

Namibia's

communal conservancies

a review of progress - 2010



Namibia's

communal conservancies

a review of progress - 2010



NAMIBIA'S

communal conservancies





a review of progress - 2010



Republic of Namibia



Published by NACSO (Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations)

Copyrights: NACSO for text, maps and graphs; individual photographers for photographs

Publication management: Namibia Nature Foundation (www.nnf.org)

Designed by: Gavin Damon - Red Sky Creations, gld@iway.na

Printed by: John Meinert Printing (Pty) Ltd.

First published: 2011

Citation: NACSO. 2011. Namibia's communal conservancies: a review of progress 2010.

NACSO, Windhoek, Namibia.

This publication was made possible through the partnership between the Government of the Republic of Namibia (though the Ministry of Environment and Tourism), the WWF Network, through WWF Namibia's generous support to the National CBNRM programme, and the Millennium Challenge Account Namibia (MCA-N).

The cover

Elephants feed on floodplains in the Kasika Conservancy, while a houseboat provides tourists with spectacular game viewing along the Chobe River. The town of Kasane (in the background, in Botswana), is the closest urban centre for the rural community. Its economy is largely based on the high tourism value of the area, both in Namibia and Botswana.

Elephants are amongst the most valuable natural resources for conservancies. Yet, the conflicts they create with other land-uses and infrastructure also present a major challenge for the CBNRM programme.

Tourism generates the largest portion of benefits for conservancies. However, these benefits can be significantly expanded through broader engagement by the private sector, especially amongst mobile operators.

The wise use and management of natural resource has the potential to drive rural development and economic growth, as well as delivering biodiversity conservation objectives.

Collaborative sustainable resource management across borders is crucial in ensuring the health of many large ecosystems. This is especially true in the Caprivi, a narrow strip of land dissected by perennial rivers that are vital biodiversity corridors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The compilation of this book was coordinated by the Namibia Nature Foundation with the assistance of Anna Davis, Alice Jarvis, Wendy Viall, Annie Symonds and Mel Kelly. A number of other people made special contributions during the compilation of this book, for which they are thanked: Maureen Afrikaaner, Jaqueline Awases, Ina Crammer, Helge Denker, Richard Diggie, Sebastian Duerrschmidt, Kaarina Eelu, Nadine Faschina, Steve Felton, Julian Fennessy, Andreas Haingura, Jacob Hamutenya Magdalena Kaanante, Lina Kaisuma, John Kamwi, Beverly Katjatakato, Hilde Iita, Maxi Louis, Frederika Luanda, Hiskia Mbura, Ruben Mafati, Rachel Malone, Greenwell Matongo, Agnes Muhako, Elina Muyenga, Aisha Nakibuule, Alex Ndango, Usiel Ndjavera, Daniela Neu, Karen Nott, Lydia Oemeses, Charlie Paxton, Tony Robertson, Titus Rungondo, Daniel Scholler, Neil Shaw, Brighten Simasiku, Christina Sitoka, Alfons Siyere, Keith Sproule and Jacobus Tsamareb. As well as staff from the following organisations: IRDNC Caprivi, Mashi Crafts, Nyae Nyae Foundation, Omba Arts Trust and Rössing Foundation.

Funding for the compilation and publication of this book was generously provided by the WWF Network through WWF In Namibia, and the Millennium Challenge Account Namibia (MCA-N)

SOURCES OF PHOTOGRAPHS

NACSO/WWF Image Library

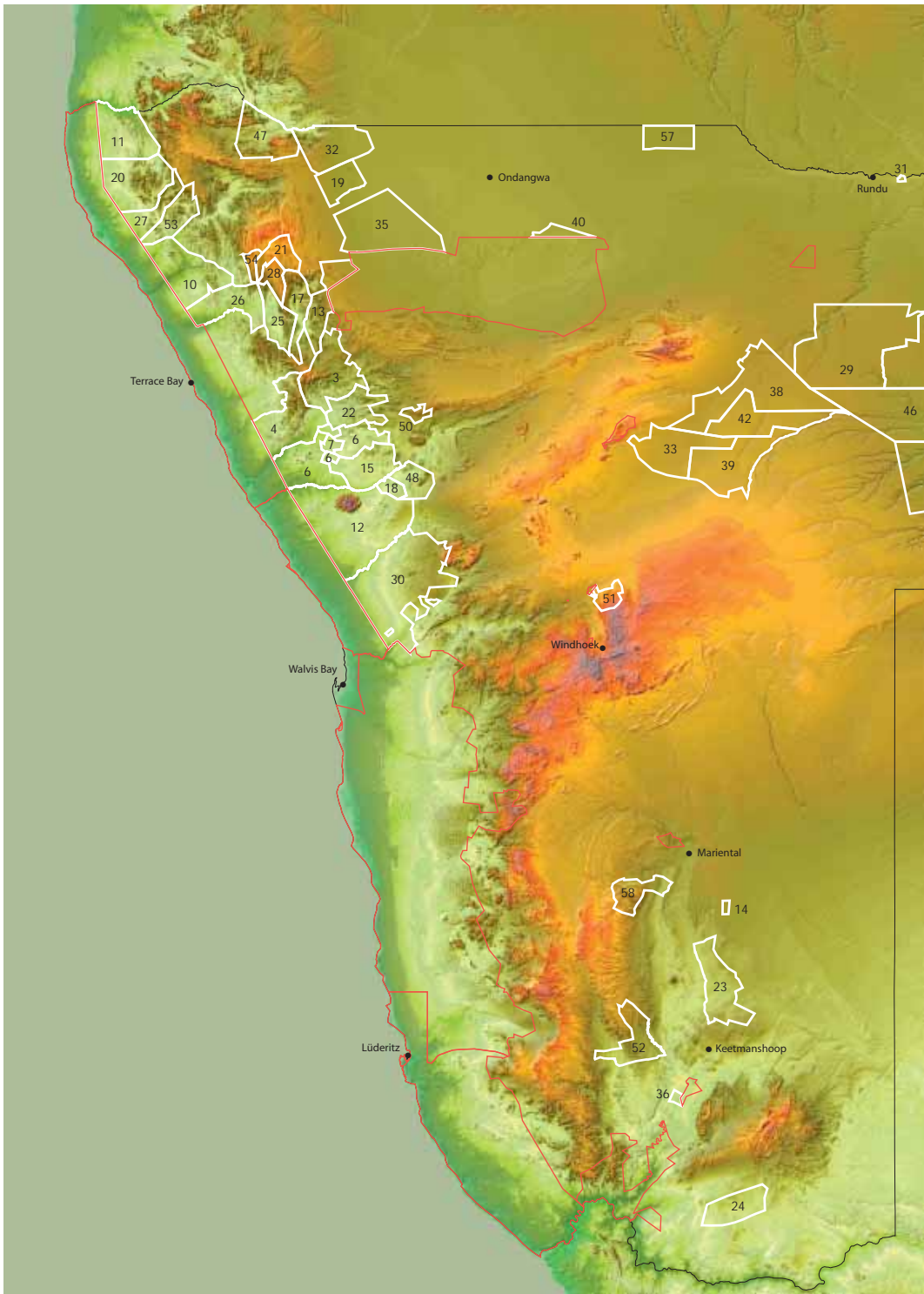


Contents

Chapter 1:	Introduction: context and background	2
Chapter 2:	Status of conservancies in 2010	4
Chapter 3:	Natural resources: the base of a rural economy	8
Chapter 4:	Governance and ownership	16
Chapter 5:	Benefits: financial and economic gains	18

ABBREVIATIONS

CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management
DoF	Directorate of Forestry
HWC	Human-wildlife conflict
IRDNC	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
NACSO	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NRM	Natural resource management
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature





Map no	Conservancy
1	Nyae Nyae
2	Salambala
3	#Khoadi//Hôas
4	Torra
5	Wuparo
6	Doro!nawas
7	Uibasen Twyfelfontein
8	Kwandu
9	Mayuni
10	Puros
11	Marienfluss
12	Tsiseb
13	Ehirovipuka
14	Oskop
15	Sorri-Sorris
16	Mashi
17	Omatendeka
18	Otjimboyo
19	Uukwaluudhi
20	Orupembe
21	Okangundumba
22	//Huab
23	!Khob !Naub
24	//Gamaseb
25	Anabeb
26	Sesfontein
27	Sanitatas
28	Ozondundu
29	N#a-Jaqna
30	#Gaingu
31	Joseph Mbambangandu
32	Uukolonkadhi-Ruacana
33	Ozonahi
34	Shamungwa
35	Sheya Shuushona
36	!Gawachab
37	Muduva Nyangana
38	Otjituuo
39	African Wild Dog
40	King Nehale
41	George Mukoya
42	Okamatipati
43	Kasika
44	Impalila
45	Balyerwa
46	Ondjou
47	Kunene River
48	Ohungu
49	Sobbe
50	/Audi
51	Ovitoto
52	!Han/Awab
53	Okondjombo
54	Otjambangu
55	Eiseb
56	Sikunga
57	Okongo
58	Huibes
59	Dzoti

Introduction

Chapter 1



Over the last nineteen years, community-based natural resource management (CB-NRM) has proven again and again to be an important instrument for the Government of Namibia to meet its goals with respect to sustainable development. CBNRM is based on the understanding that if natural resources have sufficient value to rural communities, and allow for exclusive rights of use, benefit and management, then this policy environment will create appropriate incentives for people to use natural resources in a sustainable way. Through innovative legislation, rights have been devolved to these rural communities, with particular regard to wildlife, water and forest resources.

In 1996, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) introduced legislation that gave conditional use rights over wildlife and natural resources to communities in Namibia's communal areas. This initiative laid the foundation for the development of a management unit called a 'conservancy'. Since then, many local communities have embraced this opportunity to manage their

own wildlife and tourism activities, and communal area conservancies are now found in eleven of the 13 regions of the country. The conservancy approach has proven effective as a conservation strategy, as can be seen by the increase in wildlife in many of our country's communal areas. It also represents a successful rural development strategy, generating income for local communities, creating new jobs, and developing new skills and expertise.

This publication demonstrates the remarkable results of CBNRM in the

wildlife and tourism sector. It forms the eighth in a series of publications on the progress and challenges of Namibia's communal area conservancies. The initial book provided information up to 2003, after which an update pamphlet and full book were produced each alternate year respectively, up to 2009. This eighth publication booklet updates information on communal conservancies up to the end of 2010. Whilst this document focuses on the achievements of CBNRM in relation to wildlife and tourism, it also includes information on the 13 registered community forests in Namibia.

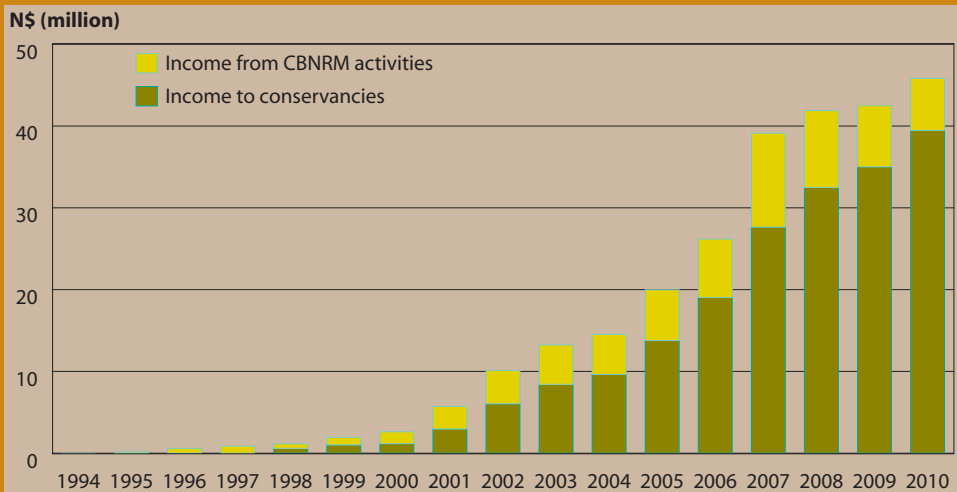


Figure 1. Income from the overall CBNRM Programme grew from zero in 1994 to over N\$45 million in 2010. Income is divided into two categories: income to conservancies, and income from CBNRM activities outside conservancies.

This report recognises the support provided by the MET – in collaboration with its dedicated partners – in developing and implementing the conservancy approach in Namibia. These partners include the communal conservancies themselves, the members of the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO), and a broad range of donors and private sector tourism partners.

Status of conservancies

Chapter 2



in 2010



By the end of 2010, a total of 59 communal conservancies had been registered with MET. Together these conservancies manage more than 132,697 km² of communal land. Approximately 234,300 people live within the conservancies. A steadily increasing proportion of communal land in Namibia falls within registered conservancies (41.8%) and these conservancies now cover 16.1% of the total land area of Namibia. An additional 30 conservancies are in the process of fulfilling the requirements to apply for legal status.

One of the main lessons from the Namibian CBNRM Programme is that devolving authority over wildlife and tourism to local communities can work in practice. As a result, wildlife numbers have increased (*see page 19*) and economic benefits to local people have grown. For example, total income from conservancies increased from about N\$600,000 in 1998 to N\$45.8 million in 2010 (*see Figure 1*).

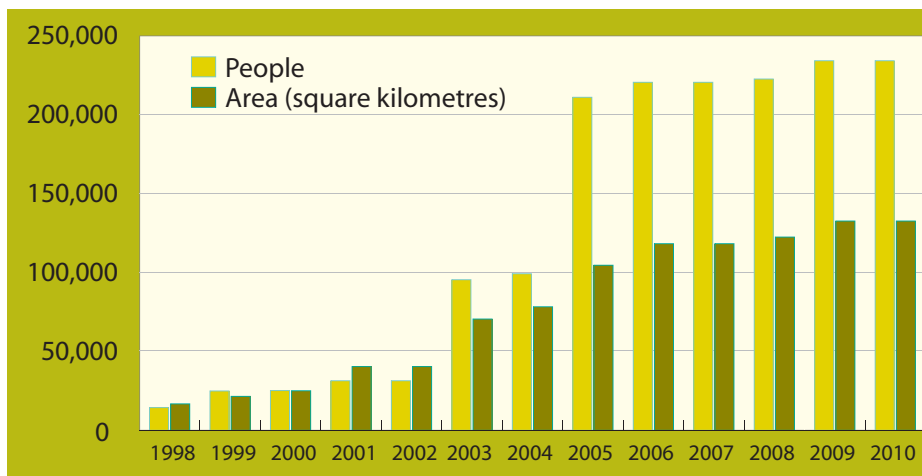


Figure 2. The area covered by registered communal conservancies has grown rapidly, as has the number of people that live within the conservancies.

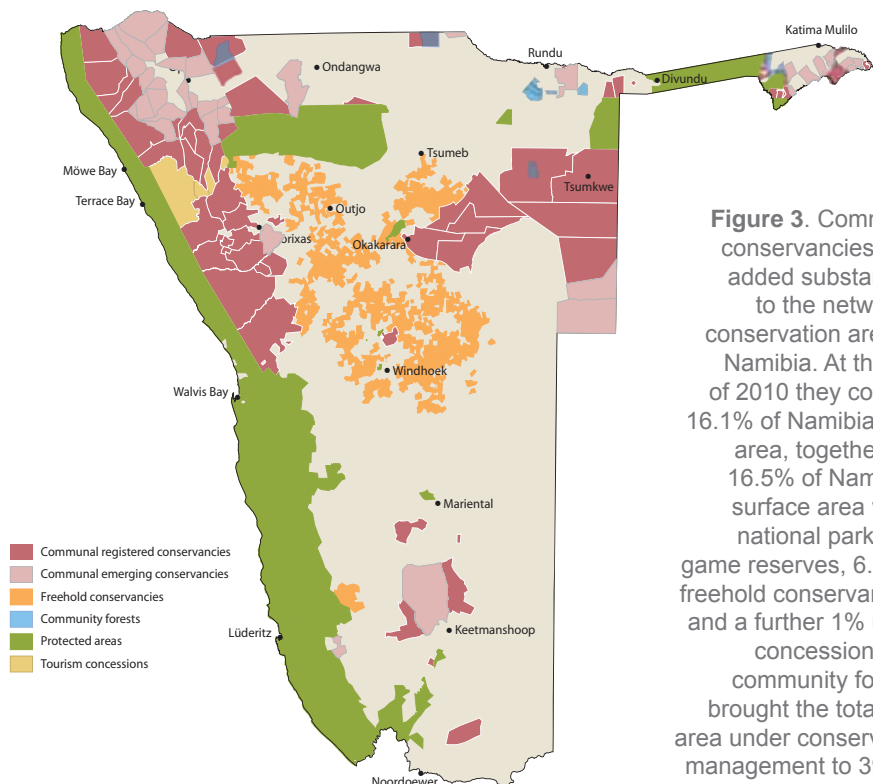


Figure 3. Communal conservancies have added substantially to the network of conservation areas in Namibia. At the end of 2010 they covered 16.1% of Namibia. This area, together with 16.5% of Namibia's surface area within national parks and game reserves, 6.1% in freehold conservancies, and a further 1% under concessions and community forests, brought the total land area under conservation management to 39.7%.

Table 1. The 59 conservancies that had been registered by the end of 2010, the year on which this booklet focuses.

Conservancy	Region	Date registered	Area (km ²)	Number of people in conservancy
Nyae Nyae	Otjozondjupa	Feb.1998	8,992	2,300
Salambala	Caprivi	Jun.1998	930	7,700
Torra	Kunene	Jun.1998	3,493	1,200
#Khoadi-/Hóas	Kunene	Jun.1998	3,364	3,200
Uibasen Twyfelfontein	Kunene	Dec.1999	286	230
Doro Inawas	Kunene	Dec.1999	3,978	1,500
Kwandu	Caprivi	Dec.1999	190	4,300
Mayuni	Caprivi	Dec.1999	151	2,400
Wuparo	Caprivi	Dec.1999	148	2,100
Puros	Kunene	May 2000	3,562	260
Tsiseb	Erongo	Jan.2001	7,913	2,000
Ehrovipuka	Kunene	Jan.2001	1,980	2,500
Marienfluss	Kunene	Jan.2001	3,034	300
Oskop	Hardap	Feb.2001	96	120
Sorri-Sorris	Kunene	Oct.2001	2,290	1,300
Mashi	Caprivi	Mar.2003	297	3,900
Uukwaluudhi	Omusati	Mar.2003	1,437	25,000
Omatendeka	Kunene	Mar.2003	1,619	2,500
Otjimboyo	Erongo	Mar.2003	448	1,000
!Khob !Naub	Hardap	Jul.2003	2,747	5,000
//Gamaseb	Karas	Jul.2003	1,748	5,000
//Huab	Kunene	Jul.2003	1,817	5,000
Orupembe	Kunene	Jul.2003	3,565	400
Sanitatas	Kunene	Jul.2003	1,446	250
Anabeb	Kunene	Jul.2003	1,570	2,000
Sesfontein	Kunene	Jul.2003	2,465	2,500
Okangundumba	Kunene	Jul.2003	1,131	2,500
N#a-Jaqna	Otjozondjupa	Jul.2003	9,120	7,000
Ozondundu	Kunene	Jul.2003	745	2,000
Joseph Mbambangandu	Kavango	Mar.2004	43	1,000

Conservancy	Region	Date registered	Area (km ²)	Number of people in conservancy
#Gaingu	Erongo	Mar.2004	7,731	2,800
!Gawachab	Karas	Sep.2005	132	500
George Mukoya	Kavango	Sep.2005	486	2,000
Muduva Nyangana	Kavango	Sep.2005	615	2,000
Shamungwa	Kavango	Sep.2005	53	1,000
Uukolonkadhi Ruacana	Omusati	Sep.2005	2,993	25,000
Okamatapati	Otjozondjupa	Sep.2005	3,096	3,000
Ozonahi	Otjozondjupa	Sep.2005	3,204	5,500
African Wild Dog	Otjozondjupa	Sep.2005	3,824	5,500
Otjituuo	Otjozondjupa	Sep.2005	6,133	9,000
Sheya Shuushona	Omusati	Sep.2005	5,066	35,360
King Nehale	Oshikoto	Sep.2005	508	20,000
Impalila	Caprivi	Dec.2005	73	1,500
Kasika	Caprivi	Dec.2005	147	1,500
Sobbe	Caprivi	Oct.2006	404	2,000
Kunene River	Kunene	Oct.2006	2,764	2,000
//Audi	Kunene	Oct.2006	335	1,000
Ohungu	Erongo	Oct.2006	1,211	1,000
Ondjou	Otjozondjupa	Oct.2006	8,729	2,000
Balyerwa	Caprivi	Oct.2006	223	1,500
Ovitoto	Otjozondjupa	May 2008	625	1,000
!Han /Awab	Karas	May 2008	1,923	780
Okondjombo	Kunene	Aug.2008	1,645	300
Otjambangu	Kunene	Mar.2009	348	300
Eiseb	Omaheke	Mar.2009	6,625	5,000
Sikunga	Caprivi	Jul.2009	287	2,000
Okongo	Ohangwena	Sep.2009	1,340	2,000
Dzoti	Caprivi	Oct.2009	245	1,100
Huibes	Hardap	Oct.2009	1,327	1,200
TOTAL			132,697	234,300

Natural Resources

Chapter 3



the base of a
rural economy

The commitment of communal area residents to improved natural resource management is evident in the expansion of areas under formal management, both through registered communal conservancies and community forests. The 59 registered communal conservancies fall within five of Namibia's six biomes and combined they cover 16.1% of the land area of Namibia and 39.7% of the communal areas (*see Table 2 below*).

In 2001, the Namibian government extended its CBNRM Programme to include the community-based management of natural forest vegetation, providing for community forests to be registered under the Forest Act. The first 13 community forests were gazetted in early 2006, representing a total land area of 464,324ha and a total number of 32,684 beneficiaries. Thirty-four new forests are emerging, contributing to a current total of 47 community forests in the communal lands of northern Namibia covering an area of about 3.9 million ha. Eight of the registered com-

munity forests (and 20 of those that are emerging) overlap totally or partially with conservancies. Efforts are currently underway to facilitate the integration of

conservancies and community forests by harmonizing different legal and technical requirements, and to promote joint management planning in these areas.

Biome	Communal Conservancy	Community Forest	Conservancy-Forest Overlap	Overlap Tourism Concession	Freehold Conservancy	National Park	Total
Total area of Namibia	16.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	6.2	16.7	40.1
Lakes and Salt Pans	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	97.5
Nama Karoo	14.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	5.0	22.0
Namib Desert	13.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	75.6	93.3
Succulent Karoo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5	90.5
Acacia Savanna	12.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	13.6	4.5	30.4
Broad-leafed Savanna	30.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	7.9	41.5

Table 2. Percentages of Namibia’s total surface area within communal and freehold conservancies, in community forests, in concession areas, and in national parks and game reserves (top row) and equivalent proportions of different biomes conserved by these conservation management areas. Communal area conservancies contribute more to the protection of Nama Karoo and Broad-leafed Savanna than do other types of conservation management.

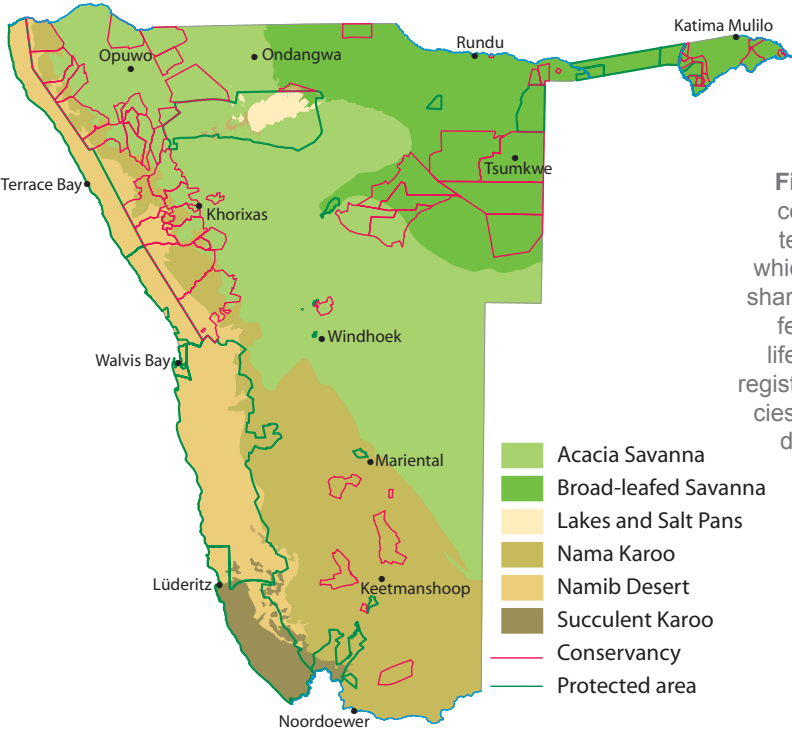


Figure 4. Namibia contains six major terrestrial biomes, which are areas that share similar climatic features and plant life. The majority of registered conservancies are found in the drier Nama Karoo and Namib Desert biomes.

Name of community forest	Region	Date registered	Area (km ²)	Number of beneficiaries
Ncaute	Kavango	Feb-2006	120	1,000
Ncumcara	Kavango	Feb-2006	152	2,023
Ncamagoro	Kavango	Feb-2006	263	1,878
Mbeyo	Kavango	Feb-2006	411	1,633
Hans Kanyinga	Kavango	Feb-2006	277	4,000
Mkata	Otjozondjupa	Feb-2006	870	600
Bukalo	Caprivi	Feb-2006	53	6,000
Masida	Caprivi	Feb-2006	195	1,100
Lubuta	Caprivi	Feb-2006	190	1,000
Kwando	Caprivi	Feb-2006	200	3,200
Sikanjabuka	Caprivi	Feb-2006	40	1,000
Okongo	Ohangwena	Feb-2006	755	1,250
Uukolonkadhi	Omusati	Feb-2006	1,117	12,000
TOTAL			4,643	36,684

Table 3. The 13 community forests that had been registered by the end of 2010 and which are predominately found in the north-eastern regions of Kavango and Caprivi, within the Acacia Savanna and Broad-leafed Savanna biomes.

In conservancies, wildlife numbers have shown remarkable growth and recovery. Formal monitoring systems continue to be implemented and 59 registered and four emerging conservancies are using the Event Book monitoring system to track a range of natural resource issues. The eleventh annual road-based game count was conducted in the Kunene Region, with results reflected below (*see Figure 5*). Growing numbers of wildlife, combined with better monitoring, meant that 34 conservancies were able to benefit from trophy-hunting quotas during 2010, while sufficient wildlife allowed for 36 conservancies to be able to harvest game and distribute meat to conservancy residents. Consumptive use of wildlife generated N\$17 million in benefits for conservancies, with N\$11.4 million being earned as cash revenue, N\$4.4 million earned in-kind (value of meat distributed), and a further N\$1.2 million disbursed as salaries and wages from associated jobs.



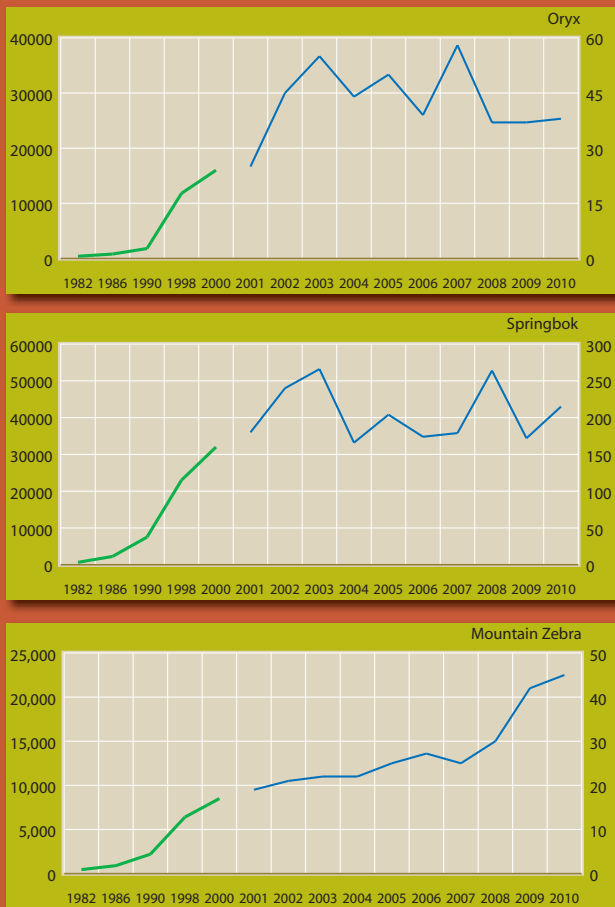


Figure 5. Wildlife numbers in north-west Namibia have increased dramatically over the past 20 years. Population estimates between the 1980s and 1990s were derived from aerial surveys (left y axis) while the more recent figures are density estimates from vehicle surveys (number of animals recorded per 100 km travelled, right y axis).

Much of the growth described here for wildlife populations in north-west Namibia has been due to the reduction and virtual cessation of illegal hunting, and the steps taken by conservancies to manage human-wildlife conflicts (HWC). Although other factors – in particular the series of recent good rainfall years – have contributed to population growth, this increase would not have occurred had it not been for reduced illegal hunting and strong local management and monitoring by conservancies.

In addition to the growing wildlife populations in north-west Namibia, there has also been a notable recovery of populations across the Caprivi Region.

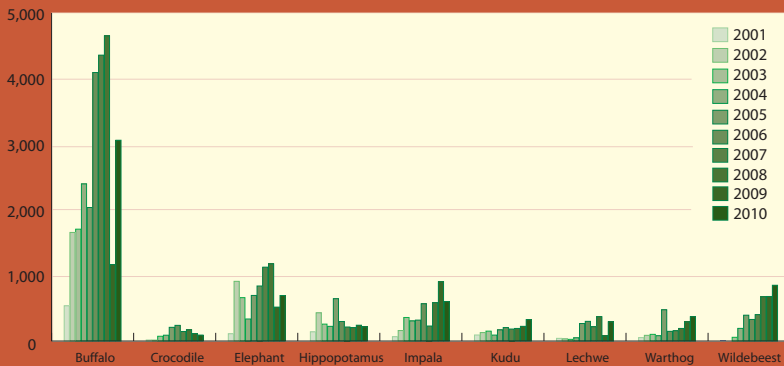
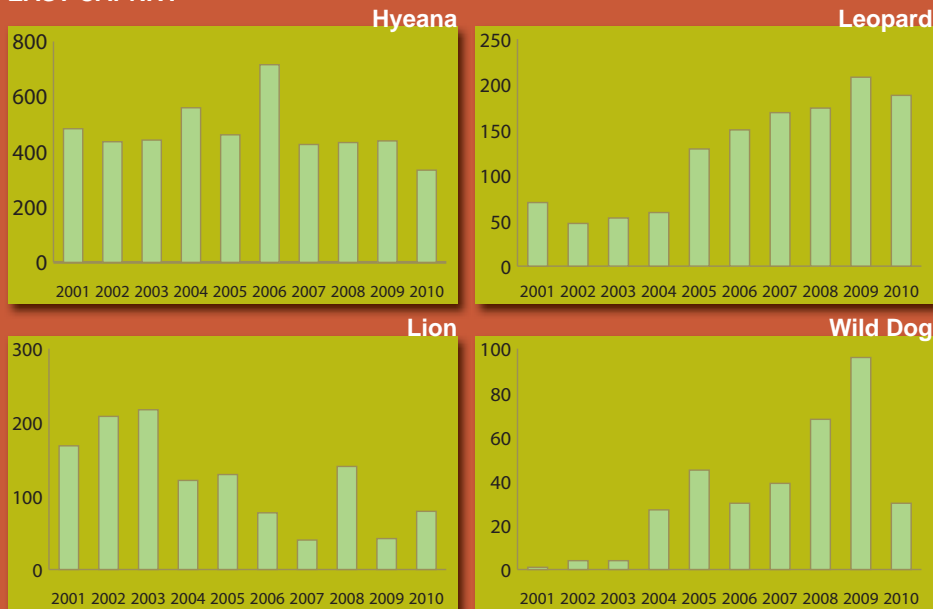


Figure 6. Monthly Community Game Guards foot patrols on fixed routes reflect an increased sighting index for wildlife in seven conservancies in Caprivi (Salambala, Mayuni, Mashi, Wuparo, Kwandu, Impalila and Kasika). The figures on the left-hand (y axis) are a sighting index, and while reflecting an increase in populations are not population figures per se.

Despite increasing wildlife populations and associated benefits, living alongside wildlife has a cost for rural residents. Increasing frequencies of HWC incidents (*see table 4 below*) are doubtless a consequence of both larger numbers of animals and reduced persecution by people. The number of HWC incidents continued to rise in 2010, with a total of 7738 reported country-wide in conservancies. The majority of incidents reported were livestock losses, most of which occurred in the Kunene Region. Wildlife now often mixes freely with domestic stock in the Kunene and Caprivi Region, where elephant have been recorded drinking next to homesteads and raiding vegetables and crops grown there. The design and implementation of innovative ways to deal with the increase in HWC is ongoing.



EAST CAPRIVI



NORTH WEST

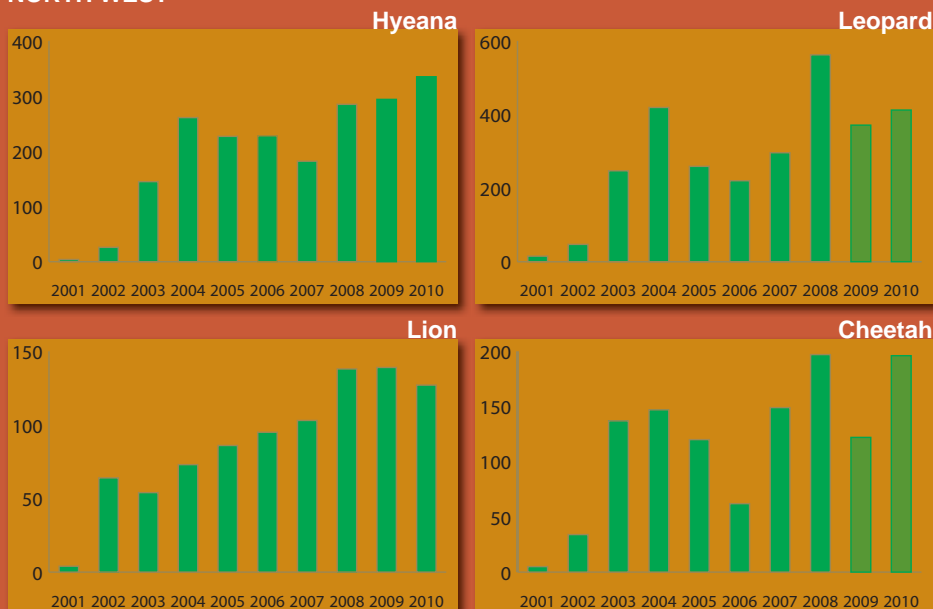
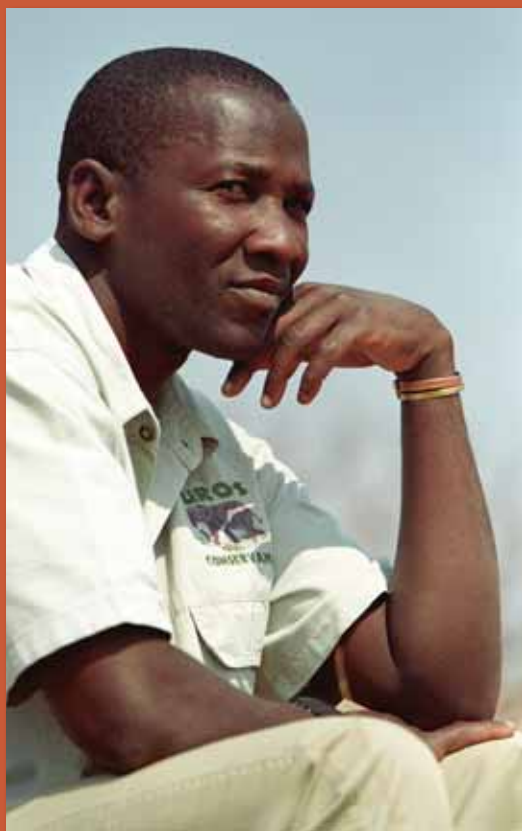


Figure 7. Frequencies of sightings (y axis) of large predators by Community Game Guards in the East Caprivi and Kunene conservancies between 2002 and 2010.



Year	Crop damage	Attacks on humans	Attacks on Livestock	Other Damage	Total
2001	57	8	256	4	325
2002	434	2	324	11	771
2003	1098	17	1733	171	3019
2004	1084	14	1684	154	2936
2005	1470	15	2658	139	4282
2006	2350	11	3174	178	5713
2007	2172	16	3161	291	5640
2008	2475	29	4384	207	7095
2009	2621	22	4876	140	7659
2010	2633	21	4935	149	7738

Table 4. The number of incidents of HWC caused by all species in all conservancies in Namibia over the past seven years. These data reflect incidents in all conservancies using the Event Book monitoring system and thus do not reflect all other HWC incidents in the country.



Governance and Ownership

Chapter 4



the base of a
rural economy



Communal conservancies are local management organisations that provide the legal and institutional framework for managing common property resources – particularly wildlife – in the communal areas. They are composed of registered members, a committee that represents this membership, and a constitution that sets out the means by which the institution will be governed. Governance in conservancies, i.e., how decisions are taken, who takes them, and who is accountable to whom, is a critical issue. Committees need to be properly accountable to conservancy members, and the full participation of members in decision making and other activities is essential. Both committees and staff need to be mandated to act in accordance with the interests of the members in order to achieve the purpose of the conservancy.

During 2010, no additional conservancies were gazetted, leaving the total number of registered conservancies at 59. Of these, 45 conservancies earned a cash income, while 41 conservancies contributed to their

own operational costs (23 contributed 100%, 8 contributed between 50 - 99%, and ten contributed between 1 - 49%). Financial management is one of the most important management aspects of conservancies. During 2010, continued focus was placed on building skills for managing conservancy finances, with an emphasis on implementing formal systems and providing regular feedback to members. A total of 27 conservancies have established financial sustainability plans to guide conservancy planning and management.

Conservancy management provided a range of jobs, such as Field Officers, Community Game Guards or Rangers, Community Resource Monitors, administrators, managers and office staff (e.g., receptionists). A total of 619 conservancy management jobs were held in 2010, the majority of which were entirely funded by the conservancies.

Staff and finances are just two of the elements that conservancies need to manage. Chapter 3 outlined the challenges and importance of managing wildlife, but in a number of conservancies other natural resources are now managed directly or linked to the conservancy management structures. Conservancies are also faced with the challenge of good communication and effective and participatory decision making. During 2010, a number of conservancies made adjustments to their structure (19) and constitutions (4) to improve representation and communication with their members. Women made up an average of 35% of conservancy management committees' membership, and 27 out of 59 conservancies (or 46%) have women running the day-to-day management of conservancy finances.

Peer learning and support has been strengthened through the establishment of conservancy associations at the regional level. The Otjozondjupa, Kavango and Kunene Regions have established formal associations, while the Caprivi Region and southern Regions (Karas and Hardap) have less formal structures – although member conservancies still meet regularly.

During 2010 a total of 34 conservancies held their AGMs, at which 28 presented Annual Financial Reports. By the end of 2010, 47 conservancies had established management plans. The challenge remains to implement these plans fully, and revise and update them when appropriate. Local-level monitoring and compliance, as with each of the management aspects mentioned above, require ongoing support from MET and NGOs as well as other local partners.

An increasing number of conservancies are putting HIV/AIDs policies into place (26 completed and 2 drafted) as well as associated action plans (29). Conservancies are recognising the mounting threat that the pandemic is posing to their management directly, and to conservancy achievements more broadly. More than 300 Peer Educators have been trained within the 59 registered conservancies.



Benefits: financial and economic gains

Chapter 5



**sources and uses of
financial and
economic
gains**



Rural people's livelihoods are based on natural resources. Supporting the sustainable use of natural resources – and in doing so improving the livelihoods of rural people – is a key aim of the Namibian CBNRM Programme. **Figure 8** reflects the growing value of cash and in-kind benefits generated through new or additional activities, which give many households access to cash and other benefits that they never had before, and that would not have been possible prior to the passage of innovative conservancy legislation in 1996.

In 2010, most benefits were generated through conservancies, with the 'earning power' of conservancy-based activities being greater than that of all other CBNRM activities. Conservancies earned more than N\$39.5 million, which represents approximately 86 per cent of the total CBNRM income of N\$45,817,592. **Table 5** also shows additional income of more than N\$6.3 million from other CBNRM activities. This income is generated from activities that are either outside conservancies or (in the case of those

inside conservancies) where there is no formal relationship between the particular enterprise and the conservancy. This can occur where the enterprise predates the formation of the conservancy,

for example. The majority of this N\$6.3 million is generated by small tourism enterprises (campsites, traditional villages and tour guiding), thatching grass and community forests.

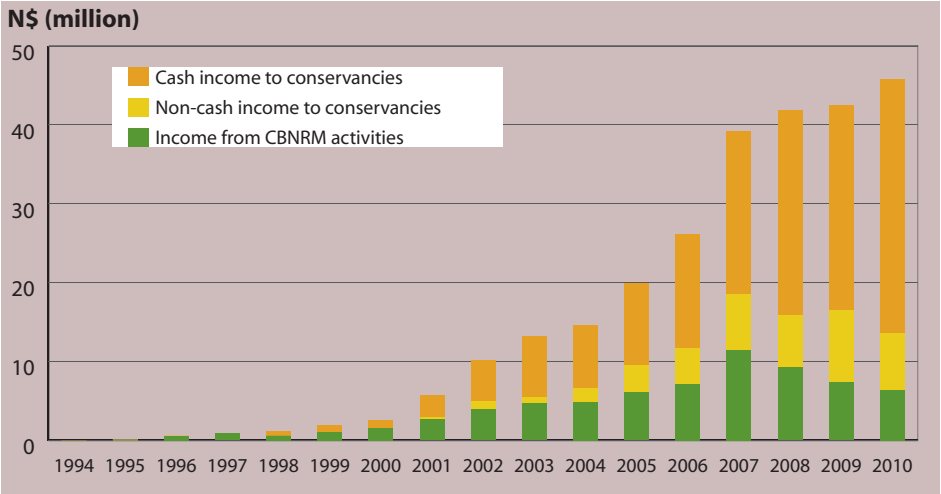


Figure 8. Incomes from CBNRM have risen from zero in 1994 to more than N\$45 million in 2010. The graph divides income into three categories: cash income to conservancies, non-cash income to conservancies, and income from (other) CBNRM activities. Information prior to 1998 did not allow for income to be disaggregated into these categories. The actual values are shown in Namibian \$ in Table 5 below, and cover incomes to both registered and non-registered conservancies.



Year	Cash income to conservancies	Non-cash income to conservancies	Income from CBNRM activities	Total
1994				0
1995				160,000
1996				568,850
1997				860,110
1998	592,467	0	559,309	1,151,776
1999	980,724	537,412	921,687	2,439,823
2000	1,138,258	831,200	1,441,802	3,411,260
2001	2,741,124	639,610	2,743,461	6,124,195
2002	5,110,734	1,965,086	4,054,132	11,129,952
2003	7,692,037	1,006,148	4,804,870	13,503,055
2004	7,887,450	1,748,480	4,881,537	14,517,467
2005	10,436,142	3,310,422	6,197,204	19,943,767
2006	14,506,221	4,539,632	7,132,551	26,178,404
2007	20,582,789	7,065,336	11,479,858	39,127,982
2008	26,010,255	6,486,754	9,391,853	41,888,863
2009	25,919,349	9,102,510	7,459,156	42,481,015
2010	32,299,243	7,170,119	6,348,230	45,817,592

Table 5. The total value of conservancy and CBNRM income each year in N\$



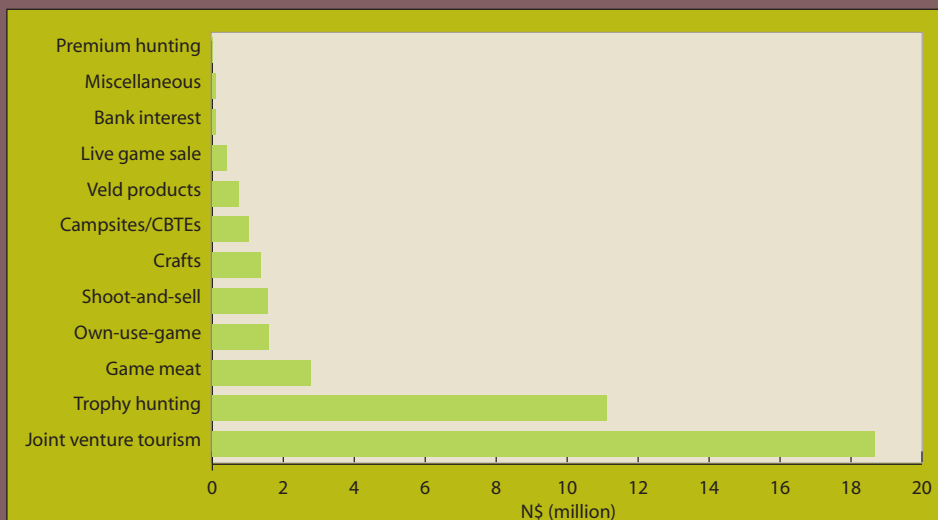


Figure 9. The main sources of incomes from conservancies during 2010. All incomes are as cash except those listed as 'Use of own game' and 'Trophy meat distribution'. The actual values in the graph are shown in Table 6.

Source of Income	Value in N\$	Percentage of conservancy income
Joint Venture Tourism	18,682,342	47.3%
Trophy Hunting	11,123,728	28.2%
Own Use Game	1,587,030	4.0%
Game Meat Dist.	2,776,500	7.0%
Shoot and Sell	1,577,992	4.0%
Crafts	1,355,851	3.4%
Campsites/CBTEs	1,038,448	2.6%
Veldt products	735,549	1.9%
Live Game Sale	399,900	1.0%
Premium Hunting	7,500	0.0%
Bank interest	95,467	0.2%
miscellaneous	89,055	0.2%
TOTAL	39,469,363	100%

Table 6. The value of conservancy income from different sources in 2008, and the percentages that each source contributed to all conservancy-generated income.

Conservancies obtain benefits from a variety of different sources (*see Figure 9*). Income in the form of direct payments to conservancies and wages comes mainly from joint venture lodges, trophy hunting, small enterprises (e.g., campsites), craft sales, and the sale of game. In addition, some benefits are non-financial or in kind – such as meat from hunting, or other contributions (computers, education materials,

equipment, etc.) to local social or economic development activities – primarily made by joint venture partners. In 2010 non-financial benefits accounted for 16% of the total (*see Table 5*).

By far the most lucrative source of income to conservancies is from joint venture tourism lodges and camps, in which conservancies negotiate a levy or income-sharing agreement. A total of N\$18,682,342 of cash and in-kind benefits were earned from these ventures during 2010, representing 47% of all conservancy income. This is a clear indication of the successful approach of bringing registered conservancies with tourism potential together with private sector investors, who recognise a viable tourism opportunity and help conservancies 'unlock' this potential.

At the end of 2010 there were 24 formal joint venture agreements that were operational and generating income for conservancies. A further six conservancies were receiving income from operators for traversing conservancy land or for resource utilisation. In addition, there are currently six potential joint venture agreements under negotiation.

Trophy hunting concessions currently provide the second highest source of income for conservancies, in 2010 generating N\$13.9 million of which 80% (or N\$11,123,728) was from concession fees and salaries, and 20% (N\$2,776,500) from meat distribution. By the end of 2010, 33 concessions, extending over 34 conservancies, had been allocated to professional hunters.

In 2010, the total income generated from direct wildlife utilisation was N\$17 million (or 43% of all conservancy income), with the key activities being trophy hunting, 'premium hunting', 'own use hunting' and 'shoot and sell'. Of the total generated, approximately N\$4.36 million was in the form of game meat that was distributed among members of conservancies, a key form of benefits for local people.

All other sources of conservancy income were considerably smaller than those provided by joint venture lodges and camps and trophy hunting/wildlife utilisation. While these other income categories are relatively small in overall terms, they do provide substantial benefits to some conservancies and to individual members, for example women in the case of crafts, thatching grass and indigenous natural products.





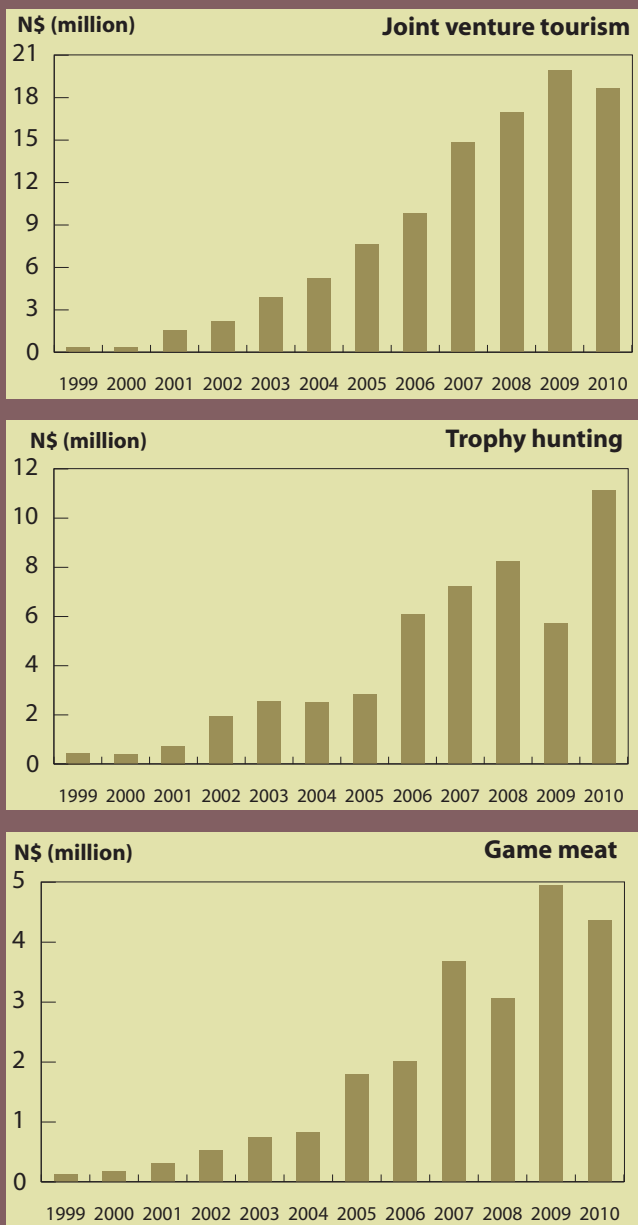


Figure 10. Between 1998 and 2010, incomes from joint venture tourism increased 46-fold and those from trophy hunting 24-fold, while incomes from game meat rose 34-fold. Game meat values showed a decrease in 2010, largely due to the lack of a hunting concession being issued in Bwabwata National Park, from which the Kyaramacan Association members usually receive valuable meat.

Conservancy distribution and use of benefits falls into six main categories. Of the 59 registered conservancies, 45 earned some form of cash income during 2010. Forty-one of this group of conservancies are contributing funds to the operational costs of the conservancy, with 23 conservancies operating independently of donor support. Conservancies covered the majority of the costs of 619 conservancy management jobs from own generated income in 2010 (of which 148 jobs, or 31%, were held by women). In addition to conservancy management jobs, a further 717 full time and 3,044 part time jobs were created within registered conservancies. A number of conservancies (14) distributed cash either to individual members or to villages in the conservancy. Many contributed to their own capital development projects, such as the development of water points for game (Nyae Nyae) or the installation of water infrastructure for people (Tsiseb).

A number of conservancies used funds for a range of social benefits, including school bursaries, water installations, cash for school development, soup kitchens for pensioners, contributions to traditional authorities and, in some cases, support for families affected by HIV/AIDS. During the year, N\$4.36 million worth of household game meat from various forms of hunting was distributed to households within conservancies, with additional amounts going to local schools and pensioners.

As noted above, cash payments were made in several conservancies (14 recorded) but a growing trend within conservancies is towards pooling money at conservancy or sub-unit (village) level for use in projects or other income-generating activities.







Conservancies grew from the recognition that wildlife and other natural resources had disappeared in many areas and that the livelihoods of communities could be improved if these losses were reversed. In essence, conservancies are now legal institutions which give rural people the right to use, manage and benefit from wildlife within geographically defined areas. In Namibia, conservancies have helped:

- Bring new sets of natural resources into production
- Expand areas managed for wildlife and other natural resources
- Boost the abundance and productivity of natural resources
- Create incentives to manage wildlife and other natural resources sustainably
- Unlock the economic potential of wildlife, land and tourism in communal areas
- Promote the establishment of local management institutions
- Build local empowerment and skills.

