

CUSTOMARY LAW

Council of Traditional Leaders Act 13 of 1997

Summary: This Act ([GG 1706](#)) establishes the Council of Traditional Leaders referred to in Article 102(5) of the Namibian Constitution. It requires that any draft legislation pertaining to communal land must be laid before the Council before it is introduced in the National Assembly. It was brought into force on 31 March 1998 by GN 64/1998 ([GG 1828](#)).

Amendments: Act 31/2000 ([GG 2462](#)) amends sections 1, 3 and 14, and substitutes section 12.

Regulations: The Act makes no provision for regulations.

Appointments: Appointments of members of the Council are announced in GN 150/2009 ([GG 4305](#)), GN 171/2014 ([GG 5564](#)), GN 188/2017 ([GG 6373](#)), GN 20/2020 ([GG 7115](#)), GN 216/2022 ([GG 7869](#)), GN 291/2022 ([GG 7917](#)) and GN 191/2023 ([GG 8130](#)).

The Schedule to GN 171/2014 ([GG 5564](#)) is amended by GN 188/2017 ([GG 6373](#)). The Schedule to GN 20/2020 ([GG 7115](#)) is amended by GN 216/2022 ([GG 7869](#)) and by GN 291/2022 ([GG 7917](#)).

Traditional Authorities Act 25 of 2000

Summary: This Act ([GG 2456](#)) provides for the election or recognition of traditional authorities and sets forth their functions, duties and powers. It was brought into force on 17 May 2001 by GN 93/2001 ([GG 2532](#)).

Note that there are two versions of GG 2456. The correct one states at the top:
“*This Gazette replace [sic] Gazette No. 2456 of 22 December 2000.*”

Repeals: The Act repeals the Traditional Authorities Act 17 of 1995 ([GG 1158](#)), which repealed all remaining provisions of the Native Administration Proclamation 15 of 1928 *with the exception of* sections 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.¹⁰³

Savings Anything done under the Traditional Authorities Act 17 of 1995 which is not inconsistent with the current Act survives in terms of section 20(3) of the current Act, which states:

Anything done under a provision of a law repealed by subsection (1) shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with any provision of this Act, be deemed to have been done under the corresponding or related provision, if any, of this Act.

No regulations survive from the provisions of the Native Administration Proclamation 15 of 1928 repealed by the Traditional Authorities Act 17 of 1995; section 16 of the Traditional Authorities Act 17 of 1995 states:

Except for sections 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928, (Proclamation No. 15 of 1928), and any regulations made under any of those sections, the rest of the provisions of that Proclamation including regulations made under those provisions, are hereby repealed.

Regulations: Regulations concerning remuneration (made under the previous law) are contained in GN 246/1997 ([GG 1741](#)).

Regulations made under the new law are contained in GN 94/2001 ([GG 2532](#)).

¹⁰³ Sections 7-16, 19-22, and 18(3)-(8) and (9)(c) of this Proclamation had been previously repealed by the Native Administration Proclamation Amendment Act 27 of 1985 ([OG 5147](#)).

Designations of traditional authorities and their office-bearers: Traditional authorities and designations of their office-bearers under the previous law survive under this Act, in terms of section 20.

Designations of traditional authorities and traditional leaders recognised in terms of section 6(2) of the previous Act are contained in GN 65/1998 ([GG 1828](#)), as corrected by GN 98/1998 ([GG 1855](#)) and as amended by GN 99/1998 ([GG 1855](#)), GN 307/1998 ([GG 2020](#)), GN 113/1999 ([GG 2130](#)) and GN 61/2001 ([GG 2513](#)). The traditional authorities established under the previous law were as follows (in the order that they appear in the amended Government Notice):

1. Kavango Traditional Authorities

- 1.1 Mbunza Traditional Authority
- 1.2 Sambyu Traditional Authority
- 1.3 Gciriku Traditional Authority
- 1.4 Kwangali Traditional Authority
- 1.5 Mbukushu/Hambukushu Traditional Authority

2. Ovambo Traditional Authorities

- 2.1 Ondonga Traditional Authority
- 2.2 Uukwaluudhi Traditional Authority
- 2.3 Ongandjera Traditional Authority
- 2.4 Uukwambi Traditional Authority
- 2.5 Ombalantu Traditional Authority
- 2.6 Uukolonkadhi Traditional Authority
- 2.7 Oukwanyama Traditional Authority

3. Caprivi Traditional Authorities

- 3.1 Masubia Traditional Authority
- 3.2 Mafwe Traditional Authority
- 3.3 Mayeyi Traditional Authority

Regarding numbering, 3.3 was skipped in GN 65/1998, and the Mayeyi Traditional Authority was listed as 3.4. This was corrected in the revised list in GN 307/1998 ([GG 2020](#)), and the Mayeyi Traditional Authority is listed as 3.3 in all subsequent lists.

4. Damara Traditional Authorities

- 4.1 Damara Royal House Traditional Authority

5. Nama Traditional Authorities

- 5.1 Witbooi Traditional Authority
- 5.2 Bondelswart Traditional Authority
- 5.3 Soromaas Traditional Authority
- 5.4 Vaalgras Traditional Authority
- 5.5 Topnaar Traditional Authority
- 5.6 Blouwes Traditional Authority
- 5.7 Afrikaner Traditional Authority
- 5.8 Swartbooi Traditional Authority
- 5.9 Kai-//Kaun Traditional Authority

6. Tswana/Kalahari Traditional Authorities

- 6.1 Batswana Ba Namibia Traditional Authority
- 6.2 Bakgalagadi Traditional Authority

7. Mbanderu Traditional Authority

- 7.1 Mbanderu Traditional Authority

8. Herero Traditional Authorities

- 8.1 Kambazembi Royal House Traditional Authority
- 8.2 Zeraua Traditional Authority
- 8.3 Otjikaoko Traditional Authority

8.4 Vita Royal House Traditional Authority

9. San Traditional Authorities

9.1 !Kung Traditional Authority

9.2 Ju//hoan Traditional Authority

The following designated, or recognised the removal of, persons as **chiefs or heads of traditional communities in terms of the current Act:**

Proc. 2/2002 ([GG 2733](#))

Proc. 3/2002 ([GG 2733](#))

Proc. 60/2004 ([GG 3344](#))

Proc. 61/2004 ([GG 3344](#)), withdrawn by Proc. 13/2017 ([GG 6373](#))

Note that the original [GG 3344](#) was replaced by a subsequent corrected version.

Proc. 9/2006 ([GG 3688](#))

Note that the original [GG 3688](#) was replaced by a subsequent corrected version. The corrected version states at the top: “*This Gazette replace [sic] Gazette No. 3688 of 1 September 2006*”.

Proc. 12/2008 ([GG 4018](#))

Proc. 26/2008 ([GG 4090](#))

Proc. 9/2009 ([GG 4320](#))

Proc. 5/2010 ([GG 4423](#))

Proc. 16/2011 ([GG 4834](#))

Proc. 21/2013 ([GG 5235](#))

Proc. 23/2013 ([GG 5255](#))

Proc. 3/2015 ([GG 5681](#))

Proc. 27/2015 ([GG 5818](#))

Proc. 41/2015 ([GG 5914](#))

Proc. 4/2016 ([GG 6048](#))

Proc. 5/2016 ([GG 6072](#))

Proc. 10/2016 ([GG 6188](#)), withdrawn by Proc. 1/2017 ([GG 6217](#)) and withdrawn again by

Proc. 15/2018 ([GG 6680](#))

Proc. 1/2017 ([GG 6217](#))

Proc. 13/2017 ([GG 6373](#))

Proc. 16/2017 ([GG 6384](#))

Proc. 12/2018 ([GG 6627](#))

Proc. 15/2018 ([GG 6680](#))

Proc. 28/2019 ([GG 6965](#))

Proc. 29/2019 ([GG 6965](#))

Proc. 31/2019 ([GG 6973](#)) (set aside by *Witbooi & Others v Minister of Urban and Rural Development & Others* 2022 (2) NR 383 (HC))

Proc. 32/2019 ([GG 6996](#))

Proc. 37/2019 ([GG 7020](#))

Proc. 48/2021 ([GG 7673](#))

Proc. 2/2022 ([GG 7785](#))

Proc. 4/2023 ([GG 8014](#)).

After the current Act came into force, **GN 65/1998 was further amended by the following** (which also designated various traditional authorities):

GN 63/2002 ([GG 2733](#))

GN 64/2002 ([GG 2733](#))

GN 68/2008 ([GG 4018](#))

GN 181/2008 ([GG 4090](#))

Note that this Government Notice erroneously states that GN 87/2006 ([GG 3648](#)) amends GN 65/1998. It names senior traditional councillors and traditional councillors, but does not amend GN 65/1998. This mistake is repeated in subsequent notices.

GN 115/2009 ([GG 4263](#))

GN 205/2009 ([GG 4355](#))

GN 43/2010 ([GG 4441](#))

GN 110/2010 ([GG 4490](#))

GN 242/2010 ([GG 4596](#))

GN 33/2011 ([GG 4671](#))

Schedule II(a) states that Item 5 of the index is amended by the substitution of “5.3 “!Aman Traditional Authority” for subitem “5.3 Soromaas Traditional Authority”. There appears to be an error in respect of the subitem that is being omitted, which should have referred to “5.3 /Ui-#gantes Traditional Authority”.

GN 149/2011 ([GG 4783](#))

GN 199/2011 ([GG 4816](#))

GN 86/2012 ([GG 4912](#))

GN 133/2012 ([GG 4952](#))

GN 185/2012 ([GG 5000](#))

GN 283/2012 ([GG 5079](#))

GN 96/2013 ([GG 5174](#))

GN 195/2013 ([GG 5249](#))

GN 317/2013 ([GG 5349](#))

GN 335/2013 ([GG 5373](#))

GN 71/2014 ([GG 5467](#))

GN 119/2014 ([GG 5528](#))

GN 32/2015 ([GG 5681](#))

GN 97/2015 ([GG 5757](#))

GN 171/2015 ([GG 5803](#))

GN 271/2015 ([GG 5878](#))

GN 1/2016 ([GG 5927](#))

GN 138/2016 ([GG 6048](#))

GN 268/2016 ([GG 6166](#))

GN 6/2017 ([GG 6222](#))

GN 147/2017 ([GG 6329](#))

GN 169/2017 ([GG 6356](#))

GN 280/2017 ([GG 6445](#))

GN 35/2018 ([GG 6528](#))

GN 129/2018 ([GG 6637](#))

GN 223/2018 ([GG 6709](#))

GN 304/2018 ([GG 6778](#))

GN 94/2019 ([GG 6903](#))

GN 260/2019 ([GG 6996](#))

GN 21/2020 ([GG 7115](#))

GN 130/2020 ([GG 7238](#))

GN 149/2020 ([GG 7266](#))

GN 272/2020 ([GG 7378](#))

GN 325/2020 ([GG 7428](#))

GN 95/2021 ([GG 7529](#)).

Note that some of the notices contain errors in respect of the numbers referenced for various traditional authorities in the list of traditional authorities in GN 65/1998, as amended. The list that appears below contains the correct numbering, based on the most recent full list of traditional authorities (GN 181/2008, [GG 4090](#)) and specific amendments to the traditional authorities on that list. (Some of the notices address only the designation of individuals as chiefs or heads of traditional authorities and do not amend the underlying list of traditional authorities.)

GN 183/2021 ([GG 7618](#))

GN 234/2021 ([GG 7667](#))

GN 21/2022 ([GG 7746](#))

GN 120/2022 ([GG 7786](#))

GN 177/2022 ([GG 7838](#))

GN 349/2022 ([GG 7948](#))

GN 18/2023 ([GG 8021](#)).

Note that there are two versions of GG 8021. The correct version lists the Minister who issued GN 18/2023 as “E Uutoni” rather than “U. Eutoni” as it appears in the incorrect version.

GN 153/2023 ([GG 8099](#)).

The following announced the appointments of **senior traditional councillors and traditional councillors in terms of section 10(5), without amending GN 65/1998:**

GN 130/2004 ([GG 3218](#))

GN 267/2004 ([GG 3344](#))

Note that the original [GG 3344](#) was replaced by a subsequent corrected version.

GN 87/2006 ([GG 3648](#)).

The current list of traditional authorities (from amended GN 65/1998) is as follows, in the order that they appear in the amended Government Notice:

1. Kavango Traditional Authorities

- 1.1 Mbunza Traditional Authority
- 1.2 Sambyu Traditional Authority
- 1.3 Gciriku Traditional Authority
- 1.4 Kwangali Traditional Authority y
- 1.5 Mbukushu/Hambakushu Traditional Authority

2. Ovambo Traditional Authorities

- 2.1 Ondonga Traditional Authority
- 2.2 Uukwaludhi Traditional Authority
- 2.3 Ongandjera Traditional Authority
- 2.4 Uukwambi Traditional Authority
- 2.5 Ombalantu Traditional Authority
- 2.6 Uukolonkhadi Traditional Authority
- 2.7 Oukwanyama Traditional Authority
- 2.8 Ombadja Traditional Authority

3. Caprivi Traditional Authorities

- 3.1 Masubia Traditional Authority
- 3.2 Mafwe Traditional Authority
- 3.3 Mayeyi Traditional Authority
- 3.4 Mashi Traditional Authority

4. Damara Traditional Authorities

- 4.1 /Gobanin Traditional Authority
- 4.2 !Oe-#gân Traditional Authority
- 4.3 /Khomanin Traditional Authority
- 4.4 /Gaio-Daman Traditional Authority
- 4.5 Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority
- 4.6 ≠Aodaman Traditional Authority
- 4.7 Dâure Daman Traditional Authority
- 4.8 Nami-Daman Traditional Authority

5. Nama Traditional Authorities

- 5.1 Witbooi Traditional Authorities
- 5.2 Bondelswarts Traditional Authority
- 5.3 !Aman Traditional Authority
- 5.4 Vaalgras Traditional Authority
- 5.5 Topnaar Traditional Authority
- 5.6 Blowes Traditional Authority
- 5.7 Afrikaner Traditional Authority
- 5.8 Swartbooi Traditional Authority
- 5.9 Kai-//Kaun Traditional Authority
- 5.10 !Kar‘Khoe //Aes Traditional Authority
- 5.11 /Hai - /Khaua Traditional Authority

6. Tswana/Kalahari Traditional Authorities

- 6.1 Batswana Traditional Authority

6.2 Bakgalagadi Traditional Authority

7. Mbanderu Traditional Authority

7.1 Mbanderu Traditional Authority

8. Herero Traditional Authorities

8.1 Kambazembi Royal House Traditional Authority

8.2 Zeraua Traditional Authority

8.3 Otjikako Traditional Authority

8.4 Vita Royal House Traditional Authority

8.5 Maharero Royal House Traditional Authority

8.6 Kakurukouje Traditional Authority

8.7 Ovaherero Traditional Authority

8.8 Kapika Traditional Authority

8.9 Hoveka Traditional Authority

9. San Traditional Authorities

9.1 !Kung Traditional Authority

9.2 Ju/'hoan Traditional Authority

9.3 Hai-//om Traditional Authority

9.4 ≠Kao//' Aesi Traditional Authority

9.5 !Xoo Traditional Authority.

The relevant *Government Gazettes* use various inconsistent names and spellings for many of the traditional authorities. Except in the case of specific amendments to the names, they appear above as in the *Government Gazette* that last provided the full list (GN 181/2008, [GG 4090](#)).

Cases:

Mbanderu Traditional Authority & Another v Kahuure & Others 2008 (1) NR 55 (SC)

Adcock v Mbambo (A 87/2010) [2012] NAHCMD 35 (24 October 2012) (jurisdiction of traditional court in terms of section 3 read together with section 1: definitions of “member” and “traditional community”)

Kahuure & Another in re Nguvauva v Minister of Regional and Local Government and Housing and Rural Development & Others 2013 (4) NR 932 (SC) (discusses procedure for designation of Chief of Ovambanderu Traditional Community)

Nguvauva v Minister of Regional and Local Government and Housing and Rural Development & Others 2015 (1) NR 220 (HC) (section 5)

Hikumwah & Others v Nelumbu & Others 2015 (4) NR 955 (HC) (traditional authority as administrative body in terms of Act; disciplinary procedure in respect of traditional councillors did not follow procedural fairness); overturned on appeal, on basis of facts pleaded, in *Nelumbu & Others v Hikumwah & Others* 2017 (2) NR 433 (SC)

Council of the Itireleng Village Community v Madi 2017 (4) NR 1127 (SC) (no *locus standi* of headman appointed under Act in respect of voluntary association made up of members of community)

Kapika v Minister of Urban and Rural Development & Others 2018 (2) NR 432 (HC), overturned on appeal by *Kapika v Kapika & Others* 2020 (3) NR 707 (SC) (sections 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12)

Haindaka v Minister of Urban and Rural Development & Others 2019 (4) NR 951 (HC) (succession dispute between two clans; sections 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12)

Witbooi & Others v Minister of Urban and Rural Development & Others 2022 (2) NR 383 (HC) (distinction between traditional authority and traditional council for purposes of section 5(1)(a))

Tsumib & Others v Government of the Republic of Namibia & Others 2022 (2) NR 558 (SC) (sections 3 and 16: traditional authority does not have exclusive competence to pursue claims relating to the relevant ethnic group, especially against the Government which pays the traditional authority's litigation costs, but the individual applicants in this case do not have *locus standi* to sue as representatives of the community).

Commentary:

Heike Becker, “‘New Things After Independence’: Gender and Traditional Authorities in Postcolonial Namibia”, 32 (1) *Journal of Southern African Studies* 29 (2006)

Manfred O Hinz, "Traditional governance and African customary law: Comparative observations from a Namibian perspective" in N Horn & A Bösl (eds), *Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Namibia*, Macmillan Namibia, 2008, available [here](#)

Law Reform and Development Commission, *Working Paper on Issues related to the Traditional Authorities in the Ovawambo Communities*, LRDC 22, 2012, available [here](#)

Manfred O Hinz, "The Traditional Authorities Act and the 'mushrooming' of traditional authorities", *Namibia Law Journal*, Volume 8, Issue 1, 2016

Office of the Attorney-General, "Frequently Asked Legal Questions", Volume 2, May 2016, available [here](#) (section 6.3: "Jurisdiction in Terms of the Traditional Authorities Act, 2000 (Act No. 25 of 2000), and the Community Courts Act, 2003 (Act No. 10 of 2003)")

Office of the Attorney-General, "Frequently Asked Legal Questions", Volume 3, April 2017, available [here](#) (section 5.3 discusses the use of traditional titles (definition of "chief" in section 1 read with section 11)

Bernadine Bertolini, "The Rehoboth Baster land dispute – Attempt by the Rehoboth Baster Community to regain ownership of their ancestral land", *Namibia Law Journal*, Volume 10, Issue 1, 2018.

COMMISSIONS

Commission of Inquiry into Matters relating to Chiefs, Headmen and other Traditional and Tribal Leaders and Authorities (Proc. 3/1991, [GG 176](#))

See also GN 32/1991 ([GG 175](#)).

SELECTED CASES

Kaputua & Another v Executive Committee of the Administration for the Hereros & Others 1984 (4) SA 295 (SWA)

Moraliswani v Mamili, Supreme Court of SWA, 12 June 1985 (unreported judgement).

Ndisiro v Mbanderu Community Authority & Others, 1986 (2) SA 532 (SWA).

Pack v Muundjua & Others / Tjipetekera v Muundjua & Others, 1989 (3) SA 556 (SWA).

Kakujaha v Tribal Court of Okahitua, Supreme Court of South West Africa, 20 March 1989 (unreported judgement).

Ex Parte Attorney-General, Namibia: In Re Corporal Punishment by Organs of State, 1991 NR 178 (SC)

S v Sipula 1994 NR 41 (HC).

S v Haulondjamba 1993 NR 103 (HC).

Makono v Nguvauva 2003 NR 138 (HC) (widow inheritance)

LM v JM & Others 2016 (2) NR 603 (HC) (in respect of constitutional challenge to customary law, need to tender evidence to establish customary law and to establish unconstitutionality)

Witbooi & Others v Minister of Urban and Rural Development & Others 2022 (2) NR 383 (HC) (customary law favouring members of patrilineal line over members of matrilineal line for chieftainship would violate Art 10(2) of the Namibian Constitution).

COMMENTARY

H Becker, *Gender Aspects of Traditional Authorities and Traditional Courts in a Democratic Society: Examples from Northern Namibia*. Windhoek: Centre for Applied Social Sciences, 1995

MO Hinz (assisted by S Joas), *Developing Customary Law: Self-Styled Laws of Namibian Communities*, CASS Paper No 31, Windhoek, Centre for Applied Social Studies, 1995

Law Reform and Development Commission, *The Ascertainment of Customary Law and the Methodological Aspects of Research into Customary Law: Proceedings of Workshop*, LRDC 2, 1995

TW Bennett, *Customary Law and the Constitution*, Law Reform and Development Commission, LRDC 3, 1996

- MO Hinz, "Family law in Namibia: The challenge of customary and constitutional law" in J Eeklelaar & TN Hlapo (eds), *The changing family: Family forms and family law*, Oxford: Hart, 1998
- Legal Assistance Centre, *Proposals for Law Reform on the Recognition of Customary Marriages*, 1999
- Christiaan Keulder, "Traditional Leaders" in C Keulder (ed), *State, Society and Democracy; A Reader in Namibian Politics*, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, 2000, reprinted 2010, available [here](#)
- MO Hinz (assisted by S Joas), *Customary law in Namibia: Development and Perspective*, CASS Paper No 50, eighth edition, 2003, Windhoek, Centre for Applied Social Studies, 2003
- D LeBeau, et al, *Women's Property and Inheritance Rights in Namibia*. Windhoek: Gender Training and Research Programme and University of Namibia, 2004
- Law Reform and Development Commission, *Report on Customary Law Marriages*, LRDC 12, 2004, available [here](#)
- H Becker, "'New Things after Independence': Gender and Traditional Authorities in Postcolonial Namibia", *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 32 (1): 29-48, 2006
- MO Hinz & JW Kwenani, "Ascertainment of Customary Law" in Manfred O Hinz and Helgard K Patemann (eds), *The Shade of New Leaves: Governance in Traditional Authority – A Southern African Perspective*, Windhoek: Centre for Applied Social Studies, 2006.
- OC Ruppel (ed), *Women and custom in Namibia: Cultural practice versus gender equality?*, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, 2008, available [here](#) (reviewed by Chuma Himonga in *Namibia Law Journal*, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2009, available [here](#)).
- Manfred O Hinz, "Phase 1 of the Namibian Ascertainment of Customary Law Project to be completed soon", *Namibia Law Journal*, Volume 1, Issue 2, 2009, available [here](#)
- OC Ruppel, "Women's rights and customary law in Namibia" 3 (2) *Journal of African and International Law* 259 (2010).
- Manfred O Hinz (ed), assisted by Ndatelela E Namwoonde, *Customary Law Ascertained, Volume 1: The Customary Law of the Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi Communities of Namibia*, Windhoek: Namibia Scientific Society in association with the Human Rights and Documentation Centre, Faculty of Law, University of Namibia, 2010 (reviewed by Nico Horn in *Namibia Law Journal*, Volume 3, Issue 1, 2011, available [here](#))
- Manfred O Hinz (ed), assisted by Alexander Gairiseb, *Customary Law Ascertained, Volume 2: The Customary Law of the Bakgalagari, Batswana and Damara Communities of Namibia*, Windhoek: UNAM Press, 2013
- Manfred O Hinz (ed), assisted by Alexander Gairiseb, *Customary Law Ascertained, Volume 3: The Customary Law of the Nama, Ovaherero and Ovambanderu, and San Communities of Namibia*, Windhoek: UNAM Press, 2015, available [here](#)
- Manfred O Hinz, "The ascertainment of customary law: What is ascertainment of customary law and what is it for? The experience of the Customary Law Ascertainment Project in Namibia", 2 (7) *Oñati Socio-legal Series* 85, 2012, available [here](#)
- Manfred O Hinz, "The ascertainment of Namibian customary law completed: What has been done and what lies ahead" in Nico Horn & Manfred O Hinz, eds, *Beyond a Quarter Century of Constitutional Democracy: Process and Progress in Namibia*, Windhoek: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, 2017, available [here](#)
- Manfred O Hinz, "Customary Law Ascertained – project completed?", *Namibia Law Journal*, Volume 11, Issue 1, 2019.

See also Community Courts Act 10 of 2003 (**COURTS**).

See also Native Administration Proclamation 15 of 1928 (**'BLACKS'**).

See also Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002 (**LAND AND HOUSING**).