



# Namibia's Communal Conservancies

*An overview of status, progress  
and potential of Namibia's Communal  
Area Conservancies*

**2004**



Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations



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## Abbreviations

<b>CBNRM</b>	Community Based Natural Resource Management
<b>CBTE</b>	Community Based Tourism Enterprises
<b>IRDNC</b>	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
<b>LIFE</b>	Living in a Finite Environment
<b>MET</b>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
<b>NACOBTA</b>	Namibia Community-Based Tourism Association
<b>NACSO</b>	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organisation
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resources Management

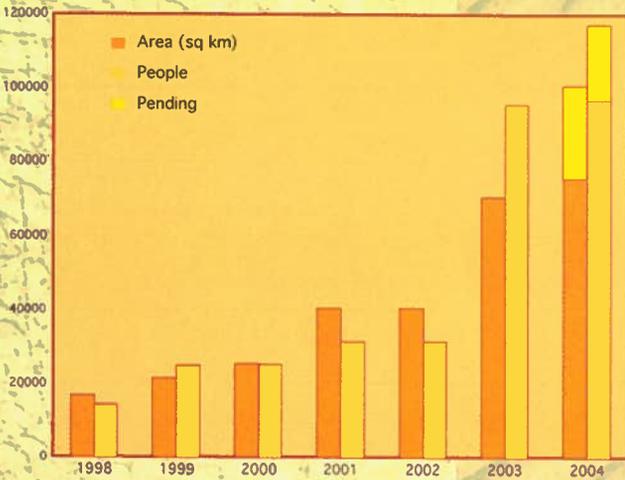
## Source Material

Data used in this report come from conservancies themselves, support NGOs, the MET and private sector partners. Much of the income data was collated from the LIFE Program database. Documents consulted include: LIFE. 2004. *End of Project Report Phase II*. Windhoek, Namibia  
IRDNC. 2005. *Milestones for 2004*. IRDNC, Windhoek, Namibia



# 1. Introduction

In the fifteen years since Independence, Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia has grown from a few, small pilot projects to one of the country's major development programmes. Recognising the need to return resource ownership, management and benefit rights to residents of communal areas, Government initiated a people-based approach to conservation and development. For wildlife and tourism a legal mechanism has been provided through conservancy establishment. Conservancies provide social ecological and economic benefits on a number of levels - locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. Today, close to 100,000 people are involved in the 31 Communal Conservancies gazetted by the Ministry of Environment.



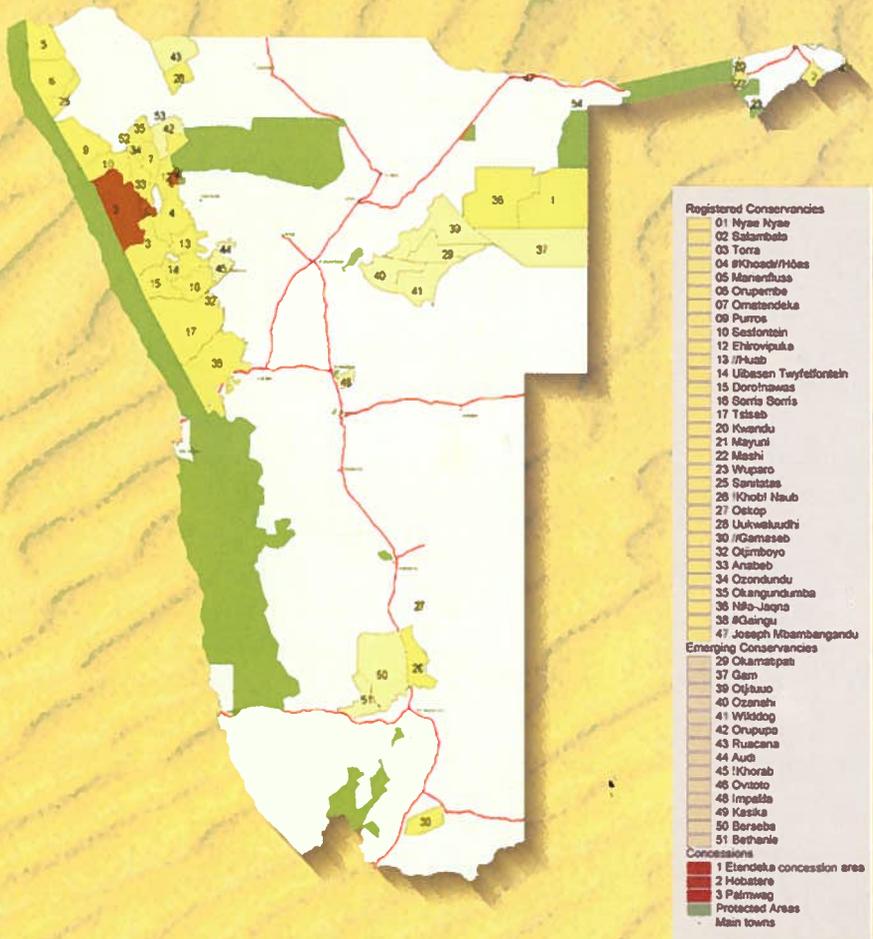
**Figure 1: The Area covered by registered conservancies and the number of people included in those conservancies**

Tracking the progress and impacts of conservancies is an important undertaking. A wide range of stakeholders, beginning with the conservancy members themselves, call for regular reporting on the status and achievements of conservancies. Fulfilling this is no simple task. In 2004, the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Agencies (NACSO) produced the first in a series of annual reports on the status of registered Communal Conservancies in Namibia. This document provides a concise update on the progress and status of conservancies up to the end of 2004 and is best used in combination with the first report. This report takes into account the assistance provided by the partnership of support agencies including the MET, 13 NACSO affiliated NGOs, various donors and the Namibian private sector.

## 2. Current Status

By 2004, 31 Communal Conservancies had been gazetted. Together they cover an area of 78,708 km<sup>2</sup> and involve close to 100 000 rural area residents. This brings the area covered by conservancies to 9.5 % of Namibia's total land mass and approximately 26% of the communal areas in 11 of Namibia's 13 regions. In addition, a further 15 emerging conservancies have lodged their applications with the MET Head Office and are awaiting final approval. These 15 conservancies encompass an estimated 26,000 km<sup>2</sup> and an additional 20,000 people. A further 35 conservancies (an estimated 50,000 people) are in the process of fulfilling the requirements to apply for legal status.

**Figure 2: Registered and emerging Communal Conservancies**



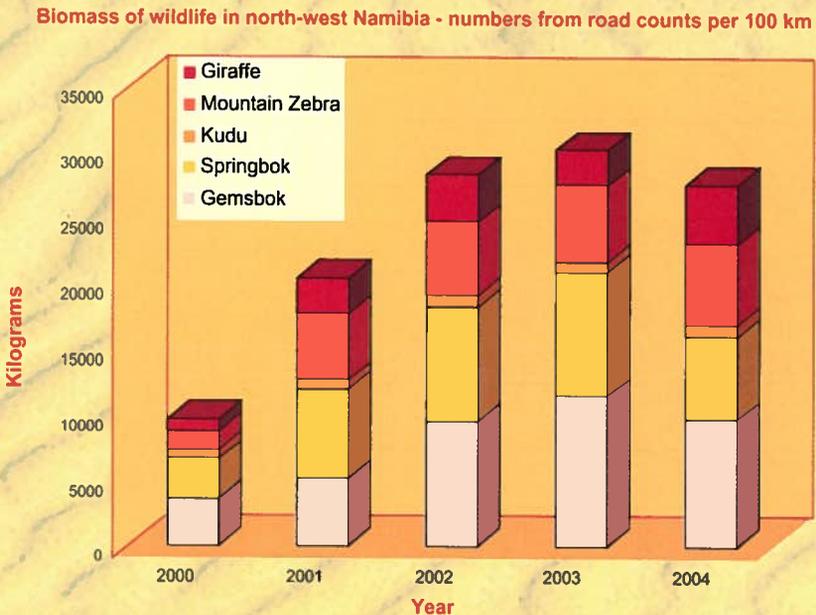
Name	Region	Date registered	Size (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Registered Members	Number of people
Nyae Nyae	Otjozondjupa	Feb-98	9,003	752	2,288
Salambala	Caprivi	Jun-98	930	3,500	7,718
Torra	Kunene	Jun-98	3,522	450	1,200
≠ Khoadi - //Hôas	Kunene	Jun-98	3,366	1,600	3,200
Twyfelfontein-Uibasen	Kunene	Dec-99	286	61	230
Doro !Nawas	Kunene	Dec-99	4,073	430	1 500
Kwandu	Caprivi	Dec-99	190	1,800	4,334
Mayuni	Caprivi	Dec-99	151	900	2,412
Wuparo	Caprivi	Dec-99	148	1,700	2,083
Puros	Kunene	May-00	3,568	85	260
Tsiseb	Erongo	Jan-01	8 083	950	2,000
Ehrovipuka	Kunene	Jan-01	1,975	500	2,500
Marienfluss	Kunene	Jan-01	3,034	121	300
Oskop	Hardap	Feb-01	95	20	120
Sorri-Sorris	Kunene	Oct-01	2,290	380	1 300
Mashi	Caprivi	Mar-03	297	718	3,900
Uukwaluudhi	Omusati	Mar-03	1,437	25,000	25,000
Omatendeka	Kunene	Mar-03	1,619	374	2,500
Otjimboyo	Erongo	Mar-03	448	148	1,000
!Khub !Naub (Kalk Plateau)	Hardap	Jul-03	2,747	429	5,000
//Gamaseb	Karas	Jul-03	1,748	495	5 000
//Huab	Kunene	Jul-03	1,817	364	5,000
Orupembe	Kunene	Jul-03	3,565	132	400
Sanitatas	Kunene	Jul-03	1,446	76	250
Anabeb	Kunene	Jul-03	1,570	337	2,000
Sesfontein	Kunene	Jul-03	2 591	438	2,500
Okangundumba	Kunene	Jul-03	1,131	448	2,500
N=a –Jaqna	Otjozondjupa	Jul-03	9 120	782	7,000
Ozondundu	Kunene	Jul-03	745	173	2 000
Joseph Mbambangandu	Kavango	Mch 04	36	798	1000
≠Gaingu	Erongo	Mch 04	7677	750	2800
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>78 708</b>	<b>44,711</b>	<b>99,295</b>

**Table 1: Registered Communal Conservancies.** By the end of 2004 a further 15 conservancies had submitted applications and are awaiting final approval.

### 3. Natural Resource Management

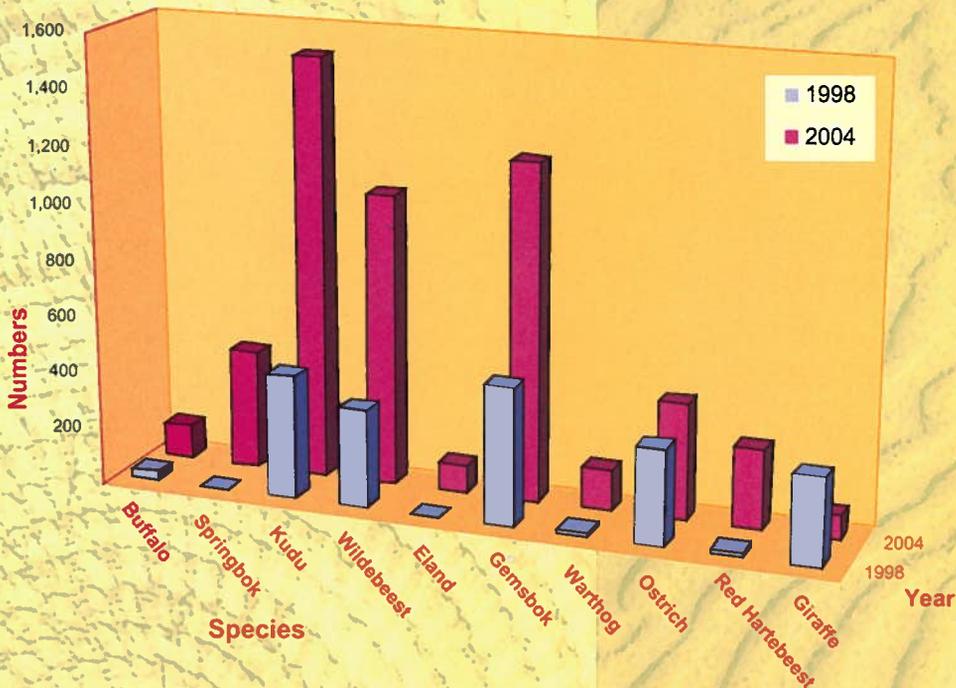
The management of wildlife resources continues to be a major focus of conservancy activity – and significant results have been achieved during the past year. During 2004, the MET awarded utilisation quotas (trophy and conservancy own-use) to 18 registered conservancies based directly on data gathered by conservancies using a variety of monitoring methods. The conservancy “Event Book” system is now in use in 32 conservancies and is complemented with road counts, specialist species monitoring and aerial census. The fifth Annual vehicle-based road count took place in the north west of Namibia and a positive trend is clearly emerging from this census, as reflected in Figure 3 below. This figure shows the change in wildlife biomass over the last 4 years.

**Figure 3: Biomass of Wildlife in north west Namibia**



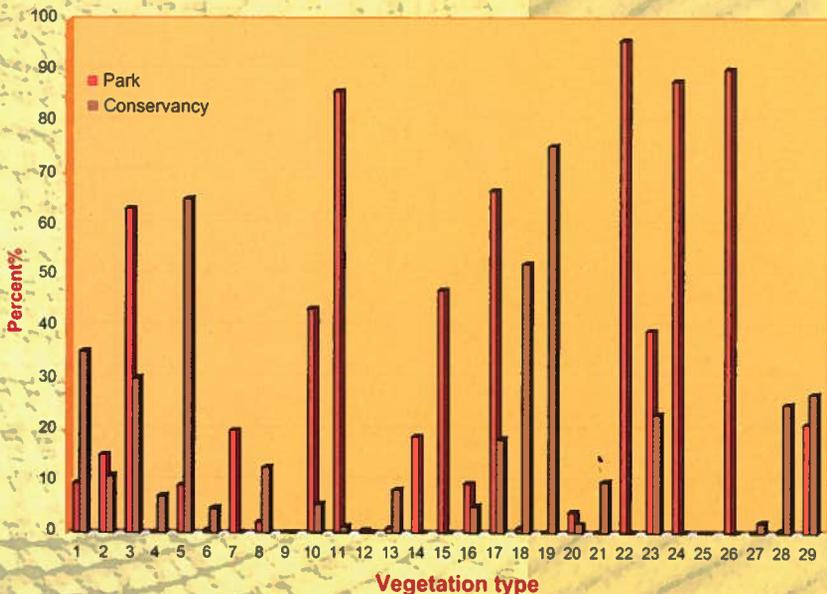
It is important to note that the decrease in 2004 is due to a drop - off in springbok and gemsbok numbers (both highly nomadic) with all other species recorded a continued increase.

In eastern Namibia, the Nyae Nyae Conservancy has also recorded growing wildlife populations as reflected in the results of aerial surveys conducted in 1998 and 2004. (Figure 4)



**Figure 4: Wildlife numbers in the Nyae Nyae Conservancy from aerial surveys:1998 & 2004**

Another important contribution Communal Conservancies make is the expansion of areas under conservation management. Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of different vegetation types included in Parks and the additional coverage provided by Communal Conservancies.



**Figure 5: Percentage of vegetation types in Parks and Communal Conservancies**

**Table 2: Percentage of vegetation types in Parks and Communal Conservancies**

Vegetation type	Park	Conservancy
1 Caprivi Floodplains	9.6	35
2 Caprivi mopane woodland	14.8	11.1
3 Central desert	62.8	30
4 Central Kalahari	0	7
5 Central-western escarpment and inselbergs	9.1	65
6 Cuvelai drainage	0.4	4.5
7 Desert/dwarf shrub transition	19.6	0
8 Dwarf shrub savanna	1.8	12.5
9 Dwarf shrub/southern Kalahari transition	0	0
10 Eastern drainage	43.6	5.5
11 Etosha grass and dwarf shrubland	86	1
12 Highland shrubland	0.2	0
13 Karas dwarf shrubland	0.6	8.4
14 Karstveld	18.6	0
15 Mopane shrubland	47	0
16 North-eastern Kalahari woodlands	9.6	5
17 Northern desert	66.3	18
18 Northern Kalahari	0.6	52
19 North-western escarpment and inselbergs	0	75
20 Okavango valley	4	1.7
21 Omatako drainage	0	9.8
22 Pans	95.8	0
23 Riverine woodlands and islands	39	23
24 Southern desert	87.8	0
25 Southern Kalahari	0	0
26 Succulent steppe	90	0
27 Thornbush shrubland	0.1	2
28 Western highlands	0.5	25
29 Western Kalahari	21	27

Although wildlife is the focus of most activity at present, conservancies are providing a framework for the management of other resources. A number of conservancies are expanding beyond wildlife to integrate a variety of resources in their management. These resources include rangeland (grazing), veld products (such as palm, devils claw, *hoodia*, dye plants) forest products and fish resources. Taken together, conservancies can make an important contribution to improved biodiversity.

#### 4. Governance and Ownership

To make full use of the opportunities that the formation of conservancies allows requires a diverse set of skills and competencies. Despite the challenge, conservancies have readily taken on the task of establishing local level institutions that provide a management mechanism for a range of resources, many of which were previously open access. 15 conservancies have put management frameworks in place to guide their planning and decision making. 23 conservancies are managing self-generated income and five conservancies are financially



independent, using funds to cover the operational costs of the conservancy and, where possible, distribute revenue to members. A further 8 conservancies are covering increasing proportions of their operating costs, five of which will also be fully independent by 2005.

Conservancies currently employ 198 full time staff of which 75 (and an additional 28 part time) are fully conservancy funded. 20 Conservancies have Tourism Option/management plans in place and 17 conservancies are managing agreements with private sector partners. All conservancies hold Annual General Meetings (AGMs) which are well attended by MET representatives. A number of conservancies have reorganised their original structures (and constitutions where necessary) to allow for better representation of sub units within the conservancy.

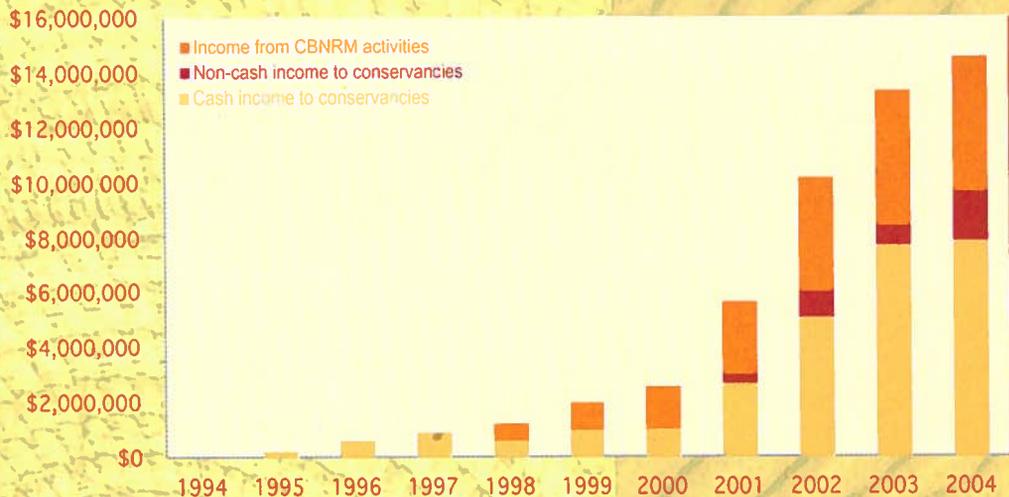
Beyond their own borders conservancies are actively involved in local, regional and national networking activities, including representation on the Regional Land Boards and emerging Regional Conservancy Associations. It is likely that a Namibian Conservancy Association will be formed in the next year or so. This process is being driven by conservancy representatives themselves who have opted to focus on their own regional associations as a first step. Table 3 highlights some of the key components that conservancies are managing and tracks the systems in place to do this.

Conservancy	Management Plan Framework	Natural resource Monitoring system	Operating costs-% covered	Conservancy Financed Staff	Tourism Management Plan	Agreements with Private sector	Benefits Distribution
Nyae Nyae	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Salambala	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Torra	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
≠ Khoadi - //Hôas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	65	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Twyfelfontein-Uibasen			100		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Doro !nawas		<input type="checkbox"/>	100		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kwandu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mayuni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wuparo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Puros		<input type="checkbox"/>	20		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tsiseb	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ehrovipuka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marienfluss		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oskop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Sorri-Sorris	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15				<input type="checkbox"/>
Mashi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Uukwaluudhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		
Omatendeka		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otjimboyo		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		
!Khub !Naub	<input type="checkbox"/>						
//Gamaseb	<input type="checkbox"/>						
//Huab		<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
Orupembe		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sanitatas		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Anabeb		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Sesfontein		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Okangundumba		<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
N̄a -Jaqna		<input type="checkbox"/>					
Ozondundu		<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
//Gaingu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Joseph Mbambangandu		<input type="checkbox"/>					

**Table 3: Registered Conservancy Management**

### 5. Conservancy enterprises – providing social and financial benefits

During 2004 CBNRM activities generated N\$ 14, 517, 467 for rural communities in Namibia, a sustained and steady growth from N\$ 1,151,776 in 1998. Of the total generated in 2004, 66% was earned by registered conservancies. Direct cash income in conservancies amounted to N\$ 7,887,450 and a further N\$ 1,748,480 went to conservancies in the form of employment wages and other in-kind benefits such as meat from cropped game or harvested trophies (see Figure 6).

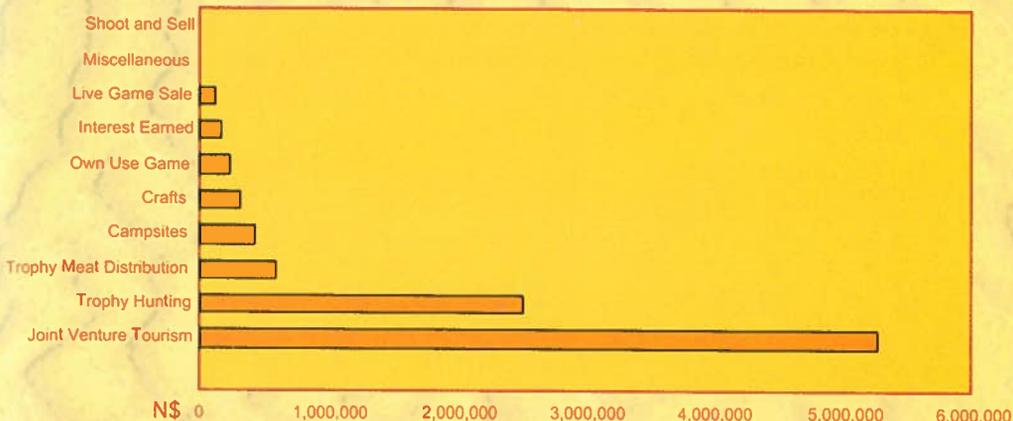


**Figure 6: Benefits generated by CBNRM activities for 2004**

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cash income to Conservancies					\$592,467	\$980,724	\$1,138,258	\$2,741,124	\$5,110,734	\$7,692,037	\$7,887,450
Non-Cash income to Conservancies					\$0	\$32,000	\$35,000	\$222,150	\$938,486	\$734,348	\$1,748,480
Income from CBNRM activities	\$0	\$160,000	\$568,850	\$860,110	\$559,309	\$921,687	\$1,441,802	\$2,743,461	\$4,054,132	\$4,831,396	\$4,881,537
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$160,000</b>	<b>\$568,850</b>	<b>\$860,110</b>	<b>\$1,151,776</b>	<b>\$1,934,411</b>	<b>\$5,706,735</b>	<b>\$5,706,735</b>	<b>\$10,103,352</b>	<b>\$13,257,781</b>	<b>\$14,517,467</b>

**Table 4: Benefits generated by CBNRM activities for 2004.**

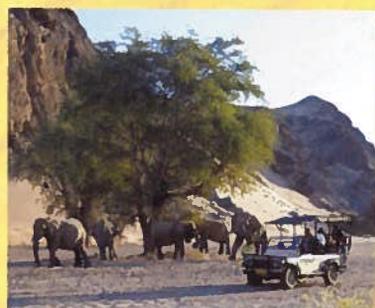
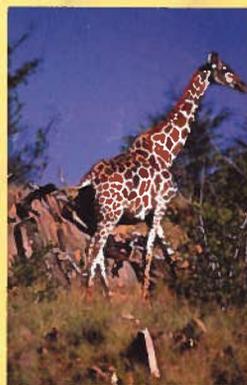
As illustrated in Figure 7 below, Joint Venture Tourism provided the greatest benefits to conservancies. Seven conservancies benefit from lodges in their areas whilst two conservancies benefit from user fees where lodges pay for the right to conduct game drives in neighbouring conservancies. Trophy hunting provides a quarter of all conservancy benefits with 12 conservancies benefiting from this in 2004. During the year 18 conservancies were awarded game utilisation quotas for both Trophy and own-use game, where the conservancy itself can harvest wildlife for local meat distribution and the use of skins. 18 conservancies used own-use quotas during 2004 and distributed the meat and skins to members. For the first time, three conservancies used Premium and Shoot and Sell hunting to sell non trophy wildlife quotas to the private sector. Employment opportunities are viewed as one of the most important benefits tourism provides to conservancies, and in 2004 a total of 265 full time and 338 part time jobs were created through tourism activities. (These are in addition to staff employed directly by conservancies.)



**Figure 7: The main sources of benefits from conservancies during 2004.**

All benefits are in cash except "Own Use Game" and "Trophy Meat Distribution". Cash figures include the wage income earned through each activity as well as direct cash revenue. Actual values are given in Table 5 below

Source of Income	Value in N\$	Percentage of conservancy income
Premium Hunting	8,280	0.1%
Shoot and Sell	11,06	0.1%
Miscellaneous	14,791	0.2%
Live Game Sale	110,100	1.1%
Interest Earned	161,807	2%
Own Use Game	232,560	2%
Crafts	304,518	3%
Campsites	431,956	4%
Trophy Meat Distribution	586,608	6%
Trophy Hunting	2,506,087	26%
Joint Venture Tourism	5,268,159	55%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,635,930</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Table 5: Source and value of benefits from conservancies during 2004.**

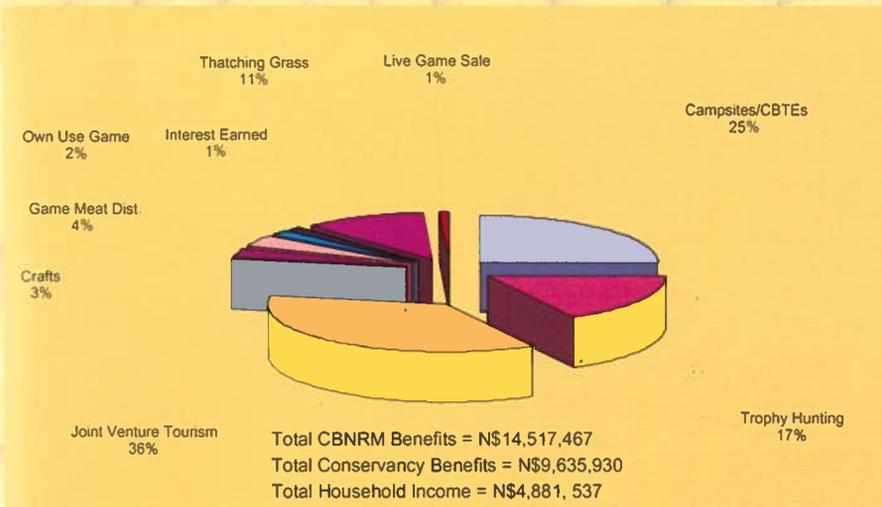
The range of activities from which conservancies earned income in 2004 is shown in Table 6 below. An established enterprise is indicated with a  while conservancies that are in the final stages of planning but not yet generating benefits are shown as **P** (potential).

Conservancy	Campsite	Cultural tourism	Craft Sales	Interest Earned	Joint venture Lodge	Live Game Rate	Meat Distribution	Own use Game	Trophy Hunting	Alternative Hunting	Thatching Grass
Nyae Nyae	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	
Salambala	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Torra			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>							
≠ Khoadi - //Hôas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	
Twyfelfontein-Uibasen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Doro Inawas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	
Kwandu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mayuni	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wuparo			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Puros	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	Premium	
Tsiseb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shoot & sell	
Ehi Rovipuka			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	
Marienfluss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Oskop								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Sorri-Sorris						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>		
Mashi			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Uukwaluudhi		<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>				<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	
Omatendeka						<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	
Otjimboyo							<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>		
!Khub !Naub											
//Gamaseb											
//Huab							<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>		
Orupembe					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Premium	
Sanitatas					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Anabeb					<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	
Sesfontein					<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>	
Okangundumba								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
N#a -Jaqna											
Ozondundu								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
//Gaingu											
Joseph Mbambangandu			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								

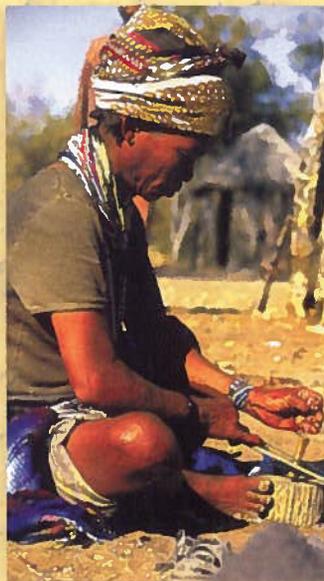
**Table 6: Income generating activities in conservancies**

During the year, 13 Conservancies used their income to cover conservancy operating costs including the costs of employing conservancy staff (75 permanent and 28

part time in total). This is usually the first expense conservancies pay for themselves to ensure sustainability. Of the 13, five conservancies are fully independent of donor assistance. In addition, six conservancies distributed cash amounts to members or village units (Nyae Nyae, Salambala, Uibasen, Wuparo, Mayuni and Kwandu) and four conservancies put money into community projects such as soup kitchens for pensioners, wildlife damage compensation, diesel for water points used by elephants and domestic stock or sponsored trips to usually inaccessible clinics and hospitals. An increasing number of conservancies are investing funds into saving schemes or high interest earning accounts.



**Figure 8: Source of CBNRM Programme Benefits 2004**



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