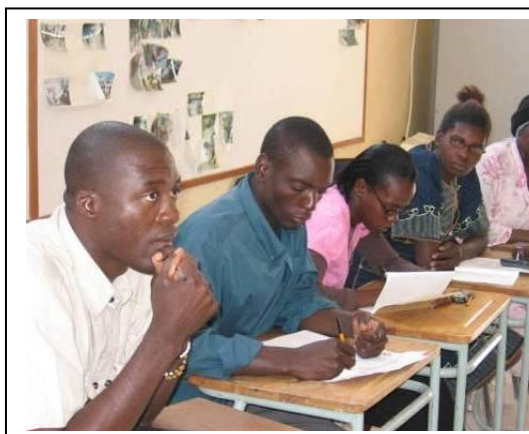




## National Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP)



## Eco-regional Satellite Centres Phase 2



NASSP Report No. 025/2006

**Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development**  
PO Box 86743  
Government Office Park  
Windhoek  
Namibia

September 2006

The National Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP) is jointly funded by the European Union through the European Development Fund (EDF) and the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN).

The Programme is complementing the Government of Namibia's efforts to enhance the livelihood of smallholder households. The Programme has 5 components: institutional support, rural enterprises development and finance, livestock development, crop diversification and mahangu (millet) development.

The Programme is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Rural Development in co-operation with parastatal organisations (Meat Board, Agronomic Board, Meatco), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector. Technical assistance to the Programme is provided by Natural Resources International Ltd (NR International) in association with the Natural Resources Institute (NRI) and local co-operation of CRIAA Southern Africa Development & Consulting (CRIAA SA-DC) and the Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit (NEPRU).

### **Disclaimer**

Although this report was prepared under EDF funding, the EC bears no responsibility for, nor is in any way committed to, the views and recommendations expressed herein.

## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank the ERSC coordinators for their time, efforts, and dedication, the NASSP team for their support, the national and regional stakeholders for their time and ideas, and my colleagues at CRIAA SA-DC for their assistance.

Saskia den Adel  
Windhoek  
September 2006

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CF	Community Forests
CRIAA SA-DC	Centre for Research Information and Action in Africa, Southern African Development & Consulting
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People
DEES	Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services
DoF	Directorate of Forestry
ERSC	Eco-regional Satellite Centre
EWC	Eudafano Women's Cooperative
IPTT	Indigenous Plant Task Team
FT	Fair Trade
IP	Indigenous Plants
KMS	Kalahari Melon Seed
MADI	Mashare Agricultural Development Institute
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
NAB	Namibia Agronomic Board
NASSP	National Agricultural Support Services Programme
NCRs	Northcentral regions
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OC	Organic Certification
PSDF	Plant Sector Development Forum
RDC	Rural Development Centre
TTP	Tulongeni Twahangana Producers

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## Introduction

1. The National Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP) has agreed in its annual work plan for 2005/06 to fund the development and initial working of a series of regional groups working on developing sustainable livelihood opportunities based on indigenous plants. Eco-regional Satellite Centres (ERSC) refer to centres based at existing institutions, that work with stakeholders in a region that is defined by ecological rather than political borders. The centres are called satellites, since they are part of the decentralisation strategy of the (National) Indigenous Plant Task Team (IPTT). A first effort to establish ERSCs was made at the beginning of 2004. Stakeholders meetings were held in Outapi, Eenhana, Ongwediwa, Rundu, Katima Mulilo, and Ben Hur, where ERSC co-ordinators were elected. These co-ordinators were subsequently invited to IPTT meetings and an intensive training workshop. In March 2005 a service contract was signed with CRIAA SA-DC to allow for the continuation of the support to Eco-regional Satellite Centres. The second phase of the ERSC programme ran from March 2005 until September 2006.

2. The general objective of the work was to design and implement a system of eco-regional focal points for indigenous plant promotion activities, encourage the active participation of local stakeholders in these focal points, facilitate the participation of focal points in national IP activities, and make recommendations to the IPTT about the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of regional focal points and their local stakeholders. The terms of reference for the ERSC work were:

- a) Reproduce and distribute a basic information pack on IP promotion activities and the aims and activities of the IPTT;
- b) Support potential eco-regional centres as identified in Phase I;
- c) Facilitate cooperation between local stakeholders, between stakeholders and their eco-regional centre, and between the regional centres and the national programme;
- d) Conduct a participatory assessment of the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of local stakeholders;
- e) Report to NASSP, the IPTT and other relevant stakeholders on the support required by satellite centres and deliver the support required;
- f) Provide, for a period of two years, mentorship on a case by case basis as needed by individual eco-regional centres; and,
- g) During the period of support, working with the centres, develop sustainable action plans so that activities will continue after the period of support.

3. Phase 2 of the ERSC programme was divided in two parts by the availability of the capital expenditure budget, administered by the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB). The first budget available was relatively large, but had to be spent by August 2005. The second budget was considerably smaller and had to be spread over more than a year. As a consequence, the second part of phase 2 concentrated on the strengthening of networks and information exchange, rather than specific indigenous plant activities which need more financial input and capital expenditure.

4. This report gives a summary of key findings and recommendations and describes the main activities and progress of the ERSC programme. In the annexes the terms of reference (Appendix A), and the proposal (Appendix B) for the work are found, as well as an updated list of stakeholders in the different eco-regions (Appendix C), and 3 reports from the ERSC in Katima Mulilo (Appendix D).

## Summary of key findings and recommendations

5. Important developments have been made, in particular with regard to the strengthening of regional networks, information provision to the regions, and an increase in the capacity of the Eco-regional Satellite Centres and its coordinators. The ERSC programme has addressed the lack of knowledge about indigenous plant development opportunities that existed among communities, NGO's, and government departments in the regions, and has increased the spirit of cooperation. In some cases, practical steps have been taken towards the commercialisation of indigenous plants.

6. With increasing opportunities in the indigenous plant sector -the markets for a significant number of indigenous plant products potentially available in Namibia are steadily developing- it is recommended that the support to the Eco-regional Satellite Centres is continued and taken to a more practical level. ERSCs should play an essential role in the strengthening and expansion of supply networks. In particular it is recommended that;

- ERSC regional coordinators are supported to come to national IPTT and other relevant meetings. It is advisable that two representatives of each ERSC stay involved and attend meetings, in order to avoid disruption of involvement and activities that have been experienced with staff replacements
- A resource person will be available for technical support and coordination
- Local stakeholders meetings are continued and supported where needed
- ERSC should play a more practical and fundamental role in the commercialisation and promotion of indigenous plants. Funds should be sought for proper equipment of the centres, and erection of storage rooms and nurseries where necessary. It may also be necessary to employ people at certain stages, since all the elected coordinators have done ERSC work as additional task on a voluntary basis, and this may not prove to be sufficient at all times.
- Expansion of the ERSC network to new areas. New Eco-regional Satellite Centres could be set up in the Otjozondjupa region, the South, the Northwest, Omaheke South, East Kavango and/or Ohangwena/Kavango border. New eco-regional subcenters could also emerge and be supported.
- The ERSC network should be used as a starting point for all projects and activities related to indigenous plant development
- All ERSC work and allocation of budgets should be flexible and responsive to realistic opportunities. The different eco-regional satellite centres will have different needs, opportunities and priorities which should continuously be reset in the light of regional, national, and international developments
- More work needs to be done on production trials and pricing of "new" products like *parinari* and *trichilia* (not necessarily under the ERSC programme)

7. The system of Eco-regional Satellite Centres fits well into national strategies of decentralisation and poverty reduction, and ERSCs could play a vital role in the strategic action plan that has recently been developed by the Plant Sector Development Forum (PSDF), in particular with regard to attaining the following strategic objectives:

- Improved coordination and communication with the plant and other MAWF sectors
- Improved quality assurance, standards and certification
- Improved capacities, production and market access

- Increased consumption of domestic agro-products replacing specified imported products
- Improved technical and managerial capacities of producers, processors and marketers, resulting in sales growth of key plant products

## **Activities and Progress**

8. During the course of the programme, six eco-regional satellite centres have been established and supported:

- Eenhana (Ohangwena region), located at MAWF-DEES, coordinator Ephraim Weyulu
- Ongwediwa (Oshikoto and Oshana regions), located at RDC, coordinator Teresia Amakali
- Outapi (Omusati region), located at DAPP, coordinator Celestinus Ndongi
- Rundu (Kavango region), located at MAWF-DoF, coordinator Jonas Mwiikinghi
- Katima (Caprivi region), located at MAWF-DoF, coordinator Werner Mbongo
- Ben Hur (Omaheke region), located at RDC, coordinator Jackson Kahuure

9. The main aim of the ERSC programme has been to get NGO's, CBO's, Community Forests, conservancies, producer groups, communities, and government departments informed and involved in the field of indigenous plant development. General activities towards this goal included:

- Continuous support to and strengthening of eco-regional centres, both with regard to information as to activities and practical support, through field visits, telephonic and E-mail contact, and IPTT follow-up meetings. This included ongoing participatory assessment of, and response to, the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of local stakeholders. Opportunities and priorities were discussed and established in all Eco-regional Satellite Centres
- Reproduction and distribution of a basic information pack on IP promotion activities and the aims and activities of the IPTT, consisting of (2000 printed) leaflets for the general public and a more detailed introduction for partners. All ERSCs were also given a set of books with regard to indigenous plants. More specific information on different species, emerging commercial opportunities, prices, processing and handling methods, and relevant reports, have been distributed on request.
- Cooperation between local stakeholders, between stakeholders and their ERSC, and between the regional centres and the national programme has been facilitated through networking, stakeholders meetings, and regional representation at IPTT meetings. Stakeholders list have been updated on a regular basis
- Regular reports have been provided to the IPTT, NASSP and other relevant stakeholders on the general progress of the programme, and the support required by and delivered to the Eco-regional satellite centres.

10. Apart from the general support that was given to all Eco-regional Satellite Centres, there was a large degree of variation in the involvement and activities for each ERSC, depending on the type of resources available in the respective areas, perceived needs and priorities, and the stage of development with regard to indigenous plant resources.



11. As a result of both opportunity and dedication, the **Eenhana ERSC** has been the most practically involved centre. The ERSC has mainly been involved in organising the Ximenia producers by assisting them to formally set up the Tulongeni Twahangana Producers (TTP) group, helped developing their by-laws, and provided training in leadership and bookkeeping. Their premises and human resources have also been used to assist in the intakes and transport of Ximenia kernels, 13 Tons in 2005, and 19 Tons in 2006. Practical training in weighing, recording, quality control, and calculations was provided as well. KMS was also promoted in the area, and the ERSC assisted in collection and transport of the seeds to the EWC factory in Ondangwa. The ERSC programme has financed the training sessions for TTP, and has donated a scale, stationary, and other practical equipment to the group. Efforts have been made to develop Fair Trade standards for Ximenia kernels, and we are looking into the possibilities to obtain organic certification for the group. This may be relatively easy since –unlike KMS and Marula- Ximenia does generally not grow on farm fields, but is wild harvested.

12. The area that the **Ongwediwa ERSC** covers, has been the main focus area of indigenous plant commercialization in Namibia before the ERSC programme started, both in terms of organization of supply (Eudafano Women's Cooperative supplying all marula kernels for marula oil export, King Nehale Conservancy supplying most melon seeds for KMS export, and many smaller community groups have been involved in the supply of KMS and Ximenia), and production (Oontanga Oil Producers and the EWC factory that opened last year are both based in Ondangwa). The ERSC programme has made efforts to further build on the organisational capacity of the eco-region and to increase the spirit of cooperation. Furthermore, efforts have been made to promote KMS, since the demand for that product has been much higher than the supply in recent years. Apart from the promotion of KMS as a cash crop, efforts to practically assist smaller community groups in organising intakes of KMS, and promotion of cultivation of KMS have not fully materialised. This is mainly due to the fact that the RDC, who was elected to act as an ERSC for the region, went through some organisational changes. Not only did they change Ministry, and have been unclear about funding for a significant period of time, there were also changes in personnel 3 times, and the person who is responsible for indigenous plant development at the moment is new to the area, and has only been in this position since August 2006.

13. The **Outapi ERSC** is based at DAPP, the only NGO that has acted as an Eco-regional Satellite Centre. The main focus of this eco-region has been organic certification, the OC pilot project started in the Uukolonkhadi Conservancy at the beginning of 2006. The ERSC has been instrumental in informing stakeholders and organising meetings, as well as providing logistical assistance, and providing its venue and human resources towards a training of trainers session. Efforts were also made to promote and inform communities about the opportunity to sell KMS, although the ERSC has not been actively involved in the collation of seeds. The ERSC furthermore promotes the planting of indigenous trees, and distributes informative leaflets on several species. Lastly, assistance was given to an American MSc student doing ethnobotanical research on fruiting behaviour and sustainable seed harvesting of Mopane, and a small research on Baobab yield was initiated.

14. The **Rundu ERSC** covers an area with a large variety of indigenous fruits. The eco-region initially decided to focus on Manketti and Strychnos, since both species are

abundant in the area. *Strychnos* jam and pulp were tested, and appeared to contain large quantities of strychnine, which made the products unsuitable for marketing. The ERSC did however cooperate with local stakeholders to sell considerable amounts of fresh *strychnos* fruits to a large retail outlet in Windhoek. The market for *manketti* oil initially did not look very promising, and the Mashare Agricultural Development Institute (MADI) that had produced a bit more than a Ton of *manketti* oil in 2003, still had most of the oil produced in stock. However, recent developments have shown better prospects for *manketti* oil in the cosmetics export market. All the remaining oil has now been sold, and discussions between the ERSC and MADI has shown an interest of both parties to restart processing, provided a loan or funding for buying raw material and processing costs can be secured. Another potentially new market development concerns *Kigelia*. The ERSC has collected, sliced, and dried some *Kigelia* fruit which will be sent to a potential customer in South Africa for tests shortly. Other potentially marketable indigenous fruits in the area are *Ximenia*, *KMS*, *Marula*, and *Parinari* (*capensis*). However, available quantities of these products may prove to be a problem for large scale marketing. A small resource survey on *marula*, which mainly grows around missions, has been conducted, and the ERSC may embark on some small-scale fruit processing at a later stage. *Ximenia* trees are available, but have not fruited in the past two years, *KMS* is generally destroyed before they fruit because of the existing belief that they attract elephants, and *Parinari capensis* is available, but it is not clear yet how large the existing resource is. Another activity the ERSC has embarked on is jam production. The ERSC programme has funded a nutritional analysis of all the jams that are made. There are discussions to work together with a local businessman who has been involved in fruit and juice making as well and who is seeking funding to acquire proper processing equipment.

15. The **Katima ERSC** initially had problems getting communities, NGO's, and government departments interested in the field of indigenous plant development. Hard work and dedication of the ERSC coordinator has however started to turn the tide. Many meetings discussing opportunities, trial processing of *marula* fruits, a trial intake of *trichilea* nuts, and a recent exchange trip to the Northcentral regions has increased the interest of community forests to get involved in the field. Good opportunities for the eco-region include the production and export of *Parinari* and *Trichilia* oil. The ERSC acquired samples of *Parinari* and *trichilia*, and research has been done on market opportunities and processing, but more work on quality control, pricing, community organisation, processing trials and laboratory tests will need to be conducted before the commercialisation of these species can be taken to the next level. Because of long distances between Katima Mulilo and the NCRs or Windhoek, it would be advisable to start processing in the Caprivi region as soon as that is feasible, especially for species which are mostly found in this region. *Ximenia* is also available in the region, and the ERSC conducted a small resource assessment on the species in the Bukalo Community forest. Few samples were bought for processing and testing as well. Lastly, the ERSC programme donated a *marula* fruit press with oil adaptation to the Katima ERSC. A surprisingly large amount of *marula* fruits (more than 5.5 Tons) were bought from members of the Sifuha Community Forest, and women were trained in the fruit processing. Although the trial faced quite a few challenges and logistical problems, it proved to be a good learning experience, and an activity worth to continue next season. A local market proved to exist for the *marula* wine, and the local tourist market may be interested in the small amounts of *marula* oil that could be produced in the region.

16. The **Ben Hur ERSC**, hosted at the RDC, was already involved in a number of projects related to indigenous plants, in particular with regard to Devil's Claw, Kalahari truffles, and green leafy vegetables. The ERSC programme initially focussed on the cultivation, promotion, and distribution of indigenous trees, since relatively few trees are available in the area. The ERSC programme funded materials for the erection of a small nursery for this purpose, and seedlings were donated to a number of schools in the community. Another focus area was the promotion and cultivation of KMS. The Ben Hur RDC however faced the same problems as the Ongwediwa RDC with the changing of ministries, and a few consecutive changes in personnel, with the person now responsible for natural resources being only recently employed. The good news is that indigenous plant promotion has been incorporated in their recently approved strategic plan. The ERSC however realised that in order for any project or programme to materialise, basic work with regard to community mobilisation had to be concentrated on first. Some ongoing activities of the Ben Hur ERSC include the trial processing of jams, juices, and other products from various indigenous plant resources. Some research has been done on the marketability of Bauhinia as a coffee substitute as well, but the results are inconclusive.

17. With the increasing commercial opportunities for a large variety of indigenous plants in Namibia, the potential beneficiaries of the Eco-regional satellite programme could be up to 150'000 rural households in the coming 5 to 10 years. ERSCs could be the major tool for driving expansion of the supply network. Although relatively few direct beneficiaries can be identified at this stage, and the direct benefits of supplying communities and the institutions working with them with information is hard to quantify, it should be recognised that important foundations for commercial development of indigenous plants have been build.

18. The following table summarizes the work that has been done to date and the possible future activities or continuation of those activities;

<b>ERSC</b>	<b>Activities undertaken to date</b>	<b>Possible future activities / continuation</b>
All	Setting up ERSC network in 6 eco-regions	Expansion of ERSC network to (3) new areas and (3) sub-centres
All	ERSC coordinators attending IPTT meetings	Continuation, preferably with 2 representatives of each region attending meetings
All	Setting up a small library, relevant information regarding IP development available at ERSCs	Continuation, updating "libraries" with new relevant literature
All	Local stakeholders meetings, discussing emerging opportunities, activities and priorities	Continuation, intensification in areas where more opportunities arise
All	Resource person providing technical assistance and information through meetings, field visits and regular E-mail and telephone contact	Continuation, depending on the needs, opportunities and activities of each eco-region
All	Participatory assessment of information, capacity, and institutional support needs	Continuation, in order to respond flexibly to developments and changing opportunities
All	Capacity building of ERSCs and its coordinators	Continuation, focusing on new centres and sub-centres, and existing ERSCs with new roles
Eenhana	Assisting in organising and formalising the Tulongeni Twahangana Ximenia producers group	Providing extra training and support where necessary, providing premises and guidance for meetings
Eenhana	Assisting with intakes of Ximenia and KMS	Providing premises and storage, providing practical assistance when necessary. Assist in fundraising for TTP's own storage/premises
All	Promotion of cultivation, harvesting and sales of KMS	Intensification, including more practical assistance with intakes and transport
Eenhana	Gathering information to develop Fair Trade standards for Ximenia	Continuation, finalizing Fair Trade standards, and apply for Fair Trade certification
Eenhana	Looking into possibilities for Organic Certification of Ximenia	Continuation, possible inclusion in future organic certification programme
Ongwediwa	Build organizational capacity and cooperation of stakeholders	Continuation

<b>ERSC</b>	<b>Activities undertaken to date</b>	<b>Possible future activities / continuation</b>
Ongwediwa	Gathering information to develop standards for Fair Trade Certification of marula and KMS	Continuation, finalising Fair Trade standards, and apply for Fair Trade certification
Ongwediwa	Looking into possibilities for Organic Certification of KMS and marula	Inclusion of producer groups in future OC programmes, logistical assistance of ERSC
Outapi	Assisting organic certification pilot programme	Continuation, until the pilot phase has finalized. Possible extension of assistance to other producer groups in the eco-region
Outapi	Promoting planting of indigenous trees, providing seedlings and information	Continuation, core activity of DAPP
Outapi	Initiating Baobab yield research	Finalisation of Baobab yield research, possibly get involved in organically certified baobab pulp and oil production
Outapi	Assistance Mopane research	Continuation of assistance if necessary, maybe move into commercialisation of mopane if it proves viable
Rundu	Initiating discussions with large retail outlet in Windhoek to sell fresh strychnos fruit, selling first lot in 2006	Continuation, possibly to be taken over by communities / local businesspeople
Rundu	Testing of strychnos pulp and jam for strychnos	Discontinuation of products made from strychnos due to large amounts of strychnine found in products, dissemination of this information to other people processing strychnos if necessary
Rundu	Discussions re opportunities for processing and exporting manketti oil, what stakeholders can get involved in what ways	Finalise costing, try get funding for raw material and processing, getting organized and started if funding can be secured
Rundu	Resource survey on marula done	Small scale trial processing of marula juice / sirop, may prove viable small business for community group
Rundu	Jam and juice processing	Continuation, as part of the CF programme, possible cooperation with local producer
Rundu	Mobilising communities, creating interest in production and sales of parinari and ximenia	Continuation, getting samples of parinari and ximenia for processing and testing, possible commercialisation at later stage
Rundu	Trial processing of Kigelia	Sending samples to South Africa, possible further work depending on test results, prices and market prospects
Katima	Mobilising communities, NGO's, CBO's, conservancies, CFs, and government departments to get involved in IP development	Continuation of mobilisation, in particular with regard to promising plant products and production.
Katima	Research on markets, prices, processing and handling of Trichilia and Parinari. Buying of samples	Work on costing, processing, lab testing, quality control, and possibly move into production and export
Katima	Marula juice processing trials, training, trial purchase and production	Work on logistics, pricing, quality control, other products, marketing and storage, making it a viable business opportunity for community group
Katima	Resource survey on Ximenia	Buying, processing and testing samples. Possible production at a larger scale
Ben Hur	Cultivation, promotion, and distribution of indigenous trees. Nursery erected	Continuation, scaling up the extension programme to more schools and communities
Ben Hur	Research on marketability of Bauhinia	Continued. Possible trial purchase and marketing if proves viable
Ben Hur	Community mobilisation and organisation	Continued

# NASSP Indigenous Plants Development Programme

## Extension of IPTT activities to eco-regional satellite centers

### Phase 2

#### Introduction

1. The National Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP) has agreed in its annual work plan for 2003/04 to fund the development and initial working of a series of regional groups working on developing sustainable livelihood opportunities from indigenous plants. These 'eco-regional satellite centers' would in turn work with the multi-stakeholder Indigenous Plants Task Team to achieve the stated aims of that group.

2. This activity was recommended in the NASSP inception report, "Indigenous Plants Development Strategic Review" (NASSP report No.004/2003) as follows:

*"It is recommended that – in addition to national-level initiatives as detailed below – NASSP encourages and supports the establishment of (eco-) regional satellite centres which can serve as local foci for indigenous plant promotion. Such satellite centres can be based at GRN experimental farms or ADCs, forestry stations or (where more appropriate) can be hosted by community-level organisations such as conservancies. The aim of this work should be to institutionalise indigenous plant promotion by making it part of the on-going work of such satellite centres (rather than to create additional or new structures). In this regard NASSP can – through its various components – play an important networking function."*

3. This consultancy will design and initiate such a system of satellite centers and will prepare a plan to ensure their long-term sustainability.

#### Background

4. The Namibia Indigenous Plants Task Team (IPTT) was initiated by a national stakeholders workshop in 2000. It brings together at a national level stakeholders from both public and private sectors with an interest in sustainably developing the economic potential of Namibia's diverse and in many cases unique plant life. The IPTT has met regularly since 2000 and has coordinated a number of programmes which have led to significant success in developing and marketing natural products. In addition to its coordination role, the IPTT acts as a steering committee to a number of Government and Donor projects, including the MAWRD Promotion of Indigenous Fruit (PIF) project.

5. In the NASSP Indigenous Plants Strategy it is proposed to regionalize the activities of the IPTT and this was motivated as follows:

"Indigenous plant use is an integral part of rural livelihoods and should therefore also be integrated into the "mainstream" of FSRE, community forestry and other extension initiatives. Regional centres must – by their very nature – adapt national strategies in a participatory manner to suit local needs, circumstances and capacity. In reality each centre is therefore likely to eventually have a unique and evolving set of indigenous plant promotion activities. In general, however, such centres could usefully contribute some or all of the following:

- local expertise about target resources and other aspects (e.g. livelihood strategies, farming systems, grassroots organisations)
- nursery facilities, propagation materials and local cultivation trials/guidance
- training in resource management, post-harvest processing, SME-level value-adding etc.

- venues, payment systems, temporary storage sites and transport assistance for (semi-)commercial intakes (pending the “privatisation” of collation systems)
  - venues for pilot processing and technology demonstration
  - advice on processing technologies and/or referral service for technology enquiries
  - (two-way) information and communication functions (e.g. about markets and prices) through regular networking with local stakeholders
  - (interim) cost-recovery sales of bottles, labels, preservatives etc.
  - coordination of local-level research activities (e.g. resource surveys, participatory appraisals)
  - capacity-building nodes
  - regional representation on national structures (and reporting back to local level)
- Getting a system of regional centres to function will require good coordination at both national and regional levels.” (NASSP 004/2003, page 5)

## Objective

6. To design and implement a system of eco-regional focal points for indigenous plant promotion activities, encourage the active participation of local stakeholders in these focal points, facilitate the participation of focal points in national IP activities, and make recommendations to the IPTT about the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of regional focal points and their local stakeholders.

## Terms of reference

7. The consultant should complete the following tasks *inter alia*:
- h) Reproduce and distribute a basic information pack on IP promotion activities and the aims and activities of the IPTT;
  - i) Support potential eco-regional centers as identified in Phase I;
  - j) Facilitate cooperation between local stakeholders, between stakeholders and their eco-regional centre, and between the regional centers and the national programme;
  - k) Conduct a participatory assessment of the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of local stakeholders;
  - l) Report to NASSP, the IPTT and other relevant stakeholders on the support required by satellite centers and deliver the support required;
  - m) Provide, for a period of two years, mentorship on a case by case basis as needed by individual eco-regional centers; and,
  - n) During the period of support, working with the centers, develop sustainable action plans so that activities will continue after the period of support.

## Scope of services

8. It is envisaged that the activities will be conducted over a period of 88 working days, including travel within Namibia, consultation with stakeholders, report writing and presentation of findings.

9. The work will be completed between the period March 2005 to December 2006 according the appropriate seasonal norms for indigenous plants (i.e., at times when stakeholders are available).

10. The consultant is expected to deliver brief oral and written progress reports to the IPTT regular meetings. After the end of the period, the consultant should present a draft final report consisting of not more than 30 pages to the IPTT and NASSP for comment. This report should include recommendations for further future activities and funding if appropriate. All reports should also be delivered in electronic format and be consistent with the NASSP house style.

## **Outputs**

11. The Consultant will prepare progress reports for NASSP and IPTT (normally bi-monthly) and a final report at the end of the activity.

12. The Consultant will be expected to be available for IPTT meetings to discuss progress towards achieving the terms of reference and objectives.

## **Profile of consultancy skills required**

13. The consultant should have extensive knowledge of and experience with indigenous plant development in Namibia. The consultant should be known and respected by a wide range of regional indigenous plants stakeholders.

The consultant should have proven report writing ability in English and experience with participatory methods, group formation and institutional dynamics.

Annex B

## **NASSP: Indigenous Plants Programme**

### **Eco-Regional Satellite Centres – phase 2**

# **PROPOSAL**

**By**  
**Saskia den Adel**  
**CRIAA SA-DC**

**March 2005**



## Background

1. The Indigenous Plants Task Team (IPTT) was initiated by a national stakeholders' workshop in 2000. It brings together at a national level stakeholders from both public and private sectors with an interest in sustainably developing the economic potential of Namibia's diverse and in many cases unique plant life. The IPTT has met regularly since 2000 and has coordinated a number of programmes which have led to significant success in developing and marketing natural products. In addition to its coordination role, the IPTT acts as a steering committee to a number of Government and Donor projects, including the indigenous plant components of the MAWRD's National Agricultural Support Service Programme (NASSP).

2. In the NASSP Indigenous Plants Strategy it was proposed to regionalize the activities of the IPTT and this was motivated as follows:

"Indigenous plant use is an integral part of rural livelihoods and should therefore also be integrated into the "mainstream" of FSRE, community forestry and other extension initiatives. Regional centres must – by their very nature – adapt national strategies in a participatory manner to suit local needs, circumstances and capacity. In reality each centre is therefore likely to eventually have a unique and evolving set of indigenous plant promotion activities. In general, however, such centres could usefully contribute some or all of the following:

- local expertise about target resources and other aspects (e.g. livelihood strategies, farming systems, grassroots organisations)
- nursery facilities, propagation materials and local cultivation trials/guidance
- training in resource management, post-harvest processing, SME-level value-adding etc.
- venues, payment systems, temporary storage sites and transport assistance for (semi-)commercial intakes (pending the "privatisation" of collation systems)
- venues for pilot processing and technology demonstration
- advice on processing technologies and/or referral service for technology enquiries
- (two-way) information and communication functions (e.g. about markets and prices) through regular networking with local stakeholders
- (interim) cost-recovery sales of bottles, labels, preservatives etc.
- coordination of local-level research activities (e.g. resource surveys, participatory appraisals)
- capacity-building nodes
- regional representation on national structures (and reporting back to local level)

Getting a system of regional centres to function will require good coordination at both national and regional levels." (NASSP 004/2003, page 5)

3. During the first phase of the programme, completed by the middle of 2004, the objective was to design and implement a system of eco-regional focal points for indigenous plant promotion activities, encourage the active participation of local stakeholders in these focal points, facilitate the participation of focal points in national IP activities, and make recommendations to the IPTT about the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of regional focal points and their local stakeholders. Specifically, tasks completed included:

- a) A basic information pack on IP promotion activities and the aims and activities of the IPTT was prepared, consisting of a simple pamphlet and a more detailed document.
- b) Through consultation 6 potential eco-regional satellite centres (ERSC) were identified, namely Eenhana (MAWRD), Ongwediwa (RDC), Outapi (DAPP), Rundu (DoF), Katima Mulilo (DoF), and Ben Hur (RDC).
- c) Local stakeholders in each eco-region were identified, contacted, and informed during local stakeholders meetings.
- d) Facilitation of cooperation between local stakeholders, between stakeholders and their eco-regional centre, and between the regional centres and the national programme was started during the initial field visits
- e) An initial participatory assessment of the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of local stakeholders was conducted
- f) The consultant has reported back to NASSP, the IPTT and other relevant stakeholders on the support required by satellite centres and propose ways to deliver the support required. (NASSP Report No. 009/2004, *Eco-regional Satellite Centres report No.1*)

4. Additionally, the chosen representatives of the 6 eco-regional satellite centres were invited to attend a one day training workshop and the 33<sup>rd</sup> IPTT meeting on the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> of October respectively. During the training workshop, the participants expressed a need for:

- **Information and communication**, especially with regard to markets, resources, and processing. The participants felt that this kind of information was lacking in the regions, and local conditions and possible opportunities should also be communicated to a central level.
- **Co-ordination**. As developments discussed at a national level (e.g. IPTT meetings) are currently not passed on to the regions by their representatives, the participants indicated that they would rather deal with a contact person communicating with them on a regular basis. The idea of having a regular E-newsletter was also discussed. **Occasional visits** should be included in the co-ordination of the program.
- **Planning** of activities within each region. This should involve **local stakeholders meetings**, as well as outside guidance, and the participants expressed a wish for **clarity regarding available budgets**
- **Logistics**: organisation of transport and intakes
- **Official mandate for government employees** to dedicate time to work related to ERSC

## Phase two activities

5. The second phase of the ERSC support programme aims to strengthen the capacity of eco-regional satellite centres and to operationalise them. Specific activities will include;

- **Planning meetings** should be held with local stakeholders in the 6 regions to identify priorities within each region, and plan activities, responsibilities and budgets accordingly.
- **Implementing various IP activities** that are identified during the planning meetings, and fit within the National Programme.
- **Capacity building** of the Eco-regional Satellite Centres. This will involve a more detailed needs assessment, identifying strengths and weaknesses of each centre, and support where necessary during individual training sessions with the ERSC representatives.
- **Follow-up visits** to monitor implemented activities, address possible problems and re-define plans and priorities.
- **Attendance at IPTT meetings**. It will be useful to invite ERSC representatives to two IPTT meetings as this will significantly increase their awareness of IPTT activities and opportunities, give them a chance to discuss issues with the co-ordinators of the various National programmes, and exchange views and experiences among themselves.
- **Information and communication**. The lack of information was the main problem addressed by stakeholders in the region, and similarly information from the regions is not flowing and therefore not taken into consideration at a national level. Regular contact with the ERSC representatives by telephone and E-mail is needed to send relevant report and other information on request and to discuss arising needs, questions, ideas, meetings, feedback, and problems.
- **Co-ordination**. It is recommended that one person will be tasked with co-ordination of the programme, carrying out all field visits and acting as a contact person for the ERSC, as well as being responsible for tasks associated with the programme like getting an official mandate for government employees, organize the printing of leaflets, reporting back to the IPTT, etc.

## Time Frame and budget

The ERSC support programme budgeted below is projected to start in March 2005 and to be closed latest by the end of September 2006. However, the capital working fund has to be spent before the 31<sup>st</sup> of September 2005. Table 1 and 2 below show the budget for the service contract and the capital working fund respectively;

Table 1. Price breakdown of service contract between NRIL and CRIAA SA-DC

	Details of costs	Unit	Unit price in N\$	Quantity maximum	Total N\$ contract
<b>I.</b>	<b>Fees</b>				
1	Consultancy fees project co-ordination	Day	2'000.00	43	86'000.00
2	Consultancy fees field visits	Day	2'000.00	37	74'000.00
3	Consultancy fees meetings Windhoek	Day	2'000.00	4	8'000.00
4	Consultancy fees report writing	Day	2'000.00	4	8'000.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>176'000.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Transport and DSA</b>				
1	DSA	Day	500.00	43	21'500.00
2	Return tickets to Katima Mulilo	Air ticket	2'500.00 (?)	3	7'500.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>28'500.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>226'000.00</b>

Table 2. Price breakdown for the capital working fund

	Details of costs	Unit	Unit price in N\$	Quantity Maximum	Total N\$ contract
1	Transport consultant fieldwork	km	3.00	15000	45'000.00
2	Transport consultant Windhoek	km	2.50	400	1'000.00
3	Communication costs	lump	lump	lump	5'000.00
4	Printing and copying costs	lump	lump	lump	12'000.00
5	Local support for meetings at ERSC <sup>1</sup>	Days	300.00	24	7'200.00
6	Contribution to running costs DAPP <sup>2</sup>	month	2'000.00	7	14'000.00
7	Transport and DSA DAPP representative <sup>3</sup>	trip	1'500.00	2	3'000.00
8	Lunch and refreshments meetings WHK	days	500.00	4	2'000.00
9	Local support for IP activities <sup>4</sup>	lump	At cost	lump	23'900.00
10	NAB administration fee 5.75%	lump	lump	lump	6'900.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>120'000.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Local transport and refreshments for participants at ERSC meetings

<sup>2</sup> DAPP is the only NGO that will act as an ERSC and will receive monthly support for communication, copying, use of venue, and time. Exact amount needed to be determined.

<sup>3</sup> Costs for DAPP representative to participate at IPTT and feedback meeting in Windhoek (2 x 2 days)

<sup>4</sup> Large lump sum for support of IP activities. It is unknown at this stage what needs, ideas, and problems will arise, and the use of these funds should therefore remain flexible, at least until work plans for each ERSC have been finalized.

## Annex C

„IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders					
EENHANA					
Institution	Name	Tel (065-)	Fax(065-)	E-mail	Address
MAWF-DEES regional office  Epembe Ongula ADC Ondobe ADC Other extension offices (in total 10) to be contacted through MAWRD Eenhana	<b>Ephraim H. Weyulu</b> Martin Embundile Ndinelao Weyulu Hambelelele Hipunja Festus Nembia Magano Klaudia	<b>0812598197</b> 263097/8 263015 285307 264423 0812561533 / 262467	263099 (263015)  285310	<a href="mailto:extohang@iway.na">extohang@iway.na</a>	
MAWF-DoF also contact for: Omauni Association & Okongo Community Forest	Ndilimeke Hango	263040	263197		
Ohandiba Community Forest	Beata Hamutwaalela	0812866717			
Acacia Grassroots Development Network	Peter Hangula K.Shinohamba	08112411700 0812617416			
EWC Associations: Meameno (Ondombe) Lyeendongula (Ohangwena) Diinina (Ongenga)	Linda Shikuyele  Frieda Haufiku	262467 (ADC)  0812568664			
Ohangwena Regional Youth Enterprise (Eenhana)	Adreheid Shiyelekeni	0812606286			

ONGWEDIWA					
Institution	Contact Person	Tel (065-)	Fax(065-)	E-mail	Address
RDC (Rural Development Centre)	<b>Teresia Amakali</b>	<b>0811287102</b> 230282	230281	<a href="mailto:outreach@iway.na">outreach@iway.na</a>	
MAWF-DEES	Nestor Haufiku	233820	230447	<a href="mailto:extonshile@iway.na">extonshile@iway.na</a>	
Tree Planting Project (MAWF)		224036	224036		
MAWF-District Forestry Office (Also contact for other DoF offices and Community Forests)	Theodor Kaambu Amon Agasty Anneli Shishome	230295	230552	<a href="mailto:shishome@iway.na">shishome@iway.na</a>	
Rossing Foundation	Timo Nambambi	240634 / 0812455425	241458 / 240508	<a href="mailto:tnambambi@schoolne.na">tnambambi@schoolne.na</a>	
King Nehale Conservancy	Tate Johannes (chair) Thomas Niingungo	0811242234 244095/244116			
Onankali Community Trust	Immanuel Amukwaya Jens Reuterkrone	0812841807 286349	286349	<a href="mailto:onankali@iway.na">onankali@iway.na</a>	
Oontanga Oil Producers	Salmi Kaulinge (WHK) Victoria	0811292252 0812724317			
Cosdec Ondangwa	Joseph Endjala	241220/7	241228		
Trees for the world	Got-pen Hamwenye	240939	240888		
Eudafano Women's Co-operative	Factory Frieda Haufiku-Chairlady Ndeshimona - secretary	231975 0812568664 0812385368	231975	<a href="mailto:ewc@iway.na">ewc@iway.na</a>	
<i>Associations:</i> Nkugoyepongo (Ondang) Ependulo (Endola) Kuupenda (Oniipa) Shifula (Ongwediwa) Nakagumbo (Ondangwa)	Priskilla Nashandi  Selma Ekandjo Aily Dengenge Julia Andreas	240395  231079	240395		

IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders

**OUTAPI**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Tel (065-)</b>	<b>Fax(065-)</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Address</b>
DAPP (Tree Planting Project)	<b>Celestinus Ndongi</b> Michael Shinyata	<b>0811270214</b> 251179	250067/3 / 251179	<a href="mailto:treeplan@dapp.namibia.com">treeplan@dapp.namibia.com</a>	P.O.Box 135 Outapi Omusati Region
MAWF-DEES (also serves as a contact for their 8 ext offices)	Phillemon Ndeutapo Mr. Nantango	251028	251601	<a href="mailto:Ndeutapop@mawrd.gov.na">Ndeutapop@mawrd.gov.na</a>	
MAWF Onesi	Agnes Akwenye Simeon Ndjelekeni	258835 0812692015	258835		
Mahanene Research Station (MAWF)	Elias Negumbo	259057	259056		
Ogongo Agricultural College	Isack Kaholongo	257001			
MAWF-DoF Outapi (also contact for offices in Onesi and Okahao)	Fillemon Kayofa Wilhelmine Kautiwe	251064 0812690197	251092		Private Bag 508, Outapi Omusati Region
Conservancies in Kunene region working with DoF: Okangundumba Conservancy Ehhirvipuka Conservancy Omatendeka Conservancy	Mr. Tumbee Tjirora Mr. G Uuroua Mr. A Uarije				PO Box 241, Opuwo PO Box 66, Kamanjab PO Box 71, Opuwo
Forest Management Committee (community-based)	Nestor Iipinga	258877	258812		
Northern Namibia Forest Committee	Fillemon Kayofa Celestinus Ndongi	See DoF / DAPP			
WAD – Mahanene	Herodia				
Uukwaluudhi Conservancy	Laimi Iipinga	Through Rossing Foundation			PO Box 1 Uukwaluudhi
EWC associations: Pendapala (Outapi) Okahulo (Onesi) Gwamiitayi (Onakaheke) Mangundu (Okahao)	Luisse Shiimi Sylvia Iyambo Mirjam Ileka Loide Kankondi	0812694633 0812694644  252012			

IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders

**KATIMA MULILO**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Tel (066-)</b>	<b>Fax(066-)</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Address</b>
MAWF-DoF Katima Community Forestry CF-Horticulture Project MAWF-DoF Bukalo	<b>Mbongo Werner</b> Mushitu Davis Christopher Buchane	253244 <b>0812710058</b> 254704	253322  244706	<a href="mailto:wmbongo@yahoo.co.uk">wmbongo@yahoo.co.uk</a>	
DED (Community Forests)	Christina Bokun Andreas Mench	253244			
MAWF-DEES Katima (also contact for 8 ext. offices)	Mathew Mushabati Silubanga Dias	253164 / 253015	253164 / 253610		
Kafasepco (c/o MAWF)	Joba Asco James Mubita	253015			
Nam Agronomic Board / MMIU horticulture proj.	Clara Mbukusa	253561/252014 0811289891			
IRDNC Conservancies, contactable through IRDNC: Kwandu Conservancy Mashi Conservancy Mayuni Conservancy Wuparo Conservancy Salambala Conservancy	Daisy Nheta  D Lusopani J Muchaka R Limbindo O Mfwila M Muyoba	0812448500 252108    696999			PO Box 8075 Mayuni, KM PO Box 8061 Mayuni, KM PO Box 8011 Mayuni, KM PO Box 1707 Ngweze, KM PO Box 1797 Ngweze, KM
Africare	Wilfried Luyanga	252017 / 0812712832	252017	<a href="mailto:Africarecaprivi@iway.na">Africarecaprivi@iway.na</a>	
Likwama Farmers Union	Pastor Semi Jeffrey Chilinda	253561 252292			
AWF	Sablha Ntelamo	253020			
Touch the needy (NGO)	Oliver Inambao Fortune Madzime	081 2295630 252341	252341		

IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders

**RUNDU**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Tel (066-)</b>	<b>Fax(066-)</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Address</b>
MAWF-DoF Rundu Community Forestry Hamoye Forestry Research Station	<b>Jonas Mwiikinghi</b> R.M. Karupu Samual Elago	<b>0812783646</b> 686028	255944	<a href="mailto:jmwiikinghi@yahoo.co.uk">jmwiikinghi@yahoo.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:zakarupu@webmail.co.za">zakarupu@webmail.co.za</a> <a href="mailto:elagosam@yahoo.com">elagosam@yahoo.com</a>	
MET – CBNRM resource management	Colgar Sikopo Ipinge Josephine	255403 0812875266	255431		
MAWF-DEES Rundu  STEAR program	P.F. Horn A.B. Endunde R Aisindi Ruth Urben	255666	255846	<a href="mailto:deesru@mweb.com.na">deesru@mweb.com.na</a>  <a href="mailto:stearru@iway.na">stearru@iway.na</a>	
NAB/MMIU	Johnny Shivute	0811274291/ 255859			
MWACW Community Development	Mrs Kalira	256771 / 255939	256776 / 255603		
NNF	Gibson Kamuaruua	256145	256146		
Every river has its people (NNF)	Dorothy Wamunyima	256145	256146		
Lux Development / Madi Development Centre		258652	256965		
CASOMAP	Patrick Hilger	0812881038 / 255483	255483		
Africare	Nicodemus Kamina	256317	256317		
DED	Michaela Dotzler	0812296724		<a href="mailto:Michaela_dotzler@yahoo.de">Michaela_dotzler@yahoo.de</a>	
Okavango Wild Fruit Processing (atCOSDEC)	Matheus Wakudumo	0812915463 256825 (h)			
COSDEC Rundu		256889			
Kavango Farmers Union	Mr. Kampanda	256292			



IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders

**BEN HUR**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Tel (062-)</b>	<b>Fax(062-)</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Address</b>
Ben Hur RDC (Komeho)	<b>Jackson Kahuure</b> Gabriel Hangara	568465 <b>0813008254</b> 0812550448	568467	<b>jkahuure@yahoo.com</b> ghangara@yahoo.com	
MAWF-DEES Ben Hur MAWF-DEES Gobabis	Mr Philander	568457 562441	568457 563533		
MAWF-DoF Ben Hur MAWF-DoF Gobabis	Pauline Tobias	562891/72			
Omaheke San Trust		564073	564737	info@santrust.org	

## **ERSC – Caprivi**

The vegetation composition of indigenous fruit trees in Caprivi region is high. Nevertheless it is not easy to find high concentration of one fruit tree specie at a spot that would make fruit collection easier. In other words, fruit trees are scattered all over in small patches. For example a small survey (results below) conducted in Bukalo Community Forest to roughly determine abundance or scarcity of *Ximenia spp.* showed 306 trees or plants in 14 ha. The main question there is whether they all bear fruits and what quantities. The last fruiting season was not good at all and thus organising for kernels was extremely difficult.

Further progress was hindered by not knowing quantities needed by the market and therefore was difficult to, for example, go on air requesting communities to collect the fruits.

As ERSC and as a way forward, the concentration will be on *Ximenia* fruits for the next fruiting season and *Parinary culaterifolia*, which is getting ready in July, August and latest September. This will be done directly with already organised communities especially in Community Forests and Conservancies. What will therefore be of importance is to know in advance roughly quantities demanded by the market so that there is basis of how many communities to be contacted.

Other stakeholders will be kept informed of any development even though there is little commitment by some institutions as they feel it is just additional task by IPTT.

## ***Ximenia* survey**

### *Introduction*

Eco-regional satellite centres were established through the Indigenous Plant Task Team (IPTT) with the support from the National Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP). They (eco-regional satellite centres) were established as an initiative based on the recommendation to serve as local foci for indigenous plant promotion. To start with, it is necessary to identify species and their abundance especially for those in the market demand. *Ximenia spp.* was just chosen as it is on the list for markets.

### *Objective for the survey*

The survey was conducted to assess and determine to what extend is *Ximenia spp.* are in abundance or scarcity so that estimated quantities of *Ximenia* fruits can be secured for market supplies. It was also to assess which *Ximenia* specie(s) is occurring in the region (Caprivi).

### *Results of the survey*

Fourteen plots of one hectare each were randomly identified based on conditions to describe what is abundant and scarcity. These plots are distributed in the four village areas namely; Ntonda, Kakwali, Sikuzwe and Siseme. Two *Ximenia* species were observed i.e. *Ximenia cafra* and *Ximenia mericana*. The table below indicates results of the survey.

Location (village area)	Plot number	Specie		Total number of <i>Ximenia</i> spp. observed
		<i>Ximenia caffra</i> (Mulutuluha)	<i>Ximenia americana</i> (Mutente)	
Ntonda area	1	20	3	23
	2	10		10
	3	34		34
	4	18	1	19
	5	24		24
	6	19		19
	7	12		12
<b>Total</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>141</b>
Kakwali area	8	21	2	23
	9	33		33
	10	7	23	30
	11	22		22
	12	5	27	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>140</b>
Sikuzwe	13	22		22
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>22</b>
Siseme	14	3		3
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>250</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>306</b>

### *Conclusion*

Based on the above results and observations, it is then concluded that:

- Two *Ximenia* species i.e. *X. caffra* and *X. Americana*, do occur in the Bukalo community area.
- *X. caffra* is more abundant than *X. Americana*.
- It was observed that most *X. caffra* had fruits compared to *X. Americana*.
  - Difficult to estimate quantities of fruits due to a generally poor fruiting season.
  - Better to obtain practical measurements such as bag of fruits collected per year.

If market permits, organise fruit kernel purchases to get starting.

## Eco-regional Satellite Centre – Caprivi

November 2005 - January 2006

This report outlines briefly activities carried out in carried in the name of ERSC in Caprivi region.

During the last IPTT meeting, the ERSC received some equipments and materials to use in the region, and these includes;

- hanging scale to weigh fruits, nuts or kernels
- storage box and bucket
- interwoven bags
- plant books and information pamphlets
- etc.

these have made explanation of IPTT activities much easier. For instance, practical explanation (training) on measurement / weighing of *Parinari curatellifolia* nuts/kernels and *Ximenia* spp. The collectors had difficulties on conversion and relation of money to kg. They said if they collect a bag full of *Parinari* Nuts, (say a bag normally 25 kg of maize meal) they want to be paid N\$ 25.00 for that. But if you say you pay them N\$ 1.00/kg they feel that is too exploitive. Many collectors were visited then to explain the conversions and money relations to measurement units. Through this, 45 kg of *Parinari* fruits were purchased costing N\$ 45.00 and were brought to a group of women for extracting Kernels. Collectors have promised to collect more. During this process of conversion explanations, 24 kg of *Ximenia* nuts were purchased at a rate of N\$ 5.00/kg and that amounts to N\$ 120.00. A lot is awaited for.

Apart from the collectors in the Bukalo area, the pamphlets and other information are given to other institutions working in the communities such as at Agric. Development Centres and Community Forestry Committees. Others such as Conservancies, to capitalise on their well-developed management structures, got information through IRDNC as their facilitators. A group of 16 persons from different constituencies in the region who were attending a workshop organised by Likwama Farmers Cooperative Union requested for a briefing in IPTT activities and this was very good and participants showed high interest.

### The challenges

- Although when one talk to people (supposedly collectors), they show high interest, there is actually low commitment that only few people has collected, few quantities for that matter.
- It is also difficult to make a meeting with other stakeholders if there is no refreshment (or food) envisioned.

### The planned possible way forward

- Although time consuming, continue to meet interested individuals at community level as well as continuously meet individual interested institutions
- Request Saskia to make a visit to meet stakeholders individually and assess

February 2006

Information about the need to collect *Trichillea emetica* (Musikili) seeds is given out to communities.

Another 130 kg of *Ximenia cfra* (Mulutuluha/Muminashakati) nuts was purchased @ N\$ 5.00/kg thus amounting to N\$ 680.00. A total of 160 kg is delivered to CRIAA SA-DC.

## Marula trial purchases by Caprivi Eco-Regional Satellite Centre

In a nut shell:

- got Marula juice/oil press
- organised collection of Marula fruits by Sifuha forest management committee of the proposed Sifuha community forest
- Seventy four (74) Sifuha community members are involved in Marula fruit collection
- Organised four (4) women to train some Sifuha community members on processing and storage of Marula juice to Marula wine/beer and oil
- So far 5635kg of Marula fruits were collected during the 2006 Marula fruiting season.
- Managed to press about 40 % (not weighted though) of the collected fruits, the rest got rotten
- And 340 litres (which are the 34 (10 litres) buckets) unprocessed juice pressed out of the fruits
- Only generated N\$ 1560.00 in total

Some challenges:

- A major challenge is efficiency in terms of
  - o **Production** – there hasn't been comparison figures as to the production capacity and recovery rates and much need to be done.
  - o **Marketing / selling** – although the price per litre i.e. N\$ 13.30 is very well accepted, not all the juice/wine/beer produced was sold. This is because not many of the potential customers knew about it
  - o **Timing / planning** – Marula production started a bit late.

### A proposed plan and procedure as a project in a bigger picture

The main goal / objective is the processing and production of Marula fruits and fruit product. However, it should not be limited only to Marula but to a range of non-wood (fruits in particular) products. The target group are the community members where resources are found.

It is understood to have 2 major components

1. Raw material (fruit) supplying component
2. Processing and marketing component

The supplying component is basically the community as tasked for collecting fruits timely. It is envisaged that in 2, 3, or 4 years time, the community should be conversant with both processing and marketing as well as project organisation and administration.

The processing component is expected to train the community as a principle objective for this component. Circumstances such as storage needs, markets, etc., suggests that selling, at least for the time being, has to be done by the trainers.

An example of the project's cost benefits sharing, as proposed for the time being, are as follow:

<b>Marula cost benefit sharing</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>E.g. N\$ 1560.00</b>
Community (Forest Fund)	10	156
Collectors (up to a loading point)	25	390
Transport to Katima	15	234
Fruit pressing	20	312
Processing (storing) and marketing (selling)	20	312
Machine maintenance	10	156
		<b>1560</b>

As a working plan for the processing and marketing component:

1. processing (production)
  - selection of fruit trees of superior and need characters
    - o number/name/code selected trees (or perhaps all) for juice/wine/kernel
  - record production volumes i.e. how many fruits (kg or bags, etc), how much juice/wine in how many man-days
    - it is important for proper planning, of processing days, transport and or collection of fruit
  - Training of Sifuha Forest Management Committee or other communities
  - Diversifying products e.g. from Marula wine to Marula jam and oils or from Marula to other tree species
  - Production days are thought to be Monday to Friday with a (project management in general) meeting on Fridays
2. Marketing
  - To enquire about marketing licences
  - To find strategic marketing sites
  - To do much on adverts esp. on the radio
  - To think of storage facilities i.e. cool places
  - 
  -

The proposals made by Saskia concerning benefit sharing are very good and will be incorporated as much as necessary.

As a proposal, to organise a tour to self-help projects in other regions e.g. at Eudafano in Ondangwa for members from both components!! This is very crucial and it is one of the motivating factors for the communities to take ownership of the project.