



PEOPLE
PLACES
WILDLIFE

the state of
**community
conservation**
in Namibia

A summary of the annual report
2015

The full report may be downloaded at www.nacso.org.na
and is available the NACSO office in Windhoek.

Living with wildlife

Community Conservation in Namibia

... means striving for balanced land use and a healthy environment. Wildlife — and all natural resources — can be utilized sustainably and integrated with other rural livelihood activities for the benefit of the people and the land...

Community conservation is about managing natural resources sustainably to generate returns for rural people. Conservancies, community forests and other community conservation initiatives create the necessary legal framework for this. By choosing to live with wildlife, rural communities are broadening their livelihood options as well as enabling a healthier environment. Through wise and sustainable management and use, natural resources are conserved for future generations while providing significant returns today.



Community conservation in Namibia

At the end of 2015 there were...

- 82 registered communal conservancies
 - 1 community conservation association in a national park (Kyaramacan Association – managed like a conservancy)
 - 19 concessions in national parks or on other state land held by 23 conservancies (some conservancies share concessions)
 - 32 registered community forests and 2 community fish reserves
- in Namibia**

What's being achieved?

Community conservation...

- covers 165,182 km², which is about 52.9% of all communal land with an estimated 189,230 residents (another 5,620 members of the Kyaramacan Association live in Bwabwata National Park)
- through conservancies manages 162,030 km², which is 19.66% of Namibia
- through community forests covers 30,828 km², 89.9% of which overlaps with conservancies
- contributed about N\$ 5.02 billion to Namibia's net national income from the beginning of 1990 to the end of 2015
- during 2015 generated about N\$ 102 million in returns for local communities
- facilitated 5,116 jobs in 2015
- 70 conservancies had a total of 184 enterprises based on natural resources
- supports wildlife recoveries and environmental restoration
- assisted Namibia's elephant population to grow from around 7,500 to around 22,000 between 1995 and 2015
- has facilitated an expanding free-roaming lion population outside national parks

The biggest challenges?

- countering international pressure to ban Namibia's legal consumptive use of wildlife
- countering the increasing threat from commercial poaching and trafficking of rhino and elephant
- a levy imposed by the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement, which could render joint-venture lodges financially unviable
- award of prospecting and mining licenses without due consideration to biodiversity and social issues
- ensuring transparent and good governance of conservancy assets

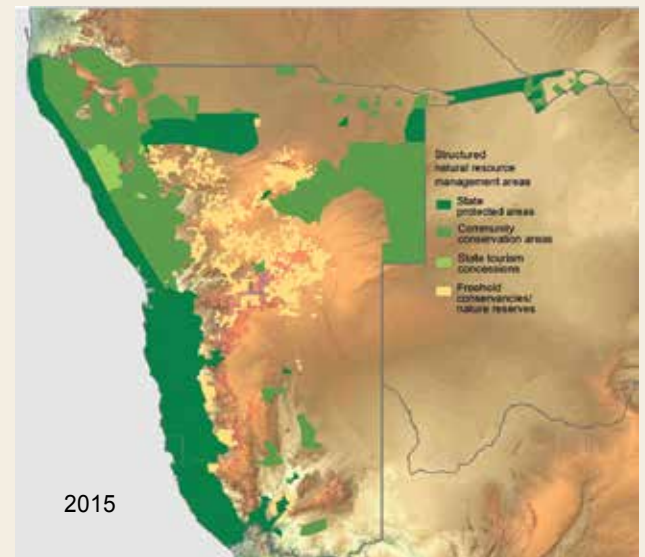
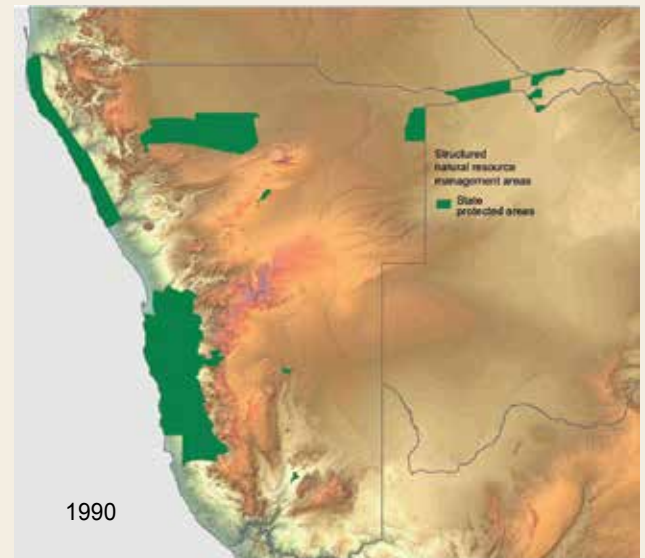
CBNRM

Community Based Natural Resource Management

The earliest community-based conservation initiatives in Namibia, which grew into what is today the national CBNRM programme, started before independence, when the first community game guards were appointed by local headmen in an attempt to reverse wildlife declines. At the time, people living in communal areas had few rights to use wildlife. Wild animals were seen as little more than a threat to crops, livestock and infrastructure, as well as community safety. Furthermore, people living in communal areas had been denied their traditional rights to utilize wildlife.

Ground-breaking legislation passed in the mid 1990's laid the foundation for a new approach to natural resource use. By forming legally-recognized community conservation organizations such as conservancies and community forests, people in communal areas can now actively manage natural resources and generate returns from them. This continues to encourage wildlife recoveries and environmental restoration.

While community conservation organizations are resource management units and businesses, they are defined by social ties uniting groups of people with the common goal of conservation. The first conservancies were registered in 1998 and the first community forests in 2006.

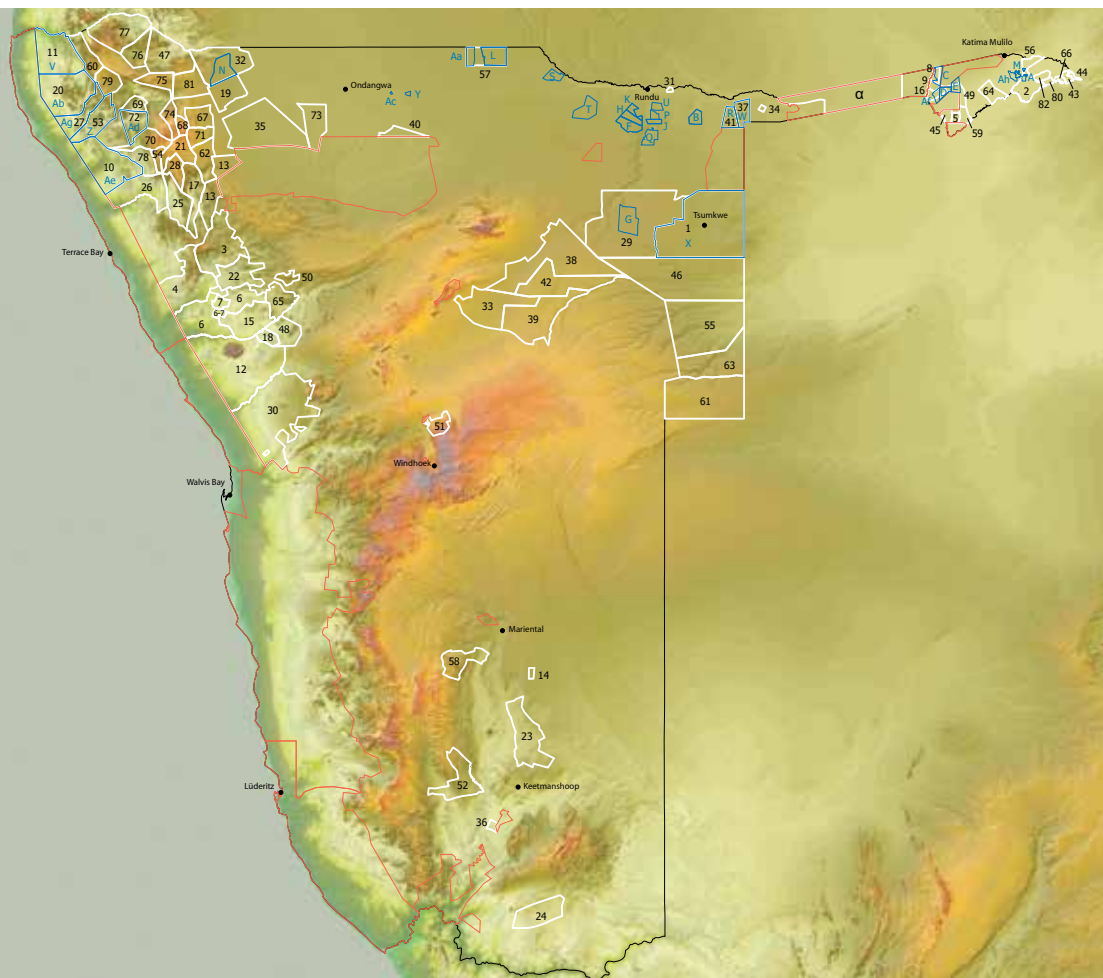


The expansion of structured natural resource management across Namibia

At independence in 1990, there were no registered community conservation areas, freehold conservancies did not exist, and a mere 12% of land was under recognized conservation management. At the end of 2015, land under structured natural resource management covered 43.7% of Namibia.

The distribution of conservancies and community forests across Namibia

At the end of 2015, there were 82 registered communal conservancies and 32 registered community forests in Namibia, covering 165,182 km², and one community association in a national park. [The lists below follow the chronological sequence of registration]



Conservancies

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Nyae Nyae | 47 Kunene River |
| 2 Salambala | 48 Ohungu |
| 3 #Khoadi-//Hôas | 49 Sobbe |
| 4 Torra | 50 //Audi |
| 5 Wuparo | 51 Ovitoto |
| 6-7 Doro Inawas/
Uibasen-
Twyfelfontein | 52 !Han /Awab |
| 8 Kwandu | 53 Okondjombo |
| 9 Mayuni | 54 Otjambangu |
| 10 Puros | 55 Eiseb |
| 11 Marienfluss | 56 Sikunga |
| 12 Tsiseb | 57 Okongo |
| 13 Ehi-Rovipuka | 58 Huibes |
| 14 Oskop | 59 Dzoti |
| 15 Sorris Sorris | 60 Otjitanda |
| 16 Mashi | 61 Otjombinde |
| 17 Omatendeka | 62 Orupupa |
| 18 Otjimboyo | 63 Omuramba ua
Mbinda |
| 19 Uukwaluudhi | 64 Bamunu |
| 20 Orupembe | 65 !Khoru !goreb |
| 21 Okangundumba | 66 Kabulabula |
| 22 //Huab | 67 Okongoro |
| 23 !Khob Inaub | 68 Otjombande |
| 24 //Gamaseb | 69 Ongongo |
| 25 Anabeb | 70 Ombujokanguindi |
| 26 Sesfontein | 71 Otuzemba |
| 27 Sanitatas | 72 Otjiu-West |
| 28 Ozondundu | 73 !ipumbu ya
Tshilongo |
| 29 N#a Jaqna | 74 Okatjandja |
| 30 #Gaingu | Kozomenje |
| 31 Joseph | 75 Ombazu |
| Mbambangandu | 76 Okanguati |
| 32 Uukolonkadhi | 77 Epupa |
| Ruacana | 78 Otjikondavirongo |
| 33 Ozonahi | 79 Etanga |
| 34 Shamungwa | 80 Nakabolelwa |
| 35 Sheya Shuushona | 81 Ombombo |
| 36 !Gawachab | 82 Lusede |
| 37 Muduva Nyangana | |
| 38 Otjituuo | α Kyaramacan
Association |
| 39 African Wild Dog | |
| 40 King Nehale | |
| 41 George Mukoya | 6-7 Doro Inawas/
Uibasen-
Twyfelfontein
Joint
Management
Area |
| 42 Okamatapati | |
| 43 Kasika | |
| 44 Impalila | |
| 45 Balyerwa | |
| 46 Ondjou | |

Community Forests

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| A Bukalo | G Mkata | N Uukolonkadhi | U Likwaterera | Z Okondjombo | Af Sachona |
| B Hans Kanyinga | H Ncamagoro | P Cuma | V Marienfluss | Aa Omufitu Wekuta | Ag Sanitatas |
| C Kwandu | J Ncaute | Q Gcwatjinga | W Muduva | Ab Orupembe | Ah Zilitene |
| D Lubuta | K Ncumcara | R George Mukoya | Nyangana | Ac Oshaampula | |
| E Masida | L Okongo | S Kahenge | X Nyae Nyae | Ad Otjiu-West | |
| F Mbeyo | M Sikanjabuka | T Katope | Y Ohepi | Ae Puros | |

The benefits of community conservation

Community conservation has shown that it can improve rural lives while contributing to biodiversity conservation, and is also recognized as a national development strategy. Many conservancies are showing that conservation can generate a broad range of community and individual returns (see graph) while covering their operational costs from their own income. Community conservation can become fully sustainable and largely self-financing in the foreseeable future, provided that appropriate resources continue to be invested to entrench governance foundations, optimize returns, and mitigate threats and barriers to development.

Three pillars of community conservation in Namibia

Institutional development

Good governance creates the basis for resource management and the equitable distribution of returns



Natural resource management

Innovative resource management enables biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of wildlife and plant resources

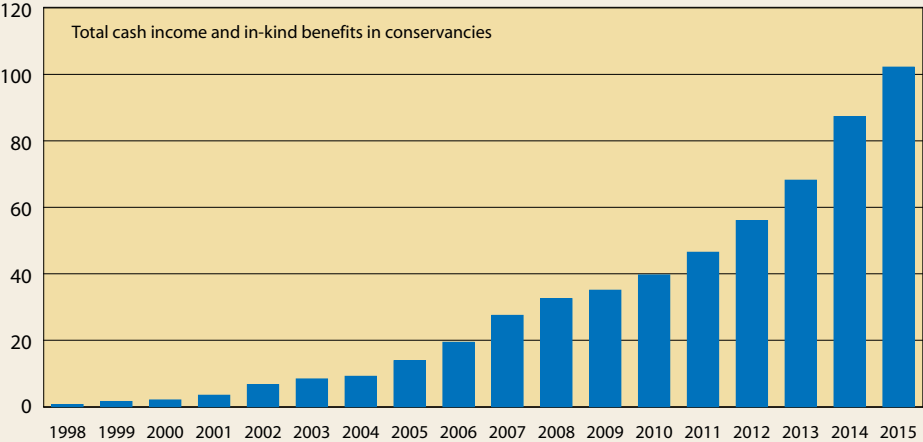


Business, enterprises and livelihoods

Incentive-based approaches enable an expanding range of rural livelihood options



N\$ (million)



Total returns to conservancies and members

The total cash income and in-kind benefits generated in conservancies (including the Kyaramacan Association in Bwabwata National Park) grew from less than N\$ 1 million in 1998 to more than N\$ 102 million in 2015. This includes all directly measurable income and in-kind benefits being generated, and can be divided into cash income to conservancies (mostly through partnerships with private sector operators), cash income to residents (mostly through employment and the sale of products), and as in-kind benefits to residents (mostly the distribution of harvested game meat).

Building Foundations

...means creating structures that enable wise and effective governance which empower rural people to control their affairs and resources for a common, sustainable good...

Democratic, effective governance

Resources can only be used sustainably if effective management structures exist to guide their use.

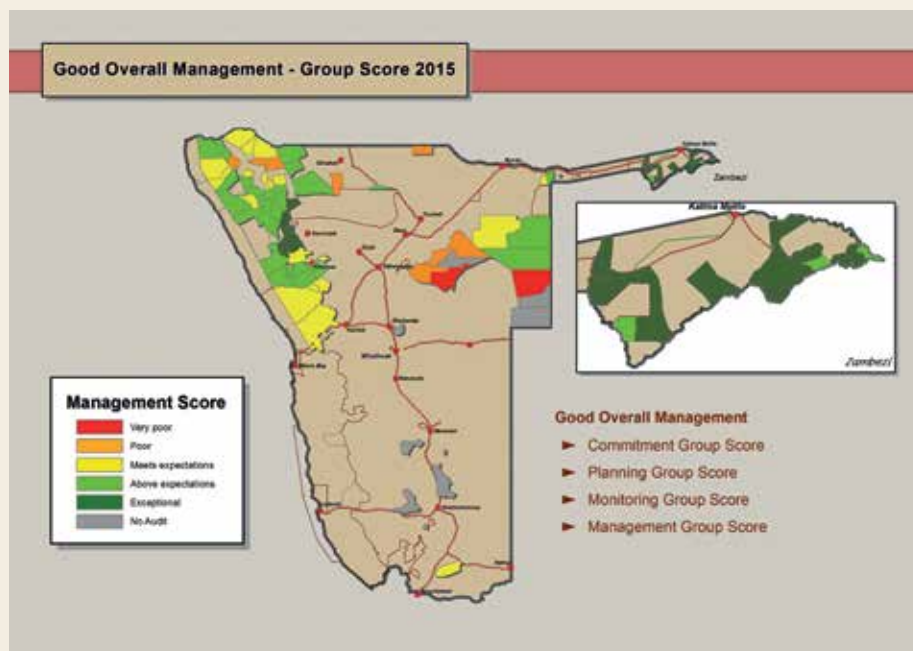
Before independence, rural communities were disenfranchised and the absence of a sense of ownership over resources led to indiscriminate exploitation and neglect.

Conservancies, community forests and other legally recognized community conservation initiatives have created effective formal structures for democratically managing communal resources.

CBNRM, Community Based Natural Resource Management, is the basis of democratic control over natural resources and the distribution of benefits from them by local communities, usually through communal conservancies.



Salambala scored 100% in the annual performance audit for natural resource management



Natural resource management performance ratings

Institutional development data is collected annually during integrated performance audits. Conservancies are rated for their commitment, planning, monitoring and management. Conservancies use the information to evaluate and improve their governance, and support organisations are able to provide targeted assistance.

Governance at a glance

At the end of 2015 there were...

- 52 management plans in place
- 22 sustainable business and financial plans in place
- 64 annual financial reports that had been presented
- 68 annual general meetings that had been held
- 14% female chairpersons
- 46% female treasurers/financial managers
- 33% female management committee members
- 30% female staff members

in communal conservancies in Namibia

What's being achieved?

Community conservation means...

- contributing to improved democracy in rural areas
- empowering individuals, including women, to actively participate in decision-making
- employing staff to manage a broad range of resources
- working according to management and benefit distribution plans
- unlocking human potential by providing access to diverse training and capacity building
- enabling controlled tourism development and conservation hunting activities
- covering an increasing portion of operational costs through conservancy generated income
- developing regional conservation structures

New in 2015:

- roll-out of Guidelines for the Management of Conservancies and Standard Operating Procedures by the MET

The biggest challenges?

- meeting the governance training needs of the large number of conservancies and community forests
- ensuring effective cooperation between conservancy committees and staff
- addressing the loss of institutional capacity and memory during conservancy committee changes
- increasing the ability of conservancies to manage their contractual responsibilities towards the private sector
- managing competing expectations from stakeholders seeking access to returns from natural resources and other sources, especially farming
- ensuring transparent and accountable management of conservancy funds and assets



Torra conservancy organizes drought relief

Institutional development in conservancies in 2015

Institutional development status category	Status in 2015
Registered conservancies (including the Kyaramacan Association)	83
Conservancies generating returns	70
covering operational costs from own income	29
distributing cash or in-kind benefits to members, or investing in community projects	36
Conservancy management committee members	899
female management committee members	293
female chairpersons	11
female treasurers/financial managers	37
Conservancy staff members	734
female staff members	218
Conservancy management plans	52
sustainable business and financial plans	22
Conservancy AGMs held	68
financial reports presented at AGM	64
financial reports approved at AGM	60
budgets approved at AGM	50

Conservancy management capacities fluctuate, influenced by staff and committee changes, as well as the degree of external support. Many conservancies have strong female participation, and a substantial number of conservancies that used to be dependent on grant aid are now covering operational costs from their own income, with many also distributing benefits to members or investing in community projects.

Managing Resources

... means ensuring that they are used wisely so that maximum returns are generated while the natural environment remains productive and healthy ...

Powerful management tools

Traditional knowledge and skills are paired with modern technologies and approaches to enable effective management and resource use.

A wealth of information is gathered through a variety of monitoring mechanisms and processed to provide powerful management. As a result, rural communities are empowered to manage their natural resources to generate significant returns while at the same time ensuring the long-term health of the resource

base – the natural environment. This encourages environmental restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Wildlife populations

Remarkable wildlife recoveries have taken place due to conservancy efforts to minimize poaching and ensure the sustainable use of wildlife. This is most evident in the north-west, where wildlife had been reduced to small numbers through drought and poaching by the early 1980s. It is estimated that there were only 250 elephants and 65

black rhinos in the north-west at this time, and populations of other large mammals had been reduced by 60 to 90% since the early 1970s. Data from species experts shows that the number of rhinos and elephants has increased substantially since then. Aerial surveys (right) indicate that springbok, gemsbok and mountain zebra populations increased over 10 times between 1982 and the year 2000.

Data from the annual North-West Game Count indicates fluctuations in the average number of animals seen. The fluctuation of game numbers in

north-west Namibia is consistent with “boom-and-bust” dynamics of arid environments. While strengthened community stewardship through communal conservancies has assisted with impressive population recoveries from the early 1980s through 2011, such good management cannot offset the impacts of four years of prolonged drought. However, the estimated numbers of all species remain at or above those recorded through the aerial surveys at the end of the period of the 1990s and far above the populations of the 1980s.



Game guards use event books to monitor wildlife



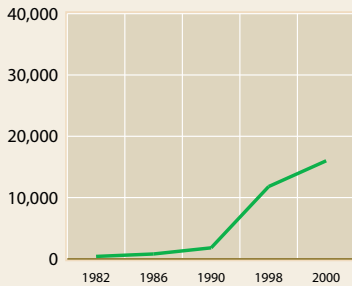
Free-roaming black rhino in conservancies.

Photo: Boas Hambo

Natural resource management at a glance

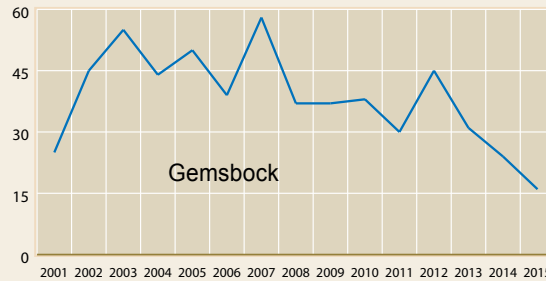
Aerial counts

Total population estimate

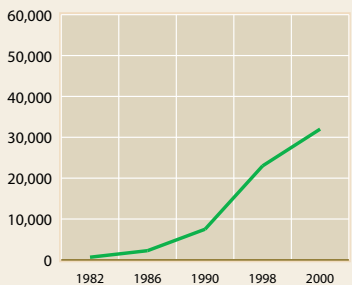


Annual North-West road-based Game Count

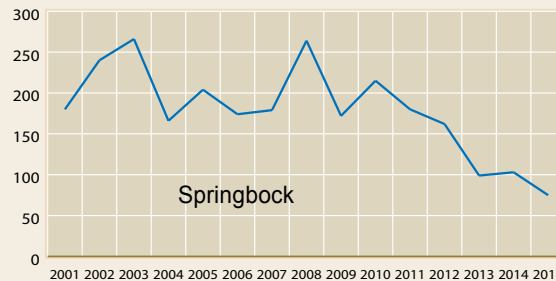
Number of animals per 100km driven



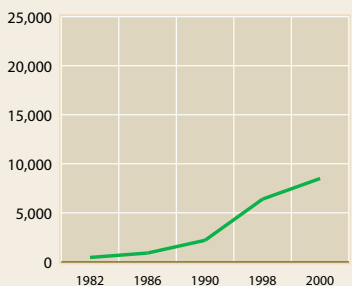
Total population estimate



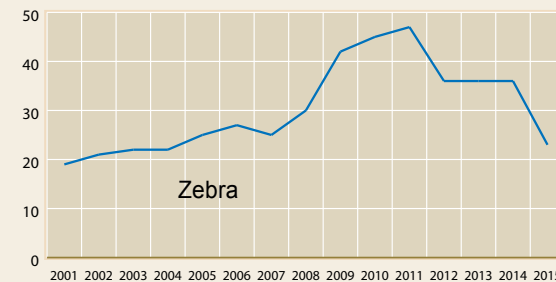
Number of animals per 100km driven



Total population estimate



Number of animals per 100km driven



At the end of 2015 there were...

- 83 conservancies using the Event Book monitoring tool (figures include 3 unregistered, emerging conservancies & the Kyaramacan Association)
- 51 conservancies conducting an annual game count
- 4 national parks undertaking collaborative monitoring with conservancies
- 70 conservancies holding quota setting feedback meetings
- 71 conservancies with own-use harvesting quotas
- 52 conservancies with conservation hunting concessions
- 20 conservancies with shoot & sell harvesting contracts
- 52 conservancies with a wildlife management plan
- 46 conservancies with a zonation plan
- 532 game guards working in conservancies

What's being achieved?

Community conservation means...

- combatting poaching, trafficking of wildlife products and other illegal activities
- mitigating human-wildlife conflict by limiting losses to farmers
- zoning areas for different land uses to reduce conflicts
- enabling wildlife recoveries, effective natural resource management and environmental restoration
- working to promote a large landscape approach to natural resource management
- black rhinos roam freely in communal conservancies
- elephants roam freely across 48 conservancies
- lions occur in 24 conservancies
- species that had become locally extinct in the Zambezi Region, such as eland, giraffe and blue wildebeest, are thriving after re-introductions

New in 2015:

- improvement of wildlife harvesting control mechanisms
- adaptive management established with feedback from conservancies
- game guard accreditation scheme established
- conservancy association strengthen regional management
- induction training for committees introduced

The biggest challenges?

- the impact of drought on wildlife stocks
- ill-informed criticism of natural resource management
- ensuring that wildlife harvesting is well-controlled and sustainable
- external threats to ban the export of hunting trophies
- building recognition of the vital role of community game guards
- minimizing impacts and optimising returns from consumptive game use
- promoting incentive-based conservation
- increased commercial poaching and trafficking of wildlife products

Improving Lives

... means empowering people to diversify incomes from farming to include economic opportunities based on tourism and wildlife ...

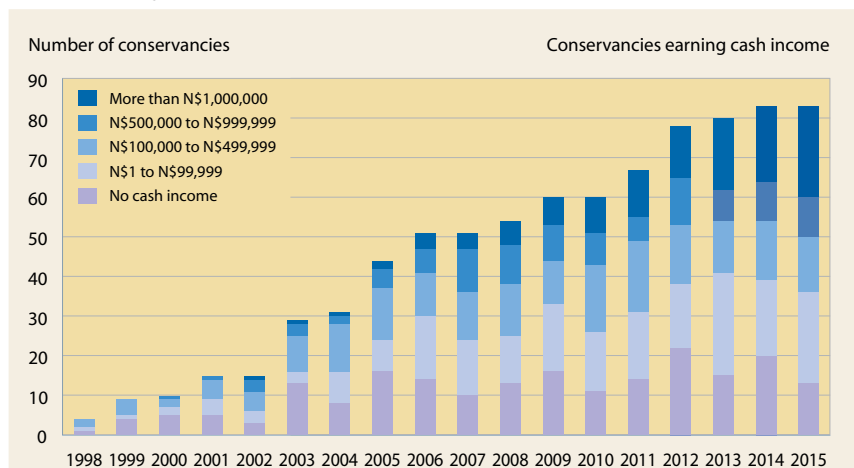
New income sources

Returns from wildlife and other natural resources generated through community conservation have proven to be substantial, including direct income to conservancies from tourism and conservation hunting, jobs created, and benefits including the distribution of game meat. New opportunities for rural job creation have arisen, especially in tourism where people are employed in a range of activities.

Diversification of income is a significant contribution to peoples' livelihoods and contributes to community resilience against episodic events such as drought and floods. The ability to cope with such events is increasingly necessary for rural communities confronted with the harsh reality of a climate changing to even greater levels of aridity.



Hobatere waiter Nicodemus Aoxamub



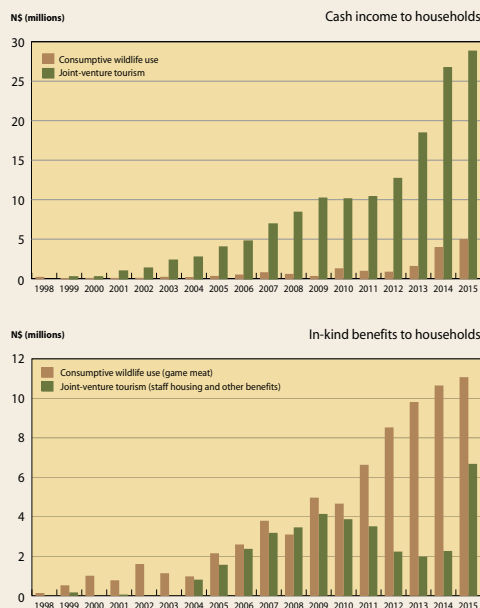
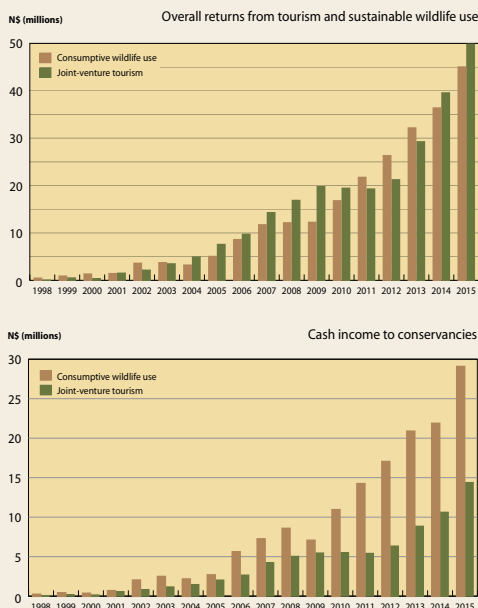
The earning power of conservancies

The graph shows the number of conservancies earning cash, divided into incremental categories (including the Kyaramacan Association). There are great differences in the potential of conservancies to generate cash income. It is noteworthy that the number of conservancies generating no income (in purple at the bar chart base) is falling, while the number with a high income, (dark blue, top) is increasing.

The earning power of conservancies

Significant differences exist between conservancies. There are vast differences in size (the biggest conservancies are more than 200 times as large as the smallest), as well as in the number of residents (ranging from several hundred to more than 30,000). Topography, rainfall and natural habitat influence the quantity and quality of natural resources available in a given area. The skills and experience of conservancy management also affect earning power.

Joint-venture tourism and conservation hunting make the greatest financial contributions to conservation, e.g. game guard salaries, and to livelihoods. Meat from hunting is an important in-kind benefit to conservancy members.



The complementary roles of sustainable consumptive wildlife use and joint-venture tourism

While overall returns from the two sectors are similar, tourism provides significantly higher cash income to households in the form of wages.

Consumptive wildlife enterprises, specifically conservation hunting, generate much higher fees to conservancies, which can be used to cover operational costs and development projects.

Hunting also provides a huge additional benefit in the form of game meat.

Alex Swartbooi, Secretary
//Gamaseb Conservancy

Conservancies employed
716 people in 2015



CBNRM returns at a glance

At the end of 2015 there were...

- 46 joint-venture tourism enterprises with 872 full time and 114 part time employees
- 38 conservancies directly involved in tourism activities
- 52 conservation hunting concessions with 158 full time and 109 part time employees
- 30 small/medium enterprises with 81 full time and 42 part time employees (part time employment includes seasonal labour)
- 716 conservancy employees
- 899 conservancy representatives receiving allowances
- 1,362 indigenous plant product harvesters
- 763 craft producers

in communal conservancies in Namibia

What's being achieved?

by community conservation...

- conservancies generated total cash income and in-kind benefits of N\$ 102,183,045 in 2015
- of this, tourism generated N\$ 53,675,416; consumptive wildlife use (which includes hunting and live game sales) N\$ 45,065,570; indigenous natural products N\$ 1,820,020; and miscellaneous (including items such as interest) N\$ 1,622,039
- conservancy residents earned a total cash income of N\$ 46,854,615 from enterprise wages, of which N\$ 28,042,872 was from joint venture tourism, N\$ 12,819,668 from conservancies, N\$ 4,184,496 from conservation hunting and N\$ 1,807,579 from SMEs
- conservancy residents earned cash income of N\$1,065,827 from indigenous plants and N\$1,065,579 from crafts
- N\$8,967,936 in cash were distributed to conservancy residents and used to support community projects

New in 2015:

- piloting the Wildlife Credits and Incentives Scheme, designed to link the conservation performance of conservancies with external investors willing to pay for human wildlife mitigation efforts by conservancies

The biggest challenges?

- removing barriers to private sector investment in communal areas
- developing revenue streams in areas with low tourism potential or few natural resources
- increasing engagement with the private sector, e.g. with mobile tour operators
- improving the quality of community-run tourism enterprises
- improving the livelihoods of rural people

Issues in 2015

Drought

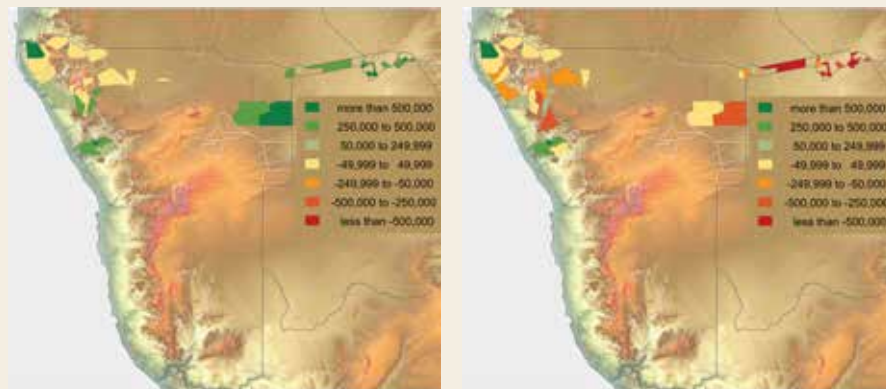
A fourth year of drought has brought increased pressure on grazing land and tensions between land users, including land invasions to secure grazing for livestock in key wildlife areas.

Opposition to hunting

Pressure from animal rights activists in Europe and elsewhere has led to attempts to ban the importation of hunting trophies and airline embargoes on their transportation. A Kunene conservancy spokesman said in reply: "Africa was the first continent. We were the first people - and we still have our wildlife!". Hunting in Namibia pays directly for conservation activities, and without it, many conservancies would be unable to pay the game guards who conduct anti-poaching activities. Without game guards to monitor and report, wildlife crime would increase, putting renewed pressure on endangered species such as black rhino.



The effect of ending conservation hunting in Namibia



The maps illustrate the importance of income generated through sustainable consumptive wildlife use for selected conservancies providing financial statements (left). The loss of this income would result in a negative cash flow for most of these conservancies, which would no longer be able to cover their running costs (right).*

Those conservancies relying mostly on tourism would be able to adjust their activities to fit a reduced income, but would become less effective in managing their resources. Those conservancies relying mostly on hunting would become unsustainable.

* Figures include the Kyaramacan Association in Bwabwata National Park



Conservancy associations became more active in 2015. Members of the Kunene Regional Community Conservancy Association wrote a letter to the European Parliament outlining the importance of conservation hunting.

FOCUS ON CONSERVATION HUNTING

To ensure a sound understanding of conservation issues and threats, clear distinctions are needed between legal hunting that is well-controlled and makes a positive contribution to communities and the environment; illegal hunting, which is local poaching, and international wildlife crime.

Legal trophy hunting carried out in communal conservancies under the control of professional hunters is defined as conservation hunting in Namibia, as it has clear, measurable conservation and human development outcomes (see details on right). The label conservation hunting is used in the State of



Community Conservation Report to describe trophy hunting in communal conservancies.

Poaching by local people is stealing from other residents, as no community returns are generated and indiscriminate, uncontrolled killings have severe impacts on wildlife.

Wildlife crime is commercial poaching, which indiscriminately and ruthlessly targets animals for their valuable parts, to be smuggled to markets in Asia or elsewhere.

Conservation hunting

has the following verifiable prerequisites and outcomes:

- It is governed by a national legal framework with clear systems of controls and reporting requirements.
- It meets all CITES and IUCN species conservation criteria.
- It targets only free-roaming, indigenous species in natural habitats large enough to ensure healthy population dynamics.
- Wildlife population trends in the greater landscape are closely monitored and offtakes are adapted as needed to ensure the

population health of all targeted species.

- Hunting offtakes are sustainable, based upon scientifically accepted annual quotas for the hunted population.
- It promotes the natural diversity of all indigenous fauna and flora in the hunting area.
- It safeguards wildlife habitat (the hunting area) against destructive land uses.
- A major portion of generated income goes back to the land holders and is spent on the conservation and human development needs of the hunting area.
- It employs local people to carry out conservation activities in the hunting area, including wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching activities.
- It mitigates human-wildlife conflict amongst local communities if these occur in, or adjacent to, the hunting area.

Through these criteria, conservation hunting creates clear incentives to adopt wildlife management as a land use.

Working for a common vision...

... means focussing on what can be achieved, rather than yielding to difficulties; looking beyond individual activities and local impacts to regional, national and trans-boundary connections, influences and achievements, while facing challenges, anticipating change and striving for sustainability...

The Namibian conservancy movement has become an internationally acclaimed CBNRM success model. Community conservation is making significant biodiversity contributions and creating synergies with state protected areas. It is strengthening rural economies and contributing to rural development. A large number of conservancies are already fully self-financing. Other community conservation initiatives are well established and operating effectively. A sound foundation is being created, but more needs to be done to consolidate gains and attain sustainability. The CBNRM programme needs to integrate policies and activities fully, ensure adequate technical support and long term maintenance, continue to expand and diversify natural resource potential, and to remove barriers and counter threats that may arise.

How conservation contributes to the economy

Economic contributions from CBNRM may be termed contributions to net national income (NNI). The NNI contributions can be defined as the value of goods and services that community conservation activities make available each year to the nation.

Further economic values could be counted if adequate measures were available, including the economic value of local management institutions and the increased capacity which results from training provided to people associated with conservancies.

The economic merits of programme spending can be seen by comparing the investment in community conservation against returns in terms of NNI in a cost-benefit analysis (right). This provides an indication of the degree to which the investment made in the CBNRM programme has contributed overall to the national economy and whether this investment has been economically efficient.



The future at a glance

Community conservation may ...

- grow to cover 90-100 conservancies and 40-50 community forests
- cover over 21% of Namibia and well over 50% of all communal land
- embrace up to 15% of all communal area residents and well over 50% of rural communal areas residents in suitable areas

What might be achieved?

Community conservation can...

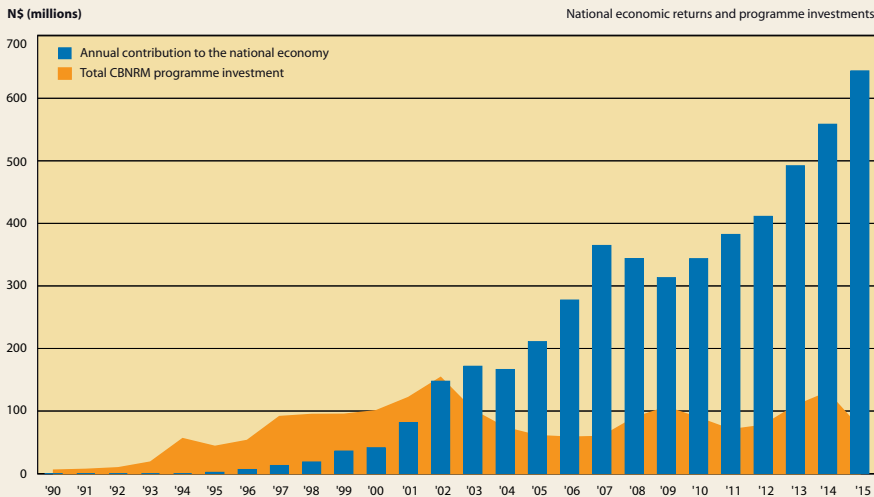
- facilitate significant further growth of tourism in communal areas and increase local involvement
- enhance the reputation of Namibia as well as communal areas offering some of the country's most attractive destinations
- entrench Namibia's position, as offering some of the best conservation hunting on unfenced land in Africa
- mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing dependence on subsistence agriculture
- maximize the potential of indigenous plants through further strategic international partnerships
- strengthen incentives for people to live with and manage wildlife, and protect its habitat, so that future generations can continue to share in this important African heritage

New for 2016:

- roll out of Game Guard Certification Scheme
- improved compliance with MET Standard Operating Procedures
- start of Wildlife Incentives and Credits Scheme
- progress towards the establishment of the Community Conservation Fund of Namibia

The biggest challenges?

- enabling optimum conservancy governance capacities, effective decision-making and wise leadership, as well as proactive membership
- countering the pressure to ban the legal consumptive use of wildlife
- optimizing land allocation and administration in communal areas
- ensuring long-term technical support to community conservation structures
- achieving self-sufficiency and programmatic sustainability
- creating country-wide awareness of the growing threat posed by commercial poaching and international wildlife crime



Estimates of the national economic returns from CBNRM compared to economic investment costs

In 2015, the net national income (NNI) contribution made by CBNRM was about N\$ 643 million. Between 1990 and 2015, the cumulative value of the NNI contributions amounts to an estimated N\$ 5.02 billion.

The graph also shows the investment in the CBNRM programme each year, which cumulatively adds up to about N\$ 1.9 billion of investment between 1990 and 2015. Donors supplied most of the funds, while the MET and NGOs also provided inputs, mainly as 'in-kind' contributions such as staff, vehicles and other kinds of support.

Community conservation

grew out of the recognition that wildlife and other natural resources were threatened in communal areas, and that those losses could be reversed if local communities were empowered to manage and utilize the resources themselves.

The Namibian CBNRM programme is based on strong partnerships with the Namibian government, international donor agencies, local and international NGOs, the private sector and community conservation organizations.

www.nacso.org.na

