

Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy

meaning 'place of wildlife' in Otjiherero



resources

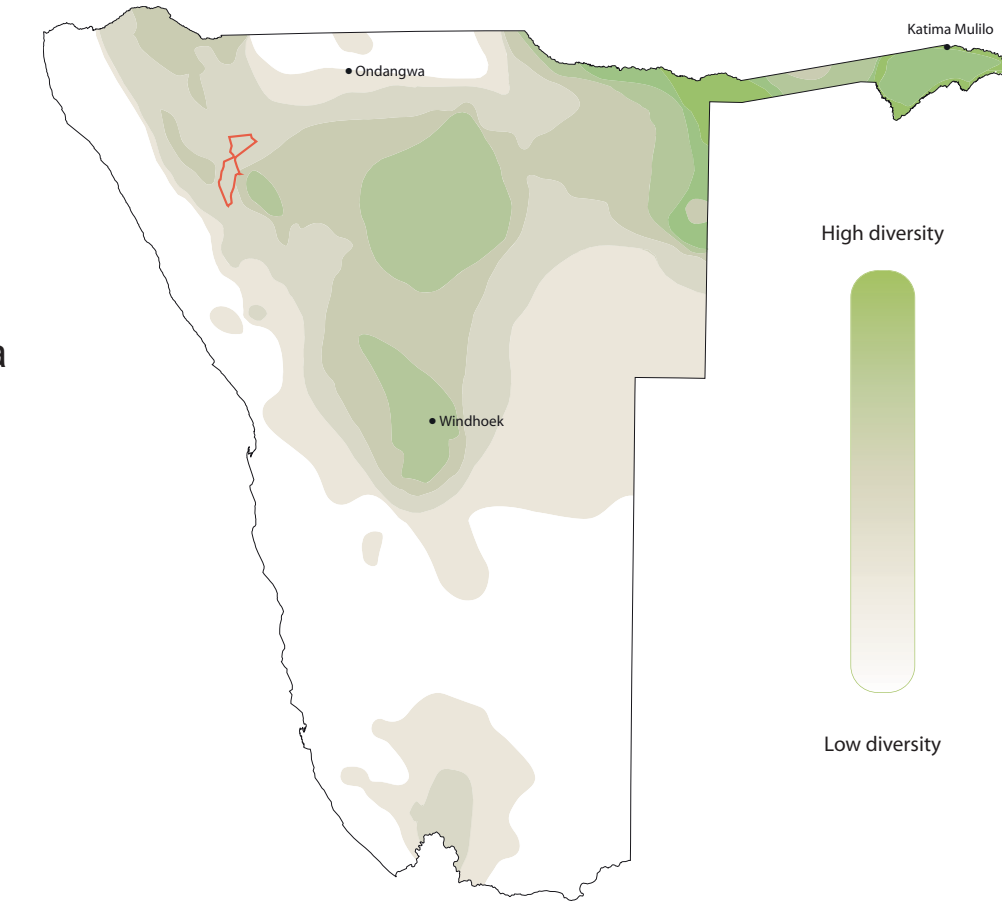
birds

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, white-tailed shrike, Hartlaub's francolin, Carp's black tit and violet wood-hoopoe.

mammals

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

elephant
black rhino
giraffe
eland
kudu
Burchell's zebra
mountain zebra
gemsbok
hartebeest
black-faced impala
springbok
duiker
steenbok
klipspringer
Damara dik-dik
warthog
lion
leopard
cheetah
serval
caracal
spotted hyaena
brown hyaena
jackal
baboon



plants

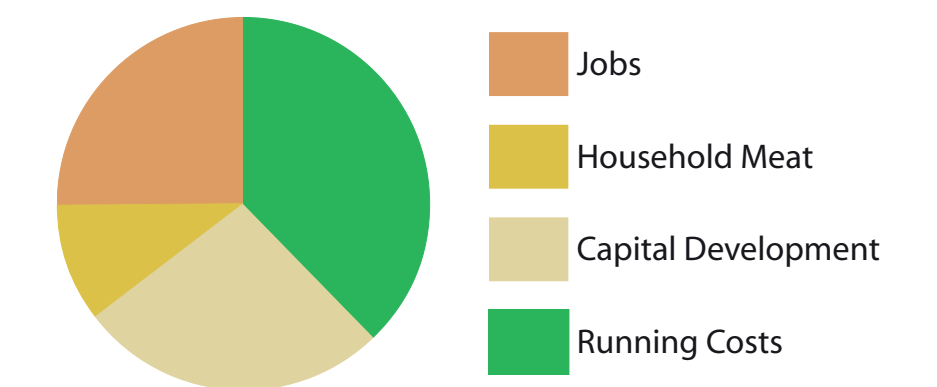
Ehi-Rovipuka is rich in plants that are valuable to both people and wildlife. Common tree species include umbrella thorn, camel thorn, ana tree, mopane tree, moringa, shepherd's tree, bottle tree and *Commiphora* species.

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, including:

- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- distributing game meat to households
- covering conservancy running costs
- making cash payments to conservancy members
- making human wildlife conflict mitigation payments
- improving the conservancy's infrastructure
- making annual contributions to the traditional authority
- conservancy members receive a variety of other benefits, including funeral assistance, transport for people needing medical attention and 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

For more information and updates:

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BENEFITS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES

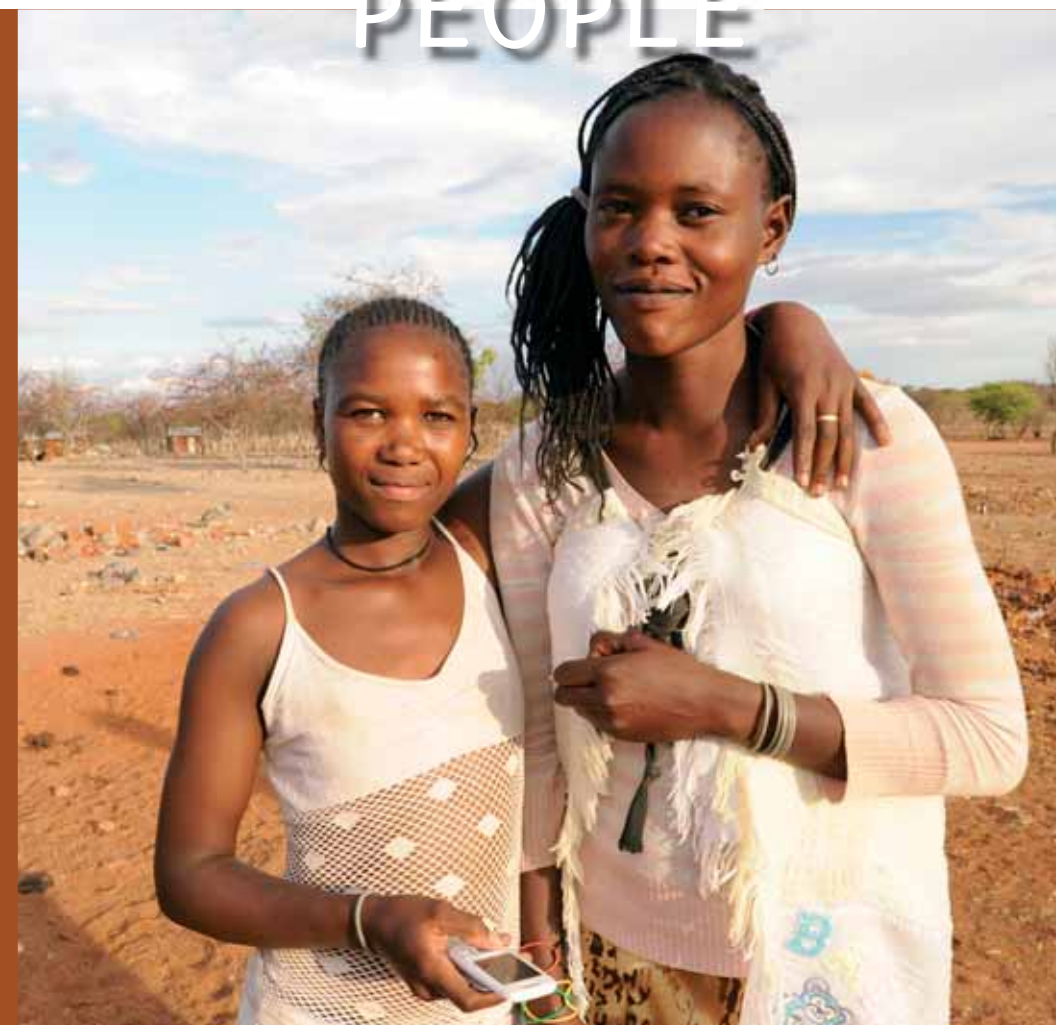
Tourism provides a variety of economic opportunities. The Western Etosha and Hobatere Roadside Tourism Concessions generate significant benefits.

Sustainable use of wildlife through shoot-and-sell and own-use hunting creates significant benefits. Game meat dishes are prepared at conservancy meetings.

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

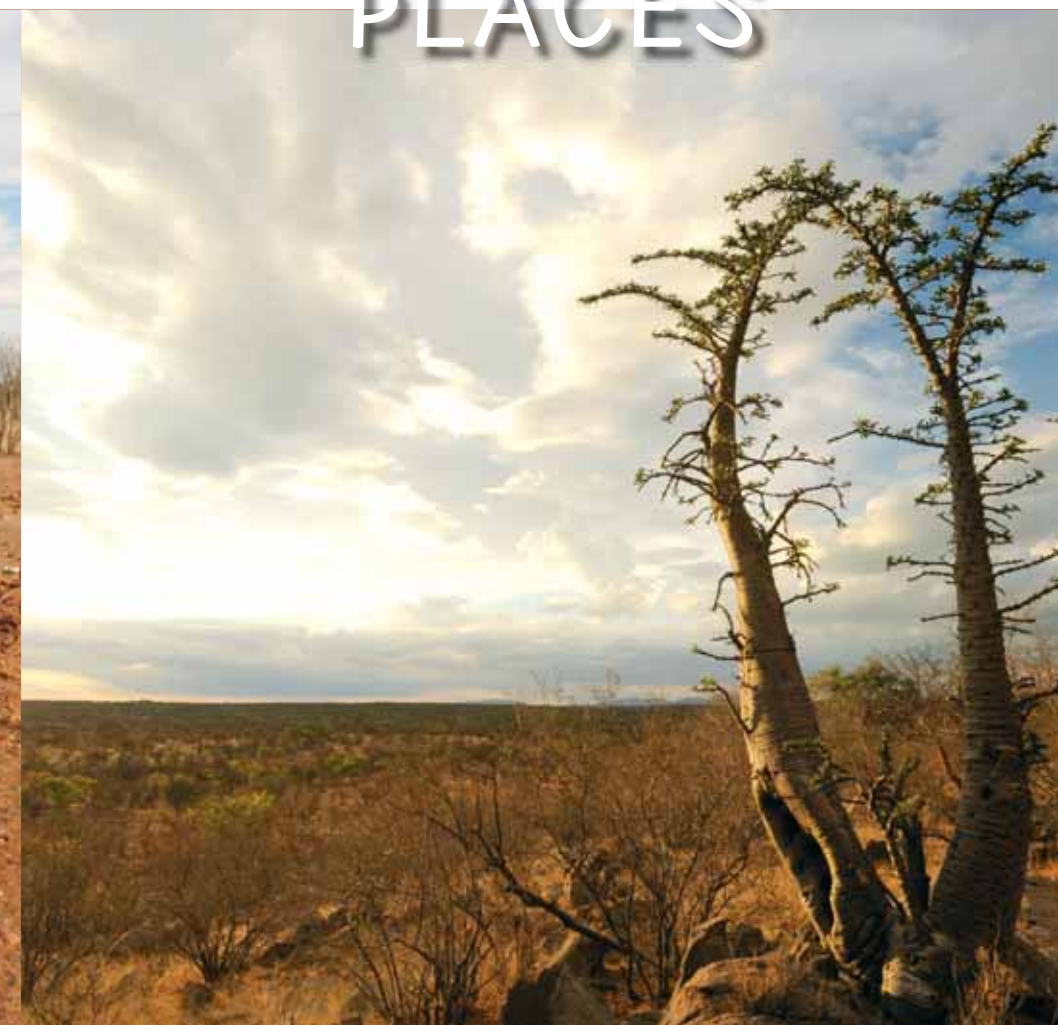


PEOPLE



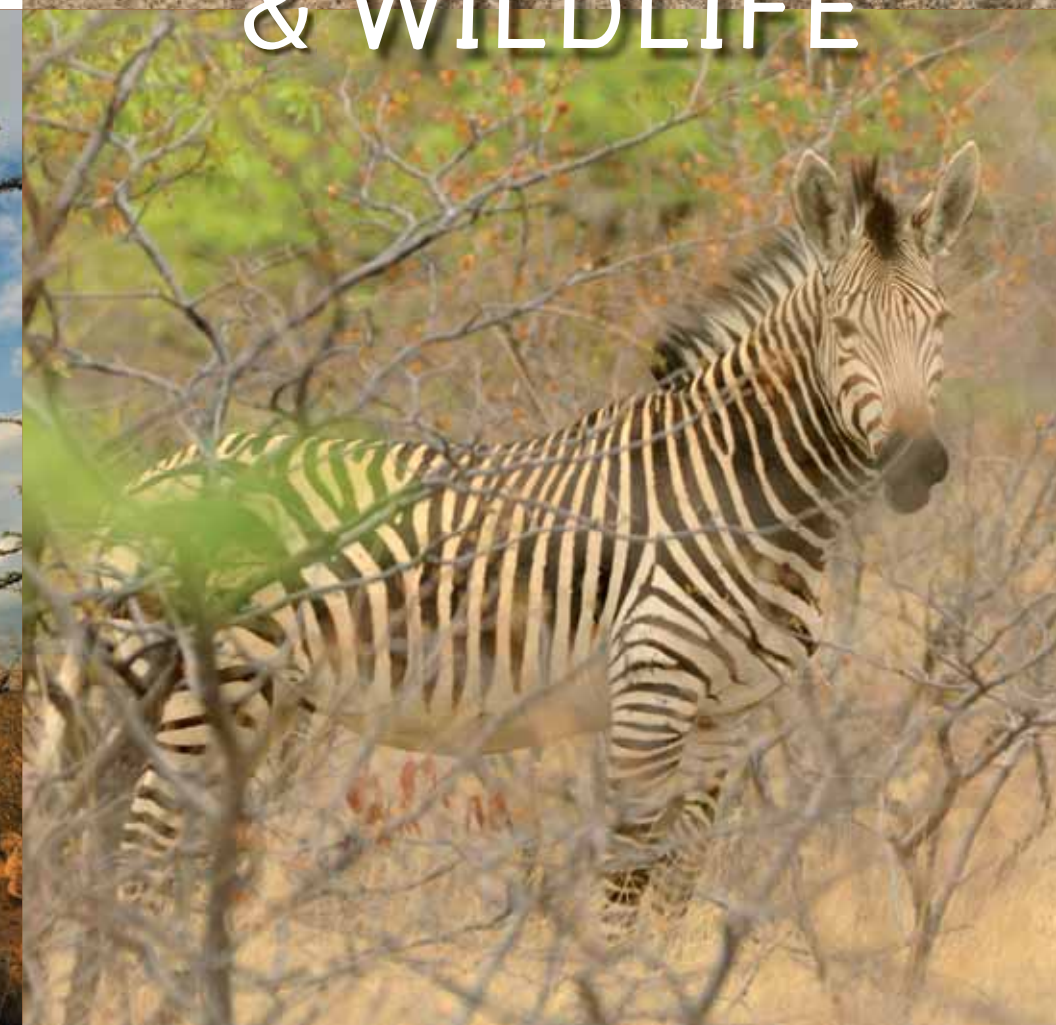
People living in a conservancy share a common vision for managing their area. Local cultures and social dynamics are of great interest to tourists.

PLACES



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

& WILDLIFE



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

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



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



The conservancy has a committee and employs staff and is managed using a mixture of modern methods & technologies and traditional knowledge & skills.



Conservancy activities include game counts and 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.