

Corruption of Land Administration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Reports from Nigeria and Namibia

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SUMMARY

Knowledge of land policies and legislation by communities plays a major role in promoting accountability and accessing land and reduction in litigations and conflicts among citizens. This paper focused on the experiences of two African countries in the delivery of land and the impacts of land corruption on communities. Short case studies were presented from Nigeria and Namibia. The objective of the research is to review experiences of land corruption and its impacts on individuals, elites and communities. The research was conducted using a desktop study of scientific and Gray literature from the case studies in both countries. Findings indicated that the limited awareness of the State Land decree in Nigeria has led to conflicts between communities and state officials. A lot of conflicts arose due to land going to the elites that were in the hands of others. There were also abuses of rule of law by elites and top government officials (for instance, even a verdict from the Supreme Court judgment has not been effected after about 5 years). In addition, the use of state power for personal benefit has led to a loss of access to land for communities. Despite challenges experienced, there are opportunities for land administration professionals to promote improved land governance. The case of Nigeria demonstrates that the vast landmass in Nigeria is about 923000 square kilometres; some states have established agencies for land registration and recertification e.g. Abuja Geographic Information Services (AGIS), Kano Geographic Information Services (KANGIS) etc. The Surveyors Council of Nigeria (SURCON) promotes the maintenance of ethics and certification for professionals and respecting the rule of law. This study provides an exciting opportunity to advance our knowledge of how countries are dealing with land corruption and the opportunities that exist for land professionals in promoting good land governance. The contributions of our paper are twofold, firstly the literature review provides an overview of land corruption on country level, which indicates that there is a need reform service delivery in the land sector. Secondly, highlight that despite the challenges experienced in land sector on country level, there are opportunities for professionals to play an active role in preventing cases of corruption through robust training and education on good land governance. To mitigate some of the problems highlighted, the paper recommended that the land laws should be reviewed periodically, and bribery and corruption should be discouraged. Moreover, ease of doing business should be encouraged at various offices, citizens be oriented/sensitized on land laws using local languages, among other things.

1. INTRODUCTION

Land is one of the most important tangible assets that serve as a source of food and shelter for mankind (Bala *et al.* 2021). It could be regarded as a foundation of all activities of humans and other species. During African pre-colonial eras, especially in Nigeria, land ownership and accessibilities were usually determined by traditional rulers and communities. In the then Nigeria, there exist two systems of ownership - a freehold system in which individuals, families, communities, etc. held land as private properties, and this system was commonly found in Southern Nigeria. In Northern Nigeria, a leasehold system was in practice by individuals and communities in Northern Nigeria in which leasehold rights are granted by either customary law or the Government. (Dashe, 1987). Certain bottlenecks generated by the two different land tenure systems led to the promulgation of the Land Use Decree of 1978 to curtail various issues like the unavailability of land for government projects and for other Bonafede citizens. Forty-four years after the promulgation of this decree, there have been serious problems and concerns about abuse of the law by the elites and government officials leading to corruption, conflicts, and several court litigations related to land acquisition, ownership, and administration.

Corruption is one of the silent and dangerous activities that directly have an impact on livelihoods and crippling economies and is as old as human civilisation (Rothstein & Varraich, 2017). It is found in every country in the world, however, what differs is the degree of corruption such countries are able to find out. This paper focuses on the corruption of land administration within two African countries of Nigeria and Namibia. The range of corruption faced by African countries is complex and multifaced. Despite these challenges, the majority of Africans remain hopeful that they can make a difference in addressing corruption (Pring & Vrushi, 2019). Maria and Howai (2021) reported that Corruption in the land sector is higher when compared to other public services.

The combating of corruption in the land sector needs a national approach that proposes a firm legal framework, plus high political will (van der Molen & Tuladhar, 2007). In instances when government land is transferred, incidences of corruption are possible where government officials obtain public land at a fraction of market value (Deng, 2014), as they are close to information. The Global Corruption Barometer Africa 2019 *Citizens Views and Experiences* reports that corruption in Africa is on an increase and many governments are failing to address the causes, while trust in public officials has dwindled (Pring & Vrushi, 2019).

The economic decline can impact the trust that citizens have in national and international institutions (Obydenkova & Arpino, 2018). In urban management, corruption has been noted as a major contributor to under-development and leads to the counter-productiveness of institutions (Server, 1996). Despite the campaigns on combating corruption, there has been limited progress at least at this time the paper was written on ending a culture of corruption in Indonesia (Server, 1996).

The definition of corruption is clear, that it is the use of public resources for private gain. Corruption has greater detrimental effects on the poor compared to the rich and can impact the

political life of individuals (Oliver, 2004). Where there is an increase in corruption the trust of citizens in institutions decreases (González-Gallego & Nieto-Torrejón, 2021).

Several terms are directly related to Land Administration. Land tenure is the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, concerning land (Bala, 2021). It is the relationship people must have to land. Within the administrative process, lengthy, slow, and costly procedures in accessing land titles create opportunities for bribes (Server, 1996).

Similarly, in the case of Land Use, most local authorities manage their land development through a master plan or town planning schemes. If there is no control, developments can take place outside these schemes, reducing the number of green spaces and trees as in the case of Jakarta (Server, 1996) to make way for housing developments. This happens in instances when urban managers are bribed to turn a blind eye to development activities that happen outside the law (Server, 1996).

Furthermore, in Land Valuation, the value of land is related to the revenue collection in urban areas. Poor revenue collection affects the income of local governments and may delay investments in infrastructure. To improve the collection, local authorities need to implement performance incentives to encourage employees and reduce corruption (Server, 1996).

On the other hand, for Land Development in the forest sector, corruption has been noted to take place at various stages of forest management and may be a cause of deforestation (Meehan & Tacconi, 2017) in instances where farmers traded bribes for land-use subsidies. The abundance of natural resources leads to the emergence of corrupt activities as it leads to rent-seeking (Pendergast et al., 2011). In the analysis of the natural resource curse, the authors note that abundant resources can be captured by interest groups who also use them for their benefit (Pendergast et al., 2011).

2.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMBATING CORRUPTION IN AFRICA

The United Nations Convention against corruption (United Nations, 2003), was brought forth to show that the international community has a serious stance on combatting and preventing corruption. The General Assembly was convinced that corruption is a serious issue that disrupts economies and enables organised crime, terrorism, threats to humanity, it and undermines democracy and the rule of law. The convention was a clear promoter for states to collaborate on measures on combating and preventing corruption. The important outcome was that states were to develop coordinated anti-corruption policies and institute methods of monitoring and evaluation (United Nations, 2003). While the UN took a stance on combating corruption in 2003, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) had a protocol against corruption two years before. Namibia signed the convention in 2003 and rectified it the following year (UNODC, 2003). There are over 16 laws dealing with combating and preventing corruption in Namibia from the Constitution of Namibia to the Anti-Corruption Act, Act 9 of 2003.

SADC acknowledged that corruption undermines good governance and as a community, there was a need for joint and concerted efforts to combat corruption. Southern Africa Development Community Protocol Against Corruption (SADC, 2001). SADC members are required to implement laws and legislation to address the combating of corruption. Importantly, states should implement systems that deter corruption, promote awareness on corruption, and institute monitoring and evaluation of corruption on a national level. In addition, amount other preventive measures states are required to implement policies combating and preventing corruption.

The African Union Convention on preventing and combating corruption (African Union, 2003) highlights the need to have a common penal policy for all African countries that is aimed at protecting society against corruption through legislation adoption and the implementation of preventive measures. The main objectives are to harmonise policies and strengthen cooperation between member states in the prevention and combating of corruption (African Union, 2003).

Likewise, the Africa Union (AU) had methods in place to ensure that African countries address the seriousness of corruption before the United Nations Convention was drafted.

2.1 Land Administration and Corruption

Good land governance refers to accountability in land administration services in an efficient, effective, transparent manner (Bells, 2007). Contrarily, weak land governance is a major contributor to corruption within the land sector (Transparency International, 2011).

Mooya & Cloete, (2005) opined that delays and high costs in land administration activities promote the use of informal approaches that birth corrupt practices. Knowledge of the land administration process and land policies is important, as, in the case of Madagascar, Satgé et al., (2011) noted that “Lack of knowledge can be a contributing factor to corruption and exploitation of villagers.”

According to Pacione, (2020), within the land-use planning, specifically zoning, it is said to be susceptible to corruption as there is a high possibility of modifications and adjustments to meet the demand for specific sites for development. In the response to demands for land and housing, corruption is seen as a major limiting factor that can increase delays and influence high tenure insecurity (Pacione, 2020). Examples of corruption are numerous across the world, for example in Jakarta a “culture of corruption has allowed developers to bypass the land use provisions of the city master plan (Pacione, 2020, p. 803).

In a study on South Sudan, it was noted that corruption was commonplace in the management of the land registry and also in the disposal of public land by officials (Deng, 2014). In his study, Deng (2014, p.153) noted that corruption is often initiated or condoned by top-level officials within the government. Similarly, due to shortcomings in the land registration office, corruption has been endemic, where fake titles are accepted for registration. And that is why Transparency international is aimed at curbing corruption in international transactions.

3.0 REPORTS FROM NIGERIA AND NAMIBIA

The study used a desk review to analyse the existence of corruption at the country level, with reports from Nigeria and Namibia as case studies. The global perspective of land administration for sustainable development was used to identify relevant examples of corruption on a national level. Thematic analysis was used to discuss emerging themes around the topic.

3.1 The case of Nigeria

Nigeria is a sovereign country in West Africa that was under British colonisation until October, 1960, and is understandably regarded as a giant of Africa with the largest economy and most population in Africa. It has a population of over 200 million people as of 2020. It is bounded in the North by the Niger Republic, by Chad and Cameroun in the East, the Benin Republic in the West, and the Gulf of Guinea of the Atlantic Ocean in the South. It operates Federalism and democracy with three branches of Government: Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.

Nigeria has a total area of 923,768 km² with abundant landmass and rich in crude oil and varieties of solid minerals. There is exist many land and surveys laws and regulations such as the Land Use Decree of 1978, Survey Coordination Act, 1962, etc, however, the foremost and most important of these laws (as regards land administration) is the Land-use Decree of 1978 which transferred the ownership of land to the state government, which is to hold the land in public interest.

By vesting all lands in the State in the Governor and not the president of the country, the Land Use Decree of 1978 sets out to achieve the following socio-economic objectives to:

- i. Make the land available for allocation in sufficient, large, and economic units for bonafide farmers;
- ii. Eliminate the problem of shortage of land farms thereby reducing rural-urban migration
- iii. Make adequate land available for nomadic cattle rearers;
- iv. Discourage ill-gotten wealth through the exorbitant sale of land by land speculations;
- v. Discourage acts of discrimination among fellow Nigerians regarding land acquisition in different parts of the country.

However, several concerns have been raised concerning this 44-year-old law, these issues include abuse of office by elites and politicians; delay in acquisition of land due to due processes involved; lands becoming more expensive especially in the urban areas hence not affordable by middle and lower class; a lot of loopholes on the decree which is being used negatively by few who understands legislative principles, amongst others. These bottlenecks that have existed over the years have of course affected land administration negatively resulting in many corruption cases.

3.1.1 Legal Framework for Fighting corruption in Nigeria

Nigeria is ranked 154th out of 180 countries, with a total CPI of 24 over 100 (%) in the 2021 Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, hence perceived as a highly corrupt nation. Onuigbo (2015) reported that there are different types of corruption in Nigeria such as Economic and commercial, Administrative and professional, Working class, and Political

corruption. Land administration corruption can therefore belong to any of the aforementioned corruption types since there are many factors and scenarios leading to it.

There are also exist several national institutions and legal frameworks for combating corruption in Nigeria. The two major anticorruption agencies in Nigeria are the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), and the Independent and Corrupt Practices and Other Offences Commission (ICPC). In addition to these, the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) also treats corruption-related offences (Daily Vanguard Editorial, 2014).

The ICPC is vested with the powers to educate, prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute all offences under its Act 2000. Onuigbo (2015) reported that offences under the ICPC Act like; giving or accepting gratification by an official in person or through his agent, fraudulent acquisition of property, transferring money from one vote to another, false statements and fraudulent disclosures, etc attract severe penalties ranging from 1 to 7 years, imprisonment with hard labour, amongst others.

Similarly, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) (Establishment) Act 2002 was enacted for the enforcement of all economic and financial crimes laws in Nigeria, of which land administration is among. The Commission is vested with powers to investigate and prosecute offences such as fraudulent diversion of funds, contract scam, issuance of useless cheques, money laundering, advance fee fraud, counterfeiting, illegal funds transfers, etc. (Onuigbo, 2015).

3.1.2 Nigeria Land Corruption Stories from the Media

In Nigeria, there are various government ministries, departments agencies, organisations at federal and state levels dealing with matters relating to Land and Surveys. Most prominent among these include: Office of the Surveyor General of the Federation; Offices of the Surveyors General of States; Geographic Information System Establishments (AGIS, KADGIS, NGIS, BAGIS, etc.); Federal Capital Development Authority; Surveyors Council of Nigeria (SURCON); National Boundary Commission; and State Ministries of Land, Surveys and Environment, amongst others.

There have also been reported cases from several media in relation to the land administration corruption in Nigeria. Some of these reports relate to socioeconomics of citizens as regards access to land, whereas others concern elites and politicians using privileged positions to acquire lands illegally.

In relation to Abuse of Land Use Decree by elites and politicians, Aliyu and Alkassim (2022) reported that land, which was reportedly taken over by a military governor for public purposes at Popular Magodo Estate in Lagos ended up in the hands of privileged individuals. This led to almost three decades of court cases reaching up to the Supreme Court, and even after the final judgement favoured the creditors involved in the land dispute, there was Abuse of rule of laws by the elite. While the judgement creditors insist on taking over possession of the plots of land,

the residents and occupants of the disputed lands protest what they called “illegal possession of their properties.

On another perspective, quackery and illegal land transaction is another factor causing land administration corruption. To maintain standards in the built industry, surveyors were warned to maintain standards and never to seal and or certify works they never carried or supervised because doing this is directly aiding quackery in the professions. On the other hand, clients were also advised to consult professionals in land matters to avoid conflicts and litigations. These pieces of advice were given by professionals during the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Private Practising Surveyors of Nigeria (APPSN) (Chikezie, 2022). There were also allegations of a lawyer certifying a title document with a fake stamp in contravention of the SURCON enabling act, though the leadership of the Nigerian Bar Association (“NBA”) had distanced itself from the lawyer’s acts and said it never issued any seal to the culprit (Chioma, 2022).

Other obvious factors/instigators of Land Administration Corruption in Nigeria include: Intentional disobedience to the court ruling on land matters; Corruption in Land transaction/registration; Obsolete surveys prone to errors; Plots of lands as a trade by barter for layout design and survey; Misrepresentation of actual land measurement on the survey plan (layout) for personal gain; Land parcel boundary encroachment; Intentional tempering of boundary beacons in favour of a party; Communal clashes; Poverty and unemployment and Bribery and corruption

3.2 The case of Namibia

Namibia has an estimated population of 2.4 million (Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), 2018). The country is situated along the southwestern coast of Africa and is bordering Angola in the north, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in the northeast, Botswana to the east, South Africa in the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The total area is 824, 290 km², with a population density of 3 people per sq. km. The three main vegetation regions are the Savannah, covering about 64 percent of Namibia’s land surface, the Desert vegetation, covering about 16 percent, and the Dry woodlands, covering about 20 percent of the land (FAO, 2005). Namibia is a constitutional democracy, where the government is elected through free and fair elections. The three branches of government are: Judiciary, Executive, and Legislature (UNCOD, 2003). The government is divided into National, Regional and Local authorities. Namibia was ranked 49 out of 180 countries on the perception of corruption in the public sector by Transparency International in 2021 (Transparency International, 2022).

Namibia has a legal and institutional framework that is aimed at combating corruption in all sectors (Economic Commission for Africa, 2018). The leading legislation is the Anti-Corruption Act 8 of 2003, (2005). In 2019 about 78% of Namibians reported in the Survey by Afrobarometer that corruption is on the increase and thus there is limited trust in the public sector (Pring & Vrushu, 2019, p. 47). In addition, the study indicates that reporting corruption activities will bring no change, which again highlights the lack of trust in the government. In

the dealings on legal matters, the courts are divided into three levels, Magistrate Court, High Court, and Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal (reference).

Access to land is a high priority for many Namibians as many are directly or indirectly affected by the sector. Agriculture provides a livelihood for two-thirds of Namibians and some households depend on agriculture for household consumption (Nangolo & Alweendo, 2020). The colonial history leaves the country with wide disparities and inequality. The majority of the land is still in the ownership of foreign nationals. According to the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), (2018, p 33), a total of 250 farms and farm portions, covering 1,206,017 hectares, are owned by foreign nationals. It is worth mentioning that 639, 667 hectares (53.0%) of the land are owned by German nationals. In urban areas, about 40% of the urban population resides in informal settlements (Nakale, 2018). According to Data from the Ministry of Land Reform provided in the Land Statistics Booklet of the NSA, the land tenure arrangements compose of 35% communal land, this is land owned by the government and held in trust by traditional authorities (X reference), the state land cost of 17% of total area and Freehold land, cost of 48% (Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), 2018, p. 24).

Access to land for Namibians has been at the core of the liberation struggle for independence. The first national land conference in 1991 provided some direction in addressing the Namibia land question. The country provides a legal framework that ensures that access to land is distributed equally for the benefit of all Namibians. Poverty has been a major challenge for Namibians, in a 2005 study, Melber, noted that despite this challenge poverty reduction is not linked directly to land reform. The distribution of land has been a contested issue in Namibia since the inception of the government-led land reform programme. There have been cases of questioning the transparency in the land allocation process and some calling for improved governance to curb corruption.

The impacts of corruption can be dire on the low-income and vulnerable members of society. Despite its small population and high population density, access to land is a challenge. As there is an increase in the urbanisation rate, local authorities have a slow delivery of land, and the communal areas are having a new emerging land market.

The existing legal and institutional framework for combating corruption does not deter public officials from acts of misuse of government resources for personal gain. A highlighted case regarding access to housing was the case of a high government official who deliberately tempered with a housing waiting list in the best interest of her relatives. The minister was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of N\$ 50, 000.00 and a suspended jail sentence (Namibia Fact Check, 2019).

Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform opened a process for the public to report corrupt practices within the land sector directly with the office of the minister. In 2021, Namibia was ranked one of the least corrupted countries, at 58 same with Greece and Jordan out of 180 countries by Transparency International. According to transparency international, the least corrupt countries in the world were Denmark, Finland, and New Zealand, which all

have a number 1 ranking. In Africa Namibia is in the top 6, with Seychelles, Cape Verde Botswana, Mauritius and Rwanda ranked the least corrupt from 23-52 (Transparency International, 2021).

The Namibia Anti-corruption Commission has been noted to say “Corruption erodes the moral fabric of society and damages the ethos of democratic governments. Corruption benefits few individuals, while it is costly to the larger society. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, and erodes the quality of life,” (Amakali, 2021)

3.2.1 Land Corruption Stories from the Media

Section 26, of Namibia’s Anti-Corruption Act 2003 makes provision for the seizure of land from individuals involved in corrupt activities until such a point as when they are proven innocent.

In the Final Draft National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan proposed by the (Anti-Corruption Commission, 2021, p. 25) under the Specific Objective 2.2: Enhancing accountability, transparency, and integrity specifically in public institutions, Action 2.2.4 deals proposed for the development of proper mechanisms for the transparent and equitable land allocation, this action is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform, Traditional Authorities and local authorities (Anti-Corruption Commission, 2021).

The judicial systems have kept many public officials to account when it comes to acts of corruption. The recent case was the decision to stop the allocation of two farms to a company linked to members of the commission deciding on allocations. An applicant brought the matter for adjudication after a decision made indicated that the public officials misused their office for personal gain Case No: HC-MD-CIV-MOT-REV-2018/00394 (NAHCMD, 2021; Rickard, 2021).

3.3 Evidence of Impacts of Land Corruption

The unavailability of serviced land has been attributed to a lack of political will, corruption, and challenges of capacity within the public sector. Corruption has been identified as a problem in the land allocation process by members who reside in resettled areas in Namibia (Namibia Rural Women’s Assembly, 2018). According to Muduva (2019), corruption in the land sector hinders economic opportunities for women. In the process of identifying land for large-scale land investment, women's access to land was disturbed as they could not cultivate and the challenge is also faced when women are not able to own land, although they do contribute to 60% of agricultural outputs (Muduva, 2019).

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this paper, attempts were made to review existing literature relating to corruption of land administration in sub-Saharan Africa, with reports from Nigeria and Namibia. Findings show that there have been pieces of evidence of the corruption of land administration in both

countries, though efforts have been put in place to minimise it. To achieve these, all hands must be on deck by various government and non-governmental agencies in charge of land-related matters. Certain land laws and decrees need to be amended to address challenges and problems observed. Similarly, combating corruption in its entirety requires an all-inclusive approach involving internal and external stakeholders in Africa. It is hereby recommended that: the availability of data is important in the land sector, as it can improve transparency and enable citizens to keep the government accountable, state surveyors general offices, and ministries of land need to be well equipped to ensure evidenced-based corruption monitoring, lengthy administrative processes in land title acquisition create an opportunity for officials to be bribed, hence the processes should be digitalized and automated. In the acquisition of land titles, it is important to reduce the steps, costs, and time needed to access land titles by the public and also increase awareness among the citizens on the importance of land title acquisition, officials working with land should be adequately compensated for emoluments and other bonuses, improve access to land transaction information for all, and create massive awareness concerning land laws.

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ADDENDUM:

Other evident media reportage of land administration corruption cases in Namibia are:

1. Land Deal with Russian Billionaire Causes a Stir in Namibia
[https://www.indepthnews.net/index.php/the-world/africa/2236-land-deal-with-russian-billionaire-causes-a-stir-in-namibia#:~:text=NEW%20YORK%20%7C%20WINDHOEK%20\(IDN\),by%20the%20land%20reform%20ministry.](https://www.indepthnews.net/index.php/the-world/africa/2236-land-deal-with-russian-billionaire-causes-a-stir-in-namibia#:~:text=NEW%20YORK%20%7C%20WINDHOEK%20(IDN),by%20the%20land%20reform%20ministry.)
2. Schlettwein to explain PM's N\$14m farm deal ,
[https://www.namibian.com.na/210307/archive-read/Schlettwein-to-explain-PMs-N\\$14m-farm-deal](https://www.namibian.com.na/210307/archive-read/Schlettwein-to-explain-PMs-N$14m-farm-deal)
3. THE UNTOLD STORY BEHIND THE PM & HUSBAND'S FARMS
<https://www.eaglefm.com.na/news/the-untold-story-behind-the-pm-husbands-farms/>
4. Ombudsman probe into Ya Toivo farm blocked <https://namibian21.rssing.com/chan-44586264/article14152.html>
5. Ya Toivo family 'grateful for the farm' <https://www.namibian.com.na/175674/archive-read/Ya-Toivo-family-grateful-for-the-farm>
6. Namibia: Court Blocks N\$60m Italian Land Deal, Nujoma Plaza in Windhoek CBD On the Cards <https://allafrica.com/stories/202201180666.html>
7. City executives block land deal <https://www.namibian.com.na/112061/read/City-executives-block-land-deal>
8. Probe into 'missing' N\$24m intensifies... ACC insists Walvis investigation not compromised, <https://neweralive.na/posts/probe-into-missing-n24m-intensifies-acc-insists-walvis-investigation-not-compromised>
9. ACC scrutinises sale of Walvis houses , <https://neweralive.na/posts/acc-scrutinises-sale-of-walvis-houses>
10. MINISTER'S SON, PARTNERS GET N\$6M LAND DISCOUNT
<https://www.erongo.com.na/news/ministers-son-partners-get-n6m-land-discount2021-02-15>
11. Dodgy house deal charges denied <https://www.namibian.com.na/6217948/archive-read/Dodgy-house-deal-charges-denied>
12. Reporting of corruption cases shows decrease
<https://www.namibian.com.na/6216225/archive-read/Reporting-of-corruption-cases-shows-decrease>
13. section 43(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act 8 of 2003 Hanse-Himarwa The applicant was convicted on one count of contravening section 43(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act 8 of 2003, for corruptly using her office as Governor of the Hardap Region to benefit two of her family member
14. PDM wants Shaningwa's service station deal probed <https://www.namibian.com.na/203841/archive-read/PDM-wants-Shaningwas-service-station-deal-probed>
15. Shaningwa's service station deal approved
<https://www.namibian.com.na/203625/archive-read/Shaningwas-service-station-deal-approved>

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