

**‡NŪKHOEN ON
THE SECOND LAND
CONFERENCE 2018**





**OUR (≠NŪKHŌE) PRESENCE
IN SOUTHERN AFRICA CAN
BE TRACED BACK MORE
THAN 2000 AD (BEFORE
CHRIST).**



ANCESTRAL LAND

- ꞛnūkhoen, lived in Southern Africa long before many other tribes came from different parts of Africa and the world to then Damaraland.
- They roamed the Southern African landscapes together with an other tribe, the hunter gatherers, we referred to them as San. As by our (ꞛnūkhoe) language, `sa` translate to 'gathering' whereas `San` translates to 'gathering people or gatherers'.





**DOROS AND !HÄUB
FLINT, GIVEN AS GIFT TO ELDER MEN TO MAKE FIRE**



THE LAND WAS OCCUPIED

The oldest communities still living in Namibia are beyond all doubt the \neq Nūkhoen (Damara or “black” people) and the Sān. The former being the original inhabitants alongside with the latter.





CONCEPT OF ANCESTRAL DOMAIN

Ancestral lands/ domains include such concepts of territories which cover not only the

- physical environment but the total environment including the spiritual and cultural bonds to the
- areas which the ICCs/IPs possess, occupy and use and to which they have claims of ownership.



ANCESTRAL LAND

refers to land occupied, possessed and utilized by individuals, families and clans who are members of the ICCs/IPs since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors' interest, under claims of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously, to the present except when interrupted by wars [Hereros, Namas and Germans], force majeure or displacement by force [Namas, Hereros, Germans and South Africans], deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects [South Africa - Odental Plan and Resettlement Program] other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations including, but not limited to, urban land and private farms.



THE LAND WAS OCCUPIED.....

The First Aboriginal Land Rights Case [John Fogarty and Jacinta Dwyer]

It is 40 years since the first land rights claim by Aboriginal people was instituted in Australia. It was dismissed: *Milirrpum v Nabalco Pty Ltd* (1971) 17FLR 141 (the Nabalco case). This loss was a great disappointment to those who had devoted their lives to claims that Indigenous Australians had land rights at the time of British settlement and that where those rights still existed they should be recognised and the land returned to that community.

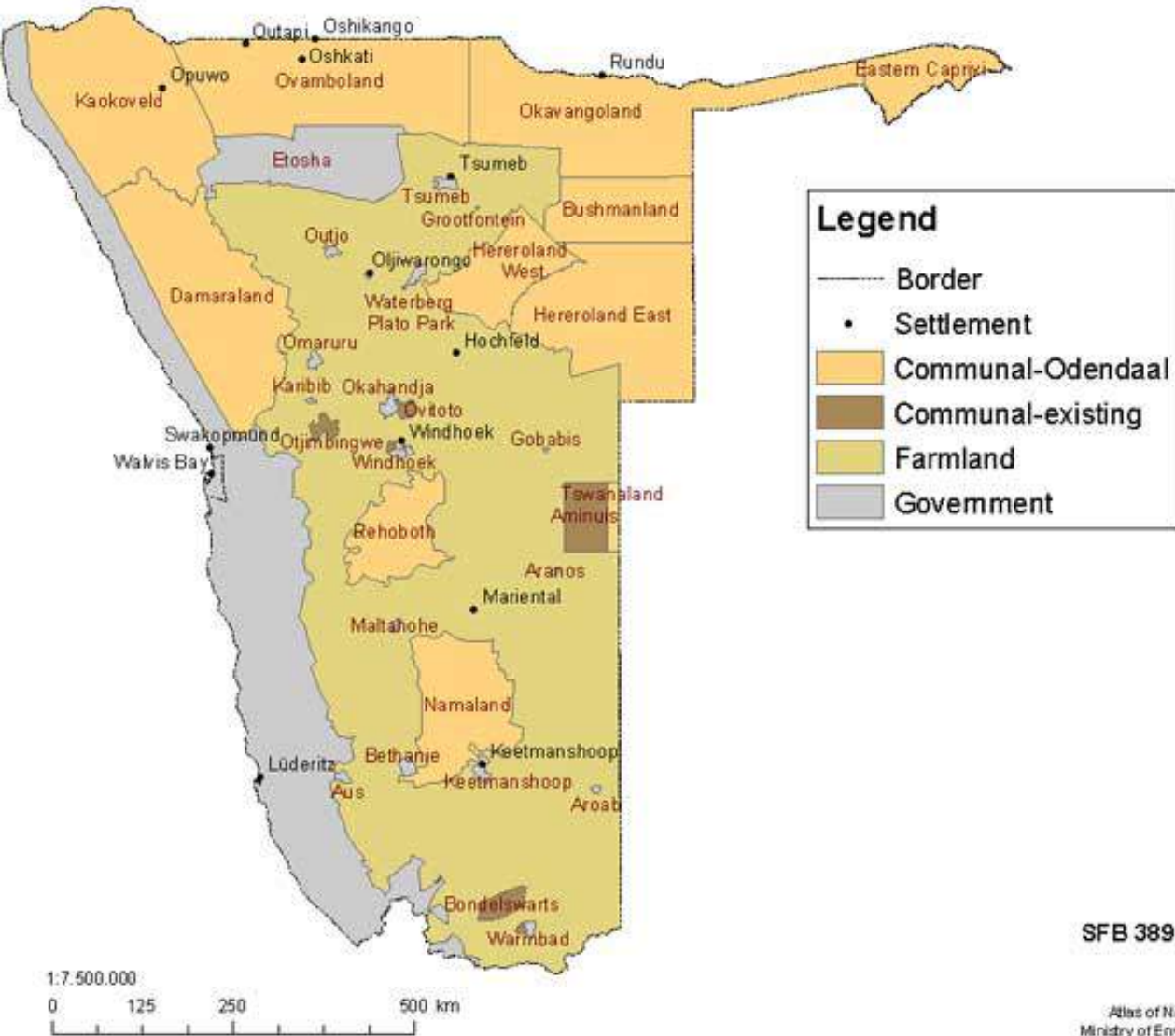


WHEN DID WHO ARRIVED

- Oshiwambo-speaking and Otjiherero-speaking settlers arrived in Namibia during the 1500s.
- Nama descendants of the Khoe in South Africa moved into Namibia very much later, first in the 1740s and then in the 1800s as a second wave of so-called Oorlam groups.
- The Kavangos moved from the Mashi area along the Kwando River before turning further south in the late 18th century to settle along the Okavango River.
- In 1870, the Rehoboth Basters moved from the Cape, South Africa, to settle in Rehoboth.



Land allocations: The Odendaal Commission's 1964 proposals



Map produced by
SFB 389 'ACACIA', subproject E1
University of Cologne



Data source:
Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002, Directorate of Environmental Affairs,
Ministry of Environment and Tourism. <http://www.dea.met.gov.na> (2003)

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY VS ODENTAL PLAN

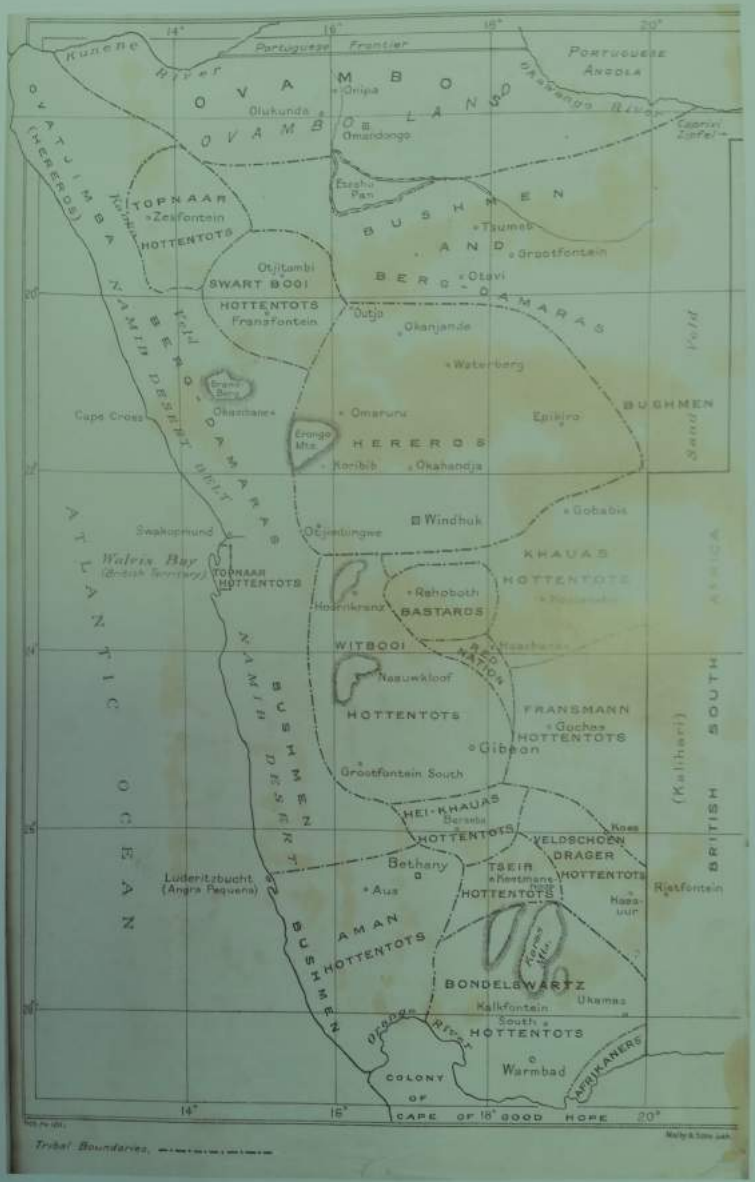
The question is the redistribution of the Farm land to the Black People.

Laud Audit Report –
Current Ownership of
Black land Ownership?

223 Farms were
purchased to create the
Damara land along side
the Namib Desert –



as being occupied by the Owambo. It is also interesting that the map shows San people as supposedly living in large areas of the central and southern Namib Desert.



THE LAND 133

HOTTENTOTS VS NAMAS THE LAND WARS

The Map Shows that the San Occupied large areas of Land.

The Map Speak of Hottentots not Naman.

The Hereros Technically Occupied the larges Areas of Land from the Black People`s

The Map Clearly shows the interchangeable allocation of Areas to various Groups.



RECOMMENDATIONS -

- A. Establishment of an Commission of Inquiries on Ancestral Land - [RSA Example]
- B. An act to recognize and promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples creating a national commission on Indigenous peoples, establishing implementing mechanisms, appropriating funds therefore, and for other purposes.
- C. Recognition of sacred sites and places for the various tribes and clans.
- D. Legislation of allocation of land to generation workers and communities on farms, who worked for more then three - four generations (75 years or more).
- E. People`s who have lost Land should be relocated and compensated through royalties.



RECOMMENDATIONS -

F. The sales of urban land must be suspended – Land Audit and address the town planning and residential housing.

