

DANCED Project, Environmental Review of the Namibian Green Plan and Inclusion of Environmental and Sustainable Development Aspects within Namibia's Second National Development Plan (NDP2)

REVIEW OF DRAFT NDPII CHAPTERS FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES¹

Chapter 15. Survey and Mapping

Submitted by: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Reviewed by: Brian Jones

Date reviewed: 26 July 2000

1. Assessment of (i) coverage of environmental and sustainable development (E/SD) issues/concerns, and (ii) recognition of links to other sectors

Give an overall assessment of the chapter in terms of consistency and coherence of coverage of E/SD issues and concerns, as one reads through the objectives to strategies and on to priorities. Does the chapter strongly/adequately/consistently reflect on E/SD issues?

Does it recognise its importance/support role to key elements of national development? Bring out the cross-cutting issues that the chapter expressly responds to, and by what means?

Which cross-cutting issues that the chapter should rightfully address, have not been given enough attention? Briefly explain why the chapter should tackle such issues?

2. Recommendations to strengthen the chapter's coverage of E/SD issues

Based on the assessment, recommend strategic changes to the chapter to strengthen E/SD coverage, through any of the following ways:

¹ A number of key cross-cutting issues important for sustainable development in Namibia were identified by Namibians in government, NGOs and private sector organisations through a participatory process facilitated by the DANCED project during April-June 2000. The results of this process are contained in the document "Visions, Issues and Options for NDPII: The Results of a Participatory Process".

- *Pinpoint any inconsistency or conflict in the statement of objectives, and the identified strategies and subsequent priorities (programmes/projects).*
- *Pinpoint any strategy or priority identified and outlined in the chapter that, based on past experience, is in conflict with E/SD principles*
- *Cite other priorities "missed out" by the chapter that if included, could further improve coverage of key E/SD issues.*
- *Looking beyond the sector, point out any strategy or priority outlined in the chapter that, on further reflection, may run counter to the main strategies for development in the other sectors.*

The reviewer is encouraged to refer to (i) the Vision Paper, and (ii) the Summary Paper on SD Issues and Threats.

3. Other recommendations to improve the chapter (optional)

- *Language/formulation suggestions*
- *Others*

NDP II CHAPTER ~~4518~~: TOURISM AND WILDLIFE:

~~WILDLIFE:~~

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SECTOR:

Namibia is endowed with an extensive system of game parks and reserves covering about 15% of the country. The 15 proclaimed parks and reserves provide ~~for~~ an exceptional tourist product and afford tourist with the opportunity to experience the diversity of ~~n~~Nature and all its facets throughout the country. Tourists to Namibia can experience and appreciate the Namib Desert, Fish River Canyon, world famous sand dunes of Sossusvlei and the ~~world renowned~~world-renowned Etosha National Park as well as the rivers, wetlands and forests in ~~on~~the parks in the North East of the Country.

Outside the parks and reserves, large numbers of game occur on commercial farmland and on communal State Land. These wildlife resources are used in a sustainable manner through consumptive utilisation such as hunting and non-consumptive utilisation through tourism. Sustainable utilisation of this natural resource is ensured through proper control and management by means of legislation and policies.

The low and erratic rainfall, typical of Namibia, ~~which is a serious constraint for agricultural production, nevertheless~~ lends itself to tourism and wildlife development. More and more commercial farmers have turned to wildlife ranching as an alternative farming practice, and rural communities are following suit through the establishment of commercial conservancies. Because of the fragile environment, tourism development should not be allowed to expand unchecked without considering the resource base on which it relies, namely wildlife and the aesthetic qualities of the environment. It is therefore necessary to regulate and coordinate tourism development by determining *inter alia*, the tourism carrying capacity of parks and investigate further economic development opportunities in parks and recreational areas that are underdeveloped.

Generation of income: not less than N\$ 5-6 millions per year.

Trophy hunting: they sell concessions N\$ 3,3 millions over 3 years.

Money put in a trust fund.

They will provide information and a map to indicate the conservancies.

2. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING NDP I

This review focuses on the Wildlife sector objectives of the NDP I outlined below. ~~chapter review of the Tourism sector is covered under a separate chapter.~~

Objective: To conserve the wildlife and scenic assets of the national parks and wildlife areas to maximise their long-term potential benefits

- Lions and wild dogs were given protected status through a Cabinet decision. A Large Carnivore Management Forum was created in 1997, comprised of representatives from both government and NGO and private sector persons involved in large carnivore issues.
- The black rhino custodianship scheme was reaffirmed by Cabinet. Numbers of black rhino on private farmland have doubled since the inception of this project.
- The former Caprivi Game Park was re-proclaimed as the Bwabwata National Park, and the de-proclamation of areas of human settlement was approved by Cabinet.
- The Khaudom Game Park was re-proclaimed as the Khaudom National Park.
- In 1998, exports of live wild animals was prohibited, and in 1999 a restricted form of export was re-introduced, in an effort to ensure the long-term viability of communal populations of wild animals on commercial farmland.

Objective: Stimulation of local development by involving local communities

The Northern Namibia Environmental Project in the four regions in the north was piloted by the Directorates Resource Management and Environmental Affairs of the Ministry, and was aimed at supporting sustainable development in these regions. The project has come to an end, but a North Central Environmental Advisory Unit was established by the Ministry, ~~comprised consisting of staff from the above mentioned two Ministry Directorates to continue with the work. Donor funding came to an end and not the project. The Ministry will reformulate.~~

Objective: Establish conservancies to manage and profit from wildlife and tourism resources

Two policies, which provide specifically for communities in communal areas to derive benefits from the conservation and sustainable utilisation of the natural resources, were developed:

The policy on wildlife management, utilisation and tourism in communal areas provides the incentive to rural people to conserve wildlife and other natural resources through shared decision making and financial benefit.

The policy on community based tourism development provides support to, and encourage the development of community run tourism activities and enterprises on communal land.

These policies have resulted in the promulgation of the Nature Conservation Amendment Act, 1996 which provides for the establishment of communal conservancies and wildlife councils in communal areas so as to provide for an economically based system of sustainable management and utilisation of game in communal areas. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism provided wild animals to two conservancies in an effort to re-stock these areas with game.

Ten communal conservancies have been gazetted and seven more are in the process of being declared. Four of these conservancies have entered into contracts with professional hunters to conduct trophy hunting in their areas and they generate substantial income from the utilisation of wildlife by means of trophy hunting. Several of these conservancies have also entered into joint tourism ventures with commercial operators.

Twenty-one conservancies have been established on commercial farmland. The commercial conservancies are registered as single hunting units for the purpose of sustainable utilisation and management of communal game over larger areas.

The establishment of communal and commercial conservancies has added considerably to land in Namibia where the emphasis is on natural resource management and sustainable utilisation.

Infrastructure upgrading and development in support of resource management and tourism

The upgrading of the Sesriem- Sossusvlei road is nearing completion. The construction of the tarred road not only makes this tourist destination more accessible for all tourists, but also prevents degrading of the fragile desert environment.

A further step in local development and involvement of local communities was the proposal submitted to Cabinet to open gateways to the North of Etosha by establishing the Ryamingana Nehale that will be corrected by them gate between Etosha and the Oshikoto Region.

In support of tourism, the tarred roads at Hardap Recreational Resort and Daan Viljoen Game Park were resurfaced. A floodlit waterhole was developed at the Halali camp in the Etosha National Park

The western part of Etosha N.P. was opened to tourism operators to facilitate movements to and from attractions in the north west of the country.

Other projects such as staff accommodation, water provision to game, fencing of conservation areas, replacement of heavy road building equipment are all ongoing projects aimed at human resource development, conservation of wildlife, maintenance and upgrading of tourist facilities and wildlife based economic development in communal areas.

Objective: Legislative reform

Revision of existing wildlife legislation

As part of the revision of wildlife related legislation, twenty-seven policies were drafted by the Division Specialist Support Services. Various workshops were held and attended by other Government Ministries, NGO's, conservancies and all institutions involved with conservation and wildlife utilisation. These policies were consolidated in a document named "Policy framework for wildlife and utilisation production in support of biodiversity conservation and economic development"- a basis for clarifying the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's role and revising legislation.

The revision of the Nature Conservation Ordinance is in the final stages. The policies necessary for the revision have been completed, and the Ordinance will be amended towards the end of 2000.

Creation of the Game Products Trust Fund

The Game Product Trust Fund Act, 1997 was promulgated. The purpose of this Act is: To provide for the establishment of the Game Products Trust Fund in support of conservation and management of wildlife resources, and of rural development, in Namibia; to provide for the management and control of that Fund by the Game Products Trust Fund Board; and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of the Fund are to make grants to conservancies and wildlife councils and protected areas and to persons, organisations and institutions for projects regarding wildlife conservation and management and rural development. To support measures at improving the relationship between people and wildlife; and to support improvements in the monitoring, management, protection, sustainable use and development of wildlife resources in rural areas.

Revenue accrued from the sale of game products such as ivory and skins, and trophy hunting on State Land and in game parks is deposited in this fund.

Establish a Nature Conservation Board

~~Although n~~**No progress was made in establishing a Nature Conservation Board.** ~~three~~ Ministerial forums were developed to improve coordination and planning within the Ministry, namely the Technical Committee on Natural Resources (involving heads of all Directorates, meets twice a month with a revolving chair), a monthly administrative management meeting (chaired by the Permanent Secretary, and attended by all heads of Directorates) and a monthly policy management meeting (chaired by the Hon. Minister, and attended by all heads of Directorates).

MET has encouraged the formation of a forum dealing with wildlife issues, which can be the main contact between the private sector and MET (Wildlife Utilization Forum of Namibia - WUFNA).

Development of the human resource base

Restructuring of the staff establishment of the Directorate Resource Management took place to provide for a section dealing with Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and Human Resource Development ~~or training for staff.~~

The pupil warden scheme was continued, whereby 24 paid posts are made available to students of the Nature Conservation diploma, after which these students are assimilated into the formal structure of MET.

Constraints.

The Ministry will complete if any constraint was encountered.

3 MISSION STATEMENT, MAJOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

Mission Statement

~~During the development phase of NDP2 a number of cluster workshops were held during which a sustainable development vision or mission statement was put forward for the environment/natural resources cluster:~~

~~With a view To to contribute contributing to national sustainable development through the promotion of the sustainable use of renewable natural resources, the promotion of sustainable rural and urban livelihoods, and the maintenance of essential ecological processes, biodiversity and ecosystems, the mission statement of the sector is: to promote the conservation of natural resources and wildlife habitat in Namibia and to ensure the sustainable use of wildlife resources~~

~~In line with this, the more immediate mission of the Directorate Resource Management (or Wildlife Sector) is:~~

~~To promote the conservation of natural resources and wildlife habitat in Namibia and to ensure the sustainable use of wildlife resources~~

Objectives

~~The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has decided to plan and implement its programs and activities within the framework of NDP, and as such, the whole planning process of the Ministry was revised and amended to fit in with the National Development Plan. The programming of the different sectors therefore support the broad national development goals of the plan namely:~~

- ~~_____ Reviving and sustaining economic growth~~
- ~~_____ Creating employment~~
- ~~_____ Reducing inequalities in income distribution~~
- ~~_____ Eradicating poverty~~

The following are the main objectives of the wildlife ~~to~~ (Resource Management) sector:

~~Delete all underlined parts.~~

- a) ~~Park Management~~ - to sustainably manage Namibia's protected areas.
- b) ~~Wildlife Management and Biodiversity Conservation~~ - to manage and control the utilization of renewable natural resources on a sustainable basis and to strive for biodiversity conservation.

- c) Community Based Natural Resources Management - to protect bio-diversity outside of protected areas (in commercial and communal areas) as a basis for sustainable development.
- d) Economic Development - to increase income earned by the Directorate through an expansion of tourism and sustainable use activities.
- ~~e) Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention – to enhance the effective prevention of wildlife crime, and enforcement of National Wildlife Legislation in Namibia, in collaboration with other partners.~~
- ~~f) Environmental Education and Information – to provide extension service for information to and environmental education of the Namibian Public in order to sensitise and keep the public and all other agencies properly informed of the importance of conservation.~~
- ~~g) Monitoring and Research – collect, analyse and disseminate biological monitoring data that can be used to monitor and improve inform the implementation of park and wildlife management plans.
To up front!~~
- ~~h) Human Resources Development – to ensure a training system is in place to provide all Ministry employees the skills they need to carry out their jobs and advance their careers.~~

Targets and Performance Indicators

TARGET	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>1. Formulate Park Management Plans, including:</p> <p>Approved goals, developed in consultation with stakeholders, objectives, policies and management strategies</p> <p>Development plans</p> <p>Operational plans derived from the strategies and in which the recurrent and capital development budgets are based</p> <p>and which facilitate sustainable management.</p>	<p><u>Move indicators from right to left. And insert new objectives as heading for each box on the left.</u></p> <p>Goals and outline strategies for all 15 parks by 2001</p> <p>Development plans by 2002</p> <p>Management activities based on written operational plans by 2002. Evaluation of progress against objectives annually to 2005.</p> <p>Key ecological indicators in each park within 20% of planned objectives by 2005</p>
<p>2. Improved biodiversity conservation on all categories of land, by:</p> <p>Identifying and prioritising conservation problems.</p> <p>Formulating and implementing management plans for all rare and threatened species.</p> <p>Strengthening and expanding conservation-compatible land uses.</p> <p>Extending protection to key threatened habitats.</p>	<p>Inventory and determine status of key vulnerable species.</p> <p>Management plans in place for: Black rhino, black faced impala, roan, sable, tsessebe wild dog and Hartmann's zebra by 2002. Population status within 10% of planned objectives by 2005; no extinctions; positively increasing or stable populations in all species by 2005</p> <p>100% increase in area of conservancies by 2005.</p> <p>Declaration of 2 new RAMSAR sites and 3 new protected areas by 2005.</p>
<p>3. Sustainable use of renewable natural resources, by improving the information base for monitoring off-takes and trends.</p>	<p>Computerised permit and quota system enables annual summaries of consumptive utilisation to be made.</p> <p>Inventory and trend information collected and made available on all commercially important species.</p> <p>Favourable trends in all utilized populations.</p> <p>Offtakes within 20% of maximum sustainable yields on utilised populations</p> <p>20% overall growth in sustainable utilisation by 2005</p>
<p>4. Promotion of natural resources management as a basis for sustainable development in both commercial and communal areas, by:</p>	

<p>Appropriate legislation: greater empowerment of landholders and conservancy members</p> <p>Facilitation of management plans and agreements</p> <p>Expansion of conservancies</p> <p>Facilitation of sustainable use</p>	<p>Land tenure Bill is compatible with conservancy programme and legislation.</p> <p>Conservancy rights broadened to include all species. Tourism rights included in conservancy legislation.</p> <p>Management plans for conservancies</p> <p>Species management plans for commercial conservancies exporting game.</p> <p>Linkages between commercial and communal conservancies established.</p> <p>Management plans for all conservancies defining the roles between DRM, NGO's and conservancies.</p> <p>People resident in urban and peri-urban areas are allowed to form conservancies</p> <p>DRM support teams to provide assistance to conservancies.</p> <p>Off- take quotas approved for all registered conservancies.</p>
<p>5. Increase of income earned by the Directorate through expansion of tourism and sustainable use activities by:</p> <p>Formulating a strategy for increased revenue generation and diversifying tourism usage within protected areas</p> <p>Charging market values for resources use under concession agreement</p> <p>Track direct income earned by DRM</p>	<p>.</p> <p>Written strategies incorporated in park management plans and implemented.</p> <p>Revenue from concessions increased by 100%</p> <p>Revenue account number authorised by Treasury.</p>
<p>6. Enforcement of National Wildlife Legislation in Namibia, in collaboration with partners, through:</p> <p>Promulgation of Parks and Wildlife Act</p> <p>Strengthen cooperation with other agencies, particularly the police.</p> <p>Set up national wildlife crimes database.</p> <p>Improved permit control, checks and inspections of wildlife product dealers</p> <p>Effective programme reporting, level of surveillance</p>	<p>.</p> <p>Bill passed by 2001.</p> <p>Liaison committees established</p> <p>DB operational by 2002</p> <p>Records and inventory of dealers available by 2001.</p> <p>Annual reports and evaluations available from 2001</p>

<p>effort, number of border violations, reports of illegal hunting, number of anti-poaching actions, facilities inspected, warnings, prosecutions, convictions.</p> <p>Training provided to staff in the Act and Regulations and in anti-poaching skills.</p> <p>Restructuring and strengthening of anti-poaching units, effective planning, implementation and evaluation of anti-poaching programmes.</p>	<p>50 Trained peace officers appointed by 2005</p> <p>Detailed patrolling programme in work plans. Patrol reports and activity summaries available. Reduction in illegal hunting</p>
<p>6. Awareness is extended throughout Namibia by:</p> <p>Effective outreach and education through identification of Environmental Education priorities per region and the activities to be conducted.</p> <p>Cooperation with partners.</p>	<p>Relevant DRM Environmental Education Programme implemented. Activities reported</p> <p>Environmental Education is integrated into the curricula of the Ministry of Education</p> <p>Formalised cooperation with NGO's</p>
<p>7. Provide scientific support to the implementation of park and wildlife management plans and programmes through:</p> <p>Determination of national monitoring and research priorities from management requirements.</p> <p>Monitoring biodiversity, populations, distribution and trends.</p> <p>Maintenance of an information base relevant to management.</p> <p>Facilitation and coordination of management planning.</p> <p>Information sharing and coordination amongst conservation scientists.</p> <p>Institutional strengthening of Scientific Services Division. Through restructuring, appointment of scientists and establishment of trainee positions.</p>	<p>Consolidated priority list, derived from needs identified in management plans, available.</p> <p>Status reports, updated annually, from 2001</p> <p>National Geographical Information System developed. Archive of reports maintained in resource centre.</p> <p>Prioritised list of planning projects created by 2001. Completed plans available.</p> <p>Annual professional officer's meetings held and minuted up to 2005 Four editions of the in-house science journal (<i>Madoqua</i>) published between 2001 and 2005.</p> <p>Trainee positions created to hire and train graduates to attain qualifications for appointment as Scientists.</p>
<p>8. To improve quality of performance of all staff through:</p> <p>Creation of appropriate facilitating structure to coordinate, facilitate and report on training.</p> <p>Determination of staff training priorities.</p>	<p>Human Resources Development section operational with 3 staff by 2002. Annual reports available.</p>

<p>In-service training</p>	<p>Needs assessment carried out by 2001, progress evaluated and revised annually. Approved in- service training schedules. Training, according to determined needs, and evaluation of success at course and trainee levels, carried out and reported.</p>
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Where:

DRM. = Directorate Resource Management
NGO = Non Governmental Organisation
DEA = Directorate Environmental Affairs
NWR = Namibia Wildlife Resorts

4. STRATEGIES

The following strategies are grouped ~~under nine headings, according to the main objectives they are designed to achieve.~~

a) Park Management ~~to sustainably manage Namibia's protected areas.~~

- ~~We bullet them~~
- ~~Produce Park Management Plans for each park~~
 - ~~Develop an operational plan for the management of each park.~~
 - ~~Develop working agreements between tourist operators and DRM.~~
 - ~~Finalise working agreements between DRM and NWR, particularly with respect to housing, accommodation and maintenance.~~

b) Wildlife Management and Biodiversity Conservation ~~to manage and control the utilisation of renewable natural resources on a sustainable basis and to strive for biodiversity conservation.~~

To be
bulleted

- Develop an inventory of declining species.
- Develop species management plans for those species that require special management interventions.
- Identify critical habitat needs and put into place plans to protect such habitat (based on the habitat needs of species that are in decline).

c) Community Based Natural Resources Management - to protect biodiversity outside of protected areas (in commercial and communal areas) as a basis for sustainable development.

Review and revise the conservancy legislation, keeping in mind the following issues:

- Compatibility of the Land Tenure Bill with the conservancy programme and legislation.
- Legislation should require conservancies to develop a management plan before they can be granted rights to harvest game species.
- Conservancy rights over wildlife ~~should~~ will be broadened to include all species.
- Tourism rights should be included in conservancy legislation.
- The need for a mechanism to be able to efficiently register conservancies with large populations, as eg. Uukwaluudi.
- Include provision to accommodate urban and peri-urban populations (e.g. Walvis Bay and Swakopmund).

Within each region, develop DRM support teams to provide assistance to conservancies. As a priority, support teams will provide assistance with CBNRM and Economic Development.

Provide all approved conservancies assistance in developing management plans (that meet DRM satisfaction and concerns). Special attention should be given to defining the roles between DRM, NGO's and conservancies.
 Determine off-take quotas for all approved conservancies.
 Assist commercial conservancies interested in exporting live game to develop a species management plan.
 Explore opportunities to facilitate linkages between commercial and communal conservancies.

d) Economic Development - to increase income earned by the Directorate through an expansion of tourism and sustainable use activities.

Each region will submit three ideas for increasing revenue generation within protected areas, for consideration in developing a Directorate Ministry strategy. Investigate and recommend suggestions for diversifying tourism usage of protected areas. ~~(Including: exploring the possibility of charging NamWater for water sourced from beneath protected areas e.g. Namib Naukluft Park).~~
 Review concession agreements to look for opportunities where revenues can be increased by charging market values for use of resources.
 Establish a revenue account number (from Treasury) so that all income earned by the DRM can be tracked.

e) Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention - effective prevention of wildlife crime, and enforcement of National Wildlife Legislation in Namibia, in collaboration with other partners.

Prevent the illegal trade of wildlife (flora and fauna) through:

- Developing an inventory of wildlife dealers.
 - Improving permit control and checks (shoot and sell permits).
- Inspection of wildlife product dealers, including butcheries, game dealers, nurseries, trophy dealers/taxidermists, and game breeders.
- Reduce illegal hunting (in particular, elephants and rhinos). Also monitor the hunting of species that are being killed for food consumption.
- Establish a national wildlife crime database.
- Review and strengthen the National Wildlife Ordinance and make sure that all employees understand the ordinance's regulations.

Integrate the influx of new employees, particularly ex- combatants, into the DRM's workforce.

Strengthen the cooperation with other agencies, particularly the police.

Strengthen the information and reporting system by collecting relevant data, on the following:

- _____ Number of facilities (wildlife dealers) inspected.
- _____ Number of issues of non-compliance recorded (by category). Move deleted section to performance indicators.

- ~~Number of warnings issued.~~
- ~~Number of issues referred for prosecution.~~
- ~~Number of convictions.~~
- ~~Level of surveillance effort.~~
- **Number of border violations.**
- ~~Reports of illegal hunting.~~
- ~~Number of anti-poaching actions: warnings, arrests, prosecutions, etc.~~

- f) **Environmental Education and Information** - to provide extension service for information to and environmental education of the Namibian Public in order to sensitise and keep the public and all other agencies properly informed of the importance of conservation.

Each region will identify its own EE priorities in terms of the groups it would like to target, and the activities it will conduct with regard to outreach and education. For example, the northeast region will be establishing small satellite EE centres to provide information to school children and traditional authorities.

Head Office to take responsibility for integration of environmental education into the curricula of the Ministry of Basic Education.

Develop a DRM EE programme (in coordination with the regional offices and the EE centres at Waterberg and Etosha) to ensure that the EE centres are effectively used in support of DRM priority objectives and to help DRM staff to have better information on the activities of the centres.

Increase or formalise cooperation with NGO's, particularly those that have strong EE capabilities such as the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, the Cheetah Conservation Fund, and the Rossing Foundation.

- g) **Monitoring and Research** - collect, analyse and disseminate biological monitoring data that can be used to inform the implementation of park and wildlife management plans.

Develop a Scientific Services Division to carry out the following main activities:

- Biodiversity monitoring in coordination with DEA efforts.
- Spatial monitoring and monitoring of special populations
- Conducting aerial and other population surveys.
- Develop a national Geographical Information System (GIS), incorporating vegetation, rainfall, wildlife numbers, plus other relevant data. The GIS for the Skeleton Coast Region should be examined for its appropriateness for expansion into a national system.

Hire Conservation Scientists. Request that trainee positions become available in order that the Directorate can hire and train interested persons who have a three-year degree. This will help address the dire need to bring additional Conservation Scientists into the Directorate.

Improve information sharing and coordination among conservation scientists through:

- Holding a meeting of Conservation Scientist twice per year to develop a Directorate agenda and to share information.
 - Rotating chairmanship of the meetings between regions.
- Revisiting and possibly reviving the “Madoqua” Journal to see how best to continue its publication in order to share information among Conservation Scientists.

Develop a set of national conservation monitoring priority needs by:

- Each region submitting its most critical monitoring information need as part of its upcoming work plan submission.

- h) Human Resources Development - to ensure a training system is in place to provide all Ministry employees the skills they need to carry out their jobs and advance their careers.

Each region will submit the in-service training courses that it intends to provide to its staff over the coming work year.

Each region will submit staff training priorities that require assistance from outside the region so that Head Office can develop and schedule courses that address the training priorities of the regions (development and execution of a DRM training strategy).

Develop a strategy for addressing the priority training needs of the region and ensuring that a management/administrative system is in place to undertake this role on a continuous basis.

- i) Improve administration of financial management control system in the DRM.

Develop a plan to improve financial management control system.

5. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The following programmes and projects are planned to implement the sector objectives:

Construction of houses and offices in protected areas and communal state land

Water provision to game, staff and tourism facilities in protected areas and communal state land

Fencing of protected areas

Replacement of machines and road maintenance equipment

Upgrading of tourist roads in protected areas

Capture and translocation from protected areas to communal conservancies and other protected areas in the interest of maintaining biodiversity, and restocking newly created conservancies

NDP II CHAPTER 15: TOURISM AND WILDLIFE:

WILDLIFE:

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SECTOR:

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Outside the parks and reserves, large numbers of game occur on commercial farmland and on communal State Land. These wildlife resources are used in a sustainable manner through consumptive utilisation such as hunting and non-consumptive utilisation through tourism. Sustainable utilisation of this natural resource is ensured through proper control and management by means of legislation and policies.

The low and erratic rainfall typical of Namibia, which is a serious constraint for agricultural production, nevertheless lends itself to tourism and wildlife development. More and more commercial farmers have turned to wildlife ranching as an alternative farming practice, and rural communities are following suit through the establishment of commercial conservancies. Because of the fragile environment, tourism development should not be allowed to expand unchecked without considering the resource base on which it relies, namely wildlife and the aesthetic qualities of the environment. It is therefore necessary to regulate and coordinate tourism development by determining *inter alia*, the tourism carrying capacity of parks and investigate further economic development opportunities in parks and recreational areas that are underdeveloped.

2. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING NDP I

This review focuses on the Wildlife sector objectives of the NDP1 chapter - review of the Tourism sector is covered under a separate chapter.

To conserve the wildlife and scenic assets of the national parks and wildlife areas to maximise their long-term potential benefits

Lions and wild dogs were given protected status through a cabinet decision. A Large Carnivore Management Forum was created in 1997, comprised of both government and NGO persons involved in large carnivore issues.

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The Khaudom Game Park was re-proclaimed as the Khaudom National Park.

In 1998, exports of live wild animals was prohibited, and in 1999 a restricted form of export was re-introduced, in an effort to ensure the long-term viability of communal populations of wild animals on commercial farmland.

Stimulation of local development by involving local communities

The Northern Namibia Environmental Project in the four regions in the north was piloted by the Directorates Resource Management and Environmental Affairs of the Ministry, and was aimed at supporting sustainable development in these regions. The project has come to an end, but a North Central Environmental Advisory Unit was established by the Ministry, comprised of staff from the above mentioned two Directorates to continue with the work.

Establish conservancies to manage and profit from wildlife and tourism resources

Two policies, which provide specifically for communities in communal areas to derive benefits from the conservation and sustainable utilisation of the natural resources, were developed:

The policy on wildlife management, utilisation and tourism in communal areas provides the incentive to rural people to conserve wildlife and other natural resources through shared decision making and financial benefit. The policy on community based tourism

development provides support to, and encourage the development of community run tourism activities and enterprises on communal land.

These policies have resulted in the promulgation of the Nature Conservation Amendment Act, 1996 which provides for the establishment of communal conservancies and wildlife councils in communal areas so as to provide for an economically based system of sustainable management and utilisation of game in communal areas. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism provided wild animals to two conservancies in an effort to re-stock these areas with game.

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The establishment of communal and commercial conservancies has added considerably to land in Namibia where the emphasis is on natural resource management and sustainable utilisation.

Infrastructure upgrading and development in support of resource management and tourism

The upgrading of the Sesriem- Sossusvlei road is nearing completion. The construction of the tarred road not only makes this tourist destination more accessible for all tourists, but also prevents degrading of the fragile desert environment.

A further step in local development and involvement of local communities was the proposal submitted to Cabinet to open gateways to the North of Etosha by establishing the Ryamingana Nehale gate between Etosha and the Oshikoto Region.

In support of tourism, the tarred roads at Hardap Recreational Resort and Daan Viljoen Game Park were resurfaced. A floodlit waterhole was developed at the Halali camp in the Etosha National Park

The western part of Etosha N.P. was opened to tourism operators to facilitate movements to and from attractions in the north west of the country.

Other projects such as staff accommodation, water provision to game, fencing of conservation areas, replacement of heavy road building equipment are all ongoing projects

aimed at human resource development, conservation of wildlife, maintenance and upgrading of tourist facilities and wildlife based economic development in communal areas.

Legislative reform

Revision of existing wildlife legislation

As part of the revision of wildlife related legislation, twenty-seven policies were drafted by the Division Specialist Support Services. Various workshops were held and attended by other Government Ministries, NGO's, conservancies and all institutions involved with conservation and wildlife utilisation. These policies were consolidated in a document named "Policy framework for wildlife and utilisation production in support of biodiversity conservation and economic development"- a basis for clarifying the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's role and revising legislation.

The revision of the Nature Conservation Ordinance is in the final stages. The policies necessary for the revision have been completed, and the Ordinance will be amended towards the end of 2000.

Creation of the Game Products Trust Fund

The Game Product Trust Fund Act, 1997 was promulgated. The purpose of this Act is: To provide for the establishment of the Game Products Trust Fund in support of conservation and management of wildlife resources, and of rural development, in Namibia; to provide for the management and control of that Fund by the Game Products Trust Fund Board; and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of the Fund are to make grants to conservancies and wildlife councils and protected areas and to persons, organisations and institutions for projects regarding wildlife conservation and management and rural development. To support measures at improving the relationship between people and wildlife; and to support improvements in the monitoring, management, protection, sustainable use and development of wildlife resources in rural areas.

Revenue accrued from the sale of game products such as ivory and skins, and trophy hunting on State Land and in game parks is deposited in this fund.

Establish a Nature Conservation Board

Although no progress was made in establishing a Nature Conservation Board, three Ministerial forums were developed to improve coordination and planning within the Ministry, namely the Technical Committee on Natural Resources (involving heads of all Directorates, meets twice a month with a revolving chair), a monthly administrative management meeting (chaired by the Permanent Secretary, and attended by all heads of

Directorates) and a monthly policy management meeting (chaired by the Hon. Minister, and attended by all heads of Directorates).

MET has encouraged the formation of a forum dealing with wildlife issues, which can be the main contact between the private sector and MET (Wildlife Utilization Forum of Namibia - WUFNA).

Development of the human resource base

Restructuring of the staff establishment of the Directorate Resource Management took place to provide for a section dealing with Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and Human Resource Development or training for staff.

The pupil warden scheme was continued, whereby 24 paid posts are made available to students of the Nature Conservation diploma, after which these students are assimilated into the formal structure of MET.

3 MISSION STATEMENT, MAJOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

Mission Statement

During the development phase of NDP2 a number of cluster workshops were held during which a sustainable development vision or mission statement was put forward for the environment/natural resources cluster:

To contribute to national sustainable development through the promotion of the sustainable use of renewable natural resources, the promotion of sustainable rural and urban livelihoods, and the maintenance of essential ecological processes, biodiversity and ecosystems.

In line with this, the more immediate mission of the Directorate Resource Management (or Wildlife Sector) is:

To promote the conservation of natural resources and wildlife habitat in Namibia and to ensure the sustainable use of wildlife resources

Objectives

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has decided to plan and implement its programs and activities within the framework of NDP, and as such, the whole planning process of the Ministry was revised and amended to fit in with the National Development Plan. The programming of the different sectors therefore support the broad national development goals of the plan namely;

- Reviving and sustaining economic growth
- Creating employment
- Reducing inequalities in income distribution
- Eradicating poverty

The following are the main objectives of the wildlife (Resource Management) sector:

- a) Park Management - to sustainably manage Namibia's protected areas.
- b) Wildlife Management and Biodiversity Conservation - to manage and control the utilization of renewable natural resources on a sustainable basis and to strive for biodiversity conservation.
- c) Community Based Natural Resources Management - to protect bio-diversity outside of protected areas (in commercial and communal areas) as a basis for sustainable development.

- d) Economic Development - to increase income earned by the Directorate through an expansion of tourism and sustainable use activities.
- e) Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention - effective prevention of wildlife crime, and enforcement of National Wildlife Legislation in Namibia, in collaboration with other partners.
- f) Environmental Education and Information - to provide extension service for information to and environmental education of the Namibian Public in order to sensitise and keep the public and all other agencies properly informed of the importance of conservation.
- g) Monitoring and Research - collect, analyse and disseminate biological monitoring data that can be used to inform the implementation of park and wildlife management plans.
- h) Human Resources Development - to ensure a training system is in place to provide all Ministry employees the skills they need to carry out their jobs and advance their careers.

Targets and Performance Indicators

TARGET	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>1. Formulate Park Management Plans, including:</p> <p>Approved goals, developed in consultation with stakeholders; objectives, policies and management strategies.</p> <p>Development plans</p> <p>Operational plans derived from the strategies and on which the recurrent- and capital development budgets are based.</p> <p>and which facilitate sustainable management.</p>	<p>Goals and outline strategies for all 15 parks by 2001</p> <p>Development plans by 2002</p> <p>Management activities based on written operational plans by 2002. Evaluation of progress against objectives annually to 2005.</p> <p>Key ecological indicators in each park within 20% of planned objectives by 2005</p>
<p>2. Improved biodiversity conservation on all categories of land, by:</p> <p>Identifying and prioritising conservation problems.</p> <p>Formulating and implementing management plans for all rare and threatened species.</p> <p>Strengthening and expanding conservation-compatible landuses.</p> <p>Extending protection to key threatened habitats.</p>	<p>Inventory and determine status of key vulnerable species.</p> <p>Management plans in place for: Black rhino, black faced impala, roan, sable, tsessebe wild dog and Hartmann's zebra by 2002. Population status within 10% of planned objectives by 2005; no extinctions; positively increasing or stable populations in all species by 2005</p> <p>100% increase in area of conservancies by 2005.</p> <p>Declaration of 2 new RAMSAR sites and 3 new protected areas by 2005.</p>
<p>3. Sustainable use of renewable natural resources, by improving the information base for monitoring offtakes and trends.</p>	<p>Computerised permit and quota system enables annual summaries of consumptive utilisation to be made.</p> <p>Inventory and trend information collected and made available on all commercially important species.</p> <p>Favourable trends in all utilized populations.</p> <p>Offtakes within 20% of maximum sustainable yields on utilised populations</p> <p>20% overall growth in sustainable utilisation by 2005</p>
<p>4. Promotion of natural resources management as a basis for sustainable development in both commercial and communal areas, by:</p>	

<p>Appropriate legislation, greater empowerment of landholders and conservancy members</p> <p>Facilitation of management plans and agreements.</p> <p>Expansion of conservancies.</p> <p>Facilitation of sustainable use.</p>	<p>Land tenure Bill is compatible with conservancy programme and legislation.</p> <p>Conservancy rights broadened to include all species. Tourism rights included in conservancy legislation.</p> <p>Management plans for conservancies</p> <p>Species management plans for commercial conservancies exporting game.</p> <p>Linkages between commercial and communal conservancies established.</p> <p>Management plans for all conservancies defining the roles between DRM, NGO's and conservancies.</p> <p>People resident in urban and peri-urban areas are allowed to form conservancies</p> <p>DRM support teams to provide assistance to conservancies.</p> <p>Off- take quotas approved for all registered conservancies.</p>
<p>5. Increase of income earned by the Directorate through expansion of tourism and sustainable use activities by:</p> <p>Formulating a strategy for increased revenue generation and diversifying tourism usage within protected areas.</p> <p>Charging market values for resources use under concession agreements.</p> <p>Track direct income earned by DRM</p>	<p>.</p> <p>Written strategies incorporated in park management plans and implemented.</p> <p>Revenue from concessions increased by 100%</p> <p>Revenue account number authorised by Treasury.</p>
<p>6. Enforcement of National Wildlife Legislation in Namibia, in collaboration with partners, through:</p> <p>Promulgation of Parks and Wildlife Act</p> <p>Strengthen cooperation with other agencies, particularly the police.</p> <p>Set up national wildlife crimes database.</p> <p>Improved permit control, checks and inspections of wildlife product dealers</p> <p>Effective programme reporting: level of surveillance effort, number of border violations, reports of illegal</p>	<p>.</p> <p>Bill passed by 2001.</p> <p>Liaison committees established</p> <p>DB operational by 2002</p> <p>Records and inventory of dealers available by 2001.</p> <p>Annual reports and evaluations available from 2001</p>

<p>hunting, number of anti-poaching actions facilities inspected, warnings, prosecutions, convictions.</p> <p>Training provided to staff in the Act and Regulations and in anti poaching skills</p> <p>Restructuring and strengthening of anti-poaching units, effective planning, implementation and evaluation of anti poaching programme,</p>	<p>50 Trained peace officers appointed by 2005</p> <p>Detailed patrolling programme in work plans. Patrol reports and activity summaries available. Reduction in illegal hunting</p>
<p>6. Awareness is extended throughout Namibia by:</p> <p>Effective outreach and education through identification of Environmental Education priorities per region, and the activities to be conducted.</p> <p>Cooperation with partners</p>	<p>Relevant DRM Environmental Education Programme implemented. Activities reported</p> <p>Environmental Education is integrated into the curricula of the Ministry of Education</p> <p>Formalised cooperation with NGO's</p>
<p>7. Provide scientific support to the implementation of park and wildlife management plans and programmes through:</p> <p>Determination of national monitoring and research priorities from management requirements.</p> <p>Monitoring biodiversity, populations, distribution and trends.</p> <p>Maintenance of an information base relevant to management.</p> <p>Facilitation and coordination of management planning.</p> <p>Information sharing and coordination amongst conservation scientists</p> <p>Institutional strengthening of Scientific Services Division. Through restructuring, appointment of scientists and establishment of trainee positions.</p>	<p>Consolidated priority list, derived from needs identified in management plans, available.</p> <p>Status reports, updated annually, from 2001</p> <p>National Geographical Information System developed. Archive of reports maintained in resource centre.</p> <p>Prioritised list of planning projects created by 2001. Completed plans available.</p> <p>Annual professional officer's meetings held and minuted up to 2005</p> <p>Four editions of the in-house science journal (<i>Madoqua</i>) published between 2001 and 2005.</p> <p>Trainee positions created to hire and train graduates to attain qualifications for appointment as Scientists.</p>
<p>8. To improve quality of performance of all staff., through:</p> <p>Creation of appropriate facilitating structure to coordinate, facilitate and report on training.</p> <p>Determination of staff training priorities.</p>	<p>Human Resources Development section operational with 3 staff by 2002. Annual reports available.</p> <p>Needs assessment carried out by 2001, progress</p>

In service training.	evaluated and revised annually. Approved in- service training schedules. Training, according to determined needs, and evaluation of success at course and trainee levels, carried out and reported.
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Where:

DRM. = Directorate Resource Management
NGO = Non Governmental Organisation
DEA = Directorate Environmental Affairs
NWR = Namibia Wildlife Resorts

4. STRATEGIES

The following strategies are grouped according to the main objectives they are designed to achieve.

- a) Park Management - to sustainably manage Namibia's protected areas.

Produce Park Management Plans for each park

Develop an operational plan for the management of each park.

Develop working agreements between tourist operators and DRM.

Finalise working agreements between DRM and NWR, particularly with respect to housing, accommodation and maintenance.

- b) Wildlife Management and Biodiversity Conservation - to manage and control the utilisation of renewable natural resources on a sustainable basis and to strive for biodiversity conservation.

Develop an inventory of declining species.

Develop species management plans for those species that require special management interventions.

Identify critical habitat needs and put into place plans to protect such habitat (based on the habitat needs of species that are in decline).

- c) Community Based Natural Resources Management - to protect biodiversity outside of protected areas (in commercial and communal areas) as a basis for sustainable development.

Review and revise the conservancy legislation, keeping in mind the following issues:

- Compatibility of the Land Tenure Bill with the conservancy programme and legislation.
- Legislation should require conservancies to develop a management plan before they can be granted rights to harvest game species.
- Conservancy rights over wildlife should be broadened to include all species.
- Tourism rights should be included in conservancy legislation.
- The need for a mechanism to be able to efficiently register conservancies with large populations, as eg. Uukwaluudi.
- Include provision to accommodate urban and peri-urban populations (e.g. Walvis Bay and Swakopmund).

Within each region, develop DRM support teams to provide assistance to conservancies. As a priority, support teams will provide assistance with CBNRM and Economic Development.

Provide all approved conservancies assistance in developing management plans (that meet DRM satisfaction and concerns). Special attention should be given to defining the roles between DRM, NGO's and conservancies.

Determine off-take quotas for all approved conservancies.

Assist commercial conservancies interested in exporting live game to develop a species management plan.

Explore opportunities to facilitate linkages between commercial and communal conservancies.

- d) Economic Development - to increase income earned by the Directorate through an expansion of tourism and sustainable use activities.

Each region will submit three ideas for increasing revenue generation within protected areas, for consideration in developing a Directorate strategy.

Investigate and recommend suggestions for diversifying tourism usage of protected areas. (Including, exploring the possibility of charging NamWater for water sourced from beneath protected areas e.g. Namib Naukluft Park).

Review concession agreements to look for opportunities where revenues can be increased by charging market values for use of resources.

Establish a revenue account number (from Treasury) so that all income earned by the DRM can be tracked.

- e) Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention - effective prevention of wildlife crime, and enforcement of National Wildlife Legislation in Namibia, in collaboration with other partners.

Prevent the illegal trade of wildlife (flora and fauna) through:

- Developing an inventory of wildlife dealers.
 - Improving permit control and checks (shoot and sell permits).
- Inspection of wildlife product dealers, including butcheries, game dealers, nurseries, trophy dealers/taxidermists, and game breeders.
- Reduce illegal hunting (in particular, elephants and rhinos). Also monitor the hunting of species that are being killed for food consumption.
- Establish a national wildlife crime database.
- Review and strengthen the National Wildlife Ordinance and make sure that all employees understand the ordinance's regulations.

Integrate the influx of new employees, particularly ex- combatants, into the DRM's workforce.

Strengthen the cooperation with other agencies, particularly the police.

Strengthen the information and reporting system by collecting data on the following:

- Number of facilities (wildlife dealers) inspected.
- Number of issues of non-compliance recorded (by category).

- Number of warnings issued.
- Number of issues referred for prosecution.
- Number of convictions.
- Level of surveillance effort.
- Number of border violations.
 - Reports of illegal hunting.
 - Number of anti- poaching actions: warnings, arrests, prosecutions, etc.

- f) Environmental Education and Information - to provide extension service for information to and environmental education of the Namibian Public in order to sensitise and keep the public and all other agencies properly informed of the importance of conservation.

Each region will identify its own EE priorities in terms of the groups it would like to target, and the activities it will conduct with regard to outreach and education. For example, the northeast region will be establishing small satellite EE centres to provide information to school children and traditional authorities.

Head Office to take responsibility for integration of environmental education into the curricula of the Ministry of Basic Education.

Develop a DRM EE programme (in coordination with the regional offices and the EE centres at Waterberg and Etosha) to ensure that the EE centres are effectively used in support of DRM priority objectives and to help DRM staff to have better information on the activities of the centres.

Increase or formalise cooperation with NGO's, particularly those that have strong EE capabilities such as the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, the Cheetah Conservation Fund, and the Rossing Foundation.

- g) Monitoring and Research - collect, analyse and disseminate biological monitoring data that can be used to inform the implementation of park and wildlife management plans.

Develop a Scientific Services Division to carry out the following main activities:

- Biodiversity monitoring in coordination with DEA efforts.
- Spatial monitoring and monitoring of special populations
- Conducting aerial and other population surveys.
- Develop a national Geographical Information System (GIS), incorporating vegetation, rainfall, wildlife numbers, plus other relevant data. The GIS for the Skeleton Coast Region should be examined for its appropriateness for expansion into a national system.

Hire Conservation Scientists. Request that trainee positions become available in order that the Directorate can hire and train interested persons who have a three-year degree. This will help address the dire need to bring additional Conservation Scientists into the Directorate.

Improve information sharing and coordination among conservation scientists through:

- Holding a meeting of Conservation Scientist twice per year to develop a Directorate agenda and to share information.
 - Rotating chairmanship of the meetings between regions.
 - Revisiting and possibly reviving the “Madoqua” Journal to see how best to continue its publication in order to share information among Conservation Scientists.
- Develop a set of national conservation monitoring priority needs by:
- Each region submitting its most critical monitoring information need as part of its upcoming work plan submission.

- h) Human Resources Development - to ensure a training system is in place to provide all Ministry employees the skills they need to carry out their jobs and advance their careers.

Each region will submit the in-service training courses that it intends to provide to its staff over the coming work year.

Each region will submit staff training priorities that require assistance from outside the region so that Head Office can develop and schedule courses that address the training priorities of the regions (development and execution of a DRM training strategy).

Develop a strategy for addressing the priority training needs of the region and ensuring that a management/administrative system is in place to undertake this role on a continuous basis.

- i) Improve administration of financial management control system in the DRM.

Develop a plan to improve financial management control system.

5. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The following programmes and projects are planned to implement the sector objectives:

- Construction of houses and offices in protected areas and communal state land

- Water provision to game, staff and tourism facilities in protected areas and communal state land

- Fencing of protected areas

- Replacement of machines and road maintenance equipment

- Upgrading of tourist roads in protected areas

- Capture and translocation from protected areas to communal conservancies and other protected areas in the interest of maintaining biodiversity, and restocking newly created conservancies

**Review of the sector performance during NDP1
(1995/96 – 1999/2000) outlining:**

THE PROGRESS REALISED

CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE SECTOR

PERFORMANCE MEASURES – TOURISM

<i>Strategic Decision Making</i>		<i>Tasking and Accountability</i>			<i>Operational</i>
		1	2	3	
Objectives	NDP Target	Other	Ministerial	O/M/As and other executive units	Management Information
To achieve an agreed understanding of the importance of Tourism to Namibia	Statistics published & Surveys conducted – Tourism Satellite Account introduced				
To establish and build capacity in the Directorate of Tourism in the MET	Staff appointed to all vacant posts + trained to meet all functions of their new positions				
To establish NTB as a high level partnership between public and private sectors	Legislation passed – Board appointed - Chief Executive & Staff appointed				
To expand Community involvement in Tourism through equitable private sector partnerships	Legislative/Regulatory environment created to provide incentives for CBTE development				

PERFORMANCE MEASURES – TOURISM

<i>Strategic Decision Making</i>		<i>Tasking and Accountability</i>			<i>Operational</i>	
		2	3	4		5
1	Objectives	NDP Target	Other	Ministerial	O/M/As and other executive units	Management Information
	To increase the quantity and quality of vocational training in tourism and hospitality	Enrolments at the Polytechnic + NQA approvals + Industry acceptance				
	To support the parastatal - NWR in achieving profitability and improved standards	Finalization of lease & performance agreements + NWR profitability/quality				
	To ensure that Etosha and Sossusvlei are protected from degradation caused either by excess visitation or irresponsible behaviour	Completion of review in progress + implementation of agreed controls on visitor numbers or behaviour				

Sector strategies

THE PROGRESS REALISED

NDP 1 targets were set under five headings, Outcome, Physical, Institutional & Policy, Financial and Legislative.

1. Outcome – four targets were set in NDP 1
 - Attract 540,000 tourists a year by the year 2000. The mid-term Review of NDP 1 increased this to 740,000.
- Namibia attracted 254,978 tourists in 1993, 502,012 in 1997 and 614,000 tourists in 1998. This achieved an annual average increase between 1993 and 1998 of 19.2%. Preliminary estimates of 1999 are 626,751 – an increase of only 2% over 1998. However tourists from Germany, who stay longer and spend more, have increased by 8.6%; tourists from South Africa have increased by 5.8%; tourists from Angola, who stay a shorter time and spend less on average, have decreased by 13.7% in 1999.*

This it is estimated that while tourists numbers have only increased by 2% in 1999 over 1998, the value of tourism has increased by 7% over the same period.

Pure tourist arrival statistics are not a good verifiable indicator. Actual numbers of tourists mean little. What matter is their length of stay and their average daily expenditure in Namibia – the value of tourism.

- Concentrate on high value market to that tourism contributes 7-8% to GDP by 2000 (but at the same time continue to provide an affordable tourism product for Namibians)

An over-concentration on high value tourists can be counter-productive to efforts to increase direct employment, and to promote low cost community based tourism enterprises.

It is estimated that during 1999 the tourism industry contributed 9.6% of GDP. This is not apparent in Bank of Namibia published statistics, which do not identify all direct segments of the tourist industry in one classification.

It is further estimated that during 1999, the impact of travel and tourism on the whole economy was the equivalent of 20% of GDP. This estimate will only be confirmed when Namibia has introduced reliable satellite accounting into its economic reporting. A Tourism Satellite Account will identify those earnings of other sectors of the economy. (such as manufacturing, fishing, agriculture, etc). that are due to the consumption of tourists and the tourist industry.

- Increase direct employment through tourism by 9,000 by the year 2000

No reliable employment survey has ever been completed, which could validate the achievement or otherwise of this target. It is estimated that during 1999, 26,900 persons were employed directly and a total of 58,300 persons in the total economy owed their job to travel and tourism.

- Establish conservancies – to manage and profit from wildlife and tourism resources – in at least three regions (Kunene, Otjozondjupa, Caprivi) by 1998

Achieved – nine conservancies have been gazetted, five in Kunene, one in Otjozondjupa and four in Caprivi. Several more are emerging – at various stages of formation.

2. Physical – two targets were set in NDP 1

- Complete upgrading of all State resorts by 1995

NWR was only established on 1 April 1999. A plan for upgrading all resorts has been approved by the Board of Directors of NWR. Implementation has commenced in March 2000 and may take eighteen months to complete.

- Upgrade Sesriem-Sossusvlei road by 1997

37 kms of tar road have been completed: 24 kms are not completed. Work is proceeding. The Deputy PS will inspect progress on Thursday 30th March. Some complaints have been received about the standards of finished product.

3. Institutional & Policy – four targets were set in NDP 1

- Establish Namibia Tourism Board to promote public and private sector cooperation by 1996

Legislation was introduced into Parliament in April 2000. The Ministry states that the NTB will be established during the year 2000.

- Create financially independent parastatal Namibian Wildlife Resorts by 1996

NWR commenced operations as an independent company on 1 April 1999.

- Create Environmental Investment Fund by 1997

Legislation has been prepared, but not yet introduced into Parliament.

- Establish a Nature Conservation Board by 1997

This proposal seems to have been discontinued.

4. Financial – one target set in NDP 1

- Allocate additional funds for the development of the industry.

Budget appropriations to Tourism development and promotion have not increased. This target awaits the establishment of NTB. Under the NTB Bill before the National Assembly, the Minister will have the power to impose levies on the tourism industry for the benefit of the NTB.

5. Legislative – one target set in NDP 1

- Revise all wildlife related legislation by 1997
- Legislation has been prepared, but not yet introduced into Parliament.

CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

The targets set for the tourism sector in NDP 1 were based on a White Paper on Tourism Policy, approved by Cabinet in March 1994. Clearly these targets assumed that the drafting and passage of enabling legislation would be completed and that the two new institutions of Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR) and Namibia Tourism Board (NTB) would be established without delay.

However delays did occur, and are continuing, in the drafting and passage of the enabling legislation. The Namibia Wildlife Resorts Company Act (No. 3 of 1998) was signed by the President on 20 February 1998. The Namibia Tourism Board Bill (B.8 -- 2000) was introduced into the National Assembly in April 2000.

These delays constrained the establishment of NWR. The Company commenced operations on 1st April 1999. The NTB will not be established until the NTB Bill has been passed by the Parliament and signed by the President.

Delays in establishing these institutions have also delayed the planned introduction of a change in focus for the Directorate of Tourism in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism from an operational role to a policy-making and planning coordination one. The 1994 Cabinet approved White Paper on Tourism Policy endorsed the establishment of a Policy Planning and Management Information Unit (PPMIU) within the Directorate of Tourism. The Public Service Commission approved the establishment of such a unit in 1998, to be termed officially The Tourism Development Division of the Directorate of Tourism. As of July 2000, only two junior positions have been staffed. The post of Head of this unit at Deputy Director level is still vacant. The management and most of the performance of this unit had depended entirely on donor-funded consultants since 1996.

Thus there has been no capacity building of Namibians to undertake tourism policy development, tourism planning coordination and tourism management information analysis during the term of NDPI.

A major challenge for the NDP 2 term is to remedy this constraint. Specific targets will be set for the selection, training and capacity building of Namibian staff in the Directorate of Tourism.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE SECTOR

The potential of Namibia's tourism sector is enormous. Namibia offers a range of unique and exciting natural and man-made experiences that will continue to attract tourists. Namibia is committed to a sound conservation strategy, which will ensure that its attractions are not over-utilized and/or damaged. Namibia has a strong private sector industry offering accommodation, transport and tours of sufficient quantity and to a competitive standard. Namibia has established perceptions in its source markets of political stability, health and security, which relative to other African countries do not inhibit tourism.

However, the potential will only be realized if there is real commitment to the changes that were agreed in 1994. The reality of that commitment will be judged by the establishment and support for the institutions (NWR, NTB and the Tourism Development Division), by the strengthening of each of the important elements of this potential listed in the previous paragraph and by the allocation of resources to the sector.

The targets that were established for the term of NDP 1 included numerical targets for growth in tourist visitor arrivals to provide a specific measure of the future prospects of the sector. This has created some skepticism and argumentation about the real growth of the sector during the last five years, particularly in view of the numbers of tourists recorded as visiting Namibia from Angola. Such targets set for the term of NDP 2 will focus more on the value of tourism to the economy of Namibia, the methodology that should be implemented and the data that must be available to measure its economic impact accurately.

Sector Mission statement, major sector objectives, targets and performance indicators

MISSION STATEMENT

MAJOR SECTOR OBJECTIVES

TARGETS

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

MISSION STATEMENT

NATIONAL MISSION STATEMENT FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

To develop the tourism industry in a sustainable and responsible manner to contribute significantly to the economic development of Namibia and the quality of life of all her people.

ACHIEVEMENT OF MISSION

Government and the private sector are committed to working together to bring about the changes and improvements required to achieve this mission. International donors will support them with experienced technical assistance and with project finance to fund specific programmes of change and improvement. Tourism policy will guide these programmes. The elements of this tourism policy will be clearly defined and published.

This policy will also:

- Define and clarify roles, responsibilities and obligations for Government, the private sector and other stakeholders.
- Adopt strategies to create the essential conditions for success, to deal with key constraints, and to identify major opportunities for development.

Based on the experience of other countries, successful tourism development is highly dependent on the following:

- Recognition of tourism as an important economic activity and development opportunity in national government policy
- Effective protection of the natural resource base for tourism
- Establishment and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure
- Provision of quality tourism services at accepted regional/international standards
- Effective and competitive marketing

- Equitable local participation through local management and ownership established through structured foreign investment and partnership
- Adequate investment and development capital
- Recognition of tourism as a preferred land use option
- Co-operation between different components of government and between government and the private sector
- Correct organization of Government and Tourism Institutions, so that Government will focus on policy interventions and be clear of crisis management
- Understanding by all arms of government of their role in tourism development
- Extension of infrastructure to open hitherto inaccessible rural areas for tourism development
- Adequate funding and resources
- Adequate tourism training and vocational education
- Adequate tourism awareness throughout the country and her people.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve an agreed awareness and understanding of the importance of Tourism to Namibia among all Namibians, requiring more accurate, regular and comprehensive data collection, analysis and publication
2. To establish and build capacity in the Directorate of Tourism in the MET, so that this unit can act as a professional leader of tourism policy development and planning coordination.
3. To establish NTB as a high level partnership between public and private sectors for the effective implementation of the Government's tourism policy, by taking operational responsibility for tourism development, standards, training and marketing
4. To expand Community involvement in Tourism through equitable private sector partnerships so that Namibia's communities, particularly those in rural areas without alternative economic support, can earn sustainable income from tourists and have an incentive to protect the environment and natural resources which attract tourists.
5. To increase the quantity and quality of vocational training in tourism and hospitality, both to increase the number of jobs in the tourism sector thus reducing unemployment, and to improve the standards of service delivery to tourist customers.
6. To support the parastatal – NWR in achieving profitability and improved standards, it is widely recognized throughout the industry that NWR success is essential to the success of Namibian tourism, since their resorts are all in areas of prime attraction to tourists.
7. To ensure that Namibia's prime attractions (Etosha and Sossusvlei) are protected from degradation caused either by excess visitation or irresponsible behaviour

TARGETS

- 1.1 Accurate, regular and comprehensive Surveys conducted to establish the value of tourism to Namibia. Targets of raw tourist arrival numbers are misleading. Realistic targets of numbers employed, foreign exchange earnings and contribution to GDP can only be established once these surveys have been conducted to provide a reliable base. Subsequently Tourism Satellite Accounting should be introduced as a joint initiative between MET, M of Finance and the Bank of Namibia.
- 1.2 Tourism Awareness publicity campaign launched to promote the benefits of tourism to Namibia. These campaigns will be aimed to encourage all Namibians to further the success of tourism through respect and assistance to tourists, responsibility to their environment and natural resources and consideration of undertaking business enterprise or employment in tourism.
2. Staff appointed to all vacant posts in the Directorate of Tourism and trained to meet all functions of their new positions
- 3.1 Legislation passed to establish the NTB; the Board appointed; and the Chief Executive & Staff appointed
- 3.2 Regulations prepared, approved and published to give effect to the authority of NTB.
- 4.1 Legislative/Regulatory environment created to provide incentives for further CBTE development, both in wildlife conservancies and in all communal land areas.
- 4.2 Sufficient model partnerships agreed and operating between communities and the private sector, both in accommodation enterprises and in the use of community controlled tourist attractions.
5. Completion of full merger of Polytechnic's Tourism department with the Hospitality Training Centre to ensure a continuing and sustainable tourism training institution; implementation of action plan to establish a Hotel School at the Polytechnic; Industry acceptance and support.
6. Finalization of lease & performance agreements between MET and NWR; annual profitability and quality performance of NWR
7. Completion of review in progress; implementation of agreed controls on visitor numbers and/or behaviour

NOTE

Specific targets with dates for performance completion can only be set by the Ministry after consideration and agreement of the targets proposed above.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

NOTE

Verifiable performance indicators will be set for each agreed target, once they have been agreed by the Ministry.

Projection of Tourism Growth in percentage of the GDP for the years 2000 – 2005

Explanation

The Structure of National Accounts identifies Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Activity in separate primary, secondary and tertiary industries.

The contribution of Tourism to the Namibian Economy and to GDP impacts on almost all these industries, although Tourism is often equated only with the Hotel and Restaurant Tertiary sector.

Tourism is defined as:

- The activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

For Namibia, this includes the activities of:

- ❖ **Domestic tourists** - (i.e.) Namibians and foreign residents of Namibia travelling to a different environment within Namibia
- ❖ **International Tourists** – (i.e.) non-Namibians visiting Namibia:
 - Who are not residents of Namibia
 - Who stay at least one night but not longer than one year
 - Who are not remunerated from within Namibia

These activities generate demand in agriculture, fishing, mining, manufacturing, electricity and water, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport and communication, finance real estate and business services. The expenditure of international tourists has been measured in 1993 and again in 1996, through surveys conducted on departure from Namibia. However their expenditure has not been allocated to these various sectors of the economy. The useful output of these surveys has been to plot trends in the average length of stay and average daily total expenditure of tourists from each major source market. No survey of the expenditure of domestic tourists has been undertaken since 1990.

An up-to-date survey is planned for the year 2001, funded by the Namibian Tourism Development Programme financed by the European Union.

The Directorate of Tourism in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism can only estimate the projected growth of Tourism's contribution to GDP, in terms of this total expenditure.

Assumptions

Absence of situations outside the control of the Namibian Government that might deter tourists from visiting Namibia – (e.g.) Civil War or instability in neighbouring countries.

Maintenance of Namibia's political stability, and of the perception of this stability in our major source markets for international tourists.

Recovery of peace and security in the North East of Namibia by the end of the year 2000, and communication of this recovery in our major source markets.

Maintenance of Namibia's health care programmes – (e.g.) the reliability of blood supplied to accident victims – continuing controls on the spread of malaria.

Continuing action to improve the safety and security of tourists against crimes of murder, theft and rape, and a continuing positive image in this regard for Namibia in major source markets, relative to other countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

Maintenance of Namibia's programmes of Environmental Conservation and Resource Management to protect the features of Scenery, Wildlife and Culture that attract tourist to our country.

Maintenance and improvement in the standards of accommodation and transport available to our tourist visitors, and particularly in the quality of customer service and hospitality offered by the tourist industry and by the wider population.

Increase in the funds allocated and spent effectively in the marketing and promotion of Namibia in those source markets with major potential for growth.

Projection of Tourism Growth in contribution to GDP

An independent forecasting organization – Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA) – has estimated that Tourism Demand for Namibia will increase by 6.8% per annum between the years 2000 and 2010, provided that the above assumption are realized.

Even if a lesser figure of 6% growth per annum is used for the five years 2000 to 2005, tourism will continue to grow at a faster rate than the rest of the economy.

It is suggested that for macro-economic purposes, the projection of six percent per annum for the period 2000 to 2005 should be used.

In view of the importance of tourism to the Namibian Economy, it is most important that more attention is paid to the collection analysis and publication of reliable continuing and comprehensive data during the early years of the NDP 2 period.

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – NDP 11

DRAFT TOURISM CHAPTER

**TOURISM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM**

DESCRIPTION OF THE SECTOR

Namibia's appeal to tourists

Namibia attracts and satisfies international and domestic tourism with its unique mix of wildlife, nature and diverse cultures. Our wildlife game parks and conservancies on national, communal and commercial land are managed and/or coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Our natural attractions include the oldest desert in the world (the Namib); the largest canyon in the Southern Hemisphere (the Fish River Canyon); the world famous sand dunes at Sossusvlei, and the desolate Skeleton Coast. These attractions of Namibia are being protected and conserved both for future generations of Namibians to continue to enjoy their heritage and as resources that with careful management can be utilized today and continuously for the economic benefit of the country and her people.

The benefits of tourism to Namibia

Through the responsible utilization of its attractions, Namibia can earn valuable foreign exchange from international tourism on a sustainable basis. Tourism, both international and domestic, creates opportunities for business enterprises to start grow and flourish, and for more jobs throughout the country. All Namibians can and should enjoy the benefits from tourism. Tourism has the potential to be a major driver of the Namibian economy.

The sector needs careful understanding and detailed description – one key strategy for NDP2 is to broaden this understanding and acceptance.

Tourism in the Namibian Economy

The Tourism sector of the Namibian economy includes all enterprises and agencies that cater to the activities of tourists. The term "Tourism Industry" is generally used to refer only to the narrower field of those private sector enterprises that cater directly for tourists, such as providers of accommodation and tour operators. The term "Tourism Economy" identifies the much broader impact that tourism activity demand has on the total economy. Sectors such as retailing and construction have been strongly dependent on spending by tourists and/or by the tourist industry and would decline if tourist demand reduced.

Definition of Tourism and Tourist

The world accepted definition of Tourism is:

- The activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

For Namibia, this includes the activities of:

- **Domestic tourists** – (i.e.) Namibians and foreign residents of Namibia travelling to a different environment within Namibia
- **International Tourists** – (i.e.) non-Namibians visiting Namibia:
 - Who are not residents of Namibia
 - Who stay at least one night but not longer than one year
 - Who are not remunerated from within Namibia

Those engaged directly in providing accommodation or other services to those tourists, who are customers for such products, want to see a more precise definition for planning, development and marketing purposes. This same opinion is voiced by the tourism industry of many countries, which have land borders, similar to Namibia.

The solution to this debate lies not in changing the world accepted definitions of tourism and tourist, but in the conduct of regular tourist surveys, taken from departing tourists at Namibia's key land, sea and air border posts. Such surveys will build an accurate picture of the average length of stay and average expenditure of tourists from different source markets. This information will be of far greater value in planning tourist development projects and marketing campaigns than raw Tourist Arrival Statistics, whatever the definition used for a Tourist.

The regular collection and analysis of accurate tourist statistics is an important target for the NDP 2 period.

The Challenges

However, the tourism sector is still characterized by low accommodation occupancies, inadequately trained workforces, limited marketing and promotion, infrastructure in need of improvement and extension. Tourists visit only a small range of key attractions causing pressure on carrying capacities in Etosha and Sossusvlei. Perceptions suggest that very few of Namibia's formerly disadvantaged peoples have become entrepreneurs, owners or even managers of accommodation or tour operations businesses (nor even tour guides) in the tourism private sector.

The strategies proposed for NDP 2 are designed to overcome these problems, so that tourism can realize its potential as a major economic driver, bringing benefits to all Namibians.

Introduction

Strategies proposed for Tourism Development in Namibia are presented here in seven groupings. A strategy is broadly defined for this purpose as a planned programme of actions designed to achieve an objective or target. Short-term strategies are assumed to relate to the current budget year. Medium-term strategies are assumed to relate to the period of the second five-year plan – NDP II. Long-term strategies are assumed to relate to the achievement of a vision for the future.

Strategies for Tourism Development in Namibia

The seven groupings are (no significance in the order listed):

- Recognition of the importance of tourism to Namibia
- The establishment of the Namibia Tourism Board
- Building capacity in the Ministry for tourism policy development and coordination
- Training and Human Resource Development in the Tourism sector
- Community involvement in Tourism
- The success of Namibia Wildlife Resorts Ltd. (NWR)
- Responsible utilization of Namibia's natural resources, and their conservation

1. Recognition of the importance of tourism to Namibia

The Hon. Minister of Finance said in his Budget Speech:

“We also need to address with renewed vigour some of the country's deep-seated dilemmas, especially the problem of poverty and unemployment”.

Tourism offers the medium and long-term opportunity both to drive economic expansion and boost job creation, and to involve local communities to improve their quality of life. Our proposed short-term strategy is to improve our appreciation of the economic significance of tourism to the country and its impact on the economy. This requires the implementation of satellite accounting concepts developed through the World Tourism Organization, which analyze not only the goods and services created directly for

tourists such as accommodation but also the broad impact of tourism demand as it flows through the total economy. The implementation of this strategy requires that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism work closely with the Ministry of Finance.

A medium-term strategy is to undertake an educational campaign to broaden awareness throughout our population of the importance of tourism, using the credible analysis that has been collected. This will add confidence to all stakeholders and communities to become actively involved in the tourism sector.

The long-term strategy is that tourism will make a significant contribution to the problems of poverty and unemployment, about which the Honourable Minister of Finance spoke in his budget speech.

2. The establishment of the Namibia Tourism Board

The short-term strategy is that the Bill should be passed through both Houses of Parliament, and that the Namibia Tourism Board will be established during the year 2000. While the Bill is being considered by Parliament, preparatory work can be undertaken to prepare for the establishment of the Board. Consideration can be given to the membership of the Board. A Task Force could be established by the Minister comprising persons who could be appointed as Members of the Board. This Task Force could consider which sectors of the tourism industry should be declared as regulated sectors (Section 23). The Task Force could prepare drafts of regulations contemplated in Sections 29 and 30, particularly regulations pertaining to levies to be imposed. The Task Force could give consideration to Section 32 – Staff Matters.

One component of the European Union funded Tourism Development Programme is to assist the Ministry in the establishment of the NTB.

The medium-term strategy is for the Board once established after the passage of legislation to undertake the functions identified in Section 3 of the Bill. These relate to tourism promotion, achievement of standards of quality, registration of regulated business, promotion of training in the industry, and the development of environmentally sustainable tourism. The EU funded Programme has budgeted considerable resources to support the NTB over the next three years.

The long-term strategy is that the Namibia Tourism Board, comprising both Public and Private sector representation, will become the bridge between the policy-making functions of Government and the operation of tourism activities in Namibia through the implementation of these policies.

3. Building capacity in the Ministry for tourism policy development and coordination

The Public Service Commission has approved the structure and staffing of the Directorate of Tourism in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. A Director of Tourism was appointed on 1st March 2000. Other positions have been advertised and appointments will be made in the near future.

The short-term strategy is to complete the staffing of all vacant positions in the Directorate of Tourism, and to train those appointed with the capacity, skills and knowledge required to undertake their tasks. A component of the European Union funded Tourism Development Programme will provide resources to assist.

The medium-term strategy is that the staff of the Directorate of Tourism will prepare the legislation and regulations required both to implement tourism policy and to enable tourism development to take place to the benefit of the country and all Namibians. Immediate priorities will be to facilitate the work of the NTB, and the expansion of community based tourism enterprises.

The long-term strategy is to achieve a harmonious relationship between the staff of the Ministry's Directorate and those of the Namibia Tourism Board for the successful growth of responsible tourism in Namibia.

4. Training and Human Resource Development in the Tourism sector

It is true to say that the tourism sector suffers from an inadequately trained workforce, and that opportunities for our previously disadvantaged peoples to gain skills and experience in tourism and hospitality have been limited due to inadequate resources being available. Credit must be given to the Polytechnic of Namibia and to donors for the work that has been done. However much more needs to be done in this area.

One of the functions of the Namibian Tourism Board will be to promote the training of persons engaged or to be engaged in the tourism industry. The Board will be able to raise levies for this and other purposes.

One short-term strategy is to establish the NTB with the function of promoting training and the power to raise levies. This will add impetus and resources to the efforts of the Polytechnic working with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and donors to establish a practical hotel school.

This strategy will extend into the medium-term through the five years of NDP II.

Our long-term strategy is that affordable training in all the skills of the industry must be available to all Namibians. This will only be achieved if donor funds are expended in the training of Namibian trainers, who will then continue sustainable.

5. Community involvement in Tourism

Namibia, with the assistance of various donors and non-governmental organization, has made great strides in the development of sustainable community based tourism, particularly in conjunction with community management of natural resources such as wildlife. Conservancies have been established in a number of Regions, and Community Tourism Enterprises established.

This is a real area where tourism's development can contribute to the reduction of poverty, and an increase in employment.

Our short-term strategy is to continue the impetus, with Government facilitating the growth of this important sector of Namibia's tourism product through the drafting of legislation and regulations that are required to implement established policy.

Our medium-term strategy is to assist communities in reaching equitable partnerships with the tourist industry private sector, so that community tourism enterprises can improve their standards, and become more sustainable.

Our long-term strategy is that community involvement in tourism will support the national strategy, highlighted by the Honourable Minister of Finance in his budget speech:

Most of all, Mr Speaker, we have to empower those communities and regions that are most affected by these dilemmas (poverty and unemployment) so that they may shaped their own destinies. We have to foster partnerships between Windhoek, our regions, the civil society and the donor community. We cannot afford to work in isolation from each other on these national problems.

6. The success of Namibia Wildlife Resorts Ltd. (NWR)

Namibia Wildlife Resorts Limited (NWR) became operational on 1st April 1999, with the transfer to this new company of the State owned wildlife resorts enterprise. The State is the sole shareholder. This company is now responsible for the jewels of the Namibian tourism product, the more than twenty resorts and campsites in Namibia's national parks. The entire tourism sector is dependent on the success of this company, and in its ability to upgrade the standards of its premises and services.

Our short-term strategy is to support the company, the Board, Management and staff as they tackle the difficult task of converting a former State-run enterprise into a competitive commercial one. The EU funded programme has allocated resources to assist.

Our medium-term strategy is to continue to support the company for five years by not charging rent for the land leased in national parks, nor concession fees for the use of the park's resources as an attraction for their guests.

Long-term the Company must be fully sustainable, and may need to consider what the Honourable Minister of Finance referred to as the "overdue privatization initiative" in his budget speech.

We must realize, however, that commercializing government functions should not be regarded as an end goal, but rather as an intermediary measure to eventually realize a stage when some of these activities can either be outsourced to the private sector or when ownership in these entities can be divested to non-government entities. I, therefore, urge my fellow Cabinet Colleagues to support the overdue privatization initiative, which was subject not featuring at all our agenda during the past decade.

7. Responsible utilization of Namibia's natural resources, and their conservation

While tourism is correctly seen as of major importance to the Namibian economy, driving economic expansion and boosting job creation, it must be emphasized that our practice of tourism must be environmentally responsible, both to sustain our attraction and to conserve our environment and resources for the future. Concerns have been expressed that the carrying capacity of some of our popular attractions, such as Etosha and Sossusvlei, need to be restricted, and a Task Force has been appointed to consider immediate and longer-term strategies to address this issue.

	STRATEGY	SHORT-TERM 2000/2001	MEDIUM-TERM NDP 2	LONG-TERM VISION
1	Recognition of the importance of tourism to Namibia	Implement Satellite Accounting concepts developed through the WTO	Educational awareness throughout the population of the significance of tourism and its potential	Poverty alleviation and increase of employment through greater confidence in and commitment to tourism
2	The establishment of the Namibia Tourism Board	Passage of legislation and establishment of NTB	NTB will undertake all functions, as per the legislation	NTB the bridge between Government policy-making and tourism operators
3	Building capacity in the Ministry of tourism policy development and coordination	Complete the staffing of all positions in the Directorate of Tourism. Train new staff	MET tourism staff will then have the capacity to draft necessary legislation and regulations	Harmonious working relationship between the MET tourism staff and the NTB staff for success of tourism
4	Training and Human Resource Development in the Tourism sector	Establish NTB with the function of promoting training and raising levy	NTB to undertake these functions	Affordable training in all skills available to all Namibians
5	Community involvement in Tourism	Draft legislation and regulations required	Promote equitable partnerships with private sector	Community involvement in tourism to help reduce poverty and unemployment
6	The success of Namibia Wildlife Resorts Ltd. (NWR)	Support to NWR in becoming established	No rental for land leased in national parks, and no concession fees	Fully sustainable, and possible moves to privatization
7	Responsible utilization of Namibia's natural resources, and their conservation	Task force to examine carrying capacities at Etosha & Sossusvlei	Strategy to be mapped by the Task Force	Vision is of perfect balance between economic utilization and environmental conservation.

Sector programmes and projects

PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

The Namibia Tourism Development Programme – Development Phase

This European Union financed assistance programme will commence a new phase in August 2000, which is scheduled to last for 33 months.

Components of assistance will be:

- Human Resource Development
- Community Based Tourism Development
- Namibia Wildlife Resorts
- Resource Management and Environmental Conservation
- Marketing and Promotion

A Technical Assistance team from the Spanish consulting firm THR is due to mobilize in Windhoek from Monday 7th August.

The donor has committed 7.2 million Euro to this programme through the National Indicative Programme.