



**CBNRM: The Namibian
Experience....**

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

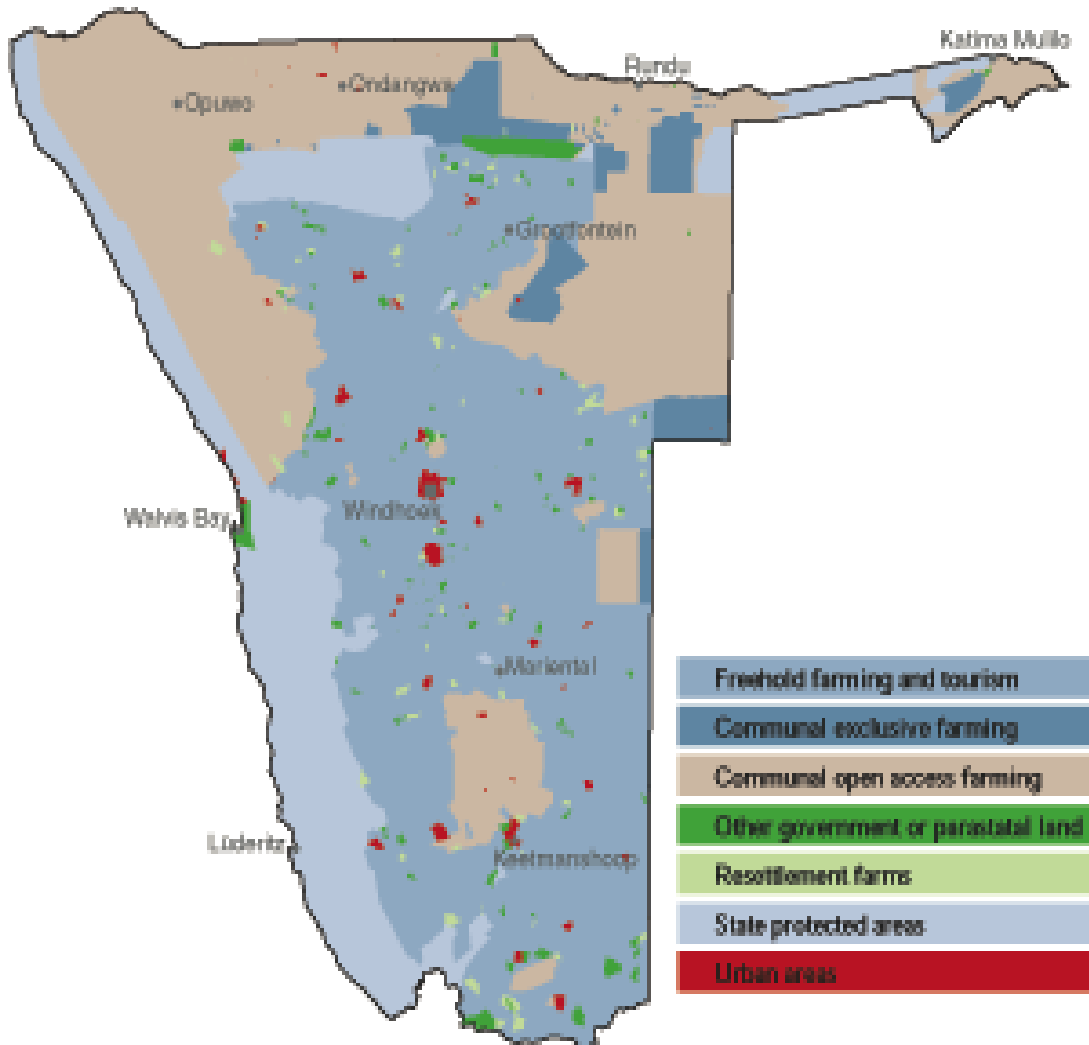
GOAL D:

“Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services”

TARGET 14:

“By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.”

The Namibian Context



- Dual System of Land Tenure in rural areas (Commercial versus Communal)
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1976
- commercial farmers were granted legal rights to use wildlife
- Numbers of large mammals estimated to have increased 70% and species diversity by 44% since then on commercial farms

The Namibian Context

- Nature Conservation Amendment Act of 1996 (Act 5 of 1996)
- Equal user rights based on communities coming together to form conservancies

CONCEPT

“Local people benefit from the use of wildlife and tourism resources in their area by forming a community-based organisation which manages these resources sustainably (resource user as best manager principle)”



Steps for setting up conservancies

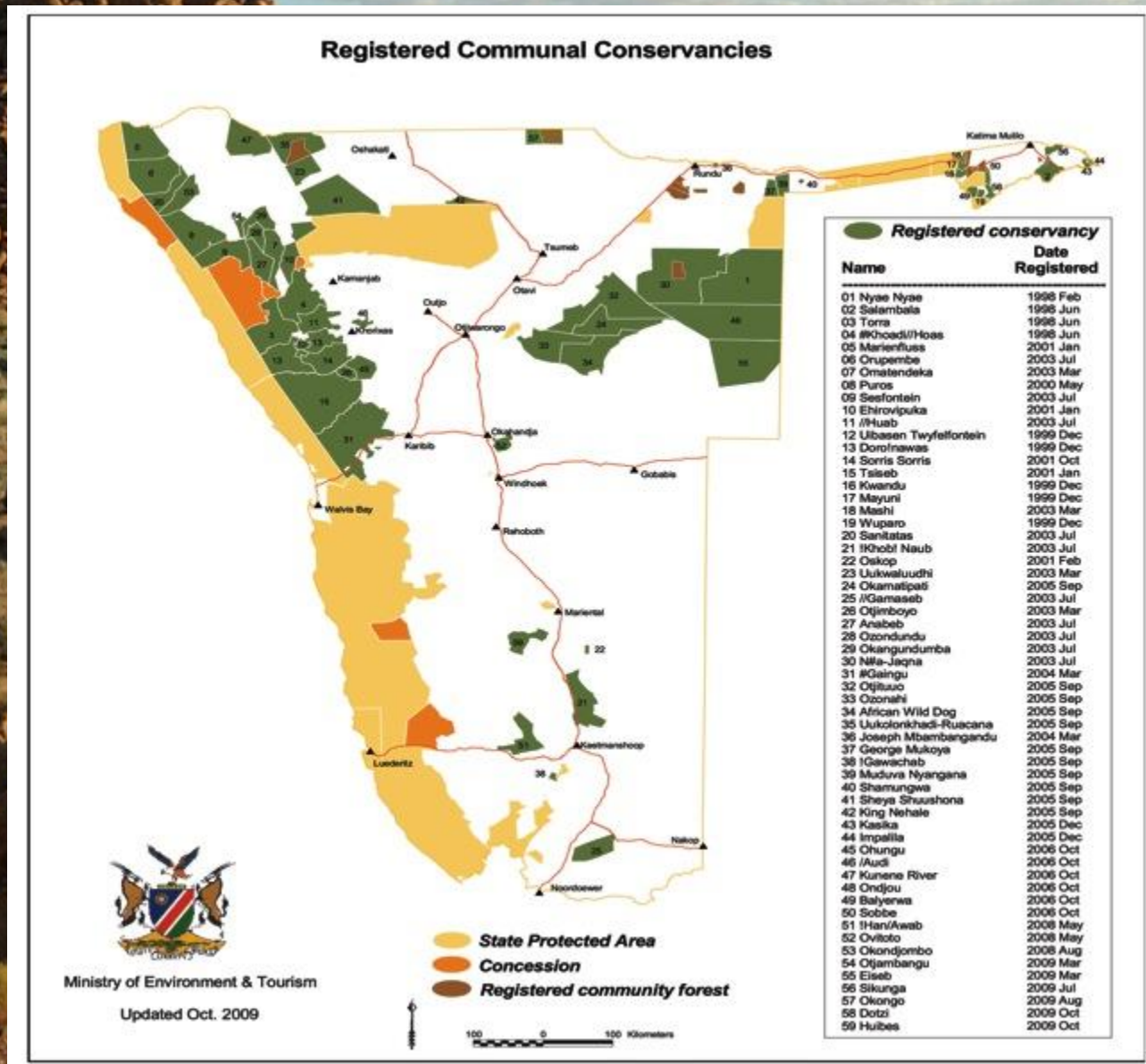
1. Definition of Conservancy Boundary
2. Definition of Conservancy Membership
3. Elected Representative Committee
4. Constitution
5. Procedures for the Equitable Distribution of Benefits
6. Management and Utilization Plan
7. Letter of consent and signature by Traditional Authority and Governor respectively
8. Submission to Minister of Environment & Tourism
9. Approval and gazettelement

Current Situation



- Currently in Namibia, we have **fifty nine (59)** registered Conservancies, and 6 more emerging Conservancies at advanced stage.
- Conservancies cover about 17% of Namibia's Land Mass. Together with 17% covered by national parks and 6% covered by freehold wildlife management units, Namibia has over 40% of its land mass under some form of Conservation.
- About 230,000 people are involved in the CBNRM programme.
- Major sources of income are through joint venture tourism lodges, trophy hunting, shoot-and-sell hunting and others such as selling of thatch grass and crafts by mainly women.

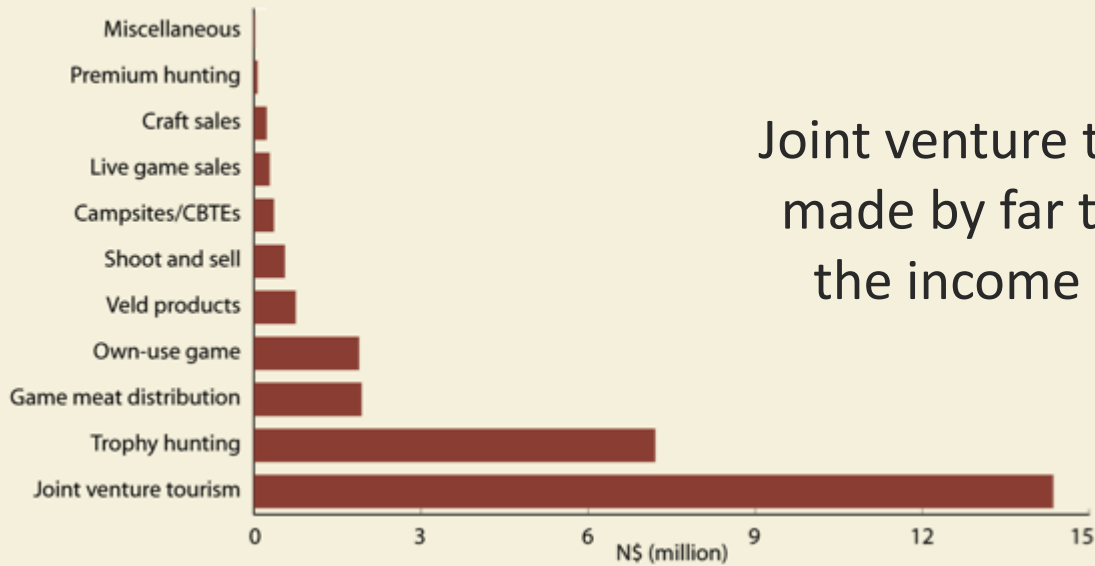
Geographical Distribution



Ecological Importance of Conservancies

Biome	Communal Conservancy	Concession Area	Freehold Wildlife Management Unit	Community Forest	National Park	Total
Lakes and Salt Pans	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	97.5
Nama Karoo	14.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	5.0	22.0
Namib Desert	13.9	3.2	0.6	0.0	74.9	92.5
Succulent Karoo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5	90.5
Acacia Savanna	12.1	0.2	13.6	0.0	4.5	30.4
Broad-leafed Savanna	30.2	0.0	1.9	1.4	7.9	41.5
Total area of Namibia	16.1	0.8	6.2	0.3	16.6	40.0

Economic and Social Benefits



Joint venture tourism and trophy hunting made by far the biggest contribution to the income of conservancies in 2007 (78%).

Source of income	Value in N\$	Percentage of all income
Joint venture tourism	14,349,733	51.9%
Trophy hunting	7,204,557	26.1%
Game meat distribution	1,935,920	7.0%
Own use game	1,888,490	6.8%
Veld products	751,522	2.7%
Shoot and sell	557,630	2.0%
Campsites and CBTEs	361,093	1.3%
Live game sales	283,300	1.0%
Craft sales	229,861	0.8%
Premium hunting	65,330	0.2%
Miscellaneous	20,688	0.1%
TOTAL	27,648,125	100%



Economic and Social Benefits *cont.*

- Communal conservancies are increasingly generating enough revenue for them to cover their costs
- 16 conservancies were able to cover 100% of their operational costs in 2008 compared to just 4 in 2004
- Financial sustainability remains a problem especially given the rapid expansion in the number of conservancies



Types of Support Provided to Conservancies

- Game counts are conducted annually between the MET and community members to set annual game quotas for each Conservancy
- The MET runs a translocation programme to establish viable wildlife populations on communal conservancy land (over 7,000 animals moved in the last 10 years incl. rare and endangered species such as black rhino and black-faced impala)
- On going technical assistance and capacity building support is provided to Conservancies by the MET and with support of NGOs in areas such as financial management and good governance
- Support has increased to new areas such as value addition and enterprise support to natural-resource based products, crafts and fisheries

Challenges



- Financial Governance (increasing revenues but lack of capacity within conservancies)
- Inadequate support capacity from NGOs and government
- Human Wildlife Conflict (Damage to infrastructure, livestock and crops due to increased numbers of wildlife)
- Improved Integration between wildlife, agriculture, forestry, fisheries etc
- Diversification of income sources

Vision

“For conservancies to continue to contribute to rural development, employment and livelihoods at community level, and to increase this contribution through improved integration with other land uses such as national parks, agriculture, livestock management and forestry”



- THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION -