

Dealing with Climate Change

in N'zua Jaqna Conservancy and
Nyae Nyae Conservancy and
Community Forest



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1. Introduction to climate change

Over the past 200 years, the climate has been changing faster than expected, mainly due to a sharp rise in the human population and subsequent industrialisation leading to an increase in carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. This has led to an increase in the earth's temperature (global warming). This particular impact on the earth's surface temperature is known as the 'greenhouse effect'. Climate change can be caused either by natural events or because of human activities. Natural causes of climate change include large eruptions of volcanoes and differences in ocean currents. Human causes of climate change include the burning of fossil fuels for transport, heating and lighting.

1. Inleiding tot klimaatsverandering

Oor die afgelope 200 jaar het die klimaat vinniger verander as wat verwag is, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van 'n skerp styging in die menslike bevolking en die daaropvolgende industrialisering wat lei tot 'n toename in koolstofdioksied emissies in die atmosfeer. Dit het geleei tot 'n toename in die aarde se temperatuur (aardverwarming). Hierdie spesifieke impak op die aarde se oppervlak temperatuur is bekend as die 'kweekhuiseffek'. Klimaatsverandering kan óf deur natuurlike gebeure of as gevolg van menslike aktiwiteite veroorsaak word. Natuurlike oorsake van klimaatsverandering sluit in groot uitbarstings van vulkane en verskille in seestrome. Menslike oorsake van klimaatsverandering sluit die verbranding van fossielbrandstowwe vir vervoer, verhitting en beligting in.

1. N‡ai !'han

Barah sa o 200 he koh ‡aun, khoeta'msi koh mania tca n!o'o taahn tca ju koh oo ‡'anga /'an ka, n!a'an-n!a'ansi ko ko tca ju sin kua ku oo ‡ai ua kota //koatzi !ae sa ku n‡ai n!a'an maq-josi ko maq n!ang. Ka ka //haitsau kxa/ho khuia(kxa/ho waqnsi n‡ai khuia). //A tci dua ke ko kxa/ho cao-caoa ku !'han ka /'ae ko 'tjua khui tci-ooa'. Khoe ta'msi mani ku //ama xabese o tzi tci-ooasi kana ju //koasi. Tzi n‡ai !an khoe ta'msi mani ku //ae/'u kxan!ang ‡'uisi kota tca !xom !ae ku oo mani ka !kabisi. Ju ku n‡ai !an khoe ta'msi //ama ko ku ku'u tcisa /'an g/aoh ko n!arih tciasi, n‡ai khuia, kota //ansi.



Earth pollution

Aard besoedeling

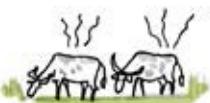
Kxalho n̄ai Ikuri

Termites
Termiete
G!a'an-lansi



Industrial pollution
Industriële besoedeling
Tcisi kurusi n̄ai Ikuri

Cattle
Beeste
Gumi



Veld fires
Veldbrande
Tzi da'asi



Motor car fumes
Voertuig dampie
Uto dshun tjusi

Deforestation
Ontbossing
!Aihnsi l'oan toan

Poorly managed development
Swak bestuurde ontwikkeling
IOa llau n̄ai llkoä



Unsustainable use of natural resources
Onvolhoubare gebruik van natuurlike hulpbronne
IOa n̄ai llkoä ua n̄ai llkoä tzi Ixoahsi k ko gla'a-n!ang

2. Impact of climate change

Scientists expect that extreme weather events such as floods and droughts will become more common. The onset of the rainy season will become more variable. Most resource users in N#a Jaqna Conservancy and Nyae Nyae Conservancy and Community Forest, including the San community, rely on livestock production, hunting, veld foods or other natural resource-based production systems for their livelihoods, which makes them especially vulnerable to climate change. This is made worse by poor infrastructure, poor soil potential, poverty, high rates of HIV/Aids and TB and other health constraints and thus fewer options for adapting to climate change. Some people run small businesses or small tourism enterprises, which are also negatively affected by extreme weather events.

2. Impak van klimaatsverandering

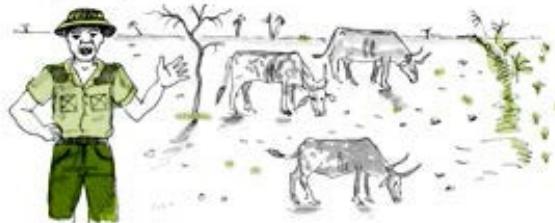
Wetenskaplikes verwag dat uiterste weersomstandighede soos vloede en droogtes meer algemeen sal raak. Die aanvang van die reënseisoen sal meer veranderlik raak. Die meeste gebruikers van die hulpbronne in die N#aJaqna-bewaringsgebied en Nyae Nyae-bewaringsgebied en Gemeenskap Forest, insluitend die San-gemeenskap, maak staat op veeproduksie, jag, veldkos of ander natuurlike hulpbron-gebaseerde produksie stelsels vir hul lewensbestaan, wat maak dat hulle veral kwesbaar vir klimaatsverandering is. Dit word vererger deur swak infrastruktuur, swak grond potensiaal, armoede, hoë koerse van MIV / vigs en TB en ander gesondheids beperkinge en dus minder oopsies vir die aanpassing tot klimaatsverandering. Sommige mense bedryf klein besighede of klein toerisme-ondernehemings, wat ook negatief geraak word deur die uiterste weersomstandighede.

2. Oosisi sa o khoeta'msi

N!arohg!a'insi ku †'ang /'an tca khoeta'msi tciasi sa n!ana ko glu-!ae kota khoe!kau te ku g/ae kaice ku !an. Tca g/la ku oo cua ku g/ae kaice ku mani-mani. Jusa n!a'an he †hia he ku n†ai //koah /xoah/hosi tciasi he gea N†aJaqna Conservancy kota Nyae Nyae conservancy kota Kxa/ho !aihnsi !'uijan, //ae/'u ya ju/'hoan !'haohsi ku /xoah /xoa !hamh, !aqe, tzi 'masi kota tci gesin sa ku //ama tzi he kahin ku n//ae ka si kaice ku ho tih ko khoeta'msi mani. Ka ku kiace /oa jan /'an ko kxa, tjusi, //abe, kaice u ho HIV/AIDS kota TB kota /xoahn!lang tiha gesin ka kahin n//ae ka ju /u gea khoeta'msi mani ko tca jan. Ju



When will the rain come? (drought)
Wanneer sal die reën kom? (Droogte)
//'Ae tcia ne re g!a ku tsi? (!Kau //Aea)



When will the rain stop? (flooding)

Wanneer sal die reën stop?

(Oorstromings)

//'Ae tcia ne re g!a ku n!omtsau?

(G!u-lae)



Current Climate

Huidige klimaat

Khoeta'msi sa ge

Expected Climate Change

Verwagte klimaatsverandering

Khoeta'msa ku ≠ang /'an ka /'aesí



Hotter in hot areas

Warmer in warm gebiede

Kaice khui ko n!oresa khui

Drier in dry areas

Droër in droë gebiede

Kaice ≠a'u ko n!oresa ≠a'u

More rain in wet areas

Meer reën in nat gebiede

G!a kaice n!a'an n!oresa dji'i

Drier in rainy season

Droër in die reënseisoen

Kaice !kau ko n!oresa !kau

Wetter in dry season

Natter in die droë seisoen

Kaice dji'i ko !kau //aea

3. Consequences of climate change

Here are a few examples of expected climate change impacts relevant to the N#a Jaqna Conservancy and Nyae Nyae Conservancy and Community Forest organised by sector.

- Droughts: Overstocking/Invasive species
- Crops: low production/local veld food scarce
- Biodiversity and Tourism: Changes in wild plant species/water crisis affects tourism
- Livestock farming hunting: poor pastures/bush encroachment/less wildlife
- Public health: Disease and malnutrition increase

3. Gevolge van klimaatsverandering

Hier is 'n paar voorbeeld van die verwagte klimaatsverandering impak relevant tot die N#a Jaqna-bewaringsgebied en Nyae Nyae-bewaringsgebied en Gemeenskap Forest georganiseerd in sektore.

- Droogtes: oorbeweiding / Indringerspesies
- Gewasse: lae produksie / plaaslike veldkos skaars
- Biodiversiteit en Toerisme: Wysigings in wilde plantspesies / water krisis raak toerisme
- Vee boerdery en jag: swak weiding / bosindringing / minder wild
- Openbare gesondheid: Siekte en wanvoeding toename

3. Tci n!ani sa !an //ama Khoeta'msi mani khoea

Koa ke o //hae//hae gesin sa o tcisa !an //ama khoeta'msi mani ko ka ka ua N#aq-jaqna kota Nyae Nyae Conservancies' kota Ju !aihnsi !uian toto ka /'ae //ama !antzi

- !Kau //aea: !Kau //aea, g//a !hamh sa †hai †auan/tci !'haohsi sa sin g!a'ama
- //Xara tciasi: /Oak u ho †'uan 'msi/kxa/ho 'masi /koromh
- Kxa/ho /xoah kota /'hookxaosi tci-ooa: manisi ko tzi !aihn !'haohsi/g!u tihasi /oa jan /'an /'hookxaosi
- !'Hamh /xoah /xoa kota !aqe: //aisi /koromh/ !aihn n#aqsi ku //ang/ !hamh /koromh
- N!ore juasi /xoahn!ang: /kaesi kota /oa //au 'm ku n!a'an

Climate changes impacts on major sectors

Die impak van klimaatsverandering op die groot sektore

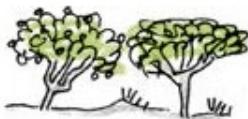
Tca khoeta'msi ku dua !antzi sa o ka !ae!ae



Droughts: Overstocking / Invasive Species

Droogtes: Oorbeweiding / Indringerspesies

**!Kau //’aeasi: //Ae !hamh sa †hai †auan!/ha !’haohsi
sa sin ku g!a’ama**



Crops: low production / local food scarce

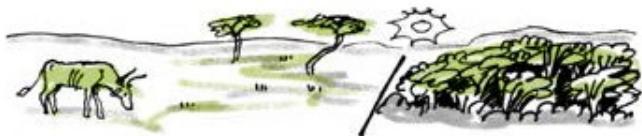
Gewasse: lae produksie / plaaslike kos skaars

//Xara tcias: /Oa ku ho †auan ‘msi/Tzi ‘masi koara

Biodiversity: Changes in wild plant species / water crisis affects tourism

Biodiversiteit: Wysigings in wilde plantespesies / water krisis raak toerisme

Kxa/ho /xoah: Tzi //xarasi ku mani/g!u tihasi ku kxuia /’hookxaosi tci-ooa



Farming: Poor pastures / bush encroachment

Boerdery: Swak weivelde / bosindringing

//’Aisi koara/!aihn n†aqsi sa sin ku g!a’ama

Public health: Disease increase, malnutrition

Openbare gesondheid: toename siekte, wanvoeding

Ju wece /xoahn!lang: /Kaesu ku n!a’an, /oa //au ‘m

4. How can we adapt?

1. Understanding the climate change risk in the area
2. Identification of expected climate impacts
3. Identification of impacts already observed and existing coping mechanisms (e.g. what is being done ‘naturally’ to cope with existing climate variability and change)
4. Development of a joint strategy (e.g. community level or constituency level) on how best to address climate change through adaptation
5. Ensure that vulnerable groups are not further marginalised (e.g. include women and youth empowerment activities)
6. Identification of potential adaptation options and specific measures/actions that address some of the key challenges
7. Implementation of strategy and priority adaptation measures/actions
8. Monitoring and evaluation of implementation to test success.

4. Hoe kan ons aanpas

1. Verstaan die verandering van die klimaat as risiko in die gebied
2. Identifisering van verwagte klimaat impak
3. Identifisering van impak reeds waargeneem en bestaande hanteringsmeganismes (bv. dit wat ‘natuurlik’ gedoen kan word om met die bestaande klimaat variasie en verandering reg te kom)
4. Ontwikkeling van ‘n gesamentlike strategie (bv gemeenskap vlak of kiesafdeling vlak) op hoe om klimaatsverandering die beste aan te spreek deur aanpassings
5. Maak seker dat kwesbare groepe is nie verder gemarginaliseerd word nie (bv sluit roue en die jeug bemagtigings aktiwiteite)
6. Identifisering van potensiële aanpassing opsies en spesifieke maatreëls / aksies wat sommige van die belangrikste uitdagings aanspreek
7. Implementering van strategie en prioriteit aanpassings maatreëls / aksies
8. monitering en evaluering van die implementering om sukses te toets.



4. M re ku naun gua m /'aesí ko ka?

1. Ts'a/'ua khoeta'msi mani /kauasi ko khoe
2. Hocoe tcisam ku †'ang tca khoeta'msi te mani te koah du
3. Hocoe tcia koh goaq du ka /'aesí he he ho ka /'aesí kota mahina sa //koatciasi sa // koa ka tci-ooa(n!ana.hatce re koh sin/'ae du ka /'ae, //a ju ge /xoa tca jan ko khoe-ta'msi mania //aq'iangesi sa //xoasi ge)
4. //Haitsaua o //kaea khoe n/ang /'an †'ang (n!ana. kxa/ho jua kana kxa/ho lantzi khoea) n/ang ko ju re ku naun cua ka //au se khoeta'msi mani //ama dua tca jug e / xoa.
5. N//uri ka jusá gea din!ang n//au ceka //au tanice g!a si /'aesí (n!ana, ku //ae/u // koatzi sa /'an dshausi kota kxarosi ko g/ao)
6. Hocoe n†ai //hanua †'angasi sa ge kota tcisa †aun du ka /'aesí ka se tihsa kaice o ka !ar!ae
7. Du du†'anga sa o kxaice n†ai //hanua
8. Se//xam ka n/ae tca du ka /'ae ka !'angse tca ho g!xa ka /'ae



5. What can I do?

It is important to find options and strategies for development that do not increase the greenhouse effect and do not affect the earth's climate e.g. design cars that use less fuel; develop environmentally friendly fuel and investigate alternative sources of energy. This is called 'mitigation'. Everybody can help by sustainably using resources e.g. using solar instead of wood or fossil fuels for cooking is the best way of generating energy for household uses. This avoids using wood and trees causing deforestation.

5. Wat kan ek doen?

Dit is belangrik om opsies en strategieë te vind vir ontwikkeling wat nie die kweekhuiseffek verhoog nie en nie die aarde se klimaat beïnvloed nie bv. ontwerp motors wat minder brandstof gebruik; ontwikkel omgewingsvriendelike brandstof en ondersoek alternatiewe bronne van energie. Dit word genoem " versagting ". almal kan help deur volhoubaar gebruik te maak van hulpbronne bv. die gebruik van sonkrag in plaas van hout of fossielbrandstowwe vir kook is die beste manier van opwekking van energie vir huishoudelike gebruik. Dit vermy die gebruik van hout en bome wat ontbossing veroorsaak.

5. Hatce re mi ku du?

Ka o tci-n!a'an ko kxoa †'angsa sa /u //haitsau tzi!uian tci-ooa he /u dua kxa/ho ka tci n/ui n!ana, n†m uto sa /oa kaice ku n†ai //ko a g!o, kuru g!osa jan /'an kxa/ho n/ ang ce n/an se //xam tci gesin sa ce he ku tani g/aoh. Ka o ku ku n†ai soahn. Ju waqnsi ku †aun hui ko ku n†ai //ko a /xoah ua /xoah tciasi ko koa g†a'in n!ana, ku n†ai // koa /am //ah te /oa o da'a kana n†ai khua tciasi sa ka khoesi ku g!a sin ge ko n/oa o †'anga ho ha /'ae he jan ko khuig/aoha du /'an tju/ho //koasi. Ka ku n†ai koara da'a kota !aihnsi he ku tani !aihnsi n†ai koara.



*Try to reduce using wood
for cooking ...*

*Probeer die hout wat gebruik
word vir kook te verminder
N//uri n‡ai !oma da'asa n‡ai
//ko a hi /'aes i ko n/oa*

Using solar energy avoids felling trees and deforestation

*Die gebruik van sonkrag verminder die geb-
ruik van hout en ontbossing*

*N‡ai //ko a /amkuia ku n‡ai koara !aihnsi
n‡ai //ko a kota !aihnsi n‡ai koara. .*



Using special wood ovens reduces the amount of firewood

*Met behulp van spesiale hout oonde verminder
die hoeveelheid van vuurmaakhout wat geb-
ruik word*

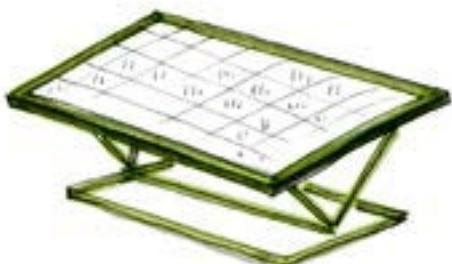
*N‡ai //ko a n/oada'a //ko a /xoa da'a ku n‡ai
!oma da'a n‡ai //ko a ‡hai‡hai.*



***Using solar energy is
clever and sustainable***

*Die gebruik van sonkrag is
slim en volhoubare*

*Ku n‡ai //ko a /amkuia o
‡ankxae te ku ua g/a'an!ang*



6. NNDFN/EU Climate Change Project

There are a number of on-going projects supporting adaptation in different areas and these projects are working together to maximise the benefit of their joint resources.

NNDFN/EU Climate Change Adaptation Project: NNDFN has an EU-funded, 3-year project running from December 2014 - December 2017 in N#a Jaqna Conservancy and Nyae Nyae Conservancy and Community Forest. The overall objective is to support the adaptation of land and resource use to reduce the vulnerability of San communities to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The main areas of focus are:

- Integrating land and resource management planning across the conservancies and community forest
- Adoption of more productive farming techniques such as conservation agriculture
- Extending planned grazing and herding activities
- Reduction of late seasonal bush fires

6. NNDFN / EU Klimaatsverandering Projek

Daar is 'n aantal bestaande projekte wat aanpassing in verskillende gebiede ondersteun en hierdie projekte werk saam om die maksimum voordeel van hul gesamentlike hulpbronne te verkry.

NNDFN / EU Klimaatsverandering Aanpassing Projek

NNDFN het 'n EU - befonds, 3 jaar projek bestuur, van Desember 2014 - Desember 2017 in N#a Jaqna Conservancy en Nyae Nyae -bewaringsgebied en Gemeenskap Forest. Die oorhoofse doelwit is om die aanpassing van die land en hulpbron gebruik te ondersteun en sodoende die kwesbaarheid van San-gemeenskappe aan die negatiewe impak van klimaatsverandering te verminder.

Die belangrikste fokusgebiede is:

- Integrasie van land- en hulpbronbestuur beplanning oor die bewaringsgebiede en gemeenskap forest
- Aanvaarding van meer produktiewe boerdery tegnieke soos bewaringslandbou
- Die uitbreiding van beplande weiding en oppas aktiwiteite
- Vermindering van die laat seisoen veldbrande

6. NNDFN/EU Khoeta'msi Mani Projeka

Projeka sa †hai ge te ua g/a'an!ang he ku hui /xoa ku n†ai //hanu /xoa khoeta'msi mani ko khoesa //aq'iange te //’a projeka sa ku //ko a //kae //’a ka n†ai n!a'an jansi sa o ka //ko a /xoa tciasa //ko a //kae.

NNDFN?EU khoeta'msi Mani N†ai //hanua Projeka

NNDFN kxae mari sa ku !xoekxam ka /’aes i //ama EU, projeka ku !aah barah n!ani, //ama Desember 2014-Desember 2017 ko N†ajaqna kota Nyae Nyae Conservancy kota Ju !Aihnsi !’uian. Tci-n!a'an ka ku //ko a o hui ka m gua m /’aes i ko n!ore kota / xoah tciasi sa ku n†ai //ko a ka /’aes i ka n†ai !oma Ju/’hoan !’haohsi oo gea din ko tca khoeta'msi mani ku oo.

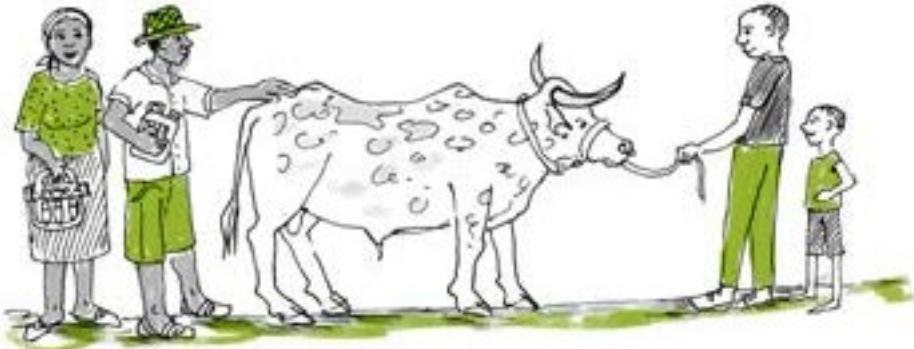
Khoe !ae!ae sa ku se ka /’aes i o:

- //Kae//kaea khoe ko n!ore kota /xoa/xoa tciasi n†ai //ko a †’anga ko n!are-/’an-/’aes i kota kxa/ho juasi !aihnsi-!’uian
- Gua /xoa ju /’ae ko farama ku //ko a g!xa //ko a †’angasi n!ana farama tci-oaa he ku !’uin ka /’ae
- N†ai g†a'in !hami 'm/ho †’anga du kota kuhri //ko a si
- N†ai !oma tzi da’asi ku ku’ua //’aea o din!ang

We start the inoculation of our cattle early now to avoid disease

...

M ku kua coacoa ka ku !’ang m gumisi //’a kxoe he /kae koara



NNDFN – EU Main activities 2015

- Increase knowledge and understanding of climate change to motivate adaptation
- Development of an integrated management plan
- Introduction of improved agricultural methods in selected villages
- Extension of planned grazing and herding project
- Fire management planning and implementation
- Newsletter every 6 months during the project to provide an update and provide tip and ideas for everyone on how to adapt.

NNDFN / EU befondsde Aktiwiteite 2015

- 'n Toename in kennis en begrip van klimaatsverandering om aanpassing te motiveer
- Ontwikkeling van 'n geïntegreerde bestuursplan
- Bekendstelling van verbeterde boerderymetodes in sekere verkose dorpe
- Uitbreiding van beplande weiding en oppas projekte
- Vuur bestuur beplanning en implementering
- Nuusbrief elke 6 maande tydens die projek nuwe inligting te verskaf en om raad en idees vir almal te verskaf oor hoe om aan te pas.

NNDFN/EU //Koa !Ae!ae 2015

- N‡ai n!a'an !'hansi‡'anga kota tsa'a/'ua o khoeta'msi mani ga ka /'an g/aoh ko n‡ai //hanua
- //Haitsau //kae//kaea khoe ko n‡ain‡aotha ‡'ang /'an
- N‡ai !'han kana tani tsi farama //ko‡'angasi ko tju/ho sa sam ka /'aes!
- N‡ai g‡a'ian 'm/hoa ‡ang /'an ka /'ae kota kuhri projeka
- Da'a //ko a /xoa ‡'ang /'an kota hi du
- N‡oahnsi brifi ko n!ui 6 n/ui waqnhe ko projeka //aea ko ku n‡ai !'han kota ku /'an ‡ngsi



NNDFN will help San communities to understand the climate change

NNDFN sal San-gemeenskappe help die verandering van die klimaat te verstaan.

NNDFN ku hui Ju/'hoan !'haohsi ka si tsa'a/'ua khoeta'msi mani.



Developing plans regarding improvement of agriculture, grazing and herding as well as fire management

Ontwikkeling van planne ten opsigte van verbetering van die landbou, weidings en oppas asook vuur bestuur //Haitsau ≠'angsi /'an ko farama //koasi /'an g/aoh, 'm/hosi kota kuhri kota xabese da'a //ko a/xoa



7. NamParks III

The Namibian National Parks Programme (NamParks III) is a project of the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). It is funded by the Federal Republic of Germany, through KfW. It began in 2014 and will operate until February 2017. It has the following aims:

- Develop Khaudum, Bwabwata, Mudumu and Nkasa Rupara National Parks.
- Improve park management, especially fire management and law enforcement.
- Build new houses for staff, workshops and offices in Khaudum
- Rebuild the wildlife waterholes in Khaudum.
- Develop tourism
- Help to create “corridors” so animals can move between Namibia, Botswana and Angola.

NamParks / MET aims to make the protection of wildlife more economically attractive to rural communities and will support the neighbours of the parks by:

- Working with the conservancies and complexes to the north and south of Khaudum
- Working with Small Scale Farms to the west (with Ministry of Lands & Resettlement)
- Supporting conservation agriculture
- Supporting “holistic range management”
- Trying to reduce Human-Wildlife Conflict.

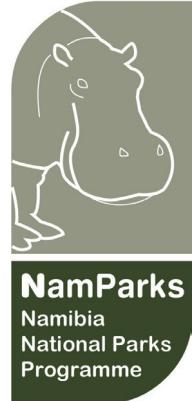
7. NamParks III

Die Namibiese Nasionale Parke program (NamParks III) is ‘n projek van die Namibiese Ministerie van die Omgewing en Toerisme (MET). Dit word befonds deur die Federale Republiek van Duitsland, deur KfW. Dit het begin in 2014 en sal aangaan tot Februarie 2017. Dit het die volgende doelwitte:

- Ontwikkel Khaudum, Bwabwata, Mudumu en Nkasa Rupara Nasionale Parke.
- Verbeter park bestuur, veral vuur bestuur en die handhawing van wet en orde.
- Bou van nuwe huise vir personeel, werkswinkels en kantore in Khaudum
- Herbou die wild watergate in Khaudum.
- Ontwikkel toerisme
- Help om “gange” te skep sodat diere tussen Namibië, Botswana en Angola kan beweeg.

NamParks / MET het ten doel om die beskerming van wild te meer ekonomies aantreklik te maak vir landelike gemeenskappe en sal die bure van die parke ondersteun deur:

- Werk saam met die bewaringsgebiede en gemeenskappe noord en suid van Khaudum
- Werk saam met Kleinskaalse boere na die weste (met Ministerie van Grond & Hervestiging)
- Ondersteunende bewaringslandbou
- Ondersteunende “holistiese plaas bestuur”
- Probeer Mens-Natuur Konflik te verminder.



7. Namibia !Ha-n!oresi 111

Namibia //’a ha N!ore-wece !Áihnsi !Hamhi !’Uian //Koa-/xamsi(NAM!Hamhikota !aihnsi !’úinsi 111) o ka o ProjekaoMinisteria o Kxa/ho-tciasikota /’Ho-kxaosi. Kaokaxoromendeao N!aeh-n!angma sahmjuasi //’ae /xoa =’ang /’an kxaoa o presidente-koDuitcin!ore, ko //ama KFW. Kakohtchoa 2014 teku g/ae //koaua 2017. Ha ku duse

- N‡ai-!am !Aodom, Bwabwata, Mudumu kota Nkasa Rupara !hamhikota !Aihnsi !’Uinsisi.
- N‡ai-n/aba !’uinsi //’ae kota kxoni, n!a’ansi o da’a !’uinkota =’Hanun‡ai-g/aoah.
- Kuru /’an //ko-a-kxaosi ko tju zesin, n‡ai-n!arohsikotabirosiro !Aodomkhoea.
- Ce n/ang kuru !hamhi tchisisi ko !Aodom.
- N‡ai-!am /’hookxaosi
- Hui ka ceka ku kuru “tarah //’amisi” ka kxoe ka !hamh iku n=haoa n//hotara //’amiasi sa o Namibia, Botswana kota Angola.

Nam!Hamhi kota !aihnsi !’úinsi kota Ministeria o Kxa/ho tciasi kota /’Ho-kxaosi ku duse te ku tca !’uian o tzi-!hamhi te ku tani ju kota mari ko jusa ku !xoana n!ore !an tziasi te ku ceka ku hui jusa !xoana to’ma !hamhi kota !aihnsi !’úinsi ko:

- //Koa /xo a n!are-/’an a /’aes i kota tcisa =hai he to’ma khoe =kao kota =’am ko !Aodom khoea.
- //Koa /xo a FaramahKxaeTcisa /Koromhiko //’hainga(o /xo a Ministeria o N!oresikota N=ai-!xoana)
- Huia o //Xara sa o N!are-/’an a /’aegasi.
- Huia “uaJukxon /’an”
- N//uri ka n‡ai loma ko Ju-Tzi/xoah-N‡uian khoe.

8. Community Forest in Namibia II

The Community Forestry in Namibia Project (CFN II) is implemented by GOPA Consultants and the Namibian Development Trust (NDT) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) and is funded by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW. The project will run from December 2013 - November 2016 in the Zambezi Region, Kavango East & Kavango West Regions and Tsumkwe Constituency. The overall target of the project is to contribute to Namibia's national development objectives of:

- Poverty reduction
- Employment creation
- Enhanced environmental and ecological sustainability

The main project activities for 2015 are:

- Assist local Communities to receive the legal rights for utilisation of forest resources in their respective areas (registering Community Forests)
- Train community members in how to better manage the forest resources in a sustainable way
- Support Community Forests in fire management
- Equip Community Forests with necessary tools and items
- Construct and equip office structures for Community Forests
- Support Community Forests in income generating activities and job creation

8. Gemeenskap Bosbou in Namibië II

Die Gemeenskap Bosbou in Namibië projek (CFN II) is geïmplementeer deur GOPA Consultants en die Namibian Development Trust (NDT) onder die Ministerie van Landbou, Water en Bosbou (MAWF) en word befonds deur die Federale Republiek van Duitsland deur KfW. Die projek sal vanaf Desember 2013 - November 2016 in die Zambezi-streek, Kavango-Ooste en Kavango-Wes streek en Tsumkwe-kiesafdeling geïmplementeer word. Die algehele doel van die projek is om by te dra tot Namibië se nasionale ontwikkeling doelwitte van:

- Armoede verminderung
- Werkskepping
- Verbeterde omgewings- en ekologiese volhoubaarheid

Die belangrikste projek aktiwiteite vir 2015 is:

- Help die plaaslike gemeenskappe om die wetlike regte te bekom vir die benutting van die veld hulpbronne in hul onderskeie gebiede (registrasie van Gemeenskap Forest)

- Lei lede van die gemeenskap op in hoe om die veld hulpbronne in 'n meer volhoubare manier te bestuur
- Ondersteuning van Gemeenskap Forests in die brand bestuur
- Rus Gemeenskap Forest toe met die nodige gereedskap en items
- Bou en toerus van kantoor strukture vir Gemeenskap Forests
- Ondersteuning van Gemeenskap Forests in inkomste-genererende aktiwiteite en werkskepping



8. Tju/hojuasi G/uisa o Namibia gasi II

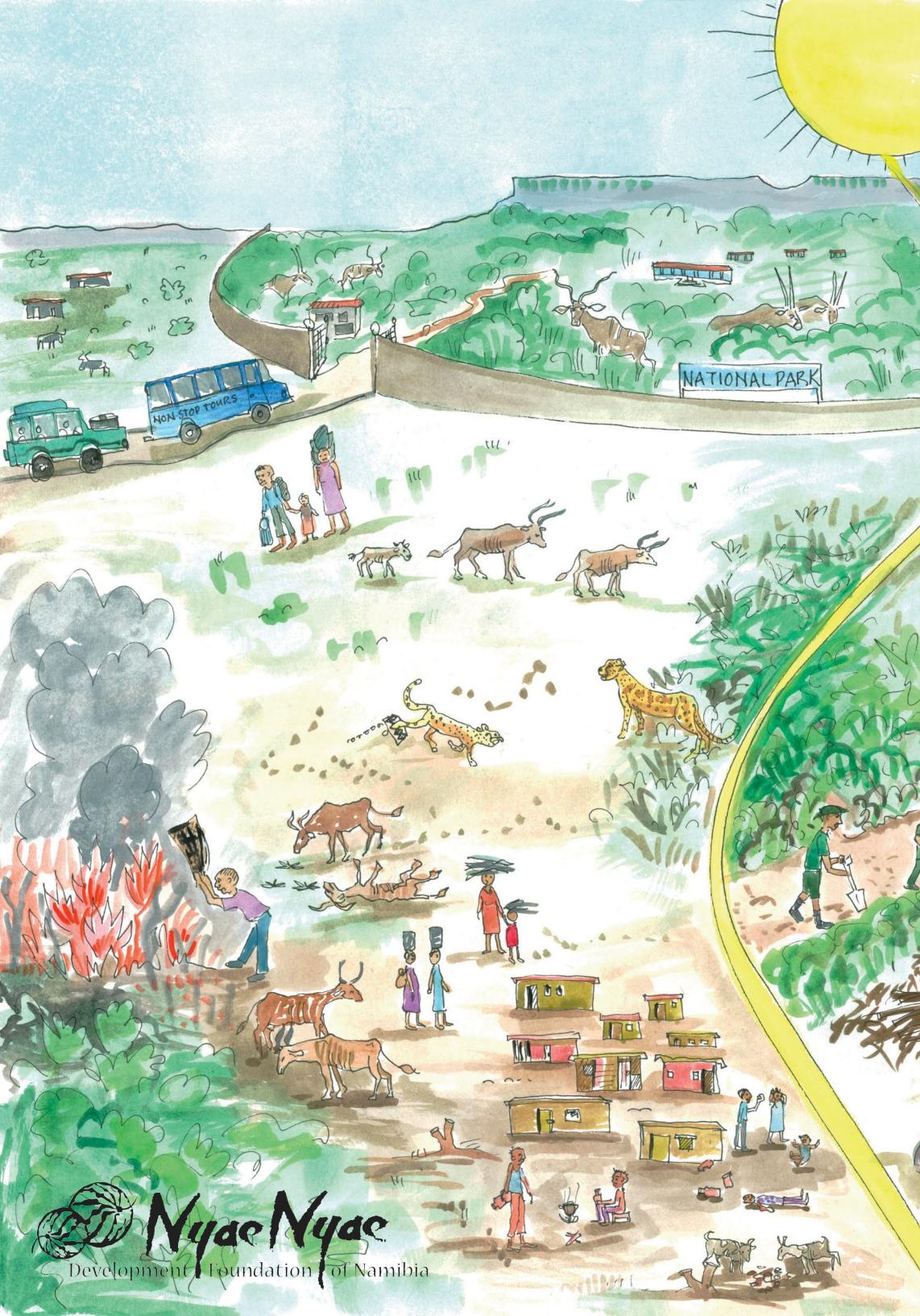
Tju/ho Juasi G/uisa o Namibia gasi 11 projeka (TTN 11) o ka koh GOPA du !Oa /'an Juasi kota Namibia Jua N=ai-!Am =Um(NN=)he o =ah-ban!langa o MInisteria o //Xarasi!/hamhi, Glu kota G/uisi(M//GG) te cete ka o ka Duitci N!aeah xoromendea o Duitcisi ma ko //ama KFW. //A projeka ku tsig/ae //koa //ama Desemberi 2013 ka ua Novemberi 2016 ko lantzia o Zambezi ga, Kavango !an o //hai, Kavango !antzisa o //hainga kotaTjum!kui !antzia //A tcisa ku du ka /'aes ko projeka o /xao /'an Namibia //a n!orewece //haituih dusisi sa o:

- /Kui/kui g//aakhoe
- //Koasi du
- N=ai-n/abasia o Kxa/ho tciasi kota tca ka oo //koaa--//kaeakokxa/ho a kagea //a ka //ae !an g/a'an!lang.

//Koa !aes o //a projeka gasi ko barah o 2015 o ka sa o:

- Huijuasa o tju-n!ang hiasi ko ka si ho tosi sa khoara ko ka si ku n=ai--//koag/uisi tciasi ko n!ore-!lantzia si!a ku gea(/ore-/ua o Tju/ho n!ang juasi G/uisi)
- N=ai-n!aroh tju/ho n!ang juasi ko tca si!a ku oo ka //au ka n=ai-soahn g/uitciasi n=ai--//koao ko ka ka ua g/a'a-n!ang
- Ka cete ku hui Tju/ho n!ang juasi G/uisi ko da'a tiahs //koao
- /'An Tju/ho n!ang juasi G/uisi ko n=ai--//koao !aqsi kota tcisi
- Kuru n/ang ce /'an biro tciasi ko Tju/ho n!ang juasi G/uisi.
- Hui /xoa Tju/ho n!ang juasi G/uisi ko tani /'u mari //koasi kota tani //koasi





Nyae Nyae

Development Foundation of Namibia