Every River has its People project

Visioning and management planning report:
A case study of five conservancies in the Kavango Region, Namibia
February 23 – March 3, 2005

Compiled by: Mwazi Mwazi, Project Coordinator: River Basins Unit, Namibia Nature Foundation, Windhoek, Namibia

Copies of this report are available at Every River Project Office in Rundu. Contact person is Mrs. Dorothy Wamunyima at (066) 256145
Table of Contents

Acronyms .................................................................................................................. 2
Acknowledgements ................................................................................................. 2

Visioning and management planning ................................................................. 3
  - Background ....................................................................................................... 3
  - Visioning process ............................................................................................ 5
  - Observations and comments on the process ................................................. 8

Annex 1: Regional awareness meeting ................................................................. 10
Annex 2: Visioning & planning process per conservancy ................................. 19
Annex 3: Consolidation of support agency work plan .................................... 35

ACRONYMS

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

Acknowledgments

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

We thank everyone for their vision, commitment and for helping to spearhead
integrated and collaborative approaches to sustainable development in the
Kavango.
Visioning and management planning:
A case study of five conservancies in the Kavango Region, Namibia
February 23 – March 3, 2005

Brian T. B. Jones¹, Dorothy Wamunyima², Gibson Kamuuruuma², Charlie
Paxton², Chris Brown³, Mwazi Mwazi³, Marie Karais³ & Simon Mayes³

1. BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

---

¹ Environment and Development Consultant, Tel & Fax: +264 61 237101. E-mail:
biones@mweb.com.na
² Every River has its People Project Office of the NNF, PO Box 2113, Rundu, Namibia, Tel + 264
   66 256145. E-mail: erp@nnf.org.na Website: www.everyriver.net
³ Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF), PO Box 245, Windhoek, Namibia, Tel + 264 61 248345. E-
   mail nnf@nnf.org.na Website: www.nnf.org.na
⁴ Conservancies are local common property natural resource management institutions formed
under legislation administered by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. A conservancy
registered by the ministry and gazetted by government has the right to manage certain species of
wildlife for its own use, acquire trophy hunting quotas from the ministry, acquire permits for other
forms of wildlife use such as live sale, and to enter into agreements with the private sector for the
operation of tourism concessions within the conservancy.
local communities. This support includes assistance in forming/strengthening community institutions such as conservancies and the use of the educational and information materials developed in Phase Two for the training necessary to increase the capacity of communities and other target groups. This work with local communities places considerable emphasis on promoting integrated management approaches that enable communities to manage their resources holistically and assists them to coordinate multi-agency support provision.

It is also developing formal participation mechanisms for communities to interact with forums such as OKACOM\(^5\) and to have a voice in basin-wide decision-making. A Basin-Wide Forum of community representatives has been formed which has been given official recognition by OKACOM. In Namibia, the members of this forum play an important role in informing community members about national and basin level activities and plans, and in creating links between communities and government structures and project implementers. The project is being implemented in Namibia by the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF).

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

a) To assist conservancies to establish their own development vision, particularly in terms of natural resource management and natural-resource-based enterprise development.

b) To assist conservancies to develop and use a planning and management framework that can guide their decision making and activities and help them prioritise actions, based on identifying the key elements needed to achieve their vision.

c) To provide a mechanism for promoting a regional approach to integrated natural resources management and development by conservancies that avoids the sectoral approach adopted by government departments and many NGOs.

d) To provide a mechanism through which conservancies can coordinate service provision by government departments and NGOs, based on the vision, objectives and action plans of the conservancies themselves.

e) To facilitate collaboration between service providers (government departments’ extension staff and NGOs) and foster their synergistic support to conservancy-led management and development objectives.

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

---

\(^5\) The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission, made up of representatives of the governments of Angola, Botswana and Namibia.
2. VISIONING PROCESS

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

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

There are seven main steps to the visioning process:

2.1 Preparation and planning

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

2.2 Regional awareness meeting (Annex 1)

An important feature of the process was a meeting in Rundu, the administrative centre of Kavango Region, to present the approach to the Regional Governor and Councillors, and senior government officials. The ERP in Namibia has from the start placed a strong emphasis on the involvement of regional government through councillors and traditional authorities, as well as line ministries. Regular information meetings and involvement of councillors and officials in project activities has led to a high
degree of cooperation in the past. The presentation of the visioning process to councillors and officials in Rundu was a further step in ensuring that vertical links between government structures and communities are maintained. It also ensured that councillors and officials remained engaged with the overall aims and objectives of the project. Further, councillors and officials were invited to take part in the field work in order for them to see and understand what the project was doing as well as to help break down sectoral barriers to integrated service provision to communities and to create a common vision for service-provider support to community-led workplans.

2.3 Logistics planning

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

2.4 Visioning & planning process per conservancy (Annex 2)

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

2.5 Steps followed for the visioning and planning process

a) Introduction of the process and its role in ongoing planning, conservancy management and development.

b) Identification of the reasons for forming the conservancy, resulting in a short statement of the conservancy's vision.

c) Assessment of the conservancy's main natural resource and cultural assets, threats to natural resources, existing skills and capacity, existing and potential economic opportunities and organisational needs.

d) Identification of the conservancy's objectives. These were drawn from the elements making up the vision statement, from information provided in the assessment of assets, threats and economic opportunities, as well as from any additional discussion by community members and ideas contributed by technical service providers from line ministries and the ERP/NNF team if endorsed by the meeting.
e) Identification of the most important actions needed for the conservancy to begin reaching its objectives. Once actions were prioritised, those responsible for carrying out the actions were identified and a time-frame established. Where appropriate, multi-sectoral teams were appointed, under a designated coordinator, to tackle particular tasks, e.g. land-use and zonation, to be led by MLR with the Conservancy Committee and supported by MET, MAWRF and ERP/NNF.

f) At each conservancy it was explained that the ERP/NNF Kavango team would return with a written record of the process in poster form in the local language. The results of the process would be presented by the conservancy committee to the broader community for endorsement.

2.6 Consolidation of support agency work plan (Annex 3)

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

2.7 Follow up meetings with the broader community

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

2.8 Future planning using the visioning & management framework

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

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

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

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

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

The time-frame, which left one day for the process to be completed in each conservancy, was not quite adequate given the need to travel on to the next conservancy on the same day or to travel some distance to make contact with key conservancy personnel in order to plan for the next day. A full day is required to complete the process, although this also depends upon the group being worked with. It was not possible, for instance to develop work plans for each objective in some of the conservancies as time ran out and people were clearly becoming tired towards the end of the day. In some cases, additional time the next day would have been required to complete work plans for all objectives. However, this should not be of major concern provided that the conservancies
continue to use the process to revisit each objective, identify key actions where there are gaps, and once activities have been completed, identify and plan the next steps to be taken. Some of the activities identified such as investigations into tourism viability in conservancies, will lead to further activities and conservancies might need assistance in identifying and planning these activities.
ANNEX 1

Regional Awareness Meeting

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

Proceedings

1. Prayer and Welcoming Remarks (Dorothy Wamunyima)

2. Welcome by Chairperson (Mwazi Mwazi)

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

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

- Creating the institutional and legal mechanism is necessary but not sufficient to bring conservancies to life
- Conservancies must agree on a Vision which will guide the objectives and the activities which will achieve these
- This Vision must then be turned into Action, i.e. a Work plan must be designed and implemented step-by-step.
- Identify opportunities for income generation through diversification of activities
- enable communities to manage resources sustainable and through this improve their livelihoods.
- The focus lies on Integrated Resource Management, which was addressed at the Rundu Workshop for Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (January, 20th, 2005)

The Vision Process addresses the following two challenges:

- Strengthen conservancies and enable them to draw down support and services according to their needs and requirements.
- Include support agencies (line ministry representatives) in the process to strengthen their capacity to provide services in partnership with other support agencies as requested.

5. Further issues raised

- Information on conservancy establishment
  - Information how to start a conservancy can be obtained from the MET & NNF offices in Rundu
- Purpose of conservancies beyond wildlife
  - Historically conservancies have focussed on wildlife management
  - Since then new legislation has been passed for the management of water and forests. It is expected that similar legislation on fish will shortly be passed.
  - Government has recognised the failure of a sectoral approach to resource management
  - Today conservancies should not be associated merely with wildlife but must be seen as local institutions for integrated resource management

- Explaining the time delay for conservancies to be gazetted.
  - Several factors were elaborated to explain the time taken of the process until recently, the official approach of MET to organise the gazetting of conservancies slowed down the process
    - This limit has been recognised and changed, so that the official process will be shortened
    - Communities in disputes about e.g. conservancy boundaries contribute to slow down the application procedure at the local level

- Communication flows
Next steps

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

7. Further issues raised

- Internal conflicts especially relating to internal disagreements over land use, also including conflicts with individual entrepreneurs and their activities
  - especially the zonation process (explained below) will help communities to avoid conflicts within the boundaries of the conservancy
  - in a more general level the visioning exercise will identify roles, and relations between different parts and how to integrate these and thus assist communities to deal with power struggles
  - The zonation exercise helps avoid people being replaced from their previous activities (here the example of watering cattle was named) or where people have to change their practices, effective land use planning will create feasible alternatives.
  - differences with individual entrepreneurs are best addressed through attempting to form investment relations, i.e. establish how individual entrepreneurs can link in with the conservancies and thus derive mutual benefits from the activities

- Although conservancies were historically established to protect wildlife, they should aim to delink themselves from a narrow / sectoral approach and include the sustainable use of all resources
  - The Visioning Process will encourage conservancies to look at all natural resources and economic opportunities, not just those linked to wildlife and tourism

- The Visioning Process itself cannot provide direct help with institutional Barriers that affect all conservancies in the region, such as the delay of finalisation of lease and lease fees through Land Boards, that impedes investment in the conservancies and it is difficult to advise on issues like this
  - One suggestion is that conservancies jointly take up this issue and try to achieve betterment through lobbying of the respective institutions.
8. Zonation / Management (Simon Mayes NNF Natural Resource Working Group)

- The purpose of zonation is to help plan land use within the conservancy
  - This implies that conservancies decide where to locate different activities and land uses within their boundaries
  - This aims to reduce conflicts between different land uses and optimise benefits.

- In more detail zonation establishes what activities are currently taking place where and where new activities could fit in within the conservancy
  - With the help of maps, the conservancies will establish where each activity is best located according to the availability of natural resources and existing activities
  - Zonation is not limited to spatial planning but also involves appropriate timing and sequencing of activities which adds further to reduce conflict
  - It is necessary to keep in mind that this is a continuous process, in other words it involves with the development of the conservancy and changing needs
  - Zonation should not only include activities within the boundaries of the conservancies but developments outside these boundaries

- Demarcation of these areas can be done through maps, in order to inform people about these areas
  - If a conservancy would consider it necessary to fence these areas or mark them on the ground, this could be done.
  - However, it must be considered that boundaries should be flexible and adaptable to changes in natural environments.

- Having located where activities should take place development rules for these zones will be established by the conservancy
  - Conservancies must then consider how to best enforce these rules
  - This can be done in cooperation with the traditional authorities and customary systems of natural resource use enforcement
  - It is crucial that people are kept updated and informed not only after the process but are asked for consent before the finalisation of the zonation to avoid conflict right from the beginning
  - Zonation and the establishment of rules is then “enforced” through a Monitoring System within the conservancy that will help to assess the success of the management.

- The process will be supported through the project in the initial stages however, as already stated it is vital that people are informed about these boundaries, and updated about changes.
9. ERP Craft & HIV/AIDS (Charlie Paxton ERP)
   - Craft
     - Offers small but significant income opportunities to individual community members
     - Contributes directly to poverty alleviation and improves quality of life
     - Provides a good platform for broader development issues such as
       - Health / HIV
       - Natural resources
   - Craft Process
     - Identify working area and groups
     - Identify marketable products
     - Identify groups leadership
     - Improve quality towards marketability
     - Include natural resource management
     - Link to external markets
     - Link to tourism
     - ERP Product Range (Branding)
   - Market Model
     - Local road stalls
       - Decrease overheads
       - Decrease input
       - Direct benefits
       - Small turnover
     - Collective road stalls (e.g. Okahandja)
       - Rentals small
       - Larger turnover
       - Transport problems
       - Uncertain direct benefits as goes through a family or other person
     - CBO e.g. Shankara Concept
       - Has management structure
       - Operates on own
       - Linked to wholesalers
       - Needed bank loan to repay
       - Has management and record keeping issues
     - Wholesalers / retailers
       - Bulk sales
       - Bigger mark up to run as a business
     - ERP Crafts looks at a combination of the above models for the Basin Wide Marketing and will run on Fair Trade business principles
Current Areas of operation

- Namibia Kavango Region
  - Tare, Manyondo, Joseph Mbambangandu, Sivaradi, George Mukoya (Dosa), Munduva Nyangana (Livayi), Divava in the Kamuchonga area and includes Shankara Crafts ACADIR / ERP

- Angola
  - Senga, Menongue Museum, Capiko, Ciaundu, Mulembo, Savata
  - Still to access
    - Kwangali, Calai, Dirico, Muccusso

- Botswana

- Depending on funding, objective to look towards developing community owned “Integrated Community Development craft Centres”
  - 3 in Angola, 3 in Namibia, 3 in Botswana
  - To serve as Market outlets and training centres

Linking Crafts and Health

- Improved health conditions helps to cope better with HIV
- Increases in income reduce poverty and improve health
- There is good information on HIV / Aids available Basin wide but not at community level
- Link to existing VCTC such as New Start and Maun Counselling Centre
- Maybe support Groups
- Include nutritional support through Door Step Gardens

10. Further issues:

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

- The marketing of crafts can be strengthened through rolling out the skills base from pocketed areas and spreading it across the basis
This is facilitated through training of master crafters who will then share their knowledge with others.

Further marketing outlets must be established, which will follow the strategy outlined above.

A Basin wide craft up-grading and market differentiation workshop is planned for producers in June/July 2005.

Two booklets are being developed:
- A training guide on crafts and craft making
- An information booklet on HIV/AIDS
  - To avoid duplication, it was suggested that this latter booklet could be produced in cooperation with the Ministry of Education that is currently compiling a booklet themselves.
  - Further links with schools should also be established.

To promote craft production, marketing and enlighten the buying public to the concept of community based craft development a Basin-wide craft exhibition is planned at the Omba Gallery in Windhoek from 9-19 November 2005.

- With respect to marketing crafts products it is necessary but not sufficient to only consider the supply side for crafts but demand must also be taken into consideration.
  - The question is whether it will be possible to capture international markets and how to avoid competition between the craft groups.
  - One step forward is to support the diversification of the product, venture into new ideas and to link with the Basin wide markets.

- Progress of crafts in other markets
  - Craft is purchased from producers during meetings and training sessions. These purchases depend on quality and availability of funds.
  - These are marketed to Mud-hut Trading, local lodges and external buyers.
  - Once locally owned market outlets are established a system will be put in place whereby producers bring their wares to their closest local outlet.
  - Linking producers to the bigger marketing outlets across the basin is currently being established.

- The Marketing Principles of the crafts project is numbers the 5 P’s: ensures that money trickles down to the actual people rather than accruing to intermediate sellers.
  - Taking into consideration People, Product, Place, Price and Promotion and embarking on Fair Trade strategies ensures that the money goes back to the actual producers.

11. Closing of Meeting (Mwazi Mwazi)
- Thanking the participants for their participation and input.
### Attendance List of Stakeholders meeting in Rundu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization or institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gibson Kamuuaruma</td>
<td>NNF/ERP Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haingura Walter Shitembi</td>
<td>BWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christophorus Kudumbo</td>
<td>BWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfons Siyere</td>
<td>BWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Khaebeb</td>
<td>Ministry of Fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justine Milinga</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colgar Sikopo</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Riditer</td>
<td>DED DoF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faustinus Mutangara</td>
<td>Ministry Environment and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wychcliffe Nabaasa</td>
<td>DoF Community Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambros Makongwa</td>
<td>Kavango Regional Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicodemus Kamina</td>
<td>Africare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frieda Neromba</td>
<td>Headwoman (Mbunza tribe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endunde, A. B</td>
<td>Ministry Agriculture, Water &amp; Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilunda, L</td>
<td>BWF Gciriку</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Wamunyima</td>
<td>NNF/ERP Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Karaisi</td>
<td>NNF Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Jones</td>
<td>Consultant Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Mayes</td>
<td>NNF Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shidukuwe Mathew</td>
<td>Mayana Youth Rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Mbamba</td>
<td>Tupongo Youth Rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwazi Mwazi</td>
<td>NNF Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita Siteketa</td>
<td>NBC Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Sikongo</td>
<td>Kahenge rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Shikongo</td>
<td>Rundu Rural councilor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. S. Karupu</td>
<td>Ndiiyona Councilor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siwombe, F. M</td>
<td>Kapako Councilor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. H. S. Shixwameni</td>
<td>Rundu Rural west Councilor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfons Kaundu</td>
<td>Mbuńza Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boniface Wakudumo</td>
<td>Mashare Councilor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Brown</td>
<td>NNF Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlie Paxton</td>
<td>ERP/NNF Shamvura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. du Plessis</td>
<td>Lodge Owner (JMC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerie Peypars</td>
<td>Owner Nkwazi Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peypars Wynand</td>
<td>Owner Nkwazi Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shampaπi Shiremo</td>
<td>BWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. T. Mparewe</td>
<td>Rural Water Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Muremi</td>
<td>Namwater Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bon Haingura</td>
<td>Shamungwa conservancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immanuel Gausis</td>
<td>BWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Rengura</td>
<td>Land Board Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Mbereshu</td>
<td>Shamungwa conservancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 2
The visioning process with each conservancy

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

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

The process was carried out within the following schedule:-

Day one: 23 February 2005 – Travel from Windhoek to Nkwazi Lodge in Kavango region.

Day two: 24 February 2005 – meeting with key stakeholders in Rundu town.


Day four: 26 February 2005 – visioning and planning process at Joseph Mbambangandu conservancy.

Day five: 27 February 2005 – travel to the conservancies (inland of Kavango region).

Day six: 28 February 2005 – visioning and planning process at George Mukoya conservancy.

Day seven: 1 March 2005 – visioning and planning process at Munduva Nyangana conservancy.

Day eight: 2 March 2005 - planning and discussions at Shamungwa conservancy.

Day nine: 3 March 2005 – travel back to Windhoek.
Joseph Mbambangandu Conservancy Management & Development Plan for 2005

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

**Conserving Natural Resources**
Natural Resources Assets
- Land
- Trees & shrubs
- Fruit trees
- Devils Claw
- Reeds
- Grazing Rangelands
- Large animals – hippo, crocs
- Small animals & birds
- River and water

**Earning Benefits & Promoting Development**
Economic Opportunities
- Fish sales
- Craft sales
- Sale of poles, reeds, thatch grass
- Tourism
- Trophy hunting

**Management & Accountability**

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

**Existing skills & capacity**
HIV/AIDS awareness, local knowledge on sustainable harvesting, knowledge on not polluting water, craft making, grazing management, different uses of natural resources.

**Actions and Workplan: what needs to be done?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>By whom?</th>
<th>When?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ensure that the natural resource management is done correctly, to enhance wildlife conservation.</td>
<td>M/NRM, MEF, MAF/AFED, MAF/AFED (WCS), WOS/NSR, RA.</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Develop the management plan including the economic opportunities. Management and capacity building of the financial management of the conservancy.</td>
<td>WOS/NSR.</td>
<td>To be decided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Develop the management plan including the economic opportunities.</td>
<td>WOS/NSR.</td>
<td>To be decided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ensure that the natural resource management is done correctly, to enhance wildlife conservation.</td>
<td>2nd quarter of the year (NSR).</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ensure that the natural resource management is done correctly, to enhance wildlife conservation.</td>
<td>WOS/NSR.</td>
<td>To be decided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ensure that the natural resource management is done correctly, to enhance wildlife conservation.</td>
<td>M/NRM, MEF, MAF/AFED, MAF/AFED (WCS), WOS/NSR, RA.</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Develop the management plan including the economic opportunities.</td>
<td>WOS/NSR.</td>
<td>To be decided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats to natural resources**
- Human overgrazing, destruction of habitat, poaching, etc.
- Poaching, wildlife poaching to sell some parts of the animal for money.
- HIV/AIDS epidemic in some communities.

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

**Supporting documents & details:**

- Committee and NSR (Lucinda & Windhoek) to be completed and appropriate recommendations.
- Committee (Windhoek & lucinda).
GEORGE MUKOYA CONSERVANCY MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2005

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

Conserving Natural Resources

- Trees & shrubs
- Fruit trees
- Devil’s Claw & medicinal plants
- Water
- Grazing Rangelands

Earning Benefits & Promoting Development

- Close to Kaudom G.R. & Botswana
- Cooperate with neighbouring conservancies
- Craftsmanship

Management & Accountability

- Communication with members & awareness building
- Open & accountable decision-making
- Health and HIV/AIDS

Objective

• To promote & implement conservation and sustainable use of all natural resources in the conservancy;
• To strengthen the conservancy’s control over the natural resources.

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

Actions and Workplan: What needs to be done?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>By whom?</th>
<th>When?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>viper management</td>
<td>Chairman: 35L; 350; MNP and Wildlife: 250</td>
<td>31 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chairman: 35L; 350; MNP and Wildlife: 250</td>
<td>31 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chairman: 35L; 350; MNP and Wildlife: 250</td>
<td>31 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chairman: 35L; 350; MNP and Wildlife: 250</td>
<td>31 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chairman: 35L; 350; MNP and Wildlife: 250</td>
<td>31 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chairman: 35L; 350; MNP and Wildlife: 250</td>
<td>31 March</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 1:
- To train and build the capacity of conservancy members to run the conservancy effectively and efficiently for the present and future.
- To establish and maintain good relationships with neighbouring conservancies, Kaudom G.R., the private sector and the Basin-Wide Forum for the development of the conservancy.
## Vision
To conserve and use the natural resources in the conservancy for the benefit of conservancy members.

### Conserving Natural Resources
- Trees & wood
- Fruit trees
- Palm & other cash crops
- Maize
- Small animals & birds
- River and water

### Earning Benefits & Promoting Development
- Value adding - wild fruit, jerry, honey, etc
- Toursim
- Reduced problem animal conflict

### Management & Accountability
- Communication with members & awareness building
- Transparent and good governance
- Health and HIV/AIDS
- Capacity building, training & skills development

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

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

### Action and Workplan: What needs to be done? (Priority actions marked with *)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>By whom?</th>
<th>When?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Natural Resources:**
| Objective 1 | | |
| 1. Training on eradicating land degradation and soil conservancy. | Conservancy will request training from NRM, NCC to carry out training process with NRM and Government. | Planned to be completed by 30th June. |
| | | |
| Objective 2 | | |
| 2. Conservation of wildlife, fish and plants resources, identify threats to those resources and identify sustainable economic opportunities. | Committee of the NGM, together with FNCC, will carry out training process with NRM and Government. | To be completed, but never to be reversed. |
| | | |
| Objective 3 | | |
| 3. Access roads to be identified and planned by community. | Committee, Mafuta NGM, together with FNCC, will carry out training process with NRM and Government. | As soon as possible, after training has been completed. |

| **Earning Opportunities & Livelihoods:**
| Objective 1 | | |
| 1. Catch and sell small fish for developing a captive and fertile business plan, support to be provided. | Committee, Mafuta NGM, together with FNCC, will carry out training process with NRM and Government. | As soon as possible, after training has been completed. |
| | | |
| Objective 2 | | |
| 2. Catch and sell timber. | Committee, Mafuta NGM, together with FNCC, will carry out training process with NRM and Government. | As soon as possible, after training has been completed. |
| | | |
| Objective 3 | | |
| 3. Brainstorming on new ventures and opportunities. | Committee and NGM, together with Mafuta NGM. | Once a business plan is completed. |

| **Organisation & Development:**
| Objective 1 | | |
| 1. NGM is responsible for setting up a new organisation to manage community affairs and provide services. | Conservation, NRM, NCC, together with FNCC, to carry out training process with NRM and Government. | As soon as possible, after training has been completed. |
| | | |
| Objective 2 | | |
| 2. NGM is responsible for setting up a new organisation to manage community affairs and provide services. | Conservation, NRM, NCC, together with FNCC, to carry out training process with NRM and Government. | As soon as possible, after training has been completed. |
Manyondo conservancy 25 February 2005

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

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

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

What are some of the assets or natural resources that you have in the conservancy?
- Reeds
- Palm trees
- Grass (both thatch and grazing)
- Snakes
- Spring hare
- Crocodiles
- Birds
- Trees (shade, fruits, medicinal and Hippos.
- River
- Fish
- Fertile soil

How will the conservancy benefit its members once fully operational?
- Capacity building – through training in natural resource management.
- Income generation – through tourism development.
- Through employment creation.
- Conservation of natural resources for the present and future generation.

A case study of conservancies in the Kavango region 2005
Zonation and mapping
Zonation is necessary because one needs to plan on where to carry different activities within the conservancy area.

Road map of the conservancy

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

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

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

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

A case study of conservancies in the Kavango region 2005
Joseph Mbambangandu conservancy   26 February 2005

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

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

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

What are some of the assets or natural resources that you have in the conservancy?
- Human capacity
- Palm trees
- Reeds
- Devils Claw
- Grass (both thatch and grazing)
- Snakes
- Spring hare
- Crocodiles
- Birds
- Trees (shade, fruits, medicinal and Hippos.
- River
- Fish

How do you use human skills that you have towards the development of the conservancy?
- Sustainable harvesting of natural resources.
- Proper management of grazing (rotational grazing).
- Passing over our skills and knowledge to our young generation on sustainable use of our natural resources.
Other conservancy issues raised
Veld fire was discussed at length and the conservancy committee feels that this issue needs urgent action from both stakeholders. They proposed to the meeting that they need both capacity/skills and funds to reduce veld fire in the conservancy area.

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

Road map of the conservancy

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

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

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

Closure was done by Mwazi Mwazi who thanked everybody's input and participation.
George Mukoya conservancy 28 February 2005

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

What is the vision of the conservancy?

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

Other contributions from the participants

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

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

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

Assets and Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resource</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Skills/Capacity</th>
<th>Economics and other Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife e.g. wild dogs, giraffes, elephants, buffalos, kudus, birds, lions, springboks, etc</td>
<td>Poaching by people from other areas as far as other regions</td>
<td>Traditional hunting skills Game or tour guide</td>
<td>Trophy hunting once gazetted Migration of wildlife from the nearby conservancies such as Khudumu game reserve, Botswana and Manyondo conservancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass and trees</td>
<td>Veld fire and</td>
<td>Craft making</td>
<td>Crafts such as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>people</td>
<td>baskets, wood crafts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devils Claw</td>
<td>Veld fire and people</td>
<td>Medicine for treating different human diseases</td>
<td>Traditional medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Action Plan according to the conservancy's Objectives**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investigation into</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
<td>Committee, NNF, NNF and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Munduva Nyangana Conservancy 1 March 2005

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

The visioning process of the conservancy

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

Key Assets and Opportunities

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

Objectives of the Conservancy

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

Action Plan according to the Objectives

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting between nearby parks and</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
<td>MET, conservancy committee</td>
<td>Committee Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservancies</td>
<td>When</td>
<td>Who</td>
<td>Responsible person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate tourism potential</td>
<td>March and June 2005</td>
<td>Marie NNF, MET, Private sector and committee</td>
<td>MK NNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road cutline from Mahango to Khaudom</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
<td>Regional Councillors</td>
<td>Hon. Karupu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form committees (fire and water)</td>
<td>Between March and April 2005</td>
<td>Conservancy committee and NNF</td>
<td>Vice chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write a project proposal on water supply</td>
<td>After tourism development investigation</td>
<td>NNF, Namwater, Rural water supply, MET vice chair</td>
<td>Namwater, NNF and vice chair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Conservancy mgmt</td>
<td>May 2005</td>
<td>Conservancy committee</td>
<td>NNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial mgmt</td>
<td>May 2005</td>
<td>Treasurer, vice, secretary</td>
<td>NNF and DoF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire mgmt</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Fire committee</td>
<td>DoF and NNF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural resource monitors, establish cooperation with MET and police</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
<td>Conservancy committee</td>
<td>Vice chair and ERP/NNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appoint additional natural resource monitors</td>
<td>March 2005</td>
<td>Conservancy committee</td>
<td>Vice chair and ERP/NNF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A case study of conservancies in the Kavango region 2005
Next steps
1. Action plan from the visioning resource people and the committee members.
2. Write up a visioning and action plan. Summary of the minutes into the local languages (Gciriku and Mbukushu).
3. Follow up meetings by Dorothy and Gibson.

Closure was done by Mwazi Mwazi who thanked everybody’s input and participation.
Shamungwa Conservancy 2 March 2005

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

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

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

Tourism attraction in the area includes:-
- Craft products
- Food
- Fertile soil
- Natural resources.

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

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

Closure was done by Mwazi Mwazi who thanked everyone for their input and participation.
# Annex 3

## Consolidation of Support Agency Work Plan

### Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservancy</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Who person or organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Mayondo Conservancy    | - Draft a constitution  
- Tourism survey  
- Land use management  
- Fish ponds  
- Follow up meetings  
- Boundary changes     | March 2005 | MLR, NNF                                         |
| 2. Shamungwa Conservancy  | - Review boundaries  
- Meeting with nearby game reserve, conservancy, private sector and villages  
- Follow up on boundary changes.     | MET, Conservancy committee and NNF  
Chris Brown and Mwazi Mwazi | After gazettement of the conservancy  
Done by CB with MET |
| 3. Joseph Mbambangandu Conservancy | - Follow up on the project proposal with BL  
- Tourism development survey.  
- Land use management plan.  
- Zonation  
- Training (fire and finance) | Mwazi Mwazi  
Marie – NNF  
Simon – NNF  
Simon – NNF  
DoF and MET | Done  
May – June  
No date yet  
No date yet  
No date yet |
- Establish fire and water committees  
- Investigate tourism potential  
- Wildlife survey | MET, NNF & MLR Committee and DoF  
Charlie and CC  
MET and NNF | March 2005  
March 2005  
April and May  
Between May & June |
| 5. Munduva Nyangana Conservancy | - Meeting with George Mukoya Conservancy, MET  
- Investigate tourism potential | MET and Conservancy Committee, Marie and private sector | 9 April 2005  
May – June 2005 |
Follow-up meetings

Step 1

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

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

Step 2

Meetings per conservancy (Dorothy and Gibson)

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

- Gciriku
- Rukwangali

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

Step 3 Meetings

George Mukoya and Munduva Nyangana Conservancies

When: April 2005 Who: NNF/ERP staff

Activities to follow-up

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

----------------------------------------------

A case study of conservancies in the Kavango region 2005