

MDG-F CULTURAL TOURISM JOINT PROGRAMME BI ANNUAL REPORT

SECTION I

Country: Namibia
Thematic Window: Culture
MDGF Atlas Project 67185
Programme Title: Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia
Report Number: 7
Reporting Period: July – December 2012
Programme Duration: 21 February 2009 – 18 February 2013
Official Starting Date: 21 February 2009

Participating UN Agencies ILO
UN-HABITAT
UNEP
UNESCO

Implementing Partners

- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- National Planning Commission
- Ministry of Regional Local Government and Housing and Rural Development
- Ministry of Youth National Service Sports & Culture (MYNSSC)
- Namibia Association of Community-based natural Resources Management Organizations (NACSO)
- Namibia Community-based Tourism Association (NACOBTA)
- Polytechnic of Namibia
- University of Namibia
- Museum Association of Namibia
- National Archives
- National Heritage Council
- National Theatre of Namibia
- National Institute for Educational Development
- Geological Survey of Namibia

Budget Summary

The Culture JP received a total of US\$ 2,482,761 for the 3rd year's activities, following the Year 3 Fund Request which was endorsed by NSC on the 14th February 2011; this brings the total to date to USD6 million (the entire joint programme 3 year allocation) which has been transferred. The table below indicates the amounts transferred to each of the participating UN agencies since the beginning of the JP and the commitment rate as of December 2012.

UN Agency	Total Approved Budget	Total Amount of Transferred to date (incl.AOS7%)	Total committed to date (incl. AOS 7%)	Total disbursed (incl. AOS 7%)	% Delivery rate (incl. AOS 7%)
ILO	930 900	930 900	930 900	886 060	95.18%
UNESCO	3 838 493	3 838 493	2 720 744.37	1 495 924	70%
UN-Habitat**	877 507	877 507	858 301	444 715	98%
UNEP	353 100	353 100	353 100	326 350	100%
TOTAL	6 000 000	6 000 000	4 863 045.37	3 153 049	81%

*% Delivery Rate = (Budget Committed / Budget transferred to date) x100.

** Data as of December 2011.

Donors

Government contribution towards the JP ranges from housing of the PMU, which includes telephone, water, electricity and transport. In addition, the government's contributions to ongoing JP activities are not quantifiable but range from staff time for JP activities, land, equipment, as well as travel and subsistence in missions. Reporting on funding from other donors is not quantifiable and therefore the JP is unable to report on this.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted #	82	136	-	-	15	24
Reached #	55	86	-	-	11	11
Targeted -Reached	27	50	-	-	4	13
Difference %	67%	63%	-	-	73%	46%

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted #	95 982	127 973	31 993	63 986	0	13
Reached #	28794	76 783	12797	31993	0	4
Targeted -reached	67 188	51 190	19 196	31 993	0	9
Difference %	30%	60%	40%	50%	0	31%

SECTION II

As the Joint Programme entered the no-cost extension period, efforts were focused on ensuring that the JP activities are completed within the approved period of the no-cost extension, which came to an end in December 2012 (end of current reporting cycle). Building on the positive momentum that was created within the implementation period of the previous report, the JP further reinforced the component of infrastructure development at pilot sites output 3.1.

Progress in outcomes

During the current reporting phase, the JP has made notable progress on outcomes 1, 2, and 3. As it was the case during the previous report (6), more attention was paid to allowing local implementing partners to continue with the implementation of activities linked to output 3.1 under outcome 3. The specific focus was put on advancing the level of achievement on the component of physical infrastructural development.

During the reporting period in question, not much have changed in terms of the JP progress on outcome as achievements are linked directly to the write that appeared in the previous report, as summarised below:

Outcome 1: In line with Knowledge and capacity base enhancement National Knowledge Management tools were developed for the Heritage sector in Namibia for easy access to information on natural and cultural heritage.

Outcome 2: To respond to the call on mainstreaming livelihoods into sustainable cultural policies and standards, a conducive legal and policy framework for the promotion and preservation of heritage is created through the development of materials and relevant policy documents.

Outcome 3: in achieving the aim on integrating social development in cultural policies to reduce poverty among poor communities, improve their livelihoods and further empower women, support was given to local communities to leverage economic gains from the promotion and preservation of their cultural and natural heritage. This is realised through capacity building and skills transfer on Small and Medium Enterprises in the culture and heritage sector as well as the strengthening of cultural heritage income generating activities through the enhancement of cultural tourism infrastructure.

Outcome 4:

Improving the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the Joint Programme by enabling the programme team to collect and document qualitative data on programme achievements, challenges, best practices and lessons learned.

Progress in outputs

Output 1.1:

- As part of Output 1.1 “*Knowledge base and information sharing portal development*”; iMEDIA Namibia has been contracted by the National Heritage Council (NHC), the custodian of the Knowledge Management component of the JP in order to collect digital images and relevant information to be uploaded via the MDGF supported Cultural Heritage website. The images and related information was successfully gathered and currently being uploaded through existing web-based knowledge management systems.
- Training workshops on inventorying and documentation of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) took place in six (6) out of the nine (9) target regions i.e. Omaheke, Hardap and Erongo regions in September 2012; additionally, Caprivi, Kavango as well as Otjozondjupa regions in October 2012.
- The workshops were followed by field work in the respective regions. A debriefing meeting took place on 21 January 2013.
- The ICH elements inventoried during this period included:

REGION	NAME OF ELEMENT (LOCAL LANGUAGE)	NAME OF ELEMENT (ENGLISH)
Erongo	6: #Hau-oms	Damara Traditional House
	7: !Narares tsi sâi/gaugu	Harvesting and preparing !Nara Fruits
Hardap	8: !HAO!NASI/KHO/GAUB	Namastap 60's
	9: Sa-î	Traditional Perfume
Omaheke	10. Okuruo	Holly Fire
Caprivi	11. kalafo ya kulumwa noha	Treatment for Snake Bites
Kavango Region	12: Litembu	Passage rite for Girls
Otjozondjupa	13. Tama - !xun	Wild Melon dance game

- Currently, the following ICH related activities are ongoing: 1) printing of ICH promotional materials; and 2) Training of individuals from the heritage sector on ICH (certified training) and 3) follow-up (verification of information collected from local communities with support from local experts) on community-based inventorying that took place in the target regions.

- As part of efforts to improve the service delivery and capacity building for local watchmen and tour guides at heritage sites and museums, the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture (MYNSSC) commissioned Cefe Training and Consultancy Services CC to carry out customer care training to selected individuals in order to improve the service offered to visitors at heritage sites.

Output 1.2

- A comprehensive Management and Conservation plan was developed for the Omandongo Mission Station heritage site and the National Heritage Council is currently in the proclamation process in order to accord the site the status of a *National Heritage Site*.
- As part of the National efforts aimed at identifying new Heritage Sites with potential of being declared National Heritage Sites, the University of Namibia (UNAM) was contracted identify and document heritage resources in Hardap and Karas regions. The broader aim of the identification is to create a balanced distribution of Heritage Resource across the 13 geographical regions of Namibia.

Output 1.3

- The Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management for the pilot sites were finalized and the recommendations forwarded to Ministry of Environment and Tourism for future reference and monitoring and evaluation.

Output 2.2

- A national sensitization workshop took place with the participation of 35 Parliamentarians and members of the national council. The theme of this high level gathering centered around sensitizing the policy makers on sustainable utilization of cultural and natural assets and heritage and the role of Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the Namibia.

Output 3.1

As indicated in the previous report, all 11 pilot sites have completed the software phase (feasibility and baselines studies; management plans; conservation policies; gender and HIV/AIDS plans; financial guidelines; marketing strategies; promotional and marketing materials; creation of partnership and linkages with mainstream tour operators; training; research; designing of signage, story boards and architectural plans). The pilot sites have now entered into the hardware phase of the development of physical infrastructures.

To date, 2 pilot sites (namely Duineveld Tannery and Okahao Baobab Heritage Centre) has completed the construction phase, while at Kapande Cultural Village and Opuwo

Cultural Village construction is nearing completion. At the same time, construction is ongoing at 7 other pilot sites (Omungulugwobashe Interpretation Centre, Omusati Cultural Trail, Katima Cultural Trail, Tsumkwe Cultural Village, King Nehale Cultural Centre, Khorixas Cultural Centre and Ozombu Zovindimba Heritage Site). Implementation of activities related to the Geopark is ongoing. A detailed update on pilot sites will be sent to the MDGF Secretariat as an annex.

Output 3.2

- Local Management Committee members from pilot sites were trained by the Namibian Academy for Tourism and Hospitality (NATH) on community based tour guiding. The training took place from 23 July to 10 August 2012 at Ombalantu Baobab Heritage Centre, one of the MDGF pilot sites.

Output 3.4

- In order to improve the quality of products developed by the local craftsmen, the Lead Ministry contracted Praktika Afrika to carry out the activities linked to capacity building. In line with this, a desk review was conducted and thereafter a comprehensive training manual with practical illustrations was developed. Following the approval of the training manual, training workshops based on the content of the manual took place in Khorixas, Opuwo, Outapi, Omuthiya, Rundu and Katima Mulilo. An additional training targeting Ozombu Zovindimba Heritage Site is planned for February 2013. Preparations for a national exhibition on products developed as a result of these trainings are ongoing and the actual showcasing is scheduled for February 2013.
- As part of the Sensitization of handcrafters on issues of copyright, intellectual property and piracy in relation to handicraft products, Mr. Eino-John Max was contracted to develop promotional materials and conduct training in the target regions. Flyers and t-shirts were printed and distributed. Training workshops were conducted in Kavango, Caprivi, part of Oshikoto and Omusati. Trainings in Kunene, Otjozondjupa. The remaining parts of Omusati and Oshikoto are ongoing.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The Exit and Sustainability Plan that was elaborated by the JP team is further being strengthened as it was mainstreamed for review and further development through a consultancy of the JP aimed at developing a policy and sustainability strategy for the Start Your Own Cultural Business component of the Joint Programme.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

- UN Agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within Governments
- X Administrative/Financial Management 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision Making
- X Joint Programme Design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

- X External to the JP
Other. Please specify

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

1. The JP experienced challenges of financial management at Katima Cultural Trail which led to a temporary suspension of activities at the site pending new measures to be put in place by Katima Mulilo Town Council for improved management of JP resources.
2. The JP experienced land disputes at Kapande Cultural Villages which halted the implementation of activities in a timely manner.
3. The initial plot that was earmarked for the development of an information centre at Katima Cultural Trail became unavailable to the project as other investors in the area became involved and a number of issues have to be addressed before any development can happen on that plot.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

See above.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

1. Through the leadership of the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture, the JP received a positive response from Katima Mulilo Town Council on improving the management of JP financial resources, which include the appointment of a new Focal Person for Katima Cultural Trail and opening of special account for the project with new designated signatories. Based on this, the project is set to continue under new implementation modalities as agreed between the Lead Ministry and the Town Council.

With the leadership of the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture and the support of the National Planning Commission of Namibia, the Katima Mulilo Town Council have availed an alternative plot where the Katima Cultural Trail's information centre will be developed. Additionally, the Town Council committed to service the area and fund the Environmental Impact Assessment.

2. Following numerous negotiations between the JP team and the relevant traditional authorities, additional piece of land was allocated to Kapande Cultural Village.

No. 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

X Yes
No

If not, does the JP fit into the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms exist?

The National Steering Committee (NSC) which is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Director General of the National Planning Commission provides oversight, and strategic leadership of joint programmes at the national level. . It approves the Joint Programme Document including subsequent revisions, Annual Work Plans and budgets.

The UN RC's Office (UN RCO) supports the RC's leadership and convening role during the formulation of the joint programmes and RC's coordination and oversight role during their implementation. In this regard, some of the functions performed by the UNRC's Office include: the review and validation of all the reports to be submitted to the MDG-F Secretariat and the MDTF Office; ensuring an inter-agency perspective in all efforts related to the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of joint programmes; strengthening linkages between ongoing JPs and other UN supported initiatives; facilitating coordination between MDG-F funded joint programmes; and liaising with the MDG-F Secretariat and MDTF.

The Programme Management Committee Strategic Coordination (PMC-SC) level undertakes the technical and operational oversight and coordination of the joint programme at a management level.. The PMC-SC is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sports & Culture (lead Ministry) and the Head of the lead UN Agency, UNESCO. The Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sports and Culture (MYNSSC) as the Lead Ministry provides programmatic leadership on an ongoing basis.

At pilot sites level, the Regional Councils are mandated by the Lead Ministry to take responsibility for managing programme resources and ensuring efficiency in achieving outputs and outcomes as per the agreed implementation plans. The Regional Councils, as legal custodians of the pilot sites work closely with the Local Management Committees to ensure that all stakeholders and beneficiary communities are fully involved in the decision making processes at all levels (including planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation).

In addition, the technical level of the Programme Management Committee (PMC-TL) meets on a regular basis to assume responsibility for managing programme resources and ensure synergies in achieving outputs and outcomes. It is co-chaired by the lead agency and lead ministry.

In addition, the Programme Management Unit (PMU) manages and coordinates, on a day to day basis, the implementation of the joint programme on behalf of all UN participating Agencies and implementing partners. It also ensures appropriate ongoing monitoring and elaboration of reports and proposals (i.e bi-annual monitoring report, communication, exit and sustainability strategies, etc) to be presented at the PMCs for review and endorsement. The PMU is a central hub of information, communication and knowledge management.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline ¹	Current Value	Means of Verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.	1	1	UNESCO/UNDP MOU	Progress Reports produced by UNDP
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.	10	4	Pilot sites proposals; Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping; Supply and Demand Analysis; Environmental Impact Assessments.	Reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.	3	2	Monitoring and Evaluation Field Mission and Training Reports	M&E mission reports and interview questionnaires

No.3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

- Not involved
- Slightly involved
- Fairly involved
- X Fully involved

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

- X Policy/Decision Making
- X Management: Budget

¹ Used last reporting period values (Jan-June 2011) as baselines of the current reporting period.

- X Management: Procurement
- X Management: Services Provision
- Management: Other, specify

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The PMC is Co-chaired by the lead Ministry (Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sports and Culture (MYNSSC) and the lead UN agency (UNESCO).

Number of meeting with PMC chair?

3

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

- Not involved
- Slightly involved
- X Fairly involved
- Fully involved

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

- X Policy/Decision Making
- Management: Budget
- X Management: Procurement
- X Management: Services Provision
- Management: Other, specify

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

- Not involved
- Slightly involved
- Fairly involved
- X Fully involved

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

- X Policy/Decision Making
- Management: Budget
- X Management: Procurement
- X Management: Services Provision
- Management: Other, specify

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

- X National Government
UN Agency
By itself
Other, specify

Current situation

The PMU team consists of the Culture Joint Programme Manager (Mr. Boyson Ngondo), and Culture Joint Programme Assistant (Ms. Annakie Muvangua).

The PMU is housed at Children's House belonging to the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (Lead Ministry for the Gender Joint Programme), while the Ministry of Youth, National Service and Culture (Lead Ministry for Culture JP) contributes to operational and other running costs.

The Gender JP was initially planned to finalize end of February although a no-cost extension of 5 months has been approved to mainly carry out the final evaluation. Hence, the contracts of the PMU arm dealing with the Gender JP as well as the PMU Coordinator and his Personal Assistant terminated end of February 2012.

No 4. Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

- X Yes
No

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The Advocacy and Communication Plan aims to accelerate progress on the MDGs by raising awareness and strengthening the preservation and promotion of heritage through cultural tourism. The broader focus is placed on advocacy for culture and development in Namibia.

During the reporting period the JP managed to record raw materials from pilot sites and surrounding areas; the recordings will be edited and distributed among key stakeholders in the culture and heritage domain. In addition, the Knowledge Management System (website) and User Manual developed by the National Heritage Council of Namibia in collaboration with Omalaeti Technologies was officially launched on 20 April 2012.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

- X Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

- X Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
- X Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
- X Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
- X Media outreach and advocacy
- Others

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Type of partnership	Number of partnership
Faith-based organisation	7
Social networks and/coalitions	9
Local Citizen groups	11
Private sector	4
Academic institutions	5
Media groups and journalist	6
Other	

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

- Focus group discussions
- Household surveys
- X Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newspapers
- X Open forum meetings
- X Capacity building/trainings
- Others, specify:

SECTION III

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to the MDGs, whether at national or local level

Goal 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

The JP Outcome 3 *‘In pilot sites, social development is integrated in cultural policies to reduce poverty among poor communities, improve their livelihoods and further*

empower women' aims to contribute to this MDG goal.

At this stage several interventions have been concluded that ensure the integration of social development in cultural policies. This provides an environment necessary for the promotion of cultural tourism as an economic resource.

A major focus has been placed on boosting employment opportunities among the ultimate MDG-F programme beneficiaries; ILO and the Ministry of Trade and Industry use the Local Economic Development (LED) approach in this regard. The LED approach is a process where local actors shape and share the future of their territory with the aim of strengthening the economic capacity of a locality and thereby improving the quality of life for all.

Pilot sites show great potential for local communities to leverage economic gains from cultural tourism and thereby improving their livelihoods. All community based pilot sites were prepared and local communities were trained in different aspects relevant to the improvement of their livelihoods and the eradication of poverty. Nonetheless, it is very early to indicate in how much the Joint Programme might contribute to the achievement of MDG 1. The impact of the above will become clearer beyond the lifespan of the MDG-F Joint Programme.

Goal 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

This Joint Programme Outcome 2 focuses on mainstreaming gender related issues in heritage legislation and policies. Additionally, gender equality is taken as a key cross-cutting issue together with HIV/AIDS in the implementation of all activities within the Joint Programme. This approach complements outcomes on 'Increased awareness and capacity for protecting the rights of women and girls (including reproductive rights) and increased mainstreaming / integration of gender in national development policies and frameworks of the MDG-F Gender JP: "Setting things right- towards gender equality and equity".

Goal 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

All sectors of Namibia's economy have been impacted by HIV and AIDS. By its very nature, the tourism sector is very vulnerable to this pandemic. Beneficiaries of the Joint Programme are therefore exposed to HIV and AIDS prevention education and, occasionally, education about treatment as a way of mainstreaming this critical area of social development.

Goal 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Within the context of this Joint Programme, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in collaboration with UNEP promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development through the Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management Plans. Other interventions within the Joint Programme help to strengthen the capacity of the Namibian Government to achieve its environmental goals, targets and objectives, as well as environment-related internationally agreed development instruments, including

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). This is done mainly through global environmental advocacy.

Other interventions in the Joint Programme support the Government of Namibia to more effectively integrate and implement the principles of cultural diversity into sustainable development policies and activities by promoting sustainable tourism in cultural and natural sites and empower the local communities in the management and ownership of cultural and natural heritage sites through appropriate policies and regulations.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

In the previous report it was reported that the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture managed to open a special bank account for the implementation of JP activities; the Ministry received funds and have already commenced with the implementation of activities including the inventories of Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements reported under output 1.1 above.

SECTION IV

1 The development of government policies for the effective management of the country's cultural heritage and tourism sector strengthened and supported

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly aim to mainstream cultural diversity, and strengthen national and local government capacity to support the cultural and tourism sector.

Policies

National 3

Local 3

Laws

National 4

Local 4

Plans

National 2

Local 5

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it will be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval,

potential impact,):

The revised national policies, legislation, acts, development frameworks and administrative procedures make recommendations on how to integrate sustainable cultural tourism in national policies and developmental frameworks in Namibia and identify strategies for implementation. Additionally, the baseline studies, reports and manuals conducted, written and developed, will be utilized to direct the way forward for the identification, development and implementation of new projects or re-activation of existing projects in targeted regions.

1.3 Sector in which the law, policy or plan is focused

- Management and conservation of natural and cultural heritage
- Tourism infrastructure
- Ethnic minorities and inter-culturalism
- Cultural industries
- Statistics and information systems on natural and cultural heritage
- Other Specify

Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected sectors

The legal framework relating to arts and culture is derived from Article 19 of the constitution of the Republic of Namibia which entitles every person to enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion. It however at the same time discourages impinging upon the rights of others or the national interests.

The second goal of the policy on Arts and Culture (2001) of the Republic of Namibia recognises the country's rich and unique physical Heritage as the country's foundation for the people is development and therefore emphasis to safeguard and promoted this culture, heritage for economic development and common good.

The main objective of the National Heritage Act (2004) is to provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of Heritage

significance and the registration of such places and objects.

Infrastructure development is one of MYNSSC's strategic objectives decided upon as the focus area for strategic interventions to measure both the contribution and performance of the Ministry in the medium – term plan. The development of Cultural Industries is one of the Division of Culture Programme's six major components. This is part of Namibia's National Development Plan 3 (NDP 3) which forms part of the Ministry's strategic plan.

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions directly affected by the law, policy or plan

Namibian laws, Policies and plans affects all citizens directly; this applies to those in urban as well as those in rural areas. The same applies to the National, Public, Local and Private Institutions.

Citizens

Total

Urban

Rural

National Public Institutions

Total

Urban

Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total

Urban

Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total

Urban

Rural

1.5 Government budget allocated to cultural and tourism policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme (annual)

National Budget

2008/2009 – N\$30 671 000.00

2009/2010 – N\$37 665 000.00

2010/2011 – N\$60,385 000.00

Local Budget

1.6 Variation (%) in the government budget allocated to cultural and tourism policies or interventions from the beginning of the programme to present time:

National Budget

2008/2009 – 2009/2010 = 23%

2009/2010 – 2010/2011 = 62.37%

Overall

Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

Overall

Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

The % above is calculated as: total % expenditure of 2008-2011 budgets. The joint programme implementation is not the only reason resulting in the variation of the increase of the budget.

2 Building the capacity of the cultural and tourism sector

2.1 Number of institutions and/or individuals with improved capacities through training, equipment and /or knowledge transferred

Public Institutions	
Total	5
Private Sector Institutions	
Total	1
Civil Servants	
Total	28
Women	16
Men	12

2.2 Number of actions/events implemented that promote culture and/or tourism

Cultural events (fairs, etc)

Total	54
Number of participants	20474

Cultural Infrastructure built

Total	1
Total number of citizens served by the infrastructure created	3909

Tourism infrastructure created

Total	1
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Other, Specify:

The two Cultural infrastructures stated above have been funded by the Government. One is the Kavango Museum in Rundu which has been completed the other is Maria Mwengere Multi- purpose centre in Rundu whose phase 1 has been completed.

Total

2.3 Number and type of mechanisms established with support from the joint programme that serve to document and/or collect statistics on culture and tourism.

Workshops

Total number (approximate)	5
Number of participants (approximate)	94
Women	

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

Culture professionals

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic groups

Artists

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic groups

Artisans

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic groups

Others, specify


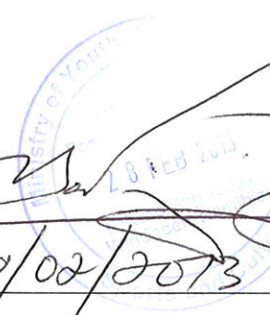


Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

3.2 Based on available data, please indicate the number of individuals or groups supported by the joint programme that have experienced a positive impact on health, security and income

The communities have not yet stated reaping the benefits from the project in terms of health, security and income.

Citizens

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

<p>Mr. Steve Katjuanjo (Co-Chair PMC-Strategic Coordination Level) Permanent Secretary; Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sports and Culture (MYNSSC), Lead Ministry of the MDG-F Cultural Tourism JP</p> <p> Signature</p> <p>Date: 28/02/2013</p> <p></p>	<p>Prof. Alaphia Wright (Co-Chair PMC-Strategic Coordination Level) Director of the UNESCO Office in Windhoek and Representative to Namibia, Angola, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland, Lead UN Agency of the MDG-F Cultural Tourism JP</p> <p> Signature</p> <p>Date: 05 March 2013</p> <p></p>
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