

#### **4.4 Presentation: Sustainability II – Institutional options for training activities in the SADC Region & linkages with other regional programmes (Jonas Chafota – WWF SARPO)**

##### **1. FORMAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**

- **Formal Colleges with a national focus with emphasis on one and a mix of:**
  - Community Based Natural Resource Conservation
  - Wildlife Management
  - Agriculture
  - Forestry
  - Game Scout/Rangers Training
  - Nature Conservation
- **Formal Colleges with a regional/international focus**
- **National Universities**

##### **2. INFORMAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**

- **Training opportunities provided by:**
  - Government Departments
  - NGOs
  - Private Sector
  - CBO Associations

##### **3. TRAINING LEVELS**

- Certificate level
- Diploma level
- Degree
- Short Courses (Certificate of Attendance)

##### **4. CONSTRAINTS**

- Courses offered not strictly relevant to rhino conservation
- Lack of continuity or follow up on rhino courses offered
- Specific rhino courses usually donor driven
- Government departments usually suffer from staff turnover, hence institutional memory is eroded
- Training to viewed as a process and to be internalized in appropriate institutions

##### **5. INSTITUTIONAL OPTIONS FOR TRAINING**

###### **Consideration in institutional selection**

- Government Departments
- NGOs
- Private Sector
- CBO Associations

### Natural Resource Management Based Training Providers in the SADC Region

COUNTRY	INSTITUTION	FOCUS	STUDENT BASE	COURSE LEVEL AND LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
<b>Botswana</b>	Botswana Wildlife Training Institute – Maun	CBNRM, Ecotourism and Wildlife Management	Botswana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Course targets existing conservation employees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic training (10 weeks)</li> <li>Short Course (10 days)</li> <li>Professional Guiding (19 weeks)</li> <li>Certificate level (2 year)</li> <li>Two year and three Diplomas in development by end 2002</li> </ul>	175 (for 2000 Academic year)  2,200 people since 1967
<b>Botswana</b>	Botswana College of Agriculture	In-service Agriculture and related fields	Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certificate</li> <li>Diploma</li> <li>Degree (all are between 1-3 years)</li> <li>Short Courses</li> </ul>	N.A
<b>Malawi</b>	College of Forestry and Wildlife	Wildlife and Forestry	Malawi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Course targets existing conservation and forestry employees</li> <li>Short Course has local focus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certificate – Wildlife Management (2 year duration)</li> <li>Diploma in Forestry (2 years)</li> <li>Short Courses – beekeeping small game animal, wildlife education and interpretation (2 weeks each)</li> </ul>	16 people per Long Course  10 people per Short Course
<b>Mozambique</b>	National Game Scout Training Centre –Gorongosa National Park	Specialised Game Scouts and Game Rangers	Mozambique – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targets existing employees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic Training</li> <li>Game Scout training (no duration of courses given)</li> </ul>	N.A
<b>Namibia</b>	Desert Research Foundation – Gobabeb Training and Research Centre	Environment and Community	Namibia, SADC and Overseas (focus on Namibia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short Courses (1 to 3 weeks)</li> <li>Diploma – Post Doctoral</li> </ul>	150 – short courses (2000)  60 – long Course (2000)
<b>South Africa</b>	Cape Technikon, Saasveld Faculty of Forestry, Mangosuthu Technikon SA, Technikon Pretoria	Nature Conservation	South Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long course – targets SA matriculants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certificate (1 year)</li> <li>Advanced Diploma – Nature Conservation (3 years)</li> </ul>	Various at each institution

COUNTRY	INSTITUTION	FOCUS	STUDENT BASE	COURSE LEVEL AND LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
<b>South Africa</b>	Southern African Wildlife College	National resource management and CBNRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SADC region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certificate (1 year)</li> <li>Diploma (1 year)</li> <li>Short Courses – (1-12 weeks)</li> </ul>	<p>40-50 Long Course students/yr (121 since 1998)</p> <p>1052 short Course participants since 1997</p>
<b>Tanzania</b>	College of African Wildlife management – Mweka	Wildlife Management, Community conservation	<p>East and Southern Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long Course and Short Course – targets SADC conservation employees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special course (Secondary level) – 1 year</li> <li>Certificate (1 year)</li> <li>Ordinary Diploma (1 year)</li> <li>Advanced Diploma (1 year)</li> <li>Postgraduate Diploma (1 year)</li> <li>Short Courses – various lengths</li> </ul>	142 (2,5000 since 1963)
<b>Zambia</b>	African College for Community-based Natural Resource Management (formally Nyamaluma)	Community Conservation	<p>Zambia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short Course targets local community members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secondary and Certificate level</li> <li>Basic upskilling (4-6 months)</li> </ul>	26-36 natural resource managers and graduate 700 community members/yr in Short Courses

## **6. PROPOSED TRAINING APPROACHES**

### **6.1 Informal training (short courses, on or off college)**

- Identify national training partners (governmental, NGOs, Private Sector, CBO Associations)
- Develop locally adapted training materials i.e. computers, audio-visual materials, manuals, drama, games etc)
- Develop themes and modules that are demand driven
- Test priority training modules
- Consider sustainability and incentive issues

#### **Advantages**

- Suits local needs
- Costly travel and visas for participants minimized
- Client or agencies are prepared to commit resources to such training
- Funding (such as donor monies) is spent directly on training of participants
- Less time away from work place.
- Potential for community participation

### **6.2 Mainstreaming in formal institutions**

- Identify appropriate focal national/regional institution
- Explore funding opportunities
- Examine existing curricula and determine possibility of incorporating rhino conservation modules
- Determine demand for rhino conservation courses
- Develop appropriate modules
- Identify and address capacity needs of focal institutions
- Implement fast track modules
- Assess demand and incorporate into the curricula

#### **Advantages**

- Rhino conservation integrated into mainstream curricula
- Funding become core part of national/regional institutions

## **7. FRAMEWORK FOR REGIONAL DIALOGUE**

- Develop mechanisms for sharing information across the regions
- Explore funding opportunities
- Websites
- Publications
- Regular meetings
- Sharing technical expertise
- Feed into the SADC process

## **8. CONCLUSIONS**

- Continue with informal (opportunistic) training if funding permit
- Institutionalize by mainstreaming into formal institutions
- Institutionalize by packaging modules and lodging with focal points/NGOs etc.