

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE REPORT ON THE STAKEHOLDERS  
CONSULTATIVE MEETING HELD AT CEST SI BON IN OTJIWARONGO,  
OTJOZONDJUPA REGION BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN  
RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: FAUSTINA  
NAMUTENYA CALEY**

I would like to commend the committee for the comprehensive report presented.

My contribution is on page 11, number 10: Namibia College for Open Learning (NAMCOL) and page 19, number 16: National Commission on Research, Science and Technology.

**10. Namibia College for Open Learning (NAMCOL)**

As stated by the Deputy Minister of Higher Education, when it was created, people perceived the Institution as if it is an Institution for grade 10 and 12 failures, which is not the case. It is another mode of providing the education and training to adults and out of school youth that cannot attend school and training in formal schools on full time basis.

RB  
*Retired teachers could be utilised!*

NAMCOL is offering Certificates and Diploma's in Education for Development;

1. Certificate in Education for Development
2. Certificate in Local Government Studies
3. Certificate in English Communications
4. Bachelor of Arts in Youth Development Work
5. Diploma in Youth Development Work
6. Certificate in Community Based Work with Children + Youth
7. Certificate in Early Childhood Development
8. Certificate in Business and Entrepreneurship
9. Diploma in Education and Development
10. Diploma in Early Childhood and Development

**11.TVET Programmes:** Plumbing + Pipe fitting

Automotive mechanics

Office Administration

Welding and Metal Fabrication

**E-Learning;**

1. Tertiary Programme
2. Secondary Programme
3. Video Lessons
4. Radio Lessons

**Research;**

Tracer studies

Data analysis

Programmes Review

**ICDL** (International Computer Driver's License). All NAMCOL Centers are Accredited by NQA.

**NAMCOL WEBSITE:** ( [www.namcol.edu.na](http://www.namcol.edu.na) )

## **16. National Commission on research, Science and Technology**

The Government of Namibia recognizes that education in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) is critical for socio-economic transformation, and therefore, adopted a range of explicit policies, legislation and regulations promoting STI. The most notable of these is the Research, Science and Technology Act, 2004 (Act No.23 of 2004) which aims to provide for the promotion, co-ordination and development of research, science and technology in Namibia.

As it is a continental, frameworks such as the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024 (STISA-2024) and the SADC protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation, Namibia aspires to increase expenditure in the area of Research, Science, Technology and Innovation to at least 1 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The current proportion of Namibia's GDP expenditure on research and development is around 0.35 percent, which grew from only 0.02 percent in the 1990's. However, as part of its fifth National Development Plan (NDP5), the country wishes to increase this expenditure to 1 percent of the GDP by 2022 as per continental aspirations set in the STISA 2024.

Last year the Student Entrepreneurship Programme (SEP) was launched. The programme is aimed at identifying and nurturing student leaders at tertiary institutions and establishing networking opportunities between these students and existing successful entrepreneurs. Through this programme it's envisioned to establish entrepreneurial ecosystems that nurture upcoming entrepreneurial minds.

Additionally, funding and support mechanisms were created aimed at providing opportunities for the students and youth through innovation and entrepreneurship. To this end several innovation projects have been funded through the National Commission on Research Science and Technology, and supported the establishment of the Namibia Business Innovation Institute at the

Namibia University of Science and Technology, and the Research, Innovation and Development Unit at the University of Namibia.

\* *Specific attention should be paid to effective use of intellectual property right protection through the implementation and harmonisation of the IP regulation.*  
Research, Science, Technology and Innovation is the way to go. The scientific outcomes, we can use the recent technologies and come up with innovations to solve our problems, being in agriculture, health, economic, social sciences and humanities, to address poverty and other problems in our communities.

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The earlier we start to promote research, science, technology and innovation in education and training, the better.

I support the report and thank you.