

# Remember your heritage

"Namibian Heritage Week encourages people  
to celebrate and protect our rich natural and  
cultural heritage"



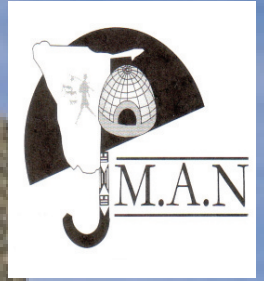
**MDG** **F**  
MDG ACHIEVEMENT FUND

# MUSEUM MATTERS

The Newsletter of the Museums Association of Namibia

JULY  
2011

Nº 20



## I nside

Preparations for the future Apartheid  
and Contract Labour History Museum

## MAN's

ANNUAL REPORT

2010 - 2011

### N ewsfash:

Grant-in-Aid arrives

## EXTRA

★ Celebrate Heritage Week, find your free poster inside!



# membership form

Please indicate the category of membership that you wish to apply for: (Mark with an x)

Please note: Annual membership of MAN runs from 1st January to 31st December.

Individual                      N\$120.00

Associate                      N\$200.00

Institution                      N\$400.00

Name:

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Membership fees may be paid in cash, by cheque or postal order. Cheques should be made out to the "Museums Association of Namibia" and posted to:

P.O.Box 147, Windhoek. If you require any information please contact our Operations Manager, Ms. Naitsikile Iizyenda on tel: +264 61 302236

Please note our new email address: [museums@iway.na](mailto:museums@iway.na)

## Museum Matters

Museum Matters is published biannually by the Museums Association of Namibia and is intended to inform members about our past and future activities. It is also a platform for sharing ideas and experiences. MAN members are encouraged to submit articles and suggestions to help us improve Museum Matters for you.

Cover photograph and Captions: Dr. Jeremy Silvester  
Poster design: Devine Design

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Museum Matters

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# Chairpersons Annual Report of the Museums Association of Namibia (2010-2011)



Ms Stella Imalwa - Chairperson

## 1. Introduction and Budgetary Overview

The Chairperson's Report covers the activities that MAN has conducted during the 2010-2011 financial year ie. 1st April, 2010 to 31st March, 2011. I would like to start by thanking the members of MAN's Executive Committee, the Advisory Committee and our staff for their hard work over the year. MAN submitted a budget for N\$1.2 million to the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sports and Culture for this financial year and received a grant of N\$592,000.00 ie. about half the budget.

The Executive Committee, therefore, sought additional external funding and over the course of the year MAN received a total of just over N\$1.4 million in external funding. The good news was that this enabled us to do more work than we would have been able to do otherwise. However it also meant that our work agenda had to adapt and that MAN took on a number of additional tasks. I would like to take the opportunity to briefly explain some of MAN's key achievements over the year.

## 2. Programmes and Achievements

### 2.1 School Clubs and Museums Exhibition Competition

The sixth SCAMX competition took place in Lüderitz on 9th-10th July, 2010. It was the largest ever organised by MAN and involved schools from all thirteen regions of Namibia. Negumbo Senior Secondary School won with their display on 'Onzimbogo': The clay Pot Industry 'and represented Namibia at the 'Isivivane Solwazi Spring School at Robben Island Museum. MAN purchased twenty purpose-build exhibition boards for use in the competition. The competition was co-funded by the AACRLS project and a number of commercial sponsors.

### 2.2 Exhibitions

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany provided funding to enable MAN to purchase a mobile educational exhibition on 'The Holocaust'. The

exhibition consists of sixteen panels and can be used for educational workshops on human rights. It is stored in MAN's 'Exhibition Bank' at the National Archives of Namibia and available for loan.

Support was also provided to enable a small exhibition on 'Cassinga' to be mounted at the Outapi War Museum.

### 2.3 Regional Museum Development Grants

RMD grant payments that were made during the financial year covered payments to the Alte Fort Museum in Grootfontein for a new computer and printer, Gobabeb Desert Research Institute for the development of a new exhibition, Okakarara Community and Cultural Tourism Centre for research and the development of new exhibition materials and Nakambale Museum to enable the curator to attend training. MAN's commitment to encouraging the development of new museums were reflected in contributions to enable the new Gobabis Museum to obtain a laminating machine, the Kapingiri Museum project to host a planning workshop and payment to enable a member of the King Mandume Museum Management Committee to receive training.

### 2.4 International Networks.

The Vice-Chairperson, Mr Aaron Nambadi, was delegated to represent the Museums Association of Namibia at the AGM of the South African Museums Association (SAMA) on 27th-29th September, 2010.

Our Project Planning and Training Officer is a member of a four member Team that has been tasked to facilitate the launch of a new regional association of museums and heritage associations. He attended a meeting in Gaborone, Botswana on 20th-21st September with museum

directors from SADC countries that adopted a draft constitution and strategic plan for a SADCHA (SADC Heritage Association).

The Museums Association of Namibia continued to facilitate membership of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Council of African Museums (AFRICOM).

## 2.5 Annual General Meeting and Heritage Forum

Our AGM took place in Outapi on 14th-15th May, 2010 and the Hon. Kazenambo Kazenambo, (Minister of Youth, National Service, Sports and Culture) opened the AGM. We were very pleased that we were able to use the AGM to host a 'Heritage Forum' at which all the major heritage institutions in Namibia shared information about their work and their future plans. The forum, therefore, addressed the concern of many of our members that there should be better communication and co-operation between stakeholders in the heritage sector.

## 2.6 Internships

An intern worked at MAN to assist with the SCAMX competition. MAN also provided training in the MD-System for computerised cataloguing of museum artefacts (as the second phase of its training programme) to ten student interns (mainly studying tourism or history at UNAM and the Polytechnic of Namibia). The students were to be posted to museums to provide support for computerised cataloguing. Five students were placed, but unfortunately due to delays in the release of funding from the donor the programme has had to be postponed.

## 2.7 Marketing: Museum Matters and MAN 20th Anniversary T-shirt

The bi-annual MAN newsletter, *Museum Matters*, was published twice (No. 18 in May, 2010 and No. 19 in December, 2010). A t-shirt was designed and printed to mark MAN's 20th Anniversary. The t-shirts were very popular and sold out and so are now a 'collector's item'!

## 2.8 MDG-F Programme on Sustainable Cultural Tourism for Namibia

The Museums Association of Namibia assisted the Programme by facilitating the Annual Review and Planning Meeting that took place in Otjiwarongo.

## 2.9 Munyondo gwaKapande Cultural Village

Under the MDG-F Programme MAN received funding from UN-Habitat to assist with the development of the Munyondo gwaKapande Cultural Village. Initial activities included the commissioning of a detailed architect's plan of the proposed development, the establishment of management and financial structures and training support for members of the Management Committee.

## 2.10 King Mandume Museum

MAN received funding from the Embassy of Finland to enable a Feasibility Study to be conducted on the proposal to establish a new museum at Omhedi in Ohangwena Region (a region which, currently, does not have a museum). The Study was completed and Governance Training provided to members of the Management Committee. (see page 14 for the findings of the Feasibility Study).



The King Mandume Museum Project Joint Steering Committee

## 2.11 City of Windhoek Museum Exhibition Plan

A skeleton plan for the proposed new City of Windhoek Museum has been produced covering a range of topics about the history of the City and the local environment.

## 2.12 Heritage Handbook

MAN has been working with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism on the development of a 'Heritage Handbook' containing information about the laws and guidelines in place to help Namibians protect and preserve both our natural heritage and our cultural heritage.

## 2.13 Cultural Tourism (Supply and Demand Analysis)

MAN has been working with the International Labour Organisation on a report that analyses the potential market for cultural tourism in Namibia with specific reference to the pilot projects being supported by the MDG-F Programme.

## 2.14 Heritage Hunt

Three more regional Heritage Hunt Reports were completed with support from UNESCO under the MDG-F Programme. Reports now exist for Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto Regions. Further funding is being sought to enable the survey to be extended to the remaining seven regions of Namibia.

## 2.15 Heritage into Education/Education into Heritage

A report was completed for the Namibia Institute for Educational Development (NIED) entitled 'Heritage into Education, Education into Heritage'. The report makes a series of recommendations for expanding the role of heritage on the school curriculum and on courses at institutes of higher education, but also makes recommendations for increasing the capacity of museums and heritage sites as educational resources. (See page 7 for recommendations)

## 3. Challenges

### 3.1 Lack of Transport

The staff of the Museums Association of Namibia are required to travel extensively to provide support and training to museums and new projects throughout Namibia, but do not have a vehicle. At present MAN relies on public transport or has to use members' private vehicles. As MAN is seeking to encourage the circulation of mobile exhibitions it would like to obtain a vehicle that could also be used to take small travelling exhibitions to the regions and meet with members. Efforts to obtain private sponsorship have been unsuccessful to date.

### 3.2 Funding for Regional Museum Development.

The Museums Association of Namibia budgeted to provide six grants of a maximum of N\$20,000.00 each for regional museum development. However, the Advisory Committee has argued that MAN needs more financial resources to assist new community-based museum projects to be launched. It has been recommended that MAN should seek the resources to be able to provide two annual grants of N\$100,000 to provide start-up funding for new projects that have been approved by MAN. The funds to cover these grants

come from the Grant-in-Aid received from Government and, unless there is a significant increase in the size of our grant, we can only make this change by dramatically cutting our activities in other areas or identifying a core funder to support some of our activities on an ongoing basis.

### 3.3 Office Space and Staffing

MAN's office and resource centre is well situated, but is already too small.

Museum curators often come to the office to read the materials available or for meetings. MAN has two work stations and a meeting table, but one of the rooms also serves as a kitchen. MAN has a small library, a photocopier, a laminating machine and a binding machine as well as a large number of files.

MAN has experienced a rapid increase in the demand for its services and is receiving project funding from an increasing number of sources. Ideally MAN would like to expand its staff with a staffing structure for three full-time posts. The Project Planning and Training Officer would become full-time and a full-time Finance and Admin & Membership Secretary would also be appointed with the Operations Manager being able to concentrate on the organisation and implementation of activities. The increase in staff would require MAN to move to a new building that could provide three rooms.

### 3.4 Lack of a National Heritage Plan

The Museums Association of Namibia believes that Namibia needs a co-ordinated approach to the development of heritage sites and museums. At present a number of initiatives are underway with funding from different sources and there is a danger of duplicating projects and this will mean that they might prove

unsustainable or will burden the Government with significant, long-term financial commitments.

We believe that a national Heritage and Tourism Conference would allow each region to identify a 'unique' heritage attraction that could receive Government support would help to shape a national plan. Such attractions could include natural and cultural heritage and might, for example, include a 'Meteorite Centre'. We believe such an initiative would help develop regional identities and encourage greater tourism mobility within Namibia.

### 3.5 Need to Improve the Southern African Museum Network

We believe that there is great potential for greater international co-operation and communication regarding common issues of concern, sharing training opportunities, skills and knowledge and developing cross-border research projects and exhibitions. MAN believes that international networks, such as ICOM, AFRICOM and SADCHA should be strengthened so that they can support greater regional co-ordination in the museum and heritage sector within Southern Africa.

## Newsflash: Grant-in-Aid Arrives.

The Museums Association of Namibia has just received the first instalment of its annual grant-in-aid from the Ministry.

The grant enables MAN to conduct its core functions - such as the provision of training, provision of regional development grants, organisation of the AGM and running of the MAN office and resource centre. One-third of the grant is received at the start of the financial year and the remaining two-thirds will be received once MAN submits its audited accounts for the 2010-2011 financial year. The indications are that MAN's grant has been reduced by about N\$6,000 from the previous financial



year to around N\$586,000.00. However MAN will try to continue to maintain and improve its services to its members.

## Annual Planning Workshop

The members of MAN's Advisory Committee met at the National Archives of Namibia on Friday, 24th June for the annual planning workshop. The planning workshop is guided by the recommendations made by members at the AGM and provides an opportunity to update MAN's rolling Three Year Development Plan, which will now cover the period 2012-2015. After last year's planning workshop MAN had submitted a very ambitious budget to the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sports and Culture, but shortly before the workshop we heard that we had been unsuccessful in our attempt to significantly increase our grant. The workshop therefore also took the opportunity to prioritise activities for the current operational year given the financial constraints that MAN faces, but also to explore the possibilities for raising further project-based external funding.

We would like to congratulate Ms Stella Imalwa and Mr Aaron Namadi on their re-election for another year as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Museums Association of Namibia and Dr Martha Akawa and Ms Edelgartha Cito-Simano on their election to be members of the Executive Committee.

## Regional Museum Development Grants

The Museums Association of Namibia will sometimes be in the position to make available regional museum development grants to individual museums in Namibia.

In order to qualify for such a grant a museum will be required to submit a full proposal providing narrative and financial



Recipients of the 2011 RMD Grants pose with Mr Gunter von Schuman and Ms Stella Imalwa

details about the way in which such a grant will be used. This year a total of nine applications varying in grant size were reviewed by the Regional Museum Development Committee and all the applicants were given some assistance.

It is always a challenge trying to help as many museums as possible with the limited financial resources allocated to the distribution of RMD grants. As our Government grant has not been increased the Advisory Committee has agreed that the maximum size for a grant will remain at N\$20,000. It was also recommended that the priority themes for grants for next year should be Computer equipment and internet connectivity and support for museums to develop new collections, although museums can motivate for any need. The deadline for applications for a 2012 RMD Grant will be 31st December, 2011.

Museums that receive a Regional Museum Development Grant are required to provide a narrative and financial report within six months of the receipt of their grant that clearly indicates the use that has been made of the grant. The report should be accompanied by photographic evidence of any activities, building work, events or displays funded by the Grant. As MAN operates with limited financial and human resources it is often a challenge monitoring and evaluating these grants,

therefore it is the responsibility of the grant recipients to ensure that narrative and financial reports are submitted within the given timeframe. Museums who do not submit satisfactory reports will not be eligible to apply for future grants.

The lucky recipients of the Regional Museum Development Grants for 2011 were:

- Swakopmund Museum
- Kavango Museum
- Gobabeb Research and Training Centre
- Walvis Bay Museum
- Ombalantu Baobab Tree Heritage Centre
- Munyonda gwaKapande Cultural Village
- Das Alte Fort Grootfontein
- Gobabis Museum

## MAN Museum Posters

The ninth grant (to the value of N\$20,000.00) will be used to produce a series of museum promotion posters that can be used to advertise individual museums. The idea of the series would be that posters could also be shown as a set to promote Namibian museums at events such as the Tourism Expo (or combined to create a small instant

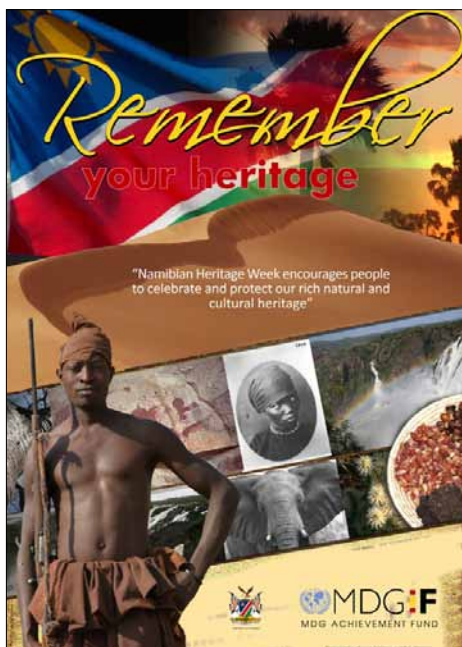
exhibition about Namibian museums). The idea is that each museum will be asked to provide a set of photographs - that show their museum and some of the most important objects in their collections. In order for a museum to be considered for selection MAN will need to obtain a set of good quality digital images of the museum and its collection (on a cd-rom) that might be used in the design of the poster as well as the correct contact details and a sketch map showing the location of the museum. Once you have compiled this material post or deliver it to the MAN Office and Resource Centre (PO Box 147, Windhoek). MAN has formed a Marketing Working Group to facilitate this project with the aim of having materials ready in time to create a small 'Museums of Namibia' exhibition in time for the Tourism Expo in 2012.

## National Heritage Week

Heritage Week started a few years ago as Museums Week, but it has since been decided to expand the scope of the week to make it more inclusive. Heritage Week this year took place from Monday 4th - Saturday 9th July.

The theme - Heritage and Memory - was adapted from that chosen by ICOM for International Museum Day. Heritage Week presents a great opportunity to raise the profile of sites and institutions that help showcase Namibia's cultural and natural heritage. Heritage Week aims to;

- increase the public awareness of the value of Namibia's natural and cultural heritage
- create an annual celebration aimed at involving residents and visitors in a series of social, cultural and educational events
- promote the efforts of community and commercial groups and organisations and profile their events and projects as part of



National Heritage Week Poster

Public Awareness about Heritage Week is gradually growing and an increasing number of institutions are getting involved. Highlights of this year's Heritage Week were the 'Open Week' at the National Museum of Namibia, a 'Find Your Ancestors' service at the National Archives of Namibia, the launch of a poster design competition by the National Art Gallery of Namibia and the offer by the National Heritage Council to provide free entry to Namibians throughout the week to sites that they managed, such as Twyfelfontein. MAN, in collaboration with the stakeholders on the Heritage Week Working Group have also designed, printed and distributed an impact poster (with funding from the MDG-F Programme for Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia) that promotes the concept of Namibian Heritage Week as an educational opportunity and a tool for nation-building. We would urge all our member museums to display the poster prominently to increase public support for this annual event.

Whilst MAN has not yet been able to secure funding to support activities in regional museums during heritage week, MAN did circulate a list of 'Ten Ideas

for Heritage Week Activities' to all its members. A report on some of the activities that took place will appear in the next edition of our newsletter. MAN is strongly committed to the development of Heritage Week as we believe that it provides an ideal platform for the promotion of museums and natural and cultural heritage sites and is playing a growing role in the development of our national pride and identity.

## Regional Representatives

One priority of the Museums Association is to try and create stronger links with the regions in order to help the development of community museums and projects. A list of regional representatives was agreed by the Advisory Committee in 2009 and published in the seventeenth issue of Museum Matters. This list was revised slightly but MAN still has a challenge to provide resources to support regional activities. A suggestion was made that improved working relationship with regional Culture Officers might be an alternative strategy. A regional representative acts as the link between the Museums Association management and staff and the members within their region. Regional Representatives work purely on a voluntary basis and play an important role in developing the heritages spaces and cultural events within their regions. Some of their responsibilities include:

- To encourage individuals and institutions in the region to become members.
- To provide a local contact person who can assist with enquiries about membership, the SCAMX competition etc.
- To help maintain an up-to-date list of all museums and related heritage institutions in their region including all relevant



contact details.

- To make initial visits to communities wishing to establish new museums and to make a recommendation as to whether MAN should carry out a formal evaluation of the project.
- To attend any museum planning workshops that take place in their region and serve as a local liaison between MAN and museums in their region.
- To assist the Heritage Hunt project with the identification of 'new' heritage sites in their region.
- To monitor events and views within the region in order to provide up to date information to MAN

It was agreed that the following MAN members should be approached to serve as the MAN representatives for their region:

Caprivi	Eugene Maemeko
Erongo	Peter Brüggemann
Hardap	Erica Pretorius
Karas	Valerie Kleintjies
Kavango	Valeska Nekaro
Khomas	Gerhardt Gurirab
Kunene	Alie Koopman
Ohangwena	Lovisa Nampala
Omaheke	Edelgartha Cito-Simana
Omusati	Barnabas Nauyoma
Oshana	Magdalena Kaanante
Oshikoto	Stella Imalwa
Otjozondjupa	Penson Mootu



Kolmanskop



Preventative conservation

## International Council of Museums (ICOM)

The Museums Association of Namibia continues to facilitate individual and institutional membership of the International Council of Museums (ICOM). A small National Committee exists and individual members are able to join one of ICOM's 31 specialised International Committees that links museum professionals with shared interests. Initially ICOM Namibia lobbied for a reduced membership fee for ICOM and now membership fees are banded with members in countries with stronger economies paying a higher rate. In Namibia's case this means that the individual annual membership fee has fallen from NS320 pa to NS230 pa (a lower rate is available to people studying a museums related subject). We are now working with sister National Committees in other African countries to work with ICOM to improve the services that ICOM offers to professionals working in African museums. Dr Silvester, the Chairperson of ICOM Namibia, attended the annual General Assembly in Paris and has circulated a report on the key points from this meeting (if you have not already received a copy of the report we can email you a copy on request). One of the most significant developments is that a Working Group is being established to plan for us to host the annual Conference

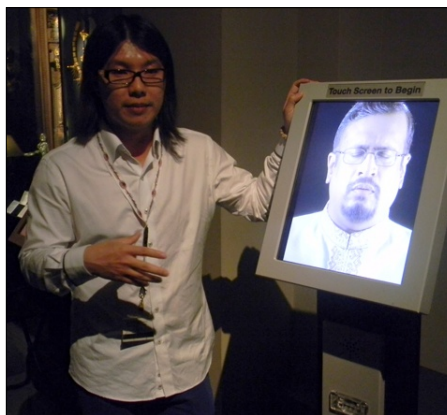
of the International Committee of Museums of Ethnology in 2012. This will be a great opportunity for museum workers to meet colleagues from museums from other parts of the world and to discuss and debate issues surrounding the establishment of cultural villages and living museums and the representation of ethnic identity.

## Commonwealth Association of Museums

The Project Planning and Training Officer was invited to present a paper at the Triennial Conference of the Commonwealth Association of Museums in Singapore on 25th-28th May, 2011 in Singapore. The Conference was exploring the role that museums could play in raising public awareness and playing a direct role in promoting sustainable development and also at innovative ways of involving youth more in museum activities. The Conference also saw the launch of a CAM Report on ways of increasing the participation of Children in African Museums. Copies of the report will be distributed to MAN members or can be consulted at MAN's Office and Resource Centre.

One of the many interesting papers presented at the Conference was given by Michael Gondwe, the Education Co-ordinator with the Museums of Malawi who explained the role that the museum had played in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage through a project that had strengthened the transmission of knowledge about the production of traditional cloth. Ms Rooksanah Omar of Iziko Museums in South Africa was elected to serve a three year term at the new President of CAM and this provides a great opportunity for Namibia to be involved in future CAM projects. Initial discussions included the possibility of documenting international collections held in Commonwealth museums as a means of encouraging the

development of more international museum partnerships. A full Conference report was produced and distributed to MAN members by email and is also available for consultation at the MAN Office and Resource Centre.



Asian Civilizations Museum



Tarisi Vunidilo of the Pacific Islands Museums Association with Mike Gondwe of Museums of Malawi



The Resolutions Committee of CAM



Micheal Gondwe

## Heritage Awareness

MAN has been working with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the United Nations Environmental Programme (under the MDG-F Programme for Sustainable Cultural Tourism for Namibia) to produce awareness about the national and international frameworks, laws, policies and guidelines that are in place to help us to preserve both our natural and our cultural heritage. In addition to increasing awareness and respect for our diverse heritage the materials aim to highlight the fact that our environment and our cultural heritage are closely linked and the importance of protecting both. The initial outcomes are a 'Heritage Handbook' and a poster that will be distributed to all our institutional members as well as other stakeholders, including Regional Councils, Traditional Authorities and Culture Officers. If you have not yet received a copy of the Handbook copies can also be consulted at Community Libraries throughout Namibia.

## Heritage into Education Recommendations

### A. Heritage Into Education

#### A1. Audio-Visual Cultural Heritage Archive.

Whilst the National Archives of Namibia resorts under the Ministry of Education, the educational function of the archives has not, to date, been adequately funded. A priority should be the establishment of a permanent post at the archives for an 'Audio-visual Archivist' whose job description would be to pro-actively collect recordings of cultural performances and interviews with 'eye-witnesses' of history. The creation of a dedicated and well catalogued audio-visual archive of Namibian history and heritage is a crucial pre-requisite to the development of new teaching materials.

#### A2. Voices from Namibian History.

A set of audio-visual materials should be provided, particularly aimed at the teaching of History in Grades 11-12. The materials should feature a range of interviews with eye-witnesses of history, both leaders and ordinary people. Whilst new recordings may be required a substantial amount of material is also already available at the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) and the National Archives of Namibia (NAN).

#### A3. Certificate in Heritage Management.

The Polytechnic of Namibia should consider the introduction of a certificate course to provide training to those working in the cultural heritage sector in Namibia who have experience, but lack the formal qualifications required to do a degree course.

The certificate course should be tailor-made to meet the requirements of the Namibian heritage sector.

#### A4. Design and Technology

**Namibian Case Studies.** A handbook should be developed using examples drawn from Namibia's cultural heritage to explain design concepts. The examples might include a traditional blacksmith's kiln and bellows, the mechanisms used to draw water from a well and traps, the design of traditional clothing and the traps used to catch wild animals. The handbook will, thus, give learners an awareness of Namibia's cultural heritage at the same time as explaining concepts that they need to understand for this subject.

#### A5. Namibian Traditional Beliefs and Practices

A guidebook should be produced outlining the traditional beliefs of the different communities in Namibia and the way that this shaped everyday practices and rituals - such as birth, marriage, rain-making and death. A final section in the guidebook should focus on the way in which these beliefs and practices were mediated and transformed through the influence of Christian missionaries and evangelism. The production of such a guidebook will be a prerequisite to the greater inclusion of Namibian traditional beliefs in the school curriculum.

#### A6. Revision of Religious and Moral Education Syllabi: Namibian Traditional Belief Systems

At present 'African Traditional Beliefs' are covered in Grade 8 of the curriculum, whilst learners cover 'Buddhism' and 'Hinduism' in Grade 10. The curriculum should be changed to give a greater emphasis to the traditional belief systems that were (and are) found in Namibia and that have helped to shape Namibian history and society.

#### A7. Twyfelfontein World Heritage Site Educational Workbook

The Twyfelfontein World Heritage Site should be used as the basis for a workbook for Grade 8 History. Whilst the workbook can focus on the rock engravings and their interpretation it can also discuss the way in which early Namibian history can be discovered in the landscape.

#### A8. Revision of History Textbooks to be more Geographically Inclusive

The curriculum for history as Junior and Senior Secondary School should be revised to include the history of the north-east of Namibia (Caprivi and Kavango Regions) to reflect recent research in these areas.

#### A9. National Guidebook on Namibian Heritage

A guidebook providing an overview of the most important heritage sites, cultural practices and oral traditions should be created and provided to schools as a resource for teachers and lecturers.

#### A10. Mainstreaming of Gender in the History Curriculum

The curriculum should be revised so that gender issues are not presented as a separate topic in Grade 10, but provision is made for teachers to discuss questions about the changing role of women over time throughout the Grades.

#### A11. Audio-Visual Materials for Integrated Performing Arts

The subject provides the opportunity to showcase Namibia's rich cultural diversity, but as it is not certain that all cultures will be adequately represented in all schools, materials should be created and distributed to schools that showcase cultural performances from all the different communities found in Namibia.

#### A12. Teacher's Handbook on Agriculture and Indigenous Knowledge Systems

A teacher's handbook should be produced illustrating the ways in which indigenous knowledge systems were applied to agricultural practices in Namibia. The Handbook will provide material that can be used in the teaching of Agriculture.

#### A13. Handbook on Local Uses of Plants

A Handbook should be compiled illustrating traditional knowledge in different Namibian communities about the uses that can be made of different plants as food, medicine or poison. The Handbook will provide a resource for Biology teachers and lecturers.

#### A14. History and Heritage Research

Final year history students at the University of Namibia write research papers. Given the increased documentation of heritage sites, students could be encouraged to consult the reports being produced on heritage sites in their region and research and write about these sites. The approach would directly link history students with heritage development.

#### A15. Teaching Materials on Oral Traditions in Indigenous Languages

Whilst literature does exist in local languages, the ongoing research being conducted in the different language sections of the Department of Language and Literature Studies, particularly the recent research on Oral Traditions, should be used to form the basis for the publication of a series of booklets aimed at learners in Primary School to support mother tongue language teaching.



## B. Education Into Heritage

### B1. Regional Heritage Committees

Committees should be formed between regional councils, regional education offices, schools, heritage workers and culture officers at the regional level. The Committees would be responsible for co-ordinating heritage activities at the regional level.

### B2. Regional Cultural Heritage Directories

Regional directories listing Cultural Heritage assets (with contact details) in each region should be produced and made available to schools. Cultural Heritage Assets should be listed under a number of different categories: Heritage Sites, Museums, Craftspeople, Cultural Groups, Oral Historians and Storytellers etc.

### B3. Education Policies for Museums and Heritage Sites

Every Namibian museum, cultural centre and heritage site (which has been staffed and developed to receive visitors) should develop an education policy that clearly indicates how it will tackle its educational responsibility (Likando & Thaniseb, 2004: 84).

### B4. Learning Boxes

Every Namibian museum should develop 'Learning Boxes' containing objects that can be lent to schools for 'hands on' education. Ideally, the boxes should be developed in partnership between the teachers and the museum workers and be linked to particular grades and subjects. The objects in these boxes should be drawn from the 'educational collection' of each museum.

### B5. Education Collections

Museums should establish 'education collections', which would consist of objects, stories and photographs that

could be taken into schools and handled. The collection should, in other words, consist of artifacts that are re-placeable. For example, an old photograph could be copied and laminated and the copy (rather than the original) used for teaching purposes.

### B6. History Clubs

Museums should encourage school History Clubs and classes to create exhibitions on aspects of the local history, culture or environment for display in the museum and programme a series of temporary exhibitions by schools in their 'catchment' area. The best History Clubs from each region can participate in the annual School Clubs and Museums Exhibition Competition organised by the Museums Association of Namibia.

### B7. Regional Heritage Maps and Guidebooks

Regional heritage maps should be produced and distributed to schools through a partnership between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sports and Culture. The maps should indicate heritage sites of interest, whilst the guidebooks will provide easily accessible information and contact details for the museums, heritage sites, craftworkers, and cultural groups available in each region.

### B8. Namibian Heritage Week

Regional Education Offices and regional museums and heritage sites should be encouraged to work together to organise programmes of educational activities during Namibia's annual 'Heritage Week'. The week can be developed to provide an annual focal point for schools to engage with the cultural and natural heritage of their region.

## C. Additional Recommendations from the Review Group Meeting of 9th March, 2011

### C1. Review Group

The current Review Group should be developed into a Working Group chaired by NIED and should meet regularly to develop and implement an action plan based on the agreed recommendations.

In order to stimulate dialogue between the heritage and education sectors the Working Group should involve representatives of the key stakeholders in both sectors.

### C2. Standing Working Group

A member of the Working Group should attend the Curriculum Coordinating Committee (CCC) to present the recommendations adopted from the report and the recommendations should also be presented during NIED's 'In House' meeting, when all curriculum developers will meet. Members of the Working Group should also be invited to make presentations on the recommendations for the greater integration of 'Heritage Into Education' at Conference organised by the Ministry of Education.

### C3. Bachelor of Education

Students studying at the University of Namibia for a Bachelor of Education Degree majoring in History should be required to write a research project on heritage related issues in their final year as this will not only encourage teachers to use their local heritage landscape and intangible cultural heritage creatively as a teaching resource, but also forge stronger heritage awareness.

### C4. Entrepreneur studies

This subject might include materials that are being developed under the MDG-F Programme based on the "Starting your own Cultural

Business”Manuals which have been developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

#### C5. Use of Heritage in English Teaching

The materials used to teach English could be developed that use texts about Namibian heritage in comprehension exercises.

#### C6. Heritage Institutions

A leaflet should be designed for distribution to schools that provides basic information about the educational resources and resources offered by different heritage institutions in Namibia.

Larger heritage institutions should employ dedicated Education Officers

### Five MAN Members Complete Tourism Training

Five MAN members successfully obtained places to take part in a four month course on Entrepreneurship for Tourism SMEs. MAN was able to provide support from its Regional Museum Development Grant Fund to enable two members from Nakambale Museum and the King Mandume Museum Project to complete the course.

MAN was also able to provide financial support for three members of the Management Committee of the Munyondo gwaKapande Cultural Village project to attend the course as MAN is receiving funds from UN-Habitat through the MDG-F Programme for Sustainable Cultural Tourism for Namibia to help establish the cultural village as one of eleven pilot projects that are being supported by the Programme.

The course covered a wide range of important topics, including the writing of a business plan and the development of an effective marketing strategy for

your business. It is hoped that it will be possible to obtain funding to enable those working with other new museum projects to attend similar training in the future and MAN will circulate information to members about any further training opportunities that it is aware of.



Mr Erasmus Stephanus, graduating from the training course

### Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums

A National Training Workshop was organised by MAN on 20th May, 2011.

The theme of the workshop was Namibian Museums and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) and the training was facilitated by Mr Stephen Chifunyise. In 2007 Namibia signed the 2003 UNESCO Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage. Intangible Cultural Heritage can be simply defined as heritage that is 'intangible' meaning that, unlike museum artifacts and heritage sites, it cannot be physically touched. The convention provides a more detailed definition of the areas (referred to as 'domains' in the convention) that ICH covers:

- i) Oral traditions and language;
- ii) Performing arts (such as music, poetry and dance);
- iii) Social practices, rituals and festivals; iv) Indigenous knowledge about nature and the universe and
- v) Traditional craftsmanship.

Whilst museums have often, traditionally, focused on the collection and conservation of objects (tangible cultural heritage), it is clear that all objects are associated with intangible cultural heritage. For example, a musical instrument should be linked to the sounds of the music that was played on it, the knowledge and skills that were needed to make it and the rituals and special occasions on which the instrument was used. Mr Chifunyise encouraged museums to play an active role in documenting many of the different forms of ICH that are found in every region of Namibia, but also to play a role in supporting communities to safeguard ICH practices. He explained that museums could assist communities to develop funding proposals to help support the survival of traditional ceremonies and practices or the transfer of indigenous knowledge from one generation to the next. For example, he suggested that the Otjiserandu could apply for support to assist with the hosting of the events surrounding the tributes made to past leaders of the OvaHerero every year at Okahandja. A loose Handbook on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Namibian Museums has been produced by MAN following the workshop and distributed to all our institutional members and, digitally, to all our individual members. The Handbook is also available for consultation at the MAN Office and Resource Centre.

## 21st Annual General Meeting

The Museums Association of Namibia held its Annual General Meeting on Saturday, 21st May 2011 under the theme 'Intangible Cultural Heritage and Museums'. The AGM was preceded by a one day training workshop on Intangible Cultural Heritage facilitated by Mr Stephen Chifunyise. 40 participants took part in the training workshop that was held at the Okahandja Country Hotel while 56 participants attended the AGM at the same venue. The following museums and organisations were represented: Ministry of Veteran Affairs: Directorate of Policy, Heritage and Social Affairs, National Archives of Namibia, National Museum of Namibia, Okakarara Community Tourism and Culture Centre, Ombalantu Boabab Tree Heritage Centre, Helvi Mpingana Kondombolo Cultural Village and Open Air Museum, Gobabeb Research and Training Centre, Gobabis Museum, Military Museum, Outapi War Museum, King Mandume Museum Project, Keetmanshoop Museum, Arts Association Heritage Trust, Kavango Museum, Geological Survey Museum (Ministry of Mines and Energy), Walvis Bay Museum, Das Alte Fort Museum (Grootfontein), City of Windhoek Museum, Hendrik Witbooi Museum Project, Munyongo gwKapaande Cultural Village Project, Kapingiri Museum Project.

During MAN's 21st AGM, several recommendations were made to improve MAN's networking and communication between MAN, member museums and partner organisations. Below is a brief overview of the recommendations discussed.

## Marketing

- It was recommended that MAN continues to develop its links with the tourism industry and develop marketing materials and aims to obtain a space at the next Tourism Expo.
- It was strongly recommended that the MAN website should be revived as it was a strong communications tool and it should be used as a platform to market Namibian Museums.
- It was recommended that a greater effort is made to encourage MAN members to contribute articles to Museum Matters.

## Training

- It was recommended that MAN should provide more training for museum workers and museum boards and facilitate more national and international staff exchanges for work experience.
- It was recommended that MAN gives priority to the organisation of two national training workshops a year, even if this means securing external funding. The next National Training Workshop should be on Photography and Exhibition Design.

## Funding Opportunities

- It was recommended that MAN should circulate more information about funding opportunities to members and should produce a Handbook providing information and guidelines on applying for funding from the Fund for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage.

## RMDG Grants

- It was recommended that MAN improve the dissemination of information about the deadlines and guidelines for applying for an RMD grant and ensure that members who do not have access to email receive written notification.

## Heritage Database

- It was recommended that MAN should establish a database of all Namibian museums and continue to encourage the computerised cataloguing of collections.

## Heritage Email Group List

- It was recommended that MAN should establish an email group list for all heritage workers and use its regional network to seek to document crafts.

## Museums and Education

- It was recommended that MAN should form a partnership with the Ministry of Education to support SCAMX and museum internships and encourage research partnerships between museums and public history students at UNAM

## SCAMX 2011

The School Clubs and Museums Exhibition Competition has taken place annually for the past five years and has been one of the Museums Associations most successful initiatives. History Clubs are invited to participate in the competition by sending in proposals with topics



relating to a relevant theme. Learners then research an aspect of theme with particular reference to the region where the school is situated. Selected schools then received a small grant to create visually exciting exhibitions which are then officially opened to the media and the public.

Unfortunately, due to financial constraints the competition did not take place this year. MAN hopes to secure sponsoring partners who will support the competition over the long term.



The Namibia Scientific Society building

## Outapi War Museum on Facebook



Outapi War Museum

Museums can discover easy and effective ways to create public awareness and reach their target audiences. The internet is one of the fastest and most valuable tools available to provide information and form links with other heritage professionals. Through social networks like, My Space, LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook, it is now possible to create a platform for your museum at virtually no cost.

One museum making use of this is the Outapi war Museum. The museum has created a page on the most popular social networking site, Facebook. If you're interested in seeing the Facebook page just search for Outapi War Museum (if you are a Facebook member) or check out the link below.

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Outapi-war-museum/105863206161637>

## A Profile of the Namibia Scientific Society and Kuiseb Verlag

The Namibia Scientific Society was founded as a non-profit organisation in 1925 through the initiative of a group of influential Namibian

individuals such as Doctor Louis Fourie and the well-known Dr. Heinrich Vedder.

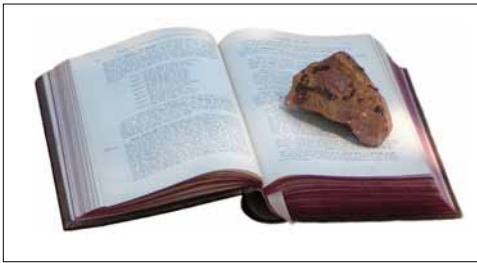
The reference material in our library is updated continuously with new editions in an ongoing process being accessioned on the library computer system. In addition for the advantage of researchers is our library accessible through the University of Namibia Library computer system. We also function as a publisher by promoting the publication of scientific papers in our local journal as well as books dealing with topics such as Namibian history, fauna & flora, biographies, transport & communications, archaeology and travel reports.

The society has over 500 members, each with his or her special field of interest, which includes institutions and corresponding members internationally. To help share information with our esteemed members, supporters and the public in general, we also organise frequent public talks and excursions of a scientific nature, which are very popular with the public.

To be on track with new scientific and educational developments it is always our wish to attract younger



Transforming the old military bunker into a museum



researchers and interested members of the public who will assist us to sustain the Society in the long term, bringing in some new ideas and energy.

Due to a demand by the local readership and tourists as well, the Kuiseb Verlag was founded to provide also the book market with more popular publications. This step proved to be very successful and over the years the Society has published more than 100 interesting titles. Topics included history, fauna & flora, novels, information on Namibian art and even some children books with a Namibian background.

The books from the Namibia Scientific Society are all for sale either through the leading book shops in Namibia, some book outlets in South Africa or directly from the Society's offices in Windhoek. To facilitate easier access in Europe the Namibia Scientific Society has appointed the "Namibiana Buchdepot" in Germany as its European distributor.

Namibia Scientific Society  
Kuisseb Verlag  
P O Box 67  
Windhoek  
Namibia  
Tel: + 264 - 61 - 225 372  
Fax: + 264 - 61 - 226 846  
e-mail: nwg@iway.na  
www.kuisseb-verlag.com  
Robert Mugabe Ave. 110

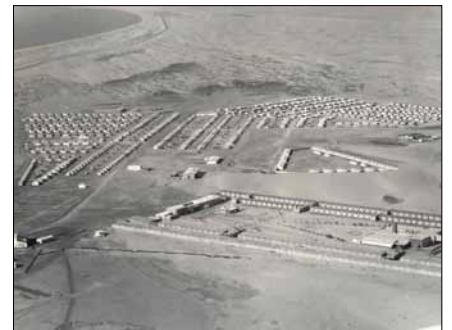
## Preparations for the Future Apartheid and Contract Labour History Museum Ms Antoinette Mostert

This future museum is a priority project of the Walvis Bay City Council. The museum project aims to preserve and portray the history of apartheid and the system of contract labour in Namibia under South African rule. In an attempt to have this museum established, collections for the museum are needed. Artefacts such as documents, photographs, worker's tools, garments, passes and contracts are being sought from the local community and those who previously worked at the compound. Oral interviews with former migrant labourer and/ or their relatives will also be conducted to provide stories based on memories and experience for the museum collection.

In an effort to help us realize this initiative we call on all current and former Walvis Bay residents to share some material with the museum. Should you also wish to share a story of your past experience as a contract worker, you are welcome to approach the Walvis Bay Museum and the museum staff will make an electronic recording of this interview which will be stored on the museum's database. Interested persons can either donate material or lend these temporarily to the museum for reproduction.

All contributions from the community will be used as material for future exhibitions in the museum. Residents should be made aware that the preservation of this part of our national history will be of great advantage to the community at large since it has educational value for interest groups like school learners, local researchers, university students and the general public at large.

Should you wish to contribute to this project, please feel free to contact the curator of the Walvis Bay Museum Ms. Antoinette Mostert at 064-2013273 email: [museum@walvisbaycc.org.na](mailto:museum@walvisbaycc.org.na) or alternatively, the manager: Economic Development Mr. Gert Kruger may also be contacted at 064-2013267 email: [GKruger@walvisbaycc.org.na](mailto:GKruger@walvisbaycc.org.na)



Walvis Bay Apartheid Museum



## The King Mandume Museum Feasibility Study: A Summary of the Key Points.



A sign board in southern Angola

The Feasibility Study concludes that the King Mandume Museum project is feasible and viable, but highlights some of the significant challenges that must be faced. The Study contains a mass of detailed and useful information. However the Museums Association of Namibia would like to highlight and comment on seven key points:

### 1. Construct the Museum in Stages

The consultants note that the plan is very ambitious and suggest that it should be constructed in four phases. The first phase should involve the design and construction of the Museum Building and the Curator's Accommodation. Comment from MAN: We agree that it would be best to develop the project in phases as this would make it more achievable and provide an opportunity to gradually expand the market for the museum.

### 2. Identify Target Markets

The consultants identified that the King Mandume Museum would have three main potential groups of visitors:

- i) Domestic tourists;
- ii) Students, learners and researchers;

iii) Overseas Tourists. Comment from MAN: There are challenges in developing each of these markets. Domestic tourism is currently underdeveloped, the greater inclusion of heritage sites within the syllabus at schools and tertiary institutes is still a work in progress and overseas tourists have to be persuaded to divert from the main tourist routes and seek alternative tourist products (that focus on cultural heritage, rather than wildlife and open space). The King Mandume Museum will have to commit significant time and financial resources to marketing and engaging with stakeholders such as the Namibia Tourism Board for assistance in promoting new audiences and new tourist routes.

### 3. Design Exhibition Content

The consultants noted that the Museum Committee want to focus on three main themes:

- i) King (Ohamba) Mandume ya Ndemufayo;
- ii) The History and Culture of Oukwanyama; and
- iii) The Liberation Struggle. Comment from MAN: As there are plans to develop a Museum about the Independence Struggle at the Eenhana Shrine (a short distance away) and it is important that a tourist attraction focuses on its 'Unique Selling Proposition' (USP). We suggest that the third main gallery space in the museum could focus on the biography and art of John Muafangejo. One point made by the consultants was that tourists who had visited the 'homestead' at Nakambale Museum (for example) would not see the need to visit another 'homestead' - so the marketing of the museum must stress the attractions that it will offer that cannot be found elsewhere.

### 4. Building Design

The consultants recommended that the museum buildings should be built with modern materials to ensure that they can provide a controlled environment for artifacts and art works. They supported the suggestion that the external area around the museum should use the theme of the labyrinth of passage ways lined with wooden logs that are a feature of traditional homesteads. MAN Comment: The next priority for the project should be to provide detailed specifications for the museum building and to appoint an architect to draw up a scale plan of the proposed buildings for detailed costing. The design of the exterior of the buildings should reflect the building materials traditionally used for homesteads. The consultants suggested the use of 'concrete poles' rather than wooden poles, but the 'flavour' of the building must give visitors a sense of the uniqueness of the site and must blend in with the surrounding landscape, so it might be better to use traditional materials for the external appearance of the building and draw up a regular maintenance plan. The King Mandume Museum Committee should draw up more detailed specifications for the museum. For example, if it was decided that the Kwanyama 'Power Stone' was to be stored in the museum than the Traditional Authority might wish a special room to be included in the design to ensure that the stone is secure and respected. MAN is currently seeking to assist the Museum Committee to source funding to draft a detailed architectural plan of the proposed museum.

### 5. Finance

The Feasibility Study projects a relatively low number of visitors annually in the first few years of the museum - based on current visitor numbers to other northern attractions such as Nakambale Museum and the Uukwaluudhi



Traditional Palace at Tsandi. It, therefore, assumes that, initially, major external capital investment will be required and suggests that the Government of Namibia are the most likely partner that would be able to provide this in the context of developing heritage and tourism in Ohangwena Region. MAN Comment: The Feasibility Study provides high estimates for building costs and architectural fees. Experience shows that it might be possible to reduce costs through negotiation with architectural and building companies or seeking private sponsorship in the form of building materials.

## 6. Cross-border Tourism

The consultants indicated that Tour Operators were currently skeptical as to whether overseas visitors would be attracted by the offer of day trips to Angola to visit sites of importance in Kwanyama history, such as the grave of Ohamba Mandume ya Ndemufayo. MAN Comment: The co-ordination of the development of the King Mandume Museum with the relevant authorities in Angola is important for two reasons. Firstly, there is the potential to increase the number of Angolan tourists to northern Namibia and secondly, it is important, politically, that the Angolan authorities are kept informed about developments and the potential for complimentary activities of mutual benefit for both sides of the border are explored. The King Mandume Museum Committee should contact the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sports and Culture, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Governor of Ohangwena Region to assist with the planning of the proposed trip to southern Angola.

## 7. Legal Status

The consultants recommended that the King Mandume Museum should either

register as a Section 21 Company or a Trust. MAN Comment: After consultation with the law firm used by the Kwanyama Traditional Authority it was agreed that it would be best for the museum to register as a Trust. The King Mandume Museum Management Committee should provide the names of Trustees. The Trust could then delegate the Management Committee as to be responsible for the development of the museum.

## The King Mandume Museum Management Committee Governance Training:

A Summary of the Key Points.



The King Mandume Museum Project Governance Training Participants

The two day training workshop covered a number of key areas of Governance for a Museum Board. The Consultants provided participants with a Museum Governance Training Manual and also produced a report on the training provided. The Museums Association of Namibia would like to highlight and comment on six of the key issues covered during the training.

### 1. Constitution

A draft Constitution was drawn up for the King Mandume Museum Board. MAN Comment: The constitution is clear. The proposed legal status for the

museum means that there will be a Board of Trustees, but that the Museum Board (or Management Committee) will be responsible for the development of the museum. The Management Committee should confirm the name that will be used by this body as, at present, references are being made to a Museum Board, Management Committee or Development Committee. Once the King Mandume Museum Trust has been legally registered the 'Management Committee' should be formally appointed and the constitution formally adopted at a meeting of the Management Committee.

## 2. Vision & Mission Statement

The Workshop adopted both a vision and a mission statement. The vision statement reads: "A self sustaining Museum, educating and developing", whilst the mission statement reads: "To collect, exhibit and preserve our cultural heritage for the benefit of today and tomorrow's generation". MAN Comment: The Vision and Mission Statement are short statements that act as 'signposts' indicating the core goals of the museum. The statements may be used in publicity materials and (with a logo) will provide the central identity of the museum. It would therefore be useful to add a little more about the focus and intended audience for the museum as, at present, the vision and mission statements could be those of any museum in the world.

For example the vision statement might be expanded to: "A self-sustaining museum, educating and developing the residents of Ohangwena region about local history and culture and showcasing the region to the wider world". The mission statement might be expanded to: "To collect, exhibit and preserve the cultural heritage of the residents of Ohangwena Region for the benefit of today and tomorrow's generations. The

museum will tell the story of a national hero, King Mandume ya Ndemufayo, and an overview of the history and culture of the Oukwanyama Kingdom. The museum will provide gallery space and facilities to help promote the work of artists from northern Namibia”.

### 3. Financial Guidelines

The Museum Committee drafted a set of financial guidelines that will be used to guide financial decisions and practices. MAN Comment: The guidelines are important to show potential donors that the project has structures that ensure financial accountability (ie. every payment made is based on a decision made and approved by the Committee) and transparency (ie. paperwork is available to justify every payment made). The financial guidelines should be formally adopted by the Management Committee and the adoption should be formally recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

### 4. Role of the Museum Board

The roles of the members of the Museum Board were explained. MAN Comment: The draft constitution suggests the skills and stakeholders that it is recommended the Management Committee /Museum Board should include. However the Management Committee might wish to make the representation of some institutions obligatory by indicating this in the constitution eg. ‘The Committee will include two representatives nominated by the Traditional Authority of Oukwanyama’. We would like to highlight the point that it is strongly

advisable that one member of the Committee has a qualification and/or experience of dealing with finances.

### 5. Collections Policy

Guidance was provided about the need for a Collections Policy. MAN Comment: The Collections Policy will draw on the detailed Exhibition Plan. Once the Management Committee agrees on the main stories that will be told at the museum it should create a list (catalogue) of existing artifacts and a ‘shopping list’ of objects, images and interviews that might be required for displays. MAN can provide the museum with a model collections policy that can be adapted for use by the museum.

### 6. Writing a Strategic Plan

An explanation was provided about how to develop a strategic plan based on the setting of key objectives and identifying the activities that need to take place to achieve each objective. MAN Comment: A detailed strategic plan needs to be developed based on the establishment of a clear set of objectives, including the production of a detailed costed building plan, the design of a detailed exhibition plan, the establishment of a Collections Policy and the drafting and submission of funding proposals.

## A Short Progress Report on Munyondo gwaKapande Cultural Village

Mr Pessa J. Tuhafeni



The Kapande tree at the site where the cultural village will be constructed

We were pleased that the proposal from the Munyondo gwaKapande Cultural Village project was successful and selected to be one of the eleven pilot projects under the MDG-F Programme for Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia. We finally received funding from UN-Habitat through the Museums Association of Namibia that received the first instalment of the funding on the 17th January 2011. The long delay between the acceptance of our original proposal (in 2008) and the final release of the first funds meant that we (MKCV & MAN) had to revisit our Work Plan and revise our budget to comply with the rigid budget lines set by the MDG-F Programme.

Our Management Committee meets on a monthly basis and we have also established a Regional Advisory Committee. Capacity-building has already taken place with three members from the Munyondo gwaKapande Cultural Village Management Committee attended training for Entrepreneurship in Windhoek. The course was taught by Wits Business School in partnership with the Namibia Tourism Board. The training was scheduled to take place during one week of each month during the period 25th October 2010 - 25th February 2011. Three days extra were required to present a Business Plan. Since the training we have formed working groups that are developing a management plan, marketing plan and an exhibition plan and have adopted a set of clear financial guidelines for the project. A graphic version of the Logo for the Munyondo gwaKapande Cultural Village project was drawn by a local artist and given to professional graphic

designers to develop the logo electronically and can now be used on letterheads and promotional material, adverts, and signage.

An architect developed our plan based on the ideas presented by the Management Committee and this was presented to both the Advisory and the Management Committee who made several useful suggestions. A final draft of the plan has now been adopted. The local community are involved in the building of trenches for the installation of a water supply to the site and a security fence is currently being constructed around the perimeter of the site to protect it whilst building work is being carried out. A septic tank will be installed once the exact location of the ablution block has been confirmed following a meeting between the architect and the site engineer. We are working hard to try and complete the work on the cultural village during 2012. We believe that the Munyondo

gwaKapande Cultural Village will be an exciting new tourist attraction for the Kavango Region and will help play a role in safeguarding traditional knowledge. It seems likely that our ambitious plans may cost more than our current budget and so we will also be interested in identifying possible partners in the tourism industry that might be interested in joining our project and helping us to achieve our dreams.

## The City of Windhoek Mobile Exhibition

Museum / Venue	City / Town	Country	Exhibition duration
Vantaa City Museum	Vantaa	Finland	14 Nov 2007 - 24 Feb 2008
Five (5) Libraries in Finland	Helsinki, Espoo & Vantaa	Finland	24 Feb - July 2008
Owela Display Centre, National Museum of Namibia	Windhoek	Namibia	10 Sept 2008 - 02 Feb 2009
Tsumeb Cultural Village	Tsumeb	Namibia	19 Feb - 20 April 2009
Keetmanshoop Museum	Keetmanshoop	Namibia	23 Apr - 15 June 2009
Ongwediva Trade Fair	Ongwediva	Namibia	21 - 29 August 2009
Nakambale Museum	Olukonda, Ondangwa	Namibia	31 Aug - 30 Nov 2009
Okakarara Trade Fair	Okakarara	Namibia	08-13 September 2010
Swakopmund Museum	Swakopmund	Namibia	04 -31 March 2011
Katima Mulilo Community Library	Katima Mulilo	Namibia	18 April- 10 July 2011
Rundu Community Library	Rundu	Namibia	13 July-30 Sep 2011



# The City of Windhoek Mobile Exhibition

Mr Aaron Nambadi

A Mobile exhibition about the history of Windhoek in the context of Namibia's history, including Katutura today, the forced removals, the Finnish Missionary work in Namibia, the long road to independence and related events, was designed in 2006. The Exhibition is a result of a joint venture project between the City of Windhoek and the City of Vantaa, Finland.

The Mobile Exhibition was planned for the City of Windhoek Museum and the City of Vantaa Museum, with the main objective being to maintain a historical record (of both written and spoken material) for use by residents, visitors, scholars, researchers and to encourage people to provide information and artefacts for the new City of Windhoek Museum that is currently being developed. The Mobile Exhibition is printed in both English and Finnish.

The other aim of the Mobile Exhibition is to take the history of Windhoek and Namibia, closer to people who might not have had access to the exhibition in Windhoek, while at the same time nurturing patriotism and respect for our cultural heritage.

The Exhibition was officially launched to the public at the Vantaa City Museum, by His Worship the Mayor of the City of Windhoek and the Mayor of City of Vantaa on 14th November 2007. Since its launch at the Vantaa City Museum, the exhibition has travelled extensively in Finland and Namibia and provides a good example of the impact a mobile exhibition can have.



High School students attending the exhibition opening in Swakopmund



The exhibition opening in Swakopmund



A Cultural Group performing at Windhoek's mobile exhibition opening in Katima Mulilo

## Apply to be a Participant in MAN's next National Training Workshop

MAN is seeking to organise its next national training workshop on the theme of 'Photography and Exhibition Design'. The workshop will be limited to 20 places and we will be sending out a brief application form for museums and associate members to complete. It is planned that the workshop will last two days and will focus on giving curators the skills to photograph local events (so that they can create their own small exhibitions) and also to photograph objects (so that you can obtain good images for your computerised catalogues). After the workshop participants will be tasked to photograph and document five craftworkers in their region to produce a portfolio of images that could be used for

a small regional exhibition. An application form should have been included with this newsletter and distributed by email. Please contact the office if you have not yet received one.

### Mobile Exhibitions for Loan

The Museums Association of Namibia and the National Museum of Namibia (NMN) are working in partnership to help make mobile exhibitions available to regional museums. The Museums Association of Namibia has established a 'Mobile Exhibition Bank' at the National Archives of Namibia and would welcome donations from stakeholders. Often exhibitions on issues such as health or the environment are created and shown, but then put into storage. We would like to encourage organisations to donate them to our 'Bank' so that they can be circulated to museums throughout Namibia. If you have a suitable temporary exhibition space in your museum or local area and

would like to make arrangements to borrow an exhibition than you should contact MAN. The exhibitions range in size and format with some being designed to stand alone, whilst others will require walls on which they can be mounted. The MAN Office will be able to provide you with advice. You will then be provided with a Loan Form to complete and we will then work with you on a plan to enable you to host the exhibition. The exhibitions that are currently available for loan cover the following topics:

\*The Nama (courtesy of NMN)  
!Nanseb (Hendrik Witbooi)

\*The Holocaust (an exhibition aimed at learners)

\*Struggle: A Poster History

\*Namibia's Night Sky

\*The Earliest Maps of Namibia  
Congratulations!

## The Advisory Committee of the Museums Association of Namibia (2011-2012)

Col. Abisai	(Military Museum, Okahandja)
Dr Martha Akawa	(University of Namibia)
Ms Sisco Auala	(Millenium Challenge Account)
Mr Peter Brüggermann	(Swakopmund Museum)
Ms Edelgartha Cito-Simana	(Gobabis Museum)
Mr Gerhardt Gurirab	(National Museum of Namibia)
Ms Stella Imalwa	(Tsumeb Municipality /Helvi Mpingana Kondombolo Cultural Village)
Mr Kletus Likuwa	(Phd Candidate, University of the Western Cape)
Mr Timotheus Mashuna	(Ministry of Veterans Affairs)
Ms Valeska Nekaro	(Kavango Museum)
Mr Aaron Nambadi	(City of Windhoek Museum)
Mr Barnabus Nauyoma	(Ombalantu Baobab Tree Heritage Centre)
Ms Antje Otto	(National Museum of Namibia)
Ms Grace Pujatura	(City of Windhoek)
Mr Johan van Tonder	(Earth Sciences Museum)



Stella Imalwa and Museum Association member admires the creative process of a woodcarver in Okahandja



Ms Gulbara Abdykalykova promoting MAN in Kyrgyzstan



# Museums Association of Namibia's AGM photos

Right: Mr Stephen Chifunyise receiving a complimentary MAN T-shirt from MAN Chairperson, Ms Stella Imalwa



Advisory Committee: Timo Mashuna and Naitikile Iizyenda take a break during the Annual Planning Workshop



Left: Elize van Huysteen

Below: Participants during the AGM





## Museums Association Annual General Meeting



AGM participants outside the Military Museums in Okahandja