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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORUM FOR INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SKOONHEID, 30 JULY 2009

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## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Opening and welcome**

CHIEF LANGMAN, Traditional Authority for the San in the Omaheke Region opened the meeting with a prayer. Honourable Kilus Nguavauva then officially welcomed all participants to the meeting.

### **1.2 Objective of the Forum for Integrated Resource Management**

The Forum for Integrated Resource Management (FIRM) is an approach to the management of natural resources that facilitates joint planning between communities and stakeholders of various agencies based on the needs of the community. It is often done in a local setting so that stakeholders can get hands on information on the situation on the ground. It is a process, because it does not stop at one meeting. Subsequent meetings may be needed to discuss to monitor progress and to plan around other issues that may not be on the agenda of the community at this stage. As such stakeholders to the meeting today are expected to be committed to the FIRM in the future as well.

The Forum for Integrated Resources Management in Skoonheid today has been organised to address the problems and needs of the people in Skoonheid Resettlement Project with respect to water, energy and rangeland management. Since the introduction of 244 head of cattle in March/April 2009 by the Namibian German Special Initiative the needs of livestock and people in this community have changed considerably. As such the community finds it important to present the the current situation with regard to the management of livestock, rangelands and water supply to stakeholders and to seek joint solutions for constraints in the various fields.

## **2 Situational analysis**

In the next few sections background information on the current livelihood situation in Skoonheid Resettlement Project with regard to water, livestock and rangelands is presented. It in particular it concerned the following issues:

- Total demand for water in Skoonheid Resettlement Project, including: domestic demand, water requirements of irrigated gardens and the water demand of livestock in Skoonheid Resettlement Project
- The quantity of diesel needed to pump water for all of the above mentioned needs in the resettlement project
- The sustainable yield of boreholes at Skoonheid
- The area of land belonging to Skoonheid resettlement project and its official carrying capacity
- The condition of livestock and rangeland in July 2009.

This information was presented at the stakeholder meeting in Skoonheid on 30 July 2009, so that all stakeholders were fully informed of the state of the natural resources in the resettlement project.

### **2.1 Water demand in Skoonheid Resettlement Project**

The following tables present information on demand for water in Shoonheid Resettlement Project in July 2009 based on domestic consumption of water, the need of water for irrigation and the water consumption by livestock.

2.1.1 HUMAN WATER CONSUMPTION	2.1.1 MENSLIKE WATER VERBRUIK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 families</li> <li>• 80 to 180 litres water per day for household</li> <li>• <b>Thus:</b>       10 000 litres water per day                   70 000 litres water per week</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 families</li> <li>• 80 tot 180 liters water per dag vir huishoudelike doeleindes</li> <li>• <b>Daarom:</b>   10 000 liters water per dag                   70 000 liters water per week</li> </ul>

2.1.2 IRRIGATION NEEDS	2.1.2 BESPROEIING BEHOEFTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gardens need 12 000 litres per day</li> <li>• Irrigate during <b>winter:</b> every third day</li> <li>• <b>Thus need:</b> 36 000 litres per week</li> <li>• Irrigate during <b>summer:</b> every 2<sup>nd</sup> day</li> <li>• <b>Thus need:</b> 24 000 litres water per week</li> <li>• As a result needs between <b>24 000 to 36 000 litres per week</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuine benodig 12 000 liters per dag</li> <li>• Natlei gedurende <b>winter:</b> elke derde dag</li> <li>• <b>Daarom:</b> 36 000 liters per week</li> <li>• Natlei gedurende <b>somer:</b> elke tweede dag</li> <li>• <b>Daarom:</b> 24 000 liters water per week</li> <li>• As gevolg daarvan benodig tussen <b>24 000 to 36 000 litres water per week</b></li> </ul>

2.1.3 Live Stock Consumption	2.1.3 Lewende Hawe Verbruik																
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">No. of Cattle:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">403</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Donkeys/horses:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Small stock: 448 =</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total LSU =</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>519</b></td> </tr> </table>	No. of Cattle:	403	No. of Donkeys/horses:	41	No. of Small stock: 448 =	75	<b>Total LSU =</b>	<b>519</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Getalle van Beeste:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">403</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Getalle van donkies/perde</td> <td style="text-align: right;">41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Getalle van klein vee: 448 =</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Totaal LSU =</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>519</b></td> </tr> </table>	Getalle van Beeste:	403	Getalle van donkies/perde	41	Getalle van klein vee: 448 =	75	<b>Totaal LSU =</b>	<b>519</b>
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Therefore needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>26 000 Litres water per day</b></li> <li>• <b>182 000 litres water per week</b></li> </ul>	Daarom benodig: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>26 000 liters water per dag</b></li> <li>• <b>182 000 liters water per week</b></li> </ul>																

2.1.4 TOTAL WATER DEMAND	2.1.4 TOTALE AANVRAAG OP WATER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>282, 000 litres water per week</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>282, 000 liters water per week</b></li> </ul>

## 2.2 Diesel needs

The table below summarises the amount of diesel that is required to pump water for all of the needs presented in the previous section.

2.2 DIESEL NEEDS	2.2 DIESEL BENODIGHEDE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lister engine can pump 10 000 litres of water on 2 litres of diesel</li> <li>• So, to pump 282,000 litres of water, 55 to 60 litres of diesel per week are required (lister engine)</li> <li>• Costs involved: N\$ 420.00 per week</li>   <li>• Power generator needs 10 times this amount of diesel, so 550 to 600 litres per week</li> <li>• Thus: N\$ 4200.00 per week</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lister enjin kan 10 000 liters water pomp op twee liter diesel</li> <li>• Om 282,000 liter water te pomp, is daarom benodig: 55 to 60 liters diesel per week (lister masjien)</li> <li>• Koste: N\$ 420.00 per week</li>   <li>• Die krag opwekker benodig 10 keer die getal van diesel, so 550 tot 600 liters per week</li> <li>• Daarom het N\$ 4200.00 per week nodig</li> </ul>
<i>Diesel supply MLR max 200 litres per month</i>	<i>Die MLR verskaf omtrent 200 liters diesel per month</i>

## 2.3 Yield of boreholes at Skoonheid Resettlement Project

The table below presents the sustainable yield of the four boreholes situated around the main farm house of Skoonheid Resettlement Project. The data are from the GROWAS database from the MAWF. As such some of the figures may be relatively old and they do not necessarily reflect the current yields of the boreholes in Skoonheid.

SUSTAINABLE YIELD OF BOREHOLES	
1. 2.3 m <sup>3</sup> per hour	1. 2.3 m <sup>3</sup> per uur
2. 1.8 m <sup>3</sup> per hour	2. 1.8 m <sup>3</sup> per uur
3. 1.8 m <sup>3</sup> per hour	3. 1.8 m <sup>3</sup> per uur
4. 3.6 m <sup>3</sup> per hour	4. 3.6 m <sup>3</sup> per uur
Average 2.4 m <sup>3</sup> per hour Thus 12-14 m <sup>3</sup> per day (per bore hole) Therefore 350 m <sup>3</sup> per week	Gemiddeld: 2.4 m <sup>3</sup> per hour Daarom: 12-14 m <sup>3</sup> per dag (per boorgat) Daarom 350 m <sup>3</sup> per week

## **2.4 Condition of livestock introduced by Namibian-German Special Initiativ in July 2009**

In March / April 244 head of cattle (235 cows and 9 bulls) were introduced to the beneficiaries of Skoonheid by the Namibian – German Special Initiative, which were officially handed over to the community on 15 May 2009 in the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister (Dr. L. Amathila), the German Ambassador, the Governor of the Omaheke Region (Mrs. L. McLeod) and the Honourable Councillor of the Steinhausen Constiteuncy (Mr. K. Nguvauva). In July 2009 an inventory was made of the condition of these livestock, by means of a visual inspection of a sample of 50 of cattle that had been donated. The results of the visual inspection are presented in the table below:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 2 groups of 25 cattle were assessed at random</li> <li>✓ Physical conditions of the animals was assessed visually</li> <li>✓ Cows can be rated 1 to 5, based on the classification below:              1 = very poor condition;              2 =poor              3= average/fair              4= good              5= very good</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 2 groepe van 25 beeste is geevalueer</li> <li>✓ liggaamlike toestand soos gesien</li> <li>✓ beeste is 1 tot 5 gerank volgens die klassifikasie soos hieronder:              1= baie swak              2=swak              3=gemiddeld/aanvaarbaar              4= goed              5= baie good</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average = 2.5 (poor to fair)</li> <li>• 1 in 3 cows = very poor/poor</li> </ul>	<p><b>Groep 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gemiddeld = 2.5 (swak tot aanvaarbaar)</li> <li>• 1 van 3 koeie = baie swak/slegte toestand</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average = 3 (fair)</li> <li>• 1 in 4 cows=very poor/poor</li> </ul>	<p><b>Groep 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gemiddeld= 3 (aanvaarbaar)</li> <li>• 1 van 4 koeie = baie swak/slegte</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Carrying capacity of rangeland

The table below presents information on area of land available in Skoonheid. It makes a distinction between the land that belongs to Skoonheid at large and the land that is used by the San beneficiaries of Skoonheid Resettlement Project.

FARM	AREA	PLAAS	GEBIED
Scoonheid farm 735	7104 ha	Scoonheid Plaas 735	7104 ha
Project site	2123 ha	Project site	2123 ha
Extra camps	500 ha	Extra kamp	500 ha
<b>Carrying capacity at SKHD project</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 LSU (Large Stock Unit) per 15 ha, thus <b>142</b> live stock units can stay at Skoonheid Resettlement Project</li> <li>• The carrying capacity by now is exceeded by 3.6 times (there are 519 LSUs, so approximately 380 animals above the carrying capacity)</li> </ul> <p>(Before the cattle donation the carrying capacity was already exceeded).</p>		<b>Die dra krag van Skoonheid project</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LSU (Groot vee eenheid) per 15 hektaar, daarom kan 142 stuks lewende hawe op Skoonheid Resettlement Projek bly</li> <li>• Op die oomblik is die dra krag 3.6 keer meer (daar is 519 LSUs; dus omtrent 380 beeste bo die dra krag)</li> </ul> <p>(Voordat die nuwe diere geskenk is, was die weivelde alreeds oorstock.)</p>	

## 2.6 Skoonheid rangeland condition

When the condition of livestock donated by the Namibian – German Special Initiative was evaluated early July 2009, the condition of the rangeland of Skoonheid Resettlement Project was also assessed. The findings are presented in the table below. The table indicates that in the near future 500 hectares of land that is situated in the outer posts of the Skoonheid, may be made available by the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement for grazing of the animals donated to the people of Skoonheid Resettlement Project. Even taking this additional land into consideration the data supports the conclusion that extra land would be required in the near future to make livestock farming for the resettlement beneficiaries a viable and sustainable activity. If this more land cannot be availed in the short term, then it is likely that more cattle are going to die during the dry season. By July 2009 2 cows had already died.

11 Camps surveyed: 1595 ha in total	Condition of rangeland	11 kampe wat geondersoek is: 1595 ha in totaal	Toestand van kampe
5 camps rated	Very bad/poor	5 Kampe	Baie swak tot sleg toestand
1 camp rated	Bad/poor	1 Kamp	Baie slegte toestand
1 camp rated	Good	1 Kamp	Goeie toestand
4 camps rated	Excellent	4 Kampe	Baie goeie toestand

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In general rangeland is heavily over-grazed</li> <li>➤ Lower (very bad/very poor; bad/poor)scoring camps will need significant rest to recover</li> <li>➤ 2 new camps are about to be added, comprising approx. 500 ha (suitable for 35-40 LSU)</li> <li>➤ <i>Over and above these two camps, more land would need to be added to make livestock farming in the resettlement project a viable and sustainable activity for the San farmers</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Die weivelde is drasties oor bewei</li> <li>➤ Lae (is in baie sleg/baie swak toestand en daarom het dit res tyd nodig</li> <li>➤ 2 nuwe kampe is 500 he, en is net genoeg vir 35-40 LSU</li> <li>➤ <i>Benodig bykommende kampe om op volhoubare wyse te kan boer met beeste op die hervestigingsprojek</i></li> </ul>
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In summary the community of Skoonheid Resettlement Project highlighted the following concerns and constraints with regard to livestock farming in July 2009:

<b>SKOONHEID RANGELAND CONDITION</b>	<b>SKOONHEID WEIVELDE TOESTAND</b>
<i>Constraints:</i>	<i>Beperkings / probleme:</i>
<b>Insufficient grazing land in poor condition</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of fodder and licks	<b>Onvoldoende weivelde met slegte toestand</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Te kort aan vee voer en beeslek
<b>1 in 3 cows are in poor conditions</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 cattle have died recently <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Veterinary support limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> When the Lister engine is broken the cost of pumping water for live stock is too high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fences are broken <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of knowledge & skills in animal health/ animal husbandry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of means for animal husbandry	<b>1 uit 3 koeie is in slegte toestand</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 koeie het onlangs dood gegaan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vee arts ondersteuning is beperk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wanneer die Lister masjien stukkend is word die koste van water baie hoog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kamp drate is stukkend <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Te kort aan kennis & vaardighede in diere gesondheid & boerdery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Te kort aan kennis in diere bestuur

## **2.7 Concerns of beneficiaries in Skoonheid**

In preparation of the Forum for Integrated Resource Management, the community of Skoonheid Resettlement Project prepared an overview of concerns, constraints and questions with regard to rangeland management, the livestock donated by the Namibian – German Special Initiative, as well as the water supply situation in the resettlement project. The information was presented to the participants of Skoonheid FIRM on 30 July 2009 and is presented in the next three tables. The first table presents a summary of the concerns and constraints of the people living in Skoonheid Resettlement Project with regard to livestock farming in July 2009:

<b>SKOONHEID RANGELAND CONDITION</b>	<b>SKOONHEID WEIVELDE TOESTAND</b>
<i>Constraints:</i>	<i>Beperkings / probleme:</i>
<b>Insufficient grazing land in poor condition</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of fodder and licks	<b>Onvoldoende weivelde met slegte toestand</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Te kort aan vee voer en beeslek
<b>1 in 3 cows are in poor conditions</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 cattle have died recently <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Veterinary support limited <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> When the Lister engine is broken the cost of pumping water for live stock is too high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fences are broken <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of knowledge & skills in animal health/ animal husbandry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of means for animal husbandry	<b>1 uit 3 koeie is in slegte toestand</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 koeie het onlangs dood gegaan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vee arts ondersteuning is beperk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wanneer die Lister masjien stukkend is word die koste van water baie hoog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kamp drate is stukkend <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Te kort aan kennis & vaardighede in diere gesondheid & boerdery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Te kort aan kennis in diere bestuur

The next table lists a number of questions that the people of Skoonheid Resettlement Project had to representatives of the Namibian – German Special Initiative. It merely pertains to matters that they wanted to see clarified, as some people had not properly understood all details of the arrangement between the Special Initiative and the individual recipients of the cattle that were donated. These concerns amongst others pertained to the ownership status of the cattle, and to the rights and obligations of the beneficiaries, as the following table underlines:

<b>Questions with regard to LIVESTOCK</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ownership status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absence of stock cards? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ear tags of old owners? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branding rights? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Right to sell cattle? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Right to move cattle? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Right with regard to off spring?	<b>Vrae omtrent die BEESTE</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eienaarskap van die beeste <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Te kort aan vee aanteel kaart <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oor plaatjies van die vorige eienaars <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brandmerk regte <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Die reg om te verkoop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Die reg om diere te beweg na ander weivelde <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Die reg inverband met die afstammeling/kalwers
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The next table presents the views and concerns of the people of Skoonheid Resettlement Project with regard to water supply and water infrastructure:

<b>WATER RELATED ISSUES</b>	<b>WATER GEBASEERDE UITVLEOISELS</b>
<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>BEPERKINGS</b>
<p><b>1. Poor infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1x engine still needs repairing</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Troughs are broken</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2x Windmills not functioning</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity for boreholes can not be used due to poor conditions of grid in community houses</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of water meters</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 water tanks are leaking</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Valves in pipelines are broken</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water points not fenced</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Agteraf Infrastruktuur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1x water masjien moet reggemaak word</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drinkbakke vir die diere is stukkend</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2x windmeule/windpompe is buite werking</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elektrisiteit om boorgate te voorsien kan nie gebruik word nie, weens die agteraf kondisies van krag toevoer na die gemeenskap huise</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Afwesigheid van water meters</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 water tenke het lekplekke</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kleppe/krane in pyplyne is stukkend</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water punte is nie afgekamp nie</li> </ul>
2. Not all plot houses have access to water	2. Nie al die plot huise het toegang tot water nie
<p>3. There was no water point committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not aware of community based water management of water point</li> </ul>	<p>3. Daar was geen water punt committee nie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geen kennis van gemeenskap gebasseerde water punt bestuur nie</li> </ul>
4. Cost of pumping water for all needs is prohibitive	4. Die koste om water te pomp vir al die benodighede is te hoog vir Skoonheid se mense

## **2.8 Community action plan of Skoonheid Resettlement Project**

Based on the problems, constraints and concerns presented in section 2.7, the inhabitants of Skoonheid Resettlement Project prepared a list of goals and objectives they would like to achieve together with service providers in the Omaheke region in advance of this stakeholder meeting. The table below presents these objectives, which were presented to the stakeholders during the joint planning session in the afternoon of 30 July 2009, by Pana, the secretary of the Resettlement Development Committee of Skoonheid. He further urged the various stakeholders present at the meeting to recognise the Resettlement Development Committee of Skoonheid Resettlement Project and work in collaboration with this Committee (and its sub-committees) and not to create their own structure within the community.

Kindly note that the results of that joint planning session between the community and the stakeholder agencies of Omaheke region have been further elaborated in section 4 of this report).

COMMUNITY GOALS	GEMEENSKAPS DOELWITTE
<p><b>1. LOOK FOR EXTRA GRAZING (APPROX. 6000 HA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grazing is exhausted, need to rest</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extra 500 ha is insufficient</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. SOEK BYKOMSTIGE WEIVELDE (MIN OF MEER 6000 HA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Die huidige weivelde is uitgeput, en moet gerus laat word</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bykomende 500 ha weivelde is nie voldoende nie/is nie genoeg nie</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. INTRODUCE COMMUNITY BASED RANGELAND MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fencing of camps</li> </ul>	<p><b>2. GEMEENSKAPPELIK BEHEER VAN WEI VELDE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regmaak van grens draad/plaas kampe</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. STRENGTHEN CAPACITY IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obtain fodder and licks</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obtain vaccines</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Veterinary support (Community Animal Health Assistance)</li> </ul>	<p><b>3. VERSTERKING VAN BEKWAAMHEID IN VEE BOERDERY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soek ondersteuning van veevoer en beeslek</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soek ondersteuning en hulp vir vee medisyne/spuit middels</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Onderstuening en hulp van veearts dienste</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. INTRODUCE COMMUNITY BASED WATER MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Train the WPC</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduce/consolidate system of household contribution</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training of water pumpers &amp; care takers</li> </ul>	<p><b>4. GEMEENSKAPPELIKE BEHEER VAN WATER BRONNE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opleiding van Water Punt Komitee</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voorstelling van gesins bydrae</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opleiding van water pompers and versorgers</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. REPAIR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check/rehabilitate 5 boreholes</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check move windmills</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1x lister engine to be repair</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Connect electricity to 2<sup>nd</sup> borehole and check cylinders</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repair dams and troughs</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repair fencing of water points</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply to plot houses</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water meters (water use monitoring system for cattle, garden and human consumption)</li> </ul>	<p><b>5. HERSTEL VAN WATER INFRASTRUKTUUR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ondersoek en herstel van 4 boorgate</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ondersoek moontlikheid om windpompe te verskuif</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herstelling van die diesel masjien</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Koppel elektrisiteit na die tweede boorgate en ondersoek silinders</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herstel water damme en krippe</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regmaak en omheining van water punte</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water toevoer na plot huise</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instalering van water meters om water gebruik van diere, tuin, en mense se gebruik vas te stel</li> </ul>

## **2.9 Questions and answers on the livestock donated to beneficiaries in Skoonheid Resettlement Project**

Mr Musulwe of Sahara Investments received a time slot during the FIRM-meeting to clarify the rights, obligations and other details of the agreement between the community and the National Planning Commission Secretariat with regard to the cattle that had been donated. He underlined the following points:

- Two community meetings were held in Skoonheid about the support by the Special Initiative
- The cattle were prioritised by the community of Skoonheid Resettlement Project. We know now that you already owned a certain number of cattle. To address natural resource management issues we should now not point fingers but look for solutions jointly. One should also realise that the consultants of Sahara Investments only had 2 days to assess the feasibility of the prioritised need in this community. A capacity building programme in support of various committees / groups in the community is yet to be designed for second face of the Namibian – German Special Initiative, which means that the community will not be left on its own.
- The livestock committee that was established to manage the livestock is not completely separate from other structures in the community. This committee has to report to the Resettlement Development Committee
- The livestock that were donated had been vaccinated and checked by the Ministry of Agriculture before they were handed over to the community
- The MLR project coordinator at Skoonheid, Mr Siyaya was present at all the meetings held by Sahara Investment, therefore, it was assumed that he (MLR project coordinator at Skoonheid) is representing the Ministry of lands Resettlement.

### **Q& A on the issue of ownership of the cattle:**

- When the livestock were handed over to the community, all relevant documentation came with the veterinary officer of MAWF. This documentation was verified and a list with ear tags for the cattle of each owner should be here in the office of the community.
- Various levels of recipients were identified by the community itself, i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> recipients and 2<sup>nd</sup> recipients etc. etc. The 1<sup>st</sup> recipient should pay back the gift/donation from the Special Initiative by transferring offspring to a second beneficiary. If the payment to the second person does not take place, then the 1<sup>st</sup> recipient cannot yet consider himself the owner of the donated animals, but merely a care taker. Until the time that the payment of offspring takes place, the committee is the owner of the animals on behalf of the wider community.
- In terms of moving animals to other areas: this would have to be discussed and recorded and it needs to be a community based decision. Since this is a GRN program with tangible benefits for the community, the Livestock Committee should monitor that the scheme is implemented as intended and the community should seek the support of line ministries, as such support is not the work of the National Planning Commission (they coordinate only).
- The Livestock committee should e.g. monitor that animals are not sold and that animals are properly looked after. If a person would decide to sell the animals before having 'paid' with offspring to a second beneficiary, then he/she would have to pay back the value of the animal immediately.
- As far as ear tags are concerned it was advised that they should not be removed or changed, but in addition the cattle could be branded to prevent theft.

## **Comments**

Representatives of the MLR underscored that proper consultation with other line ministries is of utmost importance if the active support of such ministries is required. Such consultation should preferably take place at ministerial level. Mr. Musulwe of Sahara Investments in response explained that such coordination was supposed to be done through the Omaheke Regions Governors' office.

## **3 Feedback of participants / discussion**

In response to the presentation by the representative of the Resettlement Development Committee, the representative of the MLR requested that the project coordinator of MLR be represented in the community structure, because the project coordinator's duties are to manage and coordinate the project activities on behalf of the ministry. As such he should be reflected in the official structures that have been put in place on the farm.

The Honourable Councillor then opened the discussion after the presentations by underscoring that it is clear that there are approximately 370 head of cattle in excess of the carrying capacity at Skoonheid Resettlement Project. In connection to this he further noted that it is a pity that the Governor, the Regional Council's Planning Department and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister could not attend the meeting, but he considered it most appropriate that all other parties such as the National Planning Commission are present to discuss the matter. He further explained how the donation of cattle to the people of Skoonheid had been prepared. First of all a meeting was organised by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in which the needs of the community were discussed. At that meeting the following needs had been identified:

- 400 head of cattle for 75 families
- School with a hostel
- Kindergarten
- Solar panel system for water
- Finalisation of the construction of houses

Based on this assessment of the National Planning Commission sent the consultants of Sahara Investment to further investigate the feasibility of introduction 400 head of cattle at Skoonheid. Originally the intention was that all households would receive 5 head of cattle. Due to the increase in market prices of the cattle this had to be reduced to 3 head of cattle per family. Based on the information presented during the morning session (prior to the start of the discussion), the councillor acknowledged that we were faced with a challenge. In this regard he asked all parties present to join forces to collectively propose ideas rescue the situation. These suggestions could then be brought to the attention of the Regional Council, the Office of the Governor and Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

A representative of the NAU stated that one should not consider the fact that the San people of Skoonheid are holding more than 500 animals on 2100 hectares as a problem, rather as a challenge. The best solution in this regard would be if the Government of Namibia would avail the entire Skoonheid farm, comprising all 7104 ha of the former commercial farm to the Resettlement Project, which currently only uses 2100 hectares of the total area. The Constituency Councillor however informed the meeting that Farm Skoonheid was not only intended and bought for the San community. MLR and the ODPM office have resettled people, who were initially supposed to be placed in the Eiseb block, as individual settlers on various posts of this farm as well.

The Traditional Authority of the San, chief Langmann, underlined that the current rangeland and livestock situation is very bad. Therefore the joint planning session is very important in preventing the cattle from dying and in looking for joint solutions. As such he inquired whether indeed the individual settlers on the other posts could not be replaced elsewhere, so that the land that would be made available in that process could be allocated to the beneficiaries of Skoonheid Resettlement Project.

A farmer living in the area stated that the committees of the Resettlement Project should be trained and the community must stand up to be able to manage the Farm, because at this stage the fences are broken. He claimed that the community was not willing to maintain and repair it, but that they should learn to take responsibility for the maintenance of farm infrastructure.

The representative of the National Planning Commission mentioned that the rangeland management problems in Skoonheid had already been mentioned during the official ceremony on 15 May 2009 when the cattle were officially donated. Although the parties at the meeting could look for solutions, he brought it to the attention of all individuals present at the meeting that the community and the local project coordinator of MLR were part of the decision making process to introduce a large number of livestock at Skoonheid. He then continued to read a letter from the office of the Deputy Prime Minister, directed to the Governor of the Omaheke Region, in which the following solution to reduce pressure on the rangelands of Skoonheid Resettlement Project had been suggested:

- The other 150 cattle that would have been donated at a later stage (on top of the 244 already donated), will no longer be donated to Skoonheid, but to other farms.
- In addition it is suggested that preparations be made to move another 70 head of cattle; 30 cattle are suggested to be moved to Donkerbos; 20 cattle to Corridor 17 and the final 20 cattle could be moved to a new farm yet to be bought in Omaheke Region.

After having read the letter, no conclusions were made with regard to the suggestions of the DPM in the letter. Rather it was stated that the letter should be considered as a sharing of information without any immediate consequences. The matter was therefore referred to the Office of the Governor for further action. Until further information would be shared or decisions would be made by the office of the Governor, the beneficiaries and other stakeholders present at the meeting were advised to continue to plan during this FIRM for all cattle that had so far been donated to the community, irrespective of any future action of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister or the Office of the Governor. In practice this implied the following:

- The cattle caretakers should seek assistance from nearby farmers (e.g. post-holders at Farm Skoonheid (735) for additional grazing land
- The MLR should investigate whether any of the farmers on the posts of Farm Skoonheid would be willing to move to the newly identified farm Geluk in Aminuis area. This should moreover be further discussed at the Land Board.
- Community should also consider whether they could raise funds for purchasing diesel to pump water for the animals
- The community should also consider selling of bulls, in consultation with DAPP
- NGSI do not have funds for fodder and vaccinations, only funds for trainings, the counts for the MAWF
- The NAU representative indicated that he does not have the mandate to commit the NAU during this meeting, but he proposed that the affected farmers of Skoonheid Resettlement Project and/or DRFN should formulate their needs and make an request to the NAU chairperson in the Omaheke Region for any assistance.

## 4 Action Plan based on needs identified by the community

The following action plan was developed with all stakeholders at the meeting on 30 July 2009 in Skoonheid. It is based on the needs identified by the community and presented in section 2.8. As the plan was developed with the community, it is presented in Afrikaans.

<b>Wat wil ons bereik/ What do we want to achieve</b>	<b>Aktiwiteite/A ctivities</b>	<b>Bydrae van die gemeenskap/Community contributions</b>	<b>Wie uit die gemeenskap sal verantwoordelik wees/who from the community will take the responsibility</b>	<b>Water sort hulp jet ons nodig van ander partye</b>	<b>Van wie moet die hulp kom</b>	<b>Wanneer m,oet dit gedoen word</b>
1. Meer weiding	1.1 Ons soek weiding	Ons sal regmaak wat stukkund is  Ons sal met MLR, Streeks raad en NGSi praat	Chief Langman & WPC chair	1.2 additionele kampe 500ha 1.1 Extra farm van 1200 ha beskikbaar 1.1.1 MLR request LAC to secure farm unit for SKHD 1.1.2 kyk wie kan daar geplaas word 2. Regional resettlement committee & councillor write letter to LAC	MLR Land advisory commission & Constituency councillor	7 August 2009
	1.2 Aansoek doen vir hervestiging		Voorsitter van die groot kommittee	Advice: Aansoek doen vir hervestiging	Assist with applications MLR proj Coordinator /LISUP	

Wat wil ons bereik/ What do we want to achieve	Aktiwiteite/A ctivities	Bydrae van die gemeenskap/Community contributions	Wie uit die gemeenskap sal verantwoordelik wees/who from the community will take the responsibility	Water sort hulp jet ons nodig van ander partye	Van wie moet die hulp kom	Wanneer m, oet dit gedoen word
2. Versterk vaardihede van vee boerdery	2.1 Ons soek vee voer en beeslek	Ons sal deelneem aan die opleiding  <b>Advice</b> Peule versamel en sout by voeg  Gras langs die pad sny	Chief langman & Hendrik Jager	Training   Nader Feed Master & Koop sout en fosfate	MAWF& DRFN to enquire with Sandveld research station  DRFN	
	2.2 Medisyne vir vee  Hulp van veearts	Vra vir MAWF Ons sal self die medisyane en voer vir die beste gee		Skryf briewe aan die veearts	DRFN	

Wat wil ons bereik/ What do we want to achieve	Aktiwiteite/A ctivities	Bydrae van die gemeenskap/Community contribution	Wie uit die gemeenskap sal verantwoordelik wees/who from the community will take the responsibility	Water sort hulp jet ons nodig van ander partye	Van wie moet die hulp kom	Wanneer moet dit gedoen word
3. Versterk gemeenskap beheer van water bronne	3.1 Opleiding van water committee	Hande werk doen	Onder voorsitter van water kommittee	Versoek briewe aan DWRS rig	<b>DRFN-</b>  <b>RWS-MLR</b> consider training budget	Dit sal deel uitmaak van die WATSAN projek en aangaan in die tweede halfjaar van 2009 en in 2010
	3.2 Opleiding van water pompers en versorgers	Deelneem aan die opleiding Werk doen nom water te pomp Pype regmaak		Training		
	3.3 Installeer water meters	Opleiding om water meters opte sit Hande werk doen	Lukas Kleinbooi			
	3.4 Toesig hou op gebruik van water	Opleiding hoe om water meters te lees Opleiding volg om rekorts te hou	Alfons Jors voorsitter van WPC			
	3.5 Bydraers van water te pomp	Bydrae gee van diesel Ons sal kan by sit soos ons kan Same werking gee	Alfons Jors voorsitter van WPC			

<b>Wat wil ons bereik/ What do we want to achieve</b>	<b>Aktiwiteite/Activities</b>	<b>Bydrae van die gemeenskap/Community contribution</b>	<b>Wie uit die gemeenskap sal verantwoordelik wees/who from the community will take the responsibility</b>	<b>Water sort hulp jet ons nodig van ander partye</b>	<b>Van wie moet die hulp kom</b>	<b>Wanneer moet dit gedoen word</b>
4. Herstel van water infrastruktuur	4.1 Verskuif en herstel van windpompe	Hand werk  Opleiding volg om reg te maak en te versorg	Chief Langman & voorsitter van water punt kommittee	Beplanning met gemeensskap	DRFN MLR	Dit sal deel uitmaak van die WATSAN projek en aangaan in die tweede halfjaar van 2009 en in 2010
	4.2 Herstel water damme en krippe					
	4.3 Water toevoer na plot huise					
	4.4 Herstel Lister masjien/engine	Opleiding om engines reg te maak Ons sal hande werk gee Ons sal MLR vra	Hoof pomper Immanuel	MLR		
	4.5 Onderzoek en herstel van 4 boorgate		Andre Afrikaner WPC	Bill of quality control  Volledige verslag oor boorgate van MLR project coordinator	MLR & MAWF	
	4.6 Koppel krag na die 2 boorgate en herstel silinders			Solar systems installed	MLR to coordinate with NGSI	

## 5 Annex: Programme

**PROGRAMME**  
**Forum on Integrated Resource Management (FIRM) Skoonheid**  
**Thursday 30 July 2009**  
**Skoonheid Farm House**

Moderation of Workshop: DRFN

Official Welcome:

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>
08:00 – 09:00	Arrival
09:00 – 09:15	Opening / welcoming words
09:15 – 09:30	Objective of FIRM
09:30 – 10:00	Information on local community structures and LISUP's skills training
10:00 – 10:30	Background information on resource management problems in Skoonheid <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demand for water, diesel and electricity</li><li>• Livestock related matters</li><li>• Rangeland related matters</li></ul>
10:30 – 11:00	Joint Action Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presentation of community plans and needs in Skoonheid regarding livestock, water and rangeland management and support that is sought from other agencies</li></ul>
11:00 – 11:30	Tea break
11:30 – 13:00	Joint action planning (continued): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support by MLR</li><li>• Support by German Namibian Special Initiative / NPC's / Off. DPM</li><li>• Support from LISUP</li></ul>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 16:15	Joint planning continued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elaboration of the support that can be given agencies</li></ul>
16.15 – 16:30	Official Closing

## **6 Annex 2: List of participants, Skoonheid FIRM.**

	<b>Name &amp; Surname</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1	Tangeni Erkana	NAU	
2	H De Kok	San Alive	
3	Incomplete: original copies to be added.		
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