The Integrated Land Management Institute (ILMI) is a centre of the Faculty of Natural Resources and Spatial Sciences (FNRSS) at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), committed to developing reputable and multidisciplinary research and public outreach activities in the fields of land, administration, property, architecture, and spatial planning.

The Land, Livelihoods and Housing Programme aims at deepening and expanding the focus on these key issues in Namibia. The Programme aims at deepening and expanding the focus on these key issues in Namibia. This thematic approach seeks to reflect the wide-ranging skills exiting at the FNRSS, and was developed to guide ILMI’s activities during the 2014-18 period. The programme is organised in four aspects: institutional, environmental, fiscal and spatial processes.

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**List of Abbreviations**

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>AALS</td>
<td>Affirmative Action Loan Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEZ</td>
<td>Agricultural Ecological Zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAB</td>
<td>Basler Afrika Bibliographien</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASS</td>
<td>Centre for Applied Social Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBNRM</td>
<td>Community based natural resources management</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFNEN</td>
<td>Community Forestry in North Eastern Namibia</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLS</td>
<td>Communal Land Support Sub-Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Namibia Country Pilot Partnership Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEA</td>
<td>Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>DED</td>
<td>Deutscher Entwicklungsdienset</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRFN</td>
<td>Desert Research Foundation of Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIZ-IS</td>
<td>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – International Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOPA</td>
<td>GOPA Gesellschaft für Organisation, Planung und Ausbildung mbH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDC</td>
<td>International Development Consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KfW</td>
<td>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>Living in a finite environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUP</td>
<td>Land use planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>Millennium Challenge Account</td>
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<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>MLR</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands and Resettlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>MLRR</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAWF</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAWRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANGOFO</td>
<td>Namibian Non-governmental Organisation Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAPCOD</td>
<td>Namibia’s Programme to Combat Desertification</td>
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<tr>
<td>NASSP</td>
<td>National Agricultural Support Services Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAU</td>
<td>Namibia Agriculture Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEPRU</td>
<td>Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit</td>
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<td>NID</td>
<td>Namibia Institute for Democracy</td>
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<td>NISER</td>
<td>Namibia Institute for Social and Economic Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNFU</td>
<td>Namibia National Farmers Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOLIDEP</td>
<td>Northern Livestock Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>PTT</td>
<td>Permanent Technical Team on Land Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAISON</td>
<td>Research and Information Services of Namibia</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPRP</td>
<td>Rural Poverty Reduction Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAIEA</td>
<td>Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Social Science Division, Multidisciplinary Research Centre, UNAM</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIN</td>
<td>United Nations Institute for Namibia</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>Worldwide Fund for Nature</td>
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ILMI is a research centre at the Faculty of Natural Resources and Spatial Sciences (FNRSS) at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

Views expressed by the authors are not to be attributed to any of these institutions.

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The bibliography benefited from and integrated information provided by the GIZ Support to Land Reform project in the form of a short dedicated bibliography on the Flexible Land Tenure System prepared by D. Robben (Robben, 2014) as well as an internal Book Monitoring spreadsheet.

Permission by the Namibia Institute for Democracy and Robin Sherbourne to use the published bibliography for this update as well permission granted by GIZ Support to Land Reform to publish this bibliography as an ILMI Working Paper, is gratefully acknowledged.

While great care was taken to be as accurate as possible in providing bibliographical detail and following the APA Citation Guide, the text is likely to reveal from time to time that the compiler is not a professional librarian. Mss. Anastasia Chimwandi and Åse Christensen and Mr. Guillermo Delgado have provided valuable assistance in proof reading the manuscript. Needless to say, any factual mistakes and inaccuracies are the sole responsibility of the compiler.

Preface

This bibliography on land reform after 1990 started as a short assignment funded by GIZ Support to Land Reform. It responded to a realisation that a relatively large body of research and many publications on land reform in Namibia existed, but were scattered and hence inaccessible to most people. It is a first attempt to list and publish as much detail as possible on published and unpublished material with a bearing on land reform since 1990. It excludes newspaper and magazine articles. As the urban land question is gradually increasing in prominence, literature on this topic is presented in a separate section for ease of reference.

Although the bibliography is quite comprehensive, it is not complete. These shortcomings notwithstanding, it is hoped that it will be of assistance to researchers and in particular students, in identifying sources for their research. Many entries consist of what is commonly called grey literature. This refers to reports and papers that have not been published in peer reviewed journals, but contain valuable information for research purposes, and can contribute to the development of informed debates on land reform in Namibia.

ILMI is delighted to publish this bibliography in its Working Paper Series. It sees this as a small contribution to encourage and facilitate research on land reform in Namibia. Perhaps more ambitiously, this bibliography may serve as a starting point to collect the titles listed in order to strengthen the resource centre on land administration and land reform.
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