

Assessing the current livelihood status of the resettled San community: The case of Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community in Kavango-west region, Namibia.



Thesis submitted to Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Management of Development, specialization: Rural Development and Food Security

Peter Ndeilenga
September 2013

Wageningen, The Netherlands
© Copyright 2013, Peter Ndeilenga. All rights reserved

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would like to thank almighty God for giving me the privilege to be alive. I thank my thesis supervisor Ms. Koos Kingma for the assistance she gave me from project proposal till to the end of my research project. I appreciate her kind words of encouragement and valuable comments. I would also like to thank my fellow students for their continuous supports and critics during the presentation of the research proposal. I further would like to thank all those who contribute to this study with their opinions and discussions. Above all, I am deeply indebted to the San speaking community resettled at Bravo who took part in this study as without them the success of this research project could not have been realized.

I appreciate the sponsorship by Netherlands Fellowship Programme to pursue this Master course. To the staff of Van Hall Lareinstein for their services and my employing Ministry of Lands and Resettlement for giving me a special study leave to pursue my further studies.

I finally express my deep hearty thanks to my children, fiancé, family and friends for their continuous prayers and encouragement throughout my study. God bless you all.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my late Mother and Grandmother, Balandina Hosea (1964-1990) and Letisia Kashinduka (1948-2008). I believe life without you guys can never be the same. I wish I had a chance to spend one of the short lived days with you. I hope we will meet again.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	vi
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.1.1 Land Reform and Resettlement programme.....	1
1.1.2 Target groups for resettlement.....	2
1.1.3. Resettlement Models.....	2
1.2 Problem statement.....	4
1.3 Justification of the study.....	4
1.4 Research objectives.....	4
1.5 Research main and sub-questions.....	4
1.6 Conceptual framework.....	4
1.7 Definitions of key concepts.....	6
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.1 Land reform and Resettlement programme.....	7
2.2 San and resettlement program in Namibia.....	7
2.3 Sustainable Livelihood Framework.....	8
2.4 Livelihood.....	8
2.5 Livelihood assets.....	9
2.6 Livelihood strategies.....	9
2.7 Livelihood outcomes.....	10
2.7.1 Increase income.....	10
2.7.2 Food availability and accessibility.....	10
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.....	12
3.1. Study area.....	12
3.2 Research design.....	15
3.3 Research strategy and approach.....	16
3.4 Data collection.....	16
3.4.1. Primary data.....	16
3.4.2 Secondary data.....	17
3.5. Data collection instrument.....	17
3.6. Sample population.....	17
3.7 Data analysis.....	18
3.8 Ethical consideration.....	18
3.9 Self-reflection.....	18
3.10 Limitation of the study.....	19

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	20
4.1 Livelihood assets	20
4.1.1 Social capital	21
4.1.2 Human Capital	23
4.1.3 Financial Capital.....	24
4.1.4 Physical Capital.....	25
4.1.5 Natural Capital	28
4.1.6 Most needed livelihood assets by the interviewed	29
4.2. Livelihood activities.....	30
4.2.1. Livelihood activities usually engaged by the interviewed	30
4.2.2 New livelihood activities of the interviewees' interest.....	30
4.3 Livelihood outcomes	31
4.3.1 Income sources between MLR and KNDA implementing periods	31
4.3.2 Food availability and accessibility.....	34
4.4 Division of Labour among men and women household members	38
4.5 Access and control of resources	39
4.6 Transforming structures and processes	40
4.7 SWOT Analysis	43
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	44
5.1 Conclusion.....	44
5.2 Recommendations.....	45
6. REFERENCES.....	46
7. ANNEXURE	49
Annex A Phase one activities plan of the SLPBRC.....	49
Annex B: Questionnaire for men and women project beneficiaries	50
Annex C: Checklist for men and women Focus Group Discussions	52
Annex D: Checklist for Key informant (Staff members of KNDA)	54
Annex E: Informed Consent Form	55

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework	5
Figure 3.1 Organogram of the SLPBRC.....	4
Figure 3.2 Location of the Study area, Farm Bravo No. 1323 in Kavango-west, Namibia	14
Figure 3.3 Research design of the study at Bravo	15
Figure 4.1 Researcher conducting interviews and focus groups.....	20
Figure 4.2 Phase one budget July 2008- June 2013	24
Figure 4.3 Building and infrastructure.....	26
Figure 4.4 Machineries at Bravo.....	27
Figure 4.5 Water supply infrustructure at Bravo	28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Number of Bravo Resettled San people	14
Table 3.2 Summary of interviewed and participants in the study	18
Table 3.3 Data analysis tool	18
Table 4.1 Heads of households of the interviewed	21
Table 4.2 Age class of the interviewed	22
Table 4.3 HHs size distribution of the interviewed	22
Table 4.4 Educational level of the interviewed.....	23
Table 4.5 Current status of boreholes at Bravo	29
Table 4.6 Most required livelihood assests by the interviewed	29
Table 4.7 Livelihood activities usually engaged by the interviewed	30
Table 4.8 New livelihood activities of the interviewed interest	31
Table 4.9 Income sources of the interviewed between MLR and KNDA periods	32
Table 4.10 Income level of the interviewed	33
Table 4.11 Seasonal calendar.....	34
Table 4.12 Food availability calendar for 2 major crops maize and pearl millet	35
Table 4.13 Main crops planted in the garden.....	36
Table 4.14 Gender analytical framework on cattle ownership at Bravo.....	38
Table 4.15 Gender analytical framework on goat ownership at Bravo	38
Table 4.16 Gender analysis in division of labour	39
Table 4.17 Gender analytical on resources access and control.....	40
Table 4.18 Supports provided to the Bravo community by various institutions.....	41
Table 4.19 Additional supports needed	42
Table 4.20 SWOT analysis of SLPBRC.....	43

LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 4.1 Dwelling structure for the resettled San.....	28
Photo 4.2 Key informant showing the researcher the maize harvest in store as food stock.....	36
Photo 4.3 Vegetable garden at Bravo.....	37
Photo 4.4 Project beneficiaries' goats grazing.....	38

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AALS	Affirmative Action Loan Scheme
ACLRA	Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act
EU	European Union
FGDs	FGDs
KNDA	Komeho Namibia Development Agency
IRPS	International Recovery Platform Secretariat
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HHH	Household heads
MHH	Men Focus Group Discussion
WHH	Women Focus Group Discussion
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
MLRR	Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NRP	National Resettlement Programme
PSSF	Post-Settlement Support Fund
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RoN	Republic of Namibia
RP	Resettlement Programme
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
SLPBRC	Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community

ABSTRACT

The question as to when are the group resettlement projects in Namibia going to be self-reliant in terms of food production, self-employment and income generating skills still remain. Bravo in Kavango-west of Namibia has been receiving financial and in-kind supports from the government for the last 23 years. As an exit strategy for custodian Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) to prepare the resettled San speaking community to become self-reliant and self-supportive as required by the Resettlement Policy. The MLR hired the services of an NGO named, Komeho Namibia Development Agency (KNDA) for the implementation of a developmental program titled Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community (SLPBRC) for a period of 5 year covering July 2008 – June 2013.

The focus of this study was to assess the current livelihood status of the San people at Bravo. To do this the study looked at the following; livelihood assets, strategies, outcomes and, transforming structures and processes. The study is based on a case study approach. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods including individual interviews, FGDs with men and women project beneficiaries, the key informant represented by the project coordinator of KNDA, observation and literature review by the researcher were used to collect primary and secondary data for analysis.

First and foremost, the study findings shows that it is not easy to transform nomad San people who are traditionally hunters and gatherer into self-reliant resettled farmers. This transformation requires a lot of patient, dedication and commitment from both sides. Furthermore, it was found that despite the presence of various livelihood assets such farming implements and, abundant land and labour, water scarcity and inadequate funds are the two major impediments facing the settlement. They are contributing to the dormant of income generating activities such as brick-making, bakery, beekeeping, rabbit farming, sewing and harvesting of natural resources devil claws amongst others. The study conclude that funds allocated for the five year exist period where not adequate for the execution of all planned activities. Agriculture in the community is directly related to the food availability and accessibility of the resettled San, thus the success of the harvests is vitally important. Moreover, the dilapidated water supply infrastructure made the project unproductive as without water agriculture cannot take place. Furthermore, the dependency syndrome of the San also contributes negative to the realization of the project objectives as some of the community members are not willing to contribute financially and/or in kind.

Based on the above-mentioned findings, the following recommendations are presented for possible consideration by both the custodian MLR and KNDA: increase exit strategy budget allocation to ensure that all planned activities are executed. Adequate water and extension services provision should be the first pre-condition. The senior representatives from different line ministries and other institutions as represented in the Project Steering Committee should be regarded as a privilege and be encouraged to lobby through their structures for the provision of public goods and services to Bravo. Moreover, project beneficiaries should be encourage to work for themselves and be educated to become self-supporting and go away with the dependency syndrome. Practical capacity and human development related intervention incorporating social and life skills should be embarked on and integrated into all livelihood activities of the San beneficiaries.

Key words: Land reform and resettlement programme, Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Communities, San speaking community, livelihoods, assets, strategies, income, food availability and accessibility

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a case study undertaken at Bravo in Kavango–west region of Namibia. The study is about the assessment of the current livelihood status of the San people resettled under the Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community (SLPBRC). The study was conducted during the period covering the last half of July and first half of August 2013.

This report is divided into 5 chapters. In the first part, chapter 1 gives a background about the land reform and resettlement programme in Namibia followed by problem statement, main and sub-questions as well as the conceptual framework of the study. Chapter 2 presents the literature review about relevant themes used. Next, is chapter 3 about the study area and research methodology. Followed by chapter 4 with the research results and discussions. Finally, is chapter 5 covering the conclusions and recommendations.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Land Reform and Resettlement programme

At independence in March 1990, Namibia inherited an imbalanced land distribution situation due to colonial past. 36 million hectares of arable agricultural land was under control of about 4200 farming households (predominately white) in form of freehold land mainly devoted to livestock. The indigenous citizens constituting more than 70% of the population occupied a remaining portion of arable agricultural land of about 33.5 million hectares regarded as communal land in a form tribal reserves which was mainly devoted towards subsistence farming. One year after independence in 1991, the National Conference on Land Reform and the Land Question took place. The outcome of this conference recommended a number of land reforms including commercial land reform. The formulation of a legislation that guides the redistribution of land rights and commercial farms ownership was also recommended. Subsequent to the conference pieces of legislation were formulated and ratified such as Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, Act No. 6 of 1995 (ACLRA of 1995), Communal Land Reform Act, Act No. 5 of 2002 and National Resettlement Policy (NRP) of 2001 according to Odendaal and Werner (2010).

The extremely skewed land distribution motivated the establishment of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MLRR) in 1990. The Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation was renamed the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) in March 2005. Its mandate is to prudently administer Namibia's land resource by implementing reforms that facilitate redistribution and affordable access to land by previously disadvantaged and landless Namibians to enable them to responsibly and efficiently utilize, share and sustainable benefits from such land. The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) through the MLR acquires land through the "Willing Seller, Willing Buyer Methods", occasionally Expropriation Principle" and donation (Werner, 2010). It distributes it to the landless Namibians through the government resettlement programme for the purpose of agricultural and other income generating activities. According to Werner and Odendaal (2010) the government pursues two parallel resettlement schemes namely, the Resettlement Programme (RP) and the Affirmative Action Loan Scheme (AALS) administered by the MLR and Agricultural Bank of Namibia, respectively. This study deals with the first resettlement scheme. The objectives of the RP according to the National Resettlement Policy (2001. p.3) are as follow:

- a) To redress past imbalances in the distribution of natural resources, particularly land.
- b) To give an opportunity to the target groups to produce their own food with a view towards self-sufficiency.
- c) To bring small-holder farmers into the mainstream of the Namibian economy by producing for the open market and contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product.
- d) To create employment through farming and other income generating activities.
- e) To alleviate human and livestock pressure in communal areas.

- f) To offer an opportunity to citizens to reintegrate into society after many years of displacement by the colonialization process, war of liberation and other diverse circumstances.

The focus of this study is mostly on objective b mentioned-above.

1.1.2 Target groups for resettlement

In accordance with the National Resettlement Policy individuals and groups targeted to be resettled have to meet the following general requirements:

- An applicant must be a Namibian citizen.
- An applicant must be at least twenty-one years of age.
- An applicant should not own more than a 150 large stock units or 800 small stock units.
- An applicant should not own any land other than for residential purposes.
- An applicant should have a background or an interest in agriculture or other related activities on which the resettlement is based.

Within this overall land reform and resettlement framework the government has initially identified several specific groups that are to be prioritised as beneficiaries of the resettlement process. The main target groups according to the National Resettlement Policy are members of the San community, ex-soldiers, returnees, displaced persons, people with disabilities and people from overcrowded communal areas. The land is rented to the beneficiaries on a lease basis for a period of 99 years and is inheritable by spouse or dependent. The focus of this study is on the members of the San community. The policy argues that “they need to be helped in realizing a new living by developing existing skills and acquiring new ones to be able to secure their sustenance” (MLRR 2001, p.4). To this end, the ministry has resettled the San community on a number of on-going group resettlement projects countrywide. Half of these are located in communal areas and the other half in the commercial or freehold sector (Werner and Odendaal, 2010). According to Dan et al., 2010 ‘During the colonial period, less than 3 percent of the San retained even limited rights. While most Namibians defined as “non-white” were, based on their ethnic designation, granted ‘homelands’ with limited rights to self-governance, the San were denied this privilege. Even with the 1971 proclamation of an area termed *Bushmanland*, no such rights were granted. Most areas in which San community traditionally lived either became commercial farming areas, ‘homelands’ for other ethnic groups, game reserves, or national parks. When Namibia became independent in 1990, the majority of San in the country lacked rights to land and resources and lived in conditions of extreme poverty (Berger and Mazive, 2002:11; Dan et al., 2010).

1.1.3. Resettlement Models

The resettlement program provides different resettlement models namely, individual holdings, group holdings, co-operative holdings and other legal entities (MLRR, 2001). The second model (group holdings) is defined as a formal or informal group consisting of more than one person who are interested to indulge in agriculture or related activities as a group (MLRR 2001).

This group holdings was the main form of resettlement in the early years of the implementation of the resettlement program immediately after independence in 1990. At that time the new government was faced with a situation of large number of landless persons especially the San and former farm workers who urgently needed support. These categories of beneficiaries were typically settled on farms and projects inherited from previous administration authority, other ministries, institutions or donated or purchased by government through the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MLRR, 2001). Group schemes were introduced to assist low-income beneficiaries to be resettled in groups, in order to afford them opportunity to share responsibilities in project management with the assistance of the appointed project coordinator. The group schemes are divided into two types: (a) formal or informal groups who cannot form a cooperative, and (b) cooperatives – with a minimum number of seven members that function in

accordance with the provisions of the Cooperative Act (Schuh, et al., 2006).The authors continued to stated that, the beneficiaries in the group resettlement scheme are mainly what MLR calls category 1 beneficiaries, that is, people with no land, no livestock and no income. Cooperative scheme members, who have registered their Cooperative with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, are not necessarily from Category 1. 'The MLR has initiated more than 15 group resettlement projects including Queen Sofia, West fallen, Bernafey, Bravo San project, Drimiopsis, Ekoka, Eendobe, Onamatadiva and Oshana-Shiwa. Excelsior, Mangetti Dune San, Neu Sommerau, Skoonheid, Tsintsabis, and Western Caprivi. These group schemes are not necessarily expected to be profitable, but are intended to provide an opportunity for the beneficiaries to understand farming in groups and to provide a stepping stone for those who do well and build up their livestock numbers and/or capital in order to be qualify for a single farm unit under the individual resettlement scheme at a later stage' (Schuh, et al., 2006, p.127). The MLR provide group resettled beneficiaries with necessary support such as infrastructure and basic needs, for instance shelter and water to start a living and meet their basic needs to enable them to continue on their own afterwards. They are expected to be self-reliant and self-sufficient by the fourth year (MLRR (2001). "Within this period settlers will be expected to gain enough experience and self-confidence to be able to support themselves" (MLRR, 2001, p.7).

1.2 Problem statement

The MLR has been supporting Bravo San resettlement project for the last 23 years. As an exit strategy, the ministry signed an agreement with KNDA in July 2008 for the implementation of a development programme titled “Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Communities of Bravo Group Resettlement Project”. The purpose of the agreement is to provide a framework and a binding contract between the MLR and KNDA with respect to the implementation and management of, and provision of related administrative and technical services (see Annex A for activities planned). The duration of phase one contract was for five years from 01 July 2008 to 30 June 2013. Phase two contract is currently on-going and covers a period of three years from 01 July 2013 to 30 June 2015. Funds are transferred from the MLR to KNDA quarterly for the agreed programmes and activities. The first phase has been completed in June 2013. However, the MLR is lacking the insight about the outcomes of the SLPBRC and want to find out if KNDA has really helped the resettled San community to become self-reliant in terms of food production, self-employment and income generating skills.

1.3 Justification of the study

The custodian MLR is lacking the knowledge and first-hand information about the current livelihoods status of the San community resettled under the SLPBRC. Due to resources constrain both financially and manpower the ministry did not conduct a study of this nature since the project was transferred to KNDA for implemented five years ago. It was therefore justifiable that this research be conducted to close this gap. The researcher is employed as a Development Planner in the MLR under the Directorate of Resettlement.

1.4 Research objectives

The overall objective of this study is to contribute to the knowledge and understanding about the current livelihoods status of the San community resettled under the Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community (SLPBRC).

1.5 Research main and sub-questions

1.5.1 The main question and sub-questions of the research are as follows:

1. What is the current livelihood status of the San community resettled under the Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community?

1.5.1.1 Sub-questions:

- a) What are the livelihood assets at the disposal of the San community resettled the under the SLPBRC on which they depend for a living?
- b) What are the livelihood strategies of the San community resettled under the SLPBRC?
- c) How does the SLPBRC affects the livelihood outcomes (increased income and, food availability and accessibility) of the resettled San community?
- d) Who are the transforming structures and processes involved in supporting the resettled San community in building livelihoods, maintain food availability and accessibility?

1.6 Conceptual framework

In order to answer the above-mentioned research questions the study used the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF). According to (DFID, 1999), the livelihoods framework is a tool to improve our understanding of livelihoods, particularly the livelihoods of the poor. The SLF presents the main factors that affect people’s livelihoods, and typical relationships between these. It can be used in both planning new development activities and assessing the contribution to livelihood sustainability made by existing activities. In particular, the framework provides a checklist of important issues and sketches out the way these link to each other; draws attention

to core influences and processes; and emphasizes the multiple interactions between the various factors which affect livelihoods. The framework is centered on people. It does not work in a linear manner and does not try to present a model of reality. Its aim is to help stakeholders with different perspectives to engage in structured and coherent debate about the many factors that affect livelihoods, their relative importance and the way in which they interact. This, in turn, should help in the identification of appropriate entry points for support of livelihoods (DFID, 1999). In this study it was used to fully understand the core concept of livelihoods and its dimensions of livelihood assets, strategies, transforming structures and, processes and the outcomes of improved income, food availability and accessibility. These core concepts were used to assess the current livelihood status of the San resettled under the SLPBRC. The way the SL framework was adopted and applied is summarized in Figure 1.1 below.

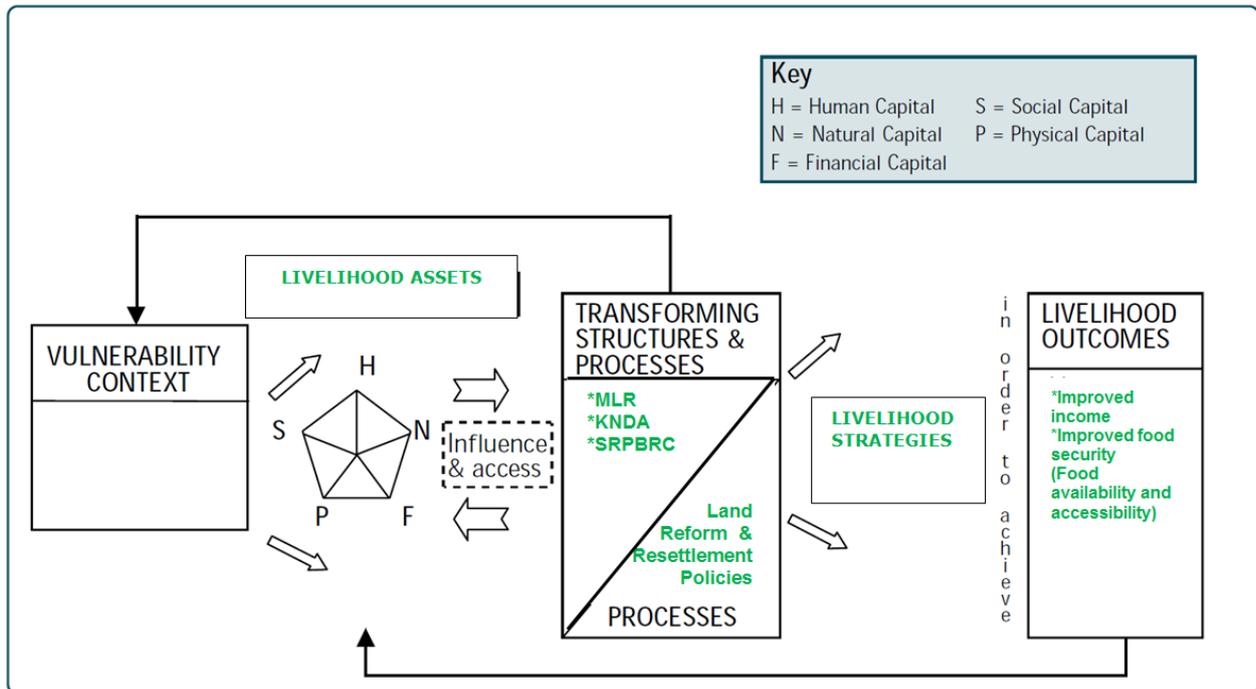


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework, Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Source: DFID, 1999

1.7 Definitions of key concepts

This part is focusing on defining the key concepts used in the study. They are resettlement, beneficiaries, community, household and self-reliant. These terms are regarded as major concepts as they have been used throughout the study. Their operational definitions are as follows:

Resettlement

In this study resettlement entails the voluntary movement of an individual or family from an area with marginal agricultural conditions and poor social infrastructure to a place or area designated by the government, where better land and social amenities can be provided (MLRR, 2001).

Beneficiaries

In this study, the term beneficiaries refers to men and women who have been directly resettled as beneficiaries of the SLPBRC.

Community

A community usually can refer to small, social units of any size that share common values. In this context, it refers to the San speaking community resettled as a group under the SLPBRC.

Household

Household in this study refers to a San person or a group of San persons living under the same roof and eating from the same pot at Bravo.

Self-reliant

Self-reliant is referring to when resettlement beneficiaries self-supportive either in terms of food production or self-employment and income generating skills of the resettled beneficiaries (MLRR, 2001).

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, literature related to the study will be reviewed. This includes concept on Land Reform and Resettlement, San and resettlement program in Namibia, Sustainable Livelihood Framework, livelihoods, livelihood assets, livelihoods strategies, livelihood outcomes and food availability and accessibility.

2.1 Land reform and Resettlement programme

Land reform in Namibia is regarded as a prerequisite for successful rural development, and hence poverty alleviation. Access to land is seen as necessary for the provision of opportunities to sustainable means of livelihoods and enhancement of dignity, well-being and economic empowerment of previously disadvantaged groups and communities (Werner, 2003). According to MLRR (2001.p.2) the National Resettlement Policy makes provision for creation of group resettlements, for the purpose of resettling landless Namibia on the subject of agriculture and other income generating activities. Beneficiaries receive a certificate of lease for 99 years. A family or a group of people may opt to have subsidiary income generating activities, for example a vegetable garden, brick making, poultry, piggery, tailoring, bakery and other such activities (MLRR 2001, p.6). The ministry provide the resettled beneficiaries with necessary support such as infrastructure and the basic needs, for instance shelter and water to start a living and meet their basic needs and expected to be self-reliant and self-sufficient by the fourth year (Meliczek 2008, p.11). This has not been realized as there have been cumulative and continuous problems such as non-expertise in terms of farming commercially and financial constraints. It is for this reasons that some of the projects to date are still not operating successfully despite enormous support from government, donor community and civil society (MLRR, 2001). Mulugeta and Woldesemait (2011) 'whatsoever type it is, most planned resettled schemes in the world, including that of Ethiopia, has been reported to be unsuccessful and environmentally devastating. Most of them have faced several predicaments and failed to meet the intended targets. As a result, settlers usually face multidimensional risks in resettlement sites, which eventually may lead to complete or partial failure of the scheme. Most of the ended in accelerated environmental degradation site desertion, father impoverishments and increased fatalities (Gebre, 2004; Asefa, 2005; Bezuayehu and Geet, 2008; Mulugeta and Woldesemait (2011).

2.2 San and resettlement program in Namibia

Dan et al., 2010 there is no collective indigenous term for the various people that are *labelled* San or *Bushmen*. Almost all labels referring to San collectively were coined by non-San and are pejorative (Berger and Mazive, 2002: 9). San are the indigenous people of the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa. The San were and largely still are perceived by their various neighbours to be different from all other people, and are sometimes perceived negatively as constituting an 'inferior' or more 'primitive' ethnic community. There just over 30, 000 San living in Namibia, making up less than 2 percent of the national population (Dan et al., 2010). They typically live in small, flexible and dispersed groups in area with sufficient natural resources, enabling them to live from hunting game and gathering veldt food (Berger and Mazive, 2002;10; Dan et al., 2010). But a lack of land rights and social pressures have led to many San communities becoming increasingly dependent on state welfare rather than their tradition of hunting and gathering (Dan, et al., 2010).

Dieckmann (2007:3) as cited in Dan et al., 2010 the Hai//om are one of the great ethnographic anomalies of the Khoisan cultural area. As with the Damara, their origin has been subject to speculation. They have been long thought of as !Kung, while officials insisted on classifying !Kung and Hai//om together as members of the same population group. Furthermore, the

authors continue to state that the San groups, include the #Khomani, Khwe, !Kung, Hai//om, Ju|'hoansi, were once hunters and gatherers, who enjoyed the freedom of the entire territory between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean (Hoering, 2004:6; Dan et al.,2010). They settled in the Mangetti West area after being removed from the Etosha National Park in the early 1950s, as the colonial authorities sought to establish the park as a tourist attraction based on its wildlife population and not the people who had lived there for centuries. The San were driven off their land, away from their ancestors' graves, and away from their sacred sites (Hoering, 2004:7; Dan et al., 2010, p.132). In the new area Mangetti West, they were initially still able to practice hunting and gathering. However, their lifestyle was gradually restricted as commercial farming became dominant, land was fenced, and hunting rights and the movement of people were restricted (Dan et al., 2010). As a result, the San in the Mangetti West area found themselves mostly confined to Farm Six, colonial authorities' military bases employed as trekkers or as labourers on the farms.

(Suzman, 2001, p.2). San communities have made very little progress. Most significantly, the majority of San in Namibia remain almost entirely dependent on cheap labour exchange in an economy where employment in the agricultural sector is declining and where there is little other employment available for unskilled workers in rural areas. Economic dependency, political marginalisation, negative perceptions of others, low self-esteem, cultural and adaptive problems, social trauma and poverty all combine auto catalytically to reproduce San marginalisation and dependency. To be sure, some ambitious external interventions have been undertaken in an attempt to break this cycle of dependency. The most significant of which has been the ambitious resettlement programme initiated and managed by the MLR, but these have not been uniformly successful (Suzman, 2001).

2.3 Sustainable Livelihood Framework

Spicker (2007) SLF is used in assessing the effectiveness of existing efforts in reducing poverty and food insecurity. The framework is a practical tool for evidence-based intervention and has much logical resting behind it, especially in a world undergoing rapid change and where resources to support development interventions are inevitably limited (Morse, et al, 2009). The SLF is a powerful integrating concept that offers a way to link socio-economic and ecological considerations that could improve the community asset base (DFID, 1999). The SLF is used for the investigation of farmers' livelihoods (Gallop et al, 2003; Anton, 2005; Can, 2005; Hossain et al, 2006). SLF helps to generate a holistic approach to the following issues; how farmers might be vulnerable to external environmental threats and shocks, and from where these emanate; how assets and resources, which are categorized into five forms of 'capital; (human, physical, natural, financial and social capital) might help farmers thrive and survive; the policies and institutions (e.g. organisations, levels of government, private sector behaviours, laws, policies, culture and institutions) impact on farmers' livelihoods; how farmers respond to threats and opportunities; and what outcomes farmers aspire to, such as more sustainable use of the natural resource base, more income, increase well-being, reduce vulnerability and improved food security.

2.4 Livelihood

Ellis (2012) livelihood comprises income in cash and in kind; the social relations and institutions that facilitate or constrain individual or family standards of living; and access to social and public services that contribute to the well-being of the individual or family. Alemu (2012) rural areas are the economic backbone of most developing countries. Depending on a country's level of advancement in the economic sphere, they contribute to overall economic growth by creating jobs, supplying labour, food, and raw materials to other growing sectors of the economy; and helping to generate foreign exchange. Despite these significant contributions, however, rural areas are the most marginalized because of their remoteness, poor infrastructure and distance from towns and cities. They are characterized by poverty, food insecurity, unemployment, inequality, lack of important socioeconomic services and many more others he indicated. Mafuse et al (2012, p.25) "livelihood depends on combination of agricultural and non-agricultural

activities that constitute income sources". These activities depend on asset availability and their accessibility.

2.5 Livelihood assets

Livelihood assets consist of five capital assets (1) Human, Ellis (2012), the education level and health status of individuals and populations. In addition, human capital asset is the collective sum of the attributes, life experience, knowledge, inventiveness, energy, and enthusiasm that its people choose to invest in their work. FAO (2009) amount and quality of labour available which is a factor of, health and nutrition status, household size and composition, skill levels, and leadership potential.(2) Social, access to significant levels of social assets is essential at rural community level since other assets for example natural assets require local collective action (Coward, et al., 1999). The social networks and associations in which people participate, and from which they can derive support that contributes to their livelihoods (Ellis, 2012). World Bank (2011) The institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions, increasing evidence shows that social cohesion is critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable. (3)Natural, a large number of poor people in the world are negatively affected because the natural assets on which they depend for their livelihoods are degraded and unproductive (Coward, et al., 1999, p.6). Natural capital refers to the natural resources base (land, water, trees) that yields products utilised by human populations for their survival Ellis (2012). Moreover, Natural capital is planet's stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (forests, minerals, oil, plant and animal species), environmental resources (atmosphere, water) and land (Molnar, 2011).(4) Physical, Coward, et al.,(1999) there is no specific asset that could be possibly successful without employing other assets. The physical assets are mainly the infrastructure such as transport, shelter, water, energy and communications, and the production equipment and means which enable people to pursue their livelihoods (Carney, 1998.Ellis (2012) physical capital, assets brought into existence by economic production processes, for example, tools, machinery, and land improvements like terraces or irrigation canals (Ellis, 2012). FAO (2009) physical capital are basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods, and (5) Financial, Ellis (2012) financial capital refers to stocks of cash that might be included in this category. FAO (2009), financial capital refers to the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives and includes flows and stocks that can contribute to production and consumption. This includes cash or equivalent that enables people to adopt different livelihood strategies, cash income through wage labour, self-employment and/or salaried employment, flows or stocks of capital, e.g. cereal stocks, livestock holdings as well as access to loans or credit.

2.6 Livelihood strategies

Livelihood strategies are the activities realized by household members (farm production, off-farm activities, migration, etc.), resulting in outcomes such as food or income security (Ellis, 2012). Alemu (2012) rural areas are characterized by the presence of diverse economic activities, some are farm related and others not. Non-farm activities are growing in importance (Barret et al., 2001; Alemu, 2012). Bryceson and Jamal (1997), Reardon (1997) and Little et al., (2001; Alemu, 2012), in Africa, non-farm sources accounts for 40-45% of average household income. Ellis (2012, p. 15) livelihood diversification is 'the process by which rural families construct a diverse portfolio of activities and social support capabilities in their struggle for survival and in order to improve their standard of living'. Ellis (2012), diversification occurs due to households' pursuit of voluntary and involuntary strategies. Alemu (2012) as cited Von Brown (1989) it is due to ex ante risk minimization and ex post coping strategies. (Barrett et al., 2001; Alume, 2012) diversification is as a result of push and, pull factors amongst other. Alemu (2012) in South Africa, people can obtain income from various sources. These include wages, salaries and commissions; own business; sales of farm produce and services, rents and interest, and finally remittance, pension and grants. Four major livelihood strategies were identified in the process as on farm, non-farm, farm and non-farm, and non-labour Alemu (2012).

2.7 Livelihood outcomes

According to DFID (1999, p.5) 'The livelihoods approach is concerned first and foremost with people. Livelihood outcome as per DFID (1999) are the achievements or outputs of livelihood strategies. They include more income, increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security and more sustainable use of natural resources base. The focus of this paper is only on increase income and food security (food availability and accessibility). Therefore only the latter will be reviewed.

2.7.1 Increase income

UNESCO (2003) there are disadvantaged persons in the community who, if provided with support, could become self-supporting. They could begin to generate sufficient income to provide for themselves and, their families. It is for these people that Income-Generating Programmes are especially required. Income generation takes many forms. (UNESCO (2003) originally, it was a term used only by economists to explain the intricacies of a nation's economy. It is now quite widely used to cover a range of productive activities by people in the community. Income generation simply means gaining or increasing income. UNESCO (2003) there are three ways income can be generated. Firstly, income generation does not always mean the immediate getting of money, although in the end we use money to place a measurable value on the goods and services people produce. An example of income generation which does not lead to getting money would be a situation where a productive person produces enough food to feed himself or herself and the family (UNESCO, 2003). Skills have been used to meet immediate needs and thus savings have been achieved. A money value can be placed on the food produced and so the food can be seen as income. A second way a person can generate income is by astute investment of existing resources. An example would be development of a piece of land through planting a crop for sale. The money gained is income. An indirect form of investment is to bank savings or to purchase part ownership (shares) in a productive enterprise such as a business. Money generated from such investments is income. A third way to generate income is for people to use their skills by serving another person who pays for the use of those skills. That is they earn wages. In summary, income can be generated by self-employment, by working for others or by adding to personal resources through investment (UNESCO, 2003).

2.7.2 Food availability and accessibility

Dorp et al., 2011, agriculture is the primary sources of food and essential nutrients as well as an important source of income especially for the rural poor. Around two-thirds of the world's food insecure live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, directly or indirectly. Agriculture and rural development thus seem to have a role in reducing hunger and malnutrition (Dorp et al., 2011). As cited in Devereux and Maxwell (2001), 'The conventional view of food security was of food as a primary need, a lower-order need in Maslow's (1954) hierarchy. Agriculture remains the largest employment sector in most developing countries and international agriculture agreements are crucial to a country's food security (WHO, 2013). World Food Summit (1996) defined food security as "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (FAO, 1996). Four main dimensions of food security (1) Physical availability of food, addresses the "supply side" of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade (2) Economic and physical access to food, an adequate supply of food at the national or international level does not in itself guarantee household level food security. Concerns about insufficient food access have resulted in a greater policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets and prices in achieving food security objectives. (3) Food utilization, utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals is the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation and, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food. Combined with good biological utilization of food

consumed, this determines the nutritional status of individuals, and (4) Stability, of the other three dimensions over time. FAO (1996) even if your food intake is adequate today, you are still considered to be food insecure if you have inadequate access to food on a periodic basis, risking a deterioration of your nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on your food security status. Suzman (2001) since 1993 San have been receiving food aid from the government through three different programmes, all of which operate under the generic label of "emergency drought relief". The author indicated that since independence on the 21st March 1990 the Vulnerable Group Food Distribution Programme and the Food for Work Programme have been the main programmes by means of which the majority of the San population has been fed. Of those registered under these schemes, "vulnerable" categories (the elderly, the very young, pregnant and lactating women, etc.) are entitled to free food but the "able-bodied" must work to qualify. (NDF, 1997, Suzman, 2001), the School Feeding Programme (SFP) has been running in more than 600 schools countrywide with the aim of providing 33% of children's daily nutritional needs.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter provides information about the study area and the methodology used in this study which covers the research design, research strategy, data collection, data collection instrument, sample population, data analysis, ethical consideration, self-reflection and limitation of the study.

3.1. Study area

3.1.1 Introduction and background of the SRPBRC

The study was conducted at SRPBRC. The selection was carried out with the Directorate of Resettlement in the custodian MLR who requested the researcher to undertake a study in the resettlement area as the ministry is lacking knowledge and first-hand information concerning the project. It is located on Farm Bravo No. 1323 in Kavango-west region of Namibia (Figure 3.2) and the geographical area is about 5100 hectares of land. The project is one of a government initiated group resettlement project aimed at resettling the San speaking community. The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- Improving food security through the development and implementation of an agricultural and natural resource management programme through which the capacity of the resettled San community at Bravo to sustainably produce crops, vegetable, fruit and harvest natural resources in order to increase their income and food security.
- Improve the health status of the Bravo community by improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities as well as providing basic hygiene education. Introducing the cultivation, sustainable harvesting and value addition of the Moringa tree so as to improve nutrition of the resettled community.
- Development of Small Medium Enterprises by trading on Value Added Agricultural Products including seeds and value added natural resources.

The abovementioned objectives are to be met by implementing activities as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry and an implementing NGO, named Komeho Namibia Development Agency (KNDA). As stated in the MoU the mission of the program is to serve the developmental needs of the resettled San at Bravo through among others, training and conducting of trials on appropriate Technologies, in co-ordination with the Ministry and other National Technical Training Institutions, National in-Service training program, non-formal training programs of the Government and other stakeholders. The program shall work towards building the capacity of the Resettled Bravo Community to sustain their livelihoods, food security and increased income generation (MLR, 2008). To achieve the above-mentioned objectives several activities (Annex A) were planned over a five year period (July 2008 to June 2009 being year 1 through to July 2012 to June 2013 being year 5) known as phase one which covered a period between 01 July 2008 to 30 June 2013.

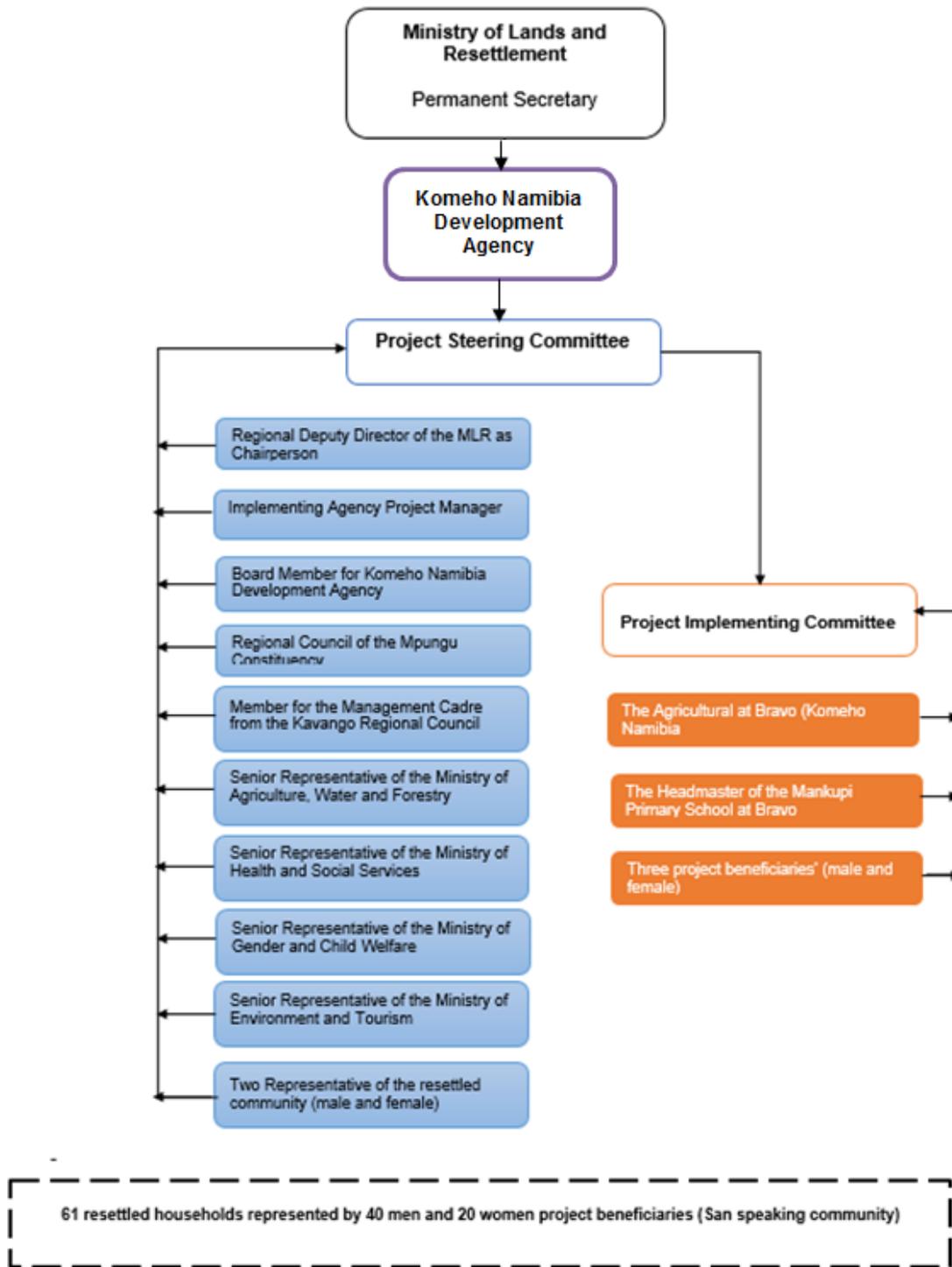


Figure 3.1 Organogram of the SLPBRC

Source: Created by author, 2013

The established and functioning Project Steering Committee (PSC) represented by various stakeholders as depicted in Figure 3.1 above is overseeing the implementation of planned activities, approve annual plan and monitored the expenditure. It is strongly believed that the involvement of San beneficiaries in agriculture will enable them to provide food for themselves and ensure food sufficient among project beneficiaries and their households (MLR, 2012). The corresponding numbers of San men and women direct beneficiaries are summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Number of Bravo Resettled San people

Sex	Number of beneficiaries	Size of household	Group land holding (ha)
Men	41	3	5017
Women	21		
Total	61	183	5017

Source: Households Registry, (MLR, 2013)



Figure 3.2 Location of the Study area, Farm Bravo No. 1323 in Kavango-west, Namibia

Source: Created by Author with the help of a GIS expert in the MLR, Directorate of Survey and Mapping, 2013

3.2 Research design

The design of this study was based on the SLF as the tool to be applied in assessing the livelihood status of the San resettled under the SLPBRC. Data pertaining their demographic characteristics, livelihood assets at household and community levels, livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes of increased income and, food availability and accessibility were collected. The research design below shows brief passage of the study. The research started by defining the research problem, objectives and questions. The literature review and other information sources had put foundation on the later components. At the end, based on the data analysis conclusions and recommendations have been furnished. The process of research design is illustrated in Figure 3.3 below.



Figure 3.3 Research design of the study at Bravo

3.3 Research strategy and approach

The research strategy was a case study to enable the researcher to get a holistic in-depth through qualitative and quantitative approaches.

3.4 Data collection

Primary and secondary data were collected in the last half of July and first half of August 2013.

3.4.1. Primary data

Primary data about the demographic characteristics, livelihood strategies, assets base at household and community levels, income streams, and food availability and accessibility of the resettled San were collected through *face-to-face interviews* with individual respondents and, *FGDs* and by means of *observation*. Data collected were coded, triangulated and analysed. The strengths of using primary data, lies in its nature that takes the research to the source in order to collect the empirical data. It also provides the researcher with first-hand information and observation of issues and the area of study. Some of its weaknesses, it can be costly and time consuming.

3.4.1.1 Individual interviews

Face-to-face informal interviews with randomly selected respondents consisting of men and women members of households who are directly resettled as beneficiaries of SLPBRC were conducted. The purpose was to collect primary data about individual respondents with regards to their demographical characteristics such as sex, age, household size, education level and data concerning the study subject matters of livelihoods, livelihood assets, livelihood strategies, income sources and level and, food availability and accessibility of the interviewed. Individual interviews (IIs) were meant to extract in-depth data from the respective interviewees. This method was likewise used in order to guarantee confidentiality and to allow the researcher to ask sensitive questions to individual interviewees that cannot be asked in a Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

3.4.1.2 Focus Group Discussions

The researcher also conducted two FGDs with two different groups. One FGD was conducted with men and another one with women households' members who are direct beneficiaries of the SLPBRC. The aims of conducting two FGDs by sex was meant to allow the researcher to have an understanding about different views from a community perspective and a gender perspective such as how men and women members of households view and experience the project and its activities differently or similarly. It also allowed the households that are not represented in the individual respondents to be represented in the study so that their opinions are also included. Moreover, FGDs helped in validating data collected from the individual interviews. This method stimulates thinking and allowed the researcher to collect as much data as possible by ensuring fair and equal participation of all households members without dominance by particular community members.

3.1.1.3 Observation

An empirical research to observe what is happening on the project was carried out concurrently with individual interviews and FGDs. The researcher observed the daily activities of the project, the livelihood assets households and community at large (housing structure, office, official accommodation of staff member, water supply infrastructure, farming implements, etc.), the income generating activities (bakery, beekeeping, rabbit farming, sewing, brick making, carpentry, livestock production, pasture, crop farming (communal and individual fields), and housing conditions of the resettled San. The researcher also afforded an opportunity to observe the study area in general and validate data collected.

3.1.1.4 Key informant

Primary data about the involvement of KNDA in the project activities, other supporting institutions and their supports and any additional information about the project such as constraints experienced during phase one implementation period were also collected from the key informant namely, an employee of KNDA stationed at the project to coordinate its activities on daily basis.

3.4.2 Secondary data

Secondary data were collected through a desk study by reviewing various literatures including and not limited to books, journals, internet sources, reports and other materials related to the project such as the MoU between the MLR and KNDA, households registry, livestock (cattle and) database, reports, action plan and records of activities. Secondary data helped in reviewing existing information, theories and views of different authors for better understanding of the study area and various subject matters and key concepts covered under the study such as group resettlement projects, San speaking community, Sustainable Livelihood Framework, livelihood assets, livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes of increased income and, food availability and accessibility. It was also used as a source for defining and operationalizing the key concepts used in the study. The reason for collecting data through secondary data was also meant to help the researcher to appreciate and establish the academic and research areas which are of relevance to the subject of the research as pointed out by Oliever (2012). The use of secondary information has been necessitated by the fact that in reviewing literature, it highlights the different views and experiences from relevant sources Oliever (2012).

3.5. Data collection instrument

The data collection instruments were a semi-structured interviews questionnaire for the individual interviews (Annex B) and, checklists for FGDs (Annex C) and key informant (Annex D) respectively. Semi-structured interviews have been selected as they are beneficial to both the interviewer and interviewees. The interviewer prepares the questions before the interviews and thus able to direct an interview in a more efficient manner. On the other hand, interviewees are able to respond in their own words. Questions asked were delivered from the research objective, main and sub-questions retrospectively.

Before the interviews the researcher conducted a pre-test checklist interview questions to explore the understanding of the respondents in answering the questions correctly. The pre-test assisted the researcher in identifying some weaknesses in the questionnaire and were rectification accordingly. Most interviews and discussions were conducted in Afrikaans, Rukwangari and the local San language. With the researcher conducting it himself in Afrikaans and using local two translators for Rukwangari and the San language.

3.6. Sample population

According to Verschuren and Doorewaard (2010), a random sample is a sample in which all potential research units in the population of interest have an equal chance of being included, regardless of their characteristics. In this respect, 24 (n=24) direct beneficiaries of the SLPBRC consisting of 12 men and 12 women were randomly selected to participate in the study as individual respondents. 10 others (5 men and 5 women) participated in the FGDs. All 35 are representing their household. So out of 61 Households of the resettlement 34 were represented in the study. For community entry reasons, on arrival at the project the researcher in accompany of a Key informant paid a visit to the Chief of the San community at Bravo to introduce himself and the purpose of the study. Table 3.2 portray a number of men and women who participated in the individual interviews and FGDs.

Table 3.2 Summary of interviewed and participants in the study

No. of participants	Category	Data collection method
12	Men	IIs
5	Men	FGD
12	Women	IIs
5	Women	FGD
1	Key informant	Individual discussion

3.7 Data analysis

Data analysis has been on-going in conjunction with data collection. As interviews, FGDs and observation were conducted collected qualitative and quantitative data were analysed by use of a narrative form and, descriptive statistical methods interpreted and communicated to give meaning to it. Thereafter, data collected were carefully sorted, edited and analysed using Microsoft Word and Excel. They were further presented in figures, tables and graphs. Triangulation was used for the credibility of the data. The Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) was used as the base for data analysis tool as presented in Table 3.3 beneath.

Table 3.3 Data analysis tool

SLF components	Dimensions	Further-dimensions
Livelihood assets	(1) Social, (2) human, (3) physical (4) natural and (5) financial	(1) Household characteristics, heads of households, age class and household size; (2) and education level (3) physical infrastructure, farming implements and dwelling structures (4) water and (5) budget for households and the community
Livelihood strategies	Livelihoods activities	Livelihood activities (undertaken and, interested by project's beneficiaries)
Livelihood outcomes	(1) More income and, (2) food availability and accessibility	(1) Income level and, sources and (2) crop production and animal husbandry
Transforming structures and processes	Supporting institutions and support provided	Goods and services provided

3.8 Ethical consideration

Privacy and confidentiality have been maintained at all time. Research findings are portrayed in a confidential manners, no personal and identifiable information have been recorded or printed in this study. All interviews were coded and no names used so as interviewees' responses are not identifiable.

The researcher respected the human right of free choice and ensured that an Informed Consent Form (Annex E) was completed before carrying out any interview. All interviewed were reassured of their option to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty or repercussions. Furthermore, all findings and discussions presented herein are that of actual facts stated in the individual interviews and FGDs.

3.9 Self-reflection

Van Hall Larenstein (VHL) is a University of Applied Sciences. In this respect, the research project was drawn up in accordance with VHL stipulated guidelines that encourage Master students to research a problem within own employing organisation and related to the student's specialisation in this case Rural Development and Food Security. In line with the above-mentioned guideline, the researcher carried out a study at SLPBRC which is under the custodian

of the MLR where the researcher is employed. The researcher is employed as a Development Planner under the Department of Land Reform and Resettlement at the headquarters in the capital city of Namibia, Windhoek. Before this study the researcher was never involved with the study objects and, has never been to the study area before and neither did he had prior knowledge about the respondents and key informant who were selected for the study.

With regards to his role as a researcher and at the same time an employee of the MLR, he was aware that he is part of the problem owner. He has used his own experience to formulate the research problem statement, objectives and research questions. His choice of using own experience have enriched the background information on the problem. On the other side, this experience might have created biasness however, he opted to remain neutral, independent and acted impartial throughout the study.

3.10 Limitation of the study

Limitations encountered were time and budgetary related. The time allocated for data collection and entry was limited. Moreover, due to water scarcity experienced at the project during data collection respondents were so much scattered that it was not easy to cover a sizable number in a day. Therefore, several unbudgeted field trips were made which at the end became very expensive as the study area is situated about 800 km from Windhoek where the researcher works and reside.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the research results and discussions of the study in relation to its research objectives and questions as discussed in chapter 1, sections 1.5 and 1.6 respectively. Data collected have been structured in line with three themes of the study questionnaire as follows: (1) livelihood assets (2) livelihood strategies, (3) Livelihood outcomes (Income and, food availability and accessibility).



Figure 4.1 Researcher conducting interviews and focus groups

4.1 Livelihood assets

This part of the study seeks to gain an accurate and realistic understanding of the resettled San's strengths (assets or capital endowments) and how they endeavour to convert these into positive livelihood outcomes. The approach is founded on a belief that people require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes; no single category of assets on its own is sufficient to yield all the many and varied livelihood outcomes that people seek. The results about 5 livelihood assets in relation to SLPBRC namely social, human, financial, physical and natural assets as well as a list of most needed assets are presented below as per data collected from IIs, FGDs, key informant and through observation.

4.1.1 Social capital

This section covers households' characteristics, heads of households, age class and household size distribution of the interviewed.

4.1.1.1 Household characteristics of the interviewed and participants in FGDs

The demographic features of the respondents are as follows. A total of 34 (n=34) resettled household beneficiaries were interviewed: 24 individuals representing their households. Furthermore, 2 FGDs were held, one with only men and one with only women. In each group 5 persons participated. Respondents from both individual interviews and FGDs represents different households.

Households for individual interviews are mainly headed by men (MHH) (92%) representing 22 out of 24 interviewees and only 8% representing 2 of 24 households are headed by women (FHHs), whereas for FGDs 90% representing 9 of 10 participants are MHHs and the remaining 10% are WHHs. All household members are from the San speaking community resettled as direct beneficiaries of the SLPBRC.

4.1.1.2 Heads of households of the interviewed

12 men and 12 women, all direct beneficiaries of the project were interviewed. Of the 12 women only 2 live in WHH, whereas the other 10 come from MHH.1 interviewed women indicated that, she is a single parents whereas the second one is a widow. All 12 men interviewed are HHH. This is attributed to the fact that, since the study only targeted men and women direct project beneficiaries of the SRPBRC it excluded men non-beneficiaries who are HHHs to some of the households represented by women. The study findings shows that most of the households are MHH within the Bravo San speaking community. This results are in line with what Suzman (2001) pointed out in his study when he singled out that gender relation once explicitly egalitarian and balanced, men San today occupy a far more prominent position due to their primary breadwinner status. He further added that this gender division was also entrenched as a result of San partially adopting the social conventions of their colonisers, among who gender roles where neatly demarcated and highly stratified.

Table 4.1 Heads of households of the interviewed

HHH	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
MHH	12	10	22
WHH	0	2	2

4.1.1.3 Age class of the interviewed

Table 4.2 depict the age classes of the respondents. A stratified sampling technique was implored where a sample was drawn randomly from two lists of men and women project beneficiaries considering their age to ensure that all age class are covered. The selection was done with help of the key informant. The age classes 21-40 and 41-60 representing 75% of interviewed is falling within the potentially employable and active segment of the population (21 to 60 years of age) representing 42% for age class 21-40 and 33% for age class 41-60. This study result generally implies that there is a high youth unemployment within the Bravo San community which is in notion with the commissioned research conducted by the Office of the Prime Minister in Namibia as cited by (ILO, 2012) which found that the San speaking people are the lower level of the country's development strata. They are largely dispersed among the country' major ethic groups, compared with other ethics groups, the San are the most deprived in Namibia; they are poorly educated, lack adequate housing, suffer from poor health and reproductive health status due to food insecurity and poor underemployment and are poorly rewarded for work done (ILO, 2012).

Table 4.2 Age class of the interviewed

Age class	Men(n= 12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
<21	0	1	1
21-40	7	3	10
41-60	2	6	8
61-80	3	1	4
>80	0	1	1

4.1.1.4 Households size of the interviewed

The household size distribution of the interviewed are illustrated in Table 4.3 beneath. It indicates that, 92% of the interviewed have a HH size of 5-10 HH members and 3 have more than 10. The researcher observed that a large HH size may have a serious implications on the vulnerability of the households as it translate into many mouths to feed but it may also means more labour available for the household for agriculture and house chores. On the other side, the key informant indicated that the HH size of the San varies seasonally because in dry season many migrate to Tsinsabis to inhabit with relatives and only returns when it is rainy season to participate in crop production. One women interviewed pointed out that those who temporary migrate are mainly men who go in search for work in the off season to ensure that there is money to buy basics for the household. *“We women remains home to take care of the house, children and the elderly”*. The results showed that most women interviewed were younger than men and with larger HH size compare to that of men. The study results further indicates that the youngest women interviewed is 20 years of age and has a HH size of 10. Suzman (2001.p.46) in his study stated that *‘Historically it has been generally acceptable for San girls to marry or have sexual relations soon after reaching puberty’*.

Moreover, the results shows that the HH sizes at Bravo varies between 5 and 10. These figures reflect the prevalence of joint family system. Migration plays a very important role at Bravo, so that in a typical household, all ten members where not living at home during the time of the study as they were reported to be employed elsewhere outside the project mainly in neighbouring private commercial farms as farm labours. The results support a trend reported by Suzman (2001) who stated that San with marketable skills such as fence, building and farm engineering frequently gain employment on a contractual basis. He further added that for the duration of a contract labour term San are usually fed and maintained by their employer, who often deduct the costs incurred in feeding them from the agreed payment. On the other hand, the author also made reference to the Renee (1999) who in his study has urged that San maintain kin links and sharing networks as an adaptive response to poverty. When ‘visiting’, an individual can expect to draw on the resources of the household he or she is visiting. Frequently San will visit people or places who or which they know will provide a degree of temporary security he concluded.

Table 4.3 HHs size distribution of the interviewed

HH size	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
<5	2	0	2
5-10	9	10	19
>10	1	2	3

4.1.2 Human Capital

This section presents the educational level of the interviewed

4.1.2.1 Education level

Education is an important ingredient in human development and serves as catalyst in enhancing skills acquisition and livelihood improvement. Therefore, the educational level of the interviewed was asked. All interviewed persons have no higher than primary school education of which 75% (8 men and 10 women) have no formal education at all as illustrated in Table 4.4 below whilst 25% (4 men and 2 women) have primary education. As observed by the researcher the educational status of the interviewed do not differ a lot with men slightly educated than women as 4 men have attained primary education as compare to 2 women. The study also revealed that men and women who went to school are the youngest amongst the interviewed as both are falling within the age class of 21-40. Moreover, the researcher observed that a higher number 75% of the interviewed persons did not go to school at all. This could be attributed to the nomad way of life of the San and the distance to formal school. Nevertheless, this is not the case anymore for the future generation of Bravo as a school has been built which accommodate learners from grade 1-7. As indicated in the focus group for women there was a high school dropout amongst learners at Bravo due to hunger and high pregnancy rate of school girls. Suzan (2001) in his study indicated that the San speaking persons in Namibia are conspicuous for their lack of formal education and the continuing problems they experience in accessing education services. San school dropout rates remain very high and only 1% of San who have enrolled in Grade 1 have proceeded as far as senior secondary education level (MBEC 1999; Suzman, 2001).

To address these issues when participants asked whether actions have been taken the participants indicated that through a school committee a School Feeding Programme was introduced at Mankubi JP School and continue to receive support from the Ministry of Education. This programme as pointed out is aimed at ensuring that school going children do not go with empty stomach to school. Whereas for the high pregnancy rate amongst school girls parent meetings are held regularly to encourage parents and school teacher to find amicable solution collective. It was further revealed that the rate has steadily dropped as a result of these initiatives.

Table 4.4 Educational level of the interviewed

Education level	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
No formal education	8	10	18
Primary	4	2	6
Secondary	0	0	0
Tertiary	0	0	0

4.1.3 Financial Capital

This part presents the budget allocated to the SLPBRC for phase one program (July 2008 – June 2013).

4.1.3.1 Budget allocation

The study findings shows that the SLPBRC was allocated and amount of N\$ 2,032,000 for the implementation of agreed exit strategy activities (Annex A) by the MLR. The lump sum amount was release annually as per Figure 4.2 below. As shown, the fund was more for 2008/09 the first year at N\$ 587,000 and started to decrease gradually to N\$ 560,000 for the second year until N\$ 115, 000 for the final year 2012/13. When asked as to why the allocated budget has been decreased annually, the key informant indicated that it was with intent done in anticipation that by the fifth year the project will sustain itself financially for instance beneficiaries able to purchase own inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, etc. He further indicated that the reduction in the fund allocation was one of a major challenge faced by the project as most of the activities could not be implemented as planned by the Project Steering Committee due to price escalation on goods and services. The researcher observed that the exit strategy is in line with the National Resettlement Policy which stipulates that group resettled beneficiaries be provided with necessary support such as infrastructure and basic needs, for instance shelter and water to start a living and be self-reliant and self-sufficient by the fourth or fifth year (MLRR (2001).

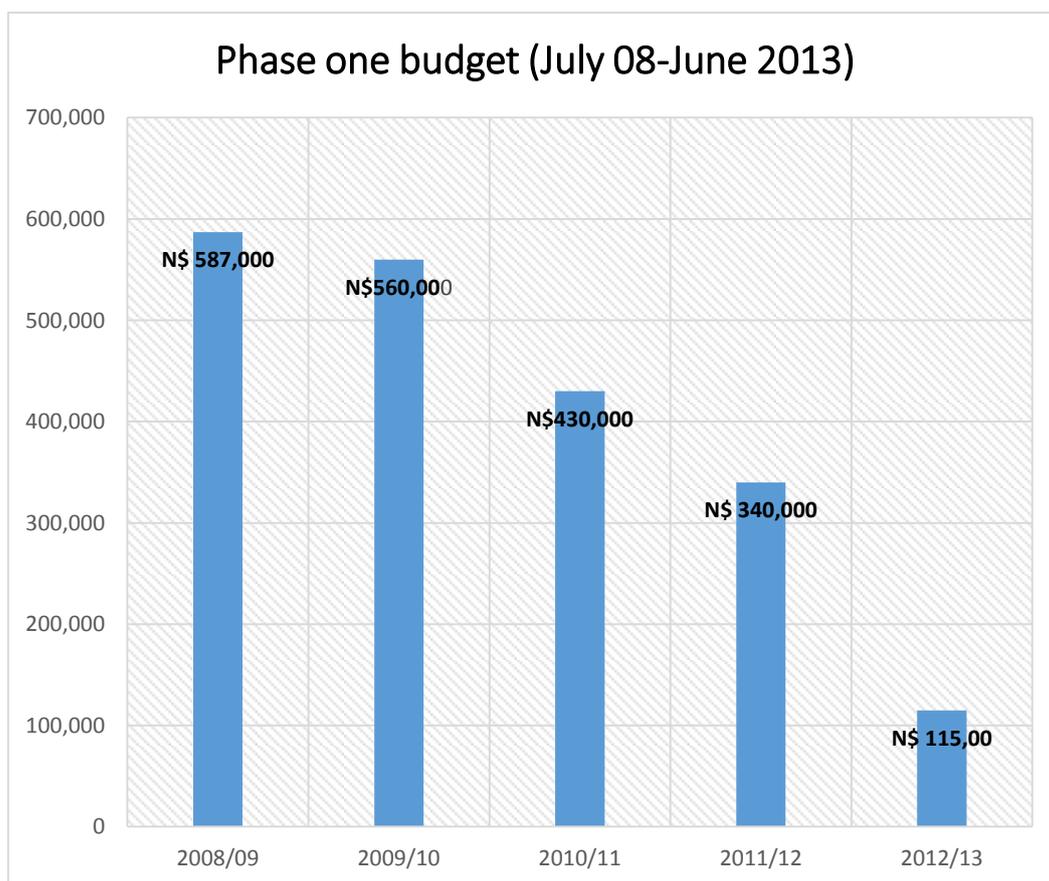


Figure 4.2 Phase one budget July 2008- June 2013
Source: Created by author, 2013

4.1.4 Physical Capital

This part of the report covers the physical infrastructure, farming implement and dwelling structures.

4.1.4.1 Physical infrastructure

The study established that there are varying levels of infrastructure at Bravo mainly situated in the vicinity of Bravo centre. The major infrastructure found are depicted in Figure 4.3. They remain a critical support facet for the resettled San community as they contribute significantly to the productivity of the project and the wellbeing of the households members across all age as pointed out by one interviewed men. He made a reference to a sport field depicted under Figure 4.2 and labelled 12 by stating that during weekends our youth are participating in sport related activities such as football matches to keep themselves fit, busy and away from crimes. The first listed infrastructure is an official accommodation building where the staff members of KNDA reside. The second picture was taken inside the office. The third represents a storeroom where all the seeds and production equipment and tools are stored. In picture 4 is a community hall that was built in 2009 and is mainly used as venue for community meetings.

Picture 5 is a common toilet block that was also built in 2009 by the MLR but was never used due to water scarcity said one interviewee. In picture 6 is a school building which accommodates learners from Grade 1-7. At number 7 is a picture of an AGS church building under construction. Next is a playground that was built in 2003 by the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare to serve as a facility for early child development. This facility was built along with a pre-primary school hosted in a corrugated iron sheet structure situated in the vicinity of the school yard. In picture 9 is the bakery where the resettled San mainly women as indicated in the focus groups and by some women respondents used to bake bread as an income generating activity to earn an income for the members. The interviewed and validated with the key informant indicated that the bakery together with others income generating activities such as brick-making, bee keeping, rabbit farming are currently dormant. The respondents have further indicated that these activities have become dormant gradually after the project was taken over by KNDA. When asked as to why they became dormant, the interviewed and respondents indicated that income that was generated went missing from the bank account and as a result there was no money to buy materials for the continuation of the activities. In picture 10 is a grocery shop that was built by KNDA in 2009. The shop is owned by the project to serve the community by selling basic commodities that the community need as shops are situated far in places such as Tsintsabis and Tsumeb. The researcher observed that the grocery shop was the only operational activity at the project at the time of the study. It was reported that it is operated by two gentlemen who serve customers on daily basis as volunteers. A School Feeding Programme shed is shown in picture 11. The last picture presents a sport field where the San community meet to participate in sport related activities especially football. It is also used by the school for physical education lessons.



Figure 4.3 Building and infrastructure

(1) Official accommodation for the staff member (2) Office (3) Warehouse (4) Community hall (5) Toilet block (6) School (7) Church (8) Play ground (9) Bakery (10) Grocery shop (11) School Feeding Programme Shed and (12) Sport field.

4.1.4.2 Farming implement

Figure 4.4 illustrate farming implement owned by Bravo resettled community as common assets as uncovered by the study. When the beneficiaries where asked as who supported them with farming implements, the interviewed indicated that all farming implements except the power tiller and chart presented in Figure 4.4 and, labelled 2 and 3 were purchased by the MLR when the project was still under its direct management. As for the power tiller and the chart, they were acquired under KNDA in 2009. This was also validated by the key informant who added that 25 HHs were also provided with VIP dry pit Latrine in the same year. He indicated that the budget depleted and the rest of the HHs were left out. The researcher also observed the toilet structures across different HHs.



Figure 4.4 Machineries at Bravo

(1) Tractor (2) Power tiller (3) Chart (4) Disc plough and (5) Harrowing machine.

4.1.4.3 Dwelling structures



Photo 4.1 Dwelling structure for the resettled San

The type of dwellings and the condition of structures that was found at Bravo were also observed. The researcher observed a fair distribution of informal shacks/corrugated iron shacks and traditional grass dwellings across all households on the project as depicted in Photo 4.1 above. One women interviewee was quoted saying *“This is the living condition we are living with our new born babies even in spite of rain and cold conditions, we have been living this way for the rest of our life despite that our country is independent now”*.

4.1.5 Natural Capital

Water and the supply infrastructure are presented under this section.

4.1.5.1 Water

The study probed the number of boreholes (BHs) at Bravo as well as their operational status or working condition. The results of the study showed that the resettled community have a total of five BHs and all are owned communally by the resettled community. Three of them are depicted in Figure 4.5 and labelled 1, 2 and 6.

The study revealed that the BHs were drilled with the Government funds under the MLR. Beside these boreholes, the AGS Church last year (2012) drilled three hand pumps presented in Figure 4.3 and labelled 4 but the worst part is that they all came out dry with no water yield. As pointed out by the key informant and corroborated with the church pastor the drilling company is expected to return to the project to re-drill new hand pumps any time soon. Additional to these boreholes there is a waterhole depict in Figure 4.3 labelled 5 which was observed dry at the time of the study. One men interviewed indicated that *“It is the first time in 30 year that this waterhole became dry with no water level at all”*. The researcher observed that this waterhole became dry due to a severe drought experienced this year in Namibia. The key informant informed the researcher about six solar panels for BH labelled 2 in Figure 4.3 stolen during the month of June 2013. The matter was reported to the Mangetti police station and a case has been opened.

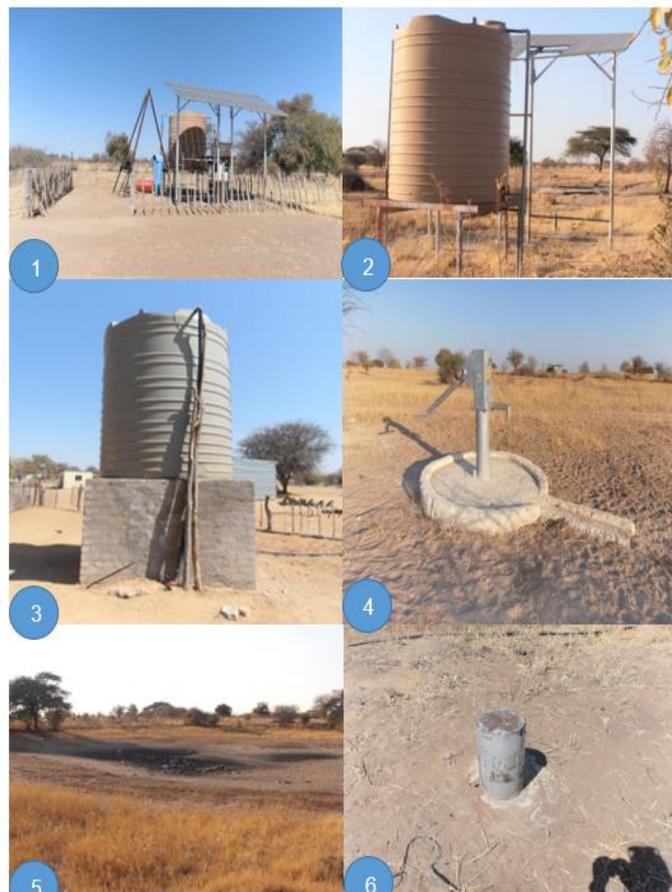


Figure 4.5 Water supply infrastructure at Bravo

(1) Main borehole (2) Borehole (3) Water point
(4) Hand pump (5) Water hole and (6) Sealed dry borehole

As pointed out by respondents and supported by the key informant the community is supplied water entirely by boreholes for domestic consumption. It was further pointed out that for livestock consumption, water is also supplied by BHs (90%) and the remaining by the waterhole. The study has further uncovered that the maintenance of water supply infrastructure is a challenge at Bravo as some members are not willing to contribute financially or in kind toward the maintenance costs or labour for the repair of water infrastructures. Table 4.5 presents functional BHs by location at the project. 4 out of 5 BHs were not functioning at the time of the study. All un-functional boreholes are situated at Bravo centre where the main activities of the project are taking place. The sealed BH labelled 6 in Figure 4.5 is a BHs drilled along with other two in 2008 by the MLR and came out dry with no water yield. The key informant when asked as to why KNDA is not rehabilitating the water infrastructure, he pointed out that there is no funds as the project's funds have been depleted and the MLR is hesitated to release additional funds for this purpose.

Table 4.5 Current status of boreholes at Bravo

Is borehole functional	Bravo centre (n=3)	Tsao (n=2)	Total (n=5)
Yes	0	1	1
No	3	1	4

4.1.6 Most needed livelihood assets by the interviewed

Next, interviewed were asked about the kind of livelihood assets they are currently in need of the most in order to get other assets to work effectively for them. As shown in Table 4.6 below, the majority of respondents 10 out of 24 (42%) pointed out that water was the main asset required. The researcher also observed that water was the most listed assets due to the current situation of lack of water at Bravo. In addition, most respondents and FGDs participants showed interest in agriculture and thus listed adequate water as main asset require in order to progress with their crop and gardening plans. A follow up question was asked to find out as to what is preventing the beneficiaries to attain the assets that they need the most, 6 men and 4 women respondents indicated lack of money, 3 men 4 women unemployment, 1 men and 3 women lack of water whereas 1 men and 1 women poverty.

Table 4.6 Most required livelihood assets by the interviewed

Most required assets	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
Water	5	5	10
Cattle	3	5	8
Money	2	3	5
Chicken	1	2	3
Vehicle	2	0	2
Goat	0	2	2
Donkey	0	1	1
Clinic	0	1	1
Materials for sub-projects	1	0	1
Sheep	0	1	1
Firewood permit	1	0	1

4.2. Livelihood activities

This part of the study looking at the general livelihood of the resettled San community by focusing on livelihood activities, income level and their sources. Under this section therefore, activities usually engaged and new livelihood activities interested by the interviewed are presented.

4.2.1. Livelihood activities usually engaged by the interviewed

The results in Table 4.7 beneath indicates that all respondents are usually engaged in crop production of stable food crops. Some respondents indicated that during rainy season all HHs at the project are encouraged to participate in a communal and individual crop fields to produce stable food crops maize and pearl millet. During the same period, as pointed out by the key informant, keen resettled community are also involved in gardening in their backyard and inputs such as seeds and, fertilizer and technical assistance are provided by KNDA at no cost. Other activities listed ranges from income generating activities of which the majority respondents indicated that they were only active in them when the project was under the MLR, after the transfer of the project they all became dormant gradually. 2 FGD participants indicated that, only a grocery shop that is operational. The rest such as brick-making, carpentry, sewing and bakery were said to be dormant due to lack of materials, money and water scarcity. Some participants and respondents pointed out that, income that was generated from these activities were saved in a bank accounts of the project and disappeared under the supervision of a previous employee of KNDA who was in charge. Apart from the above-mentioned activities the participants in the FGDs also listed out some additional activities such as rabbit farming, harvesting of mutete and devil claws that are also dormant now.

Crop farming being the main activity current on-going at the project was listed as the main activity which need to be expanded. This was also related to a claim made by the majority participants during the FGD with women HHs members who indicated that the harvest from the communal field is not enough to take them through the year and that expansion of the field is required. Cattle farming came out number 2 which is relating to Table 4.6 in which cattle was list as the second most asset required at present. This is attributed to the fact that Bravo has a favourable pasture for large stock and that more beneficiaries have high interest to farm with cattle. When asked whether the respondents would like to expand some livelihood activities, 46% (4 men and 7 women) stated that they are interested in expanding crop production. This was followed by cattle farming with 2 men and women respectively. 1 women respondent indicated that she is interested in expanding poultry.

Table 4.7 Livelihood activities usually engaged by the interviewed

Activities	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
Crop production	12	12	24
Brick-making	2	1	3
Bakery	1	2	3
Sewing	0	2	2
Carpentry	1	0	1
Plumping and pipefitting	1	0	1
Traditional hearing	1	0	1
Beekeeping	0	1	1

4.2.2 New livelihood activities of the interviewees' interest

Respondents were also asked about new activities they would like to undertake. Table 4.8 presents the new livelihood activities that the respondents expressed interest in. Gardening was listed as the highest desired activity with (33%) 3 men and 5 women respondents. Cattle farming was second with (8%) consisting of 2 men and 2 women. The above results are also a true

reflection of what was corroborated in the focus groups as most participants listed the same new activities as that of their interest. This results shows that the San are more interested in on-farm related activities such as gardening and animal husbandry of cattle and goat farming. The non-farm income generating activities were least listed with only 1 respondent each. This may have attributed to the failure of existing activities as it could mean that the San are not inspired and thus were not actively involved.

Table 4.8 New livelihood activities of the interviewed interest

New activities	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
Gardening	3	5	8
Cattle farming	2	2	4
Goat farming	0	2	2
Firewood selling	2	0	2
Transportation business	1	1	2
Wood carving	0	2	2
Domestic work	0	1	1
Petty trading	1	1	1
Donkey farming	0	1	1
Chicken	0	1	1
Sheep farming	0	1	1
Welding	1	0	1

4.3 Livelihood outcomes

The focus of the study was at two livelihood outcomes namely income (sources of income and level) and, two dimensions of food security (food availability and accessibility) and they are presented below.

4.3.1 Income sources between MLR and KNDA implementing periods

The researcher was interest in looking at the sources and level of income of the interviewed. He was also interested in making a comparison of income sources between the period when the project was under the MLR and the current moment under KNDA. This was aimed at looking whether there are any changes in sources of income between the two periods. When observing from the results presented in Table 4.9, the majority of HHs members earned their income mainly from animal husbandry related activities goat (6 men and 2 women) and cattle (4 men and 1 woman). However, the number of goat and cattle keepers decreased as under KNDA only 3 men have cattle and 1 man with goats. The number for women goat and cattle keeper have reduce to zero. Respondents also stated that when the project was under MLR some beneficiaries were donated with revolving livestock of (1 cow and 1 bull) and (2 ewe and 2 rams) per HH by the MAWF. The livestock were donated with no medication and sufficient training. In the process most livestock were lost due to diseases and predators such as jackals. When asked what their sources of income at present are. State pension was listed as the main source of income with 4 (2 men and 2 women). It was followed by cattle farming with 3 men and 2 for each of the following activities; poultry (chicken selling), Trophy (wildlife) hunting and 2 women from remittance. The 2 women indicated that they are receiving remittance from their husband who migrated to search for farm work in Grootfontein district. Other sources with 1 HH member each were goat farming, traditional hearer, wood carving. One women also indicated that she was employed as a temporary construction worker during the construction of Tsumeb-Katwitwi road until early this year.

Table 4.9 A comparison of income sources of the interviewed between MLR and KNDA periods

Income source	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
Before the implementing NGO			
Goat farming (Animal husbandry)	6	2	8
Cattle farming (Animal husbandry)	4	1	5
Pension	2	1	3
Chicken business (Poultry)	1	1	2
Church service (Pastor)	1	0	1
Traditional healer	1	0	1
Trophy hunting	1	0	1
Wood carving (Artisanal)	0	1	1
Plant harvest from veld growing crops (Mutete, devil claws)	1	0	1
Bread-making (Bakery)	0	1	1
After the implementing NGO			
Pension	2	2	4
Cattle farming (Animal husbandry)	3	0	3
Chicken selling (Poultry)	2	0	2
Farm worker	2	0	2
Remittance	0	2	2
Trophy hunting	2	0	2
Wood carving (Artisanal)	0	1	1
Goat farming (Animal husbandry)	1	0	1
Pig farming (Piggery)	1	0	1
Traditional healer	1	0	1
Construction work (Katwitwi road construction phase)	0	1	1

4.3.1.1 Income level of the interviewed

Respondents were also asked to provide an estimate of their household's monthly cash income and whether such income is adequate to satisfy their households' basics. Here, the researcher was interested in finding out whether the level of income is sufficient to meet the basic needs of the HHs members. Table 4.10 presents the results. The results indicate that 46% (3 men and 8 women) of the interviewed fall under the income category of less than 500 and these are mainly respondents with no income at all. In MHH men and women share their income to meet the household basic for instance the temporary migrated members of households may it be the husband or son they do come home regularly in weekends or public holidays to visit their spouse or partners or send remittance to their household members. In the case of the 8 women mentioned above, they hardly have income, but may be their husbands or son and daughter do send remittance back home. Moreover, 7 men and 4 women respondents who indicated that their earnings are between 500-1000 consists mainly of the elderly above the age of 60 and receiving state pension in an amount of N\$ 550 monthly which is about 44 Euro (1 Euro=12.5 N\$ exchanging rate). Others are working seasonally on a Trophy Hunting business at a neighbouring farm which normally employs them between May to July each year. During the FGDs it was noted that, most of the pensioners have a serious problem of transport on monthly basis as their pay point is in Tsumeb located about 100 km. Most of them complained that they are spending most of their earnings on transport cost about N\$ 150 and that they only remain with little to buy basics. Above the income level of 2000 is only one men respondent who indicated that he is a traditional healer and he claimed that his present to conduct such business at the project is recognised by both MLR and Komeho and that the community appreciate his ability and contribution to healing the sick. Furthermore he pointed out that he can charge up to N\$ 1000 in cash about 80 Euro (1 Euro=12.5 N\$ exchanging rate) per patient depending on the

nature of the sickness. Most patients are outsiders some come from as far as Tsumeb and the northern part of Namibia for his services as indicated by some respondents. The key informant was enquired about this claim and preferred not to comment.

With regards to the adequacy of the income, 8 men and 4 women who indicated that they are receiving an income expressed that the income received is not adequate as it does not cater for their basics. One participated pensioner men in the focus group was quoted urging the Government to bring the pay point closer to the Bravo or to arrange transport to take them free of charge to the pay point every month as the transport cost charged by private transport service providers are reaping them off their earning which is already small. In relation to the household income, respondents were asked if they do make investments aimed at acquiring additional assets. On this question, respondents who earn income indicated that their current income are not adequate to help them increase their wealth it is just mainly basics and transportation cost. Few pensioners indicated that with the small monthly income they earn they are at some points buying hen to lay eggs and produce chicken in effort to supplement their pension income by selling eggs and live chicken to earn an extra income to meet their basics. When asked about when they receive their income, 29% (4 men and 3 women) indicated monthly, followed by 3 men seasonal and 46% (3 men and 8 women) do not have an income.

Respondents were also asked if there is an improvement in their livelihoods and that of their household in terms of an increase in wealth since the establishment of the SLPBRC. In addition, they were asked if they are satisfied with such improvement or not. Here, all respondents stated that no improvement in wealth was obtained. When asked if there are any institutions preventing them to acquire assets 92% (10 men and all women) stated that there is no institution but 2 men indicated that the MAWF is preventing them to venture into firewood business as they are required to have a valid permit. Some men participants in the FGDs also expressed interest in the firewood business by claiming that it has a potential to earn them a decent income. Another participants indicated that they are also prevented from illegal hunting by government. Some of the respondents indicated that, KNDA is willing to offer them transport to Nkurenkuru were such license can be obtained. However, it was observed that the vehicle of KNDA is currently in the garage for repair. The key informant confirmed that as soon as the vehicle is out of the garage the interested parties will be transported to the office of the MAWF to apply for a firewood permit.

Table 4.10 Income level of the interviewed

Income level	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
<500	3	8	11
500-1000	7	4	11
1001-2000	1	0	1
>2000	1	0	1

4.3.2 Food availability and accessibility

4.3.2.1 Crop farming

Rain-fed maize and pearl millet (locally known as Mahangu) are the main food crops grown at the project as pointed out by the interviewed and supported by the key informant. They are grown under mixed cropping. The crops are used to make soft and thick porridge and to some extent home brewed alcohol and non-alcohol. There is 8 ha of land for dry-land crops in a form of a communal field and 3 ha for individual households' fields. The key informant also indicated that the resettled community produce staple food crops collectively under a common crop field and share the harvest. He also indicated that during the sharing of harvest the community prioritize on the households headed by elderly members of the community. During the interviews with the respondents and FGDs it was indicated that when the tractor is there, all households are assisted by the KNDA to plough their fields.

However, it was indicated that the tractor was borrowed to Tsinsabis project in May this year and experienced a mechanical breakdown. Now it is parked at Tsinsabis waiting to be repaired. The key informant indicated that the resettled beneficiaries will receive a practical training on Conventional agriculture before the rainy season as it is not foreseen that the tractor will be repaired any time soon due to lack of funds. Crop farming in the project usually start at the beginning of November each year with the advent of the first rain. Fields are then prepared, ploughed with the first seeds planted close to the end of November. Weeding takes places during December until March/April, after which harvesting starts as depict in Table 4.11 below which was drawn up with the FGDs and validated by the key informant. The gender division of labour for the listed crop production activities is presented in Table 4.16.

Table 2.11 Seasonal calendar

Activity	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Land preparation										x	x	
Sowing											x	
Weeding	x	x	x	x								x
Harvesting				x	x							

When asked about the harvest of last season, the key informant provided information on the amount of food crops in kilogram (kg) from the harvests that was last conducted during 2011/12 cropping season. During 2010/2011 agricultural season, 4.3 ha of the communal field was planted with maize, 2.7ha Pearl Millet, 0.2ha sorghum and 0.2 ha beans for seed production. Harvesting of the communal fields started mid April 2010. During 2009/2010 agricultural season only 0.7 tons has been harvested from the community field. The harvesting was done by the settlers with the supervision from KNDA staff. The millet was processed using the Mahangu thresher. It was stated that there is a decline in the production of Pearl Millet in comparison to 2008/2009 agricultural season. The grain produced is stored at the center as food security and seed bank. One MHH was reported to have produced more than the community field, he has harvested more than 1 ton. During 2012/13 no harvest was realized due to severe drought experienced countrywide. One participant in the focus group for men indicated that the soil is 'tired' due to lack of fertilizer to boost the soil yield and that rainfall in the area vary considerably. Some participants also complained about the drought that destroyed their fields during the last cropping season 2012/13. Moreover, the key informant indicated the period in which food crop reserve store is expected to deplete which resulted in drawing up a food calendar depicted in Table 4.12 beneath. The calendar presents the results of two staple food crops under production at Bravo namely, maize and pearl millet. According to Table 4.12 the harvested food crops on average are lusting for only five months from April to August for maize and three months for pearl millet covering June to August annually. The researcher observed that the beneficiaries do not produce sufficient food to ensure that there is enough staple food to take them through to the

next harvesting season. It was further noted that the households are relying more on food aid than producing own stable food.

Table 4.12 Food availability calendar for 2 major crops maize and pearl millet

Crop	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize				x	x	x	x	x				
Pearl millet						x	x	x				

The study through the focus groups and the key informant revealed that one hectare of crop field with good quality soil and sufficient water during the rainy season would normally yield 300 kg of maize and pearl millet respectively. The key informant indicated that a family of an average size of 8 members per household would normally need 1800 kg to sustain themselves until the next harvest season. This means that each household would need an average of six hectares (ha) for cultivation, but only if located on good quality agricultural soil and average rainfall of approximately 400 mm. As further indicated by the key informant, each household across the project had an average arable land of 3 ha, falling by 50% of needed 6 ha. Photo. 4.2 below depict 25 bags of 50 kg each of maize from last harvest in store as food stock for the HHs.



Photo 4.2 Key informant showing the researcher the maize harvest in store as food stock

4.3.3.3 Gardening

The key informant pointed out that previous experience with gardens in the project area showed that gardens have not been cultivated mainly due to the lack of sustainable water supply and varied levels of participation by beneficiaries. The main purpose for the gardens as indicated by the key informant was for the beneficiaries to get access to fruits and vegetables and to supplement their pearl millet and maize meals with relish. As illustrated in Table 4.13 and Photo 4.3, the main crop planted were spinach, cabbage, tomatoes, green pepper, sweet potatoes, soya beans, pumpkins, water melons and butter nuts as pointed out by the key informant. He also indicated that transplanting was done for tomatoes, cabbage and spinach into the bigger garden while sweet potatoes, pumpkins, water melons and butter nuts were directly planted. Vegetable such as soya beans and water melons were sometimes planted in pearl millet or maize fields.

Table 4.13 Main crops planted in the garden

Main crop in gardening	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total
Pumpkins	12	12	24
Tomatoes	9	12	21
Soya beans	11	9	20
Spinach	7	10	17
Water melons	6	9	15
Cabbage	6	8	14
Butter nuts	9	5	14
Sweet potatoes	7	4	11
Green pepper	3	5	8



Photo 4.3 Vegetable garden at Bravo

Most interviewed men and women and participants in the focus groups indicated that they were very much interested in gardening, because it will primarily allow them to access relish for their meals. Currently, most households only eat maize meal, rarely complemented with beans, fish and even less rarely with meat as observed by the researcher. Some respondents indicated that they sometimes prefer not to eat at all, because they are tired of eating only the drought relief maize meal in a form of soft or thick porridge. During the interviews as well as FGDs it was indicated that the beneficiaries saw the potential in gardening for additional food supplies and also for additional cash income or bartering. However, many were discouraged from gardening because of water scarcity and the attitude of some community members towards gardening. The researcher observed that gardening was very relevant to the needs and aspirations of most beneficiaries as alleged by the households' members who took part in the study. Gardening is coherent with the project objectives as it has the potential to increase access to more nutritional foods for the project beneficiaries as pointed out by the key informant. However, he indicated that the resettled community's participation and commitment in gardening varies. During the interviews with the beneficiaries it was pointed out that a fair number of community members were not interested in gardening, even on individual fields for several reasons. One claim made by a women respondent stated that *"Other San community members steal produce, fruits and vegetables of those that have sweat for them"*.

Some respondents also validated this statement by pointing out that those who planted did not have the resources to protect their gardens 24 hours and therefore suffered when other beneficiaries allegedly stole their produce. During the interviews and focus groups most men indicated that they prefer to work on neighbouring private farms due to the lack of income and employment opportunity at Bravo project. They pointed out that they prefer the piece work as it provides access to immediate cash even if it comes in small amount. In an in depth interview with the respondents it was revealed that they usually get between N\$ 5 and 20 a day (equivalent to 0.40 cents and 1.60 Euro calculated at an exchanging rate of 1 Euro equal to 12.5 Namibian dollar currency (N\$) depending on the hours worked, or on the goodwill of the

employer. This resulted in some beneficiaries rather not working in their own gardens as it would take time to get 'something' in return. It was further pointed out that individual gardens worked well as each participating household was responsible for their own garden. When asked whether they do assist each other in gardening the majority of respondents indicated that those involved in gardening always helped each other out. They alternated watering, some days men were responsible for watering while women watered on the other days they pointed out. They also stood in for each other, when some were absent from the project for days at a time. The researcher observed that there was a reciprocal approach for gardening one can tell. Most beneficiaries who took part in the study expressed that a communal kind of garden will not be effective as not all community members were equally interested in gardening, while others were interested but did not want to commit the needed labour. Sharing the harvest from communal garden will therefore result in conflict among the community as such they welcome the ideal of individual gardens per household said the majority of the interviewed.

As indicated by the key informant, more than 60% of resettled households' members received practical training in gardening while less than a one quarter have put these skills to use who harvested from their labour and actually were able to supplement their meals with spinach, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots and soya beans to a limited extent. The harvest were insufficient to increase the numbers of meals per day as indicated by some respondents. The interviewed further indicated that they ate mostly two meals per day; one in the morning and one in the evening. None of the interviewed is currently considering gardening as a main source of food, as they mostly get their food from external food supplies mainly a monthly 12.5 bag of maize meal per head count provided to them through a Government drought relief programme. The study has also revealed that lack of water as cited by all respondents as a major stumbling block is also one of a major factor discouraging and preventing the resettled community to undertake the production of stable food crops and practice gardening. The study also showed that the harvest from the gardens have been insufficient to make a meaningful difference in terms of food security to the households according to focus group participants, while small surpluses did not allow for trading or bartering. All group discussion participants (men and women) indicated that *'gardening has not brought any changes to our lives yet'*. They reported that gardening can only make a difference if additional external support was provided in terms of a variety improved drought resistant seeds, fertilizer and sufficient water supply. The researcher observed that the gardening activity has not contributed towards decreased dependency either, although participants felt more comfortable with the skills they acquired. On the other side, the key informant indicated that the resettled community will not garden unless someone was supervising, monitoring and encouraging them to work in the gardens because most of them are not motivated to work for themselves but to depend on food aid.

4.3.2.2 Animal husbandry

Livestock farming (large and small stock) mainly with cattle and goats is one of a main strategy that plays a significant role in the lives of the resettled San speaking community at the SLPBRC. The researcher observed that the relatively low level of engagement in crop production throughout the year may be a useful indicator of how important a livelihood strategy livestock production is to the resettled community. Cattle and goat ownership as per the livestock database of Bravo made available to the researcher by the key informant were measured using an increasing ranking scale from none, low, average to high. Low cattle or goat ownership indicates less than five (<5) cattle or goat in numbers, while average indicates more than 5 but less than 10. While High cattle or goat ownership indicates number above 10 (>10) for the purpose of this study. The gender analytical results on cattle ownership are shown in Table 4.14 whilst on goat ownership amongst the interviewed using the same ranking for goat stock are presented in Table 4.15. The results in these two tables indicates that, for cattle there are 15 men 3 women cattle keepers at the project. This figure represents that 83% (15 men) cattle keepers are men whilst 17% (3) are women. Table 4.21 presents the results of goat ownership between men and women respondents. Goat are owned on a 50/50 basis between 6 goat owners consisting of 3 men and women respectively. The study shows that men are the majority cattle owners at the project while women have only few herd of cattle of 1 each. However, the

study revealed that goat are less in number at Bravo. This could be attributed to the value that communal farmers attach to cattle especially men as they prefer to farm with cattle than goat as cattle when sold can generate more income compare to goat as indicated by one men respondents. One women respondent indicated that *“we women prefer to farm with goats as they can multiply quickly and culturally cattle are regarded as symbol for men”*.

Table 4.14 Gender analytical framework on cattle ownership at Bravo

Cattle ranking	Men (n=15)	Women (n=3)	Total (n=18)
<5	7	1	8
5-10	7	1	8
>10	1	1	2

Source: Bravo Project Livestock (Cattle) database, 2012

Table 4.15 Gender analytical framework on goat ownership at Bravo

Goat ranking	Men (n=3)	Women (n=3)	Total (n=6)
<5	1	1	2
5-10	1	1	2
>10	1	1	2

Source: Bravo Project Livestock (Goat) database, 2012



Photo 4.4 Goats of the project beneficiaries grazing

4.4 Division of Labour among men and women household members

This part of the study was conducted to assess the division of labour between men and women within the Bravo resettled community. The research was interest in finding out how men and women share responsibilities within their households. When asked who perform which task within households as per the framework depict in Table 4.16 below the results of the interviewed combined with that of the focus group participants came out as presented beneath. In general, the core labour duties of peasant farmers are categorised in a group of four namely; crop production tasks, animal production tasks, natural resources production tasks, maintenance tasks and off-farm labour tasks as per the framework of Hecht and Nuppenau (2006). As can be seen in Table 4.16 underneath, gender division of labour within Bravo Resettled Community exist for natural resources collection and off-farm labour activities. The collection of natural resources wild field fruits and thatching grass is done solely by women whereas the off-farm labour activities such as casual work and wage labour is conducted entirely by the men counterparts.

Nonetheless, both sexes as revealed by the study share responsible on certain activities for crop production men are responsible for 2 out of 6 tasks representing 33% (plough and clearing) and women are responsible for 4 out of 6 namely (planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing) which represents 67% of activities performed under crop production. Animal production is done on (50/50) basis by both men and women and maintenance activities are also shared (33% which represents 2 out of 6 tasks by men and 67% representing 4 out 6 tasks by women. The results further shows that for animal production both sexes are responsible with the same dimensions with men responsible for herding and women for milking whereas for crop production and maintenance activities women households members supply the major labour part required and for off-farm labour men supply all labour for both casual work and wage labour. This results shows that men are the only members of the households who are undertaking paid employment outside the households for instance at neighbouring farms as pointed out by some respondents while women stays home to look after the children and do major domestic chores such as collecting firewood, fetching water, prepare meal and washing clothes as claimed by all interviewed women and participants in focus group for women. The study also revealed that most men households' members are not always present at the project especially during the rainy season as they are employed elsewhere outside the project. This therefore results in more tasks being carried out by women who are left home to look after the household and take care of the children and elderly.

Table 4.16 Gender analysis in division of labour

Task	Men	Women
Crop production		
Ploughing	√	×
Planting	×	√
Weeding	×	√
Harvesting	×	√
Threshing	×	√
Clearing	√	×
Animal production		
Milking	×	√
Herding	√	×
Natural resources production		
Collecting wild field fruits	×	√
Collecting thatching grass	×	√
Maintenance activities		
Collecting firewood	×	√
Fetching water	×	√
Preparing meals	×	√
Washing clothes	×	√
Cleaning settlement	√	×
Repairing and building tasks	√	×
Off-farm labour activities		
Casual work	√	×
Wage labour	√	×
Total	7	11

4.5 Access and control of resources

The finding of the study as presented in Table 4.17 shows that men have access and control over all household resources whereas women do not have control over the harvest and income. On the other hand, children have no control over either of the resources but have access to most of the resources except decision-making. This results as revealed by the study portrays the

reality as when women respondents who represented their households as their spouse or partners are not direct beneficiaries of the project were asked all indicated that their men counterparts are dominant and dictates when it comes to controlling power over household resources such as income predominantly despite that they are not direct resettled beneficiaries.

On the other hand, the researcher observed that women have only controlling power over resources that are commonly owned by the entire community such as land for cultivation, grazing and water. During the focus groups discussions with women participants it was pointed out that women are participating in decision-making at household level but to a limited extend. One women as noted stated that *“we women are only allowed to contribute to decision making on minor issue such as what to cook and the basic goods to be purchase for the household, in most cases we are not even consulted by our husbands especially when it comes to major thinks such as selling a livestock to generate income for the household so we can meet our basics”*. As observed by the researcher most crop production activities are carried out by women. Even so, when it comes to decision-making regarding the harvest for instance how much surplus to be sold or give away to relatives, or how much of the income to spend, men have more say.

Table 4.17 Gender analytical on resources access and control

Resources	Men	Women	Children
Land	Access & control	Access & control	Access
Water	Access & control	Access & control	Access
Harvest	Access & control	Access	Access
HH income	Access & control	Access	Access
HH decision-making	Access & control	Access & control	No access

4.6 Transforming structures and processes

Transforming Structures and Processes as pointed out by DFID (1999) within the livelihoods framework are the institutions, organisations, policies and legislation that shape livelihoods. They operate at all levels, from the household to the international arena, and in all spheres, from the most private to the most public. Here, the study wanted to find out about different institutions and processes that are rendering support to the San at Bravo . The reason was to uncover the different supports and institutions that are involved in the project by rendering various goods and services. HHs members were asked about the kind of support provided to them, by whom and for how long. A follow-up question was also asked if other supports are needed. The reason was to find out how the HHs members view and perceive the different supports provided to them in terms of whether they appreciate and whether they view them as enough or inadequate. The supporting institutions and the type of support are broken down in Table 4.18.

6 men and 4 women indicated that they are receiving crop and vegetable seeds in a form of inputs from KNDA during rainy season for crop production and gardening in both their respective individual household fields and, gardens and communal crop field. A women participant in the FGD pointed out that they need water throughout the year to enable them to grow crops for own consumption and sell the surplus to earn an income as waiting for rain does not solve the issue of food shortage. She further urged that they need an irrigation system to be installed and pipelines channelled to their door steps so that they have water near and available to grow vegetable throughout the year to be able to feed themselves and their children. On the other side, the majority of respondents pointed out that they are currently receiving food aid from AGS church and through a Government drought relief programme. Food aid is given by the Government through Kavango Regional Council (KRC) and consist of a 12 kg bag of maize meal given to each person from a new born baby per month in each household. This was also confirmed with the key informant and the FGDs. Majority of households complained that the provided maize meal is not adequate to solve their food insecurity situation as it is not given with any relish such as meat, cans of fish or cooking oil. Some respondents make reference to the

era of the MLR pointing out that they used to receiving more food aid from the MLR such soup, fish cans, cooking oil and others and that they did not experience food problem compare to now.

Table 4.18 Supports provided to the Bravo community by various institutions

Institution	Type of support	Remark
Ministry of Lands and Resettlement	Land allocation and annual financial support	Custodian ministry
Komeho Namibia Development Agency	Seeds, VIP Latrines and training	Implementing NGO
Ministry of Health and Social Services	Transport to the hospital, pension	On call, monthly
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	Livestock donation	Cattle and goats
Ministry of Education	School (Grade 1-7), School Feeding Programme and water	Through a weekly water deliver to Mankubi JP School situated at the project, School Feeding Program not clear
Ministry of Women and Child Welfare	Early child development services	Pre-Primary Scholl and a play ground
Kavango Regional Council	Drought relief food	12.5 kg bag of maize meal per head count monthly
Neighbouring farmers	Water free of charge	2 private farmers, since the beginning of February 2013 when the water point at Bravo centre broke down
AGS Church	Church services, food, petrol and solar panels for free?	Church established on the project, other supports are provided occasionally
Red Cross	Clothing for free	On one occasion only

When asked whether the supports given are adequate, all respondents and participants in the FGDs stated that the supports provided are inadequate as for the school they tendered their appreciation however it was indicated that it only cater up to grade 7 and therefore wanted a high school up to Grade 12 with a school hostel. The researcher also observed that the food aid of the drought relief programme for the months of July and August 2013 were not delivered during the time of the study. However, it was noted that it was the first time that the community is experiencing such delay ever since they started to receive the support two years ago and the majority of households were optimistic that it will be delivered any time soon. As such the community did not complain except for one who pointed out that there is no food as the maize meal they depend on was not yet delivered.

When asked, all respondents indicated that all supports given to them are not effective as they do not address their needs and aspirations satisfactory. They pointed out that some support such as water from the neighbouring farmers are provided to them free of charge through temporary arrangement and thus unreliable as the farms can choose to stop rendering such assistance at any time without being held accountable. One women respondent indicated that water is collected far about 5 km which can cause high blood pressure by carrying heavy container of water by head Almost daily. Through the discussions with focus groups, it was noted that most supports provided are not regular. They are only provided on occasional basis. This include the support from AGS Church and from Red Cross that was only provided to the

once as pointed out. Table 4.19 depict the type of additional support required as per the views of the HHs members in both individual interviews and, FGDs and the key informant. 46% (6 men and 5 women) stated water, followed by job creation with 21% (3 men and 2 women) and food aid and, production equipment and tools with 21% representing 1 men and 4 women and, (17%) of 4 women respondents who indicated production equipment and tools.

Table 4.19 Additional supports needed

Support needed	Men (n=12)	Women (n=12)	Total (n=24)
Water	6	5	11
Job creation	3	2	5
Food aid	1	4	5
Production equipment & tools	0	4	4
Building a clinic	1	1	2
Provision of transport	1	1	2
Water pipeline to households	2	0	2
Pension	1	0	1
Cattle donation	0	1	1
Repair the tractor	1	0	1
Better housing	1	0	1
Acquire firewood permit	1	0	1

4.7 SWOT Analysis

As per the results presented in sections above the study came up with the following SWOT analysis about the SLPBRC.

Table 4.20 SWOT analysis of SLPBRC

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abundant family labour; ▪ Natural resources endowment (good grazing, favourable soil type for agriculture); ▪ Availability of farm implements (tractor, disc plough, chart, ...) ▪ Availability of physical infrastructure (Grade 1-7, pre-primary school, playground, sport field, community hall, warehouse, toilet block); ▪ Resettled beneficiaries trained in various practical training for capacity and skills development. ▪ Capacity to expand crop and livestock production due to abundant land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of water (broken and dilapidated water supply infrastructure); ▪ Insufficient funds for the project (planned activities cannot be implemented due to lack of fund); ▪ Dormant income generating livelihood activities (Bakery, bee keeping, rabbit farming, brick making, gardening etc.) ▪ Lack of transport (to transport pensioners monthly to pay point in Tsumeb and patients to clinic or hospital) ▪ Delay in releasing funds by MLR to the NGO for the implementation of planed activities; ▪ Poor coordination between the PSC and the headquarters of the MLR; ▪ Poor coordination between implementing NGO and the resettled community); ▪ Dependency syndrome amongst the resettled San speaking community ▪ Capacity of beneficiaries enhanced through various practical trainings but skills not utilized.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of a school for the formal education of future generations; ▪ Willingness of different institutions to render supports to the San speaking community; ▪ New market development (paved by the newly constructed Tsumeb-Katwitwi main road situated about 7 km). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unreliable rainfall patterns; ▪ Food insecurity; ▪ Low educational background of the resettled beneficiaries; ▪ Relatively high households' sizes.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations based on the findings and discussion chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

First the top-down policy has been noted as being a cause for failure at Bravo. Beneficiaries are excluded from decision making platforms that ponder developmental issues that concern their life and decisions concerning the San people are made in their absents. Moreover, according to the research findings, the SLPBRC did not bring any improvement to the livelihoods of the resettled San community. Whatever changes or improvement made in assets are based on the plans which were already earmarked for the settlement by the custodian MLR before KNDA took over five years ago. Livelihood assets present at the settlement range from abundant labour, arable land, pasture, physical infrastructure to mention but a few. Beneficiaries were actively engage in different income generating activities but all of them are now dormant except the agricultural part which is seasonal as it is rain-fed. Settlers have few cattle and goats but of no significant difference in their lives. The main sources of income at this stage is from remittance as some beneficiaries have migrated in search for work elsewhere. Some are seasonally migrating to other farms in other parts of the country for farm labourer related work. The major source of income and security at this stage is mainly from the state pension as there are elderly over the age of 60. Some beneficiaries have few animals such as goat and chicken which they often sell to generate income to meet their basics.

On the other hand, the San people are (nomad) hunters and gatherer of veld food traditionally. To resettle them and convert them into self-reliant farmers is not an overnight achievement. It required patient, dedication and special consideration as well as training and education.. It is required that the younger generation be educated and socialised in a manner that in future they become self-supportive and away with a dependency syndrome. Educating them to prepare them for a brighter future is an option. More over efforts need to be directed toward encouraging them to be self-motivated without giving them incentives to work. They should feel motivated within and to realise that they have to work for themselves than relying on external supports. There are however, some beneficiaries who are willing to work and they should be supported by all means so that they are good example and can inspire others.

Moreover, the study concludes that water scarcity and inadequate funds are the two other major impediments facing Bravo settlement and preventing diversification of most livelihoods activities to take place. The study also identified the following 8 institutions and individuals both public, private and civil society as supporting institutions to the resettled San speaking community at the project. They are the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement as the principal custodian who allocated the settlers with land under a group resettlement scheme and in addition provides budgetary allocation annually since 1990. Secondly, is Komeho Namibia Development Agency who is implementing the SLPBRC since July 2008. The settlers indicated that KNDA is providing them with inputs and different practical trainings that took place between 2009/10 and that VIP Latrine toilet were given to 25 households in 2009. A grocery shop to sell basics was also opened in 2009 and still operational. Next, the Ministry of Health and Social Services is offering settlers with transport regularly to take the sick to the clinic of hospital and also state pension to the elderly that are over the age of 60. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in the past donated herds of cattle 1 cow and 1 bull per and goats 2 ewe and 2 rams to specific households as revolving stock. Some household members managed to raise their cattle whereas most of the goats were lost in the process due to disease and predators. Ministry of Education has constructed a Mankubi JP Primary School (Grade 1-7), School Feeding Programme and they provide water to the community on regular basis when delivering water to

the school teachers and learners respectively. Following this is the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare Early Child Development Services who established a pre-primary school and a playground for early development of the children at the project. Another institution actively involved is the Kavango Regional Council through drought relief food consisting of a 12.5 kg bag of maize meal per head count provided to the San speaking community on monthly basis. There are also two neighbouring farmers who are currently assisting the Bravo community on temporary basis since February 2013 with water free of charge due the water scarcity at the project as a result of broken water supply infrastructure. Moreover, there is the presence of AGS church at the project offering church services and donating on occasional basis some basics to the Bravo San community. Last is, Red Cross who was also involved at one point as they donated clothing.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations can be made.

First and foremost, it recommended that a bottom-up approach to rural development to encourage by the ministry to work with the community its self and not with the policy itself. To enhance the knowledge the locals possess and appreciate the community to do activities of their interest. This concept promotes ownership and empowers the communities to solve their own problems. Without water agriculture cannot take place and without extension services agriculture is prone to fail. As such adequate water is a pre-condition for productive farming of both crops and animal husbandry. The MAWF should be approached to provide extension services to the settlement as per the National Resettlement Policy directives. In this respect water to the settlement should be make available and only then can the project and settlers continue to diversify their livelihood activities in effort to reduce vulnerability and cope with food insecurity, trends, seasonality and shocks such as price escalation on basic, drought, etc. It will also enable settlers to actively revive their income generating activities as earmarked for the project for food production, self-employment and income generating skills. Currently, the beneficiaries are relying on rain-fed agriculture. Therefore adequate availability of water throughout the year will enable them to carry out irrigation agriculture and produce food crops and vegetable for own consumption and to sell the surplus to the market to for an income even in dry season. All major line ministries are represented in the PSC however their commitment to the meeting and the provision of services to the project is compromised. It is thus crucial that the PSC take this privilege to lobby through their PSC representative to accelerate the provision of most public goods and services to the settlement. The resettlement is situated in the communal area and therefore qualifies to benefit from several government goods and services meant for the rural farmers such as rural water supply and services and agricultural extension services under the MAWF. It is also recommended that the Ministry of Health and Social Services be approached to establish a pay point at the project or at least in the vicinity for instance at Tsinsabis San resettlement project so as to cut the long distance to travel to Tsumeb about 100 km monthly. The elderly who earn state pension are incurring high transportation cost on private transport services providers which affects their earnings and less of their income is spend on basics and thus has minimal direct impact on their livelihoods. In addition, institutional support and human capacity development of the San by providing them relevant practical trainings including social skills are critical. Life skill training initiative should be integrated into all training earmarked for the project as reflected in the planned activities of the project.

Moreover it is recommended that the MLR look into the possibility of continuous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of all group resettlement project under its custodian including Bravo so as to ensure that challenges are notice earlier and dealt with immediately and accordingly. The ministry could look into the possibility of hiring an external M & E expert to assist in this regard.

6. REFERENCES

- Bernstein, H., Crow, B. and Johnson, H., 2003. *Rural Livelihoods; crises and responses*, Oxford University Press/The open University, Oxford.
- Carney, D., 1998. *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods. What contribution can we make?* London: Department for International Development, pp 3-23.
- Coward, E.W., Oliver, M.L. and Conroy, M.E., 1999. *Assessing the Impact of Agricultural Research on Poverty Alleviation. Building Natural Assets, Re-thinking the Centers' Natural Resources Agenda And Its Links to Poverty Alleviation*. San Jose, Costa Rica
- Dan, V., Mchombu, K., Mosimane, A., 2010. Indigenous medicinal knowledge of the San people: the case of Farm Six, Norther Namibia. University of Namibia. Sage. Available at: <<http://repository.unam.na/bitstream/handle/11070/851/San%20Indigenous%20knowledge%20Information%20Development-2010-Dan-129-40.pdf?sequence=1> on 9 September 2013].
- Devereux, S. and Maxwell, S., 2001, *Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Institute of Development Studies. ITDG Publishing
- Den Hertog, A.P., Van Staveren, W.A. & Brouwer, I.D., (2006). *Food Habits and consumption in developing countries, manual for field studies*, Wageningen Academic Publishers, The Netherlands.
- Hecht, H., and Nuppenau, E.A., 2006. *Modelling Decision Making in Communal Areas of Namibia: Do Prevailing Strategies of Family Labour Allocation Coincide with Objectives of Peasant Farmers?*. Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Department of Agricultural Policy and Market Research, Germany
- Goldman, I., Carnegie, J., Marumo, M., Marumo, D., Kela, E., Ntonga, S. and Mwale, E., 2000a. *Institutional Support for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Southern Africa: Framework and Methodology*. ODI. Natural Resource Perspectives, No. 49.
- Krantz, L., 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction: An Introduction*, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Available at: <http://www.forestry.umn.edu/prod/groups/cfans/@pub/@cfans/@forestry/documents/asset/cfans_asset_202603.pdf.forestry.umn.edu/prod/groups/cfans/@pub/@cfans/@forestry/documents/asset/cfans_asset_202603.pdf>[Accessed 4 July 2013].
- International Recovery Platform Secretariat. 2011. *Guidance Note on Recovery: Livelihood* [pdf] Japan: International Recovery Platform Secretariat. Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/files/16771_16771guidancenoteonrecoveryliviho.pdf> Accessed 6 July 2013].
- Meijs, M., and Kapitango, D., 2010. *Communal Land Registration*. Windhoek: Ministry of Lands and Resettlement.
- Meijs, M., Kapitango, D., and Witmer, R., 2009. *Land Registration using aerial photography in Namibia: Costs and lessons*.
- Ministry of Lands and Resettlement, 2009. *Minutes of Project Steering Committee for Bravo resettlement project held on the 19th May 2009*. Namibia

Ministry of Land, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2001. *National Resettlement Policy*. [pdf] Namibia: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation. Available at: <http://www.mlr.gov.na/download/mlr_Namibia-pdf.> [Accessed 8 June 2013].

Ministry of Land and Resettlement, 2012. *Project Identification Form: Bravo Group Resettlement Project*. Windhoek, Namibia

Ministry of Lands and Resettlement, 2008. *Memorandum of Understanding between MLR and KNDA regarding the implementation of the SLPBRC in Kavango-west region, Namibia*

Molnar, M., 2011. *Natural Capital Policy Review: A Review of Policy Options to Protect, Enhance and Restore Natural Capital in B.C.'s Urban Areas*. [pdf] David Suzuki Foundation. Vancouver, Canada. Available at: http://www.davidsuzuki.org/publications/downloads/2011/REPORT--BC_natcap_policy_review_web.pdf > [Accessed 6 July 2013].

Morse, S., McNamara, N., Acholo, M., 2009. *Sustainable Livelihood Approach: A critical analysis of theory and practice*. Department of Geography, University of Reading, UK. Available at: <<http://www.reading.ac.uk/web/FILES/geographyandenvironmentalscience/GP189.pdf>> [Accessed 4 July 2013].

NEPAD, 2005. *Intergrated Framing Support to Resettled Farmers*. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Namibia

Republic of Namibia, 1998a. *The Constitution of Namibia (amended)*. [pdf] Namibia: Republic of Namibia. Available at: <<http://209.88.21.36/opencms/export/sites/default/gmet/AboutNamibia/constitution/constitution.pdf>> [Accessed 8 June 2013].

Republic of Namibia, 2000. *Traditional Authority Act, no 25 of 2000*. Available at: <<http://www.google.nl/search?sourceid=navclient&aq=1h&oq=t&ie=UTF>> [Accessed 8 July 2013].

Republic of Namibia, 1998b. *National Land Policy*. [pdf] Namibia: Republic of Namibia. Available at: <http://www.ciel.org/Publications/CBPR_Namibia-9-21-06.pdf> [Accessed 8 June 2013].

Odendaal, W., and Werner, W., 2010. *Financing Resettlement and Secure Tenure: Are Lease hold Agreement key to success?*. Windhoek, Namibia

Oliver, P., 2012. *Writing Your Thesis*. SAGE Publications Ltd. London, Great Britain

Schuh, C., Conroy, C., Grimm, J., Hamavingu., M., Kwala, C., Werner, W., Stober, H., 2006. *Economics of Land Use: Financial and Economic Analysis of Land-Based Development Schemes in Namibia*. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Windhoek. Namibia

Spicker, P., 2007. *The idea of Poverty*, Bristol: University of Bristol, The Policy Press

Suzman, J., 2001. *An assessment of the status of the San in Namibia*. Windhoek. Namibia : Legal Assistance Centre (LAC). Available at : <<http://www.lac.org.na/projects/lead/Pdf/sannami.pdf>> [Accessed 8 July 2013].

Thorow, R., 2012. *The last hunger season*, Public Affairs/Perseus Books Group, New York/Philadelphia

United Nations, 2007. *Reports submitted by the States parties under Article 9 of the Convention*. Namibia

Verschuren, P., and Doorewaard, H., 2010. *Design a Research Project*. Eleven International Publishing. The Hague, Netherlands

World Bank, 2011. *Social capital*. [online] World Bank. Available at: <<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/EXTTSSOCIALCAPITAL/0,,contentMDK:20185164~menuPK:418217~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:401015,00.html>> [Accessed 8 June 2013].

Werner, W., and Odendaal, W., 2010. *Livelihood after land reform: Country report*. Windhoek, Namibia

Werner, W., 2008. *Protection for women in Namibia's Communal Land Reform Act: Is It Working?* Windhoek Legal Center. Available at: <<http://www.lac.com.na>> [Accessed 7 June 2013].

World Health Organisation. 2013. *Food Security*. World Health Organisation. Available at: <<http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story028/en/>> [Accessed 8 July 2013].

7. ANNEXURE

Annex A Phase one activities plan of the SLPBRC

Activities	Year/s
Establishment of Project Steering Committee (PSC)	1
Provision of meetings shed	1
Recruitment of Project staff	1
Employ an Agricultural for Bravo settlement	1
Provision of appropriate technologies for Health and Sanitation (dry pit latrines)	1
Provision of appropriate transport for the settlers and the bakery	1
Mobilizing the community for development	1
One Motorcycle for Agriculturalist	1
Establishment of direct links (marketing channels) with markets for surplus and value added natural resources produced	1
Identification of participants that could take part in the micro credit scheme and organize credit groups and provide loan repayment mechanisms and training	1
Provision of credit revolving fund	1
Ensure that rabbit farmers put up structures and establish fodder plots at each site	1 and 2
Organize and conduct training on vegetable production using hydroponics	1-3
Organize and conduct trainings on sustainable harvesting, value addition of wild fruit botanical resources (devil claws, marula, wild melon, Mutete & wild edible spinach etc.)	1-3
Provision of agricultural inputs, seeds, seedlings, fencing, netting, piping, drip irrigation	1-3
Organize and conduct practical training on horticulture and fruit trees and supply of seedlings	1-4
Organise and conduct trainings on SME management and product marketing for the bakery and Sewing projects and the provision of inputs (stock)	1-4
Recruit 2 local field mobilizer and train them	1-5
Organise and conduct practical training on dry land crop (millet, sorghum, cow peace, beans, maize, etc.) production in the following area: use of animals draft power; cultivation and harvesting of dry land cereal; seed production, processing and storage	1-5
Provision of training focusing on the potential health value of the foods to be grown, ways of preparing the foods, hygiene, and the benefits of certain foods for specific ailments	1-5
Provision of ongoing monitoring and mentoring by the program manager	1-5
Organise and conduct training to beneficiaries on HIV/AIDS prevention, HIV/AIDS management and care , 2 trainings each year	1-5
Provision of HIV/AIDS home base care training, establishment of home based care groups and peer counselling volunteers, provision of First Aid kits at least 4 times a year	1-5
Provision of HIV/AIDS information (including a TV set for visual aids)	1-5
Organize and conduct training on cultivation, harvesting and processing of highly nutritious and medicinal natural resources	1-5
Organise and conduct leadership training for women	1-5
Provision of water for agricultural production and development of water saving techniques	1-5
Monitoring, co-ordination, supervision and on spot observation visits	1-5
Program Management and administration	1-5
Provision of capacity to local Management Committee (2 trainings each year)	2
Organise and conduct seeds preservations and establishment of seedbanks	2 and 3
Seed production technical skill transfer	2 and 3
Organise and conduct training on rabbit farming including supply of breeding stock	2 and 3

Annex B: Questionnaire for men and women project beneficiaries

Respondent's No. _____ Place: _____
 Full name: _____ Sex: M/F Age: _____
 Number of households: _____ Educational level:: _____
 Marital Status: _____

1. Livelihood, assets and income

- 1) Could you please mention all different livelihood assets available to your household:
 - a. Natural (e.g. livestock grazing, water, forests, land, game)
 - b. Physical (e.g. water points, electricity, transport and communication – telephone, fences, houses, production equipment and means)
 - c. Social (e.g. household networks, church, CBO, relationship with PSC, member of a group)
 - d. Human (e.g. skills and knowledge, health, education, work experience)
 - e. Financial (e.g. income from remittance, pensions, wages, savings and credits)
- 2) What is the estimated total cash income of your household earnings per month? (Pick a category)
 - a. N\$ 0 – 1000
 - b. N\$ 10001 – 5 000
 - c. N\$ 5 001 – 10 000
 - d. N\$ 10 001 – 20 000
 - e. N\$ 20 001 – 50 000
 - f. More than N\$ 50 000.

(Include cash from salary, pension, remittances, income from tourism, and income from sale of wildlife or hunting)

- 3) What are the sources of your income? Tick these items where relevant:

Type of assets used	Before Komeho Namibia Development Agency – July 2008	Now	Has your income from this kind of asset <u>increased</u> since July 2008?	Has your income from this kind of asset <u>decreased</u> since July 2008?
Livestock – donkey/horse				
Livestock - goats				
Livestock - sheep				
Livestock – cattle				
Livestock – pigs				
Livestock - chickens				
Employment /job				
Crops & vegetable				

Hunting – shoot & sell				
Trophy hunting				
Tourism - Tour guiding				
Tourism - accommodation				
Tourism - catering				
Plants harvested from veld				
Minerals				
Social grants				
Remittances				
Making and selling crafts				
Business – trading				
Business - manufacturing				
Old age pensions				
Bank savings - interest				
Credit/borrowing				
Others, please specify?				

- 4) When do you get your most income: At the end of the month? In specific seasons? In specific years? Elaborate.
- 5) Overall, is there any improvement in your livelihoods since the Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Communities was established?
- 6) Would you say that your household's wealth has increased?
- 7) Is this income adequate or satisfy your household needs? Why or why not?
- 8) Are you a happier person since the Sustainable Livelihoods Project' was established? Why or why not?
- 9) Do you think that your household members are happier since the “Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Communities of Bravo Resettlement Project” was established? Why or why not?
- 10) Are there any institutions or organisations (e.g. NGOs, government departments, donors) which are assisting you in increasing your household's assets, income and food security?
- 11) Are there any institutions or organisations (e.g. NGOs, government departments, donors) which are preventing you, from increasing your household's assets, income and food security?
- 12) What investment do you make in your economic activities? (e.g. purchasing equipment, paying for training)
- 13) What kind of assets do you need most right now, in order to get the other assets to work effectively for you? (e.g. operating capital/cash flow, or skills, etc.)
- 14) What economic activities would you like to grow?
- 15) What is preventing you from increasing your assets?
- 16) Are there new kinds of economic activities which you would like to undertake? Specify.
- 17) Will the existence of the implementing agency assist you or hamper you in undertaking such new activities? If so, or not so, Please elaborate?

Annex C: Checklist for men and women Focus Group Discussions

- 1) Do you believe that the households participating in the project have benefited from this exercise? Consider the following issues (livelihood assets):
 - a. Natural assets: Have they increased their access to grazing land, wildlife, plants, water, minerals and other environmental resources, etc.? Is this access sustainable?
 - b. Physical assets: Have they increased their access to roads, houses, windmills or tap water, fences, electricity and communication, production means, etc.?
 - c. Financial assets: Have the community members benefited from new financial resources, e.g. income?
 - d. Social assets: Has the community come together more effectively? Have local networks been strengthened?
 - e. Human assets: Have communities developed better skills and work experience because of the “Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Communities of Bravo Resettlement Project”? Do their education and health been improved?
- 2) What should be done to improve the community's asset base, income streams and food security?
- 3) Do you think the Bravo project can play an important role in improving the community's asset base and food security? Which community members are likely to gain and which may lose?
- 4) In your opinion, should the project's principles be adjusted, to promote the project to be self-reliant without or with minimal government support? If so, how? If not, why?
- 5) Do you think the resettled communities' participation in the project has benefited them from this exercise in terms of food security considering the following two dimensions (food availability and accessibility)?
 - a. Food availability: Have they increased their domestic production, import capacity, food stock and food aid? Please elaborate?
 - b. Food accessibility: Have they reduced poverty, increased purchasing power, income, transport and market infrastructure? Please elaborate?
- 6) In your households which of the following roles are played by men and women?

Task	Men	Women
Crop production		
Ploughing		
Planting		
Weeding		
Harvesting		
Threshing		
Clearing		
Animal production		
Milking		
Herding		
Natural resources production		
Collecting wild field fruits		
Collecting thatching grass		

Maintenance activities
Collecting firewood
Fetching water
Preparing meals
Washing clothes
Cleaning settlement
Repairing and building tasks
Off-farm labour activities
Casual work
Wage labour

7) In your households who has control and power over the following resources at household and community levels?

Resources	Men	Women	Children
Land			
Water			
Harvest			
HH income			
HH decision-making			

8) Any addition or comment?

Annex D: Checklist for Key informant (Staff members of KNDA)

- 1) What are your goals and objectives regarding the “*Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community of Bravo Resettlement Project*”?
- 2) What are your organization’s main functions in supporting the Bravo group resettlement project?
- 3) What is the scale or scope of your involvement and for how long have you been supporting Bravo resettled communities? What level of resources (financial, human, etc.) are you devoting to the Bravo project?
- 4) Many communities might develop dependency syndrome, do you have an exit strategy in place that would building the capacity of the Project Steering Committee to continue with these functions once your organisation has withdrawn?
- 5) Are your organisation’s staffs on the ground providing the required support to the resettled communities at Bravo resettlement project as per your objectives? If so, are these objectives being achieved and what are these achievements?
- 6) What difficulties or problems did you experience in executing your activities?
- 7) Are there any future’s prospects for success in “*Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Communities of Bravo Resettlement Project*” and in your opinion what contribution would it make to the livelihoods of the resettled communities?
- 8) In your view, how effective is the support provided by the Namibian government?
- 9) What are the other line ministries and institutions that are providing support to the Bravo project and what are the nature of these supports?
- 10) In your views are these support helpful to the resettled communities? Please elaborate?
- 11) In your view, how effective is the community's management of their own group resettlement project? Do they have capacity and willingness to do that
- 12) What should be done to improve the community's asset base, income streams and food security?
- 13) Do you think the Bravo project can play an important role in improving the community's asset base and food security? Which community members are likely to gain and which may lose?
- 14) In your opinion, should the project’s principles be adjusted, to promote the project to be self-reliant without or with minimal government support? If so, how? If not, why?
- 15) Do you think the resettled communities’ participation in the project has benefited them from this exercise in terms of food security considering the following two dimensions (food availability and accessibility)?
 - c. Food availability: Have they increased their domestic production, import capacity, food stock and food aid? Please elaborate?
 - d. Food accessibility: Have they reduced poverty, increased purchasing power, income, transport and market infrastructure? Please elaborate?
 - e.
- 16) Any addition or comment?

Annex E: Informed Consent Form

You are invited to participate in a research study titled "Assessing the current livelihoods status of the resettled San community: The case of Sustainable Livelihoods Project for Bravo Resettled Community in Kavango-west region, Namibia". You were selected as a possible participant in this study because you are a beneficiary of the project or a member of the project's steering committee. If you decide to participate we will ask several closed questions and open questions regarding our research topic. This whole interview will be done in approximately 1 hour time.

The researcher is an employee of the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) but he is currently enrolled as a Master student at Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences in the Netherlands. This research is part of his academic assessment for his Master's Degree in Management of Development: Rural Development and Food Security. The information will be treated as highly confidential. The result from the study will be used for academic purposes and shall also be made available to his employer for decision-making purposes.

Your decision to whether or not to participate will not prejudice your future relation with the MLR or with the implementing agency, Komeho Namibia Development Agency. If you decide to participate, you are free to discontinue participating at any time without prejudice.

If you have further questions regarding this study please do not hesitate to contact the researcher (Peter Ndeilenga) through my e-mail address pndeilenga@gmail.com or mobile-phone number +264812353945.

You will be offered a copy of this form to keep.

You are making a decision whether or not to participate. Your signature indicates that you have read the information provided above and have decided to participate voluntarily. You may withdraw at any time without penalty or loss of benefit to which you may be entitled after signing this form should you choose to discontinue participating in this study.

By signing here below you are making a decision to participate voluntarily.

I _____ have read and/or receive adequate information regarding the nature of this study and understand what will be requested of me. I am aware of my right to withdraw at any point during the study with no penalty.

I hereby consent to participate in this research study.

Participant's signature: _____ Date: _____

Researcher's signature: _____ Date: _____