to thank our readers for the sustained high demand for the IPPR's research and views on public policy matters. Equally, I should thank my fellow trustees for the valuable role they play in governing the affairs of the Institute.

For and on behalf of the Board



Mihe Gaomab II
Chairman of the Board
July 2006



About the IPPR

Staff, Interns and Associate researchers

In line with the structural adjustment reported in the 2004/05 financial year, the IPPR has two full time staff members with the bulk of research and consulting work outsourced to a network of associates and consultants. The IPPR participates in the internship programme of the University of Namibia, as well as hosting visiting and guest researchers. The structural adjustment process that was started in July 2005 was necessitated by anticipated changes in core funding. For example, in 2005 the Royal Netherlands Embassy that has been one of IPPR's core supporters over the years through project and core funding has discontinued their activities in Namibia.



From left to Right

Robin Sherbourne – Economist
Daniel Motinga – Economist
Prof Andre du Pisane – Political Scientist
Ms Monica M C Koep – Democracy and Governance Expert
Nama Goabab – Economist
Mr Christiaan J Keulder – Political Scientist

Staff, Interns and Guest researchers

- 1 Daniel Motinga is the Executive Director.
- 2 Renata Solomons is employed since July 2005 as an office manager.
- 3 Christiaan Keulder, is a research associate on the Democracy and Governance and the Public Opinions Research Programmes.
- 4 Robin Sherbourne, is a research associate on the Public Policy Analysis Research Programme.
- 5 Calicious Tualife, is a research associate on the Public Policy Analysis programme.
- 6 Shihepo Kavambi assisted with the compilation of the monthly Business Climate Monitor on a part-time basis.
- 7 Peter VanDoepp was a visiting researcher from the University of Florida, USA. He is researching democracy and judicial decision-making in selected African countries, including Namibia.
- 8 Debie LeBeau was a consultant on the HIV/AIDS Mobility Project.
- 9 Veikko Shigweda worked with the IPPR during January 2006 as an intern from the Faculty of Agriculture at UNAM. He assisted with the Economic Outlook for 2006.
- 10 Peter Shidiwe is a third year Economics student at Port Elizabeth and help updated the web database during his December holidays.
- 11 Colleen Gwari is a freelance researcher at the Institute. He compiles the NABCOA funded AIDS Brief.
- 12 Prof William Lindeke is also a research associate on the Democracy and Governance Program



Director's Report 2005/06

Audited Income and Expenditure Statements (N\$)

	March 04 – Feb 05	March 04 – Feb 05	March 03 – Feb 04
Income	1,136,622	3,471,965	2,470,861
Grant received: Embassy of Finland	250,000	250,000	-
Grant received: Embassy of the Netherlands		556,967	995,783
Grant received: Ford Foundation	-	1,088,153	-
Sponsorships		10,000	10,000
Consulting income	26,820	16,100	132,360
International Organisation for Migration	443,400		
IDASA: Afrobarometer Project	273,060		
Urban Dynamics: Poverty Assessment	53,130		
Fredrich Ebert Foundation	25,000		
Project income: Embassy of the Netherlands		-	650,000
International Budget Project	11,504		
Project income: SIDA		-	172,840
Project income: UCT		241,272	
Project income: Meat Board		379,234	
Project income: Embassy of Finland		509,200	
Project income: GTZ		207,000	
Other project income		178,616	508,309
Interest received		-	824
Other income	53,708	35,423	745
Expenditure	2,083,160	2,761,504	2,545,073
Administrative costs	208,560	225,335	151,538
Publications and dissemination	40,950	106,578	136,465
Salaries and benefits	466,473	957,448	850,718
Consulting fees	705,948	981,693	224,886
Overheads	175,376	226,436	210,488
Monitoring and Evaluation Programme		45,128	218,391
Afrobarometer	273,060		452,930
Travel costs	59,625	138,218	76,466
Capital expenditure	38,236	80,668	223,191
Accumulated funds at the end of period	157,830	1,163,298	452,837

Financials

The year 2005/06 saw a major reduction in income, partly due to the fact that the Ford Foundation grant for the 2005/06 financial year was allocated in the prior financial year. Therefore as anticipated our total income fell from N\$ 3.5 million in the 2004/05 financial year to N\$ 1.1 million in the period under review.

As suggested earlier the decline in income is due to limited inflows of donor funds as well as to a decline in consulting and project income. The latter drop to N\$ 0.89 million from the highest ever level of N\$ 1.3 million in the previous financial year. However, project and consulting income accounted for nearly 80% of the total income generated for the period under review. This shows that the Institute is able to sustainably complement core resources through longer-term research projects. The current strategy is therefore to develop longer-term research programmes through the recruitment of independent researchers and research associates that are not directly on the IPPR pay roll.

Due to the tight financial position our accumulated funds at the end of the 2005/06 financial stood at N\$151 thousand compared to an accumulated fund position of N\$ 1.1 million during the previous financial year. The financial outlook for the 2006/07 financial year would be much better as both the Ford Foundation and Finnish Embassy have jointly allocated over N\$ 750 thousand towards core support. In fact, the Ford Foundation has committed over N\$400,000 for the 2007/08 financial year as core support. In line with the restructuring of the Institute during July 2005 these resources would be complemented through the development of longer-term research programmes as well as through short term consulting projects. For example, the IPPR and the DRFN (jointly with the University of the Western Cape research centre on land, PLAAS) has been awarded funds by DFID for a three-year research programme on livelihoods after land reform. We intend to develop longer-term research programmes along these lines.

Staff and administration

The IPPR has constantly been aware of the need to remain small and flexible over the years. To this end a great deal of freelance researchers and consultants were used to maintain core output on a cost-effective basis. The institute closed the 2005/06 financial-year with two full-time employees and one part-time assistant, down from five full-time staff and 1 part-time research assistant in the previous year.

Staffing and internship over various financial years'

Categories	FY 2000-2002	FY 2002-2003	FY 2003-2004	FY 2004-2005	FY 2005-2006
Full-time staff	3	4	5	5	2
Part-time staff	0	1	2	1	1
Internships	3	6	4	4	1
Project consultants/ research associates	1	3	9	13	7
TOTAL	7	14	20	23	10

Research Activities

The research activities of the IPPR are divided into three closely related programmes:

- Public Policy Analysis Programme
- Democracy and Governance Programme
- Public Opinion Programme

Broad summaries of the specific activities of the three research programmes are provided below. A fourth research programme on Parliamentary Research Support was introduced during the course of the year but is still inactive.

Public Policy Analysis Programme

The public policy analysis programme continued to produce a range of briefing papers and research reports, in addition to the annual budget review and the monthly *JG* Business Climate Monitor and presentations on issues of public policy. The topics range from reports on the assessment of training needs among black commercial farmers; reforms to the vocational education system, participatory poverty assessments for the National Planning Commission, to SME development and Impact Assessment.

Several consultancy and commissioned projects were also executed under this programme. Daniel Motinga has published a chapter in a book edited by Ms Classens and Albert van Zyl of IDASA on Budget Transparency and Participation 2: Case Studies on Nine African Countries. The book has been published by IDASA in South Africa. A Research programme on Joblessness and Public Policy has started with part funding from FES Namibia is in progress and several papers are expected.

Democracy and Governance and the Public Opinion Research Programmes

The bulk of the IPPR's work under this programme was dedicated to the International Organization for Migration funded research programme on Mapping HIV/AIDS Vulnerability and the Round 4 of the Afro-barometer survey, which commenced this year.

In addition to these project, Christian Keulder and his partners under these research themes completed several studies; viz. A Research Experiment Among Students Media and Civic Knowledge; Community Philanthropy in Namibia (with Debie LeBeau); Turning Corridors of Mobility into Corridors of Hope – Mapping HIV Vulnerability in Namibia (with Debie LeBeau). Mr Keulder also published a research report with IDASA on the 2003 Afrobarometer titled: "Democracy without Democrats" (IDASA Working Paper 47).

Conferences and Policy Seminars

Our staff members and some active associates attended various conference and workshop throughout the year under review.

Staff name	Research Programme	Venue	Topic
Christiaan Keulder	Democracy and Governance	Lusaka, Zambia	HIV/AIDS in the Fishing Sector
Daniel Motinga	Public Policy Analysis	Windhoek	African Development Bank Country Strategy Meeting
Daniel Motinga	Public Policy Analysis	Windhoek	UNDP Seminar on Namibia Human Development Report
Daniel Motinga Christiaan Keulder	Public Policy Analysis/ Democracy and Governance	Windhoek	Finmark launching of Financial Sector Report
Daniel Motinga	Public Policy Analysis	Windhoek	Telecom Namibia Seminar on ICT Usage in Namibia
Daniel Motinga	Public Policy Analysis	Windhoek	Exploring Export Opportunities to the US through AGOA

Research Dissemination – IPPR Profile Maintained

Website revamped

The IPPR keeps track of website traffic on its website www.ippr.org.na. The website has been revamped and has a new look (see below). The charts below show how the number of unique visitors to the site, the number of visits, the number of pages visited, the number of hits and the amount of information downloaded have all grown since the website went online in September 2001. The IPPR website has become an indispensable resource for a range of people living in Namibia, as well as people abroad wanting to find out more about the country. Our website hits continue to exceed 100,000 and website downloads are at an all time high of 8.3 gigabytes.

	FY's 2001/02	FY 2002/03	FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05	FY 2005/06
Website hits	9,991	46,980	95,398	137,781	105,328
Downloads (MB)	135.15	908.07	3231.87	6,443.3	8,343.9

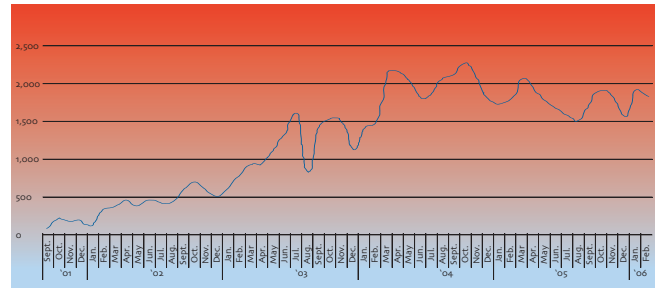


Maintaining visibility

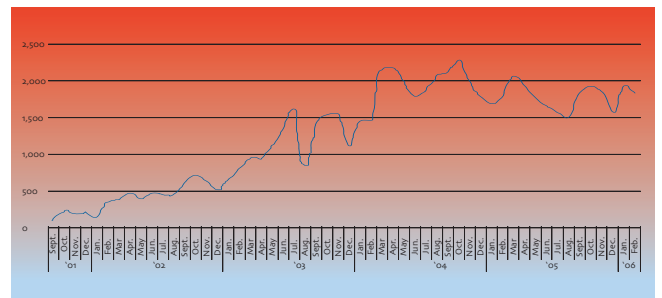
The IPPR continued to maintain its public profile throughout the year, and is indeed becoming a prominently quoted research institute in Namibia. Researchers were in high demand for radio and TV interviews at home and abroad, including the SABC Africa Carte Blanche (review of President Pohamba's 100 days in office), IRIN News on education and poverty issues, and our monthly Business Climate Survey made it to the Sunday Times (SA). The Director has also spoken to some local radio stations on Africa Day, the 2006 Budget and Pohamba's 100 days in Office. Our reduced presence in the local media is mainly explained by the fact that the IPPR no longer employs full time researchers.

IPPR Newspaper Articles	FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05	FY 2005/06
The Namibian	29	20	10
Die Republieken	16	27	8
Allgemeine Zeitung	3	9	5
New Era	2	12	8
The Namibia Economist	10	10	4
Total	60	78	35

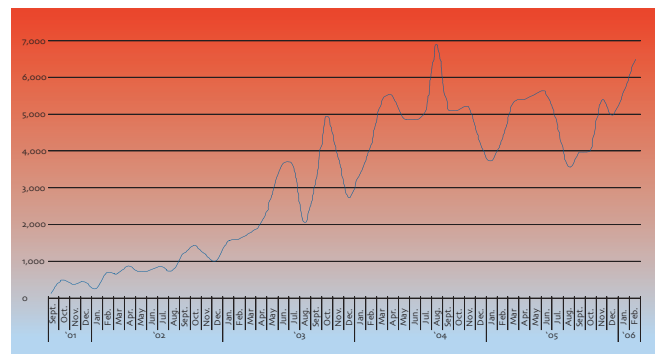
Unique visitors



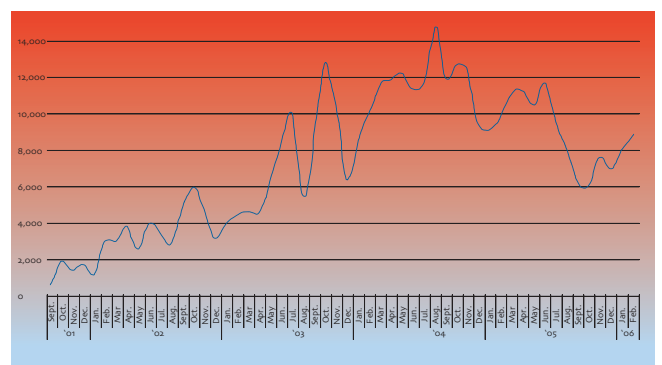
Number of Visits



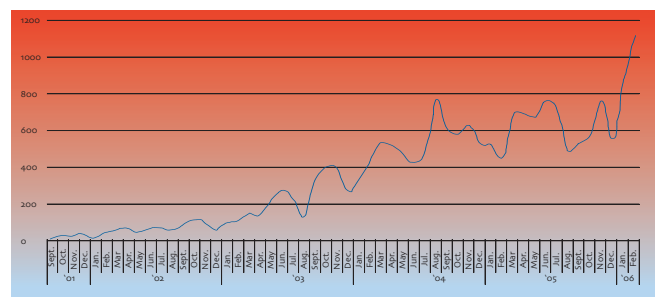
Pages Visited



Website Hits



Megabytes Down loaded



IPPR Publications 2005/06

Mining Powered Growth: Little Economic Diversification in sight – IPPR Economic Outlook for 2006

The prospects for the mining industry, Namibia's prime export sector, looks bright aided by the price recovery in minerals and base metals as well as the low volumes in the international Uranium market. Construction is set for a good year, and so are the telecommunications, wholesale and retail trade as well as the financial sectors. In contrast, not much is expected from the fishing and electricity and water sectors. Overall, Namibia is set for economic growth in the region of 4.0 % for 2006.

Media Usage and Political Knowledge in Namibia: A research Experiment among Students

The mass media remains one of the most frequently used tools to inform and educate ordinary citizens about matters political. One key argument for having a free and vibrant media in a democracy states that citizens have a right to be informed about matters impacting on their daily lives. This information is crucial when making political choices, and it is often stated that an informed choice is a better choice. In young democracies, the media is also considered a tool for educating the citizenry about their polity; what it consists of, what its functions are and what its impact is. It is through the media that citizens learn about new institutions, policies and legislation. This experimental study finds that students are not big consumers of political, civic and economic information presented by the media. They prefer information about social issues and entertainment. When they do consume news material, they prefer it to be local content to international content. Radio and TV are the media types most frequently used and the Internet the least frequently used. Interest in TV is highest followed by Newspapers and Radio. Trust in The Namibian is highest among newspapers, and so is trust in the national broadcaster's daily news for TV. Trust in the national broadcaster's radio service is highest followed by trust in the campus radio station. Students are more likely to visit the web sites of the Namibian government and Parliament than those offered by political parties and NGO's when looking for socio-political and economic information.

IJG Business Climate Monitor for January 2006

The IJG Business Climate Index for January 2006 rose marginally by 0.2 points.

IJG Business Climate Monitor for December 2006

The IJG Business Climate Index declined by more than thirteen points between November and December, its highest single fall in 2005.

IJG Business Climate Monitor for November 2005

The IJG Business Climate Index rose by more than eight points this month. The IJG Business Climate Survey for November suggests that the non-manufacturing sector is more optimistic about prevailing business conditions as it expects improvements in revenue, employment and investment, while at the same time the manufacturing sector expects to perform poorly in some aspects.

SME Development and Impact Assessment 2004 – Final Research Report

This is the final research report for the 2004 SME Development and Impact Assessment study. The study was commissioned by the Finnish Embassy, and is aimed at analysing the performance of a sample of 368 Namibian businesses (SMEs and non-SMEs). The study is assessing the role and usage rates of financial services, business linkages and business development services. For the first time comparative data for analysing changes over time is provided through this study. The study is structured in four sections: the first section provides a broader look at evidence and theories on factors influencing business development and growth. The second section analyses the characteristics and performance of the businesses in the sample, and estimates businesses' impact on the Namibian economy. The usage of financial services, business linkages and business support services are limited. The third section analyses - with the help of statistical instruments - the influence of various factors on business size and performance. In general, factors such as formality, education, business owners' personal motivation and diversification of products and markets are associated with businesses that are more successful. The last section provides practical recommendations based on research results and feedback from stakeholders.

IJG Business Climate Monitor for October 2005

The IJG Business Climate Index rose by more than five points between September and October. This is the largest one-month increase since February this year. The Business Climate Survey

suggests business sentiments continue to change, as significant majority of non-manufacturing firms expect revenues to increase, to increase their workforces, and they view prevailing business conditions as positive.

IJG Business Climate Monitor for September 2005

The IJG Business Climate Index for September rose marginally, most indices and indicators remained negative. Meanwhile, the IJG Business Climate Survey indicated that despite having positive expectations for revenue and conditions, non-manufacturing businesses have poor expectations in terms of workforce and investment.

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for August 2005

The IJG Business Climate Index dropped marginally, perhaps indicating that the economy is far from full recovery. Meanwhile, the IJG Business Climate Survey for August indicates that manufacturers' expectations on revenues, investment and business perceptions continue to improve, while expectations for job creation have gone down. Non-manufacturers expect much improvement in business conditions.

IPPR Annual Report for 2004/05

The IPPR is currently in its fifth year of existence. The Institute can proudly look back on a strong record of research excellence in public policy, whilst continually living up to its credo that development is best promoted through free and critical debate, informed by quality research. The year 2004/05 saw tremendous growth in the amount of research undertaken and published by the IPPR. This is reflected in the income generated by the Institute, which has increased from N\$2.5 million to around N\$3.5 million. The income consisted of roughly N\$1.9 million of core support from our core partners, namely the Ford Foundation, the Embassy of Finland and the Netherlands Embassy, with the balance consisting of commissioned project and consulting income.

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for July 2005 produced by the IPPR

The IJG Business Climate Index third rose for the third consecutive month. The IJG Business Climate Survey The IJG Business Climate Survey results suggest that non-manufacturers outlook still remains weak as they do not foresee any improvements in general business prospects.

'Back to the Future?' Namibia's current vocational education and training reform

In the context of its Vision 2030, the Namibian government has initiated a far-reaching reform of its education and training sector. The aim of reforming the vocational education and training (VET) sector as one part of the education system is to improve its management, introduce competency based training standards to increase access, improve the responsiveness of skills supply to skills demand and increase the financial base through the introduction of a levy. The paper argues that the current reform looks promising in scope, but many caveats exist that might limit its successful implementation. Among the greatest dangers are a neglect of the micro-level of reform implementation, a low involvement of the private sector and the inappropriateness of introducing a training levy. (IPPR Briefing Paper No. 35 & Discussion Paper No. 2, August 2005 by Matthias Grossmann & Raimo Naanda)

Assessing Training Needs Among AALS Farmers: Cash and Skills Needed to Farm Successfully in Namibia

This paper reports on the field survey carried out on behalf of the Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) and the Namibia Agriculture Union (NAU) to set up a farmer-driven programme aiming to facilitate farmer training before purchasing a freehold farm, and a training and skills sharing scheme after commencing commercial farming. The survey reveals that there is need for financial management skills in addition to other knowledge gaps among black farmers. (IPPR Research Report No. 7, August 2005 by Piers Vigne and Daniel Motinga)

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for June 2005 produced by the IPPR

The IJG Business Climate Index bounced back, after a sharp decline during the last two months. The IJG Business Climate Survey results suggest that business confidence remains high among non-manufacturers, whereas manufacturers continue to suffer from the rand's strength and do not foresee any improvements in revenue, workforce and investments.

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for May 2005 produced by the IPPR

The IJG Business Climate Index fell by a relatively small margin during May. Much like April, most other indices fell considerably. The IJG Business Climate Survey results suggest that more

non-manufacturing businesses are positive about revenue, workforce and prevailing business conditions. They foresee further improvements on the above variables for a second month in a row.

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for April 2005 produced by the IPPR

The IJG Business Climate Index roughly remained the same during the month of April, while some indices fell considerably. The IJG Business Climate Survey results suggest a positive outlook for both groups of respondents in terms of employment and general perceptions of prevailing business conditions. They anticipate improvements on the above variables.

SME Development and Impact Assessment 2004

This study stems from a consultancy carried out for the Finnish Embassy on the needs and availability of business support services in Namibia. The purpose of this study is to provide a more analytic insight into one key question that is at the centre of the 1997 SME policy: what are the mechanisms of transforming the SME sector from its current state of deprivation and under-development into a lead sector of the economy? In other words, how do business grow into viable entities? Furthermore, how can this process be supported? This study seeks to provide some analytical insights into factors that influence the development of businesses and provide recommendations for future policy making. For this purpose, a national survey on 370 businesses was conducted, including a sample of businesses that were used for last year's SME impact assessment. This allows us to look in more detail at the dynamics within these enterprises. It is important to note that the period under consideration is short (1 year), as this monitoring exercise just started. Moreover, due to the absence of any reliable information on the overall size of the Namibian business (and SME) sector, no general conclusions for the whole of Namibia are possible. Nonetheless, such a monitoring exercise is of great value as it allows monitoring changes over time. Its long-term value stems from a regular repetition of this exercise in the future. On the immediate benefits, it will provide detailed insights into the changes that occurred over the last year. (IPPR Discussion Paper No. 1, May 2005 by Matthias Grossmann, Josephat Mwatotele, Christoph Stork and Petrina Tobias)

National Budget 2005/06: The Continuity Candidate's Budget

In the first budget of the new government, Finance Minister Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila deserves credit for trying to rein in public spending and borrowing after the budget deficit threatened to run out of control in 2003/04. Optimistically she forecasts a budget surplus by next year but there is little to suggest she will achieve that by squeezing spending which remains stubbornly stuck at 35% of GDP. No one can accuse the Minister of economic populism. This budget contains cuts in spending on combating crime, primary education and health care and no increase in the social pension – government programmes that directly touch the lives of the majority. Allocations to higher education and vocational training remain virtually unchanged despite the new Prime Minister's wish to create a "knowledge economy". Instead, defence once again comes out the big winner. Namibia now spends more of its budget on security than on health.

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for March 2005 produced by the IPPR

The IJG Business Climate Index rose by more than six points between February and March. This is the highest index ever recorded since the start of the IJG BCI. The IJG Business Climate Survey results suggest a negative view in terms of employment and general perceptions of prevailing business conditions for manufacturers as they forecast a worsening situation

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for February 2005 produced by the IPPR

The IJG Business Climate Index only increase by less than three points for February. The IJG Business Climate Survey indicates that most manufacturing businesses will continue to perform below expectations as they do not foresee any positive improvements to take place in the near future in all aspects of the business.

The IJG Business Climate Monitor for January 2005 produced by the IPPR

The IJG Business Climate Index experienced a marginal fall in January after displaying a slight upward movement in December. According to this month's survey, the IJG Business Climate Survey indicated that most businesses do not expect any improvements to take place in the near future in terms of revenues and labour.

IPPR Publications' List 2002/03 – 2005/06

2005/06

- Mining powered growth: Little Economic Diversification in Sight - IPPR Economic Outlook for 2006
- Media Usage and Political Knowledge in Namibia: A Research Experiment Among Students
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for January 2006
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for December 2005
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for November 2005
- SME Development and Impact Assessment 2004 - Final Research Report
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for October 2005
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for September 2005
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for August 2005
- IPPR Annual Report 2004/05
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for July 2005
- 'Back to the Future?' Namibia's current vocational education and training reform
- Assessing Training Needs Among AALS Farmers: Cash and Skills Needed to Farm Successfully in Namibia
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for June 2005
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for May 2005
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for April 2005
- SME Development and Impact Assessment 2004
- National Budget 2005/06: The Continuity Candidate's Budget
- National Budget 2005/06 (Powerpoint file)
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for March 2005

2004/05

- IJG Business Climate Monitor for January 2005
- AIDS BRIEF NABCOA's quarterly bulletin on HIV/AIDS
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for November and December 2004
- Media Reporting on the 2004 Namibian Presidential and National Assembly Elections (Powerpoint file)
- Print Media Reporting on the 2004 Namibian Presidential and National Assembly Elections (Powerpoint file)
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for October 2004
- Assessing Grade Twelve Performance Across Schools: Does Success Depend On Which School You Go To?
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for September 2004
- The Life of the Party: The Hidden Role of Money in Namibian Politics
- AIDS BRIEF NABCOA's quarterly bulletin on HIV/AIDS
- Afrobarometer Namibia 2003 (Powerpoint file)
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for August 2004
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for July 2004
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for June 2004
- Have Priorities Changed? Budget Trends Since Independence
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for May 2004
- After the Dust Has Settled: Continuity or Stagnation?
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for April 2004
- The Swapo Extraordinary Congress - Entering Uncharted Territory
- Managing Diamond Dependency: Should Namibia Risk More to Gain More?
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for March 2004
- The Men Who Would Be President
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for February 2005
- In Self-Defence: Firearms Usage in Namibia
- Rethinking Land Reform in Namibia: Any Room for Economics?
- National Budget 2004/05: Election Fever?
- National Budget 2004/05: Election Fever? (Powerpoint file)
- Namibian Asset Requirements: Costs and Benefits (Powerpoint file)
- The Namibian Stock Exchange and Domestic Asset Requirements: Options for the Future
- Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
- Skorpion Picks Up Speed: IPPR Economic Outlook for 2004

2003/04

- More Openness Plus Accountability: The Missing Calculus of Financial Sustainability Within Namibian Parastatals
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for January 2004
- The 2003 Windhoek West Voter's Registration Roll
- The IPPR Readers' Survey 2003
- Changing Values and Attitudes: Can Civic Education Make a Difference?



- Progress Towards Consolidated Democracy in Namibia
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for November and December 2003
- Calculating Optimal Assembly Size: Namibia in Comparative Perspective
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for October 2003
- A Rich Man's Hobby
- Complex Fees + Lack of Competition = Excess Profits? Retail Bank Charges in Namibia
- Progress on Affirmative Action and Employment Equity: Still a Man's World
- Liberalising the Telecommunications Sector in Namibia: Better Regulation is the Key
- NamGem: Profits or Pipedreams?
- Additional Budget 2003/04: We had It Coming
- Additional Budget 2003/04: Presentation to Parliament (Powerpoint file)
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for September 2003
- IPPR Annual Report 2000/01-2002/03
- Less than 30,000 Jobs in Ten Years? Employment Trends in Namibia since 1991
- Tito Mboweni, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank
- Bringing Down the House: Bicameralism in the Namibian Legislature
- Playing House: The Theory of Bicameral Parliaments
- An Overview of HIV-Related Research in Namibia Since Independence
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for August 2003
- Getting the Most Out of Our Diamonds: Namibia. De Beers and the Arrival of Lev Leviev
- Public Preceptions on Corruption in Namibia
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for July 2003
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for June 2003
- Cost-Benefit Analysis: Presentation to the Ministry of Finance (Powerpoint file)
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for May 2003
- Men for War; Women for Children: Popular Preceptions on Female Representation and Public Policy
- The Impact of Globalisation on Namibia: Presentation to VSO (Powerpoint file)
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for April 2003
- Venturing Forth: Private Equity Funds in Namibia
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for March 2003
- National Budget 2003/04: Mr Mbumba's Low Maintenance Garden
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for February 2003

2002/03

- One Lump or Two? IPPR Economic Outlook for 2003
- The IPPR Readers Survey 2002
- Elections, the Electoral System and a Gender Quota: Views of Namibians
- Agricultural Employment in Namibia: Not the Engine of Wage Employment Growth
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for January 2003
- The Economics of Higher Education: Presentation to the Polytechnic of Namibia (Powerpoint file)
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for December 2002
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for November 2002
- The Commercial Farm Market in Namibia: Evidence from the First Eleven Years
- To PR or To Ward? Notes on the Political Consequences of Electoral Systems in Namibia
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for October 2002
- Additional Budget 2002/03: Old Habits Die Hard
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for September 2002
- Maintaining Economic Independence: Government Debt and Fiscal Sustainability
- Delimiting Regional and Constituency Boundaries
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for August 2002
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for July 2002
- Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Minister for Woman Affairs and Child Welfare
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for June 2002
- A Secondary Consideration? Public Spending on Education Since 1990
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for May 2002
- In Search of Democrats: Youth Attitudes Towards Democracy and Non-democratic Alternatives
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for April 2002
- Government Revenue and the Namibian Economy: Presentation to the Ministry of Finance
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for March 2002
- National Budget 2002/03: Presentation to Parliament
- National Budget 2002/03: We've Been Here Before
- IJG Business Climate Monitor for February 2002
- Poverty Reduction and the National Budget: Presentation to the Ministry of Finance

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