

Conservation primarily is associated with protection //

This change has been ongoing since early 1980 (FAG Forest for People programme)

Chapter x:

Changing management: from plantation to conservation management

1) Changing focus

The overall concept of forestry has changed a good deal in recent years. This is particularly true in developing countries such as Namibia. New policies and approaches are being adopted, and management practices are being adjusted in two main directions. The first is to move away from traditional forestry or silviculture (with its narrow focus on growing trees with straight trunks to yield poles or timber for furniture and building) to practices that conserve indigenous woodland habitats. The change is really from plantation forestry to environmental management. The second move is to place the management of woodland in the hands of the public, particularly in so-called communal areas. People in these areas have had traditional rights to use land and natural resources, which were formally owned by government. Rural communities therefore played little role in natural resource management.

Why in brackets

But with utilization products & services as objectives "landowners"

? Contradiction

Utilization is key

in addition to the utilization aspect still have

change order

Broadly speaking, these two directions seek to promote the conservation and management of indigenous resources by people who use them. In this sense, conservation is designed to protect natural resources *for* use, rather than *from* use. Actually, this is part of a broader trend termed community-based natural resource management, popularly known as CBNRM. Other kinds of natural resources can be managed using CBNRM and much has been done to promote CBNRM for the management of rural water supplies and wildlife in Namibia. The key principles of CBNRM are that ownership and control over natural resources should lie with local people who have rights to those resources, and that benefits from the use of natural resources should go to those people. These benefits will create incentives so that people take responsibility for managing the resources in a sustainable manner. CBNRM also seeks to bring new sets of natural resources into production and the market place.

traditionally

The concepts of community forestry come from early 1980s before CBNRM was talked about

Foresters prefer to call CBNRM approaches community or participatory forestry. It is on this topic that the chapter starts, explaining the development of community forest areas. Sections that describe government structures, policies, legislation and foreign aid dealing with forestry follow. All these aspects are characterised by change, which is the major challenge facing Namibia as it seeks motives, methods and goals for managing its forests and woodlands.

CBNRM in Namibia

COMMUNITY FORESTRY

The Directorate of Forestry adopted the policy of community forestry soon after it joined the Ministry of Environment & Tourism in 1995, and several programmes to implement community forestry have since been implemented. Community forests are by far the most important of these, but three other programmes first need to be mentioned as contributing to the overall concept of greater community involvement; all three are discussed in greater detail elsewhere. The first is farm forestry which promotes the planting of fruit and shade trees by rural people, and generally stimulates people to attach greater value to trees (see page 00). A second programme encourages rural people in communal areas to manage and control bush fires, mainly by organising villagers into fire management and control units (see page 00). Finally, many projects are working to develop non-timber forest products, especially those that can be harvested and marketed by poorer rural

independence but when the Strategic Plan (1996) was made

organizational change has happened or doesn't

communities (see page 00). A range of these products are now being explored, tested and promoted, as discussed in the chapter on the uses of woodlands (see page 00).

Work to develop community forests began in 1995, and most activities have since been driven and funded by the Namibia Finland Forestry (NFFP) project and the German-funded Community Forestry in North-eastern Namibia (CFNEN) project (see page 00). The first 13 community forests were proclaimed in November 2004, as listed in the following table together with another 16 areas being developed.

programme 1996

Community forest areas in Namibia, as also shown in Figure (map_CFs)

Region	Name	Size (hectares)	Beneficiaries	Status
Caprivi	Salambala Conservancy	14,000		
	Kwandu Conservancy	19,888		
	Sikarijabuka	4,927		
	Zilitene	10,000		
	Bukalo (pilot area)	770	4000	Proclaimed
	Lusese (pilot area)	260		
	Kabbe(pilot area)	230		
Kavango	Masida	20,000	1200	Proclaimed
	Lubuta	20,000	1800	Proclaimed
	Hans Kanyinga	27,000		
	Ncaute	11,500	500	Proclaimed
	Gowatjinga	20,000		
	Ncumcara (Mile20)	10,000	3000	Proclaimed
	Ncamagoro (Mile30)	25,000	3500	Proclaimed
	Mbeye	50,000	3000	Proclaimed
	Cuma	12,000		
	Likwaterera	10,000		
Otjozondjupa	Katope	59,000		
	M'Kata	80,000	600	Proclaimed
Oshikoto	Nyae Nyae Conservancy	141,181		
	Oshaampula	718		
Ohangwena	Onopi	5160		
	Ekofola	578		
Omusati	Okongo	75,518		
	Uukolonkadhi	133,000		
Kunene	Uukwaludhi	147,800		
	Ehrovipuka Conservancy	197,848		
TOTAL	Omatendeka Conservancy	181,505		
	Okangudumba	119,100		
TOTAL		1,390,959	17,600	

Check whether these are really called conservancies or community forests

*Call them CFS
asterisk with footnote on floor
who are also conservancies*

All the community forests lie in the northern communal areas of Namibia (Figure map_CFs), and cover an area of almost 14,000 square kilometres or about 1.7% of the surface area of Namibia. Those that have been gazetted extend over about xx square kilometres and approximately xxxxx people living within them will potentially share the benefits of these areas.

30/11/2004

and how large portion of the communal lands?

are the conservancies also in the figure?

Check this figure

Figure map CFs. Twenty-nine community forests are now being developed in Namibia, while 31 conservancies had been proclaimed by the end of 2004. Some community forests are also conservancies, while the boundaries of certain others overlap to a greater or lesser degree.

See comment on prev. page

In terms of the Forest Act of 2001, the Minister of Environment & Tourism declares community forests as legal, gazetted areas. The Act stipulates that people living in a community forest area are given the rights "to manage and use forest produce and other natural resources of the forest, to graze animals and to authorize others to exercise those rights and to collect and retain fees and impose conditions for the use of the forest produce or natural resources". It is also clear from the Act that the beneficiaries are those people who have traditional rights over areas within community forests.

traditional

The key points are management and use by local people. Much of the management is led by a management committee with which the Minister of Environment & Tourism enters into an agreement as part of the gazetting process. The agreement stipulates that the area be managed according to a management plan, and in the interests of everyone who has rights to the area. It is also expected that there should be close linkages between the committee and local traditional authority. In fact, the Minister is required to get the consent of the traditional authority before approving a community forest.

It is an agreement / contract

In a sense, the agreement with the Minister of Environment & Tourism is a contract that stipulates that the community forest be managed according to specific guidelines. Management practices focus on natural resources including for example, granting permissions and permits for the use of woodland products, the control of fires by clearing firebreaks, approving the burning of any areas (for example to clear new fields or stimulate now grass growth) and extinguishing wild fires. In addition to empowering communities, local management both reduces the government's responsibilities, in fact, it more usually helps to fill a management vacuum because most community forest areas are remote and their natural resources have been of little interest to government.

Perhaps the most important innovation brought about community forests change is that people have now exclusive commercial rights over resources rather than mere rights to use resources that belonged to the state. Exclusivity is of special importance in communal areas because it provides for control over natural resources and, indirectly, security of tenure over land. There are no formal deeds to land in communal areas, and there is a great risk of wealthy, influential individuals occupying large tracts of land and claiming all their resources (see page 00).

Other than empowering people to manage and own woodland resources, the other major goal is to provide greater material and financial benefits. All income from natural resources in a community forest is to be used in an equitable fashion and for the benefit of the whole community. Thus, income will go into a community fund to pay for developments (for example, new boreholes or school facilities) maintenance (fuel and repairs for water pumps, for example) and operational expenses which include salaries for community forest staff.

Don't focus on criticizing the study
focus on the benefits using various means of
assessing them

One study estimated potential income in Kavango and Caprivi and found that in order of value, most income is expected to come from the sales of timber, wood for craft production, poles for construction, firewood, grazing, honey, wild fruits, the clearing of firebreaks (if government continues to pay for this (see page 00), permits and grazing fees.¹ It is expected that produce will be harvested and sold by community members or sold to outsiders who wish to harvest for themselves. For example, merchants who sell firewood in towns may collect wood in a community forest, and they would be charged for the wood and also for permits to transport and sell the firewood. While permits will provide some income, perhaps their greatest value will lie in giving community forest members considerable authority and ownership over their resources.

It is too soon to say what financial benefits will amount to. The study of possible income sources in Kavango and Caprivi is the only one to estimate income and expenditure to our knowledge. Estimates from this work suggest that annual profits for each community forest could rise to N\$200,000 - N\$250,000 after about eight years of development. These estimates seem high to us. For example, M'kata community forest has more abundant timber resources than most others, and yet the planned quota of 40 live kiaat trees harvested each year would be worth only about \$10,000. The estimates of income are also based on the assumption that ready markets will be found. However, finding buyers may often prove difficult given the small population (and number of buyers) in Namibia and the substantial distances from many community forests to towns where there are more lucrative markets than in rural areas. Finally, community forests in areas with little woodland are unlikely to be able to sell much produce.

Perhaps these estimates and assessments would be more optimistic if greater focus was given to non-timber products, rather than on the timber and firewood that most people now concentrate. The harvesting of some non-timber products is already earning substantial sums, and there is the additional potential of cultivating these plants in the future (see page 00). The study also did not include thatching grass and eco-tourism as possible sources of income, and other ways of making money may be found. This will be particularly important in other areas of Namibia where woodlands are sparse and their products few. In essence, there is a danger that by focusing too heavily on wood products, community forests may miss the opportunity of capitalizing on other natural resources.

The development of community forests has been a slow and expensive process. The first 13 community forests were gazetted some 10 years after the programme began. Communities were often left waiting for things to happen in between the passage of countless consultants, meetings and workshops. Three factors appear to have delayed matters. First, the process was largely driven by donor projects and a lack of urgency on the part of government led to lethargy. Secondly, the Ministry of Environment & Tourism was reluctant to gazette community forests in the absence of clear rules, since no regulations have been promulgated in terms of the 2001 Forest Act. Thirdly, the development of each community forest entailed the preparation of exhaustive information and documentation to go into the applications required for the gazetting of each

because the sector capacity was "non-existent" at independence

30/11/2004

4

these are now
about to be submitted

COPY of
Rules

look at the
study on
diversified
CDWEM

See
Litchwood's
study
p. 60 -
learning
process

Foods

Wood craft
etc

This is not
the case in
the field

NOT THE
TOUR JOURNAL
ASSUME

Don't take this critical approach, description of ^{how} the process has evolved with explanations why

community forest. The applications consist of a management plan, an inventory of wood resources, a constitution and a monitoring system. not a requirement

interpretation interpretation of the

Consultations on community forest development has also been complicated by the fact that the Ministry of Environment & Tourism has also established conservancies, often in exactly the same areas. Conservancies (here limited to ones in communal areas and thus different from those on freehold farms) were also designed to give rural communities rights and benefits from natural resources, and they thus serve purposes very similar to those of community forests.¹¹ However, conservancies focus on rights over wildlife and tourism, rather than woodland and its products. The first conservancy was gazetted in 1998 and at the end of 2004, 31 conservancies had been declared and gazetted, covering almost 80,000 square kilometres and having about 100,000 residents in them (Figure Map_CF).

both not correct most are in Komsene some Caprivi etc.

These have been heavily subsidised & developed with massive external support. More to separate chapter

The 31 conservancies together earned about N\$8.3 million during 2003, although the variation between them was great. Some newer conservancies had no income while several others that are rich in wildlife and attractive to tourists each earned over N\$1 million in 2003. Most income came from joint venture agreements with tourism establishments and trophy hunters, and from meat harvests, craft and the sale of wildlife. The greatest proportion of income was earned in the form of jobs for conservancy residents at lodges and tourist camps, and as levies paid by lodges, camps and trophy hunters.

the use of which is not sanctioned by law

Conservancies led by Namibians

Conservancies grew under the overall umbrella of the Namibia's CBNRM (Community Based Natural Resource Management) programme, which has also promoted user rights and benefits from natural resources outside conservancies, particularly by promoting such enterprises as the sale of thatching grass, craft production and tourist camps operated and owned by rural people. Namibia's CBNRM programme has gained international acclaim for its success, and it is has attracted substantial attention and funding. It is unfortunate that community forests developed independently without benefiting from the experience and standing provided by the CBNRM programme.

is has been developed with substantial external funding

Both have been excluded This is

Why should two systems, which have such similar aims, have developed separately within the Ministry of Environment & Tourism? Much of the explanation has to do with historical accident and personalities: different people took initiatives to develop different projects within their own different perspectives and areas of expertise. Wildlife enthusiasts created conservancies, while foresters embraced the idea of community forests. The projects were also then adopted by different donors and NGOs, and developed under different directorates in the Ministry.

Don't focus on personalities

More remarkably, different legislation was developed for the two systems: the Forest Act of 2001 for community forests and the 1996 Amendment of the Nature Conservation Ordinance for conservancies. While the legislation provides communities with different rights, these actually amount to much the same thing. Conservancies have rights over wildlife (which can be argued as including all plants and animals) and community forests

legislation is explicit about wildlife

This is rather normal

30/11/2004 see comment on presenting the policy-regulatory framework

Broad rights (i.e. PS attitude today)

How could wildlife be the primary determinant of habitat and landscape

remove this is not the case almost always separate wildlife and habitat ANDREW CORBETT

control over grazing

have rights over the produce of woodlands and other natural resources of the forest (which would include wildlife).

This is useful

Not correct the setting of quotas is by MEF or control right is with MEF

The separate development of community forests and conservancies were perhaps accidents of history, but there were also some differences in approach. The focus in conservancy development was to implement and register them quickly before detailed development planning started. Communities therefore started to get rights, benefits and incentives quite soon, whereas there was very extensive planning and consultation before application was made for the declaration of community forests. Conservancies have also been granted much more freedom to make their own decisions about management and the use of resources than community forests, where the approach has been more regimented. Greater demands have also been placed on community forests to ensure that all benefits (even though none have yet emerged) are to be used equitably and for the good of all people with rights to community forest areas.

change

NOT CORRECT

NO ATTITUDE

Another aspect given emphasis in community forests is that these areas will be managed to provide woodland resources for the day-to-day use of local people themselves. Thus, the areas should be managed and used to ensure adequate supplies of non-cash commodities, such as grazing, firewood and poles for the construction of rural homes. By contrast, rather little attention has been placed on the domestic use of these resources in conservancies.

Wildlife and tourism resources often extend over much larger areas than the kinds of natural resources on which community forests focus. Conservancies should be large areas, which allow large mammals and tourists to roam freely, whereas woodland resources are often more localised. Indeed, it seems logical for many community forests to be smaller, with benefits and control going to residents who live close to patches of good timber trees, concentrations of wild fruit, and fuel wood, for example.

Despite these differences, the essence of the two systems is the same: they give management and ownership over natural resources, and generate incomes from commodities that have seldom been marketed in communal areas. We see every reason for conservancies and community forests to be united into one system. All natural resources in an area should be pooled, and decisions left to those with rights to the resources to decide how best to manage them for their benefit. Of course, this should happen according to appropriate policies and guidelines.

It is not the evaluation of "We" that is the purpose

This goes to the very issue of sectors as the basis is almost all countries? discuss

STATE FORESTRY

As a formal government activity, forestry had its beginnings some 120 years ago when the German government issued the first regulations to control the cutting of trees in 1894. Policies, approaches and practices evolved over those last 12 decades, as described in Chapter 1. However, the biggest changes have been introduced during the past decade. This is true not only for the development of community forestry but also, as we shall see, in way in which government has approached forestry.

include the District offices Research stations etc.

Forestry formed part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Rural Development up until 1995 when the Directorate was moved to the Ministry of Environment & Tourism. The Director has two Deputy Directors who are, respectively, in charge of the Divisions of Forest Research and Forest Management. They and other head office staff are based in Windhoek, while most Forest Research staff work at the two research stations in Okahandja and at Hamoye in Kavango. Most staff in the Forest Management division work elsewhere in the country, which is split geographically into three regional sub-divisions: North-east, North-west and South Central (Figure map_admin). Each of these is managed from a regional office, respectively at Grootfontein, Ongwediva and Windhoek. To these regional centres are attached numerous district offices and forest stations. The Forest Management Division has a fourth sub-division responsible for Extension and Training. Much of the Directorate's work is now concentrated around the following activities:

Relate to Forest Strat. NRP 1,2 Policy

Figure map_admin. Map of three regions, regional offices, district offices, forest stations, Okahandja, Hamoye

✓ OK

Law enforcement The Forestry Act of 2001 provides for a variety of legal provisions concerning the use and protection of woodlands and wood products. Regulations have yet to be gazetted for many of these controls, but permits have been required for many years for the harvesting, transportation and marketing of wood products (including charcoal). In addition, the Directorate issues transit permits for Angolan and Zambian timber to be exported en route to markets elsewhere, mainly in South Africa. Transgressors are generally caught at roadblocks and during random check of vehicles. Some 9,479 permits were issued in 2003 for the harvesting, transport and marketing of wood products.ⁱⁱⁱ
and information

Tsomkwe See table

Research The most important research in recent years has been the compilation of 29 forest inventories since 1997. Three inventories were for regions (Caprivi, Omusati and Oshikoto) while the others covered selected forest areas, many of which are planned to become community forests. The principal aim of the inventories is to provide estimates of woody biomass in these areas, especially for species of potential commercial value. Some of the results of this work are presented in the section on woody biomass (see page 00). The inventories do not provide reliable information on growth and recruitment rates. Some several studies have been started on growth (mainly on mopane and eucalypts) and propagation (kiaat and fruit trees), but the results of most of these projects have yet to be published or finalised. More broadly, most plantations have been established as trials to investigate their viability, sometimes using different seed stocks.

Table of Staff
Should be presented in greater detail

Institutional and staff development Much has been done in recent years to develop the Directorate of Forestry, to the point that its staff establishment consisted of 647 posts in 2004, of which 87% were filled positions. The majority of posts are for manual workers, including 246 work hands, 112 labourers, 58 forest guards, and 58 watchmen. Thirty-three positions are for professional staff having a degree or diploma in Forestry (check: Director (1), Deputy Director (2), Chief Forester (5), Principal Forester (6), Senior Forester (4) and Forester (15). At the end of 2004, 19 of these posts were filled. One of the main achievements of the Namibia-Finland Forestry Project (NFFP) has been to fund

Programme

Include a table with scholarship
OAC

what is this?
Masters of Public Policy Administration

the training of a large number of Namibians as foresters, both within the Directorate of Forestry and at Ogongo Agricultural College where most Namibians study to obtain forestry diplomas. The Project sponsored the studies of five MSc, 11 BSc, three MBA, one MPPA, and 32 Forestry Diploma students between 2001 and 2004. Numerous other students have been funded to attend shorter, in-service courses.

Fire management The main response of the Directorate of Forestry to the problem of widespread and frequent bush fires (see page 00) has been to encourage the rural public in communal areas to prevent and control fires. Much of this work has been led and funded by the Finnish NFFP. Fire Management Units in select villages have been established, the members of the Units being trained and given basic equipment to fight fires. Community members have also been paid to clear firebreaks, and a total of 2,118 kilometres of firebreaks were cleared in 2003. The Directorate, NFFP and the German-funded Community Forestry in North-east Namibia (CFNEN) projects paid for the clearing. In addition, posters, billboards and theatre plays have been produced to create awareness about fire hazards. More information on the management of fire is provided in Chapter x (see page 00).

with Finnish support
Government?

Farm or agro-forestry The Directorate of Forestry formed part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development before 1995, and it has since continued playing a major role in promoting horticulture. The whole farm forestry programme is based on Namibia's goal of improving rural livelihoods and the country's food security. Approximately 60,000 seedlings were distributed from xx nurseries in 2003. Most of these were sold, earning a total of N\$xxxx in 2003. While most of the seedlings are of fruit trees, large numbers of eucalyptus, shade and ornamental trees were also germinated and distributed. Few indigenous trees are produced.

Community forestry The development of community forestry, as described in the first section of this chapter, represents the biggest change in policy and practice. So far, most activities have been initiated and led by the Finnish NFFP and German CFNEN projects. In 2004, a Community Forestry Officer (CFO) was appointed as a staff member of the Directorate and nine other qualified foresters were seconded to work full-time as counterparts to German technical advisors of the CFNEN project.

Education Most educational activities to promote the value of trees are directed at schools, to which seedlings are donated to encourage the cultivation of trees. Competitions between schools are run annually, those schools having developed the best gardens and orchards being rewarded during ceremonies held on each year's Arbor Day. The Directorate of Forestry has also promoted the production and distribution of posters to publicize a "Tree of the year" each Arbor Day. Other activities to promote awareness of trees and woodlands have been held during Environment Days each year.

Changing programmes

These are the main activities with which staff in the Directorate of Forestry now concern themselves. However, responsibilities are changing rapidly as people prepare to

30/11/2004

A more systematic approach to programmes and development
Problems of evolving framework vs. organisation/program
Figure on new organisation?

Maps
Tables
Capricorn
Trends
OK

15 plus
tree
examine

change

Christine
Maritz

One of
the main
activities
of CFOs

Picture
or set
of picture
!!!

These documents evolved
1977/8 → 2001/01
(formally approved 2001)

2001

implement the provisions of the Forest Act of 2001 and the forestry policy published in the *Development Forestry Policy for Namibia*. Both documents are pivotal openings to the new ways in which forestry is being approached in Namibia. The point was made earlier that most of the changes are embodied in the idea that the enterprise is moving from *plantation forestry* to *environmental forestry*. Put differently, the focus is away from *formal forests* to *indigenous woodlands*, and away from *commercial timber production* to activities that *empower rural economies by giving people ownership of natural resources*. In addition, the new policy emphasizes the need to increase yields of woodland products, both of wood and non-timber commodities. To align the Directorate with these new approaches, proposals are being made to reorganise it around the following five programme areas; the proposals also take into account that many functions will become the responsibility of the 13 regional governments:

councils

may?

Policy, planning, regulation, monitoring and information These activities are core functions of the Directorate to be implemented from the central head office. A range of indicators have been proposed to monitor performance of the forestry sector, and some of the indicators would be provided through management information systems that need to be designed and built.

Community Based Forest Management This is the programme for continued development and promotion of community forests. It is likely that regional governments will take responsibility for these areas, perhaps under the overall guidance of the central CBNRM division in the Ministry of Environment & Tourism.

?? ?

Tree planting and farm forestry The principal intention is to produce seedlings and to provide support to tree planting on both freehold and communal farmland. These activities are also likely to be run on a decentralized basis by the regional governments.

Forest conservation and protection Some functions will be retained at a central level, especially those relating to state forests (see below), while issues concerned with regional and community forests, and fire management will be the responsibility of the 13 regions.

Forestry research Although studies should be relevant to regional concerns, research would be a core activity run from research stations operating the under the guidance of head office.

Legislation

The Forestry Act of 2001 mandates and requires of the Ministry of Environment & Tourism and Directorate of Forestry to embark on several new activities. The Minister is to appoint the Forestry Council, consisting of a group of people that provides overall guidance on forestry policy and management. Five kinds of classified forest areas may be declared for purposes of conservation and management: State Forests, Regional Forests, Community Forests, Community Forests, Forest Management Areas, and Fire Management Areas. The Act requires that the Directorate have a management plan for every classified forest area. Remarkably, an inventory must be maintained for every state, regional and community forest. Each inventory must contain a record of the type and

An inventory is the equivalent of the wildlife count / quota

quantity of forest produce, which is defined as “anything which grows or is naturally found in a forest” and includes “any living organism or product of it” and “any inanimate object of mineral, historical, anthropological or cultural value”. Although this legislation was passed in 2001, by early 2005 the first Forest Council had not been appointed and, other than the 13 Community Forests declared at the end of 2004, no other classified forests had been gazetted (see below).

More descriptive
less critical

Development aid

Forestry in Namibia has enjoyed considerable technical and financial assistance from foreign sources over the years. The Finnish Government has provided more support, and over a longer period, than any other foreign source. The first phase of support began in 1991, while the fourth and final phase ends in 2005. Management, institutional, policy and capacity development have been the major focus of support from Finland, both to the Directorate of Forestry and the Ogongo Agricultural College. Additional assistance has been given to research (largely through the development and implementation of forest inventories), the provision of buildings and vehicles, fire management, and community forest development. Apart from community forestry, Finnish assistance has largely promoted the more formal and conventional aspects of forestry and timber production.

TABLE OF DONORS, PERIODS AND VALUES

The other major donor to the forestry sector is the German government. Its current project began with a feasibility study in 2001 to assess the potential for community forestry development. Formal implementation began in 2003 and the project should last until 2011. The development of community forests is indeed the major goal of this project, which aims at having 28 such areas gazetted in its first four years to demonstrate progress and maintain funding for the second period of four years. In addition to community forests, the project is helping communities establish fruit and vegetable gardens and privately-run nurseries.

Other assistance has come from a variety of agencies and countries. Research activities and projects have been supported by the British, Danish, Canadian, Dutch and Australian governments; mapping and remote sensing work has been funded by Sweden and Denmark; a beekeeping project received assistance from Britain; support to formulate forestry legislation came from the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), which has also helped fund a project aimed at domesticating indigenous fruit. Support for various activities in Kavango and north-central Namibia was provided, respectively, by Luxembourg and Denmark.

Various donors have given financial and technical assistance to different components of a broad programme to develop the commercial value of indigenous plants. The programme is co-ordinated by the Indigenous Plant Task Force of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, and brings together many people and organizations involved in testing and developing the potential of plant products. At the end of 2004, a total of 34 different products were at varying stages of promotion; products derived from trees are described on page 00.

See
Antje Burke's
report
(Country Study)

Strategic Forests: Assessment Tool Box etc

FOREST AND WOODLAND CONSERVATION

Woodlands and forests have been formally conserved in Namibia in several ways: in national parks and game reserves, and through the banning of timber harvesting in 2003, permit controls on harvesting, transporting and selling wood products, and the declaration of 25 specially protected species (see the table below). The Caprivi State Forest was signposted as such, but this was never declared as a legally protected area. The Directorate of Forestry intends to rectify this, in addition to declaring another two state forests at Hamoye and Kano Vlei. The state forests, national parks and game reserves are formally protected areas, land on which conservation is an explicit management goal. To these can be added community forests and conservancies, where conservation forms part of the management objective. Many freehold farms are run as private nature reserves on which habitat conservation is important. However, only the borders of the largest of these private conservation areas are shown in Figure cons_areas, a map that shows that Namibia has an impressive network of areas set aside for conservation management. These maps also show how the distribution of conservation areas relate to indices of endemism and diversity. Not surprisingly, most community forest and proposed state forests are in the north-eastern parts of the country where rainfall and diversity is highest. Most endemic species, by contrast, are in western Namibia where they are better by communal area conservancies, national parks and game reserves, and large private game reserves.

state forest reserve
check with ✓

Figure cons_areas. The network of land that is managed to a greater or lesser extent according to conservation principles in Namibia. Categories: formal protection: national parks, game reserves, planned state forests; informal or indirect conservation: community forests, communal areas conservancies, freehold conservancies, planned community forests, and large private game reserves. (Add percentage of Namibia covered by each category.)

Specially protected species in Namibia

Botanical name	Common name	Year of proclamation as protected		
		1952	1975	1991
Acacia albida	Ana Tree	X	X	X
Acacia erioloba	Camel Thorn	X	X	X
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey Camel Thorn		X	X
Acacia monds-usti	Brandberg Thorn		X	X
Acacia robynsiana	Whip-stick Thorn		X	X
Acacia sieberiana	Paperbark Thorn		X	X
Acanthosicyos horridus	Nara	X		X
Adamonia digitata	Baobab	X	X	X
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark False-thorn		X	X
Baikiaea plurijuga	Zambezi Teak	X	X	X
Berchemia discolor	Brown Ivory		X	X

Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's Tree	X	X	X
Burkea africana	Burkea or red syringa	X		X
Cassine transvaalensis	Transvaal Saffron		X	X
Colophospermum mopane	Mopane	X		X
Combretum imberbe	Leadwood	X	X	X
Entandrophragma spicatum	Owambo Mahogany	X		X
Erythrina decora	Namib Coral Tree		X	X
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony Tree	X	X	X
Ficas cordata	Namaqua Fig		X	X
Ficus sycomorus	Cluster Fig		X	X
Ficus thonningi	Common Wild Fig		X	X
Guibourtia coleosperma	Rosewood	X		X
Gyrocarpus americanus	Propeller Tree		X	X
Kirkia acuminata	White Syringa	X	X	X
Lannea discolor	Live-Long		X	X
Lonchocarpus capassa	Apple-leaf	X	X	X
L. Lonchocarpus nelsii	Kalahari Apple-leaf	X	X	X
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood Tree		X	X
Ochna pulchra	Peeling Plane		X	X
Olea europaea subsp. africana	Wild Olive	X	X	X
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian Resin Tree		X	X
Pappea capensis	Jacket-plum		X	X
Parkinsonia Africana	Wild Green-hair Tree		X	X
Peltophorum africanum	Weeping Wattle	X	X	X
Pterocarpus angolensis	Kiaat	X	X	X
Rhus lancea	Karree	X	X	X
Rhus pendulina	White Karree		X	
Ricinodendron rautanenii	Mangetti	X	X	X
Salix capensis	Vaal Willow		X	X
Schotia afra var. angustifolia	Small-leaved Boer-bean	X	X	
Sclerocarya birrea subsp. caffra	Marula	X	X	X
Securidaca longepedunculata	Violet Tree		X	X
Spirostachys africana	Tamboti	X		X
Sterculia africana	African Star-chestnut		X	X
Sterculia quinqueloba	Large-leaved Star-chestnut	X	X	
Strychnos cocculoides	Corky Monkey Orange	X	X	
Strychnos pungens	Spine-leaved Monkey Orange	X	X	
Strychnos spinosa	Green Monkey Orange		X	X
Tamarix usneoides	Wild Tamarisk	X		X

WHICH WAY TO THE FUTURE?

The whole pursuit of forestry is in transition, moving from silviculture to goals and practices that, in essence, amount to woodland conservation and management. The movement is inevitable and desirable. Inevitable, because Namibia cannot produce useful amounts of timber, and timber of high quality can be imported more cheaply from neighbouring countries. And, even if greater use of indigenous trees for timber were contemplated, there would be several problems: for example, stocks of timber trees are low, the cost of harvesting is high, the Namibian market is small, and almost no information is available on regeneration on which to base a sustainable harvest. Desirable, because Namibia has lost large proportions of its woodland (see Chapter x), and because the wise management of these habitats is important for reasons of environmental and climate health, and economic benefit for Namibia.

30/11/2004

There are high value timbers that are a definite potential
 ↑
 have had experience

Where is this data coming from?
 Is there good quantitative data?

? Community Forestry is
and has always been
on the agenda / currial

Evolution
not from one
to the
S

And so, how is the management of forestry evolving? Not easily, since this requires a movement by people trained in one discipline and now struggling to adopt another. Similarly, Namibia's forestry organizations were established to do silviculture but are now being reformulated with new corporate goals and identities. What makes the transition even more difficult is that Namibian forestry is now struggling to do things that are already being done effectively elsewhere. Community forest development is the best example: the Directorate of Forestry battled to get this new management system going while other sections in the Ministry ran ahead, rapidly and successfully establishing the same things as conservancies. Similarly, it has been a struggle to proclaim state forests, but much larger areas that conserve many more trees have been set aside as national parks and game reserves. The same difficulty faces the farm or agro-forestry enterprise, since the Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Rural Development is pursuing many initiatives to promote greater food production in rural areas.

?
?
?
? OUT
OUT
or
CHANGE

All of this raises the question of whether Namibia needs forestry as a discipline and an organization to care for it. Many people would say not, arguing that duplication of effort cannot be afforded and that woodlands are more effectively managed under an umbrella of holistic, environmental management and conservation. Indigenous woodlands could be managed in community forests/conservancies by rural communities, by private landowners, and by the Directorate of Parks and Wildlife in state protected areas. Plantations could be left for the private sector to develop, while fruit tree production should be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Rural Development. Research on woodlands could be done by the National Botanical Research Institute, the University of Namibia and the Directorate of Special Services in the Ministry of Environment & Tourism.

This would leave no role or purpose for a separate forestry organization, and that argument could be left just there. However, we think that there are roles for forestry in Namibia, and for two broad reasons. First, there is a need for advocates. Most so-called broad environmental management and conservation activities ride on the back of flagship species or concepts: desert elephants and rhinos, spectacular tourism attractions, rare species birds or, indeed, plants such as welwitschia. These are the icons for which many areas are managed – directly or indirectly – for conservation, both for the sake of preservation and the wise use of resources. Moreover, most conservation areas are declared because there are people who are ardent protagonists of these favourite species, and it is usually due to their efforts that needs to conserve the broader areas in which their 'icons' live are identified. The flipside is that few natural environments are managed for conservation in the absence of flagships and their advocates. And this is one reason that we might continue forestry in Namibia, to ensure that there are people and organizations that can promote the interests of woodlands, and indeed those areas that require to be called forests.

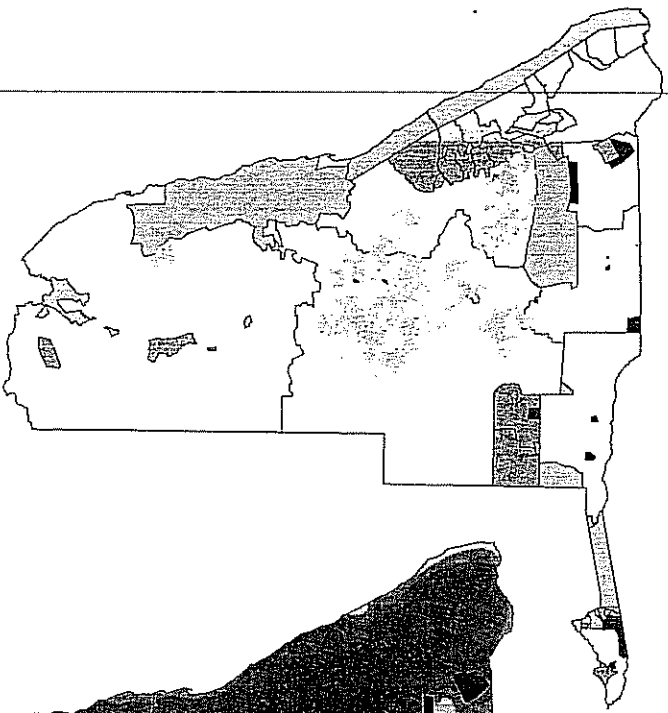
Second, we believe that a specific organization is needed to do much more for the conservation of woody plants. Leaving this up to people living in rural areas and park managers would be insufficient. Namibia has lost substantial woodland habitat as a result

of fire and clearing for farming, and there is an urgent need to both halt that trend and, if possible, to reverse it. In particular, fire control cannot be the sole responsibility of members of the public, especially poorer rural communities in the north-eastern regions. In addition, forestry practitioners are needed to play an active role in reforesting areas that now lie fallow and unproductive.

ⁱ DED study on financial aspects of community forestry.

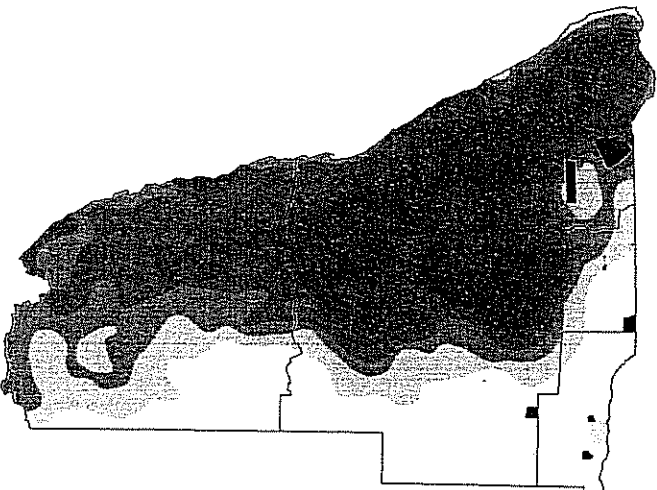
ⁱⁱ NACSO. 2004. *Namibia's communal conservancies: a review of progress and challenges*. NACSO, Windhoek.

ⁱⁱⁱ DOF Annual Report for 2003

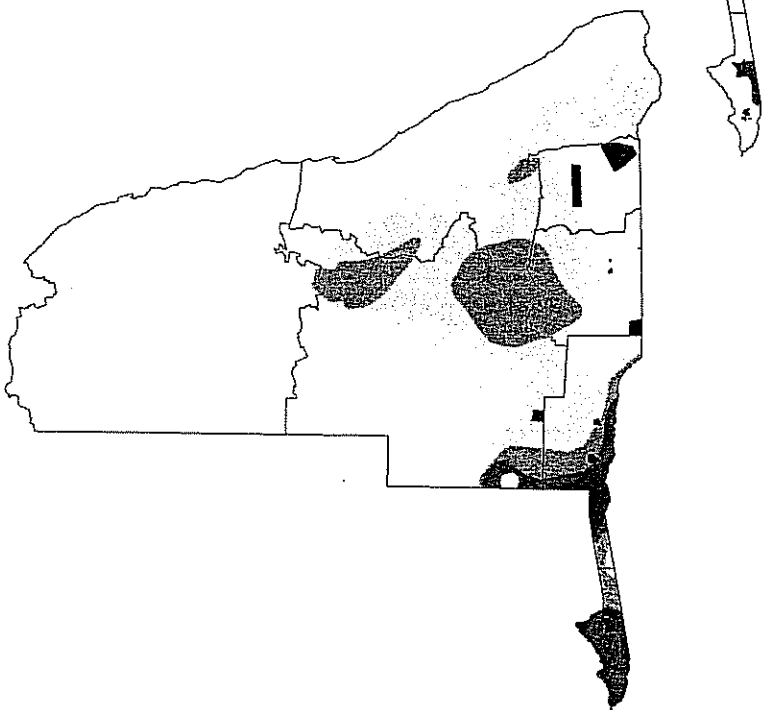


- State forests.shp
- Commercial_conservancies.shp
- Protected_areas.shp
- 29 registered conservancies.shp
- Community forests.shp
- Newreg.shp

add large private reserves

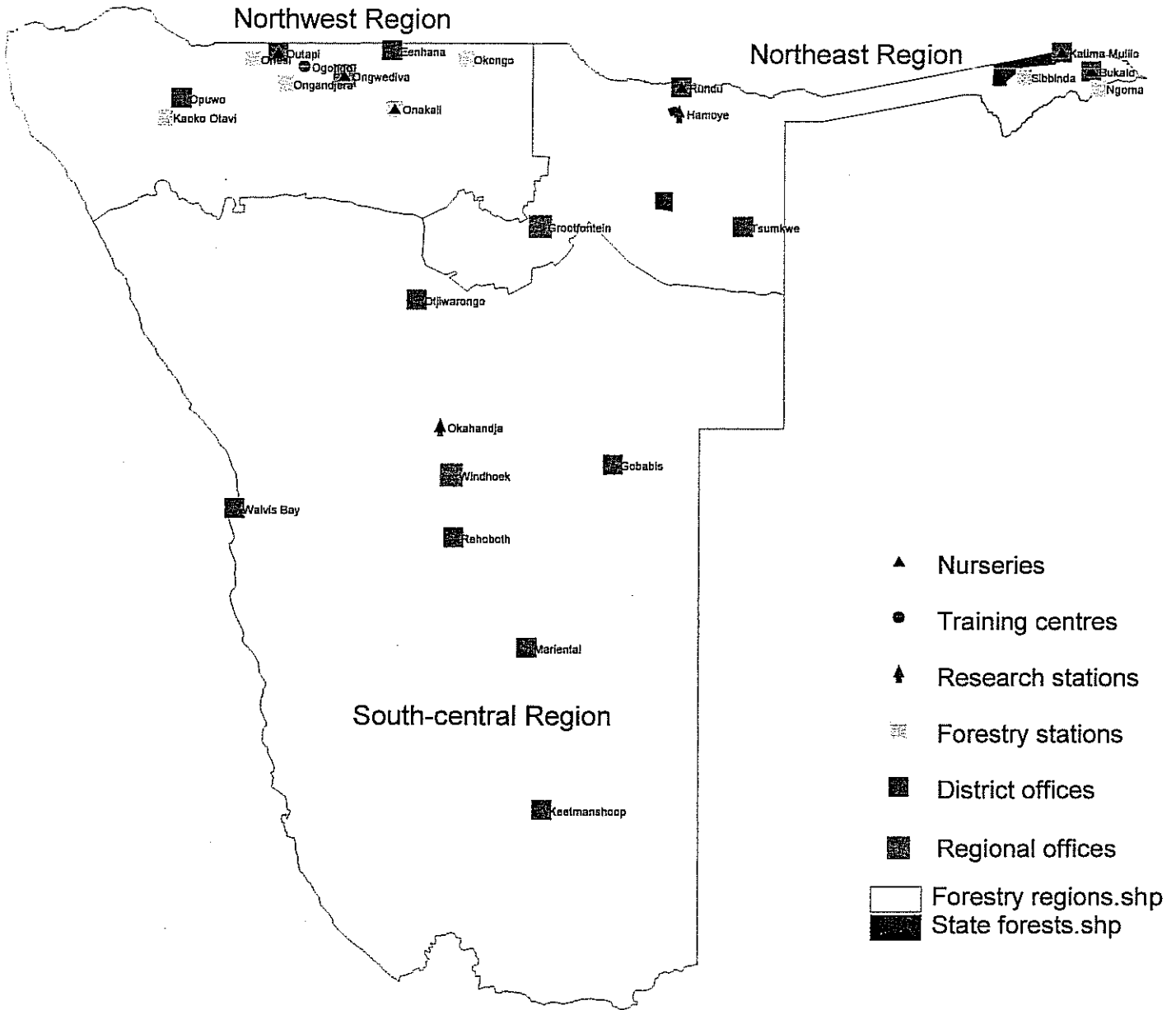


- State forests.shp
- Community forests.shp
- Newreg.shp
- Overall terrestrial endemism.shp



- Newreg.shp
- State forests.shp
- Community forests.shp
- Overall terrestrial diversity.shp





Check + add
 Okavango
 Eteke Tanakale
 others ?