Community Engagement on Joint Venture Models for the Sikerete Tourism Concession



The George Mukoya and Muduva Nyanagana conservancies through Strengthened Partnerships Demonstration Project community, comprising of Muduva Nyangana Conservancy, development in the CORB for socio-economic development. George Mukoya Conservancy and Gciriku Traditional Authority. The Sikerete tourism concession is located inside the Khaudum In August 2021, MEFT organised the first consultative The concession offers an opportunity to demonstrate a Management Partnerships with a view to accord communities

Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Model

make up the Khaudom North Complex in the Kavango-East in partnership with MEFT. Through this project, OKACOM region of Namibia. Currently these conservancies main source is supporting the concessionaires with the construction of of income is the seasonal trophy hunting game and indigenous accommodation facilities for the Sikerete tented campsite. natural products harvesting including thatching grass and Due to limited capacity for the concessionaires to operate Devil's Claw. Trophy hunting is operated through a joint quota a tourism facility, OKACOM is supporting MEFT to facilitate allocated by the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism the concessionaires to establish agreements with a private (MEFT) and income is distributed among registered conservancy Joint Management Partner to jointly operate Sikerete Tourism members through a Benefit Distribution Plan. In 2008, MEFT Concession. The long-term goal is to demonstrate how local awarded the Sikerete tourism concession to the Gciriku communities can be capacitated to actively participate intourism

National Park, which is in the Kavango East region of Namibia. engagements with the Sikerete Concessionaires on Joint model that strengthens conservation and socio-economic an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the concept development objectives through a partnership approach which of tourism joint ventures. The consultations further deliberated involves national park, conservancies, communities and the on different joint venture models that the Concessionaires could choose, and most importantly offer inputs in the model they prefer. Participants included conservancy management In 2018 the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water committees, conservancy managers and senior traditional Commission (OKACOM), with technical support from the United authority representative. The community was introduced to Nations Development Programme and funding from the Global the concept of joint management partnerships, how each model Environment Facility, initiated the Conservation Tourism operates, the advantages and disadvantages of each model.

Management Company Model



The concessionaire finances the construction, the operational costs and maintains the tourism infrastructures during the business agreement. The management company's role is to operate the business, generate income and take a percentage of the business proceedings at the end of a stipulated period. The management Company is accountable to provide information to a board and contract agreements are reviewed occasionally. Business decision making are defined between the two parties.

Group Work and Discussions

Participants were divided in groups to discuss their preferred model. This afforded them the opportunity to discuss and contextualise the information, record their inputs and gain a general consensus.



Presentations and Reporting Back

Each group reported back on their views regarding the pros and cons of each of the JV models including a recommendation of their preferred model.



Community Voices



Gcriku Traditional Authority

the contractor to do, specifically the time period of community. As youth we will be able to get jobs training and knowledge, which is a huge benefit We really are proud of this project. I will continue he community on what was discussed. They must know about what to expect and what the process

explaining to people how they will operate this facility once it is handed over to them. I learned that there are a number of processes which need to be followed, there are risks, which we have to be aware of before going forward. Our constitution states that the main objective of such ventures is of the Joint Venture. When we do enter into ar

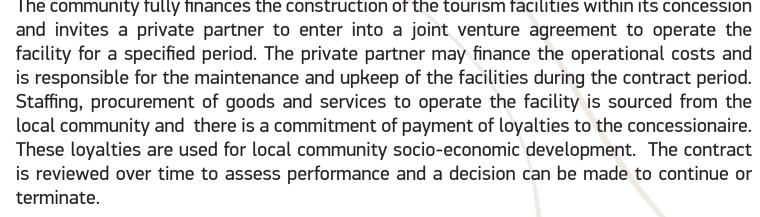
we really look forward to the benefits which come with these types of projects when it is implemented by the right operator. Training should be one of the things to focus on so that we are fully capacitated. There has not been any such initiative before and it is an eye opener, we do not have any tourism project which is operational. This is the first of this kind of meeting and consultation and it was very nformative. We should continue this way of nvolving community at all stages.

Maintain, Operate and Transfer Model



private sector.

The community fully finances the construction of the tourism facilities within its concession



A private partner finances all costs associated with construction and operations of the tourism facility within a concession belonging to the community. The private partner

operates and maintains the tourism facility for a specified period and transfer the facility

after an agreed period. Partners can renegotiate contract agreement after the initial contract.

Based on the agreement, staffing and procurement of goods and services to operate the

facility can be sourced from the local community where capacity may be available. The

agreement also stipulates the financial commitment between parties over a period of time.

The private partner gradually transfers shares to the concessionaire until they recovered









their investment.



Senior Council and Headwoman of Rundjarara Village, Chairperson of George Mukoya Conservancy



Manager of Muduva Nyangana Conservancies



Headman of Livayi Village, Muduva Nyangana Conservancy