



National Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP)

Eco-regional satellite centres report No.1



NASSP Report No. 009/2004

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

Date: July 2004

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 (GoN).

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 the 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

We would like to thank the national and regional stakeholders for their time and information, our colleagues at CRIAA SA-DC for their support, and Ben Bennet and his colleagues at NASSP for their patience.

Pierre du Plessis and Saskia den Adel
Windhoek
July 2004

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADC	Agricultural Development Centre
ARS	Agricultural Research Station
CAET	Chief Agricultural Extension Technician
CRIAA SA-DC	Centre for Research Information and Action in Africa, Southern African Development & Consulting
DAPP	Development Aid People to People
DED	German Development Service
DEES	Directorate of Engineering and Extension Services (MAWRD)
DoF	Directorate of Forestry
ESC	Eco-regional Satellite Centre
EWC	Eudafano Womens Co-operative
FSRE	Farming System Research & Extension
GRN	Government of the republic of Namibia
IP	Indigenous plant(s)
IPTT	Indigenous Plants Task Team
IRDNC	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
KMS	Kalahari Melon Seed
MADI	Mashare Agricultural Development Institute
MAWRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Rural Development
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MRLGH	Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing
NAB	Namibia Agronomic Board
NASSP	National Agricultural Support Services Programme
NCRs	North Central Regions (Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena & Oshikoto regions)
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NNFC	Northern Namibia Forest Committe
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
RDC	Rural Development Centre
SAET	Senior Agricultural Extension Technician
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STEAR	Supporting the Transition of Extension and Research
WAD	Women's Action for Development

Table of contents

Item	Page Number
Acknowledgements	i
Acronyms and Abbreviations	ii
Table of contents	iii
Introduction	1
Summary of key findings and recommendations	4
Tasks completed	6
Appendices	
A. Terms of reference	8
B. Report on field visits	11
C. Lists of stakeholders	16
D. IPTT pamphlet	22
E. Eco-regional Satellite Centres for Indigenous Plant Promotion: An Introduction for Potential Partners	24

Introduction

1. The overall objective of the National Agricultural Support Services Project (NASSP) is to enhance the livelihoods of smallholder households in the communal areas of Namibia. This includes increasing the income that farmers derive from the sustainable commercialisation of indigenous plant resources. Specifically, the indigenous plants component of NASSP is expected:

- To get more people involved with and aware of commercial activities with indigenous plants and fruits
- To improve commercial output of products like marula and devil's claw
- To improve post-harvest and processing techniques
- To increase demand for products based on indigenous plants and fruits
- To improve coordination with neighbouring countries on development of indigenous plant resources
- To have local people capable of managing the production chain for indigenous plant resources

2. Indigenous plants are central to rural livelihoods in all communal areas of Namibia, but their exact role varies from region to region, in accordance with local livelihood strategies. Efforts to promote commercial use of such plants have a much higher chance of success if they take full cognisance of this variability, which is an expression of local abiotic, ecological, cultural and socio-economic conditions. As a response to the inherent market and production uncertainties contained in commercialising new natural products, the Indigenous Plant Task Team (IPTT) has adopted a national "pipeline" promotion strategy for indigenous plants with commercial potential. This entails placing as many species and products as possible under the umbrella of the national programme, starting a "light and wide" assessment of their potential, and adjusting priorities as and when more information becomes available, and circumstances warrant.

3. The main challenge for a national intervention strategy is therefore to strike a balance between eco-regional and socio-economic specificities (which largely determine primary production), and the more general or generic national support structures and policies required for all natural products. A successful strategy must adequately address both the specific and the general in order to have the desired development impacts.

4. For this reason the *Indigenous Plant Development Strategy Review* conducted during the inception phase of NASSP recommended that:

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, 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 (and their existing networks) rather than to create

additional or new structures. NASSP can play an important facilitating role by actively pursuing synergies between indigenous plants promotion and its other components (e.g. grain storage, crop diversification, improved livestock marketing etc.) at both national and local levels. 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 and networking at both national and regional levels.

5. Elsewhere in the *Indigenous Plant Development Strategy Review* the need for a regional outreach effort is explained as follows:

The limited involvement to date of community-level institutions ... has partly been by design: to contain *ex ante* transaction costs and to avoid stirring up too much interest before the project could deal with it ... initial efforts [were] channelled through existing community organisations whenever possible. ... In the next phase(s) of promoting the commercial use of indigenous plants it will become increasingly important to mobilise and liaise with community structures and, by implication, to allocate more resources to doing so. It is recommended that NASSP supports community outreach efforts by the national programme to promote indigenous plants use, specifically by funding systematic contacts with conservancies, FSRE focal groups, women’s groups, traditional healers, traditional authorities and other actual and potential grassroots stakeholders, and ... by financially supporting the participation of representatives of these stakeholders in [IPTT] meetings. Such outreach is closely linked to the (eco-) regionalisation advocated ... above, while regional satellite centres are obvious

conduits for the two-way communication required. The main cost of facilitating such community-level networking is time (and some transport), which can be contained by using interns ... to identify – in the course of their fieldwork, and in close cooperation with local extension staff – community-level groups that would like to get involved in local networks. While it is obviously not sustainable to subsidise the functioning of such groups on an on-going basis, it would contribute greatly to decentralised capacity building if at the least the (public) transport costs of community delegates attending regional meetings, and regional delegates attending national meetings, could be reimbursed by NASSP.

6. The objective of the current consultancy is therefore “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.” (see Terms of Reference in Appendix A)

7. The report comprises of this introduction, providing background information on the IPTT and the concept of Eco-regional Satellite Centres, a summary of key finding and recommendations for further support, and the tasks completed within this consultancy. The appendices include the terms of reference (Appendix A), a report on the field visits (Appendix B), lists of stakeholders in the different (eco-)regions (Appendix C), a simple pamphlet on the IPTT aimed at the general public (Appendix D), and a more detailed document with background information on the IPTT, aimed at potential partner institutions (Appendix E).

Summary of key findings and recommendations

8. During this consultancy, lists of regional stakeholders were finalised, a basic information pack on the aims and activities of the IPTT was prepared and distributed, and national and regional stakeholders were informed and consulted, both telephonically and during field visits.

9. Consultations with both national and regional stakeholders resulted in the identification of the following potential eco-regional satellite centres (ESC):

- Ben Hur RDC (Omaheke Region)
- The MAWRD Regional Office in Eenhana (Ohangwena Region)
- The RDC in Ongwediwa (Oshana region)
- The DAPP Tree Planting Project in Outapi (Omusati Region)
- The DoF office in Rundu (Kavango Region)
- The DoF office in Katima Mulilo (Caprivi Region)

Other centres that might become ESCs (or sub-ESCs) at a later stage include Tsumis Agricultural College in the Hardap Region, Mannheim ARS and/or Onankali ADC in the Oshikoto Region, and Mashare Agricultural Development Institute (MADI) in the Kavango Region. No doubt the list will expand as the national programme to promote indigenous plants evolves further.

10. Although it was not possible to talk to all the stakeholders in the regions during the field visits, a good start has been made, especially in Ongwediwa, Outapi, Rundu, and Katima. However, some immediate follow-up needs to be done in order for the IPTT eco-regional satellite centres to become more than just another concept from just another meeting. Recommended is:

- The regions to be included in upcoming IPTT activities as soon as and whenever possible (eg. cultivation and processing under the green leafy vegetable program, using the centres to co-ordinate intakes, making available jam jars or other materials for selling in areas where there was an interest, other). Participation of stakeholders in activities will increase interest and sustainability substantially, and will make the whole idea of eco-regional satellite centres more real.
- Regular contact by E-mail and telephone to be maintained with the (temporary) co-ordinators in the regions. Discussing arising needs, questions, ideas, meetings, and sending relevant reports and other information on request.
- Funds that were budgeted but have not been used for the stakeholders meetings to be made available for follow-up meetings organised by the regional co-ordinators to cover costs of local transport, copying, etc.

11. It is furthermore recommended to take a flexible approach in setting up the eco-regional satellite centres. In most regions it may be more practical to spread activities among the different institutions rather have everything taking place at one regional centre. For example MAWRD may have the space, knowledge, and tools that are needed to implement cultivation trials, while an NGO may be better suited to organise an intake, and DoF would be the most suitable place to demonstrate processing technology. Arrangements like this will work as long as there is a strong person acting as a co-ordinator and active communication between all the stakeholders.

12. The most obvious support measure needed is to continue with the process initiated during this consultancy over the next two years, and possibly beyond. Two main ways of delivering this support are proposed: providing resources for regular visits to ESCs by a person who is intimately involved in the national programme, and providing support for representatives of the ESCs to attend periodic IPTT meetings. The resources required to deliver this support are detailed in the budget proposed below.

13. Building up the capacity and momentum of ESCs is obviously going to be a slow and iterative process, requiring regular contact and visits. The estimated annual budget is as follows:

Telephonic/email contact:

2 days/month x 12 months: 24 days

Visits:

Omaheke 2 days x 4 = 8 days

NCRs and Kavango "loop": 6 days x 4 = 24 days

Caprivi (flying): 2 days x 4 = 8 days

Reporting: 8 days

Total local consultancy days = 72 days @ N\$2300 each = N\$165 600

20 per diems of N\$500 each = N\$10 000

Sub-total personnel N\$175 600

Transport:

4 x Omaheke trips at 1000 km each x N\$3.50/km = N\$14 000

4 x "loop" trips at 4000 km each x N\$3.50 = N\$ 56 000

4 x flights to Caprivi at N\$1600 each = N\$6 400

Sub-total transport = N\$ 76 400

Local meeting subsidy (transport and food)

4 meetings x 6 ESCs x N\$4 000 each

Sub-total local meetings N\$96 000

Support to attend IPTT meetings

6 ESCs x 2 meetings x N\$1000 each = ***N\$ 12 000***

Sub-total all items N\$360 000

15% admin = N\$48 000

TOTAL N\$408 000

Tasks completed

14. *Prepare a basic information pack on IP promotion activities and the aims and activities of the IPTT.* Two publications were prepared and distributed:
- A simple pamphlet aimed at the general public describing what the IPTT is and does, with contact details of the Secretary and national coordinator, and space to write in the contact details of local contact persons (Appendix D)
 - A longer and more detailed document aimed at potential partner institutions, describing the origins of the IPTT and giving some examples of its activities and programmes to date (Appendix E).
15. *Identify and contact local stakeholders in each eco-region.* This was done telephonically and through field visits. The objective of the first field visits were to:
- Introduce the IPTT, its background, members, and objectives
 - Elaborate on the main achievements of the IPTT up to date, and the need for regional involvement
 - Expand the list of stakeholders in each area
 - Explain the possible functions of an eco-regional satellite centre
 - Explain the basic requirements of an institution for becoming an eco-regional satellite centre
 - Elect, with and among the stakeholders, an eco-regional satellite centre or at least a temporary co-ordinator in each area
 - Initial assessment of needs and expectations for each region

Appendix B contains a more detailed report on field visits and meetings conducted.

16. *Identify at least 3 (and possibly up to 5 if feasible) potential eco-regional centres through consultation.* National and regional stakeholders were consulted telephonically and through field visits, which resulted in the identification of the following potential eco-regional satellite centres (ESC):

- Ben Hur RDC, Omaheke Region. This centre is already engaged in a variety of activities linked to IP promotion and is likely to become even more involved in the near future. It must therefore definitely be included in the programme. However, since Ben Hur is located some 50 km from Gobabis and therefore not conveniently accessible to all stakeholders in the region, it is proposed that a further sub-centre be identified in town for the sake of convenience. At this stage the most likely partner for such a role is the Omaheke San Trust, although the MET office at Gobabis could also be considered.
- The MAWRD regional office at Eenhana in the Ohangwena Region. This centre has played a role before in KMS and Ximemia intakes, is readily accessible and has good facilities available. The DoF office at Eenhana could offer ancillary services as appropriate when required.
- The RDC at Ongwediva in the Oshana Region. This centre has excellent facilities, is conveniently close to the local MAWRD and DoF offices, and its management is in principle supportive of the idea. Furthermore, the RDC could be an effective ESC because of its human resources and current and planned activities.

- The DAPP Tree Planting Project at Outapi in the Omusati Region. This is the only NGO-based centre proposed (as chosen by local stakeholders). DAPP could be a suitable institution to act as an ESC because of its excellent facilities, human resources, and current activities.
- The DoF office at Rundu in the Kavango Region. This centre is centrally located, and has communication, nursery, and some storage facilities. Furthermore, its management has expressed a strong interest in the promotion of the commercial and sustainable use of indigenous fruits.
- The DoF office at Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Region. This centre would be suitable to act as an ESC because of its physical infrastructure, their current activities with community forests, and the commitment of some individuals within the department.

Other centres that might become ESCs (or sub-ESCs) at a later stage include Tsumis Agricultural College in the Hardap Region, Mannheim ARS and/or Onankali ADC in the Oshikoto Region, and Mashare Agricultural Development Institute (MADI) in the Kavango Region. No doubt the list will expand as the national programme to promote indigenous plants evolves further.

17. *Facilitate cooperation between local stakeholders, between stakeholders and their eco-regional centre, and between the regional centres and the national programme.* This process was started during the field visits and will be continued and expanded during the remaining two years of the consultancy.

18. *Conduct a participatory assessment of the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of the stakeholders.* This was also done during the field visits and is reported in more detail in Appendix B below. In general the most common need expressed was for information on processing technology and markets.

19. *Report to NASSP, the IPTT and other relevant stakeholders on the support required by satellite centres and propose ways to deliver the support required.* See under recommendations.

Appendix A

Terms of Reference

NASSP Indigenous Plants Development Programme

Extension of IPTT activities to eco-regional satellite centres

Introduction

1. The National Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP) has agreed in its annual workplan 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 centres' 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 centres 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*:
- a) Prepare a basic information pack on IP promotion activities and the aims and activities of the IPTT
 - b) Identify at least 3 (and possibly up to 5 if feasible) potential eco-regional centres through consultation
 - c) Identify and contact local stakeholders in each eco-region
 - d) Facilitate cooperation between local stakeholders, between stakeholders and their eco-regional centre, and between the regional centres and the national programme

- e) Conduct a participatory assessment of the information, capacity-building and institutional support needs of local stakeholders
- f) Report to NASSP, the IPTT and other relevant stakeholders on the support required by satellite centres and propose ways to deliver the support required
- g) Provide, for a period of two years, mentorship on a case by case basis as needed by individual eco-regional centres (this activity to be costed until 31st March 2004, thereafter continued inputs would be in the basis of performance and a further service contract)

Scope of services

8. It is envisaged that the activities will be conducted over a period of 22 working days (one person month), including travel within Namibia, consultation with stakeholders, report writing and presentation of findings. However, given the need for mentorship, some of these days may be delivered at a later date up to 31st March 2004.

9. The work will be completed between the period September 2003 to March 2004 according to the appropriate seasonal norms for indigenous plants (i.e., at times when stakeholders are available).

10. After the end of the initial period of investigation, the consultant should present a draft report consisting of not more than 30 pages to the IPTT and NASSP for comment. A further brief final activity report should be completed at the end of February 2004. This report should include recommendations for further NASSP 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 two reports, one after the initial activities and one at the end of the first year.

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.

Appendix B

Eco regional satellite centres

Field visits 28/04/04 – 06/05/04

Saskia den Adel

During the field trip, stakeholders meetings were held at 5 possible eco-regional satellite centres in Eenhana, Ongwediwa, Outapi, Rundu, and Katima, while PdP consulted with stakeholders in the Omaheke region. The objectives of the initial field visits were to:

- Introduce the IPTT, its background, members, and objectives
- Elaborate on the main achievements of the IPTT up to date, and the need for regional involvement
- Expand the list of stakeholders in each area
- Explain the possible functions of an eco-regional satellite centre
- Explain the basic requirements of an institution for becoming an eco-regional satellite centre
- Elect, with and among the stakeholders, an eco-regional satellite centre or at least a temporary co-ordinator in each area
- Initial assessment of needs and expectations for each region

Eenhana

A stakeholders meeting was held at the premises of MAWRD in Eenhana on 29/04/04. Stakeholders present were:

Ephraim Weyulu (CAET, MAWRD Eenhana)

Festus Nembia (SAET, MAWRD Ongula)

Adreheid Shiyelekeni (Secretary Ohangwena Regional Youth Enterprise Eenhana), and Ndamonoghenda Shinana, Tribe Mangundu, Penehafo Mhanda, and Linda Shikuyele of the EWC Meameno Association in Ondombe.

Although invited, and their attendance confirmed, representatives from the following institutions were absent:

Department of Forestry

Acacia Grassroots Development Network

Ohangwena Forest Trust

Lyeendongula Association (EWC Ohangwena)

The IPTT and the idea of eco-regional satellite centres was explained, a list of stakeholders was completed, and among the few stakeholders it was agreed that Mr. Weyulu of MAWRD would act as a temporary co-ordinator. He will at a later stage try to get all the stakeholders together to pass the information on to them and to agree on priorities for the area and on a suitable institution to act as an eco-regional centre for the IPTT. MAWRD Eenhana seems to be a suitable institution mainly because of its facilities (centrally located, storerooms, meeting room, tel, fax, and E-mail facilities) and because they are relatively active in the area with 10 extension offices.

Furthermore, some intakes of melon seeds and Ximenia seeds have already taken place at their premises, and MAWRD has more human resources available than the other stakeholders in the area. Mr. Weyulu has at least expressed an interest and willingness

to take the lead for now, whether he will be the most suitable person to take on an active role, remains to be seen.

A specific recommendation for Eenhana would be to buy the melon seeds (200-300 kg) that were left at the MAWRD storeroom after an intake a couple of years ago. There was some miscommunication regarding prices and type of seeds at the time, and even though the seeds can probably not be used, it would help making a clean start with Eenhana if we would buy the seeds.

Ongwediwa

A stakeholders meeting was held at the Rural development Centre (RDC) in Ongwediwa on 29/04/04, and with the exception of Cosdec Ondangwa, representatives of all invited stakeholders were present. Participants were:

Florence Msati (RDC)
Frans S. Hango (MAWRD)
Theodor Kaambu (DoF)
Anneli Shishome (DoF)
Amwaama Victoire (MET/DoF)
Luise Shiimi (Eudafano Women's Co-operative)
Priskilla Nashandi (EWC Nkugoyepongo Association)
Lotto Kuushomwa (Rossing Foundation)
Thomas Niingungo (King Nehale Resource Trust)
Immanuel Amukwaya (Onankali Community Trust)
Shikongo Abraham (Onankali Paper Project)
Got-pen Hamwenye (Tree Planting Project)
Hertha Nghitwikea (Oontanga Oil Producers)

The fact that almost all invited stakeholders were present at the meeting -some participants even excused themselves from a workshop in Ondangwa to attend this meeting- shows a keen interest of the area in the sustainable development of indigenous plants. Processing technology, training, support to small businesses or community groups that want to get involved in fruit processing, and marketing support were seen as the main priorities for the area.

RDC was seen as the most suitable institution to take a leading role in setting up an eco-regional satellite centre because of its central location, physical infrastructure (storerooms, meeting room, space, communication facilities), human resources, and current and planned activities. Furthermore, the RDC is now under new management, and becoming an IPTT regional centre can positively influence the image of the institution to the communities by initiating new activities. I had a separate meeting with RDC's training and outreach officer, Gabriel Hangara, and Florence Msati, to explain the idea of eco-regional satellite centres in more detail, and they took the information to the rest of the management team. By fax the management of RDC has confirmed that they are keen and willing to participate in a national program promoting indigenous plant resources, but they are asking some clarification as to what the support of NASSP/IPTT exactly entails.

Outapi

The stakeholders meeting was supposed to be at the premises of MAWRD in Outapi, but both people I had been in contact with had gone to an urgent meeting in Ondangwa, and forgotten to book the board room. The meeting was then conducted at DoF offices on 30/04/04 with only 3 participants:

Fillemon Kayofa (DoF Outapi, and chairperson of the Northern Namibia Forest Committee)

Letla Mosenene (DoF – Namibia Finland Forestry Program)

Laimi Ipinge (Uukwaluudhi Conservancy)

Luise Shiimi of Pendapala Association (EWC) had already attended the meeting in Ongwediwa.

Invited, but not present were representatives of:

MAWRD

Mahanene Research Station

DAPP tree planting project

Forest Management Committee

EWC Associations: Okahulo (Onesi) and Gwamiitayi (Onakaheke)

Although the meeting was obviously planned at a wrong time, the discussions among the few participants were very fruitful. Outapi is the base of the Northern Namibia Forest Committee, with Fillemon Kayofa (DoF Outapi) as the chairperson and Celestinus Ndongi (DAPP Outapi) as the secretary. The NNFC holds monthly meetings and is mainly active in the field of environmental awareness and education in the Northcentral regions. All the invited stakeholders are part of the network, and Fillemon Kayofa promised to inform the network about the IPTT and the idea of setting up eco-regional satellite centres at their next meeting. The participants were very convinced that DAPP would be the most suitable place in the area for initiating an eco-regional satellite centre because of its facilities, current activities, and available human resources. It was also said that DAPP already implements a lot of activities on behalf of both DoF and MAWRD. Furthermore, in a separate meeting with the manager of the DAPP Tree Planting Project, Celestinus Ndongi, he showed a keen interest in the idea and the willingness to take a leading role. It should be noted that as an NGO getting funding on project base, human resources necessary for the co-ordinating function and the implementation of an eco-regional satellite centre will need full financial support.

Katima Mulilo

The stakeholders meeting at Katima Mulilo was arranged at the Ministry of Works on 03-05-04, but as the room was double booked we moved to the Forestry offices. The confusion might have caused some stakeholders not to show up. We left messages at the place where the meeting was supposed to take place and tried to phone the invited stakeholders, but without much luck. We proceeded conducting the meeting with people from Forestry only;

Mbongo Werner (DoF – community Forestry)

Aina Andreas (DoF)

Mushito Davis (DoF – horticulture program)

Caren Jakubaschk (DED/DoF – Community Forestry)

Christina Bokun (DED/DoF – horticulture program)

Invited stakeholders that did not have representatives attending the meeting were:

MAWRD
IRDNC
Kafasepco
NAB
Likwama Farmers Union
AWF (?)
Kwandu, Mashi, Mayuni, Wuparo, and Salambala Conservancies

Although the group was small and only people attached to DoF attended, the meeting was very informative and the participants showed a lot of interest. DoF was already pinpointed in telephonic conversations to take a lead in the regionalisation of the IPTT, and during the meeting all participants showed a willingness to take things further. Mbongo Werner was chosen to act as a temporary co-ordinator, and Caren Jakubaschk intended to pass on all the information to a meeting of a revived CBNRM working group that was taking place 2 days after our meeting and involved similar stakeholders. DoF would be suitable to act as an eco-regional satellite centre because of its physical infrastructure, the current activities working with 10 upcoming community forests, and last but not least the enthusiasm and commitment of some individuals within the department. Both in this meeting and during some more informal conversations I had with Peter Weisner, Mbongo Werner, and Christina Bokun, interest was mainly shown in processing technology, product development, SME support, and local marketing. But priorities will be discussed at a later stage with more stakeholders present.

Rundu

A stakeholders meeting was held at MAWRD on 05/05/04. Participants were:

Jonas Mwiikinghi (DoF, acting head)
R.M. Karupu (DoF)
Patrick Tjikongo (MET)
P.F. Horn (MAWRD-DEES)
A.B. Endunde (MAWRD-DEES)
Ruth Urben (MAWRD-STEAR)
Mirjam Shaduke (Hamoye Forstry Research Station)
Magdalena Joseph (Hamoye Forestry Research Station)
Patrick Hilger (CASOMAP)
Emilie Haiyambo (Kauvi Co-op)
Invited, but absent were representatives of:
NNF
DED
NAB
Lux Development / Madi Development Centre

The IPTT and the idea of eco-regional satellite centers were discussed, and a list of stakeholders completed. It was agreed among the stakeholders that DoF should take a leading role in setting up an IPTT regional centre, as they were already planning to get more involved in promoting the commercial and sustainable use of indigenous fruits as a strategy to protect the forests. Although the acting head of DoF, Jonas Mwiikinghi, came late because he had attended another workshop, I had a separate meeting with him, and he showed a lot of enthusiasm and interest in the idea. He intended to share the

information with absent stakeholders and agreed to act as a co-ordinator. The offices of DoF in Rundu are centrally located, have telephone fax and E-mail facilities, nursery facilities, and a large shaded area outside. There are 2 storerooms, one for tools, and one for confiscated woodcarvings which fills up and empties again after an auction. Support expected from the IPTT was mainly around the marketing of fruits and fruit products, in particular for *Strychnos* and *Guibourtia coleosperma*.

Appendix C

IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders				
EENHANA				
<u>Institution</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tel (065-)</u>	<u>Fax(065-)</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
MAWRD regional office Eenhana West Ongula ADC Other extension offices (in total 10) to be contacted through MAWRD Eenhana	Ephraim H. Weyulu Martin Embundile David Ihuhua Ndinelaio Weyulu Festus Nembia	263097/8 0812434748 263015 264423	263099	extohang@iway.com
MET/DoF also contact for: Omauni Association & Okongo Forestry	Zero Hamutenya Ndili Hango	263040	263197	
MRLGH –Community Development Office	Lusa Kayoo	263062 / 263021	263033	
Acacia Grassroots Development Network	Peter Hangula K.Shinohamba	08112411700 0812617416		
Ohangwena Forest Trust	Mr. Ngodji Nico Shikongo	288452 (hospital)	288451 (hospital)	natha@webmail.co.za
EWC Associations: Meameno (Ondombe) Lyeendongula (Ohangwena)	Linda Shikuyele	262467 (ADC)		
Ohangwena Regional Youth Enterprise (Eenhana)	Adreheid Shiyelekeni	0812606286		

OUTAPI				
<u>Institution</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tel (065-)</u>	<u>Fax(065-)</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
DAPP (Tree Planting Project)	Celestinus Ndongi	250067/3	250067/3 / 251179	treeplan@osh.namib.com
MAWRD (also serves as a contact for their 8 extension offices)	Phillemon Ndeutapo Mr. Nantango	251028	251601	
Mahanene Research Station (MAWRD)	Elias Negumbo	259057	259056	
Ogongo Agricultural College		257001		
DoF Outapi (also contact for offices in Onesi and Okahao)	Fillemon Kayofa Letla Mosenene (Nam-Finland Forestry Program)	251064	251092	
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 Iipinge	258877	258812	
Northern Namibia Forest Committee	Fillemon Kayofa Celestinus Ndongi	See DoF / DAPP		
WAD – Mahanene	Herodia			
Uukwaluudhi Conservancy	Laimi Iipinge	PO Box 1 Uukwaluudhi or through Rossing Foundation		
Eudafano Womens Co-op associations: Pendapala (Outapi) Okahulo (Onesi) Gwamiitayi (Onakaheke) Mangundu (Okahao)	Luisse Shiimi Sylvia Iyambo Mirjam Ileka Loide Kankondi	0812694633 0812694644 252012		
Tunetu (Tsandi)				

IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders

KATIMA MULILO

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tel (066-)</u>	<u>Fax(066-)</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
DoF –District Office Community Forestry	Mbongo Werner Caren Jakubaschk (DED)	253244/253143 0812710058	253322	wmbongo@yahoo.co.uk
CF-Horticulture Project	Mushitu Davis Christina Bokun (DED)			
Namibia-Finland FP DoF Bukalo	Loice Omoro Christopher Buchane	254704	244706	
MAWRD Katima (also contact for 8 extension offices)	Midred Kambinda Silubanga Dias	253164 / 253015	253164 / 253610	
Kafasepco (c/o MAWRD)	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	Richard Diggle D Lusopani J Muchaka R Limbindo O Mfwila M Muyoba	252108 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	tel: 066-696999	
Africare	Wilfried Luyanga	252017 / 0812712832	252017	Africarecaprivi@iway.na
Likwama Farmers Union	Pastor Semi Jeffrey Chilinda Ricky Lilami	253561 252292 0812754014		
AWF	Sablha Ntelamo	253020		

IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders

RUNDU				
Institution	Name	Tel (066-)	Fax(066-)	E-mail
DoF Rundu	Jonas Mwiikinghi R.M. Karupu	255943	255944	jmwiikinghi@yahoo.co.uk
Community Forestry Hamoye Forestry Research Station	Samual Elago Mirjam Shaduka			shaduka@webmail.co.za
MET - CBNRM resource management	Colgar Sikopo Patrick Tjikongo	255403 0812881398	255431	
MAWRD Rundu	P.F. Horn A.B. Endunde	255666	255846	deesru@mweb.com.na
STEAR program	Ruth Urben			stearru@iway.na
NAB/MMIU	Johnny Shivute	0811274291/ 255859		
MWACW Community Development	Mrs Kalira	256771 / 255939	256776 / 255603	
NNF	Gibson Kamuarua	256145	256146	
Every river got his people (NNF)	Dorothy Wamunyima	256145	256146	
Lux Development / Madi Development Centre	Immo Richter	0812854316/ 258652	256965	
CASOMAP	Patrick Hilger	0812881038 / 255483	255483	
Africare	Nicodemus Kamina	256317	256317	
DED	Rolf Spring			
COSDEC Rundu		256889		
Kavango Farmers Union	Mr. Kampanda	256292		

IPTT Eco-regional Satellite Centres – List of Stakeholders

BEN HUR

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tel (062-)</u>	<u>Fax(062-)</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
Ben Hur RDC (Kemeho)	Pendukeni Hamunyela	568465	568467	
MAWRD Ben Hur	Philander	568457	568457	
MAWRD Gobabis		562441	563533	
DoF Gobabis		562891/72		
Omaheke San Trust		564073	564737	

