FINAL DRAFT

Republic of Namibia

REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF POST-RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO GROUP RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS/FARMS 1991-2009

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results and recommendations of a review carried out in 2009 of post-resettlement support since the inception in 1990/91 of the nineteen (19) group resettlement farms which are regarded as projects by the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR). The review was done as part of the evaluation of post-resettlement support of the group resettlement scheme of the MLR and was sponsored by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ). A team of four people comprised of 2 staff from MLR, 1 staff member from National Planning Commission (NPC) and 1 staff member from Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) representing Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) was involved in this review.

The review started in July 2009 and included interviews with key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the post-resettlement support such as the MLR and donor organisations through their implementing agencies - NGOs, resettlement farm coordinators, resettlement farm committees and resettled farmers. Field visits to all 19 farms were carried out to verify the support on the ground, evaluate the current conditions and the impacts to the resettled farmers.

The aim of post-resettlement support is to build the capacity of the resettled farmers to enable them to manage the farms, improve their living standards and become self reliant. The MLR, in collaboration with other stakeholders, has managed to provide post-resettlement support to all farms ranging from infrastructural to capacity building of farmers, and both on-farm and off-farm development. The time period for the support was initially planned only for 5 years; thereafter the projects were supposed to be self reliant and weaned off MLR support. This has not been realised and only two group resettlement farms have been weaned off so far.

The results of the review indicate that water infrastructure has been provided throughout the farms either through rehabilitation of the existing boreholes or drilling new boreholes; 60% of these boreholes are functioning well and only a few new boreholes need to be drilled in some farms. Other water related resources which include water tanks and irrigation pipes were provided to some projects and these have enabled the resettled farmers to establish vegetable gardening projects. The biggest remaining challenge relating to water infrastructure in most of the farms is the resettled farmers' dependency on diesel and water point caretaking from the MLR.

Although fencing materials for fencing farm boundaries were provided, some of the projects are still not fenced off, and some farms' fences are old and in need of repair to prevent their collapse. In addition to boundary fencing, some materials were provided for dry crop demonstration fields where farmers could learn and improve dry crop farming and vegetable gardening skills.

Housing is another major infrastructure that the MLR strives to provide, especially to the disadvantaged group falling under Category 1 i.e. people with no land, no livestock and no income who were resettled under the group scheme. However, only a few were provided with houses and the majority are still waiting. Some farmers were trained in brick-making with the aim of empowering them and enabling them to construct their own houses through a self help housing scheme.

Farming implements including tractors, ploughs, seeds, fertilisers and other tools were given to the beneficiaries but this proved to be insufficient when taking into account the number of people resettled and the distances between projects. The manner in which the support was given was not efficient due to the fact that the MLR does not have the necessary agricultural expertise and the involvement of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) was seemingly inadequate. However there has been some impact on livestock production as all the farmers had been trained and mentored in livestock management and a few selected farmers have received training as Para Vets i.e. basic veterinarian training.

Other post-settlement support was provided in the form of capacity building/training both in on-farm and off-farm skills development. The trainer of trainers (ToT) and the provision of materials and tools after successful training worked very well and created tangible results on the ground especially where this support was well received. This support ranged from agricultural production skills development to the creation of income generating projects. Most resettled farmers responded that their standard of living improved due to the income generated. However, not every farm received such support and some of the trained beneficiaries left the farm before transferring their skills to the rest of the beneficiaries.

The MLR placed Project Coordinators in some farms to oversee the implementation of the support. Under each Coordinator, Project Management Committees were established to assist the Project Coordinator in the management of the farms. These committees were trained in project management, financial management and how to run a committee. However, not all farms have Project Coordinators and not all Project Committees were trained. The resettled farmers have not yet taken charge of their own development to date, indicating weakness in the leadership managing these farms.

The group resettlement farmers were linked to other institutions such as the Namibia National Farmers' Union/Namibia Agricultural Union (NNFU/NAU) to draw on services such as mentoring programmes under European Union (EU) funding.

Despite the provision of the support indicated above, the objectives of post-resettlement support have not yet been achieved, for example the initial time period of support has gone well beyond the original 5 years, to 19 years to date. MLR has been faced with enormous challenges in achieving the resettlement objectives. These include: insufficient capacity in terms of manpower to provide the necessary support such as housing, farming, water infrastructural development etc; other role players not taking up their responsibilities in the post-resettlement support as should be the case; and lack of coordination with other role players where they have been involved. Other key challenges are the absence of land rights of the group resettled farmers which has resulted in open access to government land and hampered the whole post-resettlement support progress. The resettled farmers' dependency syndrome has not improved as some are unwilling to stand on their own regardless of the support given.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCN	Council of Churches in Namibia
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People (Under MAWF)
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
DRWS	Directorate of Rural Water Supply (MAWF)
EU	European Union
ELCIN	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
KOMEHO	Komeho (Namibia) Development Agency
LIPROSAN	Livelihood Support Programme for San community in Omaheke Region
LISUP	Livelihood Support Programme for San community in Ohangwena Region
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MRLGHRD	Ministry of Regional Local Government, Housing and Rural Development
MSS	Ministry of Safety and Security
MYCS	Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports
NAU	Namibia Agricultural Union
NDC	Namibia Development Cooperation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NNFU	Namibia National Farmers Union
NPC	National Planning Commission
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OST	Omaheke San Trust
RCs	Regional Councils
RISE Namibia	Rural People's Institute for Social Empowerment
Spanish	Spanish Cooperation
SWATF	South West African Territorial Forces
TA	Traditional Authority
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

SECTION ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Since the inception of the post-settlement support to group resettlement farms in 1990/91, there has been no review or assessment to evaluate the support given. It is against this background that this review was initiated by the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) through its monitoring and evaluation exercise on resettlement farms operations in 2009 that was partly funded by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ). It focuses on all types of post-resettlement support provided by MLR, other government ministries, donor organisations (Spanish Cooperation, European Union (EU), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), NGOs) and other stakeholders. Two weaned-off farms in Omusati region were included in the review in order to serve as learning lessons for possible replication in other resettlement farms. The review has been necessary in order to facilitate informed decisions to be made on the future implementation of support to group resettlement farms.

This report is presented in five main sections: Section One gives background information on the post-resettlement support and methodology. Section Two presents the summary of the findings, highlighting key support and issues in each farm while the details are presented in the Annex. Section Three outlines the lessons learned from the post-resettlement support review and highlights the main support components. Section Four summarises the way forward on group resettlement support and the estimated budget for further support. The last section, Section Five, includes the Annex and References.

OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW

The objectives of the review were to:

1. Assess the impact of the post-resettlement support to the resettled farmers since the inception of group resettlement farms in 1991 up until 2009.

2. Provide in-depth analysis of the progress of group resettlement in achieving the objectives of the post-support resettlement programme.

3. Compile the results and recommendations for informed decisions on the way forward for the group resettlement programme in Namibia.

4. Find out to what extent the resettled farmers are aware of HIV/AIDS and whether any HIV/AIDS-related support has been provided.

LIMITATIONS OF THE REVIEW

Data collected in this report did not capture all the relevant information possible as proper record keeping is lacking in almost all the farms. This made it difficult for the review team to capture details of all support given since the inception of group resettlement projects. However, despite this limitation all the farms that were supposed to be included in the review were covered and all representatives of NGOs supporting these farms were interviewed in order to capture comprehensive information on the support provided to these farms.

1.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON POST-RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT

Land Reform and Resettlement

The land reform programme was established shortly after independence to address the classic land problem that emanated from colonial period policies. These policies denied the majority of citizens of Namibia the ownership and use of their land for food production, economic gain or for self sustainability. The imbalances of land ownership effectively led to 48% of total Namibian land to be owned by only 4,500 farmers - less than 1% of the Namibian population. Out of the remaining land, 13% falls under state protected land; 1% under townlands; and the remaining 37% is occupied by more than 70% of the population located in communal areas mainly to the north of the veterinary fence. This situation has resulted in the majority of citizens being destitute, unable to feed themselves and/or to economically sustain their livelihoods or to better their education level.

In the process of addressing this unequal distribution of land, the Government embarked on the Land Reform Programme in 1990 and established the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement, then known as the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation. The primary objective of the programme was to make land available for resettling landless citizens to improve their social economic status.

Three categories are used by the MLR to resettle people, as follows:

- People who have neither land, income nor livestock;
- People who have neither land nor income, but have some livestock;
- People who have no land but do have income or livestock and need land to resettle for farming purposes.

The people who have no land, income or livestock were resettled in groups ranging from 5 up to more than 100 families occupying one farm especially in the farms that were bought by the Government or donated to the Government. The target beneficiaries included ex-combatants, ex-farm workers, returnees, displaced people, people from overcrowded communal areas, people living with disabilities, marginalised communities (San) and women.

The most difficult task for the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement was to make land available for the landless Namibians. At the beginning of 1990s, land that was abandoned by the South West African Territorial Forces (SWATF) was put under the resettlement programme giving priority for San people who were abandoned on these sites. Other farms/projects which existed and were taken care of by religious organisations that terminated their

support shortly after independence were then taken over by the MLR. Some of the farms which are located in commercial areas were bought by the MLR and some were donated by business people towards supporting government land reform processes.

So far the MLR has been able to resettle about 2,939 families in 55 group resettlement farms as indicated below; of these, 19 are regarded as projects by the MLR and these are the ones which this review focused on.

No	Farm Name	Number of Beneficiaries	Region	Bought or Donated	Year Resettled	Land Use
1	Aandrus	8	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
2	Arovlei	14	Khomas	Transferred	1992	Livestock farming
3	Western Caprivi	822 (estimate)	Kavango	Communal land	1990/92	Mixed farming
4	Ben-Hur	11	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
5	Bernafey	12	Hardap	Bought	2002	Mixed farming
6	Biesiepan	4	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
7	Blouberg	38	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
8	Bravo	96	Kavango	Communal land	1995/96	Mixed farming
9	Dankbaar	9	Omaheke	Bought	1996	Livestock farming
10	Du Plessis	44	Omaheke	Bought	1998	Livestock farming
11	Die Vlakte	27	Kunene	Bought		Livestock farming
12	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	48	Omaheke	Communal land	1995	Mixed farming
13	Drimiopsis	78	Omaheke	Transferred	1993	Mixed farming
14	Eendobe	25	Ohangwena	Communal land	1996	Mixed farming
15	Ekoka	45	Ohangwena	Communal land	1996	Mixed farming
16	Emu	12	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
17	Excelsior	14	Oshikoto	Bought	1998	Mixed farming
18	Goab	17	Omaheke	Bought	1995	Livestock farming
19	Gemsbokfontein	8	Omaheke	Transferred	1985	Livestock farming
20	Halifax	5	Hardap	Transferred	1985	Livestock farming
21	Jameshope	15	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
22	Jakkalsdraai	8	Hardap	Bought	1994	Livestock farming
23	Kalahari Pragt	28	Omaheke	Bought	1998	Livestock farming
24	Knapdaar	8	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
25	Kleinhuis	16	Kunene	Bought	1985	Livestock farming
26	Klein Karas	7	Karas	Bought	2005	Mixed farming
27	Merwede	6	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
28	Namatanga	23	Kunene	Bought	1994	Livestock farming
29	Mara	6	Hardap	Bought	1993	Mixed farming
30	Mangetti Dune	600 (estimate)	Otjozondjupa	Communal land	1996	Mixed farming
31	Nawaspoort	109	Khomas	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
32	Netso	17	Omaheke	Transferred	1985	Livestock farming
33	Newada	7	Otjozondjupa	Bought	1995	Livestock farming
34	Neu Sommerau	74	Otjozondjupa	Bought	2003	Mixed farming
35	Oerwoud	10	Oshikoto	Bought	1992	Mixed farming
36	Ombirizu	18	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
37	Onamatadiva	28	Ohangwena	Communal land	1996	Mixed farming
38	Oshanashiwa	34	Ohangwena	Communal land	2006	Mixed farming
39	Queen Sofia	50	Kunene	Donated	2000	Mixed farming
40	Rusplaas	5	Omaheke	Bought	1995	Livestock farming
41	Rosenhof	12	Omaheke	Bought	1995	Livestock farming
42	Samekoms	9	Omaheke	Bought	2000	Livestock farming
43	Sekretarispan	13	Hardap	Transferred	1985	Livestock farming
44	Skoonheid	14	Omaheke	Bought	1993	Mixed farming
45	Stilte	24	Kunene	Bought	1995	Livestock farming

No	Farm Name	Number of Beneficiaries	Region	Bought or Donated	Year Resettled	Land Use
46	Tjaka	17	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
47	Tsintsabis	300 (estimate)	Oshikoto	Transferred	1990	Mixed farming
48	Tulpsvlei	3	Hardap	Transferred	1985	Livestock farming
49	Uitsight	5	Hardap	Transferred	1985	Livestock farming
50	Vasdraai	78	Omaheke	Bought	1998	Livestock farming
51	Vergenoeg	33	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
52	Vuurslag	13	Omaheke	Transferred	1983	Livestock farming
53	Weiveld	3	Hardap	Transferred	1985	Livestock farming
54	Westfallen	5	Hardap	Bought	2000	Mixed farming
55	Zimnick	4	Omaheke	Bought	2000	Livestock farming

Post-resettlement support

The post-resettlement support programme to group resettlement beneficiaries started in the early 1990s and includes housing, livestock, water infrastructure, farming machinery and agricultural input, institutional development and provision of basic social infrastructural facilities such as schools and clinics. Other support has been in the form of basic skills development which includes training and the provision of tools and materials to establish income generating projects. The aim of the support is to enable the resettled farmers to manage the land productively and sustainably to improve their living standards, become economically self-reliant and to enable them to participate in the wider economy.

As most of the beneficiaries are not experienced farmers it has been imperative to empower them to be able to manage the land productively. In addition, most of the farms' infrastructure had to be rehabilitated in order for the beneficiaries to be able to engage in any meaningful farming practices. Most of the farms still have no functional infrastructure including water, good fencing or decent houses.

Many stakeholders including donor organisations, different governmental departments, the public sector and NGOs have been supporting the resettled farmers in collaboration with the MLR. The donor organisations that have played a key role in post-resettlement support are the EU, GTZ, Spanish Cooperation, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and others. The NGOs include DRFN, Komeho, NNF, NNFU/NAU and RISE and others.

The support by MLR is being implemented in 19 group resettlement farms in the form of projects. The planned period of support was initially intended to be 5 years only and thereafter these projects were expected to be able to sustain themselves and be 'weaned off' the support of MLR. Many challenges hindered the achievement of this goal as a lot had to be done first to get the beneficiaries organised to manage these projects. This has resulted in the MLR providing support to some of the farms for more than five years (i.e. 19 years), contrary to the initial plan.

As the aim of the MLR is not to support the farmers in perpetuity, some of the farms that had satisfactorily/adequately received support have been weaned off. This means that the beneficiaries in these farms should now take full responsibility of their farms. Out of 21 group resettlement farms that were regarded as projects, only 2 have been weaned off. These are Onandjandja and Otjihao farms in Omusati Region.

The remaining 19 group resettlement farms which are regarded as projects have been supported for more than 5 years without assessing their performance which would enable the MLR to know their status and make an informed decision. Thus the MLR with the assistance of GTZ commissioned a team to assess the post-resettlement support since its inception to date. The aim is to assess whether the objectives of the post-resettlement support have been achieved or not; what the impacts of the support have been; and what are the best practices and lessons to be learned. At the end of the assessment the team is also required to come up with recommendations on the way forward in the implementation of the resettlement programme as well as the viable management of these farms.

The group resettlement farms that were visited and assessed under the post-resettlement support programme are listed below. Two more farms (Onandjandja and Otjihao) in Omusati region were included and visited although already weaned off to learn lessons for possible replication to other group resettlement in communal areas.

	Project Name	Region	Project status	Supporting NGO/ Institution
1	Western Caprivi	Caprivi	Ongoing	MLR
2	Bravo	Kavango	Ongoing	MLR/USAID/NNF/ Komeho
3	Mangetti Dune	Otjozondjupa	Ongoing	MLR/USAID/NNF/ MAWF (DAPP)
4	Neu Sommerau	Otjozondjupa	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/NNF
5	Queen Sofia	Kunene	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/ USAID/NNF
6	Tsintsabis	Oshikoto	Ongoing	MLR/USAID/NNF/ RISE
7	Excelsior	Oshikoto	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish
8	Ekoka	Ohangwena	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/ UNESCO/DRFN
9	Oshanashiwa	Ohangwena	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/DRFN
10	Eendobe	Ohangwena	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/ UNESCO/DRFN
11	Onamatadiva	Ohangwena	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/ UNESCO/DRFN

	Project Name	Region	Project status	Supporting NGO/ Institution
12	Klein Karas	Karas	Ongoing	MLR/USAID/NNF
13	Mara	Hardap	Ongoing	MLR/USAID/NNF
14	Bernafey	Hardap	Ongoing	MLR/USAID/NNF
15	Westfallen	Hardap	Ongoing	MLR/NNF
16	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Omaheke	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/DRFN
17	Skoonheid	Omaheke	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/DRFN/ MAWF (DAPP)
18	Drimiopsis	Omaheke	Ongoing	MLR/Spanish/DRFN
19	Arovlei	Khomas	Ongoing	MLR/EU

REVIEW METHODOLOGY

The outcomes of the review presented in this report were obtained through interviewing the resettled farmers through their representative committees in the farms, MLR regional staff responsible for the implementation of the support in the farms, Project Coordinators placed in the farms and the support implementing partner organisations (NGOs) to assess the support provided by their organisations. Meetings and field investigations were carried out at each farm and relevant data were collected and analysed. Lessons from the two weaned-off farms were learnt through visiting and holding meetings with the committee members in those farms.

HIV/AIDS, as a cross cutting issue, was also included in the review to assess the extent to which the farmers are aware of the pandemic and whether there has been any support in this regard.

After the review this comprehensive report was compiled, with the detailed information of each farm presented in the annex section, preceded by findings, lessons learned and recommendations.

SECTION TWO

2.0 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

2.1 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW OF POST-RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT

The findings on the review of post-resettlement support for each farm are summarised in this section. Detailed information on the support provided to each of these farms is presented in the Annex section of this report.

CAPRIVI REGION: Bagani, Chetto, Omega 1 and Omega 3

The Western Caprivi Project is situated 200 km east of Rundu on the B8 Trans-Caprivi Highway. It comprises of four (4) main centres namely Bagani, Omega 1 (Kavango Region), Chetto and Omega 3 (Caprivi Region) and various sub-villages with a population of more than four thousand (4,000) people.

Type of support	Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/achievements
Livestock	46	CCN	1993 - 1995	None left (not allowed to keep livestock in the National Park)
Goats	90	RC	2006/7	35 left
Farming implements	1 tractor and other tools such as animal drawn ploughs, hoes, axes etc	MLR, MAWF		Small impact e.g. one tractor not enough to cover such an extensive area and progress hampered by park policies. Other tools - only 20% left
Water infrastructure	12 boreholes	(3 at Bagani by MLGHRD, 3 at Omega 1 managed by NamWater, 4 at Chetto and 2 at Omega 3		3 boreholes each drilled by MLR in Chetto, Omega 1 and Omega 3 but not yet equipped. All other except 2 boreholes in Chetto are in good condition and well functioning.
Houses (San people only)	35 (25 at Bagani and 10 at Chetto)	MLR	1995	18 houses are in good condition and occupied, 7 are not occupied and are vandalised at Bagani.
Capacity building/ training/ projects	Animal drawn ploughing	MAWF	2001	Farmers able to plough but not harvest as crops destroyed by wild animals

Type of support	Description	Institution	Year	Comment/ achievements
Capacity building/ training/ projects (Only given to San people in the area)	Animal husbandry			Not allowed to keep livestock
	Vegetable gardening	MAWF	2007	Able to produce and train others
	Sewing	MLR	1996/09	Ongoing but weak in managing income generated
	Harvesting of Devil's Claw	Own initiative	2008	Hampered by low prices and lack of market

- Most of the resettled farmers responded that there has been little improvement in the standards of living of people within the project. Poverty is still prominent, especially among the San community and most rely on irregular supplies of drought relief food. However, the nomadic way of living of San people has been reduced as they now have a place they can call home. Destruction of crops by wild animals is a major concern; and it is not clear whether there are any compensation arrangements as is the case in other communities living in parks elsewhere in the country. Food security is still a threat.

- Before the area was proclaimed a National Park in 2007 people used to depend on livestock (cattle) and crop farming but now they complain that they can no longer continue with agricultural practices due to the national park policies which prohibit livestock farming and crop farming in the core areas of the National Park.

- ***Influx of people*** especially at Bagani and Omega 1 is a challenge as the support given is not enough to sustain the population. There is pressure on water infrastructure which they cannot afford to repair.

- ***Duplication of governance*** - The area is governed by the Traditional Authority under the Ministry of Regional, Local Government and Housing (MRLGH). This Ministry allocates land to its community members, budgets and distributes drought relief food, provides income generating projects such as vegetable gardening, crop production etc. The MLR budgets for some of the same things for the same people in their support programmes as the MRLGH.

  The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) manages the land use in the area and is supposed to involve the community in the Park Management Plan thereby covering the issues of land management and livelihoods of the people living in the park.

  The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), assisted by Namibia Development Cooperation (NDC), is very active in supporting the community with crop farming. There are also other government

departments like education, health, safety and security who play a role in the development of the area.

With all these institutions already involved in the area, the presence of MLR duplicates some functions better suited to other institutions and which are already well established in the area.

- *Water* - There are several institutions active in Western Caprivi. MLR has been settling water bills at Omega 1 settlement over and above what they were supposed to pay, for example the MLR was suppose to pay water for beneficiaries' usage only but not for private usage such as that of the police officers, NDC staff, teachers, nurses, local businesses, justice officials, and Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sport (MYCS) staff. It is not desirable for the MLR alone to sustain the development of the community and all other stakeholders, especially in water usage.

- *Housing* – The set up of Western Caprivi reflects that of a normal village in Namibia. However, the idea of building houses for a few San individuals whilst at the same time trying to integrate them into a society which has been excluded from the provision of houses did not work well, especially at Bagani. This led to a situation whereby the housing provided to the San was vandalised, resulting in the San - who are the target beneficiaries for the support - not being able to integrate well.

- *Farming implements* – The involvement of MLR in supporting the communities in agricultural activities has proven to be a significant challenge. In most cases the farming equipment provided was not enough (e.g. MLR provided only one tractor to serve more than 4,000 inhabitants located far apart), didn't come on time (considering the community depends on rain-fed crop production) and no expertise for supervision was made available.

- *Capacity building* – The exclusion of other group of people from capacity building resulted in failures of the projects' sustainability. This is due to the lack of cooperation among the programme's targeted group (San) and the rest of the community members.

KAVANGO REGION

Bravo Project

The Bravo Project is located 100 km north of Tsumeb town with a total land area of about 5,000 hectares. To date it supports about five hundred (500) people, mostly San. Currently Komeho Namibia is the implementing agency.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	26	MLR	2005	Doing well, increased to 100 cattle
Goats	46	MLR	2005	Most of them died, only a few left
Rabbits	16	Komeho	2009	Only 5 left as they died of cold
Farming implements	1 x tractor, disc, 12 x cultivators, a milling machine and thresher and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR	From 2004 to date	Good impact as the farmers managed to grow dry crops and have bumper harvest of Mahangu and pumpkin in 2008/09
	Irrigation pipes, 3 x wheel barrows, pangas, spades, fencing materials	NNF	2007/8	Good impact as 1.5 ha vegetable garden established and fenced off, 8 ha dry crop demonstration field established and fenced off
Water infrastructure	3 boreholes complete with water tanks	Bought with the farm	1995	One using diesel functioning well but the other two using solar power not functioning and one of them was being rehabilitated during the review exercise
	2 x water tanks (1 x 10,000 L 1 x 2,0000 L)	NNF	2007	Good condition
Houses	1x office /coordinator's house, 1 x primary school, 1 x community hall, toilets	MLR/MoE	1995	The buildings are in good condition except that the primary school is incomplete - only up to grade 4. Farmers still live in their traditional houses
	1 x store room	NNF	2007	Now used to store food, projects equipments etc

Type of support	Description/ Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Capacity building/ training/ projects	Livestock management/ Para Vets	NNF	2007	Well received as all farmers attended the training, a few selected farmers trained as Para Vets and are equipped with a Para Vet kit
	Vegetable gardening	NNF/ FAO/ MLR/ Komeho		A 1.5ha vegetable garden project established with a simple and easy to maintain irrigation system. Good results obtained but hampered by shortage of water supply. Farmers also trained in traditional spinach growing.
	Water point management	NNF	2007/ 08	2 farmers were trained in water point caretaking and provided with tool kit
	Animal drawn ploughing	MAWF	2008	16 farmers trained
	Leadership/ financial management	NNF	2007	Committee members trained for institutional support
Dry crop production	Mahangu, maize, pumpkin	MLR/ Komeho	2009	8 ha communal and individual gardens. Farmers had bumper harvest from the demonstration field and managed to cultivate their own fields around their homestead. Food security goal achieved
Bee keeping	Training, tools, protective clothing	MLGHRD/ NNF	2007	One farmer trained, established bee keeping project at a small scale
Fruit tree planting	All farmers	Komeho/ MLR	2009	
Off-farm skills development	Carpentry, brick making, welding, plumbing, sewing, craft	NNF	2006/ 07	A few selected youths who were trained managed to train others in the farm and established projects after been provided with tools and materials. Tangible income has since then been derived from these projects.
Bakery	1x building with oven and store, baking materials and tools for baking	NNF	2008	A few selected farmers who were trained in making bread managed to make bread for food security and for income generating to date
Food preservation and value added technology	Jam making	Komeho	2009	Farmers managed to preserve pumpkin by making jam (more than 3,000 were harvested in 2008/09)
Transport	1 x vehicle, 1 x quad	MLR		Assists farmers with transport as this farm is located in a very remote area

- There is very good coordination of activities and a strong spirit of team work among the beneficiaries. This could be a result of training one of the beneficiaries as a community facilitator who mobilises other beneficiaries in different activities/projects and work closely with the Coordinator employed by Komeho.

- Water problems hamper the development e.g. MLR/NNF/FAO established a very successful vegetable garden which has now collapsed due to the non-functioning of the borehole next to the garden driven by solar power. The diesel pump borehole is located very far from the garden and depends on MLR diesel provision. The newly built flushing toilets are not in use either, due to the water problem.

Bravo beneficiaries being trained in vegetable gardening by MLR/ NNF/FAO (above) and some good results (below). Progress is now being hampered by the lack of a water supply.

- Housing is a challenge in Bravo and some of their projects do not have adequate working space. This is why the sewing group is now using

some of the recently built toilets (awaiting water supply) as their working space. There is no single permanent structure providing residential housing for the beneficiaries although they do have basic knowledge in brick making and construction.

- There is a serious shortage of basic facilities such as clinic and shops and the only existing primary school is incomplete i.e. catering only up to grade 4 meaning that the children stay at home after finishing grade 4. This typically results in early marriage for girls and ultimately traps them into a life of poverty.

- The remoteness of the area makes it very difficult for most of the project equipment to be serviced, even for minor repairs. For example, sewing machines have to be taken to Rundu even for small repairs and it normally takes a long time before the beneficiaries get them back, which impacts negatively on their productivity.

- Food and income security seems to have improved with beneficiaries engaged in different activities such as bread making, jam making, dry crop production, vegetable gardening, sewing and others.

Bravo bakery group members have been trained in bread baking (left); some baked bread (centre) and a bakery group with their trainers and NNF staff in front of their bakery (right).

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

Mangetti Dune

The Mangetti Dune Resettlement Project covers the whole area of Tsumkwe West with 25 villages of about 1 million hectares and is inhabited by San people with a total population of about 3,410. The whole of Tsumkwe West is registered as a conservancy (N#a-Jaqna) and almost all community members are registered as members of the conservancy.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	48	ELCIN	1993	Declined, only a few are left
	40 (all oxen)	MLR	2001	None left
Goats	Number not known	MAWF	2004	
Game	Different species of wildlife donated	MET	2007/08	Donated following the registration of the Conservancy
Farming implements	1 x tractor, disc, seeds and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR		Good impact as the farmers managed to grow dry crops in their communal and individual gardens improving food security
	Fencing materials	NNF	2007/8	Good impact as 62 ha dry crop demonstration field established and fenced off: 42 ha at Kankudi village, 20 ha at Asvolness village
Water infrastructure	37 x boreholes	5 drilled by MLR, 10 managed by NamWater, 22 managed by DRWS		These boreholes are located in 22 villages out of 27 villages of Tsumkwe. 5 x villages (Etameko, Kankudi, Mungoro, Mparara and Soweto) have no borehole and residents have to walk long distances to fetch water. Out of 22 boreholes only 2 are not functioning.
	1 x water tank (10,000 L)	NNF	2008	Good condition
Houses	25	MLR		There are 3,410 people still waiting for houses. The 25 houses built by MLR are in bad condition as they have no regular maintenance. Most farmers still live in traditional houses.
	Several institutional buildings exist throughout the settlement	Hospital, police, schools, campsites, conservancy office, churches, government offices etc.		The setting of this area is that of a normal settlement hence the existence of other institutions

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Capacity building/training/ projects	Livestock management/ Para Vet	NNF	2007	Well received as all farmers attended the training, a few selected farmers trained as Para Vets and equipped with Para Vet kits
	Animal drawn ploughing	DAPP	1996-2004	
	Water point management	NNF	2007/08	2 farmers were trained in water point caretaking and provided with tool kit
	Game warden	MET		To take care of wildlife in the conservancy area
	Forest warden	DED		Take care of forestry resources
	Off-farm skills development, carpentry, brick making, welding, plumbing, sewing, craft	NNF	2006/07	A few selected youths who were trained managed to train others in the farm and established projects after been provided with tools and materials. Tangible income has since then been derived from these projects.
Transport	1 x vehicle (truck)	MLR		Assists farmers with transport as this farm is located in a very remote area

- Beneficiaries in Tsumkwe west, unlike in many other San communities, have shown the willingness to carry out crop farming in order to boost their own food security. The main challenges to achieving food security are inadequate farming implements (tractors, animal drawn plough, fences, seeds etc) to cover 25 villages on time.

- Beneficiaries were trained in a number of income generating activities to the extent of being able to produce and sell some of the products. For example, the brick making project managed to make enough bricks to sell to individuals in the area who built their own houses. However, lack of coordination among the project group members hampers progress. If this group could be empowered further in project management, more brick making machines and materials they could engage in self housing. In so doing the MLR would not have to hire contractors to build houses for them.

Mangetti Dune brick making group (left), some of the bricks they made (centre) and a house built at Mangetti with bricks they made (right)

Other institutions involved in supporting the communities in Tsumkwe include the conservancy, local government (Councillors, Traditional Chiefs), and government departments such as NamWater, MAWF, veterinary services and DRWS. These institutions are enough to manage the area without the physical presence of the MLR. What is missing though is the organisation of the community to take ownership and manage these resources. Coordination between MLR and these other institutions is also lacking, hence there is duplication of government support.

Neu Sommerau

The Neu Sommerau project is located 42 km north of Otavi town in the commercial farming area and includes a total area of 9,311 hectares. The initial number of people resettled there in 2003 was 74 families; this number later on grew to 207 families totaling about 2,000 people and the number increases as more people keep on coming in unofficially.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Farming implements	1 x tractor, disc, seeds and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR	2008	Good impact as the farmers managed to grow dry crop in their communal and individual gardens improving food security
	Fencing materials, irrigation pipes, hose pipes, spades, seeds, wheel barrows	NNF	2007	Good impact as the farmers managed to establish a vegetable garden for food security. Irrigation materials not yet installed
Water infrastructure	11 boreholes	MLR		Only 1 borehole functioning and 3 were drilled but not yet equipped
	5 x water tanks (10,000 L)	MLR		Used as reservoirs
Houses	1			Bought with the farm. The housing situation is critical, only shacks are used as shelter
Capacity building/ training/ projects	Livestock management/ Para Vet	NNF	2007	Well received as all farmers attended the training, few selected farmers trained as Para Vets and equipped with a Para Vet kit
	Vegetable gardening	NNF/FAO /MLR		0.5 ha vegetable garden project established. Good results obtained but hampered by theft by illegal settlers
	Water point management	NNF	2007/ 08	2 farmers were trained in water point caretaking and provided with tool kit
	Leadership/ financial management	NNF	2007	3 committee members trained for institutional support

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
	Off-farm skills development carpentry, brick making, welding, plumbing, sewing, craft	NNF	2006/ 07	A few selected youths were trained as trainer of trainers (ToT) who were supposed to train others in the farm and established projects after been provided with tools and materials. Unfortunately these trainees left the farm to work elsewhere and only the sewing group remained; tangible income has since then been derived from this project.
HIV/AIDS	Awareness	USAID/ NNF	2006-07	Done in combination with craft development in the farm
Transport	1 x vehicle	MLR	2009	Assists farmers with transport

- During the review it was observed that the absence of land rights has an effect on the influx of people in most of the group resettlement farms. The presence of illegal settlers in Neu Sommerau farm has resulted in the mushrooming of shebeens and involvement of beneficiaries in alcoholism that hampers the development of the project.

- The interference of the Councillor of the area in the project has had negative effects by, for example, influencing the beneficiaries not to take part in the activities earmarked for the development of the project unless it comes through his office.

- There is a lack of coordination and commitment among the beneficiaries which discourages the active beneficiaries from participating in activities such as income generating projects.

- The MLR Regional Office has set a very good example by assisting the beneficiaries in de-bushing, demarcation and ploughing plots on time and encouraging them in planting as well as harvesting. This type of assistance alone in this particular project has played a major role in motivating them to work hard in their plots and to take ownership of the land and its development in spite of political interference. Although the beneficiaries have had bumper harvests sometimes, they are faced with transport problems and a reliable market.

- Lower prices of their produce at the market place are also a problem as this could be due to poor quality of maize which cannot compete with the other commercial farmers in this "maize production triangle".

KUNENE REGION

Queen Sofia

Queen Sofia is located 70 km north east of Outjo town. The farm has a total area of 21,102 ha and comprises five (5) commercial farms (Michael, Dwight, Tsumis, Elf and Nimitz) that were donated by Mr. Karl List in 1995 to the Government of Namibia. Fifty (50) families were resettled in 2000, with approximately 430 people from formerly disadvantaged groups such as ex-farm workers, ex-soldiers and others.

Type of support	Description/ Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	+350 (7-8 each)	Spanish	2003	Has increased to +20,000 (40 each)
Bulls	10	Spanish	2003	
Rams	10	Spanish	2003	
Goats	250 (5 each)	Spanish	2003	Has declined due to predators
Farming implements	1 x tractor, seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	Spanish/ MLR		Good impact as the farmers managed to grow dry crops in their communal as well as in individual garden improving food security
	Wheel barrows	Spanish/ USAID /NNF	2007	
Water infrastructure	18 x boreholes	Received with the farm	2000	13 are functional and 5 were rehabilitated by MLR but still not working
Houses	50	Spanish	2001	Every farmer got their own house. At the time of review these houses were not in a good condition as they have no regular maintenance. The septic tanks are full, which is a threat to the health of the people living in these houses.
	4 x farm houses, 1 x school	Farm houses received with the farm; school built by Spanish		Houses are in a bad condition and have had no care at all

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Capacity building/ training/ projects	Vegetable gardening	MLR		1.5 ha vegetable garden project and a communal dry crop field established. Each farmer has an individual garden around their homestead. Good results obtained but hampered by lack of market
	Livestock management/ Para Vet	USAID /NNF	2007	Well received as all farmers attended the training, a few selected farmers trained as Para Vets and were equipped with a Para Vet kit
	Water point management	USAID/NNF	2007/08	2 farmers were trained in water point caretaking and provided with tool kit. They are now able to at least control water point usage.
	Project management/financial management	USAID/NNF	2007	4 committee members trained, managed to establish small scale projects and savings accounts
	How to run a committee	USAID/NNF	2008	All committee members trained on the roles of a committee to improve their leadership skills but still there is poor coordination and lack of commitment among the farmers
	Off-farm skills development carpentry, brick making, welding, plumbing, sewing, craft/felting	USAID/NNF	2006/07	A few selected youths were trained as trainer of trainers (ToT) and managed to train others in the farm and established projects after being provided with tools and materials. Tangible income has since then been derived from these projects, especially in sewing.
Transport	2 x vehicles	Spanish	2006/07	Assisted farmers with transport but now broken down
	1 x truck	Spanish	2006	Assisted farmers with transport but now the engine has stopped working

- Queen Sofia would have been a very good example of a resettlement project if properly managed. The absence of the Project Coordinator has left the beneficiaries unable to coordinate the project on their own, and has led to:

i) Mismanagement of farm rangeland i.e. the beneficiaries got a permit to de-bush with the aim of improving grazing but instead they engaged contractors who cut down big trees for charcoal making leaving the bush intact. Instead of beneficiaries getting their land improved they are exploited as they are paid N$50-70 per tonne for charcoal produced in their camps. The contractor also brought in labourers who are residing on the farm and this could lead into illegal occupation of the farm should they refuse to go back after the charcoal making business contract lapses.

ii) A lot of efforts and funds have been put into the creation of income generating projects but the sustainability of these projects is not guaranteed because of leadership constraints i.e. the Coordinator or Project Committee are not willing to take these initiatives further.

- There is an acute shortage of water supply in the farm. Five boreholes were rehabilitated and are still not functioning. This could be due to lack of supervision of contractors, work and consultations with beneficiaries which not only leave beneficiaries stuck with the same problem(s), but also the MLR being ripped off for unsatisfactory service delivery or in most cases incomplete pieces of work.

- The shortage of water has rendered existing flushing toilets unusable; threatening the health of beneficiaries. The septic tanks also are often full and there is no service available for empting them.

- The Spanish Cooperation donated two vehicles and a truck to help beneficiaries with transport. At the moment none of them are functioning and they all need major repair which the beneficiaries cannot afford. The Ministry is willing to assist with the repair but since they are not yet registered in the Ministry's books this cannot be done. However, the Spanish Cooperation policy prohibits de-registration of vehicles donated to beneficiaries (from private registration to Government - GRN number plates).

- A feasibility study of a major aqua-culture project was done to assist beneficiaries in diversifying their livelihoods. This has not been implemented due to lack of funds.

OSHIKOTO REGION

Tsintsabis

Tsintsabis Resettlement Project is situated 75 km north of Tsumeb town on the Tsumeb – Katwitwi road. The project started in 1993 with approximately 841 people, mostly from the San Community on a 3,000 hectare farm. Today the population has increased to more than 1,500 as the influx of people has not been controlled.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	51	MAWF/ DAPP	2006	Increased to 62
Goats	460	MLR/ Komeho	2004	Only 160 left
	100	RISE	2007	This was livestock banking initiated by RISE whereby 12 families were given 5 goats each for the purpose of passing on 5 goats to other families once increased. This project collapsed as the goats died and most of them were stolen. Only 43 goats are left
Donkeys	8	MAWF		
Farming implements	1 x tractor, seeds and other tools such as irrigation pipes, fencing, hoes, axes etc	MLR/RISE		Good impact as the farmers managed to grow dry crops but the tractor is now broken. Irrigation materials still lying around and not installed
	Fencing materials	USAID/ NNF	2007/8	Good impact as 30 ha dry crop demonstration field established and fenced off
Water infrastructure	18 boreholes with water tanks	MLR, MoE, MGECW, NamWater		12 functioning, 6 boreholes not functioning as solar panels were stolen
	52 x solar panels	RISE/MLR		30 stolen only 22 left
	30 x hand pumps	USAID/ MLR		Still in good condition
Houses	61 completed 19 incomplete	MLR		Out of 61 houses 10 are Bavaria type (temporary) and all are in good condition. 19 houses are incomplete, with only a steel structure and roof
	Several institutional buildings exist such as schools, clinic, police, craft centre, churches etc	Different governmen t and other institutions		This has become just like any normal settlement and therefore other developments are taking place accordingly.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Capacity building/training/ projects	Livestock management/ Para Vet	USAID/NNF	2007	Well received as all farmers attended the training, a few selected farmers trained as Para Vet s and were equipped with a Para Vet kit
	Vegetable gardening	RISE/MLR		A vegetable garden project was established with a simple and easy to maintain irrigation system. Good results obtained but hampered by shortage of water supply as the solar panels were all stolen and the water tanks vandalised.
	Water point management	USAID/NNF	2007/08	Training done in collaboration with Agrifutura. Two farmers were trained in water point caretaking and provided with tool kit. Now taking control of water points
	Project /financial management	USAID/NNF	2007	4 Committee members trained and managed to establish small scale projects and manage their funds generated from the projects
	Animal drawn ploughing	MAWF	2008	The farmers could not practice this as there were no oxen provided
	Off-farm skills development in: carpentry, brick making, welding, plumbing, sewing, craft	USAID/NNF	2006-08	A few selected youths were trained as trainer of trainers (ToT) and managed to train others in the farm and established projects after been provided with tools and materials. Tangible income has since then been derived from these projects especially in sewing, welding and carpentry
Craft Centre	Used as craft development, conference centre, shop and kindergarten	MGECW		Empowered the farmers in skills development in sewing, craft and school for under 5 years children

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Tourist Camp	Trained youths in tour guiding and earmarked some land for the development of tourist camp	VDC (Tsintsabis)/Netherlands scholar/NNF/MET/MLR		Managed to establish a very good tourist camp called "Tree sleeper" under a trust management. Employs about 5 youths.
Bakery				Started but the sponsor withdrew the oven and took it to Tsumeb
Transport	1 x vehicle	MLR		Assisted farmers with transport but withdrawn by MLR

- Tsintsabis is inhabited by more than 1,500 people and the set up reflects that of a normal settlement. Most of the government departments are present such as MoHSS, MoE, MSS, MRLGHRD, TA, MGECW, NamWater etc. This makes the status of this area more typical of a conventional settlement than that of a resettlement farm.

- The proximity of this farm to Tsumeb town attracts youths who have been trained in different skills to leave the farm and take up paid jobs in town. Most of the income generating projects that were established after training has been abandoned e.g. carpentry, welding, vegetable gardening etc.

- A huge amount was invested in solar panels by MLR and RISE but a lot of them have been stolen. This is a result of negligence, vandalism and theft as nobody takes ownership of assets, especially the donated ones. Vandalism is more extensive at Tsintsabis centre than at the periphery as people are more committed and organised at the periphery than they are at the centre.

- Establishment of solid management structures for development projects and the involvement of youth have led to sustainability of beneficiaries' livelihood. For example the Tree Sleeper Tourism project which is run under the trust is doing very well. The trust management concept could be replicated to other group resettlement projects.

- There are about 19 incomplete houses with roofs only that still need to be completed by the MLR.

Excelsior

Excelsior project is located 45 km north of Tsumeb town on a commercial farm measuring 6,225 hectares that was bought by MLR in 1997. 14 families were resettled on the 1st April 1998 and the project was established through a joint effort by the MLR and the Spanish Cooperation.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock including calves and bulls	140	Spanish	1999	Has increased
Goats	15	Spanish	2000	Has increased
Poultry	28	Spanish	2001	Has increased
Ducks	28	Spanish	2001	Has increased
Farming implements	1 x tractor, seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	Spanish/ MLR	1999	Good impact as the farmers managed to grow crops in their communal and individual gardens improving food security. Some implements are now old and the tractor is not functioning well
Water infrastructure	6 x boreholes	Received with the farm		Still functional but not fully since they are too old
Houses	14	Spanish	2001	Every farmer got their own house. At the time of review these houses were not in a good condition as they have no regular maintenance.
	1 x farm house, 1 x school	Farm house received with the farm and the school built by Spanish		The house requires maintenance
Capacity building/training/ projects	Livestock management	MAWF	2004	Well received as all farmers attended the training and are able to attend to minor illness
	Vegetable gardening	MAWF	2004	Each farmer managed to establish their own vegetable garden project and a communal dry crop field. Good results obtained but hampered by lack of transport and market
1 x vehicle		Spanish		The farmers sold the vehicle due to high bill of maintenance and kept the money in their project account

- Some beneficiaries are hard working and produce vegetables for the market but have no organised market or proper place to sell as they sell their produce in the streets of Tsumeb. Transport also is a problem as they do not have their own and hence depend on MLR for transport which does not come on time.

- The access road to the farm is impassable especially during the rainy season. This could also contribute to the transport problem of their produce to the market.

- The institutional structure is weak, and requires to be built up with the full involvement of beneficiaries. This should include empowering them in project management/leadership, financial management, maintenance and repairs of assets

- The number of squatters who are already near the school at the northern part of the project indicates that if not controlled, this section of the farm could develop into a settlement in the near future.

OHANGWENA REGION

There are four (4) San resettlement projects situated in Okongo Constituency in Ohangwena Region, namely: Ekoka, Oshanashiwa, Eendombe and Onamatadiva. The origin of these projects dates back to the 1960s when the Lutheran Missionaries were active in the area taking care of the San communities. In 1996 the Ministry took over the provision of support to these marginalised communities. Currently DRFN is the implementing agency through funding from the Spanish Cooperation.

1. Oshanashiwa

Population: 34 families (126) people; area: 57 hectares

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	6	MAWF (DAPP)	2007	Declined to 3
Poultry	60	Spanish	2008	Declining, only 30 left
Donkeys	6	Spanish	2001	Declining, only 5 left
Farming implements	3 x ploughs	MAWF (DAPP)		Good impact as the farmers managed to grow crops in their communal field improving food security. Some implements are broken.
	Seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR/Spanish		
Water infrastructure	1 x borehole	MLR/RC		Still new and well functioning
	Fencing materials to fence off the project area	MLR		Still in good condition
	4 x water tanks	MLR		Used as reservoir and are in good condition
Houses	27	MLR	2007	Every farmer got own house and are in a good condition
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal husbandry	MAWF		Know how to take care of animals
	Animal drawn ploughing	MAWF (DAPP)	2005	Used for ploughing
	Poultry farming	DRFN/Spanish	2009	Able to take care of chickens
	Back yard gardening	Spanish/DRFN	2009	Just started
	Sewing	MLR	2008	Received only training but no materials and machines
	Craft	DRFN/Spanish		Progressing well
Transport	1 x quad bike	MLR/Spanish		Still in good condition

2. Ekoka

Population: 45 families (175 people); area: 158 hectares

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	20	MAWF/MLR	2002	Has increased to 25
Poultry	60	Spanish	2008	Declining
Donkeys	6	Spanish	2001	Has increased to 7
Farming implements	5 x ploughs 6 x cultivators	MAWF		Good impact as the farmers managed to grow crops in their communal and individual gardens improving food security. Some implements are broken especially the one given by MLR; the rest are still in good condition
	Seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR		
Water infrastructure	2 x boreholes	ELCIN (1960s) and a fishing company (1997)		Only one drilled by ELCIN is functioning, the other one dried out
	Fencing materials to cover 124 ha	Fishing company (52ha); MLR (72 ha)		Used to fence off communal field and is still in good condition
	7 x water tanks	MLR		Used as reservoir and are in good condition
Houses	35	MLR	1998	Every farmer was provided with their own house. At the time of review these houses were not in a good condition as they have no regular maintenance.
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal husbandry	MAWF		Know how to take care of animals
	Back yard gardening	Spanish/ DRFN		Each farmer managed to establish own vegetable garden project. Good results obtained but hampered by shortage of water
	Tractor driving (1)	Own initiative	2008	Trainee did not complete the course
	Sewing	MLR		Project not active due to broken machines
Transport	1 x quad bike	MLR		Still in good condition
	1 x donkey cart	Private company (Akalia)		Still in good condition

3. Eendobe

Population: 26 families (75 people); area: 26.6 hectares

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	16	MAWF/MLR	2005 and 2007	Increased to 24
Poultry	60	Spanish	2009	Declining
Donkeys	2	Spanish	2006	Still 2
Farming implements	1 x plough Cultivators	MAWF (DAPP)		Good impact as the farmers managed to grow crops in their communal field improving food security. Some implements are broken.
	Seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR		
Water infrastructure	1 x borehole	MLR		Well functioning but located outside the project area
	Fencing materials to fence off the project area	MLR, ELCIN, Spanish		Still in good condition
	4 x water tanks	MLR/DRWS		Used as reservoir and are in good condition
Houses	30	MLR	2007	Every farmer was provided with their own house; these are in a good condition
	1 x kindergarten	UNESCO		Provided with a fridge, DVD and solar panel for children
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal husbandry	MAWF	2005/07	Know how to take care of animals
	Animal drawn ploughing	MAWF (DAPP)	2005	Used for ploughing
	Poultry farming	DRFN/Spanish	2009	Able to take care of chickens
	Back yard gardening	Spanish/ DRFN	2009	Just started
	Sewing	MLR	2008	Training was incomplete
	Tractor driving (1 person)	Own initiative	2008	Trainee did not complete the course
	Craft	DRFN/Spanish		Progressing well
Transport	1 x quad bike	MLR		Still in good condition

4. Onamatadiva

Population: 28 families (130 people); area: 91 hectares

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	19	MAWF/MLR	1996and 2006	Decreased to 15
Poultry	60	Spanish	2009	Declining
Donkeys	2	Spanish	2006	Increased to 5
Farming implements	6 x ploughs	MAWF (DAPP)		Good impact as the farmers managed to grow crops in their communal field improving food security. Some implements are broken
	Seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR/Spanish		
Water infrastructure	1 x borehole	MLR		Well functioning but located outside the project area
	Fencing materials to fence off the project area	MLR, ELCIN, Spanish		Still in good condition
	3 x water tanks	MLR/DRWS		Used as reservoir and are in good condition
Houses	None, 1 x kindergarten and a store built by UNESCO			The housing situation is very critical in this project as there are no houses at all and farmers sleep almost in the open (see the photos below)
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal drawn ploughing	MAWF (DAPP)	2005	Used for ploughing
	Poultry farming	DRFN/Spanish	2009	Able to take care of chickens
	Sewing	MLR	2008	Not active
Transport	1 x quad bike	MLR/Spanish		Still in good condition

OHANGWENA REGION: Ekoka, Oshanashiwa, Eendobe and Onamatadiva

- There is duplication of resources when it comes to distribution of drought relief food. The projects receive food from the DRFN budget; this should be a responsibility of the Regional Council as is done elsewhere. The funds that DRFN is using for food should be used in development projects in these sites.

- Alcoholism is a challenge especially to the projects located close to Okongo i.e. Oshanashiwa and Eendobe.

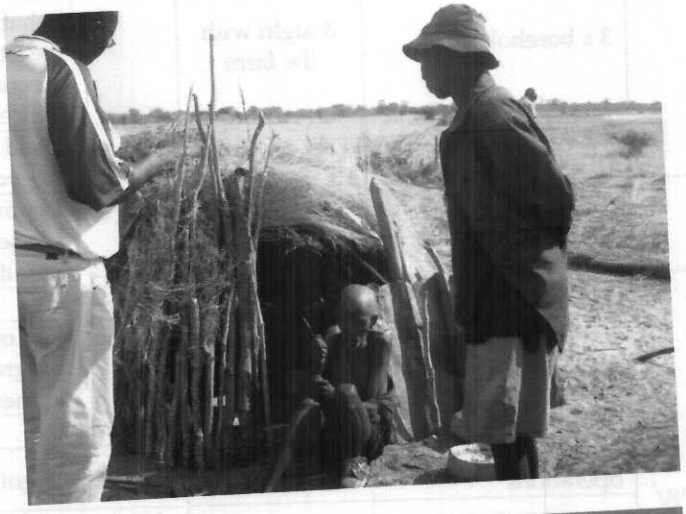
- Farming implements such as the tractor are not sufficient for all 4 projects and this makes it difficult for others to plough on time since they depend on rain. There is need for an extra tractor and training of drivers in each project.

- Sanitation is a challenge to these projects as no toilets have been built.

- Onamatadiva beneficiaries have serious accommodation problems; they live in very small traditional structures, some with no roofs and they use old blankets or plastics as their roofs. The project coordinator lives in an iron corrugated sheet house which is used both as his home and office. The housing condition is an eye sore.

- There is no proper accessibility to Onamatadiva and Ekoka projects, these areas are very sandy making it a challenge for their development.

- The livestock were donated to the project but not allocated to any of the beneficiaries and have therefore no proper care.



Housing structures at Onamatadiva.

KARAS REGION

Klein Karas

Klein Karas farm is located about 35 km southwest of Grunau on the Grunau-Seeheim road and has a total area of 7,334 hectares. It is new resettlement project whereby about 7 families were resettled in 2005.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Goats	51	TA	2009	Decreased to 49 due to harsh environment
Piggery	2	Gondwana Holdings		Sold them as they could not feed them
Farming implements	Fencing materials, shade nets, spades, wheel barrows, garden tools	RC/NNF		Used in the garden
Water infrastructure	3 x boreholes	Bought with the farm		2 are working after been rehabilitated by the assistance of NNF/ Keetmanshoop DRWS office
	2 x water tanks (10,000 L)	USAID/NNF		Used as reservoir and are in good condition
Houses	None provided			Renting Trans Namib houses for N$ 188 per month
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal health	MAWF	2009	
	Rangeland management	EU		Part of EU mentorship programme to emerging farmers
	Farm mechanics		2007	
	Cooperative operations	MAWF	2006/7	Ongoing
	Book keeping		2007-09	Help in record keeping
	Brick making	USAID/NNF	2008	Use the provided machine and managed to make quality bricks
	Sewing	USAID/NNF	2008	Project progressing well with machines and materials provided
Transport	1 x quad bike	MLR/Spanish		Still in good condition

- Very little support has been given to this farm from the MLR.
- The institutional arrangement of this farm i.e. Cooperative seems to be working well. The beneficiaries are united, independent, have sense of ownership and are ready to explore all the economic opportunities available without waiting for the MLR. This institutional arrangement could be rolled out to other group resettlement projects as one of the best practices in institutional development.

- The farm is located in the arid area with annual rainfall less than 100 mm. This situation make agriculture (especially crop farming) a non viable land use.

- The farm been located and surrounded by well established tourism developments which has put the beneficiaries in an advantageous position for livelihood diversification through tourism enterprise development.

- The farmers use Trans Namib buildings for residential purposes and there is no single house that belongs to the beneficiaries; they are willing to build their own housing if provided with materials.

HARDAP REGION

1. Bernafay

The farm measures about 3,729 hectares and is located about 100 km east of Mariental town. It was acquired to resettle 12 ex-farm workers in 1997 and is engaged in horticulture, livestock production and other income generating activities.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Farming implements	1 x tractor, pipes, garden tools, seeds, pesticides	MLR		Used in the garden, the new garden fenced off and installed with irrigation system and one borehole pump improved. Good results obtained but hampered by lack of transport and market
	Fencing materials, irrigation materials, borehole pump motors, seeds	USAID/NNF	2007	
Water infrastructure	5 x boreholes			Only 2 are working
	6 x water tanks (10,000 L)	MLR		Used as reservoir but 2 are broken
Houses	5 x houses	Bought with the farm	1997	Each family has a house now, but the farmers are complaining of leaking roofs and toilets in the new houses
	9 x houses (new)	MLR	2008	
Capacity building/training/ projects	Farm management	EU	2009	Part of EU mentorship programme to emerging farmers
	Crop production	EU	2008	
	Small stock production	EU	2008	
	Financial management	EU	2008	
	Water point management	EU		
	Exposure trip	USAID/NNF	2008	Travel to Leonardsville to learn about *Prosopis* harvesting and its usage in furniture making and fencing poles. Managed to start their own wood harvesting project
	Sewing	USAID/NNF	2008	Project progressing well with machines and materials provided
	Vegetable gardening	MLR/NNF		Established a very successful garden but hampered by lack of transport and reliable market
Aquaculture	Started with 1,500 fingerlings		2009	This is a small scale aquaculture project using the old water reservoir as their pond

- Good support on vegetable gardening development, including fencing, was provided and this has enabled the farmers to produce vegetables and generate income.

- Although the beneficiaries are hard working they lack team work spirit e.g. there is little cooperation and communication among the beneficiaries. This results in the project activities not being implemented as successfully as they could be.

- The benefit sharing policy is not been observed e.g. those who did not work at all still benefit on the expense of those who work hard. This discourages the hard working beneficiaries and eventually hampers project progress.

- If the water problem in this farm could be solved once and for all the beneficiaries would be able to sustain themselves in food production. This could also boost the individual livestock production which is now suffering as well as preventing the loss of wildlife to the nearby commercial farms due to shortage of water.

- Marketing of the garden produce in Bernafay farm is a big challenge coupled with the lack of transport as the project depends only on the MLR transport which does not come on time and as a result vegetables rot in the garden.

Cabbages rotting in the garden at Bernafay in September 2009.

2. Mara

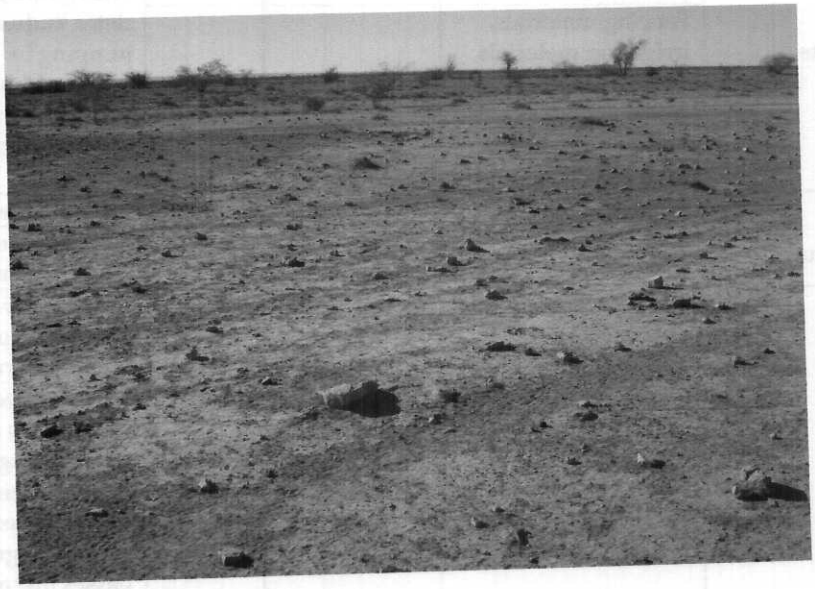
Mara farm is located about 150 km south west of Mariental town and 42 km west of Maltahöhe town. The farm covers about 4,639 hectares of land along the C14 and C19 roads between the Maltahöhe and Sossusvlei road. It was acquired to resettle five (5) families in 1993 most of whom came from exile. Later on some of the beneficiaries left the farm permanently and only one remained behind and was later on joined by other 5 families.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Farming implements	1x tractor 1 x Chinese tractor Spades, garden tools, seeds, fertilisers	MLR	1993	Used in the vegetable garden but later the big tractor was taken to Bernafay and since then the garden collapsed. The Chinese tractor is now broken
Water infrastructure	5 x boreholes	Bought with the farm		Only 2 are working, one of which is a natural spring with a very good water supply.
Houses	6 x Bavaria type and one farm house	MLR		Need maintenance

- Very little support has been given to this farm.
- The farmers mainly engage in their own small stock production and no training has been given yet.
- During the review visit it was noted that there has been a lot of political interference in the allocation of beneficiaries in this farm. Out of six beneficiaries only 2 were resettled by the MLR whilst the rest were brought in by the Hardap Governors (2 by the former Governor and the other 2 by the current Governor).
- The two beneficiaries resettled by MLR do not have allocation letters while those brought in by the former Governor have a letter directed to one of the beneficiaries who came in through the MLR instructing him that those people will be residing on that farm.
- Nothing much is happening on this farm as the majority of the people are pensioners and there is no functioning coordination and no institutional arrangement within the farm/among the beneficiaries.
- People move in and out as they wish, claiming to be the dependants of the settlers, and as a result this threatens the security of beneficiaries and their livestock.

- The farm is in a very bad state, is losing productivity and is threatened by bush encroachment as a consequence of being heavily overgrazed. This is due to too many animals exceeding the carrying capacity of the farm. The existing furrow irrigation system is in disrepair, water infrastructure is mismanaged and the farm looks as if nobody lives in it, indicating the complete lack of ownership.

- No land use plan exists and the attitude of beneficiaries doing whatever they want to do has put the farm in a state of environmental risk through the mismanagement of the land and other resources.



Parts of the farm resemble a desert due to overgrazing and the cutting down of trees (above) while the garden with furrow irrigation has been totally abandoned (bottom).

3. Westfallen

The farm has a total area of about 1,191 hectares and was bought in 2000 to resettle five (5) families. Beneficiaries are mainly engaged in horticulture which includes citrus cultivation and vegetable gardening, and also have a few small stock.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Farming implements	1 x tractor Pipes and garden tools, seeds, pesticides	MLR		Used in the garden and the garden fenced off with game proof fence to deter kudus from jumping in. Good results obtained but hampered by lack of transport and reliable market
	Fencing materials, irrigation materials, seeds, harvesting crates, wheel barrows, shovels, trolleys	USAID/NNF	2007/08	
Water infrastructure	5 x boreholes			Only 2 are working
	2 x water tanks (10,000 L)	MLR		Used as reservoir and are in good condition
Houses	1 x farm house	Bought with the farm		Each family has a house now, one house together with the farm house is not occupied and these two houses are dilapidating. Farmers request their houses to be connected to the electricity grid which passes just a few meters from the houses.
	6 x houses (new)	MLR	2004	
Capacity building/training/ projects	Farm management	MLR		Manage the farm very well but lack other skills for diversification of livelihood and marketing. Produce good quality vegetables
	Crop production	MLR		

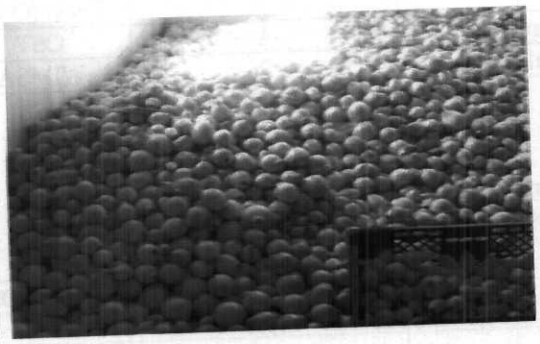
- Good post-resettlement support has been provided in terms of housing, vegetable gardening development including tools, fences, seeds and other materials.

- Good organisation, team work spirit and the hard work of beneficiaries have resulted in the farm having a high output with minimum supervision. This good practice should be emulated by other resettled farmers in other projects to enhance productivity. However, there is a need to empower the beneficiaries with marketing and project management skills to strengthen their skills.

- If the entire water infrastructure was functioning, they could double their production and achieve the goal of becoming independent. For example from the garden produce sold they currently have saved around N$18,613 and apart from the saved money they pay themselves a salary of N$500 each month.

- Two families who are non-project members were brought onto the farm temporarily by MLR staff in 2004. These people reside at the periphery of the farm away from the beneficiaries' residential area. The beneficiaries are in conflict with them and complain that they interfere with their properties, in particular the livestock and garden.

- A lot of vegetables were rotting in the field at the time when the team visited the project due to lack of transport and market. Some citrus fruits were also rotting on the trees due to the same problem and many bags of quality onions were in the store waiting for transport to the market.



The review team inspecting the vegetable garden (left) and some onions harvested this season – Sept 2009 (right).

OMAHEKE REGION

1. Donkerbos and Sonneblom

The Donkerbos and Sonneblom Resettlement Project is located 250 km north-east of Gobabis town. It has an area of about 13,000 hectares and is communal land donated by the Herero Traditional Authority to the San Community. There are about 48 families with a total population of 207. WIMSA, in collaboration with Omaheke San Trust, have been supporting this community and the MLR got involved in 2005/2006. Currently DRFN is the implementing agency present.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	5	WIMSA	2002	Only 14 left
	5	UNICEF	2007	
	6	MAWF	2008	
Goats	30	Omaheke San Trust (OST)	2004	Only 16 left
Donkeys	4	OST	2004	Only 3 left
Mules	2	WIMSA	1997	Died (old age)
Farming implements	1 x tractor, 1 x plough seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as pipes, hoes, axes etc	MLR		The plough has not yet been delivered to the farmers and is still in Gobabis
	7 x donkey ploughs	MAWF		
	Fencing materials	WIMSA/OST		Used to fence camps
	1x welding machine	OST		Not yet in use
Water infrastructure	3 x boreholes	WIMSA		All functioning well and use solar system
	23 x solar panels	DRFN (6) WIMSA (17)		All in good condition
	5 x water tanks	WIMSA	1995	Used as reservoir and are old
	1 x power generator	Spanish/ DRFN		
Houses	1 x coordinator's house/office	Spanish/ DRFN		No house has been built so far; only 12 x families received corrugated iron sheet in 1995 from WIMSA. The farmers continue to live in their traditional houses and are vulnerable to rain and cold

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal husbandry	OST/MAWF	2007/08	Know how to take care of animals
	Social transformation/ToT	Spanish/ DRFN	2008	
	Community Action and leadership	Spanish/ DRFN	2009	Developed community action plan
	Craft development	Spanish/ DRFN	2008	Manage to make and sell craft through Omba Arts in Windhoek
Exposure trip	Visited Tsumkwe Conservancy	Spanish/ DRFN	2007	

- The MLR has not been actively involved and therefore the development of this community is not as good as in other resettlement projects situated in this region. Much support is still needed, especially in skills development and food security, to enable them to be able to sustain themselves.

- The remoteness of the project means that the beneficiaries struggle to access basic services such as the clinic, secondary school, post office, pensioners' point office, police, cell phone and radio coverage. The nearest place to get these services is 60 km away, which they have to cover on foot.

- Although the beneficiaries' settlement is divided into two farms all of them are currently clustered in one farm, leading to deterioration of the rangeland. Some of the beneficiaries are willing to relocate to the other farm that is still idle as the rangeland is still good, rich in Devil's Claw and has no poisonous plants. The only problem is lack of water supply in this particular farm.

2. Skoonheid

Skoonheid farm is situated 110 km north of Gobabis town. It was bought by government in 1993 to resettle about 60 families, mainly San people. Beneficiaries were later joined by other ex-farm workers who were laid off from the surrounding farms; this resulted in the number of occupants increasing to about 73 families. The total farm size is 7,104 hectares of which the project beneficiaries have access to only about 2,000 hectares; the rest of the farm is occupied by farmers (14) who were accommodated there temporarily since 1995 by MLR officials.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	20	MAWF (DAPP)	2005	Increased to 44
	244	German special initiative	2009	242 left. There is a serious shortage of water and grazing for resettled farmers' cattle as only 2,000 hectares of land is accessible to them.
Goats	128	AiGamms Charitable Trust	2004	Less than 20 left
Donkeys	16	MAWF (DAPP)	2007	Only 11 left
Farming implements	1 x tractor and disc plough, 1 x trailer, hammer mill, seeds, fertilisers and other tools such as hoes, axes etc	MLR	2004	All are in good condition except some of the garden tools that are broken
	6 x animal ploughs, 17 x weeding ploughs, ploughing chains, donkey belts, 1x tiller/row maker, vegetable weighing scale	Komeho/MLR		
Water infrastructure	4 x boreholes	Bought with the farm		Only 2 are functioning well; of the other two one has no pump machine and the other one is electrified but there is no power to pump water
	10 x water tanks	MLR		Used as reservoir , 2 are broken
	Drip irrigation	Spanish/ DRFN/ MLR		

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Houses	60 x houses (new) 7 x farm workers houses 1 x main farm house	MLR		Out of 60 houses only 5 houses are incomplete. Farmers complain of poor structure as only single brick wall was used in the construction
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal drawn ploughing	DRFN	2008	Follow up required
	Water point management	MAWF/ RWS	2003	Water point committees established
	Leather work production	DRFN	2008	
	Knitting/bead work	OST	2005	
	Human rights	DRFN		
	Horticulture	Komeho/D RFN	2007	
	Human rights	DRFN		
Transport	1 x vehicle	Spanish		The condition of this vehicle is not known as it was withdrawn by MLR and has been parked at head office since 2007

- Beneficiaries have access to only 25% of the farm because 75% is occupied by a few individuals who are not part of the project. The carrying capacity of the area available for the beneficiaries has been exceeded, leading to overgrazing.

- There is a continuous increase in the number of settlers as people who are laid off (ex-farm workers) in the region move in and this puts pressure on existing resources such as water and grazing land.

- The Spanish Cooperation donated a vehicle to the projects of Skoonheid and Drimiopsis but this has been withdrawn and is now parked at head office since 2007, leaving the project without any transport.

4) 244 cattle were donated and brought in the farm without the knowledge of the MLR. As a result the cattle are now suffering because of insufficient grazing and water supply.

3. Drimiopsis

This project is situated about 45 km north of Gobabis town and has an area of about 2,200 hectares. The MLR took over the control of the farm from the Traditional Authority and started to support this project in 1993 when the total number of beneficiaries was 78 families. To date, this number has increased to about 140 families as more people have moved in uncontrolled.

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Livestock	65	Roman Catholic Church (RCC)	2001	Not known
	12	RCC	2008	Still 12
Farming implements	1 x tractor, 1 x trailer,	MLR	1995	Still in good condition
	Irrigation pipes, seeds, wheel barrows and other tools such as hoes, axes etc	MLR/ American Embassy/ DRFN	2008/09	All are in good condition except some of the garden tools are broken. The irrigation pipes are not enough
Water infrastructure	5 x boreholes (3 diesel, 2 windmill)	Bought with the farm	1993	Only 2 are functioning
	14 x water tanks	MLR		Used as reservoir , good condition
	20 x 20 L water tanks	DRFN		Good condition
	4 x reservoir	Bought with the farm	1993	Only one working
	Drip irrigation (3ha)	Spanish/DR FN/ MLR		Good but not enough
Houses	28 (permanent) 19 (Bavaria)	MLR	1996/98 1994/95	Good condition but not enough as illegal settlers keep on coming in and shacks are mushrooming haphazardly.
Capacity building/training/ projects	Animal drawn ploughing	Komeho		
	Livestock production	Komeho	2009	
	Vegetable gardening/compost	DRFN	2006/7	Farmers able to make and apply compost to their gardens
	Craft development/ culture	DRFN		
	Leadership/ community action	DRFN	2006/7	
	Computer /Book keeping	DRFN	2009	Ongoing
	Exposure trips/Marketing	DRFN		

- The population at Drimiopsis farm is overcrowded with the number of illegal squatters being close to or exceeding the legally resettled project members and they all benefit from the same support. These illegal settlers

interfere with the support programme to the extent of vandalizing the project properties.

- There is a shortage of water as a result of dilapidation of water infrastructure and pressure from illegal settlers.

- Unlike other group resettlement projects (i.e Westfallen), settlers in this project do not seem like they wanted land for farming but rather wanted a land/roof over their heads that they can call a home. This attitude has resulted in the Drimiopsis settlers using the farm as land where they invite whomever they want to come and live there. The farm is now too small to cater for the more than 140 families who are residing on it.

KHOMAS REGION

Arovlei

Arovlei farm is located along the Windhoek - Rehoboth main road about 50 km from Windhoek. The farm was bought by MLR to resettle 14 families in 1992. Currently, there are now about 53 families, of which some came through the MLR, some through the Khomas Traditional Authority and others were invited by beneficiaries to occupy their camps in order to help them with water bills (subleasing).

Type of support	Description/Amount	Institution	Year	Comment/Achievements
Farming implements	4x wheel barrows 4 x spades 8 x hoes 8 x rakes	EU		All in good condition but no garden due to the shortage of water
Water infrastructure	7 x boreholes	Bought with the farm		Only 2 are functioning. One extra borehole was drilled by the EU but is not functioning. NamWater also supplies water but the farmers cannot afford the bills
Houses	1 x farm house	Bought with the farm		Farmers live in temporary houses
Capacity building/training/projects	Crop production	DRFN	2007	
	Leadership	DRFN	2009	

- The MLR has not given any post-settlement support to this farm; as a result beneficiaries struggle on their own especially in water issues which have resulted into subleasing of the farm to people who can afford to pay water bills. The water supply to this farm is through NamWater and hence they receive monthly water bills.

- The farm should have not been allocated under group resettlement scheme due to its proximity to the city and a town of Rehoboth. According to the beneficiaries the farm is overcrowded due to the influx of people who are either invited by the beneficiaries themselves to have access to the land resources in exchange for the settling of water bills, or are brought in by the Traditional Authority. While many other group resettlement farms have squatting problems which involves mainly poor groups of people e.g. Drimiopsis, Neu Sommerau, this one attracts well-to-do squatters.

- The Traditional Authority seems to be fully in charge of this farm, i.e. allocating people and planning to build their offices in the farm.

HIV/AIDS IN GROUP RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

HIV/AIDS as a cross-cutting issue is one of the topics covered during the review in order to gain an overview of the HIV/AIDS awareness status in the resettlement farms. The review team assessed the situation through interviews with the beneficiaries; these covered issues such as whether they were aware of the pandemic, whether they receive any support and from whom and whether they have access to facilities such as testing centres.

There is awareness of the pandemic except for the two farms; farm Mara and Arovlei where there has not been any awareness campaign. The results indicate that most of the beneficiaries willingly get tested. The review team did not collect data on the number of people tested, outcomes of the tests or the numbers of HIV/AIDS infected people in any of the visited projects.

There are a number of challenges that beneficiaries are faced with which could threaten their health such as alcoholism and cultural taboos on sexuality. These include reluctance to use condoms; seeing no harm in having multiple partners and the non existence of open discussion on sexual matters in their society. The location of some of the projects could also put them at risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS; projects that are close to towns or along main roads are much vulnerable to the pandemic compared to those located in remote areas

SECTION THREE

3.0 LESSON LEARNED

3.1 LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE REVIEW OF POST-RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT

The aim of post-resettlement support is to provide the beneficiaries with the necessary skills and infrastructural development in the farms to enable them to use the land productively and to become self reliant. There have been challenges on both the Ministry's and the beneficiaries' side as well as success stories that need to be emulated.

The following is an overview of the lesson learned by the review team during the review of post-resettlement support; highlighting key issues and challenges in the general support of group resettlement. This section will guide the team in the final recommendations and the way forward towards the achievement of Namibia's resettlement objectives.

3.2 RESPONSE OF BENEFICIARIES TO POST-RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT

During the review, it became apparent that most of the beneficiaries appreciated and are satisfied with the government's initiative of giving them what they can now call a home (land) and the post-resettlement support which has enabled some of them to produce their own food and generate income. There is an improvement in the standard of living given the way some of the beneficiaries used to live before resettlement e.g. the nomadic way of life of the San has lessened and food security has improved e.g. Bravo, Mangetti Dune. However, in many cases the participation of resettled farmers in utilising the support provided is questionable as most of them do not perceive these resettlement projects as means of empowering themselves economically, rather as a place that they call a home. Some of them are not committed to becoming - or do not wish to become - self reliant as there seems to be a continuous flow of support from the Government.

Beneficiaries in Western Caprivi responded to the review team that their living standard has worsened since they were resettled. This is mainly due to MET policies which prohibit farmers from engaging in livestock and crop production in core wildlife area of the National Park.

3.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The idea of MLR providing farming implements and at the same time being involved in the training of farming practices did not work very well especially where the resettled farmers have no farming skills. This would be best suited to other Ministries.

The farming implements were mainly provided for agricultural purposes but their impact was hampered due to the fact that the MLR alone was not able to provide appropriate agricultural expertise. The coordinators employed in the project have no agricultural background and the involvement of the MAWF extension services in the whole post-resettlement support has been inadequate.

In most cases, the quantity of farming implements provided was not sufficient and the seeds and tractors provided were not delivered on time for ploughing, given the dependency of farmers on rain fed crops. Most of the other implements provided broke and were not replaced and no proper records of these implements were kept.

A lack of commitment and sense of ownership of most farmers towards farm assets resulted in mismanagement of farming implements including vehicles and tractors. Due to Namibia's arid nature, farming is not easy and most projects had high input and very low output especially in crop production. Whilst a lot of support has been put into the production of crops such as vegetables and mahangu very little has been realised due to a number of factors including limited understanding of environmental limitations, water issues and dependence on rain.

3.4 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

In almost every project there are water problems which significantly affect the progress of the project; there are no management structures in place for community based water management/maintenance approach.

Although the MLR has tried to solve water problems there are still a number of issues that hinder the successful eradication of water problems such as:

- MLR has not been able to deal directly with the rehabilitation of boreholes in the farms without following the long tender procedures through the MAWF even when they (MLR) have their own budget for that.

- Limited cooperation between MLR and DRWS with regard to water infrastructure and water point management.

- Lack of supervision of contractors' work when rehabilitating the boreholes combined with the lack of consultation with the beneficiaries when contractors inspect boreholes during the tendering process has resulted in incomplete and substandard work by contractors.

- The endless theft of borehole parts especially the solar driven ones, vandalism and unwillingness of some of the beneficiaries to take ownership and responsibility of their farm water infrastructures.

- Insufficient technical knowledge of the beneficiaries in the simple maintenance and repair of the boreholes.

- Unwillingness of some DRWS offices to provide services to the resettlement beneficiaries claiming that this is not part of their duties.

Most of activities in the projects that depend on water have collapsed because the MLR has failed to supply diesel to the projects. Although it has been a noble idea for the Ministry to support the running of diesel driven water points this has created a dependence syndrome. However, there is an example of good practice in the Skoonheid project whereby the beneficiaries contribute money to enable them to supplement the diesel supply and thereby continue with their activities.

3.5 FENCING

Fencing of farm boundaries, camps and crop fields has proved to be efficient in alleviating the destruction of crops by animals and improve food security.

In the farms where there is no boundary fence outsiders graze their cattle freely in these farms creating conflicts with the beneficiaries. Provision of fencing materials and the establishment of demonstration fields for dry crops and vegetable gardens has had a good impact on transferring crop production knowledge, especially to the San community. This enhances their traditional way of hunting and gathering and allows them to enter into their own food production. However in some of the farms there is no fence or the fencing is old and in need of replacement and the resettled farmers lack enough skills, resources and communal maintenance approach to maintain the fences.

3.6 HOUSING

Although the MLR has set a standard of providing houses to the resettled farmers, this has not been met.

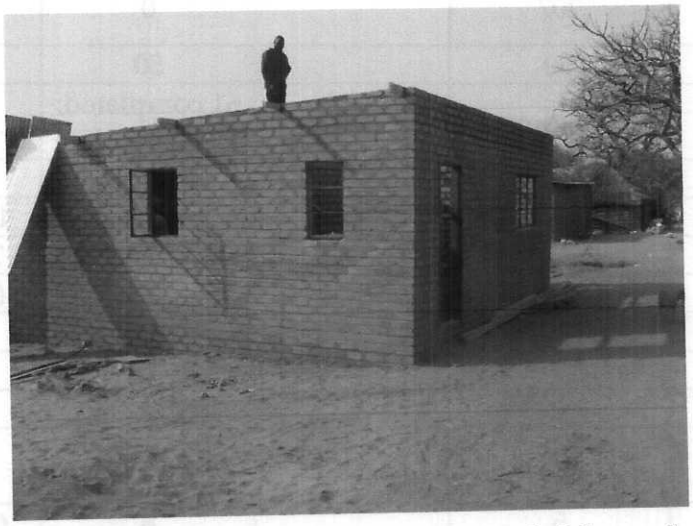
The issue of housing in the group resettlement farms is very complex in terms of the support itself; the criteria used are not clear in identifying who should be provided with a house and when. The majority of beneficiaries are still waiting for the housing promised to them by the MLR. The table below presents the number of houses that the MLR has provided so far.

Project Name	No. of families resettled (current)	No. of people (population)	No. of houses built	No. of families still waiting - Deficit
Western Caprivi	822 (estimate)	4,110	35	787
Bravo	110		0	110
Mangetti Dune	682 (estimate)	3,410	25	657
Neu Sommerau	207		0	207
Queen Sofia	50		50	-
Tsintsabis	300 (estimate)	1,500	61 completed; 19 incomplete	220
Excelsior	14		14	-
Ekoka	45		35	10 (sharing)
Oshanashiwa	34		27	7 (sharing)
Eendombe	25		30	(*5-surplus*)
Onamatadiva	28		0	28
Klein Karas	7		0	7
Mara	6		6 (Bavaria)	-
Bernafay	12		9+5 farmhouses	-
Westfallen	5		6	(*1- surplus*)
Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	48		0	48
Skoonheid	73		60	13
Drimiopsis	140		47 (incl. 19-Bavaria)	74
Arovlei	53		Only 1 farmhouse	52
TOTAL				***2,120***

- The condition of houses in every farm visited was reported by beneficiaries to have defects either due to the way they were constructed or simply due to wear and tear. According to the beneficiaries the contractors of these houses were not monitored by the relevant Ministry (Department of Works) and therefore this was a loophole that the contractors used to deliver sub standard work. Regular maintenance of these houses is not provided and beneficiaries cannot afford even a simple repair. If this trend continues there will not be any houses standing in theses farms in the very near future.

- Provision of houses to beneficiaries should have been accompanied by a policy that governs their occupation e.g. duration, maintenance etc. It is not clear who is responsible for the maintenance of these houses and whether the government will continue to aim to build houses for each and every resettled beneficiary.

- Through skills development training received, some beneficiaries would be able to make bricks and built their houses if provided with the materials. This could relieve the burden on the MLR to build houses for every beneficiary as it could easily be done by beneficiaries through a self housing scheme.



A house built in Mangetti Dune using bricks made by the beneficiaries under NNF support.

3.7 CAPACITY BUILDING/TRAINING

Off-farm skills development is important for the beneficiaries' livelihood diversification and also for the acquisition of basic technical skills required for infrastructure maintenance in the farm.

Skills development training on off-farm activities has improved the standard of living of most of the group resettled farmers who responded well to the support provided and were consequently able to establish income generating projects. The income generating activities that have been established so far include brick making, sewing, bakery, welding, carpentry, vegetable gardening etc. Without such skills the resettled farmers would have found it very difficult to survive only on agricultural farming activities which mostly depend on rain or the availability of water. Below is an example of some of the income generated during a 3 months mentorship on different income generating activities initiated by NNF in 2007. Other NGOs have also assisted farmers in different income generating projects and reports are available from these implementing organisations on post-resettlement support.

These projects created jobs and generated income within a very short period of time when the NGOs were present. However, lack of leadership, financial discipline and internal conflicts has hampered the progress of many of these projects after the NGOs left.

Farm	Activity/Project	Income generated	Sub Total
Mangetti Dune	Brick making	N$ 5,000.00	
	Carpentry	N$ 760.00	
	Welding	N$ 300.00	
	Plumbing	N$ 250.00	
	Mahangu	N$ 750.00	
	Sewing		N$ 7,060.00
Queen Sofia	Felting	N$ 1,694.00	
	Vegetables		
	Sewing	N$ 1,200.00	N$ 2,984.00
Bravo	Bee keeping	N$ 200.00	
	Brick making	N$ 2,900.00	
	Bakery	N$ 1,433.75	
	Carpentry	N$ 1,314.00	
	Vegetables	N$ 700.00	N$ 6,547.75
Tsintsabis	Welding	N$ 2,276.00	
	Sewing	N$ 3,800.00	
	Carpentry	N$ 60.00	N$ 6,136.00
	Dry crop farming		
Bernafay	Sewing		
	Vegetables		
Klein Karas	Sewing	N$ 6,000.00	N$ 6,000.00
GRAND TOTAL			**N$ 28,637.75**

Beneficiaries in Mangetti Dune displaying some of their carpentry project products.

Other basic technical skills development such as water point caretaking and Para Vet training has proved to be essential as DRWS and veterinarians are infrequent in the group resettlement farms.

The training on on-farm activities such as vegetable gardening, dry crop production and animal husbandry were well received but have often been hampered by water problems and marketing. In the absence of sufficient water supply and proper marketing strategy the potential of the on-farming efforts are not realised. Where there has been good supply of water the beneficiaries could produce but were not able to sell e.g. Westfallen lost about N$45,000 from their vegetable production in 2009.

3.8 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

(a) Management Structure

Weak management structures in the group resettlement farms have delayed the attainment of the resettlement programme goal which emphasises increased productivity, sustainability and self-reliance.

- There are weak institutional arrangements in the management of the projects in general. The placement of Project Coordinators in some of the projects to steer the development has generally worked well compared to those projects with no Coordinator, but this has continued for too long with the consequence that the beneficiaries were not motivated to take charge of their own development. However, some of the Coordinators have forgotten their responsibilities as they deeply integrate into the resettlement community they were supposed to serve and instead they engage in activities which fulfil their own interests. Generally, progress has been worse in farms that have no Coordinator as the beneficiaries do as they wish.

- The establishment of Project Committees in each resettlement farm has enhanced cohesion among the beneficiaries especially in those projects that have settlers with different cultural backgrounds. However a lot needs to be done in terms of training the committees to be able to function properly and effectively.

- There have been good results in individual gardens' support compared to the communal garden concept. For example in Skoonheid each resettled farmer has her/his own garden where they plant crops of their own choice and the results have been good. With this concept, the resettled farmers could benefit more if a market was organised beforehand.

- The training of one of the beneficiaries as a community mobiliser in the projects makes the successful implementation of project activities easier because the

beneficiaries understand and respond to the support given much better than when it is done by the programme facilitator or coordinator alone. Bravo is one of the farms where a community mobiliser has been trained and is understudying the coordinator so that when the support programme ends they will be able to carry on with the development of their projects.

- Those farms which have managed to go beyond the committee management and sought other management structures such as a Cooperative or Trust are most likely to become self reliant faster. For example Klein Karas is registered as a Cooperative and although the Ministry did not give post-resettlement support, they have proven to be capable of organising themselves to develop their farm. Tsintsabis has also registered their camp site (Tree Sleeper) as a Trust and this arrangement has shown significant development in a very short period of time. These types of institutional arrangement compel members to be organised, active and transparent as they must have objectives and constitutions in place which govern them.

- The absence of proper control of the movement of people into these farms results in project land being encroached upon by illegal occupants. The illegal occupants get access to the project through political influence, resettled farmers inviting relatives and friends (referring to it as free land), employment seekers such as charcoal making or informal allocation by the MLR regional offices/Traditional Authority. Some of the farms are too crowded or overgrazed and as such the carrying capacity has been exceeded causing negative environmental impacts. There seems to be non compliance of the resettlement policy.

- The existence of most of the basic services such as health, schools, police and shops in some resettlement projects and the increasing number of people qualifies these resettlement projects to be referred as settlements rather than projects.

- The involvement of other institutions such as NGOs and donor organisations in supporting the resettlement processes has accelerated the development of the resettlement projects. However, no forum for such stakeholders exists and insufficient collaboration, especially between the MLR and other government departments, has resulted in the duplication of resources and the denial of the full rights of resettled farmers to draw services and knowledge on land and natural resource management. If there were better collaborations the beneficiaries would have been more empowered to obtain their rights to be partners in sustainable development.

- There is limited capacity in the MLR to deal with pertinent issues within the farms such as communal based management in farming, environmental, social and cultural issues among the resettled farmers. Similar constraints exist with

regard to dealing with the relationships and integration between the resettled farmers and neighbouring farmers, especially where a resettlement farm is surrounded by commercial farms.

- Sharing of information and good practices seems to be lacking in the whole post-resettlement support initiatives especially among the implementing agencies and among the resettled farmers.

(b) Land Rights

While access to land has a considerable influence on household income and food security, the absence of land tenure in the group resettlement has had a negative effect on the promotion of:

- ***Productivity in agriculture to generate rapid economic growth;***
- ***Sustainable land management which would eventually reduce poverty; and***
- ***Environmental sustainability as environmental issues have been ignored by those occupying land without authorisation.***

- None of the beneficiaries in the group resettlement farms have land rights except for a few who have allocation letters. This has resulted in the following:

  - Lack of a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries; this creates uncertainties which hamper the projects as they don't take charge of their own development. This situation also encourages beneficiaries to continue depending on government handouts and thereby reinforces the dependency syndrome.

  - Officially resettled beneficiaries are unable to stop the illegal occupation of the farms which they are resettled in, as the illegal settlers refer to these farms as free land.

  - The existence of illegal settlers in almost every farm results in the mushrooming of shacks that make the resettlement farm become like a squatter camp such as is seen in many townships. This also encourages more illegal settlers to move in to take advantage of the free access to whatever basic facilities/services are available in these farms. In some farms there is evidence of the overexploitation of natural resources as there are no mechanisms in place to prevent this scenario.

  - Political interference is prevalent in some farms and this distorts the objectives of the resettlement programme and results in sabotage of the project activities by those who are supported by the politicians and who are mostly illegal occupants.

- In the absence of land rights it is difficult for resettled farmers to benefit from financial institutions such as Agribank to acquire loans for farming development purposes.

(c) Marketing and Transport

A successful project must have an effective marketing strategy in place and produce market-oriented products.

- Marketing strategy is lacking in all the projects. The existing trend of planting anything, anytime of the year and selling the produce anywhere without a reliable market results in them not being able to recover their costs.

- Inconsistencies in production, transport problems and the variable quality of the produce remain a challenge in developing reliable markets.

- It has become clear that without the existence of the beneficiaries' own transport in these projects, it is very difficult for them to sell their produce or to obtain farming necessities. On the other hand, where transport has been made available through a donation, the beneficiaries have been unable to maintain the vehicle and as a result have to depend on the MLR to service them. However the Ministry is unable to do so because the vehicles are not registered as Government property.

- Transport support provided by the MLR and NGOs has alleviated tremendously the transportation problems faced by the beneficiaries in these resettlement farms.

3.9 OMUSATI REGION (weaned off projects)

Onandjandja and Otjihao

The team visited these two projects to learn lessons which are summarised below:

- The post-resettlement support to farmers in Onandjandja and Otjihao was provided at once which meant that the farmers did not have to wait and hence could get organised and start their farming projects with everything they needed in place. This enabled them to become self reliant in a shorter period of time.

- Where there are good management structures in place, resettled farmers can take charge of their own development without depending on the MLR. These two farms had very good management structures in place which allowed them to organise themselves, take ownership and take good care of their assets. For

example, the tractor is still in good condition due to regular maintenance which is done using funds generated from ploughing individual fields. They charge N$ 280.00 per hour and the money collected is saved in the project account. The tractor is driven by one of the beneficiaries.

- Team work is the key to determining the pace at which the resettled farmers become self reliant. Unfortunately effective team building has proved to be difficult in the farms where the resettled farmers come from a range of cultural backgrounds. The resettled farmers in Onandjandja and Otjihao work hard as a team and are very united and organised with minimal cultural conflicts.

- Basic skills development, especially in the minor maintenance and repair of farming equipment, water infrastructure, houses and skills in diversification of livelihoods are very important components that the beneficiaries should be equipped with for the sustainability of resettlement farms. This is lacking among the beneficiaries in these two weaned off projects and hampers their progress.

- Although the objective of integrating the farmers into society has been achieved in these two projects, there is still conflict of interest in the community based development programmes by Traditional Authorities. The interference of the TA in the management of Onandjanja project has disrupted the good system that the MLR had put in place.

- Just as in all the other group resettlement farms, the MLR did not issue land rights or proof of ownership to the farmers in these two projects and as a result the TA has allocated land to non beneficiaries inside the project area as well as houses built by the MLR for the beneficiaries.

3.10 HIV/AIDS

- The pandemic is prominent in the resettlement farms especially among the San communities in Ohangwena Region and can be mainly attributed to alcoholism.
- The cultural beliefs of some of the beneficiaries (regarding the use of condoms and other sexual beliefs) put them at high risk of contracting the virus and other sexually related diseases.
- Health facilities are not available to remote resettlement farms such as Onamatadiva, putting the beneficiaries at risk of dying from AIDS-related diseases such tuberculosis
- Insufficient knowledge on nutrition and the lack of availability of enough food worsens the health condition of those infected.
- The involvement of different organisations in the HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in the resettlement farms is a good and welcome initiative. Since the resettlement programme is a MLR responsibility it might have been

expected that the MLR would have had a full HIV/AIDS programme built into their plans for all farms. However, this was not the case.

HIV/AIDS AWARENESS IN THE GROUP RESETTLEMENT FARMS

Project Name	Awareness programme (Yes/No)	Level of Awareness	Support	HIV/AIDS Facility
Omega 3	Yes	Average	Katima Mulilo Clinic	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Omega 1	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action, Red Cross, Kavango Breach of Hope	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Chetto	Yes	Good	Red Cross and Catholic Aids Action	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Bagani	Yes	Good	Red Cross and Catholic Aids Action	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Skoonheid	Yes	Good	Health-Unlimited	Oigena Clinic
Tsintsabis	Yes	Good	Red Cross, Total Control of Epidemic, Lilongaeparo	Tsintsabis Clinic
Queen Sofia	Yes	Good	Medical Pramudos, Health-Unlimited and Catholic volunteer	Outjo/ Otjiwarongo Clinic
Neu Sommerau	Yes	Good	Life Style Ambassador, Health-Unlimited and Home-based care and through the Radio	Mobile Clinic
Mangetti Dune	Yes	Good	Life Style Ambassador, Health-Unlimited	Mangetti Clinic
Excelsior	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action, Red Cross and MLR	Tsumeb Clinic
Ekoka	Yes	Good	Red Cross	Okongo Clinic
Drimiopsis	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action, Red Cross and Health-Unlimited	Gobabis Clinic
Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Yes	Good	Cohena (NGO)	Talismanus Clinic
Bravo	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action and NANASO	Tsumeb/ Nkurenkuru
Westfallen	Yes	Average	MLR	Augunus Clinic

Project Name	Awareness programme (Yes/No)	Level of Awareness	Support	HIV/AIDS Facility
Bernafey	Yes	Good	Cohena	Mobile Clinic
Oshanashiwa	Yes	Good	Red Cross	Okongo Clinic
Mara	No	poor	None	Maltahöhe Clinic
Klein Karas	Yes	Good	UNAIDS	Keetmanshoop /Karasburg Clinic
Arovlei	No	Average	Radio	Windhoek
Onamatadiva	Yes	Good	Red Cross, MOHSS	Okongo Clinic
Eendobe	Yes	Good	Red Cross	Okongo Clinic

SECTION FOUR

4.0 THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1.1 EXISTING PROJECTS/FARMS

Category 1

During the review it was noted that the group post-resettlement support can be divided into two categories; the **first** category is the support to the marginalised settlements, which mainly include San communities. The primary objective of MLR's support to the San community is to provide necessary support and integrate them into society. This seems to have been achieved and these communities now depend on subsistence farming (livestock and dry crop production) for their livelihood, contrary to their traditional way of hunting and gathering. Some other income generating activities were also introduced; where these were well received they have made some impact on their standard of living.

Besides the MLR's support, there are other government departments that have also been involved and continue to support these communities i.e. the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), MRLGHRD (through the Regional Councils and Traditional Authorities and Chiefs), MET, MAWF, MSS (Police), MoHSS, MoE etc and other institutions such as NamWater and NamPower.

The continuation of MLR support to these communities is a duplication of resources. Moreover, the MLR have been struggling with the implementation of the support on the ground due to the large number of these settlements and insufficient capacity in terms of manpower and availability of funds.

It is therefore recommended that the following projects that fall in this category should be weaned off immediately and transferred to the relevant Ministry for appropriate action and support:

Western Caprivi

The whole area has been proclaimed as a national park (Bwabwata National Park). The MLR support has been mainly in the form of agricultural development to ensure food sustainability. On the other hand, MET policies on national parks prohibit any major agricultural development, including livestock. The MET have a livelihood support programmes for people living in such areas under which they could be integrated into park management and benefit from, for example, trophy hunting or tourism lodge ventures in sustaining their livelihood, especially those in Chetto and Omega 3. ***In order to avoid further conflicts in land uses and policies, MAWF, MRLGHRD and***

MLR should collaborate with MET regarding the whole area of Western Caprivi for appropriate implementation of the park policies.

This is consistent with the recommendations of the MLR's mini socio-economic and demographic survey (January 2009) which highlighted that "MET, MLR, MAWF should rethink the package of land uses and livelihood diversification options available to people living in the national parks".

Mangetti Dunes

Currently the whole area of about 1 million hectares with 25 villages has been registered as a conservancy and receives good support from MET (for conservancy-related issues) and MAWF (regarding water, community forest and livestock production). This settlement has its own recognised Chief and Councillors as well. ***It is recommended that the MLR wean off the support and hand over to MRLGHRD.***

Tsintsabis

The Tsintsabis population has exceeded that of a normal farm and unlike many other resettlement farms there are a number of other government departments present such as MoHSS, MoE, MGECW, MoSS. This qualifies it to be in the category of a settlement; therefore, ***it should be handed over to MRLGHRD to manage it accordingly***. *However, the housing programme that the MLR started still has 18 structures that are incomplete (with roofs only) and the team recommends that these should be completed before weaning off (see budget).*

Drimiopsis

This farm is currently being supported by MLR through DRFN. The ever-growing population of the farm qualifies it to be a settlement and therefore ***it is recommended that the MLR weans off this farm after the expiry of existing DRFN contract and transfers it to the MRLGH.*** It has come to the review team's attention that the MRLGH has already prepared a settlement layout (township) for this project.

Other projects in the above category that have support implementing agencies (DRFN and Komeho) on the ground should further be strengthened and weaned off when the contracts of these implementing agencies lapses. These include the following:

Bravo

Bravo is one of the settlements that has received good support which has been well received by beneficiaries. Currently the MLR has contracted Komeho Namibia to implement the support. The support is having a positive impact in

terms of food security but this will not be sustained if water problem remains unsolved.
It is recommended that the water infrastructure should be rehabilitated and the farm be weaned off support once the contract of the implementing agency comes to an end.

Donkerbos/Sonneblom

There has been very little support to this settlement in terms of capacity building and infrastructure development. Two farms were donated by the Traditional Authority to settle the San; currently only one farm is occupied due to problems of water availability. One farm has no borehole and the beneficiaries would like to relocate some of the families to this farm which has good rangeland; this would avoid overcrowding in the farm with water and prevent illegal occupation of the farm without water.

It is recommended that support in skills development should be provided and a borehole drilled on the unoccupied farm (see budget).

OKONGO PROJECTS (Ekoka, Oshanashiwa, Eendombe, Onamatadiva)

MLR has played a very good role through providing shelter and food to the community in these projects, a responsibility that best suits MRLGH. ***Therefore these San settlements should be handed to the MRLGH/Regional Council to continue with the support in terms of food security and livelihood options.***

However, Onamatadiva was never provided with shelter as is the case in the other three settlements of Okongo projects. ***It is therefore recommended that MLR provide houses to the existing 28 households at Onamatadiva (see budget) before weaning off.***

Category 2

The **second** category of group resettlement support includes all those farms where disadvantaged Namibians were resettled. These include: Queen Sofia, Neu Sommerau, Mara, Bernafay, Westfallen, Skoonheid, Arovlei, Excelsior and Klein Karas. The objective of MLR is to provide support in capacity building, on both on- farm and off-farm production to enable the beneficiaries to become self reliant and contribute to the economy of the country.

From the beginning the above farms were supposed to run as projects with a support implementation plan prepared for a period of 5 years; thereafter the support was to be weaned off. However, this has not fully been realised as there have been cumulative and continuous problems in some of the projects to date, despite enormous support from government, donor organisations and civil society. These problems range from institutional arrangements including

policy issues to the ability of the resettled farmers to utilise the farms productively. There is need to look at the causes and to address them appropriately to reverse the situation.

The following approaches are recommended:

4.2 Support to institutional and systemic capacity

The current management structure of all group resettlement projects is weak even with the presence of Coordinators. Although each farm has a Project Committee, they are unable to coordinate the development of the projects due to the lack of commitment of the resettled farmers. Failure of the resettled farmers to take ownership of the farm slows down productivity, encourages the influx of illegal settlers, vandalism of farm assets, mismanagement of rangeland and overexploitation of natural resources. There is a need to create conducive conditions on the ground that will encourage the farmers to take more responsibility of the farms especially in the areas of management and productivity.

Below are some of institutional arrangements that are recommended to strengthen the management of the group resettlement farms.

4.2.1 Cooperative holding

As each of these farms is unique and has different characteristics, a management structure that suits each individual farm should be explored to minimise both the beneficiaries' long term dependence on hand-outs and the cost to MLR of employing Coordinators. The concept and implementation of the group resettlement scheme in its current form should be stopped unless proper procedures are explored and implemented to form cooperatives, trusts or another form of legal entity that is more responsible and accountable for the land and its resources and will pay land tax to the government.

Definition of Cooperative holding

A cooperative is defined as an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled enterprise (Wikipedia).

With cooperative management the farmers will have the following advantages:

- A formalised entity which could draw necessary services such as agricultural extension, finances and markets from relevant institutions without much dependency on MLR.
- The possibility of being considered for a collective land right i.e. leasehold which may instil a sense of ownership and foster the economic development of the farm.

- Members' registration would be a prerequisite and would be strictly adhered to, thereby discouraging unauthorised settlers.
- Increased production would be expected since resources would be pooled collectively for the mutual benefit of all members.

One of the resettlement farms (Klein Karas in the Karas region) is already registered as a cooperative and is a good example which other farms can learn from.

Potential farms that could be registered under this concept are: ***Queen Sofia, Excelsior, Bernafay, Mara, Skoonheid, Westfallen and Neu Sommerau.***

The cooperative concept would work well if the assistance of the MLR was sought in revisiting the original list of beneficiaries and relocating/removing illegal occupants, without forgetting those temporarily resettled by MLR officials on the farms.

4.2.2 Individual farm allocation

Some of the farmers who were resettled under the group resettlement scheme have accumulated a substantial number of livestock and it is recommended that these farmers be considered for individual allocation elsewhere, preferably in the same region. For example in **Farm Mara in Hardap Region**, one of the beneficiaries has more than 500 small stocks. ***It is recommended that this farmer be relocated to an individual farm. This would also give a chance for a new entrant into the group resettlement scheme.***

On the other hand, some of the farms would have been more suitable to be utilised for resettlement purposes under individual allocation rather than the group resettlement scheme due to their location. For example, farm **Arovlei in Khomas Region** where 53 families from disadvantaged backgrounds are resettled is located 50 km from the capital city of Windhoek and Rehoboth town. The farm is surrounded by commercial farms with highly developed enterprises (game farms, nature villages/residential homes). Farms in this area, including farm Arovlei, are serviced with water infrastructure provided by NamWater. The resettled farmers are unable to afford the NamWater bills and therefore end up sub-leasing to well-to-do people to help them pay water bills.

It is recommended that:

- ***The status of this farm should be changed from group resettlement to individual allocation;***
- ***The MLR should assess the best land use of this farm considering its location and preceding land use (game);***
- ***The MLR should assess the status of existing beneficiaries with regard to considering them as individual settlers in line with the best land***

use. The rest of the farmers should be relocated elsewhere either as a group or individuals depending on their status.

4.2.3 *Revisiting the roles of the MLR and other Ministries in the resettlement process*

The MLR has taken a lead in post-resettlement support even on components that best suit other Ministries. For the past 19 years the MLR has been dealing with agricultural production, skills development and infrastructural development support i.e. water/fencing housing and provision of farm implements in the farms. In the process it duplicates resources and stretches itself beyond its manpower capacity. Collaboration among the MLR and other relevant Ministries has been inadequate, hampering the attainment of the objectives of MLR support i.e. while the farmers were expected to stand on their own after having been provided with support for 5 years the support has extended far beyond that with little sign of self reliance.

New approaches to the role of the MLR and other Ministries in the resettlement processes should be developed to improve economic, social and environmental aspects and ensure sustainable development in these farms.

The MLR should continue to deal with land administration issues such as making land available for allocation, land use planning and management, land surveying, registration, valuation and taxation. Other Ministries such as MAWF should come in to provide support in areas such as agricultural land use implementation and extension services; MET for appropriate implementation of land uses that falls under their mandate; social infrastructural services such as housing should be the responsibility of MRLGH; schools should fall under MoE; clinics under MHSS etc.

4.3 Policy recommendations to strengthen Namibia's resettlement processes

Given the scarcity of land in Namibia policy recommendations should explore a vision for resettlement projects in the long term whereby resettlement farms could serve as a temporary means to empower disadvantaged people to pursue their individual development paths. This approach would imply that the resettlement farms - rather than being an end in themselves – would serve as a means to endow marginalised people and the unemployed with a suite of 'life skills' with which they could build a future for themselves. Rather than being tied to a specific resettlement farm, once individuals are able to stand on their own feet they could move away from the resettlement area into open society and new entrants could then be accommodated on the farms.

The existing farms that would be appropriate to utilise in this way should be strengthened or optimised to accommodate new identified entrants.

4.4 Land utilisation and administration

4.4.1 Land rights

The absence of land rights of almost all the group resettled farmers has created more problems such as the uncontrolled influx of people, political interference (by local councillors), conflicting land uses, over-exploitation of natural resources, environmental degradation, inability of settlers to be partners in development, absence of access to financial facilities and inadequate extension services.

Providing land rights to group resettlement farmers in its current setup is a challenge due to several factors such as the size of the farm in relation to the number of resettled people, different needs and aspirations of resettled farmers, potential land uses in relation to environmental limitations etc. It is recommended that the suitability of each farm for different land uses should be assessed, including the ability of beneficiaries to implement the optimal land use, before giving out land rights.

Once the land suitability assessment has been done, the MLR should not give individual leases to each farmer but should encourage them to form cooperatives. In so doing the farm would remain one entity under one lease; should the conditions of the lease not be adhered to it would be easier for the Ministry to take appropriate measures.

In order to eliminate the attitude of considering government farms to be free land that can be abused by illegal settlers, land rent should be introduced to each resettlement group once they have a legal management structure and have signed a lease agreement with the MLR.

Lessons learned through the review process indicate that the existing group resettlement farm which has been registered as a cooperative (Klein Karas) is well managed with no interference of illegal settlers.

An additional advantage would be that it would be less work for the MLR to administer legal entities such as cooperatives than many individual types of leasehold at a given farm. Formalising land rights to farmers would protect them against encroachment from outsiders. It would also make it easier for farmers to take charge or control of the farm and access services necessary for the development of their farms from the relevant institutions such as MAWF, Agribank etc.

The team highly recommends that the MLR should refrain from giving support to group resettlement farms under the current arrangement and should instead encourage resettlement projects to form cooperatives or another form of organised entity before providing support.

4.4.2 *Land utilisation*

The current land utilisation by group resettled farmers does not yield the desired productivity as it does not consider the needs and aspirations of the farmers or the environmental limitations. MLR should look at land suitability and the environmental impacts of existing land uses in the group resettlement farms and assess the land needs of each resettled farmer to ascertain their capability - and desire - to use the land productively. From the needs assessment the MLR should consider using the following approaches:

- **Agricultural approach vs. other land uses**

MLR should look into acquiring land for purposes other than agriculture, since it is evident that not all applicants are farmers or wish to be farmers. If the land is not suitable for agricultural purposes then it should be allocated for the best suitable land use e.g. mining, game farming or a conservancy. For those interested in farming, the MLR needs to assess the capability of each applicant to engage in productive agricultural farming.

- **Social approach**

Some applicants may be just looking for a place to live and are mistakenly identified as potential farmers during the land allocation process. This group of people typically does not engage in productive farming activities on the farms. Thus productive land is wasted as well as serious potential farmers being denied the chance to be allocated land.

The MLR should work closely with MRLGHRD (through the Traditional Authorities) to take care of such applicants. For example in farm Mara the farm is mostly occupied by pensioners who should not have been resettled there. MLR could liaise with the social welfare department to introduce old age homes to accommodate pensioners in the nearest town. There is a need for the MLR to collaborate with the MRLGHRD and the town councils to earmark some plots for disadvantaged people who may only need a place for shelter.

Other applicants, especially the youth, may be applying for farms simply because they are unemployed. This age group is more often mistaken to be serious farmers. The MLR in collaboration with MYCS should approach the town councils to discuss the possibility of earmarking some land around towns (peri-urban land) for horticultural activities for those interested in farming as well as other skills development in different trades such as carpentry, brick making, welding, plumbing etc.

- **Skills development oriented approach**

Demonstration centres
Some group resettlement farms have been very successful in some farming activities which could be replicated in other farms. These farms could be earmarked to be used as demonstration centres whereby farmers interested in such activities could visit them to learn lessons and acquire skills. For example, Westfallen is very successful in vegetable gardening. This farm could be strengthened further through offering such demonstrations to interested resettled farmers. The existing main farmhouse could be used for accommodation and the demonstration sessions could be assigned to MAWF to take responsibility for.

5. Infrastructure support

The support of the farms' infrastructure has been solely left to the MLR; this includes clinics, schools, roads, water, fencing, housing and communication facilities. The MLR has limited capacity to provide adequate support. However, due to the importance of water for the success of many project activities, water issues should be given priority and water infrastructure rehabilitated as necessary. Where possible, diesel pumps should be exchanged for solar driven pumps to minimise the need to procure diesel. The capacity of water point caretakers should be strengthened in each project to take the responsibilities of their respective water points when the MLR weans off the projects. There are already some beneficiaries in some of the projects that have received training on water point caretaking therefore they should be empowered further to take this responsibility.

Before presenting the budget required for the further support to some of these resettlement farms; below is an overview of some of the funds that the MLR had so far spent on the farms. The budget for other institutions involved in the post-resettlement support to these group resettlement farms is available from these particular organizations.

AN OVERVIEW OF MLR DETAILED BUDGET EXPENDITURE FOR GROUP RESETTLEMENT FARMS (2002 – 2009)

MLR budget expenditure - 2002/3												
	Project names											
Item description	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Mono pump motor	6,403											
Protective clothes	1,261	5,544										
Seeds	11,227	8,439	5,716	11,358			19,050		9,000	23,100		
Packaging lemon bags	4,342											
Rehabilitation of boreholes	303,858		81,527		23,955							
Leveler and rag 2.4m	9,270											
Electrical repair	8,500			8,608								
Test electrical pump	150											
Elements and T-bush	363		6,136									
Pipe poly 20 x 100m	6,161											
Repair of broken window	435											
Robbin cubber	703											
Food for work		81,863							13,308			
Diesel		20,620	27,858	36,123		672						

MLR budget expenditure - 2002/3

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Air fuel filters			922									
Repair of tractors			8,857	45,024	5,184		3,226		7,295			
Binding and steel wires			8,750		630							
Agro pipes			2,749									
V-belts				820								
Diamond mesh wire				8,623								
Nylon male thread				358								
Sprinkle and spinner				290								
Cement					9,492							
Stone 50m x19mm					3,650							
Water tank					9,549							
Tyres and tubes									9,343			
Building materials										3,455		
3 Furrow plough												7,900
TOTAL	**352,673**	**116,466**	**142,515**	**111,204**	**52,460**	**672**	**22,276**	**0**	**38,946**	**26,555**	**0**	**7,900**

MLR budget expenditure - 2003/4

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen /Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Seeds	4,872				5,550		4,920	3,600		6,000		1,800
Repair of toilet pot	381											
Leaf analysis	1,939											
Repair of water infrastructure	30,663		39,169	2,189			4,891					
Fertiliser	26,680											
Electrical cable	94,599											
Chemicals	1,615											
200m pipe poly	7,560											
Diesel		25,939	9,424		3,917				37,237			
Food for work		31,003										
Gift		1,900										
Water tank		2,309			5,484		7,968					
Bobbin bearing and pump element		9,314										
Repair of tractor			4,571				2,286		9,206			8,672
Spares			2,769									
Engine oil			2,218									
Pipes				9,584	5,343							
Concrete mix					16,094							
Wire					6,263							
Cement					9,747							
Agricultural fees							880					
Renovation of office at Omega and Bagani								48,299				
Ploughing services								21,000		12,500		

MLR budget expenditure - 2003/4

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen /Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Hand hoes										5,085		
Roofing aluminium										4,864		
Labour and sewing										689		
Tools										9,895		
Millaege												3,220
TOTAL	168,309	70,465	58,151	11,773	52,398	0	20,945	72,899	46,443	39,033	0	13,692

MLR budget expenditure - 2004/5

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Diesel		47,738	62,785	30,887	20,355	1,562			12,085	12,711		
Seeds and fertiliser	18,226	4,133	9,720	100,706	8,810	18,699	4,608	56,180	74,796	35,263	3,142	
Element				6,048								
V-belt				666								
Repair of water infrastructure	14,801	14,154		161,221						340,980		
Repair of tractor	38,377	14,792	42,072	3,220	19,862	282,446	22,850			10,310		
Purchase of a new tractor				274,176			274,176			186,300		
New starter				6,486								
Installation of irrigation system					9,995							
Pump 56/22w motor					3,430							
Cement			1,265		9,480		911					
Equipments					21,446							
Vaccines					17,615							
Spares/materials for irrigation system	36,351				24,835							
Wire netting					1,294							
Salary payment						40336						
Ploughing services		8,196				9,120	2,702					
Sewing materials							1,338		9,431	6,235		
Seedlings	57,000						2,070					
Karate pyrine	1,200						1,478					
Sprayer knap							584					

MLR budget expenditure - 2004/5

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Wire (mesh, biding, steel)							154,361			209,116		
Items treated							8,768					
Black plastic bags							502		7,418			
Treated poles							13,160					
Hoes							4,756					
Payment of private toilet							8,000					
Coffin							748					
Office furniture								7,820				
New ablution									72,758			
Rod welding									4,474			
Colop P700/6									280			
Tarpaulin coated									2,906			
Trial offset disc									28,474			
Bucket and pot											20,625	
Ripstock canvas										7,860		
Building of house										156,232		
Saw bow fler										893		
Massey fergusson	517											
Buds and trees	29,935											
Pesticides	9,453											
Engine oil		5,716	2,385									
Tools for cutting trees	4,650											
TOTAL	**210,510**	**94,729**	**118,227**	**583,410**	**137,122**	**352,163**	**501,012**	**64,000**	**212,622**	**965,900**	**23,767**	**0**

MLR budget expenditure - 2005/6

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Seeds		6,698	13,016	3,000	9,075		11,100	7,500		7,500	41,720	
Diesel		16,277	9,427	5,151	5,964	5,749				5,960		
Rehabilitation of water infrastructure		20,235	76,280						9,750			
Repair of tractor		7,380	10,168				8,693					
Weed killer			770									
Cement					7,740							
Hammer meal mahangu thresher					59,216							
Hoes						317,160						
Transport of tractor						18,630						
Fencing materials	12,395						2,464			8,667		
Repair of threshing machine							343					
bolt nuts							72					
Repair of sewing machines									1,477			
Rimula d 40 tape									5,380			
Elbow galv, tape, gate value	68									474		
Installation of electricity	53,732											
Renovation of drains	21,239											
Renovation of houses	162,635											

MLR budget expenditure - 2005/6

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Convert shed	133,081											
Hammer, brush, wrench		2,644										
Water tanks	3,035											
Engine oil		3,094										
Irrigation materials		4,728										
Roadworthy												1,941
TOTAL	**386,185**	**61,056**	**109,661**	**8,151**	**81,995**	**341,539**	**22,672**	**7,500**	**16,607**	**22,601**	**41,720**	**1,941**

MLR budget expenditure - 2006/7

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Seeds		6,698	13,016	3,000	9,075		11,103	7,500		7,500	41,720	
Diesel		16,277	9,427	5,151	5,964	5,749				5,960		
Fencing materials	12,395						2,464			8,667		
Installation of electricity	53,732											
Renovation of drains	21,239											
Renovation of office house	162,635											
Water tank	3,035											
Covert shed	133,081											
Elbow, galv, tape	68											
Hammer, brush wrench, vice grip wed		2,644										
Engine oil		3,094										
Repair of tractor		7,380					8,767					
Repair of water infrastructure		20,235	76,280									
Irrigation materials		4,728										
Repair of vehicle/tractor			10,168									
Weed remover			770									
Hammer meal mahangu thresher					59,216							
Cement					7,740							
Hoes						317,160						

MLR budget expenditure - 2006/7

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Transportation of tractor						18,630						
Repair of threshing machine							343					
Repair of sewing machines									16,607			
Elbow galv, tape										474		
Roadworthy												1,941
TOTAL	**386,185**	**61,056**	**109,661**	**8,151**	**81,995**	**341,539**	**22,677**	**7,500**	**16,607**	**22,601**	**41,720**	**1,941**

MLR budget expenditure - 2007/8

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Seeds			8,429		17,943	10,352	2,250		9,753	4,500		
Diesel			42,800	74,851	7,374	40,860	11,660		90,960			
Repair of water infrastructure			6,464									
Repair of tractor						6,688						
Construction of houses	2,793,619						1,809,747					
Shovel, bowsaw	1,808											
Installation of stand and water tanks	20,161											
Fencing materials	9,089											
Sprayer knaper	3,250											
Installation of electricity	228,074											
Maize hammer meal		260										
Rimia D40 1210			3,504									
Pre-paid electricity				2,370								
Water tanks				32,490		10,830						
Shovel, all steel						2,906						
Spare part of irrigation system						44,312						
Saer 516 kw						5,834						
Installation of business.....						373						
Uream hb granular 50kg						18,846						

MLR budget expenditure - 2007/8

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Empty drums							920					
Drilling of 3 boreholes								447,845	607,086			
Coffin										1,400		
TOTAL	**3,056,001**	**260**	**61,197**	**109,711**	**25,317**	**141,001**	**1,824,577**	**447,845**	**707,799**	**5,900**	**0**	**0**

MLR budget expenditure - 2008/9

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
Seeds	21,846	19,274	15,944		26,584	35,477			14,318	60,823		
Diesel		40,011	51,271	10,635	14,265		27,768					
Repair of water infrastructure				1,265					15,218			
Repair of tractor		57,853			41,948		10,858		6,870			
Spray knaper	135											
Nitro spray	8,019											
Ploughing services	1,840											
Welder and accessory			16,524									
Solar batteries			5,130									
Rear tyres			9,550									
Pre-paid electricity				15,230								
Irrigation pipes				52,755								
Clamps, claw				6,401								
Filter, nylon tee				7,452								
Adopter				317								
Food for work					14,079							
Sitting of borehole						27,899						
Jack bottle						394						
Desk, cupboard and chair						4,435						
Compressor air						6,248						
Farm implements						581,495						

MLR budget expenditure - 2008/9

Item description	Project names											
	Westfallen/ Bernafey	Queen Sofia	Excelsior	Skoonheid/ Drimiopsis	Tsintsabis	Neu Sommerau	Ekoko and its satellites	Western Caprivi	Mangetti	Bravo	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Otjihao/ Onandjandja
De-bushing						1,019,038						
1xbp plois shank						1,233						
Supper tractor						1,224						
Stabiliser						3,521						
Hanger, bracket						19,342						
Empty drum							1,560					
Electrical repair							575					
Repair of sewing machines									2,680			
Installation of 3 boreholes									49,742			
Desk computer and chair									4,435			
Water tank and pipes									14,879			
Cleaning materials									61			
New sewing machines								8,390				
Coffin										2,000		
TOTAL	**31,840**	**117,138**	**98,419**	**94,055**	**96,876**	**1,700,306**	**40,761**	**8,390**	**108,203**	**62,823**	**0**	**0**

SUMMARY OF THE MLR BUDGET (2002 -2009)

2002/3 - 2008/9 MLR BUDGET FOR GROUP RESETTLEMENT FARMS/PROJECTS								
Project Name	**2002/3**	**2003/4**	**2004/5**	**2005/6**	**2006/7**	**2007/8**	**2008/9**	***Total***
Westfallen/Bernafey	352,673	168,309	210,510	386,185	386,185	3,056,001	31,840	*4,591,703*
Queen Sofia	116,466	70,465	94,729	61,056	61,056	260	117,138	*521,170*
Excelsior	142,515	58,151	118,227	109,661	109,661	61,197	98,419	*697,831*
Skoonheid/Drimiopsis	111,204	11,773	583,410	8,151	8,151	109,711	94,055	*926,455*
Tsintsabis	52,460	52,398	137,122	81,995	81,995	25,317	96,876	*528,163*
Neu Sommerau	672	0	352,163	341,539	341,539	141,001	1,700,306	*2,877,220*
Ekoko and its satellites	22,276	20,945	501,012	22,672	22,677	1,824,577	40,761	*2,454,920*
Western Caprivi	0	72,899	64,000	7,500	7,500	447,845	8,390	*608,134*
Mangetti	38,946	46,443	212,622	16,607	16,607	707,799	108,203	*1,147,227*
Bravo	26,555	39,033	965,900	22,601	22,601	5,900	62,823	*1,145,413*
Donkerbos/Sonneblom	0	0	23,767	41,720	41,720	0	0	*107,207*
Otjihao/Onandjandja	7,900	13,692	0	1,941	1,941	0	0	*25,474*
TOTAL	***871,667***	***554,108***	***3,263,462***	***1,101,628***	***1,101,633***	***6,379,608***	***2,358,811***	***15,630,917***

Below is the estimated budget required for further support in some of the group resettlement projects.

1. Water infrastructure

Project Name	Region	No. of boreholes to be rehabilitated	Cost estimate per borehole rehabilitation N$	No. of boreholes to be drilled	Cost estimate per borehole drilling N$	No. of boreholes need to be equipped (were drilled but not equipped)	Cost estimate (installation) N$	Total cost N$
Bravo	Kavango	2	50,000					100,000
Neu Sommerau	Otjozondjupa					3	43,000	129,000
Queen Sofia	Kunene	5	47,000					235,000
Excelsior	Oshikoto	6	47,000					282,000
Ekoka	Ohangwena			1	180,000			180,000
Klein Karas	Karas	1	38,000					38,000
Mara	Hardap	3	38,000					114,000
Bernafay	Hardap	3	38,000					114,000
Westfallen	Hardap	3	38,000					114,000
Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Omaheke			1	158,000			158,000
Skoonheid	Omaheke	2	43,000					86,000
Arovlei	Khomas	6	38,000					228,000
TOTAL								**1,778,000**

Source: MAWF (cost of drilling new boreholes/rehabilitation per region)

2. Housing

Project	Region	No. of houses	Cost estimate per house	TOTAL COST
Neu Sommerau	Otjozondjupa	Depends on the number of beneficiaries	N$ 250,000	
Tsintsabis	Oshikoto	19 (to be completed)	N$ 150,000	N$ 2,850,000
Onamatadiva	Ohangwena	28	N$ 250,000	N$ 7,000.000
Klein Karas	Karas	7	N$ 250,000	N$ 1,750,000
TOTAL				**N$ 11,600,000**

3. Skills development

Type	Area of focus	Duration	Project Name	Target group	Cost estimate
Project/financial management	Project cycle, marketing, leadership, record keeping, basic accounting	1 week - 3 months	All (15) except the 4 earmarked for weaning off (western Caprivi, Mangetti, Tsintsabis and Drimiopsis)	A few selected farmers preferably from the project committee	N$ 382,000
Vegetable gardening	Training, tools and materials	3 months	Klein Karas, Mara,	All resettled farmers	N$ 200,000
Brick making	Brick making machine, training, materials	3 months	Klein Karas, Donkerbos/ Sonneblom, Bravo	A few selected farmers	N$ 200,000
Welding	Welding machines, materials and training	3 months	Excelsior, Bernafey	A few selected youths	N$ 150,000
Sewing	Sewing machines, training and materials	2 months	Excelsior , Westfallen	A few selected farmers	N$ 70,000
Water point maintenance	Training and tool kit	2 weeks	All projects	2 selected farmers in each project	N$ 200,000
Baking	Training, oven and materials	1 month	Klein Karas, Bernafey, Donkerbos/ Sonneblom, Queen Sofia	A few selected women	N$ 200,000
TOTAL					**N$ 1,402,000**

SECTION FIVE

ANNEX 1

DETAILED INFORMATION ON REVIEW OF POST-RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT TO RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS/FARMS

CAPRIVI REGION

1. Western Caprivi Project

1.1 Background

The Western Caprivi Project is situated 200 km east of Rundu on the B8 Trans-Caprivi Highway. The whole area has traditionally fallen within communal land and was proclaimed as a National Park known as Bwabwata in 1995. This means the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) is now in charge of land use in the area. For many years San people had been living in Western Caprivi and Eastern Kavango therefore, unlike in other projects, they were not brought in (formally resettled). As the San community are one of the disadvantaged groups the government through the then Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MLRR) included them in the resettlement and rehabilitation programme with the aim of integrating them into mainstream society.

The support started in 1990/92 and covered all community members living in the four (4) main centres, namely Bagani, Omega 1 (Kavango Region), Chetto and Omega 3 (Caprivi Region) and various sub-villages. The presence of the Ministry did not replace the role of the Traditional Authority (TA) in land allocation which the TA continued to undertake. Before the Ministry's support there were a number of other institutions like Evangelical Lutheran Council in Namibia (ELCIN) that were active in this area. There were also some existing infrastructural developments in place such as boreholes, houses - especially at the military base, schools, clinics etc.

The Ministry's support includes infrastructural development, farm equipment, capacity building and construction of houses. There are approximately 4,110 people in total (Bagani has approximately 1,900; Omega 1 1,000; Chetto 600; and Omega 3 has 600). The communities are engaged in subsistence farming, craft and Devil's Claw harvesting for their livelihood.

1.2 Management structure

There is a Project Coordinator based at Bagani who oversees the implementation of the Ministry's resettlement programme in the area. Currently there are also other institutions involved in the development of the area such as government Ministries (MAWF, MSS, MoE, MoHSS, Ministry of

Defence (MoD), MoJ, MET and MRLGHRD) and NGOs such as religious institutions and other developmental organisations.

1.3 Land tenure

The entire land is proclaimed a national park although the role of the Traditional Authority on land allocation as it is in other communal land still exists.

1.4 Support to the community

MLR together with other government departments and development institutions have been providing the following type of support to beneficiaries of this project since 1990:

1.4.1 Livestock

Community	Type	Year	Quantity	Institution	Total at present
Bagani	Cattle	1993/4	30	CCN	0
	Goats	2003 and 2006	60 (30 + 30)	Regional Council	+-15
Omega 1	NONE				
Chetto	Cattle	1995	4	CCN	0
	Goats	2007	30	Regional Council	+-20
	Donkeys	2001	16	MAWF	Unknown
Omega 3	Cattle	1990	12	CCN	0
	Donkeys	Unknown	32	MAWF	Unknown

Livestock farming (goats, cattle) within a proclaimed National Park is a challenge since there are constant conflicts between humans and wildlife. According to the Veterinary Act and Nature Conservation Act, the communities are not allowed to have livestock in the wildlife core areas. Consequently, communities in Bagani and Omega 1 are allowed to have livestock (cattle) in limited numbers while those in the core wildlife area (Chetto and Omega 3) are not allowed to have any.

Bagani - Beneficiaries at Bagani received 30 cattle from the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) in 1993/4, 30 goats in 2003 and another 30 goats in 2006 from the Regional Council. Currently only 15 goats are left and according to the beneficiaries some were taken by the UNITA bandits while others were sold or used for own consumption.

Chetto – Received 4 cattle from CCN in 1995 but they all died, presumably due to diseases. They also received 30 goats from the Regional Council in 2007 of which only 20 remain, while most of the donkeys (16) received were killed by wild dogs.

Omega 3 - Beneficiaries at Omega 3 received 12 cattle from CCN in 1990 but as they were prohibited to keep cattle in a core wildlife area these were apparently sold through the veterinary office in the area.

1.4.2 Crop production

Beneficiaries are involved in dry crop production (mahangu, maize, sorghum, beans, pumpkins etc) and vegetable gardening. Crop farming is done at a small scale around homesteads because of wildlife conflict. Although they are willing to plough bigger fields far away they don't due to the fear of wildlife destroying their fields. Vegetable gardening is only done on a small scale for own consumption due to insufficient water supply. This leads to a situation whereby most beneficiaries depend on drought relief food and, because this does not come regularly, hunger is still prominent.

1.4.3 Income generating activities

Community	Activity/ project	Type of support received	Institution	Comment
Bagani	Sewing	Sewing machines, training and materials	MLR	Just revived after the previous one collapsed
	Vegetable gardening	Fencing materials	Regional Council	Not yet started
Omega 1	Sewing	Sewing machines, training and materials	MLR	Just revived after the previous one collapsed
	Bakery	N$4,000	MGECW	Collapsed due to financial mis-management
Chetto	Basket weaving	Needles, food for work	Kyaramacan San Trust	Ongoing
Omega 3	Basket weaving	Self support		Ongoing
	Devil's Claw	Self support		Ongoing

The projects are not doing well because the members are not trained in how to manage the finances and the insufficient supply of water hampers development and production in vegetable gardening.

1.4.4 Infrastructure development

1.4.4.1 Water

Community	Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Bagani	Boreholes	3	Local Govt	Good
Omega 1	Boreholes	3	Unknown	Good, managed by NamWater
Chetto	Boreholes	4	Unknown	Only two working
Omega 3	Boreholes	2	Unknown	Good

There are three boreholes at **Bagani** which serve about 11 surrounding villages. At **Omega 1** (former military base) there are three boreholes managed by NamWater. NamWater pumps water to the community and other institutions like the NDC offices, clinic, police station and school. While there are water meters installed at these institutions' offices there are no meters in their employees' houses. This means that water used by the employees is charged on the MLR account, together with the community usage, hence the astronomical monthly bills which average N$25,000.

There are 4 boreholes supplying water to the community of **Chetto** of which one is specifically for the clinic. One of these boreholes is installed with a diesel pump and the community contributes N$10 per month towards the diesel supply which they cannot afford.

At **Omega 3** there are 2 boreholes supplying water to the community.

MLR drilled 3 boreholes (Chetto, Omega 1 and Omega 3) but these are not yet equipped.

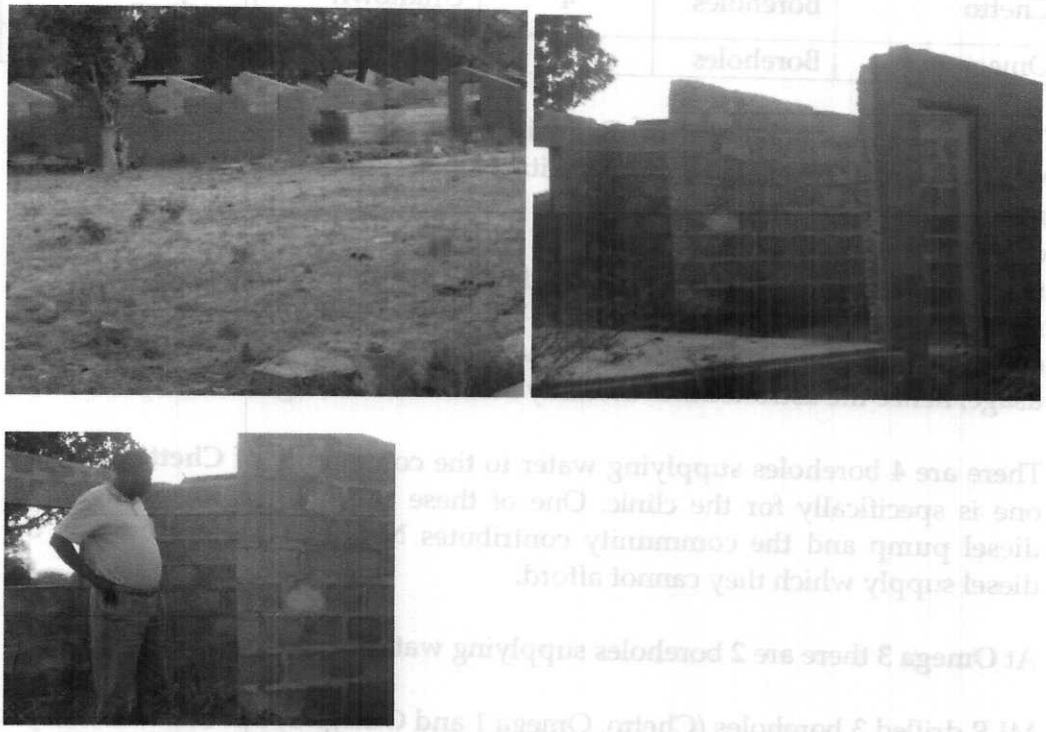
1.4.4.2 Housing

Community area	No. of houses	Year	Institution	Current condition
Bagani	25	1995	MLR	Not good
Chetto	10	Unknown	MLR	Fair

Houses at Bagani were constructed at a cost of N$956,000 (Assessment by MLR Regional Staff, 2009). Currently eighteen (18) houses are occupied and seven (7) are not occupied. Among the unoccupied, two are without corrugated iron sheets (stolen), two are affected by the construction of the power line and therefore awaiting demolition and the other three are not occupied because of people being afraid to go back there. Some houses were abandoned during the war in Angola with UNITA bandits during which

people were attacked and properties vandalised; this caused the people to run to safer places and some of them have never returned. It was during this time that houses were vandalised, window panes broken, doors stolen and corrugated iron sheets removed.

There are more than 50 housing structures at Omega 1 that were used by soldiers before independence and which are not in good condition i.e. no roofs. These structures could be improved/renovated and used by other beneficiaries.



Some of the housing structures in Omega 1 with no roof

Houses at Chetto were built at a cost of N$382,400 (Assessment by MLR Regional Staff, 2009).

1.4.4.3 Farming implements

Community	*Type of equipment*	*Year*	*Institution*	*Current condition*
ALL	1 x tractor	Unknown	MLR	Good, shared
	1 x Chinese tractor	Unknown	MLR	Not functioning
Bagani	Hoes, rakes, axes, animal ploughs, weeding plough	Unknown	MLR and MAWF	20% still available
Omega 1	Hoes, rakes, axes,	2007	MLR	Some broken
	Animal drawn ploughs	1993	MLR	Broken
Chetto	4 x animal drought ploughs	Unknown	MAWF	Good
Omega 3	36 x animal drawn ploughs	Unknown	MAWF	Good
	Seeds		MLR and MAWF	

There is one functional tractor that is shared among all beneficiaries in Western Caprivi as well as one Chinese tractor that is no longer functional. Most of the farming implements are no longer there and ploughing is done on a small scale because of the park issue.

1.4.5 Capacity building/training

Community	Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Bagani	Sewing	1996 and 2009	Unknown	MLR	Ongoing
	Animal husbandry	Unknown	Unknown	MAWF	Ongoing
Omega 1	Sewing	2009	11	MLR	Ongoing
Chetto	Vegetable gardening	2007	20	MAWF	They are able to produce and train others
	Animal drawn ploughing	2001	18	MAWF	Able to plough but no harvest
Omega 3	Harvesting of Devil's Claw	2008	Unknown	Self support	Low price and lack of market
	Gardening	2007	Unknown	MAWF	Able to produce

Most of the beneficiaries did not receive any training. The community in the area requests training in food security such as vegetable gardening, bread making and financial management.

KAVANGO REGION

2. Bravo Resettlement Project

2.1 Background

The project of Bravo is situated 100 km north of Tsumeb town. It was established in 1995/96 to resettle 286 ex-soldiers and their immediate families of which the majority are the San. To date there are 110 families with a population of 500 people. The project covers about 5,000 hectares of land.

Main activities at this project are mixed crop production and livestock production. Other income generating activities include sewing, bee keeping, bread making, brick making, carpentry, rabbit keeping and vegetable gardening.

2.2 Management structure

There is a Project Coordinator and a MLR caretaker who mainly works as a driver for a tractor and a Ministry vehicle allocated to the project. The Project Coordinator is employed by Komeho Development Agency and has overseen the implementation of MLR's support programmes in Bravo since 2008. There is a main committee and several sub committees/groups for production in different income generating projects.

2.3 Land tenure

The farmland is categorised as a project by the MLR and as such no allocation letters or land rights have been given to the beneficiaries.

2.4 Support given to the community

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement has been supporting the community. The NNF also provided support in capacity building and income generating activities for a period of 3 years (2006-2008). Currently Komeho is contracted by MLR to implement development projects in Bravo, mainly in food security.

2.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year given	Quantity	Institution	Current Total Number
Cattle	2005	177	MLR	+ 100
Goats		46	MLR	Less than 46
Rabbits	2009	16	Komeho	5

Cattle were given to 26 families with the idea that once they increased then they would give some to other families but it is not known whether this is happening. Some goats died due to poisonous plants and diseases and some rabbits died due to cold.

2.4.2 Crop production

All beneficiaries are engaged in dry crop production in their individual gardens as well as in the communal garden. Their individual gardens range from 0.5 - 2 hectares and the communal garden measures 8 hectares. The communal garden is well cleared and was fenced off with the assistance from NNF. The existing implementing agency (Komeho) has plans to extend the garden to at least 30 hectares to produce mahangu seeds for sale. There is also a vegetable garden measuring 1.5 hectares which was also fenced off with assistance from NNF, and preparations are underway to extend it as well.

2.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/ project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines (5), training and materials	NNF and MLR	Ongoing
Carpentry	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Ongoing
Craft	Craft development	NNF	Ongoing
Brick making	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Ongoing
Bakery	Materials to build a bakery and for baking	NNF	Ongoing
Vegetable gardening	Hose pipes, seeds	NNF/ Komeho	Stopped due to water shortage
Jam making		Komeho	Ongoing

A few selected beneficiaries attended training on the above mentioned trades. Upon successful completion of the training, projects were established, tools and materials provided (refer to annex for details of materials provided) to enable the beneficiaries to put into practice their newly acquired skills as well as to pass on the skills to the rest of the beneficiaries.

2.4.4 Infrastructure development

Water

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes (complete with water tanks)	3	MLR	One is working (diesel) and the other 2 (solar) are not working; one is under rehabilitation
Irrigation pipes		MLR/NNF	Installed in the vegetable garden and some still to be installed in the fruit garden
10,000 L tank	1	NNF	Good
2,000 L tank	1	NNF	Good

All boreholes have a good supply of water but are in need of rehabilitation. There is a need to lay pipes from the main borehole near the school to supply the horticulture garden which was cleared long ago but has not yet been planted due to the shortage of water.

Fencing

NNF provided beneficiaries with fencing materials which enabled them to fence the 8 hectare dry crop demonstration field and a 1.5 ha vegetable garden. The MLR provided fencing materials to fence the project boundaries. Food for work was also provided by NNF for the beneficiaries who volunteered to erect the fences.

2.4.5 Housing

There is one office attached to the coordinator's residence built by MLR and a primary school with classes up to grade 4 only, built by the Ministry of Education, modern public flushing toilets and bathrooms constructed by the MLR, a temporary store room structure and a bakery constructed by NNF. There are some temporary teachers' houses built with corrugated iron sheet, and the rest of the houses are individual beneficiary's traditional houses built in their homesteads. There is also a community hall under construction and 25 pit latrines located in some of the beneficiary's homesteads and provided by Komeho.

2.4.6 Farming implements

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
1x tractor	2004	MLR	Good condition
1 x disc plough	2007	MLR	Good condition
1 x vehicle		MLR	Good condition
1x quad bike	2008	MLR/Komeho	Good condition
1x milling thresher	2009	MLR	New

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
1 x milling machine	2009	MLR	Good condition
12 x cultivator	2008	Agronomy board/DAPP	Good condition
1 x 10,000 L water tank	2008	NNF	Good condition
1 x refrigerator		MLR	Good condition
Irrigation system	2008	MLR/NNF	Good condition
3 x wheel barrows	2007	NNF	Good condition
Hoes, rakes, spades, pangas, axes	2007	MLR/NNF	Good condition

2.4.7 Capacity building/training

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2006	4	NNF	Making and selling dresses; most of the machines are now broken
Carpentry and joinery	2006	1	NNF	Making and selling products
Brick making	2006	2	NNF	Making bricks and selling; also managed to build a temporary storeroom
Plumbing and Fitting	2006	1	NNF	Incorporated in water point care taking
Water point care taking	2007	2	NNF	Attending to boreholes (operate and close pumps)
Water point management		All	NNF	Awareness and responsibility of water infrastructure
Livestock management	2007	All	NNF	Able to take care of their livestock now
Para Vets	2007	5	NNF	Taking care of minor livestock problems
Leadership/ financial management		2	NNF	Manage to mobilise other beneficiaries and managing finances including opening savings accounts for different projects.
Business management	2008		Komeho	
Bakery	2008	9	NNF	Built a bakery, making bread and selling it
Bee keeping	2007	1	MRLGHRD / NNF	Started but only one person trained and not yet trained others

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
*Vegetable gardening	2007	15	MLR/NNF /FAO/ Komeho	Started but stopped due to water shortage.
Fruit tree planting	2008	all	Komeho	
Food preservation and value added technology	2008	20	Komeho	Able to preserve pumpkin and jam making
Craft development	2007	all	NNF	Making craft and selling it
Dry crop production	2008	all	Komeho	Ongoing and very successful
Rabbit keeping	2008	40		
Animal drawn ploughing	2008	16	MAWF (extension)	Ongoing

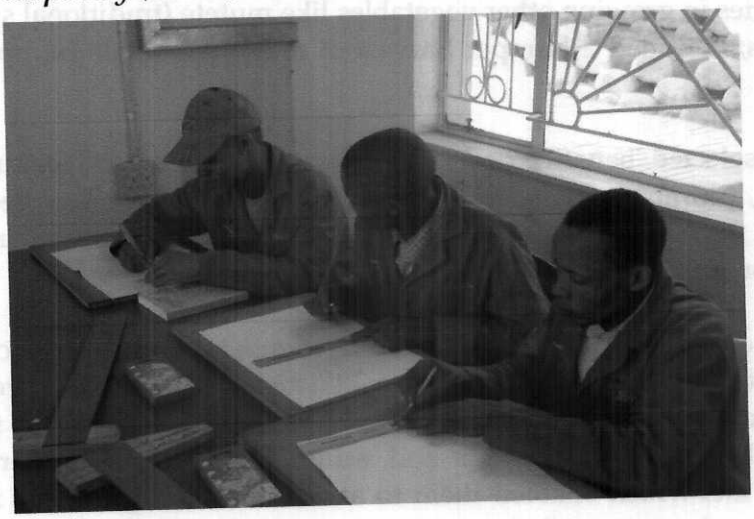
* Although there has been a shortage of water, Komeho trained the beneficiaries in growing other vegetables like mutete (traditional spinach) and pumpkins; they had a bumper harvest of more than 3,000 pumpkins in one season.

The few selected beneficiaries who were trained in brick making, sewing, carpentry, plumbing, bread baking, vegetable gardening, bee keeping, Para Vet skills and water point caretaking trained others after their successful completion of the training.

The above training programme was a complete package which included training, tools and materials for the beneficiaries which allowed them to establish relevant projects in their farm and to put into practice their newly acquired knowledge. Para Vets and water point caretakers were provided with tool kits which enabled them to attend to minor problems in livestock and water points respectively.

A bakery was also built for bread making and a storeroom for the storage of tools, materials and food.

Some of the beneficiaries in one of the 3 month skills development training (brick making) (above) and carpentry (below) in KAYEC –Windhoek.

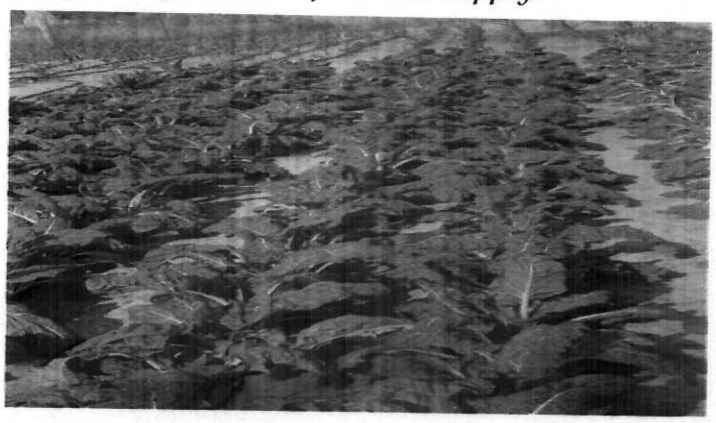


2.5 Review team observations

- There is very good coordination of activities and a strong spirit of team work among the beneficiaries. This could be a result of training one of the beneficiaries as a community facilitator who mobilises other beneficiaries in different activities/projects and work closely with the Coordinator employed by Komeho.

- Water problems hamper the development e.g. MLR/NNF/FAO established a very successful vegetable garden which has now collapsed due to the non-functioning of the borehole next to the garden driven by solar power. The diesel pump borehole is located very far from the garden and depends on MLR diesel provision. The newly built flushing toilets are not in use either, due to the water problem.

Bravo beneficiaries being trained in vegetable gardening by MLR/ NNF/FAO (above) and some good results (below). Progress is now being hampered by the lack of a water supply.



- Housing is a challenge in Bravo and some of their projects do not have working space. This is why the sewing group is now using some of the recently built toilets (awaiting water supply) as their working space. There is no single permanent structure existing for residential housing for beneficiaries although they do have basic knowledge in brick making and construction.

- There is a serious shortage of basic facilities such as clinic and shops and the only existing primary school is incomplete i.e. catering only up to grade 4 meaning that the children stay at home after finishing grade 4. This typically results in early marriage for girls and ultimately traps them into a life of poverty.

- The remoteness of the area makes it very difficult for most of the project equipment to be serviced, even for minor repairs. For example, sewing machines have to be taken to Rundu even for small repairs and

it normally takes a long time before the beneficiaries get them back, which impacts negatively on their productivity.

- Food and income security seems to have improved with beneficiaries engaged in different activities such as bread making, jam making, dry crop production, vegetable gardening, sewing and others.

Bravo bakery group members have been trained in bread baking (left); some baked bread (centre) and a bakery group with their trainers and NNF staff in front of their bakery (right).

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

3. Mangetti Dune

3.1 Background

The Mangetti Dune Resettlement Project covers the whole of Tsumkwe West with 25 villages and is inhabited by San people with a total population of approximately 3,410. Some development organisations including ELCIN were involved with the support in this area before the Ministry took over in 1996/7. Some developments existed in the area before, such as institutional buildings (army base, hospital, church, school), some residential houses as well as boreholes. Tsumkwe area is the ancestral land for San and being one of the disadvantaged groups the Ministry included them in the support programme.

Main activities in this area include agriculture (livestock, dry crops and Devil's Claw harvesting) and non-agricultural activities such as sewing, welding, brick making, carpentry and craft.

3.2 Management structure

Tsumkwe area has a recognised TA and has its own Chief. Each village has a Village Development Committee (VDC).

The MLR has an office at Mangetti (former army base and centre of Tsumkwe West) which oversees the implementation of the resettlement programme managed by three staff; a Coordinator, a driver and a caretaker. The whole of Tsumkwe West is registered as a conservancy (N#a-Jaqna) and almost all community members are registered as members of the conservancy.

The resettlement support programme to this area is overseen by the main resettlement committee made up of 25 members (chairpersons) from VDCs and several sub committees involved in the implementation of income generating projects.

Other institutions involved in the area are MAWF, MoHSS, Mo E, MoSS, religious organisations, NamWater, NamPower and other development organisation like NNF. NNF has been active in providing support to beneficiaries in terms of capacity building and income generating activities.

3.3 Land tenure

Tsumkwe is under customary Land tenure.

3.4 Support to the community

3.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year	Quantity	Institution	Total at present
Cattle	1993	48	ELCIN	Not known, but declined
Cattle (all oxen)	2001	40	MLR	0
Goats	2004	Not known	MAWF	

The MLR provided oxen only, mainly for ploughing purposes; these are no longer there. Of the livestock donated by other institutions very few are left. The number of goats received from MAWF in 2004 is not known because the support did not come through the MLR office.

3.4.2 Game

The MET, through the ICEMA programme, has been active in the development of the conservancy and has translocated several species of wildlife into the conservancy and constructed several tourist camp sites. A conservancy office was construction with assistance from NNF.

3.4.3 Crop production

Two communal dry crop demonstration fields were established at the two villages of Kankudi (42 hectares) and Asvoelnes (20 hectares) and were fenced off through the assistance from NNF. MLR, NNF and other institutions donated seeds for communal and individual fields and the MLR helps with ploughing. Individual fields range from 2.5 - 30 hectares and are planted mainly with mahangu, maize and beans.

Beneficiaries in Mangetti Dune admiring their good harvest in 2008 in one of their demonstration fields.

3.4.4 Income generating activities

Activity/project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines (17) , training and materials	MLR and NNF	Ongoing
Brick making	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Ongoing
Welding	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Ongoing
Carpentry	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Ongoing
Construction of guest house	Poles, thatching grasses and timber	NNF	Not yet started. Some poles burnt down
Mahangu production	Seeds, fencing materials, harvesting bags	NNF/MLR	Cleared and fenced 62 hectares

Projects were doing very well at the beginning when the donor (NNF) was still on the site. As soon as they left, projects did not progress well due to lack of coordination among beneficiaries themselves and mismanagement of finances which made it impossible to sustain the projects. The construction of the guest house did not start as the beneficiaries are unable to construct it on their own and therefore it has been suggested that they collaborate with the conservancy management in this regard.

3.4.5 Infrastructure development

3.4.5.1 Water

Existing boreholes in Tsumkwe West (Mangetti Dune Resettlement project - NNF report 2008):

	Village	Number of boreholes	Type of installation	Status (functional or not)	Institution in charge	Water point committee members
1	Aasvoelnes	2	Small engines	Yes	NamWater	7
2	Bupipos	1	Small engine	Yes	DRWS	7
3	Danger	1	Small engine	Yes	DRWS	7
4	Etameko	0	-	-	-	7
5	Grashoek	2	Small engines	Yes	DRWS	7
6	Kandu	1	Small engine	Yes	DRWS	7
7	Kankudi		No borehole	-	-	7
8	Kanovlei	4 (2 without engines)	2 engines	Yes	DRWS	
9	Kavaripos	0	-	-	-	7
10	Kameelwoud	1	Engine	Yes	DRWS	7
11	Kukurushe	2	Lister engines	Yes	DRWS	7
12	Luhebo	2 (1 without engine)	1 Lister engine	Yes	DRWS	7
13	Mangetti Dune	3	Small engines	Yes	NamWater	7
14	M'kata	3	1 Lister engine 2 small engines	Yes	DRWS NamWater	7
15	Meduletu	1	Lister engine	Yes	MLR	7
16	/Xhurube	1	Lister engine	No		7
17	Mungoro	0	-	-	-	7
18	Mparara	0	-	-	-	7

	Village	Number of boreholes	Type of installation	Status (functional or not)	Institution in charge	Water point committee members
19	Nhoma	2	1 solar panel 1 lister engine	Yes	Private DRWS	7
20	Omatako	2	Small engines	Yes	DRWS	7
21	Perspeka	1	Engine	Yes	DRWS	7
22	Rest Camp	2	1 solar panel 1 without engine	Yes	Conservancy	7
23	Rooidaghek	2	Engines	Yes	NamWater	7
24	Sawmill	1	Engine	Yes	DRWS	7
25	Soweto	0	-	-	-	7
26	Swart tak	1	Engine	Yes	DRWS	7
27	Vicksrus	1	1 lister engine but taken away by DRWS	No	DRWS	7

The boreholes that use engines are supplied with diesel by the institution in charge which also undertakes to repair the broken engines. Diesel is not supplied on time to some villages and some don't have boreholes (Etameko, Kankudi, Kavaripsos, /Xhurube, Mungoro, Mparara, Soweto and Vicksrus). The villagers have to travel long distances to fetch water or sometimes the MLR truck assists in transporting water in drums.

As some of the engines get broken and it takes long to get someone from as far as Otjiwarongo for repair, the NNF sponsored training on water point association, water point committee and water point caretaker. The caretakers were also equipped with tools to enable them to attend to minor repairs.

Five boreholes were drilled by the MLR, 10 boreholes are managed by NamWater and 22 are managed by DRWS. All except the two which belong to DRWS are functional.

3.4.5.2 Fencing

Village	Type of support	Hectares
Kankudi	Fencing materials	42
Asvoelnes	Fencing materials	20

The 25 villages are grouped into four (4) districts and the idea (by NNF) was to establish a demonstration field in each district for food security. So far only two demonstration fields have been established and fenced off. Some individuals also are willing to plough more but are hindered by animals because their fields are not fenced off.

One of the demonstration fields at Aasvolness fenced with the assistance of NNF.

3.4.5.3 Housing

25 houses were built in different villages by MLR and are all occupied; the rest of the beneficiaries are still waiting for houses promised by the Ministry. The condition of the houses is bad (cracks, leaking roofs etc) because there is no regular maintenance.

3.4.6 Farming implements

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
Tractor	??	MLR	Good, shared
Hoes, rakes, axes, ploughs, picks	2008	MLR	Some broken
Seeds	Every season	MLR	Not enough and sometimes not on time

The project was provided with two tractors by the MLR but one was then taken out to the Skoonheid project in Omaheke region. The remaining tractor is used to plough the communal and individual fields but is not sufficient to cover all the fields on time. The tractor depends on diesel supplied by the

MLR. With more than one tractor it would be possible for the community to sustain themselves in food production as it has been shown that one beneficiary alone can harvest up to 203 bags of 50 kg maize in 28 hectares.

One of the resettlement beneficiaries in Mangetti Dune (Mr. Kavari) standing next to his bumper harvest in August 2009.

3.4.7 Capacity building

Type of training	Year	No. of trained beneficiaries	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	1998 and 2006	+16	MLR and NNF	Making and selling dresses
Brick making	2006	1	NNF	Making and selling bricks
Welding	2006	2	NNF	Welding and selling products
Carpentry	2006	2	NNF	Making and selling products
Plumbing	2006	2	NNF	Looking for employment
Para Vet	2008	25	NNF	Now able to treat minor livestock problems
Water point management	2008	12	NNF	Attending to boreholes (operate and close pumps)
Livestock production	2008	50	NNF	
Ploughing with oxen	1996-2004		DAPP	

Type of training	Year	No. of trained beneficiaries	Institution	Achievement
Conservancy game warden			ICEMA	
Forest warden			DED	

Beneficiaries were trained in brick making, welding, carpentry and plumbing for three months at the Katutura Youth Entrepreneur Centre (KAYEC) as well as in sewing for one month at Penduka in Windhoek. Materials for all these trades were provided and projects established except for plumbing. The training provided was for a few selected beneficiaries whom after training went back to their respective farms and trained others (training of trainers).

3.5 Review team observations

- In Tsumkwe West, unlike in many other San communities, the beneficiaries have shown willingness to engage in crop farming to boost their own food security. The challenges to achieving food security are inadequate farming implements (tractors, animal drawn plough, fences, seeds etc) to cover 25 villages on time.

- The beneficiaries were trained in a number of income generating activities to the extent of being able to produce and sell some of the products. For example, the brick making project managed to make enough bricks to sell to individuals in the area who built their own houses. However, lack of coordination among the project group members hampers progress. If this group could be empowered further in project management, more brick making machines and materials they could engage in self housing. In so doing the MLR would not have to hire contractors to build houses for them.

Mangetti Dune brick making group (left) some of the bricks they made (centre) and a house at Mangetti built from these bricks (right).

- Other institutions involved in supporting the communities in Tsumkwe include the conservancy, local government (Councillors, Traditional Chiefs), and government departments such as NamWater, MAWF, veterinary services and DRWS. These institutions are enough

to manage the area without the physical presence of the MLR. What is missing though is the organisation of the community to take ownership and manage these resources. Coordination between MLR and these other institutions is also lacking, hence there is duplication of government support.

4. Neu Sommerau

4.1 Background

The Neu Sommerau project is located 42 km from Otavi town in the commercial farming area and has a total area of 9,311 hectares. This farm was bought by the Government in 2003 to resettle the people who were squatting next to the Kombat mines along the main road to Grootfontein.

The initial number of people resettled there in 2003 was 74 families; this number later on grew to 207 families totaling about 2,000 people and the number increases as more people keep on coming in unofficially. They depend mainly on crop farming through the production of maize for the market and their own consumption. They have a 50 hectare dry crop field demarcated into 3 - 4 ha individual gardens, a 4 ha dry crop communal garden and a 2 ha vegetable garden. The beneficiaries are involved in dry crop farming, livestock farming, sewing, charcoal making, craft and carpentry.

This farm was bought to set up a group resettlement project whereby Namibia Development Corporation was commissioned to prepare an implementation plan which was not followed.

4.2 Management structures

The main committee has been thwarted by the self-imposed chief in this project. The chairperson and secretary of the committee have been trained in project and financial management. There are also 4 sub committees that were organised to work in different income generating activities but only one is active. Political interference in the Ministry's effort to implement the programme is rife in this project as the politician(s) of the area support illegal settlers in the project area who do nothing except sell alcohol to the beneficiaries and hamper development of the project.

The MLR has placed one coordinator and a driver (tractor) who assists with the implementation of the programme.

4.3 Land tenure

No formal allocation/land leases have been given to the beneficiaries but the MLR has started demarcating land which it informally allocates to beneficiaries for cultivation. So far 50 hectares have been demarcated for agricultural purposes and allocated to 15 families with each family getting 3-4 hectares.

4.4 Support to the community

4.4.1 Livestock

This farm was bought for crop production purposes and no livestock was given to these beneficiaries; the livestock which are on the farm belong to the individual beneficiaries who are resettled on northern part of the farm.

4.4.2 Crop production

The MLR provided the beneficiaries with one tractor, hoes axes, picks. They also received hose pipes, picks, seeds, irrigation materials and wheel barrows for the vegetable gardening from NNF and poles from Regional Council's office.

The MLR de-bushed and demarcated 50 hectares of land which they allocated to 13 beneficiaries who have shown an interest in crop farming; they also assist them with ploughing and seeds. The crop farming area will be extended to 100 hectares. The MLR regional office supervises crop production from planting to harvesting as well as taking the produce to the market (Otavi).

4.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines (5), training and materials	NNF	Ongoing
Carpentry	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Ongoing
Craft	Craft development	NNF	Ongoing
Brick making	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Not yet started
Charcoal production started as debushing	Charcoal kilns leased by MLR	MLR	Ongoing
Vegetable gardening	Hose pipes, seeds	NNF	Started and stopped after first harvest

Vegetable gardening at Neu Sommerau project (photo taken in 2007).

4.4.4 Infrastructure development

Water

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Water tanks	5	MLR	Good
Boreholes	11	MLR	Only 1 functioning and 3 (MLR) not yet equipped
Irrigation materials		MLR/NNF	Not yet installed

4.4.5 Housing

There is only one house that was bought together with the farm. There are no formal houses for the beneficiaries and each individual has built their own structure using temporary materials. The area where they have built their houses is not demarcated and therefore looks like a squatter settlement. MoHSS have built ten pit latrines. The Regional Council donated 50 corrugated iron sheets to build a kindergarten which has registered 120 children from the farm aged between 2 and 6 years old.

4.4.6 Farming implements

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
Tractor	2008	MLR	Good
Hoes, rakes, axes, ploughs, picks	2008	MLR	Some broken
Seeds	Every season	MLR	Sometimes not on time
Seeds (vegetable)	2006	NNF	Planted all of them
Wheel barrows	2006	NNF	good
Hose pipe	2007	NNF	??

4.4.7 Capacity building/training

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2006	5	NNF	Making and selling dresses
Brick making	2006	1	NNF	Not yet started
Carpentry	2006	1	NNF	Not yet started
Plumbing	2006	1	NNF	The trainee left
Livestock production	2008	2	NNF	Able to manage their livestock
Para Vet	2008	2	NNF	Now able to treat minor problems
Water point caretaking	2008	2	NNF	Attending to boreholes (operate and close pumps)
Vegetable gardening and nutrition	2006	15	NNF	Able to make their garden

The above training programme was a complete package which included training, tools and materials which enabled the beneficiaries to establish relevant projects in their farm and to put into practice their newly acquired knowledge. Only beneficiaries that attended sewing training have started with the sewing project; the rest have not yet started because those who were trained left the farm/project for employment elsewhere. Para Vets and water point caretakers were provided with tool kits to enable them to attend to minor problems in livestock and water points respectively.

KUNENE REGION

5. Queen Sofia

5.1 Background

Queen Sofia is located 70 km north east of Outjo town in Kunene Region and 83 km from Otjiwarongo in Otjozondjupa Region. It comprises five (5) commercial farms (Michael, Dwight, Tsumis, Elf, and Nimitz) that were donated by Mr Karl List in 1995 to the Government of Namibia with a total area of 21,102 hectares.

Fifty families were resettled in 2000, with approximately 430 people from formerly disadvantaged groups such as ex-farm workers, ex soldiers and others. Beneficiaries are engaged in livestock farming, dry crop production (communal production of about 4 ha and individual production in areas of less than 0.23 ha), vegetable gardening, sewing, carpentry and felting. Post-resettlement support was mainly provided by the MLR, Spanish Cooperation and NNF.

The Spanish Cooperation was active in the initial development of this project. They built a primary school and hostel as well as houses for each beneficiary. Farming implements were given to beneficiaries and two vehicles, a truck and a tractor to the project were handed over to the project when the Spanish Cooperation programme in this project came to an end. NNF started supporting the project in 2006.

5.2 Management structure

There is a main committee which oversees the implementation of the project and sub committees which work in different income generating activities. The chairperson and secretary of the main committee and two other members have received training in project and financial management. The main committee members have been trained on the roles and responsibilities of a committee but due to internal conflicts this committee is not functioning very well. This project is now at the brink of collapsing, i.e. there is a serious mismanagement of rangeland to the extent that if the situation is left unchecked the farm/project will soon turn into a squatter camp.

5.3 Land tenure

The project land has been demarcated into camps and allocated to beneficiaries for grazing and residential purposes. No leases have been issued yet.

5.4 Support to the community

5.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year	Quantity	Institution	Total at present
Cattle	2003	350 (7-8 each)	Spanish	Over 2,000 (increased to approx. 40 each)
Goats	2003	250 (5 each)	Spanish	Number declined
Bulls (for sharing)	2003	10	Spanish	
Rams (for sharing)	2003	10	Spanish	

The support on livestock had a significant impact on the lives of the beneficiaries as they owned nothing when they were resettled. Demarcation and allocation of farming units (cattle posts) to beneficiaries is a good idea that empowers beneficiaries to take control of their piece of land if - and only if - well managed.

5.4.2 Crop production

Beneficiaries are also involved in dry crop production, both communally and on an individual basis. They have a communal field and individual fields located within their residential compounds. The MLR assists beneficiaries with the ploughing of the communal dry crop field and the supply of seeds. The support has enhanced food supply although they struggle with marketing the surplus they produce.

5.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/ project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines (6), training and materials	NNF	Ongoing but lack of coordination among the project members hampers progress
Carpentry	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Person trained left the farm
Felting	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Not active
Craft	Training	NNF	Ongoing on individual basis
Aquaculture	Feasibility study	NNF	Not yet implemented (due to lack of funds)

Beneficiaries were assisted in training and provided with tools and materials that enabled them to establish income generating projects. However, most of these income generating projects are not running well, mainly due to poor coordination among project members and the absconding of trained people from the farm.

5.4.4 Infrastructure development

Water

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	18	Received with the farms	13 working and 5 rehabilitated by MLR but not functional.

Although the MLR hired a contractor to rehabilitate boreholes the rehabilitated boreholes are still not functioning due to sub-standard and incomplete work done by contractors. This can be attributed to poor monitoring of contractors and the exclusion of beneficiaries in the rehabilitation process. Supply of water at this project is a big challenge.

5.4.5 Housing

No. of houses	Year	Institution	Current condition
50	2001	Spanish	Not good (walls cracking, roofs blown by wind)

There are farm homesteads at Michael farm used as the Coordinator's house and office. Fifty (50) houses were built for beneficiaries together with a primary school with assistance from the Spanish Cooperation. The 50 houses constructed by the Spanish Cooperation are dilapidating as there has not been any service or repair since they were built e.g. the walls are cracking, the roofs are blown out by wind and there is no constant water supply which means that the beneficiaries are unable to use the existing flushing toilets. The septic tanks built in front of the houses produce an unbearable smell because they are full and need to be emptied; due to the remoteness of the area there is no service to empty them.

5.4.6 Farming implements

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
1 x tractor	2008	Spanish	Not functioning went for repair
2 x vehicles (Ford and Isuzu)	2006, 2007	Spanish	Both broken down
Truck	2006	Spanish	The engine ceased

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
Hoes, rakes, axes, ploughs, picks	2008	Spanish and MLR	Still in good condition
Seeds	Every season	MLR	Sometimes not on time
Fertilisers	Every season	Spanish	Used to get when the Spanish were still active in the project
Wheel barrows	2007	Spanish and NNF	Good

Although the beneficiaries were provided with two vehicles and a truck they are faced with transport problems as all the vehicles are broken down and need major repair which the beneficiaries cannot afford.

5.4.7 Capacity building/training

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2006	4	NNF	Making and selling dresses
Carpentry and joinery	2006	1	NNF	Started, but the person trained left the farm
Plumbing and fitting	2006	2	NNF	Incorporated in water point care taking
Water point care taking	2007	5	NNF	Attending to boreholes (operate and close pumps)
Water point management		All	NNF	Awareness and responsibility of water infrastructure
Livestock management	2007	All	NNF	Able to take care of their livestock now
Para Vets	2007		NNF	Taking care of minor livestock problems
Leadership management		25	NNF	Poor coordination and cooperation (no progress)
Project management	2006	4	NNF	Established different income generating projects
Felting	2007	15	NNF	Manage to produce products for the market but collapsed due to poor coordination among the beneficiaries
Animal drawn ploughing	2008	16	MAWF (extension)	Ongoing

Most of the training was conducted to assist beneficiaries in developing skills in both on-farm and off-farm activities. Tools and materials were provided

after training to enable the beneficiaries to establish different income generating activities or to be equipped for attending to minor problems such as boreholes engines and minor livestock diseases.

Some of the Para Vet tool kits donated by NNF to five group resettlement farms.

Training in livestock management and the assistance of Agricultural Extension Officers (MAWF) has equipped the beneficiaries with skills on how to take care of their animals, hence an increase in the number of livestock given.

OSHIKOTO REGION

6. Tsintsabis Project

6.1 Background

Tsintsabis Resettlement Project is situated 75 km north of Tsumeb on the Tsumeb - Katwitwi road. The MLR started this project in 1993 with approximately 841 people on a 3,000 hectare farm. Today the population has increased to more than 1,500 as the influx of people has not been controlled. Beneficiaries are culturally mixed but the majority are San people.

Beneficiaries are engaged in subsistence farming which includes livestock farming, dry crop production and vegetable gardening but these are all done on a small scale. Beneficiaries are also engaged in other income generating activities such as sewing, welding, carpentry, knitting, craft and tourism.

6.2 Management structure

The set up of Tsintsabis is equivalent to that of a normal village settlement and as such they have a traditional chief. The MLR has placed a coordinator in this project who is supposed to mobilise the people and implement the resettlement programme. There is a development committee that oversees the implementation of the programme and sub committees are supposed to work in the different income generating projects. Some of these sub committees are still operating while others no longer exist as their project members have moved out of the village for paid jobs in Tsumeb or nearby farms. They also have a development trust that oversees the running of the existing community tourism enterprise and seems to be doing very well.

The chairperson of the development committee and development trust, the development committee's secretary and the treasurer have undertaken training in project and financial management organised by NNF.

The Tsintsabis project is divided into two parts: Tsintsabis town (centre) - Tsum Kaus & Tsunes; and the farm land (periphery) which includes the village of Oruwoldt about 10 km from Tsintsabis centre.

Other Government departments are also present in the area such as MoHSS, MoSS, MoE, MGECW and MoYS.

6.3 Land tenure

No land leases have been issued to beneficiaries but a number of beneficiaries have plots with housing structures on them that were built with the support of MLR. Some houses are not yet completed.

6.4 Support given to the community

The community has received a variety of support from government Ministries and other developmental stakeholders such as RISE Namibia and NNF.

6.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year given	Quantity	Institution	Current total
Cattle (24 females and 1 bull)	2006	25	MAWF (DAPP)	36
Cattle - Oruwoldt	2008	26	MAWF	26
Goats	2004	460	MLR and Komeho	160
Goats (livestock banking)	2007	100	RISE	43
Donkeys - Oruwoldt	2003	8	MAWF	

In 2007 RISE initiated a livestock banking project whereby 12 families got 5 goats each. They had to contribute a small amount of money for them to qualify for a loan. The idea was to provide beneficiaries with some livestock and once these initial animals increased in number they would have to pass on 5 goats to other families and so forth. However, this project collapsed as goats died due to poisonous plants, disease and some were stolen.

6.4.2 Crop production

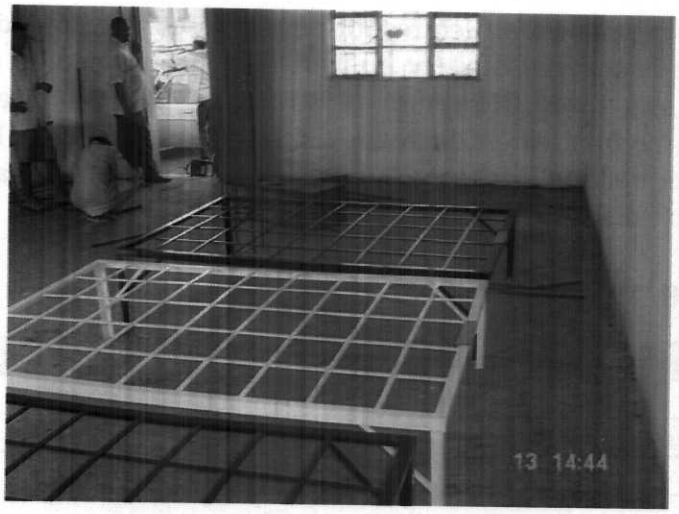
A 30 hectare crop field was cleared and fenced with the assistance of NNF for use as a dry crop demonstration field. There is also a 10 hectare field which was cleared and fenced for dry crop production but was later turned into an irrigation garden with an irrigation system supplied by the MLR. About 30 orange citrus trees were planted. The citrus trees had irrigation pipes but the irrigation system has collapsed mainly due to water problems and inadequate care from beneficiaries. When the Review Team visited the project the irrigation system was found lying around, not installed and vandalised. They were also informed that the tractor that is meant for ploughing the field/garden had been broken for months. Drought animals donated by MAWF were too weak to plough as they were all females. Water tanks that were installed to supply water to the garden have fallen off the stands and are damaged beyond repair. All in all, no activity is taking place on the crop field.

At present, RISE has introduced backyard vegetable gardening whereby some beneficiaries are provided with fencing materials, seeds and equipments to garden on an individual basis.

6.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/ project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines (6), training and materials	MLR and NNF	Ongoing but lack of coordination among the project members hampers progress
Carpentry	Tools, materials and training	MLR and NNF	
Welding	Tools, materials and training	NNF	Person trained left the farm
Craft	Training and centre construction	MGECW	Good, done on an individual basis
Glass recycling	Training	NNF	Not started as no glass recycling machine provided
Tree Sleeper Camp	Idea, skills, materials	Individual from Holland, MET and NNF	Doing well

Most projects started have come to a standstill because of internal problems or differences. The Tree Sleeper Camp is doing very well due to the solid management structures in place (operating under trust).



The welding project started very well in Tsintsabis but stopped when the beneficiary that was trained left the group for greener pastures.

6.4.4 Infrastructural development

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	18	MLR, MoE, MGECW, NamPower	12 working, solar panels stolen
Solar Panels	54	MLR (42) and RISE (12)	32 stolen and 22 left
Hand pumps	30	USAID	Good
Irrigation system		MLR	Poor, lying around
Fencing materials		MLR and NNF	Good, used to fence off communal fields

Most boreholes installed with solar panels are not functioning or are functioning at limited capacity because of the theft of solar panels. For example, out of six solar driven boreholes at Osenus village only one borehole is functioning; Oruwoldt also has three solar driven boreholes but only one is functioning.

6.4.5 Housing

No. of houses	Institution	Current condition
61 (completed)	MLR	Better, 10 are Bavaria houses
19 (not complete)	MLR	Only steel structures and roof existing

There were no permanent structures for beneficiaries' accommodation at the time of resettlement. The Ministry built 61 low income houses of which 10 were Bavaria structures. However an additional 19 structures were not completed. At the time when the team visited the project some beneficiaries were busy work making bricks to complete the structures but materials were not sufficient to finish all 19 structures.

6.4.5 Farming implements

Type of implements	Institution	Comment
1 x tractor		Broken
Hoes, rakes, axes, spades, picks	MLR and RISE	Better
Seeds	MLR/ RISE/NNF	

6.4.6 Capacity building

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2007	4	NNF, MLR	Managed to start with sewing project
Craft	2006	All	NNF, MGECW	Making and selling crafts

Welding	2006	2	NNF	Started well with the project but stopped
Bakery				Oven taken back to Tsumeb by sponsors
Drought animal			MAWF	No longer used for ploughing as there were no oxen
Financial management	2007	4	NNF	Applied the knowledge to the projects
Livestock farming	2007/ 08	All	NNF in collaboration with Komeho, MAWF	Doing well with livestock
Water point management	2008	5	NNF in collaboration with Agrifutura	Skills in taking care of their boreholes

7. Excelsior

7.1 Background

Excelsior project is located 45 km north of Tsumeb town on a commercial farm bought by MLR in 1997. The area is divided into two parts by the main Tsumeb – Tsintsabis road which runs through it. 14 families were resettled on the 1st April 1998 and the project was established by the MLR in collaboration with the Spanish Cooperation. The Spanish Cooperation assisted with the construction of houses, school, start up livestock and the provision of farming equipment. A vehicle was also donated to the project but the beneficiaries sold it after it broke and they could not pay for the repair costs. The money was deposited in the project's bank account and only some is left.

The beneficiaries are mainly involved in livestock farming (small and large), poultry (individual), dry crop (communal) and vegetable gardening (individual).

7.2 Management structure

There used to be a MLR Project Coordinator based at the project who resigned in December 2008 and wasn't replaced. They also have a committee which oversees the daily running of the project.

7.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued to the beneficiaries but the farm is demarcated into farming units which have been allocated to each beneficiary. This could be the best concept so far since no incidents of illegal occupation have happened here especially in the southern portion of the farm where the demarcations have been done.

7.4 Support provided to the community

7.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year	Quantity	Institution	Total at present
Cattle including calves and bulls	1999	140	Spanish	Have increased
Goats	2000	15	Spanish	Have increased
Poultry	2001	2 each family	Spanish	Increased
Ducks	2001	2 each family	Spanish	Increased

The beneficiaries were not trained on how to manage the livestock before the livestock were handed to them and as a result many died due to minor illness.

The situation got better later when the beneficiaries were trained on livestock management by the state veterinarian from Otavi extension office.

7.4.2 Crop production

Beneficiaries have 35 hectares of dry crop communal garden where they plant maize, mahangu, pumpkins etc. Vegetable gardening is done on an individual basis and the garden size ranges from 0.5 - 1 hectare. They mostly plant carrots, beetroots, onions, spinach, and tomatoes which they sell in Tsumeb on the open market. The MLR assists beneficiaries in ploughing the communal dry crop field and supplies seeds as well as irregular transport to the market.

7.4.3 Infrastructure development

Water

The farm has 6 water point facilities (boreholes), however not all boreholes are functioning properly as they are now old.

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	6	Received with the farms	Still functioning but not fully since they are old

7.4.4 Housing

The farm was bought together with the main house and other 4 labourer's houses. The MLR with the support of Spanish Cooperation rehabilitated the 3 houses and construct additional (10) low cost houses.

Structure	No. of houses	Year	Institution	Current condition
Permanent structure	14	2001	Spanish	Require maintenance (cracked walls, roofs and plumbing)

All 14 houses were built on the southern portion and the school was built on the other, northern, portion of the farm. The northern part is now occupied by squatters especially near the school.

7.4.5 Farming implements

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
Tractor	1999	Spanish	Not functioning, went for repair
Hoes, rakes, axes, ploughs, picks	1999	Spanish and MLR	Some broken
Seeds	Every season	MLR	Sometimes not on time

The farming implements need replacement as most of them are old or broken.

7.4.6 Capacity building/training

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Livestock management	2004	All	MAWF	Able to handle minor illness
Vegetable gardening	2004	All	MAWF	Grow vegetables

The beneficiaries expressed their wish to engage in other income generating projects like sewing, welding, brick-making and charcoal production; currently they lack the relevant skills.

OHANGWENA REGION

The following four (4) San resettlement projects are situated in Okongo Constituency, Ohangwena Region: Ekoka, Oshanashiwa, Eendombe and Onamatadiva. The origin of these projects, except Oshanashiwa which was established in 2004, dates back to the 1960s through the initiative of the Lutheran Missionaries who were active in taking care of the San communities in the area. In 1996 the MLR, then called Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, took over the provision of support to these marginalised communities.

In 2008 the Spanish Cooperation provided support to these projects through DRFN as an implementing agency under the Livelihood Programme for San (LIPROSAN) based in Okongo.

Low income houses built for beneficiaries (left) and meeting with the committee at Ekoka project (right).

8. Ekoka San Resettlement Project

8.1 Background information

As indicated in the background of the Okongo projects, the Ministry started with support to this project in 1996. Beneficiaries are all San people with a total population of about 45 households (175 people) and the total land size is about 158 hectares.

8.2 Management structure

The MLR placed a Project Coordinator in the project who, together with the committee, oversees the implementation of development projects.

8.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been given to the beneficiaries. Some land has been encroached by non beneficiaries.

8.4 Support given to beneficiaries

8.4.1 Livestock

Type	Year given	Quantity	Institution	Current total
Cattle	2002	20	MAWF and MLR	25
Donkeys	2008	6	Spanish	7
Poultry	2009	60	Spanish	Declining

Poultry declined due to theft and diseases. Beneficiaries were not trained on how to take care of them before they were distributed. Training was received afterwards.

8.4.2 Crop production

Beneficiaries have two dry crop communal fields of 52 and 72 hectares where they plant mahangu, maize, pumpkins, beans etc. These fields are demarcated into individual plots for each beneficiary. Most produce is for own consumption and there is no proper record of the harvest.

8.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines training and materials	MLR	Not active at the moment
Craft	Training and materials	DRFN	Progressing well

8.4.4 Infrastructural development

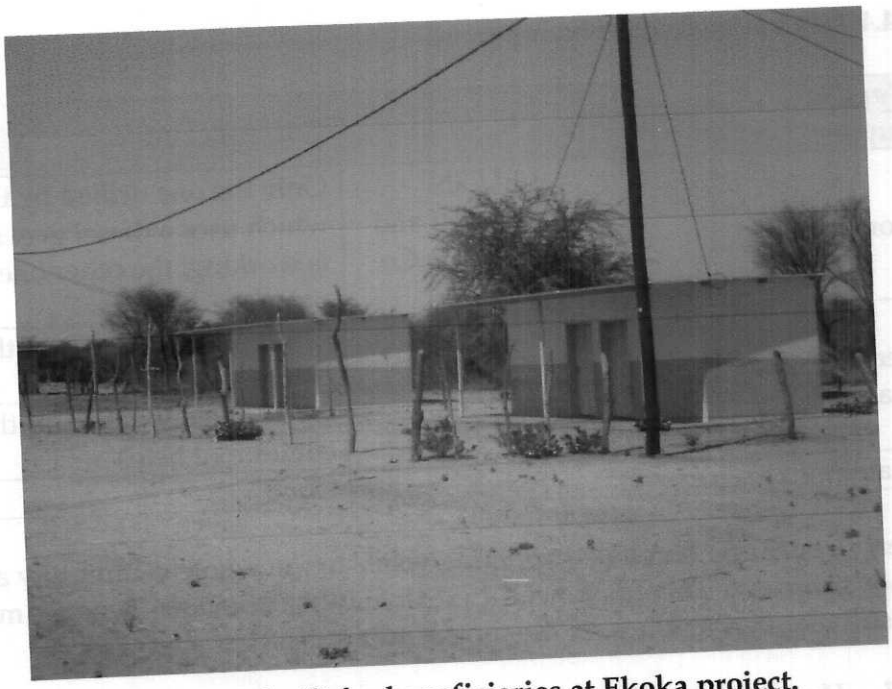
Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	2	ELCIN (1960s) and Fishing Co (1997)	Only the one drilled by ELCIN which uses a diesel generator is working; the other one dried out
Fencing materials	Covers 52 hectares	Fishing Co	Good (used to fence off the communal field)
	72 hectares	MLR	Good (used to fence off the communal field)
Water tanks	7	MLR	Good

There is only one borehole supplying water to the whole community and this is not sufficient. There is a need to drill another borehole. Fencing materials are still required to fence off the project area and fields.

8.4.5 Housing

No. of houses	Year	Institution	Current condition
35	1998	MLR	Not good, walls are cracking and the quality of materials used was not good

At the time when the Ministry took over there were no permanent houses and people used to live in small traditional houses. The MLR built 35 low cost houses but the beneficiaries are complaining of the housing arrangement as they are all built in one place and too close to each other.



Low cost houses built for beneficiaries at Ekoka project.

8.4.6 Farming implements

Apart from the shared tractors and threshing machines, the Ekoka project received the following implements:

Type of implements	Institution	Comment
5 x ploughs	MAWF	Good
Axes, rakes, hoes, shovels, spades etc	MLR	Some broken
6x cultivators	MAWF	Good
1x quad bike	MLR	Good
Donkey cart	Akalia (private company)	Good

The tractor is shared among the four projects and this makes it difficult for others to plough on time since they depend on rain. There is need for a tractor and training of a driver.

8.4.7 Capacity building

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2008	2	MLR	Project not active because the machines need repair
Tractor driving	2008	1		Trainee did not complete the course
Animal drawn ploughing				Used for ploughing
Poultry training	2009		DRFN	Now able to take care of chickens given
Backyard gardening			DRFN	Lack of water hampers progress
Animal husbandry				Know how to take care of animals

They still need one beneficiary to be trained in driving the tractor because currently it is the Project Coordinator who helps them.

9. Oshanashiwa San Resettlement Project

9.1 Background information

Oshanashiwa project was established in 2006 with an estimated population size of 126 (34 families). The project area is about 57 hectares and it is situated a few kilometres from Okongo.

9.2 Management structure

A Project Coordinator recruited by the MLR is based at the centre and works closely with the project committee to oversee the implementation of support.

9.3 Land tenure

No land lease has been given to the beneficiaries yet and the area is used by beneficiaries as one unit; for cultivation and residential purposes.

9.4 Support given to the project

9.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year given	Quantity	Institution	Current total
Cattle	2007	6	MAWF (DAPP)	3
Donkeys	2008	6	Spanish	5
Chicken	2009	60	Spanish	+-30

Chickens donated by the Spanish Cooperation.

The number of cattle declined because of drought and diseases while one donkey was killed by a snake. Chickens declined due to theft and natural diseases as beneficiaries were not trained on how to take care of them before they were distributed. Training was received afterwards.

9.4.2 Crop production

They have 5 hectares of communal field which is being expanded by the beneficiaries; most produce is for own consumption.

9.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/ project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Training	MLR	Did not kick start as they do not have machines and material
Craft	Training and materials	DRFN	Progressing well

9.4.4 Infrastructural development

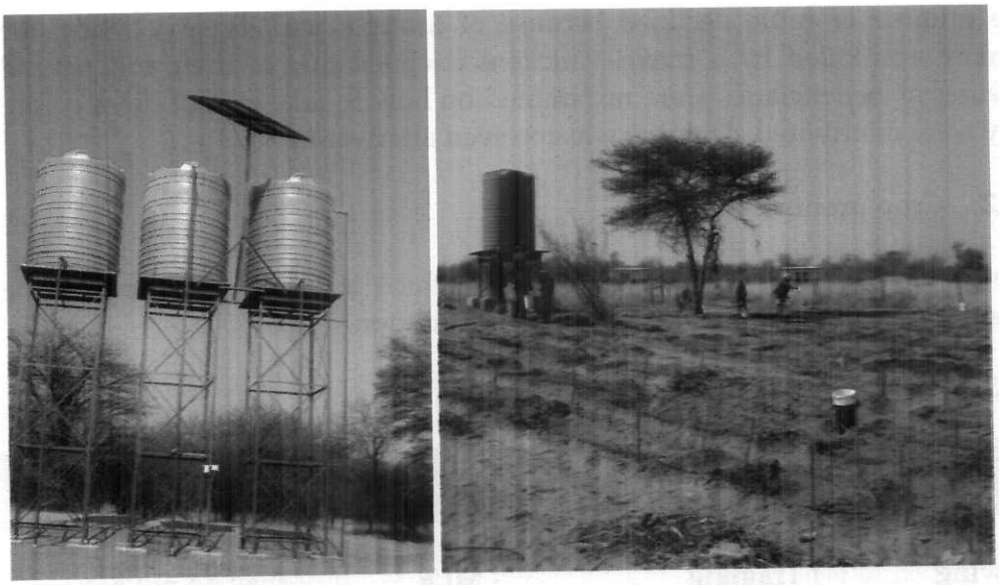
Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	1	MLR and Regional Council	Still new, functioning
Fencing materials	Fence off the project area	MLR	Good
Water tanks	4	MLR	Good

The borehole was drilled recently and the beneficiaries have now started with vegetable gardening to improve food security.

9.4.5 Housing

No. of houses	Year	Institution	Current condition
27	2007	MLR and Spanish	Good

Houses are still in good condition and the setup is appreciated since they were built far away from each other.



New water tanks at Oshanashiwa project (left) and beneficiaries working in their new vegetable garden (right).

9.4.6 Farming implements

Type of implements	Institution	Comment
3 x ploughs	MAWF (DAPP)	Good
Axes, rakes, hoes, shovels, spades etc	MLR and Spanish	Some broken
1x quad bike	MLR and Spanish	Good

Most of the farming implements like hoes, rakes, spades etc were not sufficient and were of poor quality. Other farming implements like safety clothing i.e. overalls, boots are required as the beneficiaries are busy clearing the bush to extend their crop field.

9.4.7 Capacity building

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2008	2	Spanish	Received only training but no materials and machines
Animal drawn ploughing	2005	3	MAWF (DAPP)	Used for ploughing
Poultry training	2009	All	DRFN	Now able to take care of chickens given
Backyard gardening	2009	All	DRFN	Just started

10. Eendobe San Resettlement Project

10.1 Background information

There are about 25 households at Eendobe project with a total population of about 75 people. The area is very small, with a total size of 26 hectares.

10.2 Management structure

There is a Project Coordinator who works together with the project committee to oversee the implementation of development activities.

10.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued to beneficiaries yet.

10.4 Support given to the project

10.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year given	Quantity	Institution	Current total number
Cattle	2005 (12) and 2007 (4)	16	MLR and MAWF	24
Donkeys	2006	2	Spanish	2
Chicken	2009	60	Spanish	Declining

Most cattle given were oxen of which 3 died and 1 got lost. Oxen given by MLR (x 4) were exchanged with females and the number is now increasing. Most chicken died due to diseases as the beneficiaries were not trained on how to take care of them before they were distributed, however training was received subsequently.

10.4.2 Crop production

There is a communal field which is subdivided into individual plots. The beneficiaries cultivate mahangu, maize, pumpkin and water melons. The produce is mainly for own consumption only.

10.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines (3), training and materials	MLR	Not active
Craft	Training and materials	DRFN	Progressing well

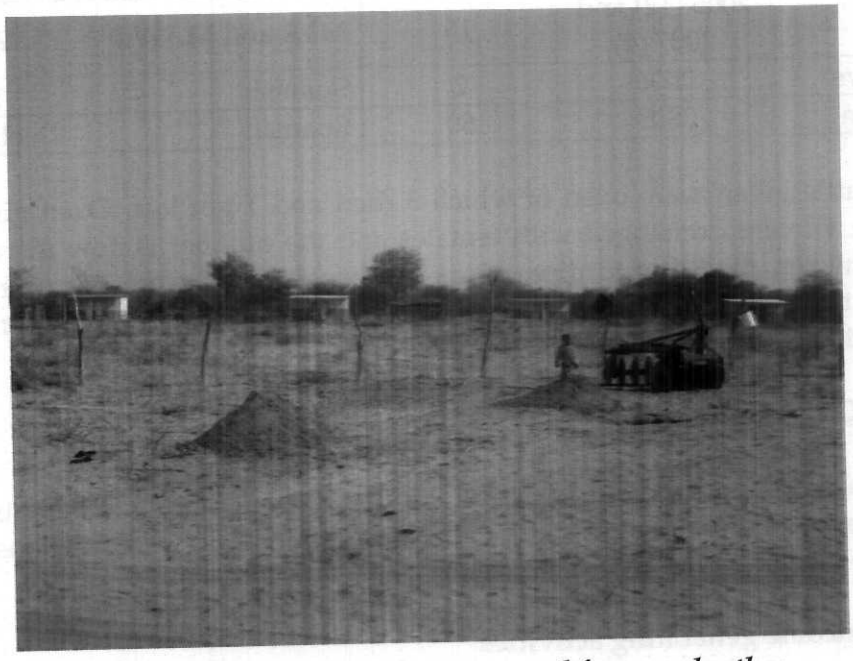
10.4.4 Infrastructural development

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Borehole		MLR	Good, but located outside the project area
Fencing materials		MLR, ELCIN and Spanish	Good (used to fence off part of the project area)
Water tanks	4	MLR and DRWS	Good

There is only one borehole; it supplies water to the beneficiaries as well as to the nearby community and it is located outside the project area. This makes it difficult for the beneficiaries to start other income generating projects which require water, such as vegetable gardening.

10.4.5 Housing

MLR built houses in 2006 and 2008; a house was built for each beneficiary, totalling 30. These houses are still in good condition and all are occupied except for three which are not occupied because their beneficiaries have no blankets and mattresses.



Housing structures at Eendobe, separated from each other.

10.4.6 Farming implements

Type of implements	Institution	Comment
Plough	MAWF	Good
Axes, rakes, hoes, shovels, spades etc	MLR	Some broken
Cultivators	MAWF	At Eehnana for repair
1x quad bike	MLR	Good

UNESCO built a kindergarten and provided a fridge, DVD and solar power.

10.4.7 Capacity building

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2008	3	Spanish	Training was incomplete
Poultry training	2009		DRFN	Now able to take care of chickens given
Tractor driving	2008	1		Trainee did not complete the course
Animal husbandry	2005 and 07			Know how to take care of animals

Sewing training was not complete, only attended phase 1.

11. Onamatadiva San Resettlement Project

11.1 Background information

At this project there are about 28 households with an estimated total population of 130 people. The total area is 91 hectares. This is the least developed site and is located far from Okongo with no proper access.

11.2 Management structure

There is a Project Coordinator employed by the MLR, and a committee that works together with the coordinator to implement the development activities in the project.

11.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued and all the beneficiaries live in one area.

11.4 Support given to the project

11.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year given	Quantity	Institution	Current total
Cattle	1996 and 2006	19	MLR and MAWF (DAPP)	15
Donkeys	1996	2	MLR	5
Chicken	2009	60	Spanish	Declining

Initially five cattle got lost and those left have increased. Some chicken died due to diseases.

11.4.2 Crop production

There are about 35 hectares of communal field where the beneficiaries plant mahangu, beans, melons, pumpkins etc. mostly for their own consumption.

11.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Training, machines (3) and materials	MLR	Ongoing
Craft (beads, basket)	Training and materials	DRFN	Ongoing
Blacksmith	Training and materials	DRFN	Ongoing

11.4.4 Infrastructural development

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	1	MLR	Functioning, but located outside the project area
Fencing materials	Fence off the project area	MLR, ELCIN and Spanish	Better
Water tanks	3	MLR	Good

The borehole was drilled outside the project area, which makes it difficult for the beneficiaries to start with vegetable gardening. The borehole is equipped with a diesel engine and depends on diesel supplied by the MLR.

11.4.5 Housing

No houses were built for the beneficiaries at this project. They still live in small traditional structures and wonder why they were not provided with houses like their counterparts in the area (Ekoka, Oshanashiwa and Eendobe). In actual fact, the sight of their houses is an eye sore. The Project Coordinator lives in a corrugated iron sheet house structure that doubles as an office too.

UNESCO built a kindergarten structure and storage house. Below are some photos of beneficiaries' houses taken during the review team's visit.

Housing structures at Onamatadiva.

Onamatadiva beneficiaries in a meeting; behind them is the house/office of the MLR project coordinator.

11.4.6 Farming implements

Type of implements	Institution	Comment
6 x ploughs	MAWF (DAPP) /MLR	Good
Axes, rakes, hoes, shovels, spades etc	MLR and Spanish	Some broken
1x quad bike	MLR and Spanish	Good
Protective gloves	Spanish Co	Used for blacksmithing

11.4.7 Capacity building

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2008	2	Spanish	Only 1 trainee passed, the other one failed
Animal drawn ploughing	2006	4	MAWF (DAPP)	Used for ploughing
Poultry training	2009		DRFN	Now able to take care of chickens given

Beneficiaries indicated that they would like one or two of them to be trained in tractor driving so that they do not have to rely on the Project Coordinator to plough for them.

2008/9 harvests recorded for all 4 projects:

Centre	Mahangu	Beans	Pumpkins	Melons
Ekoka	7,200 kg	No record	No record	No record
Oshanashiwa	344 kg	No record	No record	No record
Eendobe	1,500 kg	1,500 kg	16	No record
Onamatadiva	2,634 kg	555 kg	67	134

KARAS REGION

12. Klein Karas Resettlement Farm

12.1 Background

Klein Karas farm is located about 35 km southwest of Grunau on the Grunau - Seeheim road, with a railway line passing through. The farm has a total of 7,334 hectares and lies in an area of marginal rainfall for farming (less than 100 mm annual rainfall). The farm was bought by MLR in 2005 from a commercial farmer to resettle 7 families with a total population of about 83 people.

The beneficiaries of Klein Karas are engaged in small stock (sheep/goats) farming, small scale vegetable gardening, brick making and sewing projects.

12.2 Management structure

The farm is registered as Cooperative and all beneficiaries are members. They received training on Cooperatives and the project seems to be working very well. They also have a development committee which oversees the implementation of the development projects.

12.3 Land tenure

The whole farm has been surveyed but the lease has not yet been issued. The beneficiaries come from the same cultural background and no influx of illegal settlers has been observed in this farm. They also have a user right on tourism development incorporated in their project development activities.

12.4 Support given to the Klein Karas community

The beneficiaries received support from different stakeholders such as Government departments, the Traditional Authority, donor organisations and NGOs but relatively little from MLR itself. Below is a summary of the type of support that they received.

12.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year	Quantity	Institution	Total at present
Goats	2009	51	Traditional Authority	49 (2 died due to the harsh environment)
Piggery		2	Gondwana Holdings	Sold because they could not feed them

Goats and sheep are the only livestock that can survive in this arid zone without problems; however the beneficiaries need to be trained in rangeland management and small stock production. The farm is located in the Succulent Karoo biome which is an area recognised internationally as being of great biodiversity and conservation importance; this need to be conserved and therefore a land use plan for the farm is required.

12.4.2 Crop production

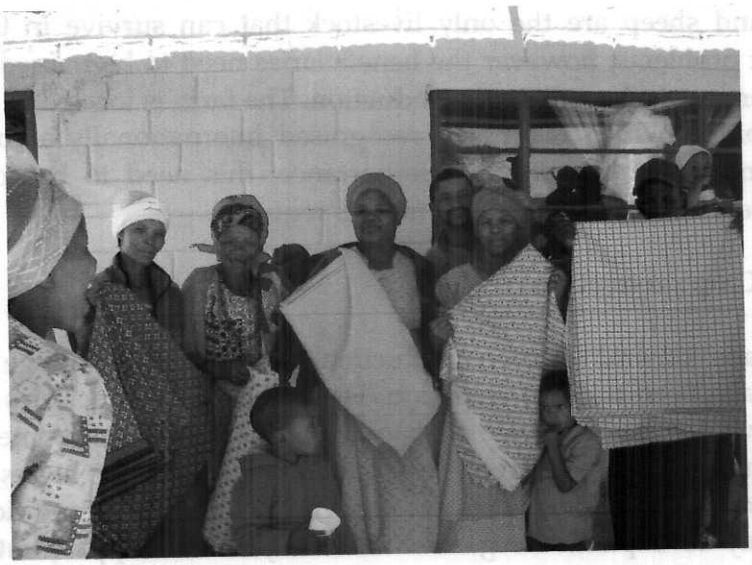
The area is too arid for crop production and there is a shortage of water that could have been used in irrigation. However, the beneficiaries have a small garden where they cultivate cabbages, pumpkins and water melons for their own consumption. Vegetable gardening was started but the results were not good because of the poor soil and unfavourable climatic conditions. Plans are underway to expand the garden in a way that is appropriate to the dry climate and will allow the beneficiaries to exploit the existing market opportunities e.g. surrounding lodges.

In order to grow good vegetable products it was suggested that utilising planting beds connected to an irrigation system and shade nets would be appropriate. A brick making machine was donated by NNF to enable the beneficiaries to make bricks that would be used in the construction of the planting beds. Shade nets, an irrigation system and fencing materials are still needed to complete the planned vegetable gardening.

12.4.3 Income generating activities

Activity/project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Sewing machines (5), sewing materials and accessories	NNF	Making dresses and selling them, but need training
Brick making	Brick making machine and materials	NNF	Made 1,500 bricks

The sewing project is progressing very well and the project members have generated considerable income through selling the dresses they make.



Klein Karas sewing group received sewing machines, materials and other accessories from NNF.

Due to the fact that agricultural farming is a challenge in the southern areas the NNF has assisted the beneficiaries to develop a tourism plan in collaboration with other stakeholders; these include Trans Namib which has given permission to the beneficiaries to utilise some of the historical buildings in the vicinity of the farm for tourism purposes. A tourism feasibility study has been prepared with the assistance of NNF and this plan now requires funds for implementation.

The beneficiaries have also developed a proposal (for which funding is required) to cultivate succulent species to enhance the conservation of the endemic species occurring in the farm.

12.4.4 Infrastructure development

Water

There are 3 boreholes that were bought with the farm by the MLR. Two boreholes are working after having been rehabilitated with the support from NNF. Two water tanks (10,000 litres) were also donated by NNF and mounted on the rehabilitated boreholes to supply water to the garden.

NNF provided materials which were used to rehabilitate two boreholes with the assistance of the DRWS team from the Keetmanshoop office.

12.4.5 Housing

There is no support given on housing; the beneficiaries are renting houses at the railway station which belongs to TransNamib Holdings for about N$188 per month. There are two historic houses which TransNamib is leasing to

beneficiaries for N$20 per month and these will be used for tourism purposes. The beneficiaries have requested assistance for building materials such as sand and cement so that they could make bricks for self housing. There is a farmhouse used as an office but it's not clear whether it falls within the farm's boundaries or outside.

12.4.6 Farming implements

The beneficiaries received hoes, garden tools, fencing materials, spades, rakes and shade nets from Karas Regional Council. The farm boundary fence is old and falling apart resulting in the loss of their small stock and they therefore request assistance with fencing materials.

12.4.7 Capacity building/training

Type of training	Year	No. of beneficiaries	Institution	Achievement
Brick making	2008	All male beneficiaries and one woman	NNF	Managed to make good bricks
Cooperative operations	2006/7	6	MAWF	Ongoing
Book keeping	2007-09	3		Ongoing
Rangeland management	2009	All	EU (mentorship programme)	Ongoing
Animal Health	2009	All	MAWF	Ongoing
Farm Mechanics	2007	1		The trainee to pass on the knowledge to other beneficiaries

HARDAP REGION

13. Mara

13.1 Background

Mara farm is located about 150 km south west of Mariental town and 42 km west of Maltahöhe town in Hardap region. The farm covers 4,639 hectares of land along the C14 and C19 roads between the Maltahöhe and Sossusvlei road and bordering commercial farms.

The farm was acquired by the Government from a commercial farmer to resettle landless citizens, especially those who came from exile, for agricultural purposes. Five families were resettled in 1993 from farm Voightsgründ and they moved in with their small stock. Later on some of those beneficiaries left the farm for employment and only one beneficiary remained behind. To date there are 6 families residing on the farm.

The farm has some infrastructure in place such as a farm house, a fence around the farm and 5 boreholes. Two of the boreholes are working and one has a very good supply of water (natural spring). Beneficiaries are engaged in livestock farming. This farm is located in a very strategic location in terms of distance to a market place and is accessible throughout the year.

13.2 Management structure

Beneficiaries come from different cultural backgrounds and have a committee that is very weak. There is political interference whereby additional people - mostly pensioners - are brought in to the farm without proper procedures being followed. This has resulted in a lack of ownership, commitment and literally no development happening at all. No coordinator has ever been deployed in this farm.

13.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued to the beneficiaries.

13.4 Support to Mara community

The first beneficiaries (1993) received some support from the MLR as follows:

- Assistance in the establishment of a 16 ha vegetable garden, seeds, two tractors, one of which was a small Chinese tractor. The bigger tractor was later taken to Bernafey farm and the garden subsequently collapsed.

- Six houses (Bavaria type) were constructed to accommodate the original beneficiaries (ex-combatants) but they never occupied the houses nor took the offer of being resettled as they opted to be employed elsewhere.

14 Bernafey Resettlement Project

14.1 Background

The farm measures about 3,729 hectares and is located about 100 km east of Mariental town. It was acquired by the MLR to resettle ex-farm workers numbering about 12 families. Beneficiaries were resettled in 1997 and are engaged in horticulture, livestock production and other income generating activities.

14.2 Management structure

Although there is a committee, its members typically don't complete their term of office before the beneficiaries demand to replace them, without observing the correct procedures. This tendency lowers the pace of development in the project as it discourages those who are enthusiastic in the project progress. They also have some subcommittees that work in different income generating activities.

There is no effective communication between the beneficiaries and no coordination in their daily work.

14.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued to the beneficiaries.

14.4 Support given to the beneficiaries

The beneficiaries have been receiving support from the MLR and NNF which include the following.

14.4.1 Crop production

Out of 15 ha earmarked for crop production only 2 ha has been cultivated. The beneficiaries have a fruit garden with a total of 1,300 orange trees that was bought together with the farm. Currently half of these orange trees are dead because one borehole has a broken pump while the other borehole does not have enough power to pump water to the entire garden. They have a vegetable garden which was established with the assistance of a Cuban expert employed by the MLR.

Some of the support in the development of the garden was been provided by NNF; this includes provision of seeds, irrigation pipes and fencing materials for the garden and rehabilitation of the broken water pump which is now used to irrigate the garden.

14.4.2 Income generating activities

Activity/project	Type of support received	Institution	Comments
Sewing	Machines and materials	NNF	Progressing well
Wood (*Prosopis*) harvesting	Exposure trip to Leonardsville *Prosopis* harvesting	NNF	Managed to start their own project
Vegetable gardening	Seeds and fertiliser, fences	MLR and NNF	Doing well but have no transport and no steady market for their produce

Some of the sewing machines and materials donated by NNF and dresses made by the beneficiaries.

14.4.3 Infrastructure development

Water

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	5	MLR	Only 2 working
Water tanks	6	MLR	2 broken
Water pump	1	NNF	Good

Out of the 3 boreholes not functioning, one is located in the grazing camps and as a result livestock and wild animals (springbok and kudu) are affected.

14.4.4 Housing

Five houses were bought together with the farm. Nine (9) houses were later built by MLR in 2008 and allocated to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are already complaining that the condition of these houses is not good (e.g. leaking roofs and toilets) within the first year of occupation.

14.4.5 Farming implements

Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
1x tractor		MLR	Good
Hoes, rakes, seeds, pesticides, axes		MLR, NNF	Better
Irrigation system	2007	NNF	Installed

14.4.6 Capacity building/training

Type of training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Sewing	2009	10	MLR/NNF	Managed to make dresses and sell
Exposure trip to Leonardsville (harvesting of *Prosopis*)	2008	5	NNF	Managed to start own wood harvesting
Financial management	2008	8	EU mentorship programme	
Farm Mechanics			MAWF	
Small stock production	2008	3	EU	
Crop production	2008	2	EU	
Water point maintenances			EU	
Farm management	2009	3	EU	
Aquaculture		1		Have a pond with 1,500 fingerlings

15. Westfallen Resettlement Project

15.1 Background

The farm is located in Hardap region and was bought in 2000 by the MLR which resettled five (5) families. The farm measures 1,191 hectares and is used for horticulture which includes citrus cultivation and vegetable gardening and a few small stock.

15.2 Management structure

This farm has about 5 families who come from the same cultural background and work together very well. They have organised themselves, work as a tem, sell their produce together, assign themselves a salary and save the rest of the money in the bank. Although they have not yet been trained in project or financial management they manage the project well.

15.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued. There are two families that were allegedly brought in illegally by MLR officials in 2004 and whom have never been on good terms with the legally allocated beneficiaries.

15.4 Support given to the beneficiaries

15.4.1 Crop production

Beneficiaries are mainly engaged in citrus production (oranges) and production of vegetable including onions, tomatoes, cabbages, carrots, water melons, sweet potatoes and lettuces. The citrus trees were all fully grown trees at the time of resettlement. The garden is fully equipped with an irrigation system but the water supply, especially the reservoirs, needs rehabilitation. The beneficiaries cultivate maize as a supplement to their food production.

The MLR supports the development of the farm and there are Cuban experts who supervise the vegetable garden production. Some support especially the infrastructural development of the garden was provided by NNF.

Game proof fence erected at Westafallen vegetable garden to exclude kudu from the garden. The fence was donated by NNF.

15.4.2 Infrastructure development

Water

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Borehole	5	Bought with the farm	Only 2 are functioning
Water tanks	2	MLR	Good
Irrigation system		MLR and NNF	Good

The farm has good water supply but the water infrastructure needs to be rehabilitated i.e. there are 3 boreholes and reservoirs which are not functioning.

Irrigation pipes donated by NNF.

15.4.3 Housing

Only one farm house existed when the farm was bought by the government. In 2004 the MLR built 6 houses but these were never connected to the power grid which passes a few meters from the houses. The condition of the houses is good except for a few plumbing problems that need maintenance.

15.4.4 Farming implements

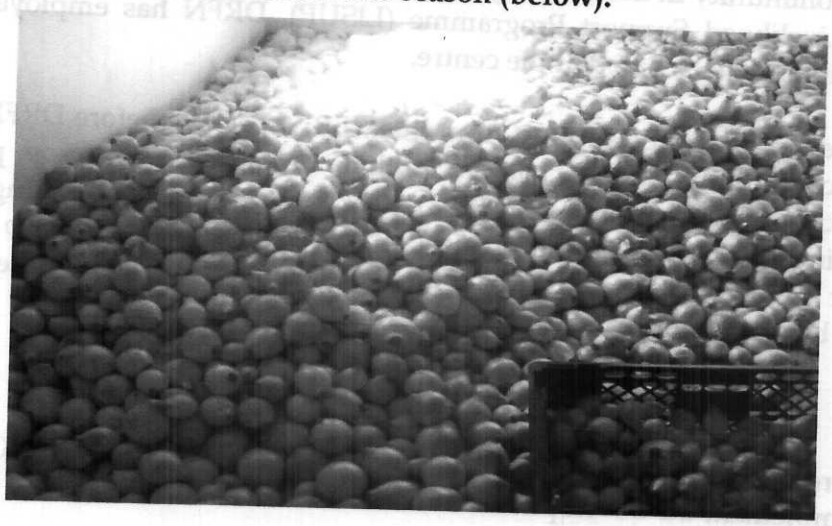
Type of implements	Year	Institution	Comment
1x tractor		MLR	Good condition
Hoes, rakes, seeds, shovels, trolleys, harvesting crates, bags etc		MLR and NNF	Good
Wheel barrows	2008	NNF	Good
Fencing materials	2008	NNF	Erected game proof fence to exclude kudu from garden

Harvesting crates and bags donated by NNF.

15.4.5 Capacity building/training

Type of training	No.	Institution	Achievement
Crop production	3	MLR	Managed to produce good quality garden produce
Farm management	5	MLR-Cubans	Skills in farm management

Review team inspecting vegetable garden (above) and some onions harvested this season (below).



OMAHEKE REGION

16. Donkerbos and Sonneblom Resettlement Projects

16.1 Background

The Donkerboss and Sonneblom Resettlement Project is located 250 km north-east of Gobabis in the Omaheke region. It comprises two farms measuring a total of 13,000 hectares that were donated by the Herero Traditional Authority to the San Community living in the area, so the setup is that of a normal village in communal areas. There are about 48 families with a total population of 207 residing in farm number 906 while the other farm is idle due to the lack of a water supply. WIMSA, in collaboration with the OST, were supporting this community before the MLR got involved in 2005/2006.

The MLR, in collaboration with the Spanish Cooperation, started supporting this community in 2008 through the DRFN as an implementing agency under the Livelihood Support Programme (LISUP). DRFN has employed a Field Facilitator who is based at the centre.

There has been little support from the MLR, especially before DRFN came in; the community has just started with 6 hectares of dry crop production (making their first harvest in 2008), backyard vegetable gardening and craft making. DRFN have also organised a market with Omba Arts to have their craft produce showcased there. The beneficiaries have a few cattle and goats that belong to the group (project).

16.2 Management structure

There is a project committee which works closely with the DRFN Coordinator to implement the development activities.

16.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued.

16.4 Support given to the community

16.4.1 Livestock

Type of Livestock	Year	Quantity	Institution	Current total
Cattle	2002	3 (1 bull and 2 cattle)	WIMSA	14
	2007	5	UNICEF	
	2008	6	MAWF (DAPP)	
Goats	2004	30	Omaheke San Trust	16
Donkeys	2004	4	Omaheke Regional Council	3
Mules	1997	2	WIMSA	0 (Died of old age)

Some beneficiaries who received cattle left the project and in 2007 they had water problems which resulted in loss of some cattle. Goats died due to poisonous plants and one donkey was killed by a snake.

16.4.2 Income generating activities

The only income generating project operational is the craft making for which support in the form of materials and a market is provided by DRFN. Beneficiaries used to be engaged in the harvest of Devil's Claw but stopped due to the lack of a market. There is a community shop at the centre operated by the OST who also provide building materials and regular supplies.

16.4.3 Infrastructural development

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes (at school, Sonneblom and post)	3	WIMSA	Good , all use solar system
Solar panels	23	DRFN(6) WIMSA (17)	Good
Fencing (camps)		WIMSA and OST	
Power generator	1	DRFN	Good
Water tanks	5	WIMSA	Old, (1995)

16.4.4 Housing

No permanent residential houses were built for this community. Only 12 beneficiaries received corrugated iron sheets from OST back in 1995 to build houses. The rest of the community continue to live in their traditional houses which are vulnerable to rain and cold. DRFN has built a Coordinator house/office.

16.4.5 Farming implements

Type of Implement	Institution	Current Condition	Comments
Tractor (1)	MLR	Good	
Plough (1)	MLR	New	Still in Gobabis, not yet delivered
Donkey ploughs (7)	MAWF (DAPP)	Good	
Welding Machine	OST	New	Not yet in use
Rakes, picks, forks spades, hoes, and shovels	MLR and DRFN	Good	

There is a need to train beneficiaries in farm mechanics and provide basic tools in order for them to be able to repair minor faults i.e. a tractor tyre puncture at the project has not been repaired due to lack of tools.

16.4.6 Capacity building/training

Type of Training	Year	No.	Institution	Achievement
Exchange Visit	2007	3	DRFN	Exposure visit to Tsumkwe Conservancy
Trainer of Trainees	2008	8	DRFN	
Social Transformation Training	2008	4	DRFN	
Community Action and leadership Training	2009	6	DRFN	Developed community Action Plan
Livestock management	2008	5	MAWF (DAPP)	
Animal husbandry	2007	All	OST	
Craft development	2008	+-21	DRFN	Able to make products and sell through Omba Arts

The community only started to receive training in 2007; no training in livestock management was given before the distribution of livestock and as a result most livestock died. Language was also cited to be a challenge as most training was conducted in English.

17. Skoonheid Resettlement Project

17.1 Background

Skoonheid farm is situated 110 km north of Gobabis town. It was bought by government in 1993 to resettle about 60 families, mainly San, who were abandoned in the corridors of the Gobabis/Otjinene road by commercial farmers. Some of the beneficiaries were relocated from Drimiopsis due to overgrazing there. Beneficiaries were later joined by other ex-farm workers who were laid off from the surrounding farms, leading to the current number of occupants to reach about 73 families.

The total farm size is 7,104 hectares of which the project beneficiaries have access to only about 2,000 hectares; the rest of the farm is occupied by farmers (14) who have been accommodated there since 1995 by the MLR officials.

Main activities include crop production, vegetable gardening, livestock farming, craft, leather work, weaving and knitting.

17.2 Management structure

There is a MLR Project Coordinator based at the centre who oversees the implementation of the support to this community. DRFN too has a Coordinator who visits the project regularly to supervise the implementation of the LISUP programme carried out in this farm.

17.3 Land tenure

No land rights have been issued to the beneficiaries.

17.4 Support given to the community

17.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year	Quantity	Institution	Total present
Cattle	2009	244	German Special Initiative	242
Cattle	2005	20	MAWF (DAPP)	44
Donkey	2007	16	MAWF (DAPP)	11
Goats	2004	120 goats + 8 rams	Ai- Gamms Charitable Trust	Less than 20

In March 2009, beneficiaries received about 244 cattle, of which two died, from the German Special Initiative for Namibia through the National Planning Commission (NPC). Goats also declined tremendously due to old age and diseases.

17.4.2 Crop production

Beneficiaries have a 40 hectare communal dry land field of which only 20 hectares is cultivated. They plant maize, pumpkins, beans etc and sometimes have a bumper harvest. There is also a 2 hectare vegetable garden with an irrigation system where they plant cabbages, carrots, tomatoes, beetroots and spinach. In the vegetable garden, each beneficiary is allocated 7 lines where they plant vegetables of their choice suitable for that particular season.

There is no record of the crop harvest due to beneficiaries consuming directly from the garden but the idea of the gardening project was to use 40% of produce for their own consumption, 40% for gardening maintenance and 20% for own income.

17.4.3 Income generating activities

Beneficiaries are involved in income generating activities such as craft making (beads), leather work, weaving and knitting. DRFN has organised the marketing of the craft products through the Omba Arts Gallery in Windhoek.

17.4.4 Infrastructural development

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	4	Bought with the farm	Only 2 are working; one has no pump machine and another one is electrified but has no power to pump water
Water tanks	10	MLR	2 broken
Drip irrigation system		MLR and DRFN	

There is a serious shortage of water in this farm to the extent that the good concept of vegetable gardening is hampered as the garden cannot be expanded. The animals (244 donated cattle) are also affected as there is not sufficient water for them.

17.4.5 Housing

Skoonheid farm was bought with one farm homestead and 7 worker's houses. Most of the beneficiaries were living in tents at the time they were resettled. 60 houses with roofs and structure were built by MLR. The community was involved in the brick making and bricklaying and managed to build the first 8 houses. 45 houses were contracted to two different contractors by MLR and, to date, a total of 55 houses have been completed and 5 are not yet complete,

with some still not painted. The beneficiaries have indicated that these structures were not strong (one brick layer wall) and the quality of bricks was not good (too much sand) and as a result the walls are cracking.

17.4.6 Farming implements

Type of Implement	Year received	Institution	Current condition
1 x vehicle		Spanish	Not known
Tractor and trailer	2004	MLR	Good
11 animal ploughs	2005	Komeho	Good
17 weeding ploughs	2005	Komeho	Good
Ploughing chain, donkey belts	2005	Komeho	Good
1 tiller/row maker	2005	Komeho	Good
Vegetable weigh scale	2005	Komeho	Good
Hammer mill	2003	MLR	Good
Hydraulic disc plough	2003	MLR	Good
Rakes, spades, picks, axes and hoes	2007	MLR	Some broken

17.4.7 Capacity building

Type of training	Year given	No. of Trainees	Institution	Comments
Animal draught ploughing	2008	15	DRFN	Needs follow up
Leather work production	2008	6	DRFN	
Knitting	2005	2	OST	
Bead work	2005	2	OST	
Water point management and farm mechanics	2003	5	MAWF/ RWS	Water management committees in place
Horticulture	2007	All	DRFN/ Komeho	
Bookkeeping	2009	8	DRFN	
Human rights		All	DRFN	

18. Drimiopsis Resettlement Project

18.1 Background

This project is situated about 45 km north of Gobabis town in the Omaheke Region. Farm Drimiopsis was bought by the then Tswana Administration before independence and allocated to 3 farmers.

The MLR took over the control of the farm from the Traditional Authority and started with support to this project in 1993. The total number of beneficiaries was about 78 families. To date, this number has increased to about 140 families as more relatives of beneficiaries and farm labourers who have been evicted from the nearby commercial farms move in. The farm is 2,200 hectares in size of which the 2 schools (Grade 1-12) occupy about 50 ha, leaving only 2,150 hectares for the project.

Beneficiaries engage in livestock farming, crop production, vegetable gardening and craft making.

18.2 Management structure

Both MLR and DRFN have Project Coordinators based at the farm to oversee the day to day implementation of the support.

18.3 Land tenure

No land leases have been issued yet.

18.4 Support given to the community

18.4.1 Livestock

Type of livestock	Year	Quantity	Institution	Total at present
Cattle	2001	65	Roman Catholic Church (cattle loan)	Unknown
	2008	12	MAWF (DAPP)	12

The Roman Catholic Church loaned cattle to the beneficiaries for the purpose of passing on to other beneficiaries after they multiply. Initially 7 families received about 9 cattle each. One family sold all the cattle and was requested by the church to pay back through working at the school. The project committee was never involved about this cattle loan scheme and it seems there is confusion on to whom and when to share the cattle as the committee did not get a mandate to manage or distribute them. To date these cattle have

never been shared and there are no records of how many cattle there are currently.

18.4.2 Crop production

Beneficiaries have a dry crop field of about 20 hectares but it is not cultivated as the fence around it was removed. Currently the beneficiaries are seriously engaged in vegetable gardening and a total of 8 hectares has been developed. One third of the garden (3 ha) is fully installed with an irrigation system and the remaining two thirds (5 ha) is not installed with an irrigation system yet.

Each and every family is fully engaged in the garden and they grow vegetables of their choice which includes pumpkins, watermelon, cabbages, maize, beans, spinach, squash, carrots and beetroots. The produce are mainly for their own consumption with the surplus being sold. At the moment DRFN is supporting the beneficiaries in the production and marketing of vegetables.

18.4.3 Income generating activities

Craft is the only income generating activity in which some beneficiaries, especially women, are engaged. Just as it is with other projects in Omaheke, the crafts products are marketed by DRFN through Omba Arts Gallery.

18.4.4 Infrastructural development

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	5 (2 windmills and 3 diesel engines)	Inherited with the farm	Only 2 are functional
Reservoirs	4	Inherited with the farm	Only one is not working
Water tanks	14	MLR	Good
Drip irrigation system	3 hectares	MLR and DRFN	Good, but not enough

At the time of resettlement in 1993, the boundary and camp fences were in good condition but now the internal camp fences have been removed. The increase in the population has put pressure on the water infrastructure; currently there are two boreholes that are not functioning and this is a challenge to the project.

18.4.5 Housing

Structure	No. of houses	Year	Institution	Current condition
Permanent structures	28	1996, 1998	MLR	Better, even though some do not have ceilings
Bavaria structures	19	1994/5	MLR	Good

When the project started there were no houses for beneficiaries and they used to live in tents provided by the MLR. Thereafter, the MLR built 19 Bavaria houses and 28 brick houses. Due to the influx of people the houses that were built by the MLR are no longer enough. These people have now built temporary structures, making the farm look like a squatter camp.

18.4.6 Farm implements

Type of Implement	Year given	Institution	Current condition	Comments
Tractor and trailer	1995	MLR	Fair	The tractor has gone for repair
Irrigation pipes	2008/9	MLR and DRFN	Good	Not enough
20 x 20 L water tanks	2008/9	DRFN	Good	
Garden tools: hoes, spades, forks, axes, rakes, seeds, wheelbarrows etc		MLR, American Embassy and DRFN	Some good, some broken	

18.4.7 Capacity building/training

Type of Training	Year Given	Institution	No. of Beneficiaries Trained	Achievements/ Comments
Compost making and spacing	2007	DRFN	16	Beneficiaries able to apply compost in the garden
Vegetable gardening	2006	DRFN		Beneficiaries growing vegetables
Leadership Training	2007	DRFN	8	
Training of trainers	2006	DRFN	2	
Action Plan	2006	DRFN	5 ladies	
Bookkeeping	2009	DRFN	6	Ongoing
Computer classes	2009	DRFN	16	
Livestock health and management	2009	Komeho MAWF	All livestock owners	
Craft development		DRFN		
Marketing and pricing		DRFN		
Culture		DRFN		
Exposure visits to Botswana		DRFN		
Animal drawn ploughing		Komeho		

DRFN organises competitions on culture, craft and sport with the aim of bringing the beneficiaries together, motivating them and helping them - especially the youth - to take part in the development of the project.

KHOMAS REGION

19. Arovlei farm

19.1 Background

Arovlei farm is located along the main Windhoek-Rehoboth road about 50 km from Windhoek. It seems the farm used to be a game farm as evidenced by the game proof fence and a few remaining game.

The farm was bought by MLR in 1992to resettle 14 families. Currently, there are about 53 families, some who were resettled through the MLR, some through the Khomas Traditional Authority and others who were invited by beneficiaries to occupy their camps (through subleasing) so that they could help them pay their water bills. At the time of resettlement there was no functioning borehole and people were grouped together and supplied with water from a NamWater pipeline. Later on they received a huge bill from NamWater that they had to share in repaying in addition to their monthly water bills. On average some individuals pay about N$700 in monthly water bills and this is a major problem to the settlers who are unemployed. For example, one person (a pensioner) said that he had to sell all his livestock to pay the water bills. The total water arrears at the time the review team visited the project was about N$62,000 and could be even higher as some bills were still to be counted.

In 1992 MAWF did the demarcation of the farm and allocated about 200 hectares to each of the initial 14 beneficiaries with the rest of the land being reserved for future use. It is this reserved area which new settlers are now occupying.

No activities apart from livestock production are happening at this farm and it looks like the MLR have not been as involved as it is in other farms. DRFN is currently getting the beneficiaries organised for support. At the time they were resettled there were a few game left like zebras, kudu, springbok but there are now apparently all gone except for one zebra. There are no houses for the beneficiaries except the farm house that was bought with the farm and the people live in temporary structures.

19.2 Management structure

It is not clear whether this farm is controlled by the Traditional Authority or is still in the hands of the MLR. Many people flock to the farm claiming that they have permission from the TA and the TA even wants to establish an office at the existing farmhouse. However there is a farm committee that administers the beneficiaries' activities at the farm.

19.3 Land tenure

The MLR has not issued any land leases. However, according to the beneficiaries, people who were initially resettled in 1992 have no allocation letters while those who came later do have letters from MLR.

19.4 Support given to the community

19.4.1 Crop production

There is a communal vegetable garden that was established with the support of fencing materials from the Khomas Regional Council however production did not commence due to insufficient water.

19.4.2 Infrastructure development

Type of support	Quantity	Institution	Current condition
Boreholes	7	Received with the farms	Only 2 are working
Drilled borehole	1	European Union	Not functioning

Water is the biggest challenge in this farm as they rely on NamWater supply for both human and livestock consumption and are required to pay monthly water bills which they cannot afford.

19.4.3 Farming implements

Type of implements	Institution	Comment
4 wheelbarrows	EU	Good
8 rakes	EU	Good
8 hoes	EU	Good
4 spades	EU	Good

These are the only implements received since resettlement.

19.4.4 Capacity building

Type of Training	Year Given	Institution	No. of Beneficiaries Trained
Crop production	2007	DRFN	7
Leadership	2009	DRFN	7

OMUSATI REGION

The MLR in collaboration with the Traditional Authority in Onesi Constituency in Omusati region earmarked two different sites to resettle returnees in 1991. The aim was to give them land, support them in building homes, and assist them to be able to use the land productively so that they could become self reliant and integrated into society. These sites include Onandjandja (900 ha) situated in the western side of Onesi and Otjihao (600 ha) situated about 5 km east of Onesi.

The MLR developed these sites as projects, demarcated sites for residential and ploughing purposes for each beneficiary and helped them with skills development, infrastructural development (water and fencing), supply of farming equipment (i.e. a tractor) and houses as well as institutional development.

In 2003, the MLR decided to wean these projects off their support because the projects were doing very well; they had demonstrated increased production, had the necessary machinery and equipment and had proper and effective management structures in place. The MLR then handed over all assets to the beneficiaries to continue the project with the assistance of the Traditional Authority.

Management structure

Before weaning off the MLR placed a Project Coordinator in each of the sites and Project Committees were established. After the weaning off, Coordinators of these projects were withdrawn and the Committees continued with the management of the project.

Land rights

At the time of weaning off the project, the land rights issue had not been addressed by the MLR with the TA. Land was demarcated in such a way that each beneficiary was allocated an individual plot of 4 hectares surrounding their houses and the rest of the land was left for communal gardening and grazing.

Review team observations

The review team visited these two projects to learn lessons including the best practices. The following are the findings from the two projects.

20. Onadjandja (weaned off)

Management structure

During the handing over ceremony, the beneficiaries were encouraged by the MLR to integrate fully into the society around them and reminded that they should never claim any land outside their boundaries; they were also informed that people outside the project - including the TA - should not claim any of the project land or interfere in the management of the project.

After the MLR coordinator left the project, the committee continued to manage the project very well but there was interference by the TA in their property, including land. For example, out of the 40 families originally resettled half left the project permanently. The houses they were occupying were given to the remaining beneficiaries at the handing over ceremony to be reallocated to their children as they grew older. This never happened as these houses were sold by the TA to outsiders. Some of the buyers have land nearby and paid the TA N$600 plus N$25 for a customary certificate to get these houses allocated to them.

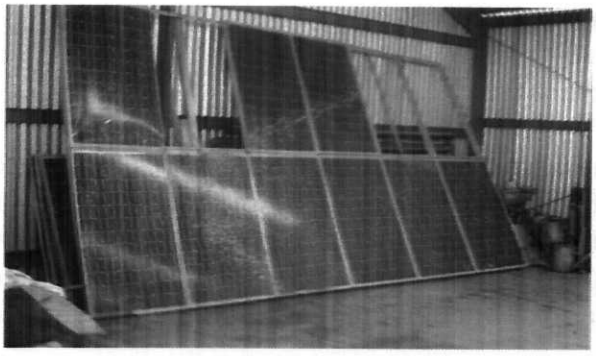
These incoming people have disrupted the management arrangement of the project by fencing off a large part of land (more than 4 hectares), cutting off the boundary fence, blocking access to the borehole and denying free movement of the officially resettled people around the farm.

The TA seems to have taken over control of the project. More than 10 families have now been allocated land by the TA in the project area. The TA is also demanding that the original beneficiaries pay them N$600 for each house that their children occupy out of the houses that were left vacant by those who permanently left project. They have now paid for 4 of these houses.

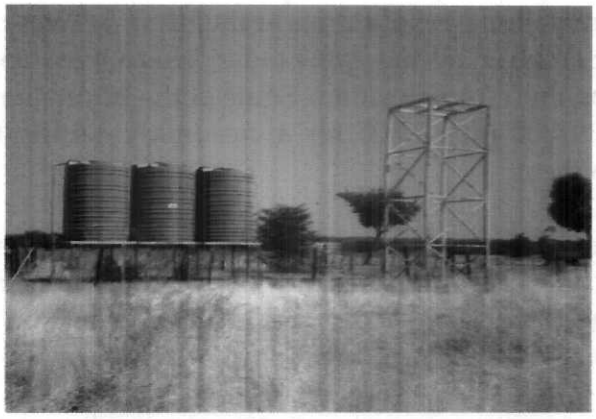
Infrastructure

Although the boreholes were drilled and fully equipped by MLR, only one borehole was functioning at the time of weaning off this project and this is still the case. Other boreholes are not functioning due to solar panels falling down or being stolen. Pipelines have been cut, water tanks destroyed and access to the functioning borehole blocked as those allocated by the TA have erected fences inside the project area in a haphazard manner.

The fence that the MLR erected around the project boundaries has been cut in order to put in gates facilitating free entrance by the outsiders that have been allocated land in the project area. There is a main gate but these people avoid using it since they are not on good terms with the beneficiaries.



The solar panel which fell down from its stand (above) has now been put in the store room while the water tanks stand empty (below).



21. Otjihao (weaned off)

This is another project that was weaned off in 2003. However, these beneficiaries are not experiencing the problems faced by the Onadjandja people. The best lesson learned in this project is the way they have managed to integrate very well with the surrounding community. This is evidenced by the village council allowing the beneficiaries of this project to elect one member to represent them in the village council as their headman. This has avoided a lot of potential problems including interference in the management of the project. The only problem they are experiencing is that of the outside community cutting the fence to allow their animals to graze in the project area or animals getting access into the project area through some parts that were not fenced off from the beginning.

ANNEX 2

HIV/AIDS IN GROUP RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

HIV/AIDS as a cross-cutting issue is one of the topics covered during the review in order to gain an overview of the HIV/AIDS awareness status in the resettlement farms. The review team assessed the situation through interviews with the beneficiaries; these covered issues such as whether they were aware of the pandemic, whether they receive any support and from whom and whether they have access to facilities such as testing centres.

HIV/AIDS awareness status in the Group Resettlement Farms:

Project Name	Awareness programme (Yes/No)	Level of Awareness	Support	HIV/AIDS Facility
Omega 3	Yes	Average	Katima Mulilo Clinic	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Omega 1	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action, Red Cross, Kavango Breach of Hope	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Chetto	Yes	Good	Red Cross and Catholic Aids Action	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Bagani	Yes	Good	Red Cross and Catholic Aids Action	Katima Mulilo Clinic
Skoonheid	Yes	Good	Health-Unlimited	Oigena Clinic
Tsintsabis	Yes	Good	Red Cross, Total Control of Epidemic, Lilongaeparo	Tsintsabis Clinic
Queen Sofia	Yes	Good	Medical Pramudos, Health-Unlimited and Catholic volunteer	Outjo/ Otjiwarongo Clinic
Neu Sommerau	Yes	Good	Life Style Ambassador, Health-Unlimited and Home-based care and through the Radio	Mobile Clinic
Mangetti Dune	Yes	Good	Life Style Ambassador, Health-Unlimited	Mangetti Clinic

Project Name	Awareness programme (Yes/No)	Level of Awareness	Support	HIV/AIDS Facility
Excelsior	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action, Red Cross and MLR	Tsumeb Clinic
Ekoka	Yes	Good	Red Cross	Okongo Clinic
Drimiopsis	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action, Red Cross and Health-Unlimited	Gobabis Clinic
Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	Yes	Good	Cohena (NGO)	Talismanus Clinic
Bravo	Yes	Good	Catholic Aids Action and NANASO	Tsumeb/ Nkurenkuru
Westfallen	Yes	Average	MLR	Augunus Clinic
Bernafey	Yes	Good	Cohena	Mobile Clinic
Oshanashiwa	Yes	Good	Red Cross	Okongo Clinic
Mara	No	poor	None	Maltahöhe Clinic
Klein Karas	Yes	Good	UNAIDS	Keetmanshoop /Karasburg Clinic
Arovlei	No	Average	Radio	Windhoek
Onamatadiva	Yes	Good	Red Cross, MOHSS	Okongo Clinic
Eendobe	Yes	Good	Red Cross	Okongo Clinic

There is awareness of the pandemic except for the two farms; farm Mara and Arovlei where there has not been any awareness campaign. The results indicate that most of the beneficiaries willingly get tested. The review team did not collect data on the number of people tested, outcomes of the tests or the numbers of HIV/AIDS infected people in any of the visited projects.

There are a number of challenges that beneficiaries are faced with which could threaten their health such as alcoholism and cultural taboos on sexuality. These include reluctance to use condoms; seeing no harm in having multiple partners and the non existence of open discussion on sexual matters in their society. The location of some of the projects could also put them at risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS; projects that are close to towns or along main roads are much vulnerable to the pandemic compared to those located in remote areas.

ANNEX 3

GROUP RESETTLEMENT FARMS PROFILES

Region	Project Name	Farm size (ha)	Year started/ resettled	No. of families resettled (at resettlement)	No. of families resettled (current)	No. of people (current)	Main activities
Kavango and Caprivi	Western Caprivi	4 main centres	1990/92		822 (estimate)	4,110	Livestock and dry crop farming (partially) and other income generating activities such as sewing, basket weaving and harvesting of Devil's Claw
Kavango	Bravo		1995/96		110		Mixed crop and livestock production and other income generating activities such as sewing, bee keeping, bread making, rabbit keeping and jam making
Otjozondjupa	Mangetti Dune	25 satellite villages	1996/7		682 (estimate)	3,410	Livestock and dry crop farming, harvesting of Devil's Claw and other income generating activities such as sewing, welding, brick making, carpentry and craft

Region	Project Name	Farm size (ha)	Year started/ resettled	No. of families resettled (at resettlement)	No. of families resettled (current)	No. of people (current)	Main activities
Otjozondjupa	Neu Sommerau	9,311	2003	74	207		Livestock and dry crop farming and other income generating activities such as sewing, craft and carpentry
Kunene	Queen Sofia	21,102	2000		50	430	Livestock and dry crop farming, vegetable gardening and other income generating activities such as sewing, felting and carpentry
Oshikoto	Tsintsabis	3,000	1993		300 (estimate)	1,500	Livestock and crop farming
Oshikoto	Excelsior		1998		14		Livestock and crop farming and vegetable gardening
Ohangwena	Ekoka	158	1996		45	175	Livestock, crop production, poultry and other income generating activities such as sewing and craft
Ohangwena	Oshanashiwa	56,000	2004		34	126	Livestock, crop production and poultry
Ohangwena	Eendombe	26,6	1996		25	75	Livestock, crop production , poultry and other income generating activities such as sewing and craft

Region	Project Name	Farm size (ha)	Year started/ resettled	No. of families resettled (at resettlement)	No. of families resettled (current)	No. of people (current)	Main activities
Ohangwena	Onamatadiva		1996		28	130	Livestock, crop production, poultry and other income generating activities such as sewing and craft
Karas	Klein Karas	7,334	2005	7	7	83	Small stock farming and other income generating activities such as sewing and brick making
Hardap	Mara	4,639	1993/94		6		Small stock farming
Hardap	Bernafay	3,729	1997		12		Small stock farming, vegetable gardening, citrus cultivation and other income generating activities such as sewing and harvesting*Prosopis*
Hardap	Westfallen	1,191	2000		5		Small stock farming, vegetable gardening and citrus cultivation
Omaheke	Donkerbos/ Sonneblom	13,000	2005/6		48		Livestock, crop production and other income generating activities such as craft

Region	Project Name	Farm size (ha)	Year started/ resettled	No. of families resettled (at resettlement)	No. of families resettled (current)	No. of people (current)	Main activities
Omaheke	Skoonheid	7,331 but beneficiaries have access to only about 2,000	1993	60	73		Livestock, crop production, vegetable gardening and other income generating activities such as craft
Omaheke	Drimiopsis	2,200	1993	78	140		Livestock, crop production, vegetable gardening and other income generating activities such as craft
Khomas	Arovlei		1992	14	53		Livestock farming

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