



NAMIBIA
UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITÄT
BAYREUTH



“3rd Land Governance and Societal Development Conference”

Report by

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Hanns
Seidel
Stiftung



GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

1. Background

The Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST in Windhoek, Namibia) and the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF, in Shandong, China) have been collaborating to promote land governance knowledge by organizing a global dialogue, networking and knowledge-building since 2021. During this period, NUST and HSF, as equal partners, organised land governance conferences in 2021 (online) and 2022 (hybrid). In addition, they have organized knowledge exchanges on urban-rural land governance at the side of the International Federation Surveyors Congress (Warsaw, Poland) in 2022 and Working Week (Orlando, United States) in 2023.

In operationalising this partnership, other global players have been involved. These include the Zhejiang University (China), International Federation of Surveyors (FIG), Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA Southern Africa), Shanghai Jiaotong University (China), Technical University of Munich (Germany), Journal Land Use Policy (of Elsevier), International Islamic University Malaysia, CABI Publishers (United Kingdom), University of the Philippines, East China Normal University (China), and many others.

This year, NUST together with the Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU) in China and University of Bayreuth (UB) in Germany, with the usual support of the HSF Shandong office in China are in collaboration to host the 3rd Land Governance and Societal Development Conference. This trilateral collaboration (between NUST, SJTU and UB) is necessary to continue to find innovative ways to grow and promote knowledge on land governance in ways that would benefit societies worldwide.

Land governance is a societal development issue concerned with the structures, processes and rules that determine how (including what and which) decisions are made about the availability, access and use of land, as well as the way those decisions are implemented and enforced, and the way competing interests in land are administered and managed. Land governance presents opportunities for addressing societal land issues as it relates to decisions and activities put in place to improve the living conditions of people irrespective of spatial delineations. Land governance that is people-centered can transform societies from reduced poverty to increased wealth, from food insecurity to food security, from disempowered to empowered, and from underdeveloped to developed communities. Hence, land governance (in the context of societal development) has various dimensions, including land reform and land policy, urban development, rural development, peri-urban development, and spatial development. In addition, land restoration, real estate and property rights, rural-urban linkages, land rights and gender, capacity building on land issues, land use (or spatial) planning, land management and land administration, and land tenure and tenure security (to mention a few). To capitalize on the immense land governance potential, the good governance of land will be essential in ensuring coherent learning and strategy implementations in societies.

1.1. Purpose

Considering the above theme, a 2-day Conference will be organized to engage global stakeholders and further the discussion on land governance within societal development discourse to continue to diagnose and promote knowledge exchanges on societal concerns and explore solutions for improvements within the land sector in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

1.2. Objectives

In close cooperation with its partners, NUST, STJU, UB and HSF will actively promote discourse and knowledge on societies' development, emphasizing the experiences in land governance. Specific activities that would be curated to achieve the purpose of the conference would include:

- Plenary for keynotes presentation (with question-and-answer sessions)
- Research paper presentations (with question-and-answer sessions)
- Information sessions on partners' activities in the academic arena.
- Interaction session on Africa-Asia-European experiences in land governance.

Day 1: 12 December 2023

2. Opening Remarks

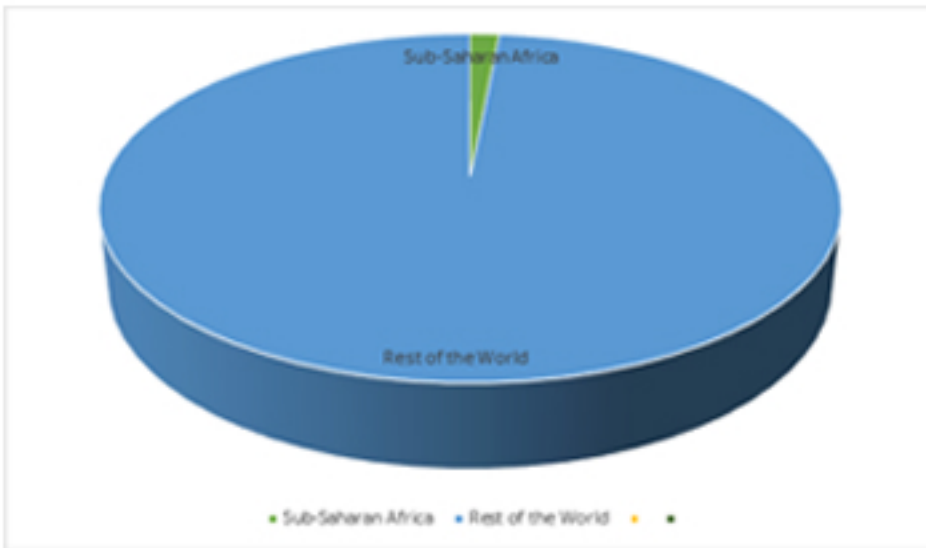
Opening remarks were made by the facilitator Dr. Ajayi Oluibukun from the Department of Land and Spatial Sciences (DLSS) at the Namibia University of Science and Technology

- 2.1. Opening Message by Dr. Ing. Michael Klaus (Hans Seidel Foundation Shandong Office)
 - Welcomed all participants to the 3rd Land Governance and Societal Development Conference.
 - Acknowledged and thanked the collaborating partners for their efforts in organizing the conference.
 - Wished the conference fruitful deliberations moving forward.

3. Plenary Keynotes:

The plenary keynotes featured speakers who brought unique perspectives and innovative insights, to the global land governance discourse. From exploring the trends in land reform to discussing transformative policies and sharing practical experiences in urban, peri-urban, and rural development, this session aimed to inform, and catalyze discussions that shape the future of global land governance.

- 3.1. Digital and Intelligent Innovation in Land and Resource Survey Technology, by Dr. Wenli Feng
- 3.2. Sustainability Transition in Sub-Sahara Africa: Challenges and Pitfalls, by Dr. Festus Boamah
- customary landholdings/certificates of collective ownership constitute Africa's most significant land category, a colonial legacy.
 - Formal land titling initiatives (re)-produce land governance complexities, such as struggles to (re)establish authority over land and ambivalence towards large agricultural investments.
 - Struggles to re-establish authority over land.
 - Presentation highlighted the Case of Land Grabbing & State-Society Relations in Africa, emphasizing that landgrab studies should be embedded within the analysis of contemporary global capitalist developments. It involves the comingling of challenges and opportunities with diverse groups of actors, both domestic and foreign.
 - Key question: Is the new euphoria around digital transformation of land governance a silver bullet solution?
 - Security of customary land rights in Africa depends on narratives, family history, and non-permanent landmarks. The security of land rights is a challenge, especially during mapping due to unclear land boundaries.
 - Presentation covered how to define land grabbing: Actors or land sizes involved? Outcomes or procedures? Who frames it as what? How are land areas measured?
- 3.3. Land Governance for Extractive Industries in The Context of Energy Transition Fit, by Dr. Pamela Duran Diaz
- Shared research and findings of a collaborative project on renewable energy.
 - In many developing countries, minerals have been extracted in ways that affect human rights. A quote by Wangari Maathai was shared, emphasizing that: "Human rights are not things that are put on the table for people to enjoy. These are things you fight for and then you protect."
 - Discussed the potential for AI in the extractive industries to promote multi-objective optimization. AI is enhancing the mining sector by boosting productivity, optimizing operational costs, and maximizing profitability. However, the potential for AI in promoting "multi-objective optimization" to address multiple sustainability goals has been overlooked. To formulate such strategies, large arrays of diverse data must be collected, processed, and analyzed. The current technological tools do not capture a complete picture in terms of relevant data. Practical and evidence-based guidance is needed to ensure that AI solutions and practices are adopted by local communities and adapted to their needs and prosperity.
 - Highlighted that the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) present a multi-target optimization challenge (MOOPT) to drive resource development in local economies and communities.



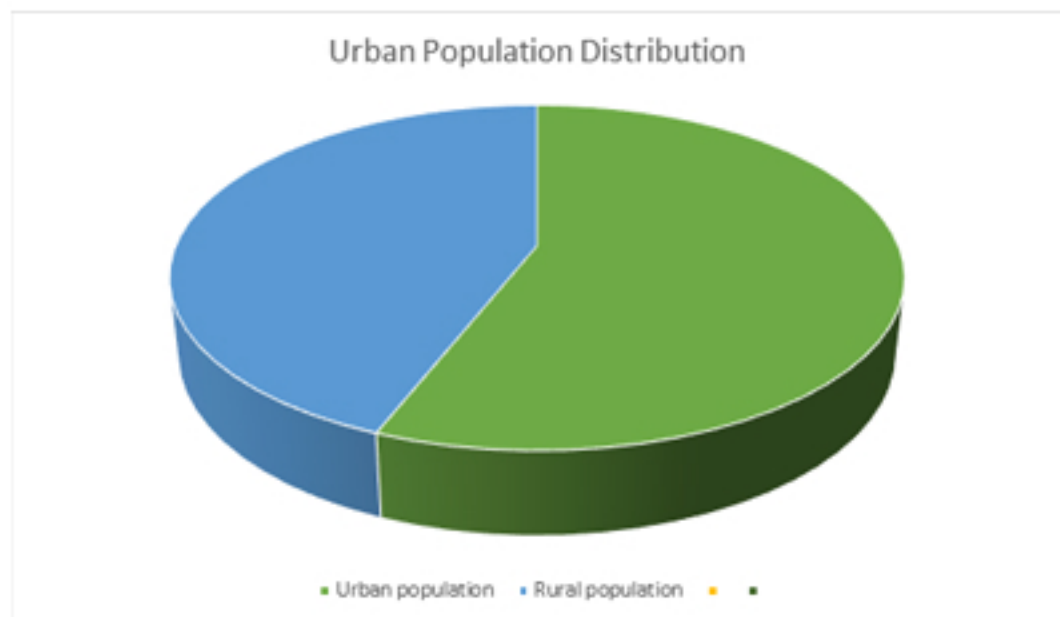
- Less than 1.5% of global investments for the energy transition between 2000 and 2020 went to Sub-Saharan Africa.

4. Paper Presentations

During this session, participants dived into a tapestry of research and insights as scholars, practitioners, and experts presented papers on the nexus of land governance and societal development. These presentations contribute to the collective understanding of the multifaceted landscape of the global land governance.

4.1. Assessing Urban Heat Island and Climate Change: Integrating GIS and Remote Sensing for Informed Urban Governance, by Ms. Roxane Murangi

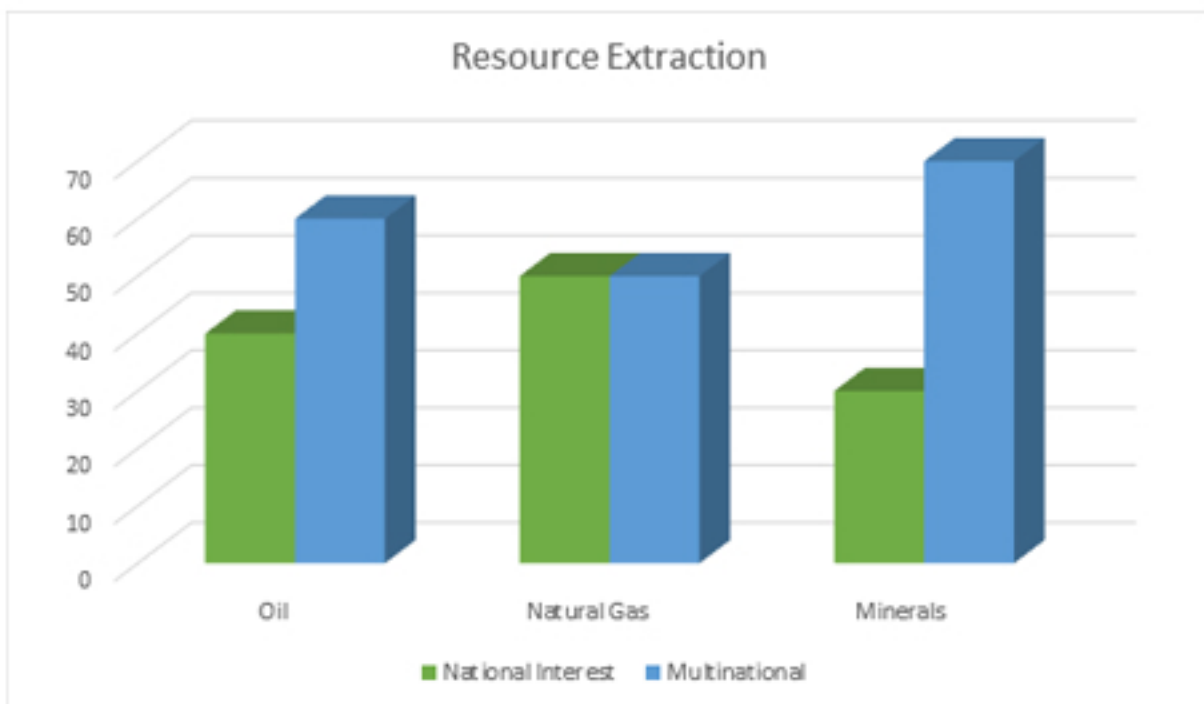
- According to the World Bank (2011), approximately 56% of the world's population resides in urban areas.
- Rapid urbanization primarily occurred in Southeast Asia, China, and Africa from 1980 to 2011.
- GIS and remote sensing technologies play crucial roles in data collection, mapping, predicting growth models, and assessing urban area conditions (Birch & Wachter, 2011).



- Highlighted in the presentation: People migrate from rural to urban areas in search of job opportunities, better living conditions, education, vocational training, access to quality services, healthcare, and safety.
- Explored the topic of climate change challenges in urban areas. According to the World Bank (2023), cities contribute 70% of greenhouse emissions.
- GIS and remote sensing help understand urban expansion and the variation of climate change, including Normalized Difference Vegetative Indices (NDVI) to detect green vegetation, land surface temperature (LST), normalized difference building indices (NDBI), and land use/land coverage.
- Effects of climate change in urban areas include the loss of vegetated areas, increased risk of higher land surface temperatures, intensified air pollution from industrial and vehicular emissions, poor air quality, and altered rainfall patterns.
- Urbanization leads to increased land surface temperatures, resulting in urban heat islands (Bagyaraj et al., 2023; Seto and Christensen, 2013). Ajayi et al. (2023) found that increasing vegetation density significantly reduces urban heat intensity.
- To regulate urban climate change, new decision-making procedures and policies must be implemented. Proposed policies include optimizing building structures with low thermal conductivity materials, increasing green spaces, improving public transport, implementing rainwater harvesting, tree plantation, and using permeable pavement (Chen et al., 2006).

4.2 The Intersection of Global and Local in National Mining Policy Implementation and Development Impacts in Southern Africa, by Mr. Adil Sait.

- The discussion emphasized two dominant features of African natural resource geographies: the significant role of national interests/multinational corporations in extracting resources like oil, natural gas, and minerals, and geopolitical rivalries driving investments in 'securing' supplies of Critical Raw Materials (CRMs). Key questions raised include: 1) How do local dynamics influence mining trajectories in select African countries? 2) Can we generalize the experience of African mining sector economies in terms of natural resource



- The New Scramble for Africa' is recognized as an imperfect analogy capturing the drama, suddenness, and ruthlessness of what seemed to constitute a major advance in Africa's incorporation into the global capitalist economy (Southall, 2008).
- Multinational corporations across scales underscore the global and local pressures influencing the success of mining policies. Ambiguous benefits of foreign investment in African natural resources, markets, and capitalism are explored with a focus on players, interests, resources, and contexts (Southall and Melber, 2009; Carmody, 2011; Ouma, 2012).
- Mining sector profiles of select Southern African countries, including Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, DRC, South Africa, Tanzania, and Botswana, are presented.
- The Namibia mining dilemma is illustrated with the example of the Uis mine (tin), which employs only a few local people.

4.3. Comprehensive Land Consolidation and Urban - Rural Integration: Practices from Shangjai and Ningo China, by Dr Xiaokun Gu

- The presentation highlighted the link between comprehensive land consolidation and urban – rural integration.
- The theoretical framework for urban-rural partnership was covered, outlining the comparable advantages of such partnerships.
- Ningbo is China's first and currently the only pilot city for comprehensive territorial spatial consolidation in the entire urban-rural area.
- Challenges in spatial utilization in Ningbo include the fragmentation of arable land (with one-quarter being less than 3 acres), scattered industrial layout with low utilization efficiency, scattered distribution of rural settlements, and insufficient public service facilities, along with urban safety (chemical zone) risks.
- Land consolidation in Ningbo places special emphasis on joint efforts from both urban and rural areas. Industrial land is equally distributed among urban areas, towns, and villages, each accounting for one-third.
- The Ningbo case emphasizes the crucial role of urban-rural interactions in driving economic development and social harmony. Land consolidation serves as a bridge, facilitating effective resource sharing and joint promotion of industrial upgrading and economic transformation.
- Ningbo's experience showcases the strategic effects of using land consolidation to facilitate industrial park transformation and upgrading, attracting emerging industries and technology companies, contributing to continuous economic restructuring and enhanced competitiveness.
- The construction of land consolidation and urban-rural partnerships has not only led to efficient use of land resources but also increased employment opportunities, improved farmers' income levels, and fostered balanced social development.
- The Ningbo case demonstrates the success of innovative cooperation models, such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), effectively mobilizing resources and capacities from both public and private sectors, promoting a virtuous cycle of urban-rural development.

4.4. Youth Participation in Land Governance, by Ms. Cathrine Marenga

- Policies should advocate for African youth to take a leading role in land governance, recognizing the importance of addressing their needs and concerns related to land.
- Despite significant progress in involving youth in various development sectors, there is a missing link between youth and land in the land sector.
- This gap impacts youth access to land and their participation in land governance, leading to concerns about youth landlessness.
- Three key questions were presented: What limits youth participation in land governance? How are youth involved? How do we ensure effective youth participation in land governance for sustainable development?
- Policy limitations include a lack of direct information on youth access to land, exclusion of youth in policies, and a failure to address the distinct needs of youth as a separate category, similar to women and marginalized groups.
- Three case studies were presented, focusing on Namibia, Uganda, and Tanzania, illustrating youth involvement in land programs, mapping and land adjudication, and land education and research.
- Recommendations include the composition of land boards and committees to include youth, youth mobilization and awareness building, motivation of leaders to encourage youth inclusion, exposure of youth to technology and financial markets, formation of youth savings groups for land access, and prioritization of budgets for youth and land activities.



Day 2: 13 December 2023

5. Opening Remarks

The second day of the hybrid conference commenced with opening remarks by the representatives of HSF (Dr Michael Klaus)) and NUST (Prof Uchendu Eugene Chigbu). Prof Sulaiman O Atiku from the Harold Pukewitz Graduate School of Business at NUST was introduced as the moderator of the day. Ms Laina Alexander from the Tortoise Environmental Consultants gave a recap of day 1 of the conference highlighting key points from the respective speakers before the opening of the keynote plenary session.

6. Plenary Keynotes:

The Plenary Session comprised of three keynote speakers from Africa, Asia and Europe on experiences in land governance in societies. The discussions built onto the keynote presentations from day 1, strengthening the dialogue on land governance.

6.1. Before Land Management: What constitutes the urban and rural conditions, by Prof Eberhard Rothfuss:

This keynote speech placed attention on the modern definition of what makes a city a city with comparison city cases in Harbin City Centre China, Salvador Brazil, Lucca Italy and Katutura Windhoek. It focused on the analogy between the urban global south and urban global north denoting that the urban global south has weak states, selective state activities and economic growth whereas the urban global north is connoted with poverty, social exclusion, and deprivation. His presentation further expanded into:

- The rural-urban archetypes looking at the contents of space, time, social organization, sociability, communication, information, technical density and city of rurality and urbanity.
- The rural-urban interface which constitutes the sphere in-between of Small and Medium sized cities
- In the global context, small cities are numerous and growing rapidly, as we live in an urban transition where more than 50% of the world lives in urban areas.
- He continues to present the findings of his research on the triple neglect of the Small and Medium cities with research on urban studies, geographical urban research and development geography
- Analogy of Weak ties and Strong ties: Strong ties are linked to emotional intensity, intimacy and reciprocity. It breeds local cohesion and leads to overall fragmentation. Weak ties are indispensable to individual's opportunities and to their integration into communities. Individuals with many weak ties have a greater potential to spread innovation across various groups as it leads to information sharing, creativity, and innovation. However it partly also leads to competition, inequality and power differentials.

Dr Eberhard Rothfuss concluded the keynote with the rural-urban interface as a socio-spatial human dimension focusing on the social cohesion through ethnic groups.

6.2. Land consolidation and land use efficiency: Chinese approach, by Prof Ruishan Chen
Prof Chen presented his research framework and analysis that focuses on the drivers, pressure, states, impacts and responses. He aligned his speech with the conference theme on Land and Societies in the context of innovation, consolidation and revitalization. He presented an overview of the population change in China, Urbanisation and Economic development in the country placing direct emphasis on the following:

- Population change in China: China's annual population fell for the first time in 61 years in 2022. From 1412.6 million in 2021 to 1411.8 million in 2022. There has been a decline in fertility rates with less young people and more elderly. Urbanisation in China: urban population is 901.99 million and rural population of 509.79 million. The urbanization rate is 65.89% with nearly 10 million people moving to cities every year. Economic development is based on a GDP Per Capita of 732.547
- The three major land uses in China discussed hereafter are influenced by the population growth, urbanization and economic development:
Urbanisation: Urban sprawl; increasing high buildings; occupying agricultural land
Agricultural land: Decreasing land quality; land abandonment and reducing intensification
Ecological land: Deforestation and forest degradation
- Urbanisation and land use change in China: Urban areas are connected in proximity. There is a change in arable land and loss of agricultural land. He further underscored the state of urban villages which are the rural areas in cities.
- State of rural areas: Rural land abandonment because of migration to cities: Abandonment of schools and houses.
- Coastal land reclamation with coastal areas expanding, energy transition and land transformation with solar panels in rural areas as the new phenomena.
- Furthermore, wind power on vacant land which however has an effect on agricultural land.
- Land consolidation and land use efficiency: There are several key policies on improving land use efficiency
- Redlines for agricultural land, ecological land and urban development
- Comprehensive land consolidation for urban and rural areas. It highlights 3 main aspects of farmland quality, construction land efficiency and ecosystem restoration with five main tasks: farmland, settlement, industrial land, urban land, ecosystem restoration
- Mining land restoration, industrial land consolidation and revitalization
- In conclusion, matters to consider is addressing the challenge of land abandonment and climate change and multifunctional land use.

6.3. Land governance in academia and practice: The NUST approach

Prof Chigbu provided an overview of the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) as public institution in Windhoek, established in 1996 as polytechnic and converted into a university in 2015. In his keynote, he highlighted the following roles of NUST in land governance:

- NUST formed global and regional partnerships as the Centre of Excellence in Land Studies and is a member of the Global Land Tool Network and the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG).
- Land management in the Department of Land and Spatial Sciences (DLSS) at NUST has various disciplines of Geomatics, Land administration, Property studies and Geoinformation Technology
- He detailed the research component in DLSS which is comprised of concept creation, theoretical conceptualizations, development of land methods and applications and socio-economic spatial contextualisations. The operationalization strategy is a research group model.
- The outputs of the academic and practice influences are conceptual framings of Tenure Restoration Nexus, Urban-Rural Land Linkages and Tenure-Responsive Land Use Planning.
- There is also network and capacity support from the FIG Young Surveyors Network in Namibia and the Namibian network of the Youth Initiative for Land in Africa.
- Furthermore, citizen and policy education by the research group. However, the key challenge of the working group is sustainability.
- Ongoing activities of the research group is TRLUP training manual, Youth/gender and land strategy, E-learning development for URLL's, global online course on land restoration and SDG's, Joint China and African Science Lab application, Land Governance and Societal Development Conference organization and website development, Collaborative land governance learning excursion (University of Bayreuth, Germany), FIG Working Week (Ghana 2024) and Network for Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA) training workshops with more than 70 universities.

Concluding the keynote, Prof Chigbu emphasized the need for DLSS and NUST to pursue local and international visibility, academic influence and societal impact.

7. Paper Presentations

During this session the speakers provided valuable insights and experiences via research paper presentations, information session on partners' activities in the academic arena and interactions on the Africa-Asia-European experiences in land governance. There were five paper presentations from global stakeholders from China, Germany, Nigeria and Namibia diagnosing and promoting knowledge exchange on societal concerns and exploring solutions within the land sector.

7.1. Process and characteristics of urban-rural human settlement spatial transition in the Yangtze River Delta region under the background of urban-rural integration, by Dr You Lie.

His paper focused on the Spatial Transformation Model of Human Settlements. He notes that based on this model, there are six types of spatial transformation models for human settlements for the transformation of living space: Inflation, Sprawl, Dilution, Contraction, Shrinkage, Retrenchment. His paper presented a comparison of urban-rural human settlements transition in Yangtze River Delta regions since 1997. This means processes and characteristics of human settlements changes in various provinces in urban and rural areas based on the changes of human settlements, the relationship between urban and rural, intensity, human land relation, distance, change in intensity and stability. His study revealed that the Spatial Transformation Model and analysis framework identifies and evaluates urban-rural integration from the perspective of factor flow of the population factor and the land factor with the following results:

- Findings of the paper depict a complementary trend of urban expansion and rural shrinkage and changes of population are more coordinated in some districts than others with weaker intensity and greater stability
- Furthermore, cities, counties and towns are mainly in a spreading trend with urban expansion being the main trend. Rural areas show the weakest consistency in the changes of population and land, demonstrating population-land elasticity.
- Urban areas consistently maintain high intensity whereas rural areas exhibit a trend from strong to weak intensity.
- In terms of stability, transition in cities is more stable than in rural areas

7.2. Does the land policy induce irrational behaviour among customary landholders, by Mr Sam Mwando.

The objective of his paper was to understand the motivation of customary landholders to sell land and lessons from the economic choices of customary landowners. The literature reviewed to answer the objectives is based on land transactions in the rural communities, transforming customary land, the impact of customary land transactions and risky customary tenure security. The upcoming bullets provide the outcome of the studies undertaken:

- The Behavioural Economics Theory disputes the traditional economic thought that individuals are always rational and always seek to maximise utility. Furthermore, it states that emotional, social and psychological factors influence behaviour and bounded rationality makes individuals not have time to weigh all costs and benefits before making decisions as choices are wide and complex to evaluate and lack of clear information impedes rational decision making.

- The Zambian Land Act 1995 bestows the powers to the Traditional Authorities to administer customary land and the land is vested in the president
- The results depict the convoluted conversion process to convert land to leasehold which is time discounting; includes perceived costs; information asymmetry, bounded rationality and affected by social and cultural factors; farming effects; social norms and peer influence and heuristics and cognitive biases
- Before the Land Act 1995 customary landowners could retain land assets, however post the Land Act, there has been a reduction in land assets for customary landowners.
- The concluding statement is to make informed choices and decisions.

7.3. Securing property rights for the widow: Lessons from Nigeria by, Dr Naomi Ijadunola Popoola

Her presentation gave prominence to a cross-cutting issue in the land governance sphere. Her paper placed the focus on widows who are the most vulnerable among women in terms of discrimination in land tenure security. Land governance and administration challenges in Africa highlights gender issues with special attention to access land for women with many international human rights agreements and national constitutions embracing gender equality in exercising property rights. However, her problem statement makes it known that the existing laws do not address the issue of securing land rights for widows. The methodology of the paper made key focus on personal and practical documentation of experiences in security property rights for widows in Nigeria through various cases. Discussed below is the outcome of the experiences:

- Inheritance rights across various ethnic groups in Nigeria is distinct in the following ways: The inheritance rights of widows of the Yoruba ethnic group as making no distinction between male and female, the Igbo ethnic group inheritance and succession is governed by the principle of primogeniture and the Hausas ethnic groups' is guided by the Sharia Law.
- The findings of the paper present a case study in undertaken in 2020 based on a widow who wanted to sell the land of her deceased's husband to complete a housing project which the husband has started 19 years earlier to develop it further for income generation. The results show the obstacles and breakthroughs ending with the success of the widow refurbishing the housing project and the widow generated her first income in April 2023.
- Dr Popoola concludes her discussion by stating that property rights for widows require legal framework and group support. She recommends encouraging women and children education on land rights; establishing habits of WILL writing and documentation and establishment of legal and policy framework to support widows' inheritance rights.

7.4. Communal Land Governance in Namibia: Security of tenure through the registration of communal land rights by Mr Petrus Shivute.

The scope of this presentation was an overview of Namibia's communal land governance which is governed by the Communal Land Reform Act 2002 which makes provision for communal land to be vested in the state and administered by the Traditional Authorities with the support of the Communal Land Board. This is facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

He further provided a detailed summary on communal land registration presenting the following statements:

- The Act provides for the allocation of Customary and Leasehold rights, and its amendment in 2013 allows for an additional right, Occupational land rights.
- Communal land registration takes place in 13 regions with the exception of Khomas region where no communal land is found. 196 985 (79%) communal land rights have been mapped and digitize of the total estimate and target of 245 000 based on the 2001 census. 150 472 have been registered since the enactment of the Act in 2002 and 143 697 land right certificates have been issued.
- Communal land registration is supported by the Programme for Communal Land Development (PCLD) since 20014 which concludes in December 2025.
- The scope of the framework of the programme is communal land registration, Participatory Integrated Regional Land Use Plans and Local Level Participatory Planning, infrastructure development, Farmers advisory services and capacity building for developing communal land.
- Communal land registration is done via the Namibia Communal Land Administration System(NCLAS) that processes and manages communal land right application through to approval and registration.
- Challenges of communal land governance includes unrecognized Tradional Authorities l eading to boundary disputes. This requires policy interventions to address boundary claims and unrecognized Traditional Authorities. Moreover, lack of support from Kavango East and West regions in the customary land registration. This requires further consultations and awareness to the traditional leaders and communities on the benefit of customary land registration. Finally, the core functions of the PCLD need to be integrated into the MAWLR for sustainability after the programme ends.

8. Conference in Summary

The following are the outcomes in numbers of the hybrid conference:

- Six (6) plenary keynote speeches (3 delivered on each day). These were delivered by Dr Wenli Feng (China), Dr Festus Boamah (Germany), Dr Pamela Duran Diaz (Netherlands), Prof Eberhard Rothbuss (Germany), Prof Ruishan Chen (China) and Prof Uchendu Eugene Chigbu (Namibia).
- Eight (8) paper presentations (virtually and F2F) presented by Ms Roxanne Murangi (Namibia), Mr M.Adil Sait (London), Dr Xiaokun Gu (China), Ms Cathrine Marenga (Namibia), Dr You Lie (China), Mr Sam Mwando (Namibia), Dr Naomi Ijadunola Popoola (Nigeria) and Mr Petrus Shivute (Namibia)
- Two (2) Moderators of the 2-day sessions were Dr Ajayi Oluibukun (Namibia) and Prof Atiku O Sulaiman (Namibia) and Recap of Day 1 by Ms Laina Alexander (Namibia)

9. Conclusion

In closing, Dr Michael Klaus, on behalf of the Hanss Seidel Foundation China, highlighted the trilateral embedded mutual exchange between Africa-Asia and European for this conference. The conference deliberations were enriched with approaches and experiences across countries with inspirational cases. He expressed his desire to continue collaboration on projects to make a lasting impact together. He thanked the participants for their attendance and meaningful engagements in the conference with a steadfast hope to continue to build momentum from the outcome of this conference for next year.

Prof Eugene Chigbu, on behalf of Namibia University of Science and Technology, University of Bayreuth and Jia Tong University expressed his gratitude for the tripartite partnership in this event. He further thanked the diverse composition of participants and presenters with a desire to build consensus and resolutions in alignment with the conference objectives. He officially called the conference to a close.



Hanns
Seidel
Stiftung



Date: 12 December 2023

Time: 8H00-12H00 (GERMANY), 09H00- 13H00 (CAT), 15H00- 19H00 (CHINESE TIME)

Physical location: NUST (HTTPS), SJTU and UB Campuses

Virtual location: Zoom Day 1 Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZUlc--trDwrEtUVVY9eW8JOJSRnnKF1IJ2h>

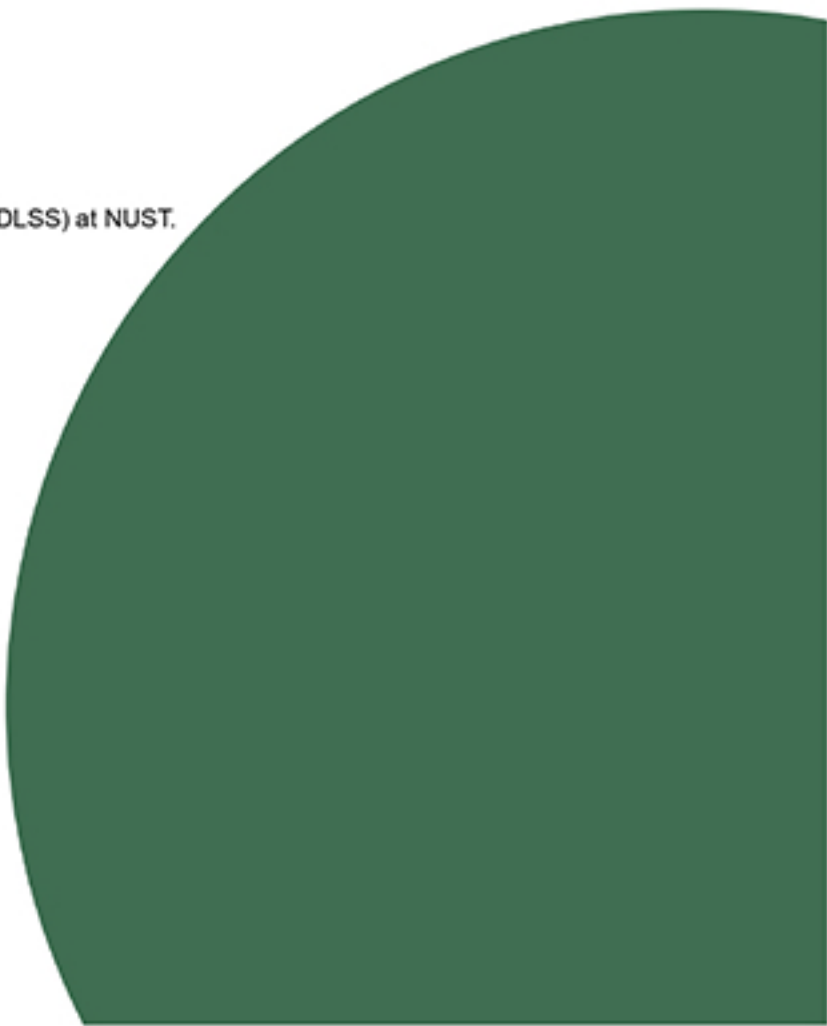
Chair/ Moderator:



Dr Oluibukun Ajayi

Senior Lecturer

Department of Land and Spatial Sciences (DLSS) at NUST.



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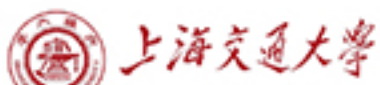


TIME	OPENING PLENARY SESSION	SPEAKER/ INSTITUTION
8:00 am German 9:00 am CAT 3:00 pm Chinese	Reception and arrival	All participants
OPENING		
8:30 am German 9:30 am CAT 3:30 pm Chinese	Opening remarks	Dr.-Ing. Michael Klaus Manager Hanns Seidel Foundation Shandong Office. Visiting professor at Renmin University in Beijing, P.R. of China.
PLENARY KEYNOTES		
8:45 am German 9:45 am CAT 3:45 pm Chinese	Keynote 1: Digital and Intelligent Innovation in Land and Resource Survey Technology	Dr Wenli Feng General Director, China Land Surveying & Planning Institute at the Ministry of Natural Resources of the P.R. of China.
	Keynote 2: Sustainability Transition in Sub-Sahara Africa: Challenges and Pitfalls	Dr. Festus Boamah PD/Habilitation Social Geography Working Group, University of Bayreuth.
	Keynote 3: The role of Land Governance for extractive industries in the context of energy transition fit	Dr. Pamela Duran Diaz, Senior Planning Specialist, Erasmus University Rotterdam Netherlands.
10:45 am German 11:45 am CAT 5:45 pm Chinese		
Coffee Break		
11:00 am German 12:00 pm CAT 6:00 pm Chinese	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paper 1: Assessing urban heat island and climate change: Integrating GIS and remote sensing for informed urban governance 2. Paper 2: The intersection of global and local in national mining policy implementation and development impacts in Southern Africa 3. Paper 3: Informal Settlement upgrading in Okahandja: Achievements and Challenges 	<p>Ms Roxanne Murangi Lecturer, Namibia University of Science & Technology, Namibia.</p> <p>Mr M. Adil Sait PhD researcher, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK</p> <p>Mr Jason Ndiwashimwe, Land Management and Housing Officer, Okahandja Municipality, Namibia.</p>





	<p>4. Paper 4: Comprehensive land consolidation and urban-rural integration: practices from Shanghai and Ningbo, China.</p> <p>5. Paper 5: Youth participation in land governance</p>	<p>Dr Xiaokun Gu Assistant Professor Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, P.R. of China.</p> <p>Ms Cathrine Marenga, Country Representative (Namibia), Youth Initiative for Land in Africa (YILAA)</p>
<p>CLOSING 12:30 pm German 1:30 pm CAT 7:30 pm Chinese</p>	<p>Closing remarks</p>	<p>Chair / Moderator: NUST, STJU, UB and HSF</p>





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GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK



Date: 13 December 2023

Time: 8H00-12H00 (GERMANY), 09H00- 13H00 (CAT), 15H00- 19H00 (CHINESE TIME)

Physical location: NUST (HTTPS), SJTU and UB Campuses

Virtual location: Zoom Day 2 Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/join/91234567890>

Chair/ Moderator:



Prof. Dr. Sulaiman O Atiku

Harold Pukewitz Graduate School of Business (HP-GSB) at NUST.

TIME	OPENING PLENARY SESSION	SPEAKER/ INSTITUTION
8:00 am German 9:00 am CAT 3:00 pm Chinese	Reception and Arrival	All Participants
OPENING		
8:30 am German 9:30 am CAT 3:30 pm Chinese	Recap of Day-1	Ms Laina Alexander Consultant at Tortoise Environmental Consultants, Windhoek, Namibia.
PLENARY		
8:45 am German 9:45 am CAT 3:45 pm Chinese	Keynote 1: Before Land Management: What constitutes the urban and rural conditions?	Prof. Dr. Eberhard Rothfuß Chair of Social and Population Geography, University of Bayreuth, Germany.
	Keynote 2: Land consolidation and land use efficiency: Chinese Approach	Prof. Dr. Ruishan Chen School of Design, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, P.R. of China.
	Keynote 3: Land Governance in academia and practice: The NUST approach	Dr.-Ing. Uchendu E. Chigbu Associate Professor, Department of Land and Spatial Sciences (DLSS) at NUST.
10:45 am German 11:45 am CAT 5:45 pm Chinese	COFFEE BREAK	



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<p>11:00 am German 12:00 pm CAT 6:00 pm Chinese</p>	<p>Paper 1: Process and characteristics of urban-rural human settlement spatial transition in the Yangtze River Delta region under the background of urban-rural integration</p> <p>Paper 2: Energy Governance of Mini-Grid Electrification in Namibia</p> <p>Paper 3: Does the land policy induce irrational behavior among customary landholders?</p> <p>Paper 4: Securing property rights for the widow: Lessons from Nigeria</p> <p>Paper 5: Communal Land Governance</p>	<p>Dr You Lie Assistant Professor, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, P.R. of China.</p> <p>Ms Özge Dolunay PhD researcher, University of Bayreuth, Germany</p> <p>Mr Sam Mwando Lecturer, Namibia University of Science & Technology, Namibia.</p> <p>Dr Naomi Ijadunola Popoola Associate Professor, Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria</p> <p>Mr Petrus Shivute, Project Manager, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, Namibia</p>
<p>CLOSING 12:30 pm German 1:30 pm CAT 7:30 pm Chinese</p>	<p>Consensus building / closing remarks</p>	<p>Chair / Moderator: NUST, STJU, UB and HSF</p>