Secured, but still poor: A comparative analysis of the formalisation of land rights in Namibia
Why do we want to secure land rights?
• 1990: Start of a comprehensive land reform process
• National Conference on Land Reform and the Land Question, 1991
• Land Conference resulted in land policy development
  • Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995
  • National Resettlement Policy, 1997
  • National Land Policy, 1998
  • Communal Land Reform Act (CLRA), 2002
• The National Conference on Land Reform and the Land Question, 1991
• Consultative Conference on Customary Law, Ongwediva 1993
• People’s Land Conference, Mariental 1994
• Consultative Conference on Communal Land Administration, 1996
Land on the continental and international agenda

Vision
A peaceful and prosperous Africa realized through equitable access, efficient and sustainable utilization of land.

Mission
To ensure all land users have equitable access to land and security of all bundles of land rights, by facilitating effective partnerships, dialogue and capacity building for participatory and consultative land policy formulation and implementation, as well as efficient and transparent land administration in both customary and statutory jurisdictions.

Goal
To assist Member States in the implementation of the declaration on land issues and challenges in Africa in accordance with the Framework and Guidelines on land policy in Africa in order to achieve socio-economic development, peace and security, and environmental sustainability.

Current targets of the initiative include:

- Twenty Member States developing land policies and adopting implementation tools that enhance women's secure access to land; and recognize the legitimacy of Africa's customary based land rights and institutions by 2020
- Ten Member States putting in place transparent, efficient and cost-effective Land administration systems which are reflective of Africa's unique realities by 2020
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
What can we learn from Namibia?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Parcel density per km²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kavango</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omusati</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardap</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otjizondjupa</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural group</th>
<th>Main language</th>
<th>Land uses (small-scale agriculture on communal land)</th>
<th>Average annual rainfall (mm)</th>
<th>Total number of registered communal land parcels (Oct. 2014)</th>
<th>Total number of expected communal land parcels to be registered</th>
<th>Percentage of total already registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ovambo</td>
<td>Oshiwambo</td>
<td>Crop and Large Livestock</td>
<td>400-450</td>
<td>21,261</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavango</td>
<td>Kavango</td>
<td>Crop and Large Livestock</td>
<td>500-550</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herero</td>
<td>Herero</td>
<td>Large and Small Livestock</td>
<td>400-450</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nama</td>
<td>Khoekhoegowab</td>
<td>Small Livestock</td>
<td>150-200</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GCIRIKU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
P. O. Box 1648
Rundu, Namibia

DATE: 2012-05-09

RECEIVED FROM:

Fifteen dollars only

FOR:

TRIBAL TAX

Received By:

[Signature]

[Financial Details]

Rusi Rwn VaGeirka / Geirika Traditional Authority
P. O. Box 1648 Rundu, Ndyena
LIKARATA LYA MUTERO / LOCAL TAX CARD

Lidina: (Name) [Redacted]
Nomora ya Lifano [Redacted]

Mukunda/Village

Mwaka/Year    Yifterwa/ N$    Kamunjangi/Receiver    Lishayino/Sign
02/02/2009    10000.00        Mukungu          K. Siniska       M. Monna
01/04/2010    12000.00        Mukungu          K. Siniska       M. Monna
01/06/2011    12000.00        Mukungu          K. Siniska       M. Monna
09/05/2012    1500.00         Mukungu          M. Simba         M. Monna
1/01/2013     1000.00         Mukungu          M. Simba         M. Monna
1/01/2014     1000.00         Mukungu          M. Simba         M. Monna
GRASSING

- Shaped grazing box
  - often divided into equal panels - each farm gets an individual piece of grass
  - can also be more than a block of land
- Open area divided into:
  - OR entirely individual, annual farm

WATER
Main income on communal farms

- Income from farm sales
- Income from pension
- Income from employment
- Income from employment (excl. piece work)
- Income from piece work
- Income from selling natural resources from bush (e.g., poles, grass)
- Government grant
- Other

Regions:
- Kavango
- Omusati
- Hardap
- Otjizondjupa
Registered for a land right?

- Yes
- No

Kavango

Omusati

Hardap

Otjondjupa
Do you intend on making any changes to the housing structures:

- Want to build brick houses: 37.5%
- Want to expand or maintain existing housing structures: 40.0%
- Want to build more non-brick houses: 11.3%
- Not intending to build or expand right now: 11.3%
Do you have plans to further develop your farming operations

- Yes: 85.0%
- No: 15.0%

Registration vs. plans to develop farming operations

- Registered
- Not registered
Is the decision to take a loan based on having a land right?

Yes: 100%
No: 0%

Does having a land right influence decision to invest in farm?

Yes: 20%
No: 80%
Proof of permission

- Written
- Verbal
- No proof

Fear of land being taken away

- Yes
- No
Do you trust your TA more than Govt?

- Yes
- No
- Equally

Can your TA protect your land rights more than Govt can?

- Yes
- No
- Equally
Do you feel safer on your land after obtaining a land right?

- **Safer**
- **Same**

- **Male**
- **Female**
The lessons for change are....?
THANK YOU

E-Mail: matthaei.elke@gmail.com