Eni-Rovipuka Conservancy meaning 'place of wildlife' in Otjiherero

State Protected Areas

Freehold Conservancies





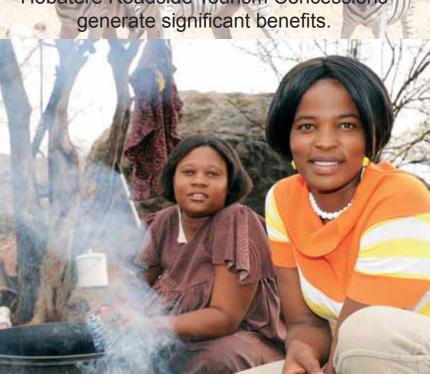




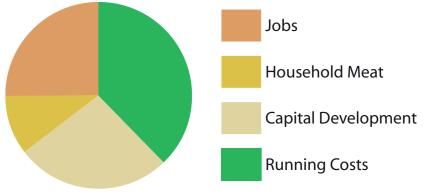












- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- making cash payments to conservancy members
- making human wildlife conflict mitigation payments

- conservancy members receive a variety of other benefits, including funeral assistance, transport for people needing medical attention and

a conservancy is:

- a legally constituted management body run by the community for the development of residents and the sustainable use of wildlife and tourism
- managed by a group elected to serve the interests of all its members
- a place where residents can add income from wildlife and tourism to traditional farming activities
- a place where wildlife populations increase as they are managed for
- a place where the value of the natural resources increases, enhancing the
- · a forum through which services and developments can be channelled and
- zoned for multiple uses to minimise conflict and maximise the interests of all

milestones and successes

- 1996 policy changes allow communal area residents to benefit from wildlife and tourism by forming
- Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy is registered in July
- Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy becomes part of the annual North-West Game Count
- implementation of the Event Book monitoring system in Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy
- eland are reintroduced into the conservancy
- gemsbok are translocated from neighbouring Etosha National Park to the Ehi-Rovipuka and Otuzemba conservancies
- 2006 work begins on human wildlife conflict mitigation strategies, with Ehi-Rovipuka piloting a model (known as HACCSIS) that can be applied in other conservancies
- funding is received from ICEMA for the construction of a hunting camp
- black rhinos are reintroduced from the Palmwag Tourism Concession and Etosha National Park to their historic home ranges in the Ehi-Rovipuka and Omatendeka conservancies *north* of the veterinary cordon fence
- black-faced impala, Burchell's zebra and giraffe are translocated to the conservancy from Etosha National Park
- **2010** Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy begins planned grazing
- **2010** the Hobatere Roadside Concession is awarded to the Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy
- **2010** the conservancy upgrades its offices with solar power, cell phone boosters and a meat handling facility

PEOPLE

dynamics are of great interest to tourists.

Natural resources diversify economic opportunities and are a driver of economic growth. Spectacular landscapes are a key tourism attraction.

PLACES



Free-roaming wildlife, such as this mountain zebra, can generate a variety of benefits and create a key tourism attraction.

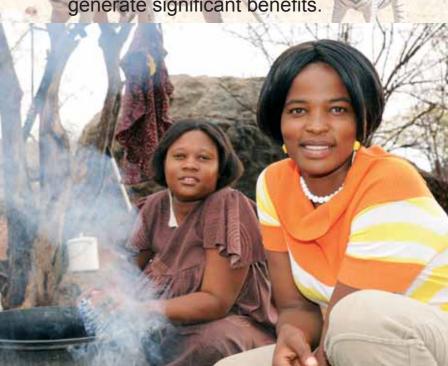


Conservancy residents engage in a variety of livelihood activities including livestock herding, crop production and natural resource use.

technologies and traditional knowledge & skills.

patrols, monitoring using the Event Book, mitigating human wildlife conflict and facilitating development.

In collaboration with MET staff, Community Game Guards monitor wildlife and other resources and create the foundations for adaptive management.



significant benefits. Game meat dishes re prepared at conservancy meetings.



Trophy hunting generates cash income and creates employment, training and career opportunities. The hunting camp is owned by the conservancy.

The conservancy has a committee and employs staff and is managed using a mixture of modern methods &

Conservancy activities include game counts and

Burchell's zebra mountain zebra hartebeest black-faced impala Damara dik-dik brown hyaena

resources

black rhino

Ehi-Rovipuka is rich in plants that are valuable to both people and wildlife Common tree species include umbrella thorn, camel thorn, and tree, mopane tree, moringa, shepherd's tree, bottle tree and Commiphora species.

Many interesting birds occur in the conservancy, including most species endemic or near-endemic to Namibia such as Herero chat, Monteiro's hornbill, Rüppell's korhaan, Rüppell's parrot, rockrunner, bare-cheeked babbler, whitetailed shrike, Hartlaub's francolin, Carp's black tit and violet wood-hoopoe.

Since the establishment of conservancies, wildlife numbers have steadly increased in communal areas. In Ehi-Rovipuka, the wildlife population includes:

benefits from natural resources

Conservancy income is obtained from:

- Western Etosha Tourism Concession
- Hobatere Roadside Tourism Concession
- (joint concession with ≠Khoadi-//Hôas Conservancy) traditional village
- trophy hunting concession agreement
- own-use hunting

Conservancy income is spent on:





The Conservancy creates a variety of community and individual benefits,

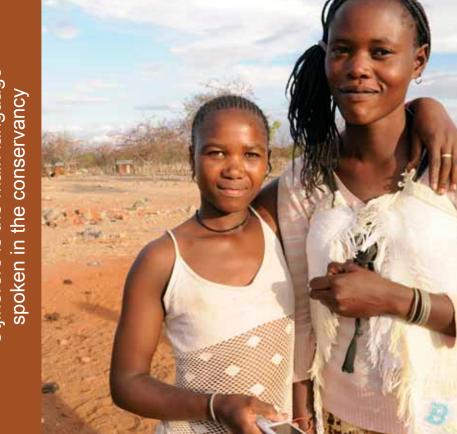
- distributing game meat to households
- covering conservancy running costs

- improving the conservancy's infrastructure
- making annual contributions to the traditional authority
- support for gardening projects

Text compiled by Helge Denker and Ginger Mauney; Layout by Gavin Damon All photos were taken in the Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy by Helge Denker © WWF In Namibia, and conservancy staff

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People living in a conservancy share a common vision for managing their area. Local cultures and social