
TRAVEL AND TOURISM

9395/42

Paper 4 Destination Management

October/November 2019

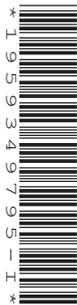
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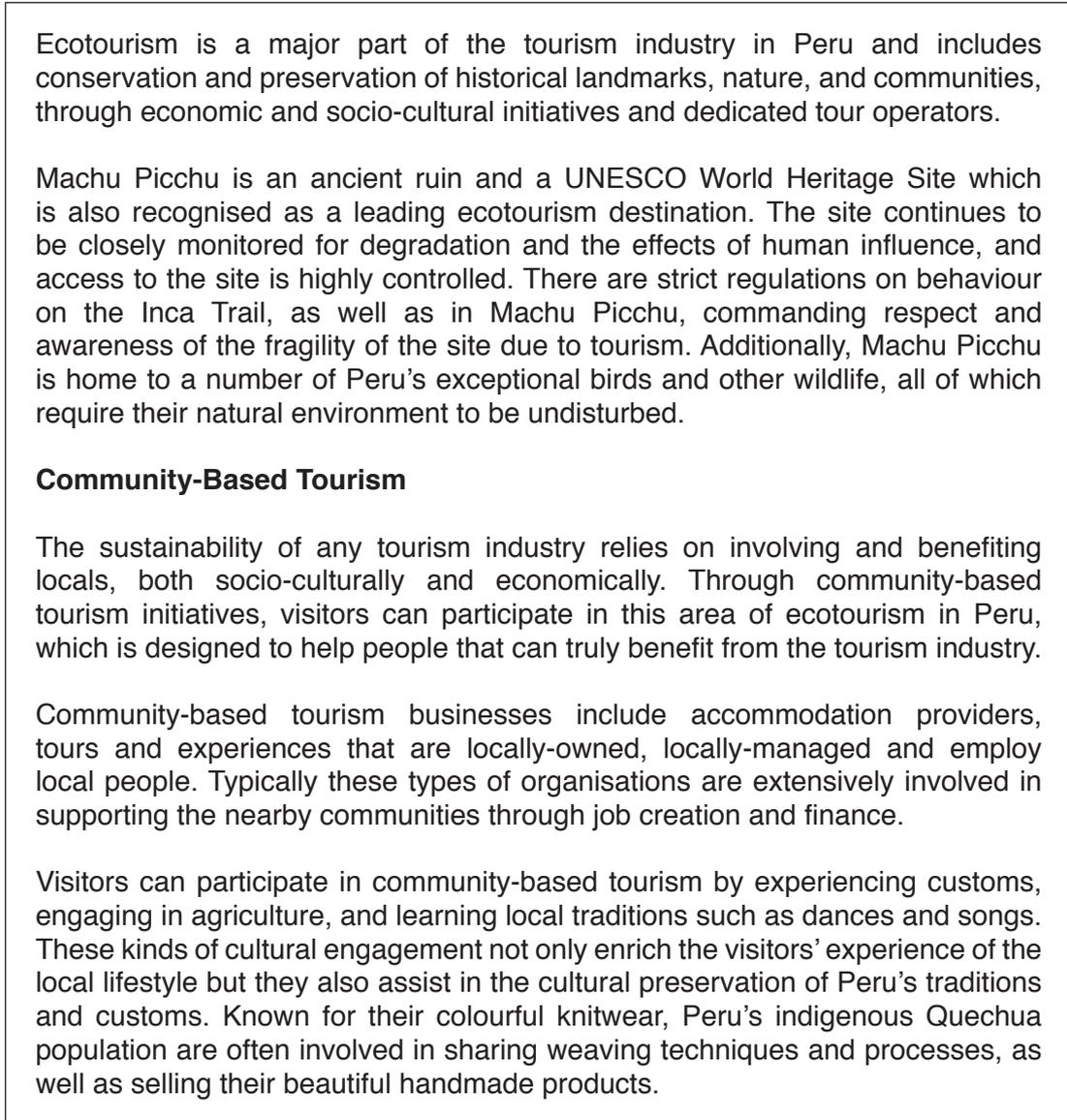
Fig. 1.1 for Question 1**Fig. 1.1**

Fig. 2.1 for Question 2



Namibia has many famous sites from the highest sand dunes in the world to the deepest canyon in Africa. It is home to Africa's richest rock art sites, the oldest, driest desert in the world and a spectacular collection of wildlife.

It is also home to vibrant cities where people are excited about the future, while remaining deeply connected to their rich, cultural past. There is a stable, democratic government, good infrastructure and excellent ecotourism sites.

Tourism development – conservation strategies

Namibia was the first African country to incorporate protection of the environment into its government policies. The government has further reinforced this by giving local communities the opportunity and rights to manage their wildlife through communal partnerships.

Today, over 43% of Namibia's surface area is under conservation management. This includes national parks and reserves, communal and commercial partnerships, community forests and private nature reserves.

After independence in 1990, conservationists and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism made policy changes that allowed rural communities to benefit from wildlife by forming partnerships. In 1998, the first four partnerships were registered.

Today, more than 70 registered partnerships work with one in four rural Namibians. A sense of ownership over wildlife and other resources is encouraging people to use their resources sustainably. Wildlife is now seen as another land use in addition to agriculture and livestock farming.

People are living and working with wildlife and are managing their natural resources wisely. Recently, community-based natural resource management generated over NAD 42 million in income to rural Namibians. At the same time, the programme is assisting with a remarkable recovery of wildlife and tourist numbers.

Fig. 2.1

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