



Namibian
Journal
of Social
Justice

Inequality

Namibia Journal of Social Justice: Call for papers, Volume 2, June 2022

Namibians are subject to multiple and intersecting forms of inequality and discrimination. The most obvious of these are inequalities based on income and wealth distribution. While the Gini coefficient shows a reduction in Namibia's levels of inequality since independence, the country still has one of the highest levels of inequality in the world. The World Bank's 2020 Poverty and Shared Prosperity report shows that Namibia's inequality in income and wealth distribution is 59.1. This is the second highest in world and after South Africa (World Population Review, 2021). These inequalities in wealth and income lead to inequalities in the distribution and access to other resources and services. In addition to social class, inequalities are also based on gender, race, sexual orientation, ethnicity, geographic location and disability status.

Income inequality alone does not capture the magnitude of marginalisation and deprivation. Despite Namibia's upper middle-income status, the number of Namibians who still experience multidimensional poverty stands at 40.6 %. The multidimensional poverty is a distributional question and relates to how unequally income, wealth and power are distributed. High levels of inequality combined with low levels of human development is most present amongst landless agricultural workers and small-scale farmers (UNDP & GRN,2020). COVID 19 has exacerbated the pre-existing levels of unemployment, inequality and poverty as Namibia remains stuck in a colonial power matrix, particularly, with regard to control over the economy and its natural resources.

To explore the multiple facets of inequality the Namibian Journal of Social Justice (NJSJ) hereby invites scholarly articles, case studies, opinion pieces, photo essays, creative contributions and book reviews on aspects of inequality, including:

- a) Inequality and social justice
- b) Causes of inequality
- c) Extractivism and the colonial power matrix
- d) Inequality and illicit outflows/corruption
- e) Inequality and land distribution

- f) Inequality and the environment
- g) Inequality and access to health
- h) Inequality and access to services example water, sanitation, electricity ect.
- i) Inequality and access to justice
- j) Inequalities and militarism
- k) Gender inequality and sexual and reproductive rights
- l) Global inequality and geopolitics
- m) COVID 19 and inequalities
- n) Access to technology and the digital divide
- o) Inequality and mental health

Submission dates for abstracts: 30 September 2021

Submission dates for full articles: 31 January 2022

Submission guidelines: All submission guidelines can be found on www.namsocialjustice.org

Contact details of the editor: take5@africaonline.com.na

References

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) & Republic of Namibia (2020) Namibia Human Development Report 2019. Windhoek. UNDP

World Population Review (2021) *Gini coefficient by country 2021*. Retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/gini-coefficient-by-country>