

Spatial Data Infrastructure Development In Lesotho

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Kingdom of Lesotho - International Monetary Fund 2006-04-27
This Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for the Kingdom of Lesotho presents a determined plan in pursuance of high and sustainable equity-based economic growth. It contains medium-term objectives and strategies to address the major challenges facing the country. These challenges include employment creation and income generation, and improving quality of and access to education and health services. Lesotho plans to deal boldly with its trading and investment partners by exploiting the opportunities inherent in the process of globalization under such mechanisms as the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act.
State of the Environment in Lesotho - 1997

Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data Reconciling Risks and Benefits for Data Re-use across Societies - OECD
2019-11-26
This report examines the opportunities of enhancing access to and sharing of data (EASD) in the context of the growing importance of artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things. It discusses how EASD can maximise the social and economic value of data re-use and how the related risks and challenges can be addressed. It highlights the trade-offs, complementarities and possible unintended consequences of policy action - and inaction. It also

provides examples of EASD approaches and policy initiatives in OECD countries and partner economies.

Spatial Analysis Methods and Practice - George Grekousis
2020-06-11

An introductory overview of spatial analysis and statistics through GIS, including worked examples and critical analysis of results.

Towards Balanced Spatial Development in Southern Africa - Thomas J. D. Fair 1981

Book includes colour maps : Botswana (2,5cm:100km) (p 6-7). - Swaziland (2,1cm:20km) (p 26-27). - Lesotho (4,4cm:40km) (p 42-43). - Malawi (3,9cm:100km) (p 58-59).

Cultural Tourism in Southern Africa - Haretsebe Manwa
2016-01-11

This volume provides an accessible overview of cultural tourism in southern Africa. It examines the utilisation of culture in southern African tourism and the related impacts, possibilities and challenges from deep and wide-ranging perspectives. The chapters use case studies to showcase some of the cultural tourism which occurs in the region and link to concepts such as authenticity, commodification, the tourist gaze and 'Otherness', heritage, sustainability and sustainable livelihoods. The authors scrutinise both positive and negative impacts of cultural tourism throughout the book and explore issues including the definition of

community, ethical considerations, empowerment, gender, participation and inequality. The book will be a useful resource for students and researchers of tourism, geography, anthropology and cultural studies.

[Africa Environment Outlook 2](#) - United Nations 2006

This is the second comprehensive report on the state of Africa's environment, produced in collaboration with the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). This report highlights the central position Africa's environment continues to play in sustainable development, as well as its potential to achieve progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The report profiles Africa's environmental resources as an asset for the continent's development. It highlights the opportunities presented by the region's natural resource base to support the continent's development. It also underscores the concept of sustainable livelihoods, and the importance of the environmental initiatives in supporting them.

Land Tenure, Housing Rights and Gender in Lesotho - 2005

Yearbook of International Organizations 2014-2015, Volumes 1A And 1B (SET) - Union of International Associations 2014-06-16
Volume 1 (A and B) covers international organizations throughout the world, comprising their aims, activities and events.

Africa Water Atlas - United Nations Environment Programme 2010

This Africa Water Atlas is a visual account of Africa's endowment and use of water resources, revealed through 224 maps and 104 satellite images as well as some 500 graphics, hundreds of compelling photos plus a brief profile of the water situation in every country. These visual elements vividly illustrate a succinct narrative describing and analysing Africa's water issues and exemplifying them through the judicious use of case studies. The Atlas tells the paradoxical story of a continent with adequate renewable water resources, but unequal access because the water is either abundant or scarce depending on the season or the place.

it explores the opportunities to develop Africa's untapped water resources and human capacities to deliver safe drinking water and sanitation services to achieve the water-related Millennium Development Goals, As well as hydropower and irrigation services that help support livelihoods and boost economic development.

Handbook on Geospatial Infrastructure in Support of Census Activities - 2009

The handbook demonstrates how the use and application of contemporary geospatial technologies and geographical databases are beneficial at all stages of the population and housing census process.

African Economic Outlook 2015 Regional Development and Spatial Inclusion - African Development Bank 2015-05-25

The African Economic Outlook 2015 analyses Africa's growing role in the world economy and predicts the continent's two-year prospects in crucial areas: macroeconomics, financing, trade policies and regional integration, human development, and governance.

Policies on Spatial Distribution and Urbanization - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2016-07-07

This Spatial Distribution and Urbanization Policies 2015 Data Booklet provides an overview of key aspects of population policies and dynamics for 197 countries since the mid-1970s.

Spatial Information in Local Knowledge (Penerbit USM) - Tarmiji Masron 2015-12-30

This book is an eclectic collection of articles written in English that explores the assimilation of spatial information technology (SIT) such as remote sensing, global positioning system, geographic information system and maps to enhance and sustained the local knowledge. The goal to SIT integration is to make the invisible knowledge visible and beneficial to be used by others. It is a technology that transfers the local knowledge from owners into the form of maps and analysis. The maps play a key role in locating the presence of different local knowledge thus, help

stakeholders in future planning, development and resource allocation. The editors have chosen topics to embody the SIT in multidisciplinary nature of local knowledge in this region.

African E-markets - Aida Opoku-Mensah 2007

Written by a select group of African academics, policy makers, researchers, and experts from various social and economic science disciplines, this study provides provocative insights and case studies on the role information plays in African development. Up-to-date research and analysis on the impact of various forms of information on the development process is presented, including e-economic development and its impact on economic growth.

Calling for greater attention to be paid to information as a key player in national economic development, this exploration of African economics cites the advantages of better statistical data and geographic information for more effective economic planning, management, and forecasting in a digital era.

Evolution of Early Earth's Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, and Biosphere - Stephen E. Kesler 2006-01-01

"The history of Earth's early atmosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere, from Hadean through Proterozoic time, is one of geology's enduring puzzles. Ore deposits provide important insights into this history because they contain elements and minerals that are highly sensitive to the geochemical environment in which they form. Just what these minerals tell us remains a matter of considerable debate, however. When and how did life develop, an oxygen-rich atmosphere form, and sulfate dominate the ocean? This volume contains reports on these questions from both sides of the aisle for iron and manganese formations, uranium paleoplacers and hydrothermal deposits, and exhalative sulfides and oxides."--Publisher's website.

Growth and Resource Allocation in Lesotho's Primary School System - John G. Abbott 1978

Building Global Infrastructure - Dale S. Rothman 2015-12-03

Building Global Infrastructure is the fourth in a series of volumes- Patterns of Potential Human Progress-that uses the International Futures (IFs) simulation model to explore prospects for human development: how development appears to be unfolding globally and locally, how we would like it to evolve, and how better to assure that we move it in desired directions. Earlier volumes addressed the reduction of global poverty, the advance of global education, and the improvement of global health. Volume 4 sets out to tell the story of the future of global infrastructure. The approach used in this book focuses on the question of whether individual societies will be able to meet future infrastructure demands. Related questions include the following: * What is the range of realistically conceivable futures for infrastructure, considering both demand and supply? * How are the demands for infrastructure balanced with the ability to meet these demands, thereby linking the physical and financial treatment of infrastructure? * What are the effects of providing for infrastructure on issues such as economic productivity and health?

World Spatial Metadata Standards - Harold Moellering 2005-11-30

Introduction to spatial metadata standards in the world -- Regional summaries of spatial metadata developments and associated activities -- Scientific and technical characteristics for assessing metadata standards for geographic datasets -- Scientific and technical assessments with full descriptions of the spatial metadata standards -- Crosstable of national and international spatial metadata standards and associated characteristics.

[Port Development and Competition in East and Southern Africa](#) - Martin Humphreys 2019-07-16

Port Development and Competition in East and Southern Africa analyzes the 15 main ports in East and Southern Africa (ESA) to assess whether their proposed capacity enhancements are justified by current and projected demand; whether the current port management approaches sufficiently address not only the

maritime capacity needs but also other impediments to port efficiency; and what the expected hierarchy of ports in the region will be in the future. The analysis confirms the need to increase maritime capacity, as the overall container demand in the ports in scope is predicted to begin exceeding total current capacity by between 2025 and 2030, while gaps in terms of dry and liquid bulk handling are expected even sooner. However, in the case of many of the ports, the issue of landside access—the ports' intermodal connectivity, the ease of international border crossing, and the port-city interface—is more important than the need to improve maritime access and capacity. The analysis finds that there is a need to improve the operating efficiency in all of the ESA ports, as they are currently less than half as productive as the most efficient ports in the matched data set of similar ports across the world, in terms of efficiency in container-handling operations. Similarly, there is a need to improve and formalize stakeholder engagement in many of the ports, to introduce modern management systems, and to strengthen the institutional framework to ensure the most efficient use of the infrastructure and to be able to attract private capital and specialist terminal operators. Finally, given the ports' geographic location and proximity to main shipping routes, available draft, and the ongoing port-and-hinterland development, the book concludes that Durban and Djibouti are the most likely to emerge as the regional hubs in ESA's future hub-and-spoke system.

Securing Africa's Land for Shared Prosperity - Frank F. K. Byamugisha 2013-06-05

Despite being heavily endowed with land and other natural resources, Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest poverty rate in the world. A key to leveraging its land and natural resources to eradicate poverty is improving land governance, the subject of this book, centered on a ten point program to scale up land policy reforms and investments.

Developing Spatial Data Infrastructures - Ian P. Williamson

2003-07-10

Expert perspectives on SDI theory and practice The spatial data infrastructure (SDI) concept continues to evolve and become an increasingly important element of the infrastructure that supports economic development, environmental management, and social stability. Because of its dynamic and complex nature, however, it remains a fuzzy concept

Digital Opportunities for Better Agricultural Policies - OECD 2019-09-23

Recent digital innovations provide opportunities to deliver better policies for the agriculture sector by helping to overcome information gaps and asymmetries, lower policy-related transaction costs, and enable people with different preferences and incentives to work better together. Drawing on ten illustrative case studies and unique new data gathered via an OECD questionnaire on agri-environmental policy organisations' experiences with digital tools, this report explores opportunities to improve current agricultural and agri-environmental policies, and to deliver new, digitally enabled and information-rich policy approaches.

Spatial Analysis of Coastal Environments - Sarah M. Hamylton 2017-04-13

At the convergence of the land and sea, coastal environments are some of the most dynamic and populated places on Earth. This book explains how the many varied forms of spatial analysis, including mapping, monitoring and modelling, can be applied to a range of coastal environments such as estuaries, mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs. Presenting empirical geographical approaches to modelling, which draw on recent developments in remote sensing technology, geographical information science and spatial statistics, it provides the analytical tools to map, monitor and explain or predict coastal features. With detailed case studies and accompanying online practical exercises, it is an ideal resource for undergraduate courses in spatial science. Taking a

broad view of spatial analysis and covering basic and advanced analytical areas such as spatial data and geostatistics, it is also a useful reference for ecologists, geomorphologists, geographers and modellers interested in understanding coastal environments. *Annuaire Des Organisations Internationales* -

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists - 1985-09

Down to Earth - National Research Council 2002-10-24

In 1992, world leaders adopted Agenda 21, the work program of the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development. This landmark event provided a political foundation and action items to facilitate the global transition toward sustainable development. The international community marked the tenth anniversary of this conference in Johannesburg, South Africa, in August 2002. Down to Earth, a component of the U.S. State Department's "Geographic Information for Sustainable Development" project for the World Summit, focuses on sub-Saharan Africa with examples drawn from case-study regions where the U.S. Agency for International Development and other agencies have broad experience. Although African countries are the geographic focus of the study, the report has broader applicability. Down to Earth summarizes the importance and applicability of geographic data for sustainable development and draws on experiences in African countries to examine how future sources and applications of geographic data could provide reliable support to decision-makers as they work towards sustainable development. The committee emphasizes the potential of new technologies, such as satellite remote-sensing systems and geographic information systems, that have revolutionized data collection and analysis over the last decade.

The Impact of Digital Infrastructure on the Sustainable Development Goals - Antonio García Zaballos 2019-05-06

This publication identifies the role of digital infrastructure in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)--including

education, employment, agricultural sustainability, food security, and spatial inequality--in 12 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. It identifies a gap between the outcomes achieved for each SDG in the countries studied and those achieved in OECD countries. Moreover, the region still has a long way to go to achieve the SDG targets set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The authors explain how investment in digital infrastructure can help close the gaps between the region and these two benchmarks (OECD countries and SDG targets). They also quantify the investment in telecom in the region between 2008 and 2017 and estimate what amount is still needed to help close these gaps.

OUR FRAGILE WORLD: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development - Volume I - M. K. Tolba 2001-08-23

This publication, Our Fragile World: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development, presents perspectives of several important subjects that are covered in greater detail and depth in the Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS). The contributions to the two volumes provide an integrated presentation of knowledge and worldviews related to the state of: Earth's natural resources, social resources, institutional resources, and economic and financial resources. They present the vision and thinking of over 200 authors in support of efforts to solve the complex problems connected with sustainable development, and to secure perennial life support on "The Blue Planet". These contributions are holistic, informative, forward looking, and will be of interest to a broad readership. This volume presents contributions with focus on the Natural and Social Dimensions of sustainable Development in to two sections: NATURAL SYSTEMS AND RESOURCES (Natural Systems and Climate Change ; - Natural Resources Management). - SOCIO-CULTURAL ISSUES (Human Security, Peace, and Socio-Cultural issues; Equity and Ethical issues).

Demand for Telecommunications Services in Lesotho -

Sechaba Consultants 2004

Transformational Infrastructure for Development of a Wellbeing Economy in Africa - Desta Mebratu 2019-11-08

African countries face unprecedented challenges of defining a future development pathway in a resource- and carbon-constrained world. This book addresses this challenge, with special reference to the set of infrastructure that most African countries require to meet the sustainable development goals and fulfil the aspirations of Agenda 2063. Infrastructure is a key factor that determines how resource and energy flow and transform through socio-economic systems. Decisions made today by African countries on their infrastructural configuration will determine the inclusivity, resource intensity and climate resilience of their development pathways for decades to come. This book is a product of a two-year research conducted by a group of African scholars who have an extensive academic and practical experience on the development of key infrastructure sectors in Africa.

Africa South of the Sahara 2003 - Europa Europa Publications 2002-10-31

A one-volume library of essential and comprehensive data on all the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, including essays on regional issues, statistical surveys and directories of invaluable contact names and addresses

Implementing the Water-Energy-Food- Ecosystems Nexus and Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals - Cesar Carmona-Moreno 2021-09-15

The book's primary intention is to serve as a roadmap for professionals working in developing countries interested in the Nexus Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems (WEFE) approach. The book shows a multi-disciplinary approach, showcasing the importance of the proper use of Nexus WEFE when implementing certain development programs in regions around the globe. It can be

presented as a manual for an individual that either wishes to implement intervention projects following the NEXUS approach or students interested in cooperation and development. The book begins with a general explanation of the theoretical concepts and implementation processes of Nexus WEFE and continues getting into case studies, explaining the importance of proper implementation and potential drawbacks and solutions to them. This book has a particular focus on the European Union cooperation policies when implementing such an approach in developing countries.

GIS and Machine Learning for Small Area Classifications in Developing Countries - Adegbola Ojo 2020-12-30

Since the emergence of contemporary area classifications, population geography has witnessed a renaissance in the area of policy related spatial analysis. Area classifications subsume geodemographic systems which often use data mining techniques and machine learning algorithms to simplify large and complex bodies of information about people and the places in which they live, work and undertake other social activities. Outputs developed from the grouping of small geographical areas on the basis of multi-dimensional data have proved beneficial particularly for decision-making in the commercial sectors of a vast number of countries in the northern hemisphere. This book argues that small area classifications offer countries in the Global South a distinct opportunity to address human population policy related challenges in novel ways using area-based initiatives and evidence-based methods. This book exposes researchers, practitioners, and students to small area segmentation techniques for understanding, interpreting, and visualizing the configuration, dynamics, and correlates of development policy challenges at small spatial scales. It presents strategic and operational responses to these challenges in cost effective ways. Using two developing countries as case studies, the book connects new transdisciplinary ways of thinking about social and spatial

inequalities from a scientific perspective with GIS and Data Science. This offers all stakeholders a framework for engaging in practical dialogue on development policy within urban and rural settings, based on real-world examples. Features: The first book to address the huge potential of small area segmentation for sustainable development, combining explanations of concepts, a range of techniques, and current applications. Includes case studies focused on core challenges that confront developing countries and provides thorough analytical appraisal of issues that resonate with audiences from the Global South. Combines GIS and machine learning methods for studying interrelated disciplines such as Demography, Urban Science, Sociology, Statistics, Sustainable Development and Public Policy. Uses a multi-method approach and analytical techniques of primary and secondary data. Embraces a balanced, chronological, and well sequenced presentation of information, which is very practical for readers.

Wilderness or Home? - Asebe Regassa Debelo 2016

This book critically probes into the politics of nature conservation and commodification. Building on political ecology, the book argues that conservation is used by state and non-state actors as an instrument of controlling multidimensional spaces of indigenous communities. The study creates a nexus between the hegemonic discourse of wilderness conservation in colonial Africa and Ethiopia's appropriation of this narrative and how it internally exported it to its peripheries. It found out that the successive Ethiopian regimes (the imperial, military and developmental state) share commonalities in using nature conservation both for political control of societies and their territories, and as a means of economic extraction through commodification. Asebe Regassa Debelo is a graduate of the Bayreuth International Graduate School of African Studies (BIGSAS). (Series: Contributions to African Research / Beitrage zur Afrikaforschung, Vol. 66) [Subject: Sociology, African Studies

Land Tenure, Housing Rights, and Gender in [name of

Country].: Lesotho - 2005

Africa's Infrastructure - World Bank 2009-12-01

Sustainable infrastructure development is vital for Africa's prosperity. And now is the time to begin the transformation. This volume is the culmination of an unprecedented effort to document, analyze, and interpret the full extent of the challenge in developing Sub-Saharan Africa's infrastructure sectors. As a result, it represents the most comprehensive reference currently available on infrastructure in the region. The book covers the five main economic infrastructure sectors information and communication technology, irrigation, power, transport, and water and sanitation. 'Africa's Infrastructure: A Time for Transformation' reflects the collaboration of a wide array of African regional institutions and development partners under the auspices of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa. It presents the findings of the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD), a project launched following a commitment in 2005 by the international community (after the G8 summit at Gleneagles, Scotland) to scale up financial support for infrastructure development in Africa. The lack of reliable information in this area made it difficult to evaluate the success of past interventions, prioritize current allocations, and provide benchmarks for measuring future progress, hence the need for the AICD. Africa's infrastructure sectors lag well behind those of the rest of the world, and the gap is widening. Some of the main policy-relevant findings highlighted in the book include the following: infrastructure in the region is exceptionally expensive, with tariffs being many times higher than those found elsewhere. Inadequate and expensive infrastructure is retarding growth by 2 percentage points each year. Solving the problem will cost over US\$90 billion per year, which is more than twice what is being spent in Africa today. However, money alone is not the answer. Prudent policies, wise management, and sound maintenance can improve efficiency, thereby stretching the

infrastructure dollar. There is the potential to recover an additional US\$17 billion a year from within the existing infrastructure resource envelope simply by improving efficiency. For example, improved revenue collection and utility management could generate US\$3.3 billion per year. Regional power trade could reduce annual costs by US\$2 billion. And deregulating the trucking industry could reduce freight costs by one-half. So, raising more funds without also tackling inefficiencies would be like pouring water into a leaking bucket. Finally, the power sector and fragile states represent particular challenges. Even if every efficiency in every infrastructure sector could be captured, a substantial funding gap of \$31 billion a year would remain. Nevertheless, the African people and economies cannot wait any longer. Now is the time to begin the transformation to sustainable development.

Accessions List - University of Swaziland. Social Science Research Unit. Documentation Centre 1983

African Economic Outlook 2016 Sustainable Cities and Structural Transformation - African Development Bank 2016-05-23

This report presents the continent's current state of affairs and forecasts its situation for the coming two years. It examines Africa's performance in crucial areas: macroeconomics, financing, trade policies and regional integration, human development, and governance.

GIS Worlds - Ian Masser 2005

In describing the emergence of the spatial data infrastructure (SDI) phenomenon, this book covers the diffusion and evolution of SDIs around the world, and indicates the countries in which SDIs are far along, and those in which more work is needed. The implementation of SDIs from a practical perspective and a method of institution building for regional, continental, and global SDIs is outlined. This guide offers recommendations about how SDI stakeholders around the world can leverage the work already done and maintain the momentum that is currently driving the global SDI phenomenon.