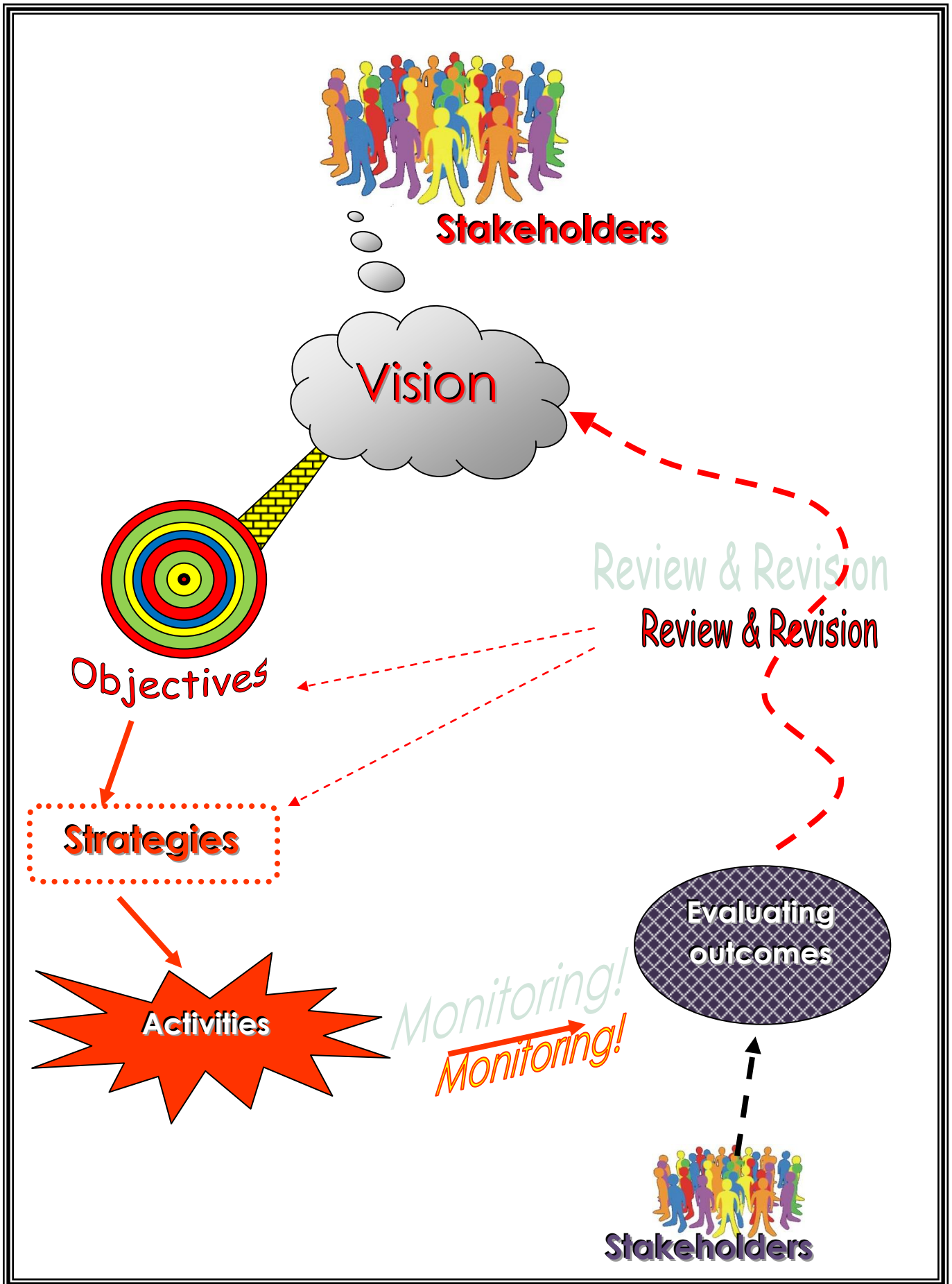
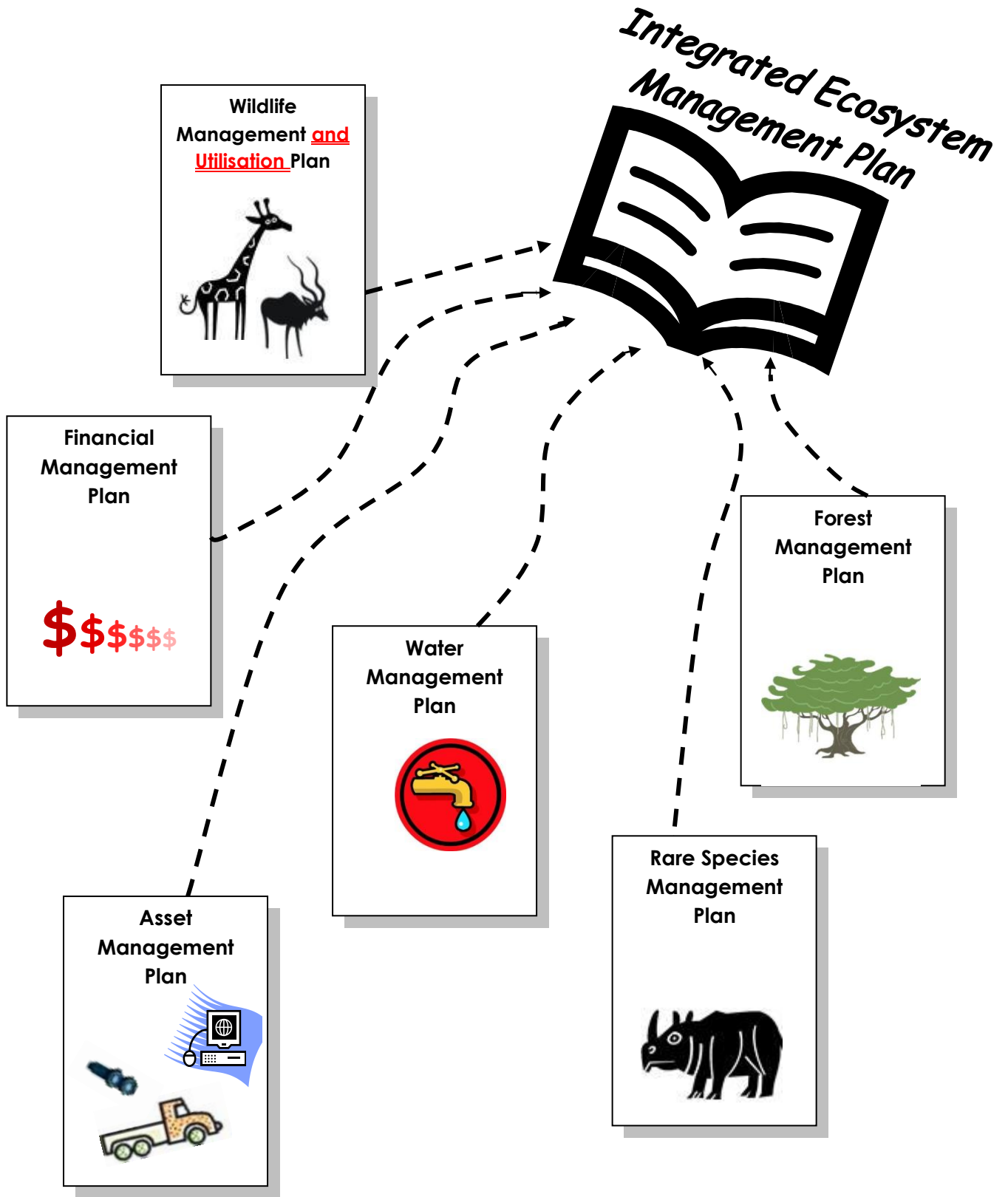


MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #1: The planning process



MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #2: The IEMP



MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #3: Examples of vision statements (taken from the Internet)



**The Hawaii State Teachers Association
is a focused, dynamic organization
of involved members collaboratively creating
quality public education.**

Vision Statement
Adopted by HSTHA Board of Directors - June 1994

Vision Statement for the Town of Mayerthorpe

"The Town of Mayerthorpe takes pride in being:
A positive, safer, progressive, inclusive community; A sustainable, affordable place to work, live, learn and play; Accepting of challenges and moving forward.

VISION FOR THE BEAUFORT SEA

THE BEAUFORT SEA ECOSYSTEM IS HEALTHY AND SUPPORTS SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND ECONOMIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #4: Example of an IEMP Five-Year Development Plan

DEVELOPMENT CALENDAR

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Improve natural resource base					
Introduce game					
Develop new water points					
Establish CGG system					
Select CGGs					
Train CGGs					
Establish conservancy office					
Erect building					
Furnish office					
Obtain computer					
Income generation					
Secure trophy-hunting contract					
Build community campsite					
Secure joint venture lodge					
Build community lodge					

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #6: Alternative version of an annual Workplan

Once (development)

<i>Various</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Install gates	CGGs/Committee	
Construct information centre		
Mark zone boundaries	CGGs/Committee	
Erect fences round waterholes	Committee	
Pump water to new pans for wildlife	Committee	

Daily

<i>Various</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Foot patrols	CGGs	
Law enforcement patrols	CGGs	

Weekly

<i>Various</i>	<i>Who</i>	<i>When?</i>
Check water points	CGGs/water committee	

Monthly

<i>Various</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Conservancy Committee Meeting	Committee	

Quarterly

<i>Various</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Conservancy General Meeting	Committee	
Fixed route patrols	CGGs	

Annually

<i>Various</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Annual General Meeting	Committee	December
Event Book audit	Committee	February
Order new Event Book materials	Committee	November
Review joint venture agreements and contracts	Committee	

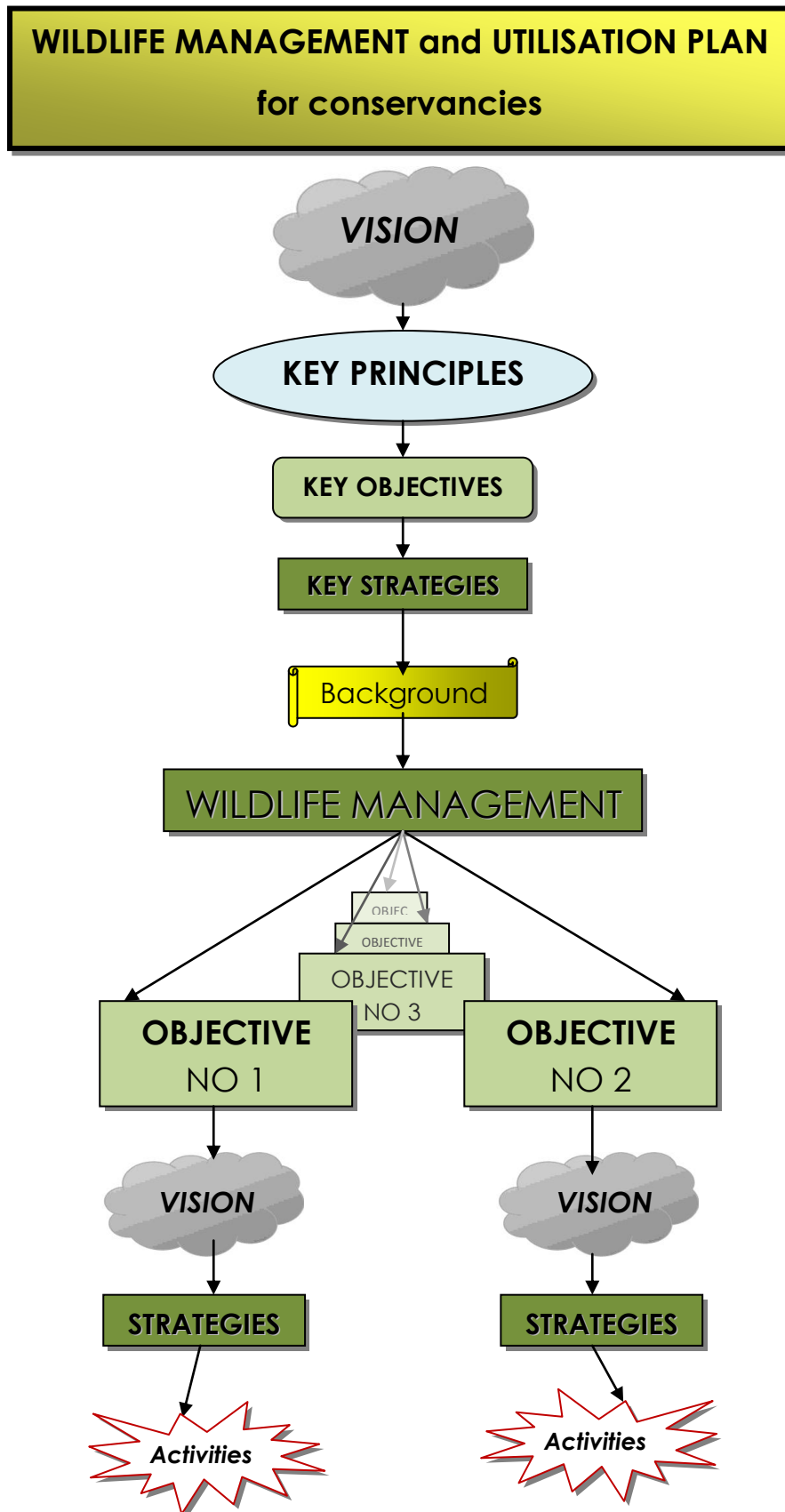
<i>Public awareness for community</i>	<i>By Whom?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Wildlife Management Plan	Committee	AGM
Zonation and its importance	Committee	AGM
Wildlife info from Event Book and counts	CGGs and Committee	AGM
Options for HWC mitigation as per MET	Committee	AGM
Options for protecting livestock	Committee	AGM

<i>Training for Community Game Guards:</i>	<i>By Whom?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Water Management	SRT	
Anti-poaching (new CGGs)	CGGs	
Guiding tourists	SRT	February
Rhino monitoring and Tracking	SRT	February
Law enforcement	MET	January

When needed

<i>Various</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>When?</i>
Conservancy Extraordinary Meeting	Committee	
Investigate and act on HWC reports	CGGs	

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #7: Structure of a WMUP



MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #8: Example of a land-use conflict matrix (page 1 of 2)

	Livestock	Settlement	Veld product	Wildlife	Rare spp.	Special sites	Tourism	Hunting
Cropping	X	✓	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	X
Livestock		✓	X	X	X	XX	X	X
Settlement			X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX
Veld products				~	~	~	X	~
Wildlife					~	✓	✓	✓
Rare spp.						✓	✓	X
Special sites							✓	X
Tourism								X

~	No conflict between land uses
X	Conflicting land uses that can be managed
XX	Conflicting land uses that are extremely difficult to manage together
✓	Land uses that assist one another

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #8: Example of a land-use conflict matrix (page 2 of 2)

A summary of the land-use conflict matrix:

SUMMARY		
AVOID	Cropping	Wildlife
		Rare spp.
		Special sites
		Tourism
	Livestock	Special sites
	Settlement	Rare spp.
		Special sites
		Tourism
Hunting		
MANAGE	Cropping	Livestock
		Veld products
		Hunting
	Livestock	Veld products
		Wildlife
		Rare spp.
		Tourism
		Hunting
	Settlement	Veld products
		Wildlife
	Veld products	Tourism
	Rare spp.	Hunting
Special sites	Hunting	
Tourism	Hunting	
PROMOTE	Cropping	Settlement
	Livestock	Settlement
	Wildlife	Special sites
		Tourism
		Hunting
	Rare spp.	Special sites
		Tourism
	Special sites	Tourism

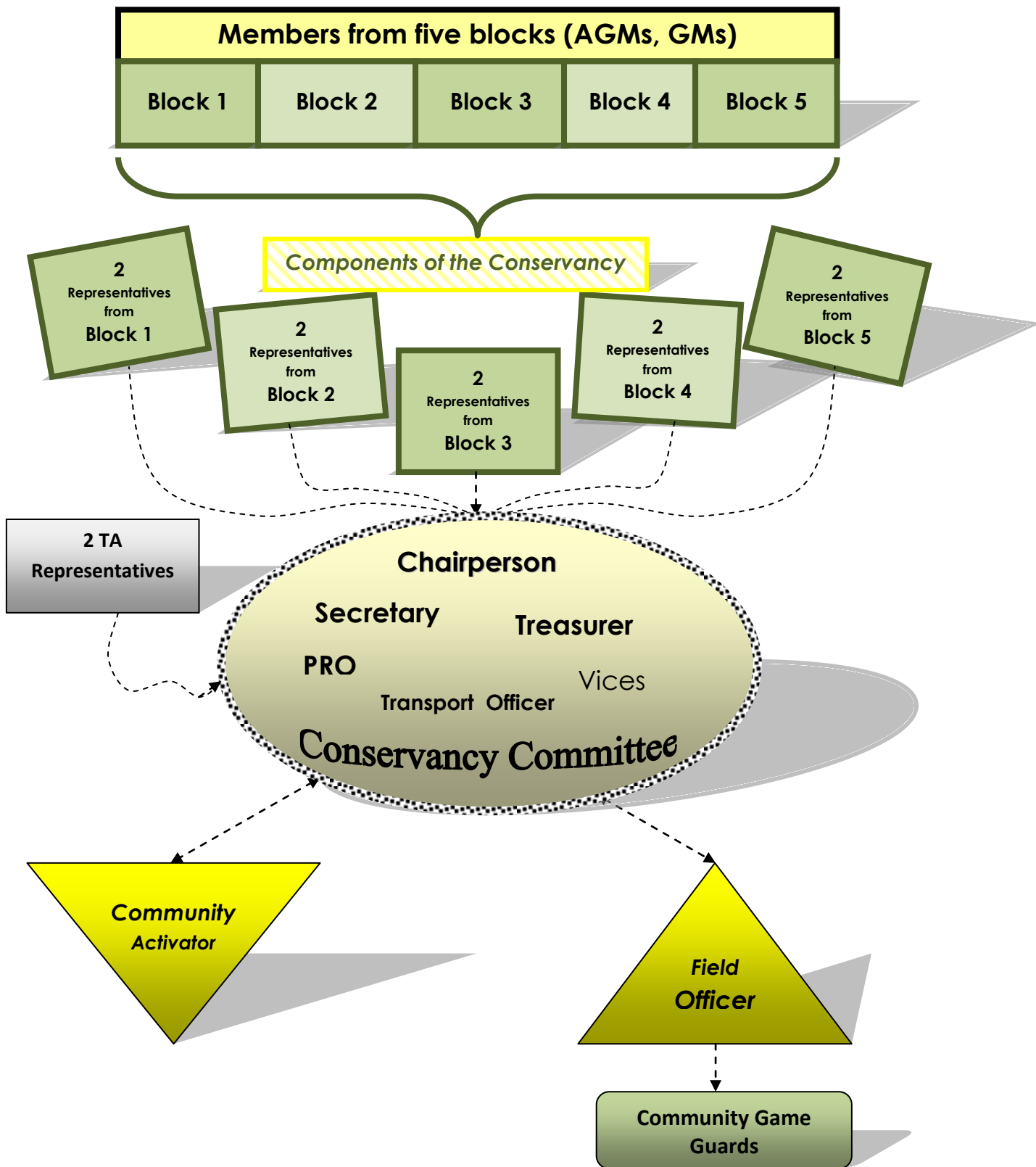
MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #9: Example of zonation 'rules' (page 1 of 2) (from part of the ≠Khoadi //Hôas Zonation Plan)

Zone	Allowed	Discouraged
<p>1. FARMING – Settlement and no hunting</p> <p><i>Tourism and dangerous wildlife are not compatible with settlement; tourists prefer to game view where there is no settlement.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement in villages and towns. 2. Gardens. 3. Social services (clinics, offices, shops, schools, etc.). 4. Livestock. 5. Tourism - the operator is responsible for informing and educating their clients about the conservancy prior to taking them into these areas. 6. Non-dangerous wildlife. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dangerous game. 2. No hunting due to safety concerns (exception if removal of problem animals or a wounded elephant, lion, etc.).
<p>2. FARMING – Multiple use</p> <p><i>Livestock farming is the main livelihood of the majority of the residents of the conservancy. This land use is compatible with most wildlife species but not dangerous game such as elephant and large predators. People need to live near their livestock and gardens so this zone is characterised by low density dwellings.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement in farm houses/cattle posts ('pos'). 2. All forms of livestock farming. 3. Gardens – protected from livestock and wildlife. 4. Non-dangerous wildlife. 5. All forms of hunting, except within 500m of all district roads. 6. Tourism, but on the clear understanding that tourists will occasionally encounter hunting. The operator is responsible for informing and educating their clients about sustainable use prior to taking them into this area. 7. Dangerous wildlife can be tolerated in the more remote areas if they do not cause major problems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No hunting within 500m of all district roads. 2. Animals (wildlife) that keep on causing problems and great damage. 3. Settlement in villages and towns (only homesteads). 4. Development of social services should be in the settlement zone.

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #9: Example of zonation 'rules' (page 2 of 2) (from part of the ≠Khoadi //Hôas Zonation Plan)

Zone	Allowed	Discouraged
<p>3. EXCLUSIVE WILDLIFE – Exclusive tourism</p> <p><i>Hunting wildlife has been stopped because this: i.) will increase wildlife densities; ii.) ensure that animals become accustomed to people and vehicles; and iii.) avoid upsetting sensitive tourists who do not understand the principles and conservation advantages of hunting. This will ensure that the tourism product offered by the conservancy is of an extremely high standard.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All tourism activities. 2. Strategic game capture of rare/very high value species for conservation reasons. 3. Strategic removal of any animal that has attacked a human. 4. Follow-up of wounded animals into the Exclusive Tourism Zone will be allowed under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement and close co-ordination with the tourist operator. • The hunter will be required to provide a detailed report of the wounding and follow-up incident to both the lodge and the conservancy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement or non-tourism related social services. 2. Livestock. 3. Any hunting (except follow-up on wounded animal and removal of animal that has killed a person).
<p>4. EXCLUSIVE WILDLIFE – Exclusive Trophy Hunting and Tourism</p> <p><i>Trophy hunting and tourism are compatible forms of land use because this kind of hunting removes very few animals, with minor disturbance and over a short period during the year.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trophy hunting, except within a 1km buffer between the two zones. 2. Tourism, but in agreement with the conservancy's trophy hunter. 3. Strategic game capture of rare/very high value species for conservation reasons – these rare events require close co-ordination between the tourist operator, trophy hunter and the conservancy and the capture operator is responsible for informing the other parties. 4. Meat export to the conservancy by the trophy hunter. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement or development of non-tourism related social services. 2. Livestock and gardens. 3. Own-use hunting. 4. Shoot and sell hunting.

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #10: Example of a conservancy organogram (page 1 of 2)



MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #10: Example of a conservancy organogram (page 2 of 2)

ALLOCATION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

COMMITTEE MEMBER	Planning Duties
Chairperson	Oversee all planned activities, communication with joint venture partners, stakeholders etc., receive reports, act in response
Secretary	Correspondence with donors, NGOs and government
Treasurer	Develop annual budgets for workplans, source funds for development
Community Activator	Liaise between Conservancy Committee and residents, identify potential problems
Field Officer	Liaise between Conservancy Committee and CGGs regarding duties, update Workplan, monitor outcomes
Community Game Guards	Demarcate zone boundaries where necessary, discourage boundary infringements, conduct patrols as planned
Block representatives	Inform communities within block about management and zonation plans

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #11: The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971, aims to achieve the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world. There are now 152 contracting parties to the Convention, with over 1,600 wetlands designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.



In December 1995, the Namibian Government designated the Walvis Bay Wetlands a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance. The timing of this was linked to the 'Walvis Bay Enclave' being transferred from South Africa to Namibia in 1994.

The total area of the Ramsar site is approximately 12,000ha; this excludes the deep waters of the bay and the Pelican Point peninsula.

Three other areas in Namibia are also designated as Ramsar Sites: Sandwich Harbour, Etosha Pan (Lake Oponono and Cuvelai Drainage) and the Orange River Mouth, in conjunction with South Africa.

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #12: The World Heritage Convention (page 1 of 2)

A World Heritage Site is a cultural or natural conserved site that the world community regards as having outstanding universal value. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has designated 119 World Heritage Sites in Africa. These are in 39 countries (also called state parties), with Ethiopia, South Africa and Tunisia having the most with eight each, and eleven countries having only a single site. Three sites are shared between two countries: Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea), Stone Circles of Senegambia (The Gambia and Senegal) and Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls (Zambia and Zimbabwe).

Each year, UNESCO's World Heritage Committee may inscribe new sites on the list, or delist sites that no longer meet the criteria. Some sites – designated mixed sites – represent both cultural and natural heritage.

Fourteen African sites have been defined as in danger, accounting for 12% of the African sites and one short of half the total endangered sites.

The revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention list ten criteria for selection as a World Heritage Site.

Selection criteria:

- i. to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;*
- ii. to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;*
- iii. to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;*
- iv. to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;*
- v. to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;*
- vi. to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);*

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #12: The World Heritage Convention (page 2 of 2)

Selection criteria (continued):

- vii. *to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;*
- viii. *to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;*
- ix. *to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;*
- x. *to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.*

The protection, management, authenticity and integrity of properties are also important considerations.

Since 1992 significant interactions between people and the natural environment have been recognized as cultural landscapes.

MODULE 3.7, HANDOUT #13: The Biodiversity Convention (taken from Wikipedia)

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), known informally as the **Biodiversity Convention**, is an international legally binding treaty. The Convention has three main goals:

1. Conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity);
2. Sustainable use of its components; and
3. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources

The convention was signed by 150 countries at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Basically it is intended to promote sustainable development. It recognises that biodiversity is about more than living creatures and their ecosystem but about humans – the need for healthy lives, food security and a clean environment – and the issues covered by the convention are wide ranging, from access to traditional knowledge to benefits from scientific research.

National strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have been developed by a number of signatories to the convention, including Namibia.

Namibia developed its national strategy for biodiversity conservation with the goal:

To protect ecosystems, biological diversity and ecological processes through conservation and sustainable use, thereby supporting the livelihoods, self-reliance and quality of life of the Namibian peoples.

Namibia committed to include, by 2010, representatives of 15% of all vegetation types, 30% of the Sperrgebiet and the Namib Escarpment in its protected areas. Namibia has or will develop wildlife management strategies for several major species and areas.

Included in considerations for this convention, various programmes are intended to strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.