



Land Reform in Namibia: Socio-Economic Impacts and Comparative Analysis in East Africa,

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Abstract

Land reform in Namibia has been a focal point for socio-economic development in the country since its independence in . The process aimed to address historical injustices and promote equitable land distribution, particularly targeting former colonial-era arrangements. This research employs qualitative and quantitative methods, including interviews with stakeholders, surveys among affected households, and secondary data from government records and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Namibia's land reform has led to a modest increase in agricultural productivity by up to 15% in the targeted regions, though disparities persist between rural and urban areas. The study concludes that while Namibia's land reform has shown promise in improving food security and reducing poverty in some sectors, challenges remain regarding equitable distribution and sustainable long-term impacts. Future reforms should focus on strengthening community engagement processes, enhancing agricultural infrastructure, and ensuring policy consistency across different levels of government to maximise benefits for all stakeholders. Namibia, Land Reform, Socio-Economic Impacts, East Africa, Agricultural Productivity

Keywords: *African geography, land rights, socio-economic development, neoliberalism, agrarian reform, qualitative analysis, historical trauma*

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