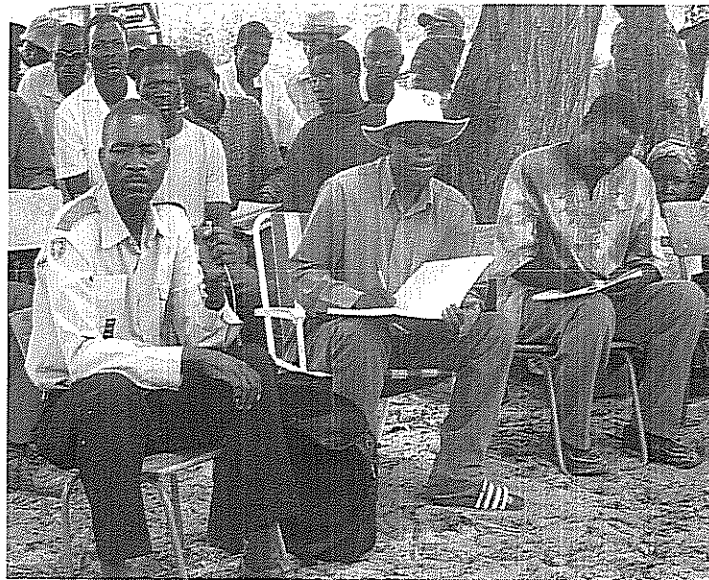


Every River has its People project

Visioning and management planning report:

A case study of five conservancies in the Kavango Region,
Namibia

February 23 – March 3, 2005



Funded by:



**Compiled by: Mwazi Mwazi, Project Coordinator: River Basins Unit,
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ACRONYMS

ACADIR	Association for Environment Conservation and Integrated Rural Development (based in Menongue, Angola)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BWF	Basin-Wide Forum
CBNRM	Community – Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
DoF	Directorate of Forestry
ERP	Every River Has Its People Project
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NACSO	Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management Support Organisations
OKACOM	The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency

Acknowledgments

This report and the processes described therein result from a collaboration between Regional Government (Governor, Councillors and Executive Officer), line ministry staff in the Kavango from Central Government, Traditional Authorities, private sector, non-governmental organizations, community-based organisations, conservancies and community members working together.

We thank everyone for their vision, commitment and for helping to spearhead integrated and collaborative approaches to sustainable development in the Kavango.

Visioning and management planning:

A case study of five conservancies in the Kavango Region, Namibia
February 23 – March 3, 2005

Brian T. B. Jones¹, Dorothy Wamunyima², Gibson Kamuauruuma², Charlie Paxton², Chris Brown³, Mwazi Mwazi³, Marie Karaisl³ & Simon Mayes³

1. BACKGROUND

This report provides a brief description and analysis of a visioning process carried out in five conservancies in the Kavango Region of Namibia between February 23 and March 3, 2005 as part of the implementation of the Every River has its People Project (ERP), funded by SIDA.

The ERP in Namibia is supporting one registered and six emerging conservancies in the Kavango Region as part of a broader project to promote community involvement in the sustainable management and development of the Okavango River Basin. The project is being carried out in three phases.

The first phase consisted of "socio-ecological surveys", carried out in Botswana and Namibia in collaboration with riparian community representatives, and in Namibia with the Kavango Regional Government and Traditional Authorities. This phase of the project aimed at exchanging information and understanding between Okavango riparian communities and project staff, *i.e.*, "co-learning". Based on the information gathered and lessons learned in Phase One, the second phase focused on the development and testing of educational and training approaches and materials, in order to support the capacity building activities envisaged in the third phase. In Namibia the second phase also used the material generated by the socio-ecological surveys to identify, with local stakeholders, suitable sites for supporting sustainable resource management activities in specific communities. This led to the decision by several communities to form conservancies⁴.

Phase Three, particularly in Namibia, is focusing on supporting sustainable natural resource management activities and approaches being developed by

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⁴ Conservancies are local common property natural resource management institutions formed under legislation administered by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. A conservancy registered by the ministry and gazetted by government has the right to manage certain species of wildlife for its own use, acquire trophy hunting quotas from the ministry, acquire permits for other forms of wildlife use such as live sale, and to enter into agreements with the private sector for the operation of tourism concessions within the conservancy.

local communities. This support includes assistance in forming/strengthening community institutions such as conservancies and the use of the educational and information materials developed in Phase Two for the training necessary to increase the capacity of communities and other target groups. This work with local communities places considerable emphasis on promoting integrated management approaches that enable communities to manage their resources holistically and assists them to coordinate multi-agency support provision.

It is also developing formal participation mechanisms for communities to interact with forums such as OKACOM⁵ and to have a voice in basin-wide decision-making. A Basin-Wide Forum of community representatives has been formed which has been given official recognition by OKACOM. In Namibia, the members of this forum play an important role in informing community members about national and basin level activities and plans, and in creating links between communities and government structures and project implementers. The project is being implemented in Namibia by the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF).

1.1. The visioning process carried out in February and March 2005 had five main aims:

- a) To assist conservancies to establish their own development vision, particularly in terms of natural resource management and natural-resource-based enterprise development.
- b) To assist conservancies to develop and use a planning and management framework that can guide their decision-making and activities and help them prioritise actions, based on identifying the key elements needed to achieve their vision.
- c) To provide a mechanism for promoting a regional approach to integrated natural resources management and development by conservancies that avoids the sectoral approach adopted by government departments and many NGOs.
- d) To provide a mechanism through which conservancies can coordinate service provision by government departments and NGOs, based on the vision, objectives and action plans of the conservancies themselves.
- e) To facilitate collaboration between service providers (government departments' extension staff and NGOs) and foster their synergistic support to conservancy-led management and development objectives.

The methodology used for the visioning process was adapted from a more elaborate management-planning framework developed by the Institutional Working Group of the Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management Support Organisations (NACSO).

⁵ The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission, made up of representatives of the governments of Angola, Botswana and Namibia.

2. VISIONING PROCESS

The visioning process was carried out for Manyondo, Joseph Mbambangandu, George Mukoya, Munduva Nyangana and Shamungwa conservancies (See figure 1). Of these, only Joseph Mbambangandu is registered and the others are at various stages in their formation.

The process was designed to begin an ongoing process, rather than to capture all possible activities a conservancy might need to initiate. The approach focused on identifying a broad vision for the conservancy, setting some more specific objectives based on the vision, and then identifying a limited number of priority actions for achieving the objectives. The approach is intended for continued use by conservancy committees so that once they have achieved the first of the actions identified, they can identify new ones as part of a rolling planning process. The conservancies therefore did not emerge from the process with a comprehensive 'year plan'. The product is a work plan for achieving what the committees and others involved in the process identified as actions requiring immediate attention. Further, the process aimed to capture the essence of what communities wanted to do themselves without translating their wishes into the language of technicians, bureaucrats or development projects. Where there was diversity in the aims and objectives of the different conservancies, the aim was to enable this diversity to be expressed.

There are seven main steps to the visioning process:

2.1 Preparation and planning

The core support team for the process comprised personnel from NNF HQ in Windhoek including an economist, a natural resource management facilitator and the Namibian coordinator for the ERP, the two ERP/NNF regional staff members and a craft/health facilitator, and a consultant who had led the Namibian socio-ecological survey in Phase One of the project. The team met to plan the process, assign roles and establish key principles for implementation. Once other members of the team were identified, such as line ministry officials and regional councillors, they were included in the planning meetings.

2.2 Regional awareness meeting (Annex 1)

An important feature of the process was a meeting in Rundu, the administrative centre of Kavango Region, to present the approach to the Regional Governor and Councillors, and senior government officials. The ERP in Namibia has from the start placed a strong emphasis on the involvement of regional government through councillors and traditional authorities, as well as line ministries. Regular information meetings and involvement of councillors and officials in project activities has led to a high

degree of cooperation in the past. The presentation of the visioning process to councillors and officials in Rundu was a further step in ensuring that vertical links between government structures and communities are maintained. It also ensured that councillors and officials remained engaged with the overall aims and objectives of the project. Further, councillors and officials were invited to take part in the field work in order for them to see and understand what the project was doing as well as to help break down sectoral barriers to integrated service provision to communities and to create a common vision for service-provider support to community-led workplans.

2.3 Logistics planning

Careful planning needed to go into the logistics for the process in order to ensure that it ran smoothly. In particular, location of overnight campsites, transport and food had to be provided for the support team and for community members at each of the meetings in the conservancies. In addition, prior notification of the meetings was arranged with each conservancy committee, and final notification was broadcast on the local radio in Rukavango.

2.4 Visioning & planning process per conservancy (Annex 2)

The Visioning process took place within each of the respective conservancies at a suitable location identified by the committee, usually a traditional meeting place under a large tree. Core participants included the conservancy committee, local Councillor, local Traditional Leader, representatives of different livelihood activities (e.g. pastoralists, crop farmers, fishermen, crafters, lodge owners) and the service provider team consisting of representatives of line ministries and the ERP/NNF staff. The local conservancy component comprised between 70 and more than 230 people, while the service provider team consisted of 10 -12 people.

2.5 Steps followed for the visioning and planning process

- a) Introduction of the process and its role in ongoing planning, conservancy management and development.
- b) Identification of the reasons for forming the conservancy, resulting in a short statement of the conservancy's vision.
- c) Assessment of the conservancy's main natural resource and cultural assets, threats to natural resources, existing skills and capacity, existing and potential economic opportunities and organisational needs.
- d) Identification of the conservancy's objectives. These were drawn from the elements making up the vision statement, from information provided in the assessment of assets, threats and economic opportunities, as well as from any additional discussion by community members and ideas contributed by technical service providers from line ministries and the ERP/NNF team if endorsed by the meeting.

- e) Identification of the most important actions needed for the conservancy to begin reaching its objectives. Once actions were prioritised, those responsible for carrying out the actions were identified and a time-frame established. Where appropriate, multi-sectoral teams were appointed, under a designated coordinator, to tackle particular tasks, e.g. land-use and zonation, to be led by MLR with the Conservancy Committee and supported by MET, MAWRF and ERP/NNF.
- f) At each conservancy it was explained that the ERP/NNF Kavango team would return with a written record of the process in poster form in the local language. The results of the process would be presented by the conservancy committee to the broader community for endorsement.

2.6 Consolidation of support agency work plan (Annex 3)

Debriefing meetings were held after the process in each conservancy to review the approach and logistics. Refinements or changes were made as appropriate. At the end of the process, the project team met to consolidate its own work plans based on the actions identified for it by each conservancy. These included the write up of the results into poster form for each conservancy and translation into local language.

2.7 Follow up meetings with the broader community

Follow-up meetings have been planned for each conservancy. Although large numbers of people were present at each conservancy, there is still a need to ensure that as many people in the conservancies as possible are aware of the results and endorse them. The process was based on the premise that conservancy committees, traditional authorities and members of local land and farming committees are mandated to plan and take decisions on behalf of residents and so should be the core group involved in the visioning and planning. However, in order ensure that the results were widely known and supported other members of the community were encouraged to participate. The follow-up meetings will be held in each village in the conservancy and members will be asked to comment on, change or endorse the vision statement and objectives of the conservancy.

2.8 Future planning using the visioning & management framework

The ERP/NNF Rundu staff will assist conservancies to continue to use a structured planning process based on the visioning and management framework in future. This will be built in to the training provided to conservancies on general conservancy management.

3. OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS ON THE PROCESS

The process was applied in full in four of the five conservancies and worked well in each. In Shamungwa it was decided not to go through the whole process because of concerns by the project team about the viability of the conservancy. The area identified was too small for any viable wildlife management or tourism and as villages were excluded from the conservancy, this means that legally residents would not gain rights over wildlife outside of a small core area. These and other concerns were put to the committee and assembled community members. They agreed to reconsider their boundaries in order to make the conservancy more viable.

In the other four conservancies, levels of participation were highest from committee members, but a number of other residents also contributed to the process. At Manyondo Conservancy, there were 28 women and 37 men present, at Joseph Mbambangandu 59 women and 63 men, at George Mukoya 16 women and 44 men, at Muduva Nyangana, 40 women and 40 men and at Shamungwa there were 44 women and 53 men present. At each conservancy committee members and some conservancy members had travelled in from other villages to attend the meetings.

Regional councillors for the constituency within which each conservancy fell attended the meetings. Councillor Hon. Karupu was particularly active in the visioning in George Mukoya and Muduva Nyangana conservancies. He was very positive in his approach and helped facilitate discussion between community members in the meetings. Similarly, Hon. Councillor Shixwameni played a strong leadership role at the Manyondo conservancy meeting.

In each conservancy, the process provided a platform for community members to engage with officials from line ministries and the action plans included activities covering water, land use planning, fish farming, forestry and fire management, and wildlife and tourism that required responses and actions from the officials representing these sectors. Some officials, notably from the water, lands and wildlife sectors, were present for almost the whole period of time. They indicated at the end of the process that they had learned much from the experience.

The time-frame, which left one day for the process to be completed in each conservancy, was not quite adequate given the need to travel on to the next conservancy on the same day or to travel some distance to make contact with key conservancy personnel in order to plan for the next day. A full day is required to complete the process, although this also depends upon the group being worked with. It was not possible, for instance to develop work plans for each objective in some of the conservancies as time ran out and people were clearly becoming tired towards the end of the day. In some cases, additional time the next day would have been required to complete work plans for all objectives. However, this should not be of major concern provided that the conservancies

continue to use the process to revisit each objective, identify key actions where there are gaps, and once activities have been completed, identify and plan the next steps to be taken. Some of the activities identified such as investigations into tourism viability in conservancies, will lead to further activities and conservancies might need assistance in identifying and planning these activities.

ANNEX 1

Regional Awareness Meeting

to develop a regional approach to support conservancy planning and development, to share information, facilitate linkages and promote integration: Rundu, February 24, 2005

Proceedings

1. Prayer and Welcoming Remarks (Dorothy Wamunyima)

2. Welcome by Chairperson (Mwazi Mwazi)

3. Official Opening (Hon Acting Governor)

- The Honourable Acting Governor opened the meeting to be the first stakeholder meeting of the ERP in 2005
- He referred to OKACOM and its relations, objectives and activities that support local communities through the CBNRM approach
- He updated people on the progress of forming conservancies in Kavango
 - ◆ So far 1 has been gazetted, 3 have been approved and are waiting for gazettelement and one further is emerging
- He strongly emphasised the need for information sharing and communication between all stakeholders
- And closed with the words that new relationships must be built between expertise and indigenous knowledge

4. Overview of the meeting (Dr Chris Brown, NNF Executive Director)

- Dr Brown opened his presentation by lauding the region for the enthusiasm and dynamism of its people.
 - ◆ He pointed out that although Kavango had the slight disadvantage of having introduced conservancies later than some other regions, this was more than offset by the presence of strong institutions and a strong regional government which facilitates a highly inclusive process that brings stakeholders from all levels together.
 - ◆ With this in only few years Kavango is likely to see 7 – 8 conservancies established
- He went on to outline the Every River Has its People Project (ERP), which is hosted within the NNF office at Rundu
 - ◆ ERP is a three country project linking Botswana, Angola and Namibia to create River Basin Wide management of the Okavango
 - ◆ It creates horizontal linkages between stakeholders across borders but also vertical linkages with stakeholders such as OKACOM.
 - ◆ It provides support to conservancies in Kavango to facilitate the sound management of natural resources for the benefit of the people in the region.

- Having outlined the background Dr Brown, explained the purpose of the meeting, i.e. the Visioning Process.
 - ◆ Creating the institutional and legal mechanism is necessary but not sufficient to bring conservancies to life
 - ◆ Conservancies must agree on a Vision which will guide the objectives and the activities which will achieve these
 - ◆ This Vision must then be turned into Action, i.e. a Work plan must be designed and implemented step-by-step .
 - ◆ Identify opportunities for income generation through diversification of activities
 - ◆ enable communities to manage resources sustainable and through this improve their livelihoods.
 - ◆ The focus lies on Integrated Resource Management, which was addressed at the Rundu Workshop for Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (January, 20th, 2005)
- The Vision Process addresses the following two challenges:
 - ◆ Strengthen conservancies and enable them to draw down support and services according to *their* needs and requirements.
 - ◆ Include support agencies (line ministry representatives) in the process to strengthen their capacity to provide services in partnership with other support agencies as requested.

5. Further issues raised

- Information on conservancy establishment
 - ◆ Information how to start a conservancy can be obtained from the MET & NNF offices in Rundu
- Purpose of conservancies beyond wildlife
 - ◆ Historically conservancies have focussed on wildlife management
 - ◆ Since then new legislation has been passed for the management of water and forests. It is expected that similar legislation on fish will shortly be passed.
 - ◆ Government has recognised the failure of a sectoral approach to resource management
 - ◆ Today conservancies should not be associated merely with wildlife but must be seen as local institutions for integrated resource management
- Explaining the time delay for conservancies to be gazetted.
 - ◆ Several factors were elaborated to explain the time taken of the process until recently, the official approach of MET to organise the gazetting of conservancies slowed down the process
 - This limit has been recognised and changed, so that the official process will be shortened
 - Communities in disputes about e.g. conservancy boundaries contribute to slow down the application procedure at the local level
- Communication flows

➤ **Next steps**

- ◆ Over the next week following this planning meeting, five conservancies will be visited to undertake the Visioning Process with each of them
- ◆ The results will be documented and followed up at village level
- ◆ This framework document and the Action Plan will be drafted and distributed to the conservancies
- ◆ Itinerary
 - Manyondo: February 25th
 - Joseph Mbambangandu: February 26th
 - George Mukoya: February 28th
 - Munduva Nyangana: March 1st
 - Shamungwa: March 2nd

7. Further issues raised

- Internal conflicts especially relating to internal disagreements over land use, also including conflicts with individual entrepreneurs and their activities
 - ◆ especially the zonation process (explained below) will help communities to avoid conflicts within the boundaries of the conservancy
 - ◆ in a more general level the visioning exercise will identify roles, and relations between different parts and how to integrate these and thus assist communities to deal with power struggles
 - ◆ The zonation exercise helps avoid people being replaced from their previous activities (here the example of watering cattle was named) or where people have to change their practices, effective land use planning will create feasible alternatives.
 - ◆ differences with individual entrepreneurs are best addressed through attempting to form investment relations, i.e. establish how individual entrepreneurs can link in with the conservancies and thus derive mutual benefits from the activities
- Although conservancies were historically established to protect wildlife, they should aim to delink themselves from a narrow / sectoral approach and include the sustainable use of all resources
 - ◆ The Visioning Process will encourage conservancies to look at all natural resources and economic opportunities, not just those linked to wildlife and tourism
- The Visioning Process itself cannot provide direct help with institutional Barriers that affect all conservancies in the region, such as the delay of finalisation of lease and lease fees through Land Boards, that impedes investment in the conservancies and it is difficult to advise on issues like this
 - ◆ One suggestion is that conservancies jointly take up this issue and try to achieve betterment through lobbying of the respective institutions.

8. Zonation / Management (Simon Mayes NNF Natural Resource Working Group)

- The purpose of zonation is to help plan land use within the conservancy
 - ◆ This implies that conservancies decide where to locate different activities and land uses within their boundaries
 - ◆ This aims to reduce conflicts between different land uses and optimise benefits.
- In more detail zonation establishes what activities are currently taking place where and where new activities could fit in within the conservancy
 - ◆ With the help of maps, the conservancies will establish where each activity is best located according to the availability of natural resources and existing activities
 - ◆ Zonation is not limited to spatial planning but also involves appropriate timing and sequencing of activities which adds further to reduce conflict
 - ◆ It is necessary to keep in mind that this is a continuous process, in other words it evolves with the development of the conservancy and changing needs
 - ◆ Zonation should not only include activities within the boundaries of the conservancies but developments outside these boundaries
- Demarcation of these areas can be done through maps, in order to inform people about these areas
 - ◆ If a conservancy would consider it necessary to fence these areas or mark them on the ground, this could be done.
 - ◆ However, it must be considered that boundaries should be flexible and adaptable to changes in natural environments.
- Having located where activities should take place development rules for these zones will be established by the conservancy
 - ◆ Conservancies must then consider how to best enforce these rules
 - ◆ This can be done in cooperation with the traditional authorities and customary systems of natural resource use enforcement
 - ◆ It is crucial that people are kept updated and informed not only after the process but are asked for consent before the finalisation of the zonation to avoid conflict right from the beginning
 - ◆ Zonation and the establishment of rules is then “enforced” through a Monitoring System within the conservancy that will help to assess the success of the management.
- The process will be supported through the project in the initial stages however, as already stated it is vital that people are informed about these boundaries, and updated about changes.

9. ERP Craft & HIV/Aids (Charlie Paxton ERP)

- Craft
 - ◆ Offers small but significant income opportunities to individual community members
 - ◆ Contributes directly to poverty alleviation and improves quality of life
 - ◆ Provides a good platform for broader development issues such as
 - Health / HIV
 - Natural resources
- Craft Process
 - ◆ Identify working area and groups
 - ◆ Identify marketable products
 - ◆ Identify groups leadership
 - ◆ Improve quality towards marketability
 - ◆ Include natural resource management
 - ◆ Link to external markets
 - ◆ Link to tourism
 - ◆ ERP Product Range (Branding)
- Market Model
 - ◆ Local road stalls
 - + Decrease overheads
 - + Decrease input
 - + Direct benefits
 - Small turn over
 - ◆ Collective road stalls (e.g. Okahandja)
 - + Rentals small
 - + Larger turnover
 - Transport problems
 - uncertain direct benefits as goes through a family or other person
 - ◆ CBO e.g. Shankara Concept
 - + Has management structure
 - + Operates on own
 - + Linked to wholesalers
 - Needed bank loan to repay
 - Has management and record keeping issues
 - ◆ Wholesalers / retailers
 - + bulk sales
 - + bigger mark up to run as a business
 - ◆ ERP Crafts looks at a combination of the above models for the Basin Wide Marketing and will run on Fair Trade business principles

- Current Areas of operation
 - ◆ Namibia Kavango Region
 - Tare, Manyondo, Joseph Mbambangandu, Sivaradi, George Mukoya (Dosa), Munduva Nyangana (Livayi), Divava in the Kamuchonga area and includes Shankara Crafts ACADIR / ERP
 - ◆ Angola
 - Senga, Menongue Museum, Capiko, Ciaundu, Mulembo, Savata
 - Still to access
 - Kwangali, Calai, Dirico, Muccusso
 - ◆ Botswana
 - Tocadi, Tsodilo Hills, Estha Basket Project, Gumare Basket Enterprises (Ngwaoboswa) Maun Museum, Matsaudi, Mutlapana Quality Baskets, Shorobe Craft Centre.
 - ◆ Depending on funding, objective to look towards developing community owned "Integrated Community Development craft Centres"
 - 3 in Angola, 3 in Namibia, 3 in Botswana
 - To serve as Market outlets and training centres
- Linking Crafts and Health
 - ◆ Improved health conditions helps to cope better with HIV
 - ◆ Increases in income reduce poverty and improve health
 - ◆ There is good information on HIV / Aids available Basin wide but not at community level
 - ◆ Link to existing VCTC such as New Start and Maun Counselling Centre
 - ◆ Maybe support Groups
 - ◆ Include nutritional support through Door Step Gardens

10. Further issues:

- With respect to sustainability of the project, the aim is to leave lasting impacts
 - ◆ While the project will be phased out at some point in the future, its aim is to catalyse independence from the project through creating economic activities, building skills and introducing techniques and establish strong institutions that will carry the process forward.
 - ◆ This targets not just capacity and capabilities of the conservancies themselves but also other stakeholders such as OKACOM and the Basin wide members.
- The marketing of crafts can be strengthened through rolling out the skills base from pocketed areas and spreading it across the basin

- ◆ This is facilitated through training of master crafters who will then share their knowledge with others
 - ◆ Further marketing outlets must be established, which will follow the strategy outlined above
 - ◆ A Basin wide craft up-grading and market differentiation workshop is planned for producers in June/July 2005
 - ◆ Two booklets are being developed
 - A training guide on crafts and craft making
 - An information booklet on HIV/Aids
 - To avoid duplication, it was suggested that this latter booklet could be produced in cooperation with the Ministry of Education that is currently compiling a booklet themselves.
 - Further links with schools should also be established
 - ◆ To promote craft production, marketing and enlighten the buying public to the concept of community based craft development a Basin-wide craft exhibition is planned at the Omba Gallery in Windhoek from 9-19 November 2005.
- With respect to marketing crafts products it is necessary but not sufficient to only consider the supply side for crafts but demand must also be taken into consideration
 - ◆ The question is whether it will be possible to capture international markets and how to avoid competition between the craft groups
 - ◆ One step forward is to support the diversification of the product, venture into new ideas and to link with the Basin wide markets.
 - Progress of crafts in other markets
 - ◆ Craft is purchased from producers during meetings and training sessions. These purchases depend on quality and availability of funds
 - ◆ These are marketed to Mud-hut Trading, local lodges and external buyers
 - ◆ Once locally owned market outlets are established a system will be put in place whereby producers bring their wares to their closest local outlet
 - ◆ Linking producers to the bigger marketing outlets across the basin is currently being established.
 - The Marketing Principles of the crafts project is numbers the 5 P's- ensures that money trickles down to the actual people rather than accruing to intermediate sellers
 - ◆ Taking into consideration **P**eople, **P**roduct, **P**lace, **P**rice and **P**romotion and embarking on Fair Trade strategies ensures that the money goes back to the actual producers

11. Closing of Meeting (Mwazi Mwazi)

- Thanking the participants for their participation and input.

Attendance List of Stakeholders meeting in Rundu

Name	Organization or institution
Gibson Kamuaruuma	NNF/ERP Rundu
Haingura Walter Shitembi	BWF
Christophorus Kudumo	BWF
Alfons Siyere	BWF
Harold Khaebab	Ministry of Fisheries
Justine Milinga	Ministry of Lands
Colgar Sikopo	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Anne Riditer	DED DoF
Faustinus Mutangara	Ministry Environment and Tourism
Wychliffe Nabaasa	DoF Community Forestry
Ambros Makongwa	Kavango Regional Council
Nicodemus Kamina	Africare
Frieda Neromba	Headwoman (Mbunza tribe)
Endunde. A. B	Ministry Agriculture, Water & Forestry
Chilunda. L	BWF Gciriku
Dorothy Wamunyima	NNF/ERP Rundu
Marie Karaisi	NNF Windhoek
Brian Jones	Consultant Windhoek
Simon Mayes	NNF Windhoek
Shidjukwe Mathew	Mayana Youth Rep
Joseph Mbamba	Tupongo Youth Rep
Mwazi Mwazi	NNF Windhoek
Rita Siteketa	NBC Rundu
Joseph Sikongo	Kahenge rep
Michael Shikongo	Rundu Rural councilor
Hon. S. Karupu	Ndiyona Councilor
Siwombe. F. M	Kapako Councilor
Hon. H. S. Shixwameni	Rundu Rural west Councilor
Alfons Kaundu	Mbunza Chief
Boniface Wakudumo	Mashare Councilor
Chris Brown	NNF Windhoek
Charlie Paxton	ERP/NNF Shamvura
L. du Plessis	Lodge Owner (JMC)
Valerie Peypars	Owner Nkwazi Lodge
Peypars Wynand	Owner Nkwazi Lodge
Shampapi Shiremo	BWF
M. T. Mparewe	Rural Water Supply
John Muremi	Namwater Rundu
Bon Haingura	Shamungwa conservancy
Immanuel Gaus	BWF
S. Rengura	Land Board Chairperson
E. Mbereshu	Shamungwa conservancy

ANNEX 2

The visioning process with each conservancy

A visioning and planning process took place in each of the respective conservancy. A single page report, in the form of a "poster" was produced from the work in each conservancy, setting out the conservancy Vision, Natural Resource Assets, Economic Opportunities, Institutional Needs, Objectives and Work Plan. These posters are translated into local language and discussed at village level. Once final agreement has been reached, they will be printed as large A1 posters, laminated and become a guiding document for the conservancy and its service providers (extension staff of line ministries and NGOs).

A more detailed record of each meeting is also attached for the benefit of the service providers.

The process was carried out within the following schedule:-

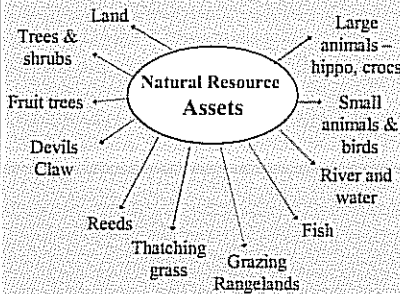
- Day one: 23 February 2005 – Travel from Windhoek to Nkwazi Lodge in Kavango region.
- Day two: 24 February 2005 – meeting with key stakeholders in Rundu town.
- Day three: 25 February 2005 – visioning and planning process at Manyondo conservancy.
- Day four: 26 February 2005 – visioning and planning process at Joseph Mbambangandu conservancy.
- Day five: 27 February 2005 – travel to the conservancies (inland of Kavango region).
- Day six: 28 February 2005 – visioning and planning process at George Mukoya conservancy.
- Day seven: 1 March 2005 – visioning and planning process at Munduva Nyangana conservancy.
- Day eight: 2 March 2005 - planning and discussions at Shamungwa conservancy.
- Day nine: 3 March 2005 – travel back to Windhoek.

Joseph Mbambangandu Conservancy Management & Development Plan for 2005

VISION

To promote sustainable use of natural resources, to bring back wildlife, generate income, develop tourism enterprises and create employment for the benefit of conservancy members.

Conserving Natural Resources



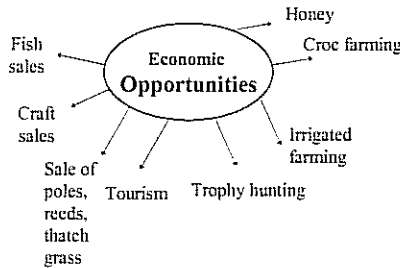
Threats to natural resources

Fire, overgrazing, destruction of habitat, outsiders steal resources, over fishing, some people against the conservancy, some residents over use resources, flooding.

Objective

- 1. To promote sustainable natural resource management in the conservancy.

Earning Benefits & Promoting Development



Existing skills & capacity

HIV/AIDS awareness, local knowledge on sustainable harvesting, knowledge on not polluting water, craft making, grazing management, different uses of natural resources

Objectives

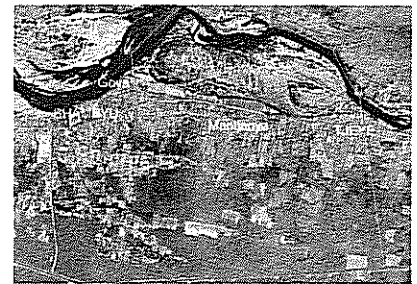
- 1. To generate income and create employment for conservancy members;
- 2. To develop and operate tourism enterprises;

Management & Accountability

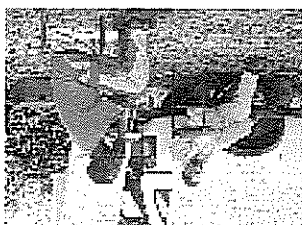


Objective

- 1. To run the conservancy efficiently and take decisions in the interests of members.



Actions and Workplan: what needs to be done?	By whom?	When?
Natural Resources: Objective 1 a) Training and information in natural resource management (e.g. fire, overgrazing, over fishing, wildlife, etc.) b) Re-introduction of wildlife - Survey designated area for size, adjacent land uses, resource inventory, current uses, history, settlements, soil types, local knowledge, water availability, traditional laws governing the area and its resources and identify existing land uses that can continue. c) Fire prevention - Develop fire management plan (including awareness, fire breaks, appointment of fire fighters, assignment of roles to community, ministries, & NGOs, and training)	MFM, MET (Wildlife & Forestry), MLRR, MAWRD (Agriculture & Water), NNF/Rundu. Committee to contact service providers to arrange information/training. Committee & membership, Govt, Departments (Wildlife, Forestry, Fisheries, Lands, Agriculture, Water), Land and Farming Committee, Traditional Authority, Private Sector, NACOBTA and NNF. To be convened by NNF/Rundu (Gibson). Committee & membership, Forestry, NNF/Rundu. To be convened by NNF/Rundu	March. To be decided. To be decided.
Economic opportunities & benefits: Objective 1 a) Expand craft production and develop markets b) Carry out viability study for fish farming c) Carry out viability study for crocodile farming. Objective 2 a) Build campsite (financed by NNF) - Obtain tools from NNF for ongoing construction, while awaiting full funding - Provide campsite plan to NNF	2 craft groups and Charlie Paxton (NNF) Committee, MFM, Mame (NNF). To be convened by NNF/Rundu. Committee, MET, MFM, private sector (possibly from Ojwanango & Botswana), Mame (NNF), SAMWATER. To be convened by NNF/Rundu. NNF/Rundu NNF/Rundu to obtain plan	March (ongoing). To be decided. To be decided. March.
Organisation & Management: Objective 1 a) Office construction (financed by NNF) - Build rain shelter with local materials for workers - NNF to provide feedback as soon as possible on funding request	Committee and NNF (Rundu & Windhoek) Committee NNF (Windhoek & Rundu)	To be completed with campsite construction Immediately As soon as possible

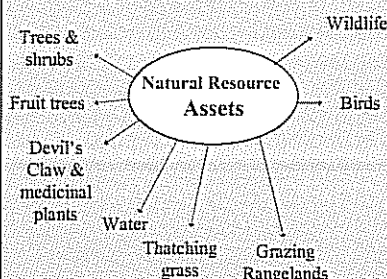


George Mukoya Conservancy Management & Development Plan for 2005

VISION

To conserve and sustainably use all natural resources, particularly wildlife, and to generate income and employment for the benefit of conservancy members.

Conserving Natural Resources



Threats to natural resources

Fire, competition between grazing and cropping around villages, outsiders steal resources such as Devil's Claw, timber and thatch, poaching of wildlife by outsiders.

Conflict between humans and wildlife (crop raiding animals, birds and insects, predators, disease transmission, danger to people).

Objective

- 1. To promote & implement conservation and sustainable use of all natural resources management in the conservancy;
- 2. To strengthen the conservancy's control over its natural resources.

Earning Benefits & Promoting Development



Existing skills & capacity

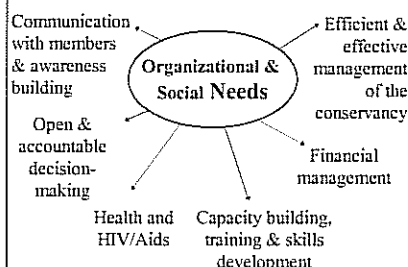
HIV/AIDS awareness, local knowledge on sustainable harvesting, tracking, craft making, local control over grazing management.

Objectives

- 1. To generate income and employment for conservancy members.



Management & Accountability

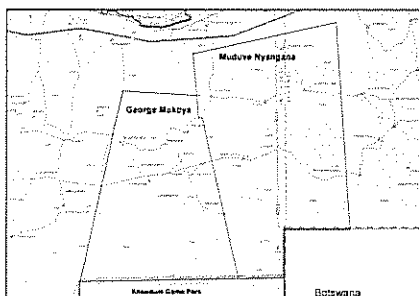
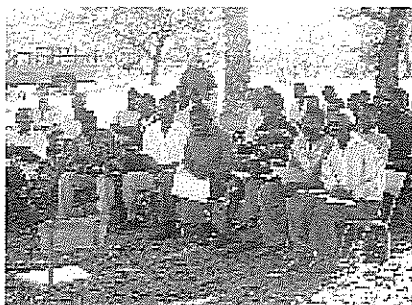


Objective

- 1. To train and build the capacity of conservancy members to run the conservancy effectively and efficiently for the present and future;
- To establish and maintain good relationships with neighbouring conservancies, Kaudom G. R., the private sector and the Basin-Wide Forum for the development of the conservancy.

Actions and Workplan: what needs to be done?

Actions and Workplan: what needs to be done?	By whom?	When?
Natural Resources: Objective 1 a) Training of resource monitors in Wildlife Management - Meeting with MET and NNF to identify training needs and establish monitoring system - Establish wildlife sub-committee b) Fire Management - Establish fire sub-committee - Establish links with Geiriko Fire Brigade - Request training in fire management from Directorate of Forestry (MET) c) Water management - Establish water sub-committee and plan its activities Objective 2. Actions still to be identified and planned by committee	Committee, MET, NNF (Rundu and Windhoek), NNF (Rundu) and Chairman to organise meeting. Conservancy committee. Conservancy committee. Chairman & Fire Sub-committee. Chairman. Conservancy committee.	9 April 19 March. 19 March. After establishment of fire sub-committee (19 March). 3 March. 19 March.
Economic opportunities & benefits: Objective 1. a) Carry out investigation into the potential for tourism and other enterprise development b) Investigate potential for trophy hunting. - Meeting to plan wildlife survey, discuss wildlife management, discuss joint management and quota sharing with neighbouring conservancy	Committee, MET, Mase (NNF), private sector, Charlie Petch (NNF). To be convened by NNF (Windhoek/Rundu). Committee, wildlife sub-committee, MET, NNF (Rundu/Windhoek). To be convened by Colgar (MET).	To be decided. 9 April.
Organisation & management: Objective 1. Actions still to be identified and planned by committee Objective 2. a) Discuss joint wildlife management and quota sharing with neighbouring conservancy and MET	Committee and wildlife sub-committee	9 April

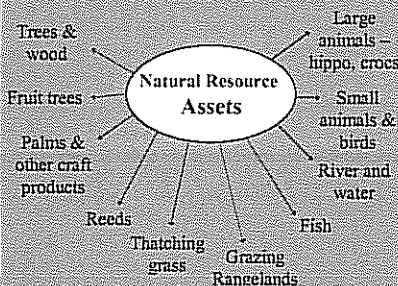


Manyondo Conservancy Management & Development Plan for 2005

VISION

To conserve and use the natural resources in the conservancy for the benefit of conservancy members.

Conserving Natural Resources



Objectives

- 1. To manage natural resources that people depend on for their livelihoods in ways that will ensure that these resources will be available for use in future;
- 2. To maintain and increase the resources that can attract tourists and other people to the conservancy;
- 3. To improve and build the capacity of the conservancy to manage natural resources sustainably.

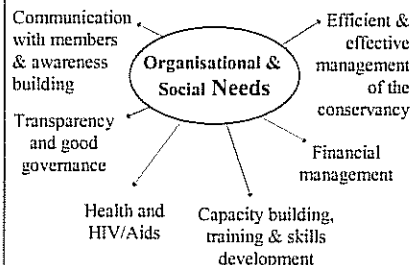
Earning Benefits & Promoting Development



Objectives

- 1. To promote the generation of income and employment for conservancy members;
- 2. To improve the skills and capacity of conservancy members to develop and run natural resource-based enterprises;
- 3. To promote awareness and support for the conservancy and to promote environmental education and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Management & Accountability

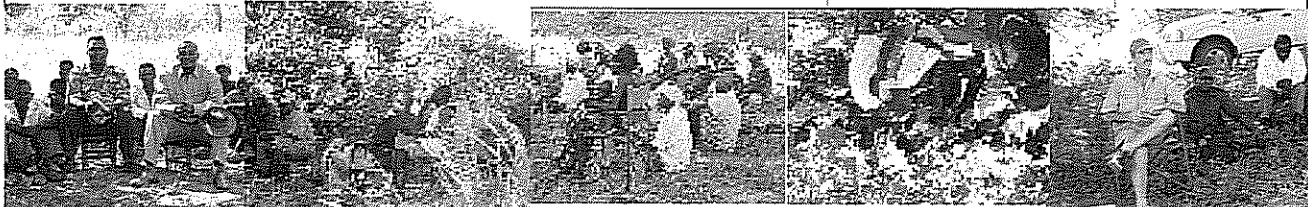


Objectives

- 1. To develop and manage the conservancy efficiently for the benefit of its members;
- 2. To develop open and accountable decision-making processes within the conservancy.



Actions and Workplan: what needs to be done? (Priority actions marked with*)	By whom?	When?
Natural Resources: Objective 1 a) Training in zoning and land use planning; and carry out zoning of conservancy*. b) Strengthen conservancy control over resources (including rules for resource use and enforcement measures). First hold meeting of relevant stakeholders (committee, Traditional Authority, Line Ministries) to discuss how control can be strengthened and discuss support from line ministries. Develop further action plan. Objective 2 a) Carry out inventory of wildlife, fish, and plant resources, identify threats to these resources and identify sustainable economic opportunities*. Objective 3. Actions still to be identified and planned by committee.	Chairperson will request training in writing from MLRR. MLRR will respond and arrange training and zoning process with NNF and committee. Committee and NNF/Rundu to convene meeting. Committee, Govt. Departments (Wildlife, Forestry, Fisheries, Lands, Agriculture, Water) and NNF. To be convened by NNF/Rundu (Gibson).	Request to reach MLRR by 28.02.05. As soon as possible after receiving training request. To be decided, but as soon as possible. At same time as zoning/land use planning.
Economic opportunities & benefits: Objective 1. a) Carry out viability study for developing a campsite and develop business plan if campsite is feasible*. b) Carry out viability study for fish farming*. c) Carry out viability study for craft development*. Objective 2. Actions still to be identified and planned by committee. Objective 3. a) Erect signboards for conservancy: - Signboards are needed for main road at conservancy boundaries. - Design and erect signboard for conservancy office and possible campsite.	Committee, Marie from NNF with Bernard from conservancy and additional private sector tourism expertise. To be convened by Marie. Committee, MFNR, MTL, Marie (NNF). To be convened by MFNR. Committee, craft makers, Charlie (NNF). To be convened by Charlie. MET, Chairman and Committee members to approach the Roads Authority. Committee and NNF/Rundu.	As soon as possible after zoning has been completed. As soon as possible after zoning has been completed. As soon as possible. Once conservancy is registered. Once zoning is completed and office and possible campsite are built.
Organisation & management: Objective 1. a) Office construction (financed by NNF) - Design office including provision for other activities such as tourism information, information for conservancy members and HIV/AIDS awareness*. - Agree on community contribution to office construction. Objective 2. Actions still to be identified and planned by committee.	Committee, NNF (Rundu and Windhoek). To be organised by Dorothy (NNF) and Chairperson. Committee, conservancy members and NNF (Rundu).	As soon as possible. As soon as possible.



Manyondo conservancy

25 February 2005

- I. Prayer and introduction of the visioning resource people (Mwazi Mwazi)
- II. Welcome remarks by the conservancy chairperson.
- III. Purpose of the meeting in Rukavango by Dorothy Wamunyima.

Why did the conservancy members decide to form a conservancy?

- To conserve the natural resources in the area.
- To benefit from the natural resources through tourism development, benefits and support the local community through conservation of natural resources.
- Introduce fresh water fish and other wild animals in the area.
- To utilize natural resources in a sustainable way.
- To generate income for the community through employment and campsite development.

What are some of the objectives of the conservancy?

- Train the conservancy committee members in financial and conservancy management.
- To manage natural resources for the present and future generations
- To maintain/increase the natural resources that attracts tourism to the conservancy.
- To improve the capacity of the conservancy members in order to manage natural resources sustainable manner.

What are some of the assets or natural resources that you have in the conservancy?

- Reeds
- Palm trees
- Grass (both thatch and grazing)
- Snakes
- Spring hare
- Crocodiles
- Birds
- Trees (shade, fruits, medicinal and Hippos.
- River
- Fish
- Fertile soil

How will the conservancy benefit its members once fully operational?

- Capacity building – through training in natural resource management.
- Income generation – through tourism development.
- Through employment creation.
- Conservation of natural resources for the present and future generation.

Zonation and mapping

Zonation is necessary because one needs to plan on where to carry different activities within the conservancy area.

Road map of the conservancy

What	Who	When
To manage NR – training in zonation. Request in writing by the chairperson	Ministry of Lands, NNF, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	28 February 2005
Inventory – Fauna and Flora	NNF, MLR and MET	First week of March
Threats to other NR and opportunities for income generation.	Conservancy committees line ministries and NGOs	On going activities and the chairperson to set a date.
Financial and frame work conservancy training	NNF and MET	April
Income and employment creation. Campsite viability and fish farming.	Line ministries and NGOs. NNF (Gibson and Dorothy) to take the lead.	ASAP after zoning training
Awareness (Signboard)	MET and committee to design. Roads Authority to be approached for assistance.	After registration and gazette.
Conservancy operation (office construction)	NNF, Other donor agencies, committee, contribution from the community such as poles and human power.	After registration and GRN gazette.

Priorities

- Inventory – viability study and business plan for the conservancy.
- Zonation training MET, Ministry of Lands, NNF and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- Campsite development (this should have flush toilets, shower, water pump and tucks, pipes, basins, etc.

Next steps

1. Action plan from the visioning resource people and the committee members.
2. Write up a visioning and action plan. Summary of the minutes into the local languages (Gciriku and Mbukushu).
3. Follow up meetings by Dorothy and Gibson.

Closure was done by Mwazi Mwazi who thanked everybody's contribution and participation.

Joseph Mbambangandu conservancy 26 February 2005

- i. Prayer and introduction of the visioning resource people (Mwazi Mwazi)
- ii. Welcome remarks by the conservancy chairperson Mr. Joseph Lipange
- iii. Purpose of the meeting in Rukavango by Dorothy Wamunyima.

What do you want to achieve in the conservancy?

- To conserve the natural resources in the area.
- To generate income for the conservancy members.
- Introduce fresh water fish and other wild animals in the area.
- To utilize natural resources in a sustainable way.
- To generate income and employment for the community through tourism development.

What is the vision of the conservancy?

- To promote the sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generation.
- To re-introduce wildlife and other natural resources in the area.
- To create employment and income for the benefit of the conservancy members.
- To enhance the capacity of the conservancy members in order to manage their natural resources in a sustainable way.

What are some of the assets or natural resources that you have in the conservancy?

- Human capacity
- Palm trees
- Reeds
- Devils Claw
- Grass (both thatch and grazing)
- Snakes
- Spring hare
- Crocodiles
- Birds
- Trees (shade, fruits, medicinal and Hippos.
- River
- Fish

How do you use human skills that you have towards the development of the conservancy?

- Sustainable harvesting of natural resources.
- Proper management of grazing (rotational grazing).
- Passing over our skills and knowledge to our young generation on sustainable use of our natural resources.

Other conservancy issues raised

Veld fire was discussed at length and the conservancy committee feels that this issue needs urgent action from both stakeholders. They proposed to the meeting that they need both capacity/skills and funds to reduce veld fire in the conservancy area.

The issue of veld fire was therefore taken note of by the resource people from line ministries and NGOs who promised to take it up with Ministry of Forestry who were not represented at the meeting.

Road map of the conservancy

What	Who	When
Training – natural resource management	MLR, NNF, MAWF & the committee to organise	March 2005
Inventory – Fauna and Flora	NNF, MLR and MET	April 2005
Re-introducing of wild life & other natural resources	MET, Namwater, NNF, MFMR and Conservancy committees	Soon after the area survey
Financial and frame work conservancy training	NNF and MET	April
Land use management	MLR, MAWF, MFMR & NNF	ASAP after zonation
Financial assistance from NNF and other donors	Mwazi Mwazi (NNF)	First week of March 2005
Conservancy operation (office construction)	NNF, other donors, committee, (contribution from the community e.g. poles and human power).	As soon funds are available (March 2005).

Priorities

- Inventory – viability study and business plan for the conservancy.
- Zonation training MET, Ministry of Lands, NNF and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- Campsite development (this should have flash toilets, shower, water pump and tucks, pipes, basins, etc.

Next steps

1. Action plan from the visioning resource people and committee members.
2. Write up a visioning and action plan. Summary of the minutes into the local languages (Gciriku and Mbukushu).
3. Follow up meetings by Dorothy and Gibson.

Closure was done by Mwazi Mwazi who thanked everybody's input and participation.

George Mukoya conservancy

28 February 2005

- i. Prayer and introduction of the visioning resource people (Mwazi Mwazi)
- ii. Welcome remarks by the conservancy chairperson Mr. Joseph Lipange.
- iii. Purpose of the meeting in Rukavango by Dorothy Wamunyima.
- iv. Vision process and Action Plan by Brian Jones

What is the vision of the conservancy?

- To conserve wildlife for the benefit of the present and future generation.
- To create employment for the conservancy members.
- To conserve other natural resources such as grass and trees.
- To generate income for the conserve members.

Other contributions from the participants

The regional councillor feels the conservancy members should focus more on the sustainable use of wildlife than other natural resources because wildlife is becoming instinct, while other natural resources such as grass and trees would still be available. This opinion was fully supported by conservancy members present at the meeting. They all agreed to the conservation of wildlife as a primary asset in the conservancy, while other natural resources such as grass and trees will be secondary on conservation process.

The conservancy members' feel that they could make more money in wildlife through trophy hunting once the government gazettes the conservancy.

The current position (February 2005) of this conservancy is that it has passed through the Minister of Environment and Tourism's office and submitted to the legal drafters at the Ministry of Justice.

Assets and Opportunities

Natural Resource	Threats	Skills/Capacity	Economics and other Opportunities
Wildlife e.g. wild dogs, giraffes, elephants, buffalos, kudus, birds, lions, springboks, etc	Poaching by people from other areas as far as other regions	Traditional hunting skills Game or tour guide	Trophy hunting once gazetted Migration of wildlife from the nearby conservancies such as Khudumu game reserve, Botswana and Manyondo conservancy
Grass and trees	Veld fire and	Craft making	Crafts such as

	people		baskets, wood crafts
Devils Claw	Veld fire and people	Medicine for treating different human diseases	Traditional medicine

What are some of the Objectives of the Conservancy?

- To promote, implement and conserve sustainable use of all natural resources in the conservancy.
- To generate income and employment for the benefit of all conservancy members.
- To train and build the capacity of the conservancy members to run the conservancy effectively and efficiently for now and future.
- To strengthen the conservancy's control over its natural resources.
- To establish and maintain good relationship with neighbouring conservancies e.g. Khaudom nature reserve, George Mukoya conservancy and both government and private sector for the development of the conservancy.

Action Plan according to the conservancy's Objectives

Objective 1 & 3: To promote, implement and conserve sustainable use of all natural resources in the conservancy.

What	When	Who	Responsible person
Train resource monitors in wildlife	March 2005	MET, NNF and committee members	MET - Colgar and Chairperson to organize
Establish a fire committee	March 2005	Directorate of Forestry, Gcirifu fire fighters	DOF and committee chairperson
Establish a water committee	April 2005	Namwater and Rural water supply	Line ministers and committee chairperson
Training of committee members	April 2005	Line ministries and NGOs	MET – to organize the training

Objective 2: To generate income and employment for the benefit of all conservancy members.

What	When	Who	Responsible person
Investigation into	April 2005	Committee, NNF,	NNF and

Munduva Nyangana Conservancy

1 March 2005

- i. Prayer and introduction – Mwazi Mwazi
- ii. Welcoming remarks – Headman Simon Munduva
- iii. Purpose of the meeting in Rukavango – Dorothy
- iv. Visioning process and Action Plan – Brian Jones

The visioning process of the conservancy

- ✓ To benefit the present and future generation of the conservancy members.
- ✓ To develop the conservancy into tourism potential area.
- ✓ To conserve natural resources in the conservancy.
- ✓ To generate income and employment.

Key Assets and Opportunities

Natural Resources	Threats	Skills/Capacity	Economic opportunities
Wildlife	Diseases, Poaching	Traditional hunting and tour guide	Trophy hunting
Trees (Fruit and Shade)	Birds, Insects and people	Craft and sustainable management	Craft products and tree products
Devils Claw	Illegal harvesting	Traditional knowledge	Medicine and for sale
Grass (Thatch and Grazing)	Veld fire and drought	Fire management	Craft products

Objectives of the Conservancy

1. To conserve and control the use of natural resources.
2. To generate income and employment for the benefit of the conservancy members.
3. To build the capacity of the conservancy members and committee in order to manage the natural resources sustainably.
4. To build good relationship between the committee and conservancies, NGOs, government ministries and the Basin – Wide Forum.

Action Plan according to the Objectives

Objective 4: To build good relationship between the committee and conservancies, NGOs, government ministries and the Basin – Wide Forum.

What	When	Who	Responsible person
Meeting between nearby parks and	April 2005	MET, conservancy committee	Committee Chairperson

conservancies			
Investigate tourism potential	March and June 2005	Marie NNF, MET, Private sector and committee	MK NNF
Road cutline from Mahango to Khaudom	ASAP	Regional Councillors	Hon. Karupu
Form sub committees (fire and water)	Between March and April 2005	Conservancy committee and NNF	Vice chairperson
Write a project proposal on water supply	After tourism development investigation	NNF, Namwater, Rural water supply, MET vice chair	Namwater, NNF and vice chair

Objective 3: To build the capacity of the conservancy members and committee in order to manage the natural resources sustainably.

What	When	Who	Responsible person
General Conservancy mgt	May 2005	Conservancy committee	NNF
Financial mgt	May 2005	Treasurer, vice, secretary	NNF and DoF
Fire mgt	No date	Fire committee	DoF and NNF

Objective 1: To conserve and control the use of natural resources.

What	When	Who	Responsible person
Natural resource monitors, establish cooperation with MET and police	April 2005	Conservancy committee	Vice chair and ERP/NNF
Appoint additional natural resource monitors	March 2005	Conservancy committee	Vice chair and ERP/NNF

Priorities

- Training of resource monitors – fire and water management.
- Investigate tourism potential into the conservancy – Marie from NNF and the private sector such as lodge owners.
- Wildlife survey.

Next steps

1. Action plan from the visioning resource people and the committee members.
2. Write up a visioning and action plan. Summary of the minutes into the local languages (Gciriku and Mbukushu).
3. Follow up meetings by Dorothy and Gibson.

Closure was done by Mwazi Mwazi who thanked everybody's input and participation.

Shamungwa Conservancy

2 March 2005

- a. Prayer and introduction – Mwazi
- b. Welcome by the Headman of Munfinduko village
- c. Open discussions on the boundary changes.

Introduction

This meeting focused more on information exchange. Dorothy explained why the resource people from line ministries and NGOs decided to visit their conservancy. Shamungwa conservancy is located about 170km east of Rundu surrounded by five villages and Mahango game reserve to the east. Wildlife in the conservancy is seasonal, depending on the availability of water and grass in the area.

The area earmarked for the conservancy is very small, and plans to include other villages to form part of the conservancy is at advanced stage.

Tourism attraction in the area includes:-

- Craft products
- Food
- Fertile soil
- Natural resources.

Priorities

- Change the conservancy boundaries.
- Establish a good relationship with the nearby Government nature reserve (Mahango), private sector and villages.
- Zonation of the area.

Next steps

1. Organize a meeting with nearby nature reserve and villages.
2. Change the conservancy boundaries.
3. Follow up meetings by Dorothy and Gibson.

Closure was done by Mwazi Mwazi who thanked everyone for their input and participation.

ANNEX 3

Consolidation of support agency work plan

Action Plan

Conservancy	Activity	Dates	Who person or organisation
1. Mayondo Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft a constitution - Tourism survey - Land use management - Fish ponds - Follow up meetings - Boundary changes 	March 2005	MLR, NNF
2. Shamungwa Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review boundaries - Meeting with nearby game reserve, conservancy, private sector and villages - Follow up on boundary changes. 	MET, Conservancy committee and NNF Chris Brown and Mwazi Mwazi	After gazettelement of the conservancy Done by CB with MET
3. Joseph Mbambangandu Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up on the project proposal with BL - Tourism development survey. - Land use management plan. - Zonation - Training (fire and finance) 	Mwazi Mwazi Marie – NNF Simon – NNF Simon – NNF DoF and MET	Done May – June No date yet No date yet No date yet
4. George Mukoya Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train resource monitors in wildlife mgt. - Establish fire and water committees - Investigate tourism potential - Wildlife survey 	MET, NNF & MLR Committee and DoF Charlie and CC MET and NNF	March 2005 March 2005 April and May Between May & June
5. Munduva Nyangana Conservancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with George Mukoya Conservancy, MET - Investigate tourism potential 	MET and Conservancy Committee. Marie and private sector	9 April 2005 May – June 2005

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road cut-line from Mahango Nature reserve to Khaudum - Proposal on Water supply - Conservancy training (general and financial). - Fire mgt training 	<p>Hon. Karupu and the governor</p> <p>John Muremi – Namwater NNF</p> <p>DoF</p>	<p>No date agreed</p> <p>After tourism survey and gazettelement May 2005</p> <p>No date yet</p>
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Follow-up meetings

Step 1

9th March 2005, the first visioning and planning report from Brain Jones.

Comments on the draft visioning and planning report to in on the 10 March 2005 and final visioning and planning report to be ready by 11 March 2005.

Step 2

Meetings per conservancy (Dorothy and Gibson)

Information on the visioning posters to be translated into two local languages:

- Gciriku
- Rukwangali

Cross checking on the posters to be done by or before 21 March 2005.

Step 3 Meetings

George Mukoya and Munduva Nyangana Conservancies

When: April 2005

Who: NNF/ERP staff

Activities to follow-up

- Feedback on the visioning and planning process (committee members).
- Feedback to the entire members on visioning and planning process.
 - a) Visioning and planning process in local languages (comments).
 - b) Objectives of the conservancy in local languages (comments)
- Present Action Plan for the conservancy.

