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Team Message

Dear NELGA Members; Dear Partners; Dear Readers

The Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) was selected as a Southern Africa Node for the Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA). The Node was launched on 19 February 2018. This project is implemented within the framework of Strengthening Advisory Capacities on Land Governance in Africa (SLGA) programme.

As the Southern Africa NELGA Team, we have a great pleasure to launch the second Regional NELGA bi-annual newsletter on the major activities of NELGA in the region and beyond.

We wish you a pleasant reading.

Best regards,

Southern Africa NELGA Team

Collaborative Research on Land Governance

Land Governance Policy Assessment of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) for Southern Africa.

by Theodor Muduva (NELGA Southern Africa)

Established in 2003, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the African Union's policy framework for agricultural transformation of the continent. It aims to contribute to a significant increase in agricultural productivity in Africa's mostly agriculture-based economies. In 2014, the CAADP initiative was reviewed by African heads of states and reaffirmed in the Malabo Declaration that repositioned agriculture as a priority on the continental development agenda. At the heart of the implementation process are country-specific strategies, the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIPs), that aim to increase investment and productivity in agriculture. In this Framework, GIZ contracted a consultancy firm to assist country stakeholders with NAIP review, formulation, and implementation.

In order to ensure that NAIPs include activities and investments necessary to achieve the Malabo commitments, one of the main objectives of the CAADP support process is the mainstreaming of key themes into NAIPs, including land policy and land governance. Toward the end of the respective countries' current NAIP, a technical analysis was therefore

required to evaluate countries' status in land governance and to develop country-specific goals, targets and milestones to guide the development of a Malabo-compliant successor NAIP.

The GIZ SLGA Programme, thus contracted NELGA partners as consultants to carry out an in-depth country assessment on land policy/governance. As a result, comprehensive analysis of the status of land policy and land governance, to support the development of a successor (or 2nd generation) NAIP, have been conducted in the following five (5) Southern African countries; Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Eswatini and Botswana. The same exercise was also done in Gabon and Cameroon (Central Africa). The resulting assessments include a presentation on the status quo, possible shortcomings, and recommendations to the country team responsible for NAIP development and formulation.

Country teams have been set up for each country to carry out these assessments. In Southern Africa, the teams were led by the following experts or consultants: Mr Sam Mwando (Namibia), Ms. Vimbai Vudzijena (Zimbabwe), Dr. Gilbert Siame (Zambia), Dr. Emmanuel Sulle

(Eswatini) and Mr. Loyd Sungirirai (Botswana). The NELGA Node for Southern Africa, through the Office of the SLGA Advisor, Mr. Theodor Muduva, was very instrumental in assisting the consultants during this process in general.

The country teams held various consultation meetings with a wide range of relevant stakeholders in their respective countries. This included government ministries in the Agriculture, Water and Land Sectors. The consultants also held bilateral, focused group and individual meetings and consultations with these stakeholders.

These country missions have been a great opportunity to assess and offer an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the state of land governance and policy in Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The different country teams have been able to present their findings and offer recommendations to the teams responsible for NAIP development and formulation on country level. This contributed to the objective of strengthening and mainstreaming land issues in the successor (or

2nd generation) NAIP. Among other recommendations, governments are encouraged to engage in research based-policy formulation, make land information accessible, and improve tenure security in order to generate investor confidence. It is crucial for countries to demonstrate strong commitments toward land governance in their national priorities and to show a political will to mainstream land governance into the NAIPs.

Those assessments constitute a great first research step in the identification of the needed policies in the field of land governance. It is now up to countries to take actions and concretely translate those missions' conclusions. In Eswatini the government acted swiftly to implement most of the Malabo declarations, with the 2017 implementation of the EU funded project called, Sustainable Land Administration and Management, aimed at improving land governance and administration. By continuing the process of implementation of the land governance NAIP policy assessment's recommendations, countries participate to raise opportunities and contribute towards achieving the Malabo Declaration's targets.

Land Governance Training and other Capacity Building Initiatives

Feedback Report on Geo Training Summer School 09-13 September 2019.

by Celina Awala (Namibia University of Science and Technology)

I was invited as an Alumnus of the Geo Training summer school as a Trainer/Tutor at Goethe University in Frankfurt, Germany on the above-mentioned dates. The training aimed at preparing university students and junior researchers (DAAD scholarship holders) for the tasks of teaching and research via Geospatial Technologies. Specifically, I only took part in the week of Project 1: Geospatial Technology.

The geospatial technology project is aimed at exposing the students on practicing and abstractly conceptualise spatial problems/questions, to research necessary information and geodata for problem-solving, documentation of methodological process and metadata and to prepare recipients-oriented products in the form of maps and reports(<http://geotraining.geomedienlabor.de/doku.php?id=en-courses-training-element-02-description>). The project was based on the data from a field biodiversity data collection research that was carried out in a volcanic island of Fogo, in Cape Verde

by a research team comprising of researchers from Germany and Carbo Verde Universities.

The practical analysis and visualisation of geographical data were carried out in R Statistical package and QuantumGIS(QGIS). Taking part in this module as a tutor was advantageous to me because I got to practice and teach others what I have learnt last year. To understand and appreciate R and QGIS as open source software packages and their capability of geostatistical analysis for land cover/land use change analysis. In this module for practical exercises used at the end of the module, students were divided into groups to work on a specific spatial question and produced a group "Story Map" presentation in google docs, that was presented at DAAD Headquarters in Bonn on 15th September. The second module was about academic communication; in this module, we were introduced to strategies of professional writing and

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E-resources that can aid my research activities. The module ended with a writing assignment whereby we had to summarise an article by practising all the writing rules we were introduced to. The third module was about professional and career support. In this module we were introduced to different opportunities of studies, research, supervision and funding in the German universities. We had a presentation by a representative from Goethe Research Academy for Early Career Researcher (http://www.goethe-university-frankfurt.de/54287285/100_landingpag) to explain research opportunities available. We also had a presentation by Professor Tesfaye Tafesse from Addis Ababa University, Center for African and Oriental studies in his capacity as an alumni of the German Academic Exchange Programme (DAAD).

He explained most of the basic terminology used in PhD programmes and gave us guidance and advice on what to expect as postgraduate students. The fourth module was on Higher Education Didactics; in this module we learnt the different teaching methods, the theories around each teaching method and benefits of eportfolios and reflection in teaching, learning and assessment. We also learnt the importance of alignment and instructional design in formulation of learning outcomes. At the end of the module, we were divided into groups where we had to design and present a poster of an advert for a short summer school of our choice which would be held at one of our home universities. This module was a refresher since I just finished my Postgraduate Certificate in High Education teaching an inhouse

programme at NUST, I came to appreciate the programme and realised that it's curriculum is in line with best teaching practices, internationally.

Apart from classroom activities, there were compulsory and voluntary excursions planned for the course. We were taken to different places where our tour guide explained to us the historical buildings, places and events that took place at certain places. My personal favourite excursions were to the German Federal Cartography and Geodesy building, the Rhein River, Rund um den Niederrhein and DAAD Headquarters in Bonn. We even had the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate the German culture and food. The participants in the course were from different continents and countries, which made it rich in cultural diversity.

Overall the summer school contributed enormously to my understanding of research and presented me with various options to access information, improve my writing and teaching skills as well as opportunities to grow as a researcher. I met people from different countries who are at different stages of their studies and through discussions, I got more insight and encouragement in the process of the PhD research. I am more focused than before.

The course ended with certification of participants for successfully participating in the summer school training.

Course materials are available on: <http://www.geotraining.geodu.org/doku.php?id=en-courses-description>

Land Governance Training and other Capacity Building Initiatives

HEAD: UWC/PLAAS joins African land governance network as thought-leader

by Mark Paterson (*The Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies*)

The University of the Western Cape (UWC) has been incorporated into an influential Pan-African Network in recognition of its outstanding contribution in promoting a more democratic vision of land-use on the continent.

Against a backdrop of mounting land grabs, dispossession of local communities and rapacious exploitation of natural resources, a leading UWC think-tank – the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) – has been providing training to practitioners and scholars across Africa to help them to improve land policy-making and administration at the national and regional levels.

The training, which has been developed by PLAAS in cooperation with the pan-continental Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA), encourages a critical, questioning approach to dominant, free-market-oriented and nationalist policies for land use in post-independence Africa. "The training allowed us to question assumptions," said Bernardus Swartbooi, a former deputy minister of land in Namibia and an alumnus of the five-day course. "It helped practitioners to realise that the current set-up of wealthy landowners and poor people on the land is not actually a 'normal' arrangement and to reflect on the tools that are needed to enable us to imagine a new dispensation around land."

The short course on "The Political Economy of Land Governance in Africa" is offered by PLAAS through NELGA, which was established under a programme run by the African Union (AU), United Nations (UN) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

The training has been provided to 95 students from 26 countries across the continent in the past year.

In recognition of PLAAS's contribution as a knowledge and training leader in the area of land governance and its years of engagement in promoting NELGA, UWC was recently incorporated as a "special" node into the pan-continental network, which already features university hubs in North, West, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa

The incorporation, which took place on the anniversary of the establishment of PLAAS's short course (note to editors: Thursday 9 October), was viewed by Joan Kagwanja, chief of the African Land Policy Centre (ALPC), which established NELGA, as a natural fit for UWC. Referencing the university's activist tradition as a home of critical scholarship and progressive, liberation politics in South Africa and the continent, Kagwanja said: "At UWC, we have found a safe space for innovative ways of thinking."

The network has been structured in line with the regional economic communities which form the building blocks of the gradualist continental integration envisaged by the AU and features six regional university nodes at: Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire (IAV) Hassan II in Morocco, for North Africa; L'Université Gaston Berger in Senegal in Senegal, for francophone West Africa; Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, for anglophone West Africa; University of Yaoundé I in Cameroon for Central Africa; the Namibian University of Science and Technology, for Southern Africa; and Ardh University in Tanzania, for Eastern Africa.

The training offered by PLAAS as part of the network provides an overview of pre-colonial and colonial histories in Africa. The impacts of colonial systems of economic exploitation in relation to trade, mineral extraction and white-settler land grabs constitute a particular focus of the course, particularly given the continuing damage wrought by the legacies of these systems.

"After the colonial conquest of Africa, a bifurcated system of land tenure was created: one which legally recognised property, issuing land titles for the few who would be citizens, alongside another massive, customary system for the majority of the population," said Professor Ruth Hall of PLAAS, who helped to forge the course. "The inequalities of this dualism continue to be reproduced," said Hall, who has played a key role in advising the South African government on its land reform efforts over the past year.

The training also features modules on land reform law and policy; rural and urban land administration; large-scale acquisitions of land; guidelines for national, continental and global land policies; agricultural commercialisation; natural-resource access and management; and the impacts of land commodification on young people.

The course, which is formally accredited by UWC, has been adapted to the regional contexts in Eastern, West and Southern Africa and held in Zanzibar, Ghana, and South Africa over the past year. With demand for the training far outstripping capacity – about 1,300 applications were received for the 95 spots that have so far been provided – NELGA is planning to coordinate with PLAAS to produce and offer training modules addressing the particular conditions in North Africa, francophone West Africa, Central Africa and the Horn of Africa.

In order to expand capacity to cater to demand within a limited budget, there are also plans to leverage online learning methods.

The course fosters both scholarly and practical approaches to improving land governance in Africa. The ALPC, which

initiated the network, was established by the AU Commission, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the AfDB with the explicit purpose of enabling the use of land to foster African development.

Recognising a lack of capacity among universities to help governments create and implement sustainable policies in this field, the centre established the network to enhance training opportunities and curricula on land governance in Africa; and connect scholars working in this area, with the goal of producing more informed, effective research on land issues.

PLAAS's tradition as an activist producer of engaged research thus made it the ideal partner for NELGA, according to Professor Moenieba Isaacs, who has helped to lead the training provided by the institute. In this regard, a crucial component of the training is a field visit, during which the students are required to community members and from which they are required to write a report.

"We need to produce relevant knowledge in terms of where local communities actually come from and their realities," Isaacs told a one-day colloquium held by UWC in support of the celebration of its accession to NELGA.

The approach, which aligns PLAAS's practices with those proposed by advocates of decolonialised knowledge more broadly, entails recognition of the complex ways in which local populations use and appreciate land.

Zimbabwean scholar-activist Sam Moyo, who was one of the driving forces behind the initiative, and veteran Tanzanian legal scholar and political economist Issa Shivji both emphasise the importance of understanding the value of land holistically, in line with how local communities experience this, in order to produce sustainable, inclusive land and broader economic reforms.

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Accordingly, the training held by PLAAS with NELGA seeks to engage a full range of stakeholder from civil society, the public and private sectors, and academia, to consider the kinds of value that land has – for example, as a spiritual and cultural, as well as material, asset – and to integrate such complex understanding into policymaking and implementation.

Although such analysis can pose significant technical challenges – for example, in assessing the true value of a parcel of land that may be farmed and provide livelihoods for generations to come – it can also, in the words of Swartbooi, prevent government policymakers from, “in all sincerity, making ridiculous statements”. As an example, he cited comments made by Namibian land minister Utoni Nujoma,

who, in July, advised local, resettled farmers to manage their grazing land “like the white people” do.

The problem, Swartbooi noted, was that “when, as a government, you look at investors from other countries coming in to do land deals, you don’t tend to look at the costs in terms of identity, culture and the actual meaning of the land for the community”.

By contrast, the PLAAS training has, according to Kagwanja, “changed ways of thinking”. It has also produced real impacts, according to Eileen Mwangi, a women land rights adviser in Kenya. Mwangi said that one of the participants among the Eastern African cohort – a judge from Ethiopia – had been so influenced by a lecture delivered during the course by Emmanuel Sulle, a

Tanzanian scholar at PLAAS, that he had decided to change how inheritances would be distributed for women.

As Professor Tyrone Pretorius, UWC Rector and Vice-Chancellor, noted at the launch ceremony: “As Africa stands on the threshold of a new era of growth, we need to understand who is doing what to whom and why – and how land governance can help the continent to realise its potential. By joining NELGA, we at UWC hope to be part of a process by which Africa takes charge of its own destiny.”

Mark Paterson is a senior journalist and communications consultant with a wide range of non-governmental, government and academic organisations.

Land Governance Training and other Capacity Building Initiatives

Case studies on tenure system change and implications in Zambia, 29 November – 4 December 2019

by Åse Christensen (Namibia University of Science and Technology)



The NUST team on field visit to His Royal Highness Chief Chamuka in the Chamuka Chiefdom.

Background: In December 2017 the Department of Land and Property Sciences (DLPS) was approached by Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI) and requested to document the experiences gained by applying the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) in a number of projects across Zambia. The study is carried out with main objective to investigate possible changes and implications on the tenure regime and understanding the emerging policy implications from the different projects. The research can also be used as a foundation for a policy dialogue with relevant ministries in Zambia to put focus on the importance of tenure security. Lack of security of tenure in rural as well as urban areas of Zambia has been a major challenge and is in particular affecting the low-income residents. The use of the STDM as a pro-poor approach to land administration has therefore been identified as vital for providing tenure security for the low-income in urban and rural areas. During a meeting in September 2019 between HFHZ and NUST it was decided that a workshop should be held in Lusaka,

Zambia with the purpose of providing input for an evaluation of the STDM projects. It was further agreed that NUST, Habitat for Humanity Zambia (HFHZ) and Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI) would be partners in the conduct of the event.

Field visits: The NUST team visited two projects where the STDM has been applied in practice. The field visits were organised by HFHZ and facilitated by Farirai Shumba. The Chamuka Chiefdom sited in a rural area in the Chisamba District was visited. His Royal Highness Chief Chamuka introduced and explained the use of the STDM and its achievements as well as how the local community members had been involved. Eventually, Certificates of Customary Land Occupancy were issued to the community members as evidence of a right to occupy a particular plot of land.

The NUST team on field visit to His Royal Highness Chief Chamuka in the Chamuka Chiefdom.



Residents in the Kanyama settlement in Lusaka showing their Certificates of Occupancy.

A second field visit was conducted to the Kanyama settlement in peri-urban Lusaka. STDM was used as the tool to record a total of 18,400 plots. Occupancy Licences were issued in the so-called improvement area with a validity period of thirty-years. The Occupancy Licences were issued by the Lusaka City Council and gives the person the right to a specific structure (house) and can be used as collateral.

The purpose of the field visits was to acquire information and knowledge about practical application of STDM, including community involvement and benefits they had obtained by the formalisation of the right to occupy a particular area. To familiarise ourselves with the setup in the two areas was also part of the purpose to visit the settlements.

Residents in the Kanyama settlement in Lusaka showing their Certificates of Occupancy.

The Workshop on tenure system change and implications in Zambia: A 2-day workshop on tenure system change and implications was held on 3rd and 4th of December 2019 in Lusaka, Zambia. The workshop was hosted by the Namibia University and Science and Technology (NUST), Department of Land and Property Sciences (DLPS) in partnership with Habitat for Humanity Zambia (HFHZ). The key objectives of the workshop were to acquire

knowledge and information about the projects conducted where the STDM has been used as the tool for capturing information about land rights in rural and peri-urban areas in Zambia. Another objective was to acquire knowledge about other pertinent issues such as the National Land Policy, the national land titling programme and other recording approaches and programmes in place. The workshop sought to acquire information about the following issues:

1. What role did local government play in regard to the development and issuing of the Occupancy Licences?
2. How was the project on issuing Occupancy Licences promoted by the local government?
3. What powers do local government have in regard to issuing Occupancy Licences?
4. Are Occupancy Licences recognised by national government?
5. What could be the possible future use of the Occupancy Licences in regard to ensuring tenure security?
6. How does Occupancy Licences fit into Zambia's National Land Titling Programme?
7. Do Occupancy Licences promote joint titling and protect spouses?
8. Do Occupancy Licences strengthen gender equality by ensuring tenure security?
9. How do Occupancy Licences feature into the current system of land

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policies and land rights from a land administration perspective?

10. Does the Occupancy Licences contribute to establishing a continuum of land rights in Zambia?

The workshop was attended by three staff members from DLPS and staff from HFHZ. A total of 25 persons attended the workshop and represented the following projects and institutions:

- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, National Land Titling

- Programme;
- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Department of Planning and Information;
- Lusaka City Council, Department of Housing and Social Services;
- Ndola City Council;
- USAID: Integrated Land and Resource Governance Programme;
- Chief Chamuka VI;
- Petauke District Land Alliance;
- Medeem Zambia;
- University of Zambia.



Residents in the Kanyama settlement in Lusaka showing their Certificates of Occupancy.

The main achievements of the 2-day workshop are as follows:

- Acquiring information about projects that had used the STDM as the tool for recording occupancy rights and issuance of Occupancy Licences. The information and knowledge will be used for a more in-depth evaluation of the projects;
- Initiative to establish a committee to discuss a framework for harmonisation of data standards from the various programmes.

Conclusion and the way forward: The workshop provided a good insight about the projects conducted. It equipped the participants and the NUST team with knowledge and a status update on the project implementation. The field visits provided valuable information and knowledge and constituted a good foundation for the workshop.

The various local partners and donors involved in project implementation discussed the need to establish a committee to discuss experiences and possibly develop a framework for harmonisation of data standards from the different programmes. The nomination of representatives from the different projects have been initiated to discuss further details on the establishment of the committee and the way forward.

By mid-February 2020 a final draft field report will be completed and by June 2020 a draft ILMI working paper will be ready for publication.

the DLPS/NUST (including other participating academic institutions) with regards to articulation of their knowledge from their respective areas of expertise and effectively diffuse such to the general public.

Results: This activity resumed in June 2017 and to date 22 opinion pieces have been contributed and published in various local newspapers

by stakeholders from Namibia and majority of them from the Department of Land Property Sciences (DLPS) at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST). This initiative has received encouraging reviews and feedback from stakeholders and as such will continue. Efforts are being made to compile and publish all the opinion pieces produced to date into a booklet for further dissemination.

Policy Dialogues and Conferences

Brief Report on 19th African Real Estate Society (AFRES) Conference Held at Arusha International Conference Centre In Arusha, Tanzania between 9th to 13th September 2019 by Christopher Mulenga (University of Lusaka)

The 19th AfRES Conference was based on the theme: "Developing New Frontiers for the African Real Estate Sector" was held from the 9th to 13th September 2019 in Arusha, Tanzania. The conference planned to attract over 300 delegates, from Southern, East and West African countries affiliated to AfRES with over 100 abstracts submitted. 60 presentations were listed for presentation. The conference attracted participants from governments, academics, university students, civil society, and the private sector, with the majority of the participants representing East African countries. This year's conference was unique because the first International Real Estate (IRES) board meeting was held in an African country. IRES is a mother body of AfRES.

Under the auspices of the Network of Excellence for Land Governance in Africa (NELGA) project, the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) was represented by Mr Uaurika Kahireke from Namibia and Mr Christopher Mulenga from Zambia. This conference created a good platform for networking with practicing real estate professionals from other countries as well as academicians from USA, Europe and Africa.

Royal Institute of Surveyors (RICS) an internationally recognized registration body that certifies real estate professionals was well represented at the conference. In addition the authors of the International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC) were also present in the conference. Since some African countries such as Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana have already adopted the use of the IVSC standards for their valuation practice, it was a good opportunity for other African countries to learn and possibly adopt these internationally recognized and widely used valuation standards.

The conference also identified youth leaders to be mentored as future leaders for AfRES. Apparently, all the youth leaders were drawn from East African countries since West Africa and Southern Africa had no youth representation. The conference organizers hoped that the next conference to be held in Zambia will make it possible not only for more youths but also more AfRES members to attend the conference.

On the 3rd day of the conference, Mr Christopher Mulenga presented his paper entitled: Data Sharing Efficiency on the Zambian Residential Property Market: Case Study of Lusaka. This paper resonated well with the term 'Big Data' which was the buzz word for this conference as it was also extensively discussed in the plenary sessions. This brought out a possible solution for storing numerous real estate data that includes property sales and rentals that can be modeled to determine property values.

This conference opened doors for linking Universities to the industry. This gap has been bridged as the industry that includes government and private companies has been able to identify the potentials from the students who presented papers at this conference. The conference also gave an opportunity for each chapter to have their executive meetings and Southern Africa Chapter was well represented by delegates from South Africa, Namibia, and Zambia.

Having represented Zambia together with one professor accorded the opportunity for the 20th AfRES to be held in Lusaka, Zambia next year. This would have not been possible if two Zambian representatives had not attended this conference in Arusha. I sincerely thank NELGA through GIZ for having paid for the flight to Tanzania to attend this 19th AfRES conference.

Public Outreach

Opinion Pieces on Land Governance

by Theodor Muduva (NELGA Southern Africa)

Background: The Department of Land and Property Sciences (DLPS) at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) was selected as the Southern Africa Node for the Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA). The Node has embarked upon a strategy to proactively contribute to national and regional dialogues on relevant land governance issues. The NUST through the DPLS signed a grant agreement in 2017 and started implementing NELGA activities. One of the major NELGA activities is public outreach on land governance related issues. Consensus was reached that newspaper opinion pieces will be one of the instruments or tools to use when carrying out public outreach.

Objectives: The main aim of these publications is to inform the public on various land governance related issues in different countries in Southern Africa (including Namibia). This is a platform for academics to diffuse their specialised knowledge on land governance to the public, including policy makers. It is an opportunity to stimulate dialogue on topical issues. Furthermore, this exercise has the potential to enhance the visibility of the NUST, DLPS, ILMI and NELGA since these opinion pieces are placed on the Newspapers, websites, and other social medial platforms (e.g. Facebook). This exercise will contribute to building capacity of the staff members of

Future Activities

- Launch of Land Governance Synthesis report
- Research Capacity Development Strategy for Land Governance Innovation in Southern Africa

Several NELGA related meetings were held at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) during the period under review

03 July 2019 – Main objectives: Meeting held for the Namibia Scoping Study Team at NUST to discuss progress made on country scoping study.

15 July 2019 – Main objectives: Meeting convened to revisit and make a checklist of the Symposium Logistics. Participants: Emorgen, Foibe and Theodor

07 August 2019 – Main objectives: The NELGA Management Committee meeting convened on 07 August 2019. The main aim was to discuss progress on Symposium and the DAAD in country/in region application. *Participants: Prof Katjiua, Issa, Theodor, Emorgen, Kangotue and Foibe.*

27 August 2019 – Main objectives: Meeting held with DLPS staff and the Adjunct Professors to discuss the preparation/progress made on the Regional Land Governance Symposium.

28 August 2019 – Main objectives: Meeting held with the new GIZ Country Director Dr. Thomas Kirsch on Wednesday, 28 August 2019. The aim was to; a) to introduce each other, b) to introduce SLGA and c) to discuss the drafting of his speech to be delivered at the Land Governance Symposium on 3 September 2019 at NUST Hotel School. *Participants: Theodor, Thomas Kirsch*

05 September 2019 – Main objectives: Departmental meeting held to reflect on the Regional Symposium on Land Governance. *Participants; Prof Katjiua, Prof Enemark, Prof Kirk, Tommy, De Villiers, Foibe, Emorgen, Mwando, Theo, Elina, and Celina.*

- MOU's with partners
- Policy dialogues

23-25 September 2019 – Main objectives: NELGA Finance Management Meetings held at NUST/Windhoek, Namibia which were convened by Thomas Giebel (GIZ-SLGA Finance Manager). Among the topics and activities covered were;

- Meeting with GIZ Country Office (Barbara Ansorge) to share experiences;
- Meeting with the NUST Finance/DLPS to discuss the status of the grant agreement, review implementation of Makeda's Audit report and workshop on financial reporting and monitoring;
- Meeting with Thomas Christiansen and his support staff to share experiences since he is running another GIZ funded project through NUST. iv) Interview with one candidate for the vacant position of NELGA accountant.

16 October 2019 – Main objectives: The NELGA Management Committee (Adhoc) meeting convened to discuss the budget and financial reporting. *Participants; Prof Katjiua, Muna, Theodor and Emorgen.*

21-22 October 2019 – Main objectives: NELGA Management Committee (Adhoc) meetings held to discuss the budget. *Participants; Prof Katjiua, Theodor and Muna.*

30 October 2019 – Main objectives: NELGA Management Committee meeting. *Participants; Prof Katjiua, Muna and Theodor.*

29 January 2020 – Main objectives: NELGA Management Committee meeting. Main Agenda points were; Launch of Synthesis report, Research and Capacity Building Workshop, World Bank Conference participation, recruitment of NELGA GFO and Intern. *Participants: Prof Katjiua, Theodor, Mr. Issa and Muna.*

Partnerships

Academic Partnerships within NELGA Southern Africa

The Southern Africa NELGA Node is a consortium of partner Universities involved in conducting Education, training and research on land governance. The process of identifying partners is an on-going activity and some partners have been actively participating in the NELGA activities for the last 2 years. Over 30 partner universities/institutes/colleges in 12 Southern African countries have been identified to date. These countries are Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Angola and Mozambique, Mauritius and Madagascar.



NELGA Core Team



Prof Mutjinde Katjiua
Coordinator: NELGA Southern Africa
mkatjiua@nust.na



Mr Theodor Muduva
Advisor: NELGA Southern Africa
theodor.muduva@giz.de



Ms Muna Anguwo
NELGA Project Administrator
manguwo@nust.na



Ms Foibe Johannes
NELGA Intern
foibe.johannes@giz.de