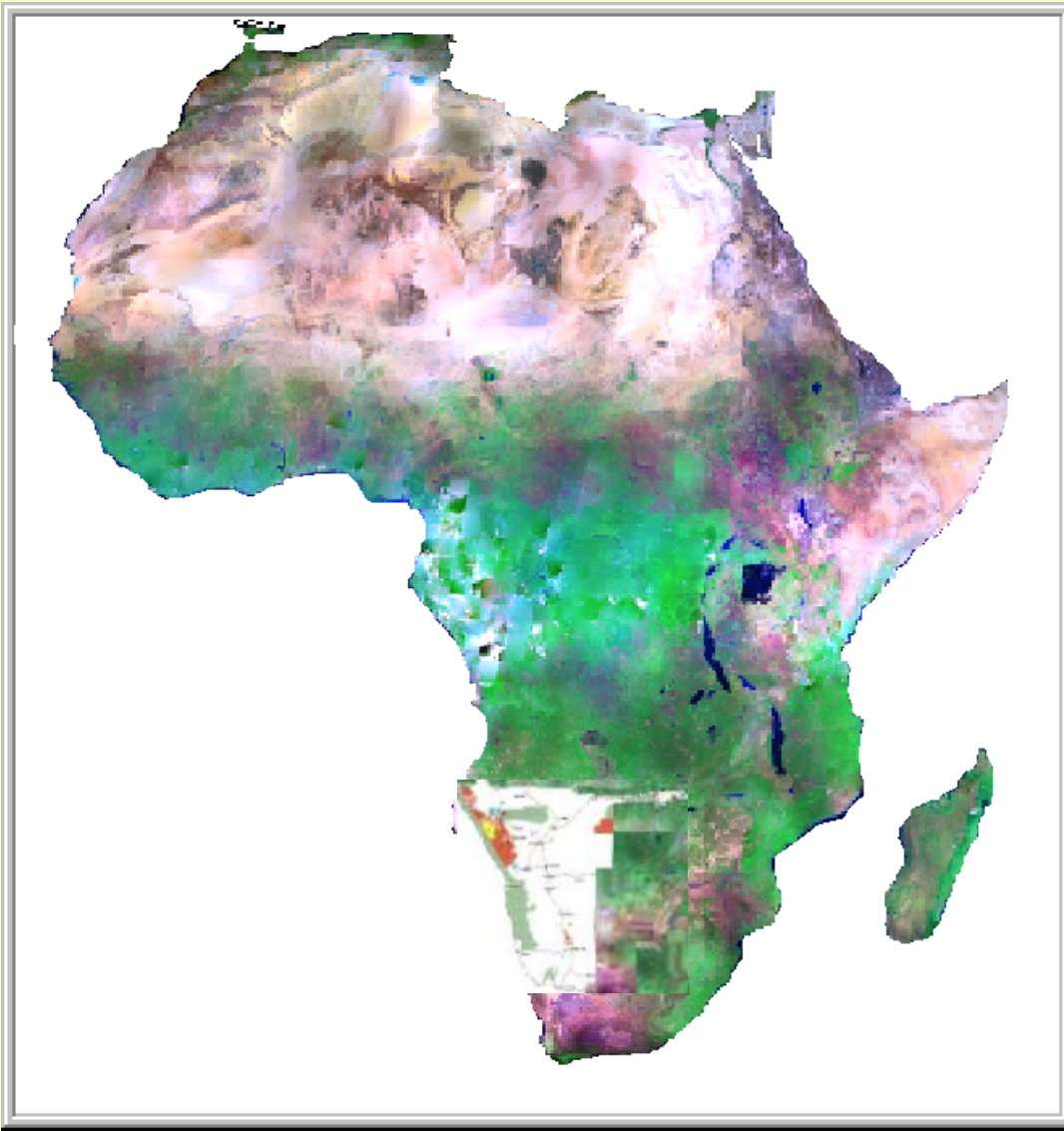


# Namibia's CBNRM Programme



# Introduction

- Total population of 2,2 mio people on 823 988 km<sup>2</sup>
- 150 000 households on 335 000 km<sup>2</sup> of communal land (41 % of total)
- 6200 private farms on 362 000 km<sup>2</sup> of commercial land (44 % of total)
- Areas under different types of protected area management 40% of total land area (> 16% are CBNRM)

# Historical Background of CBNRM In Namibia

- IRDNC activities since early 1980s
- LIFE Programme support since 1993
- MET legislation passed in 1996 (increased interest, demand and stakeholders)
- Formation of Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (NACSO, 1999)

# Legal Basis of Conservancies



## Government gazette Of the Republic of Namibia

N\$1.20

Windhoek - 17 June 1996

No. 1333

### contents

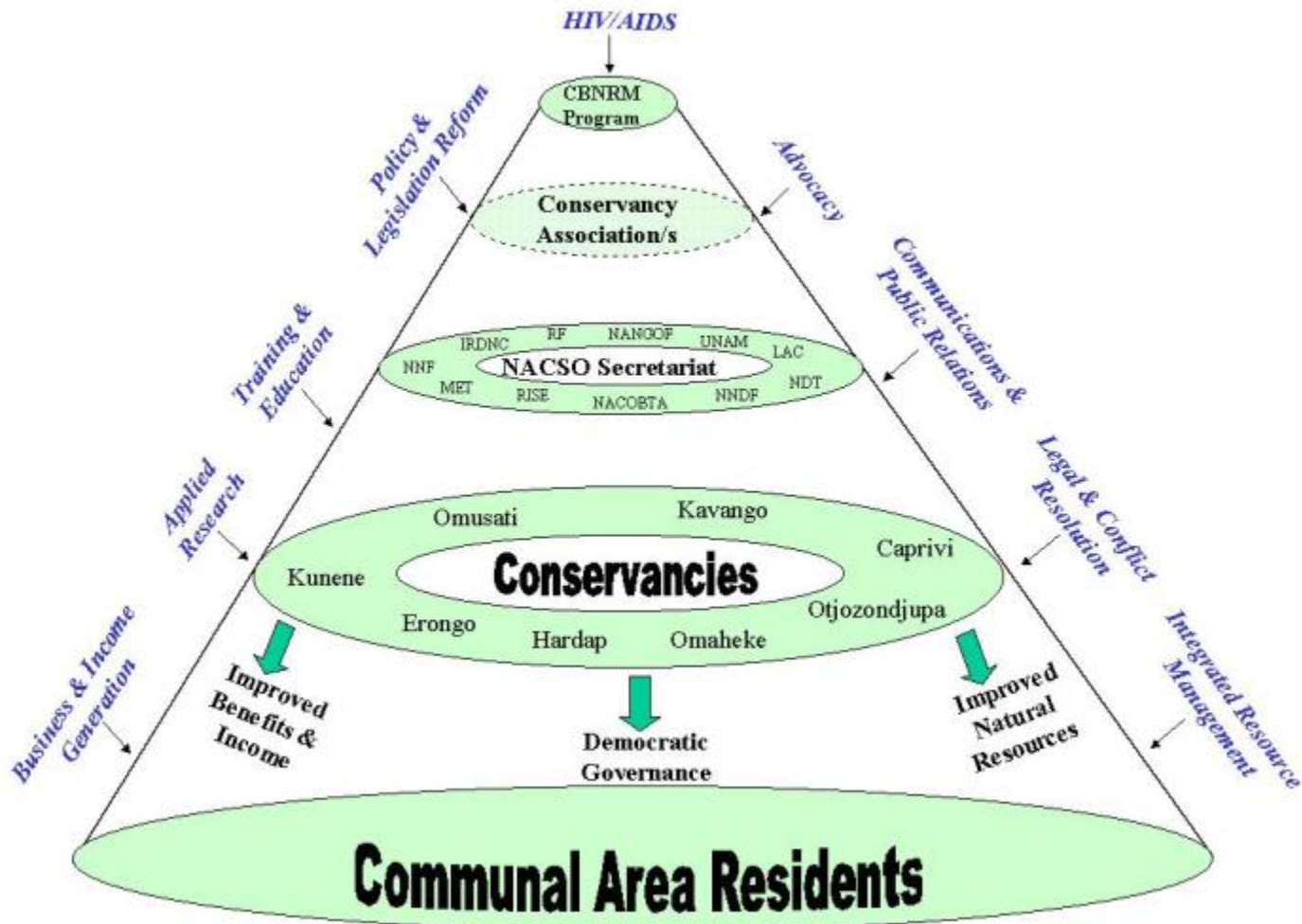
Government Notice	Page
No. 151 Promulgation of Nature Conservation Amendment Act, 1996 (Act 5 Of 1996), of the Parliament .....	1

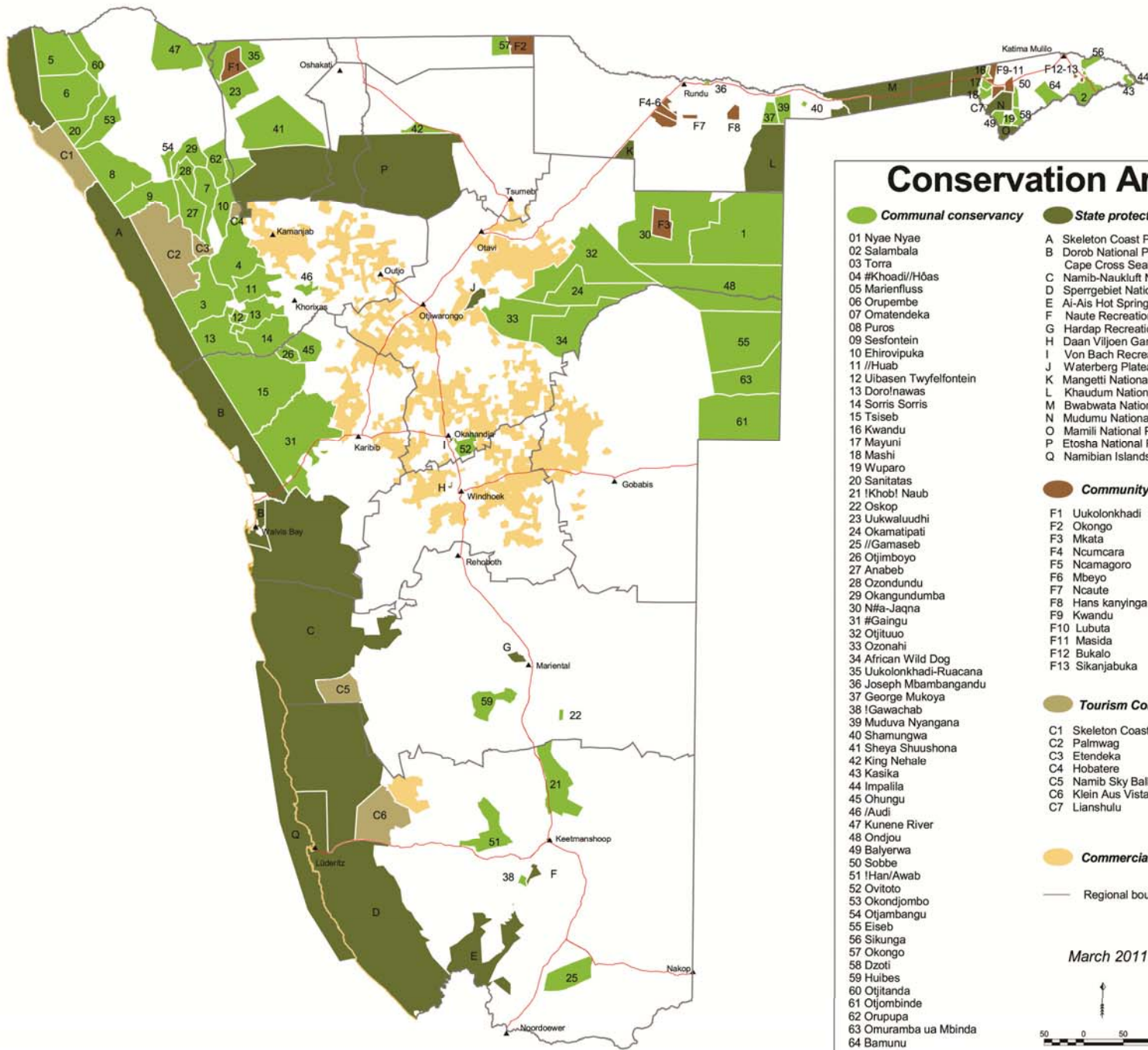
## **Rights granted:**

- \* **Rights of Ownership over huntable game**
- \* **Rights to revenues from the Sale of Game or Game Products**
- \* **Rights to Tourism.**

# Namibian CBNRM Partners

## Namibia National CBNRM Structure & Support Strategies





# Conservation Areas

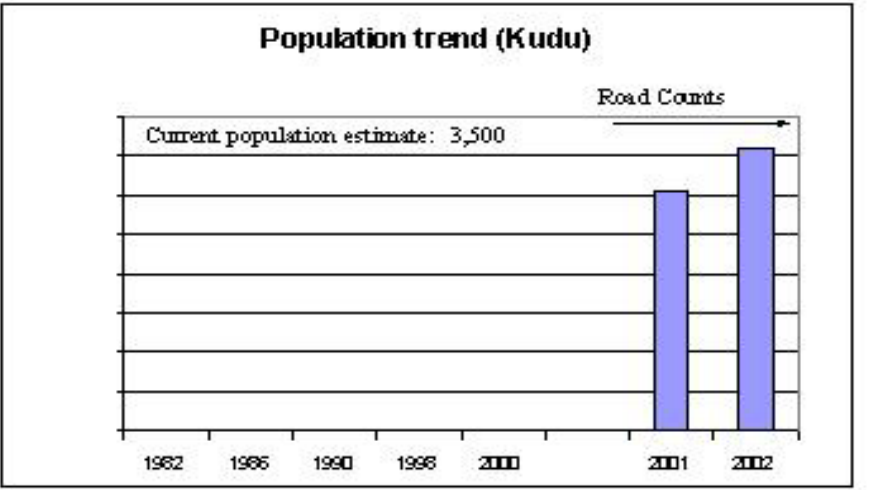
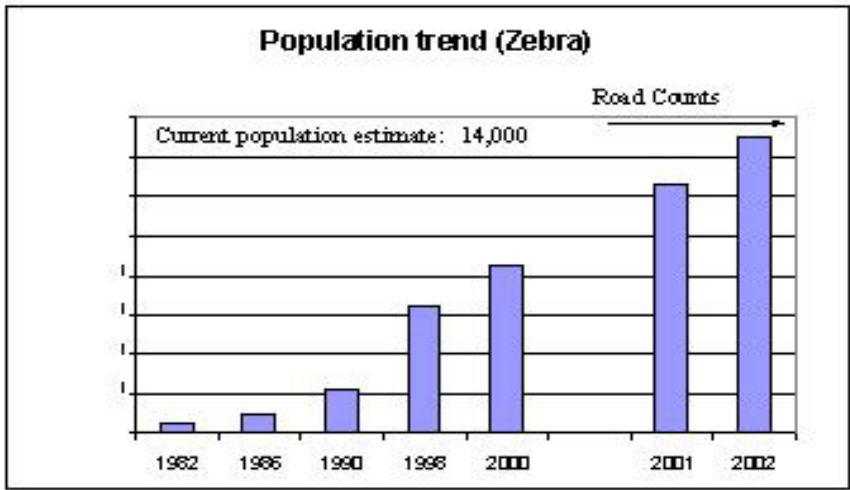
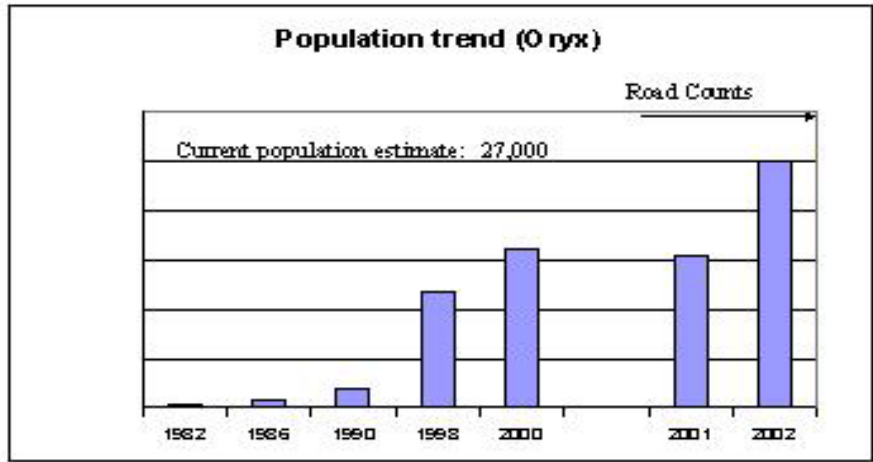
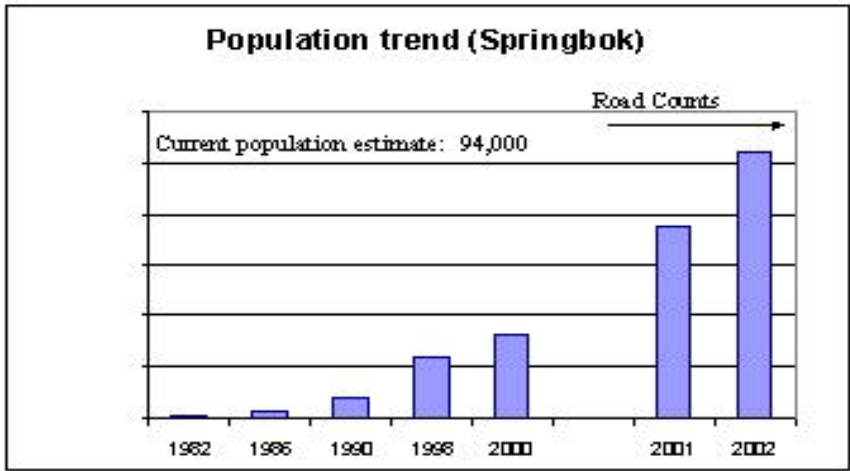
- **Communal conservancy**
  - **State protected Area**
  - **Community Forest**
  - **Tourism Concession Area**
  - **Commercial conservancy**
  - Regional boundary
- 01 Nyae Nyae
  - 02 Salambala
  - 03 Torra
  - 04 #Khoadi//Hóas
  - 05 Marienfluss
  - 06 Orupembe
  - 07 Omatendeka
  - 08 Puros
  - 09 Sesfontein
  - 10 Ehirovipuka
  - 11 //Huab
  - 12 Uibasen Twyfelfontein
  - 13 Dorolnawas
  - 14 Sorris Sorris
  - 15 Tsiseb
  - 16 Kwandu
  - 17 Mayuni
  - 18 Mashi
  - 19 Wuparo
  - 20 Sanitatas
  - 21 !Khop! Naub
  - 22 Oskop
  - 23 Uukwaluudhi
  - 24 Okamatipati
  - 25 //Gamaseb
  - 26 Otjimboyo
  - 27 Anabeb
  - 28 Ozondundu
  - 29 Okangundumba
  - 30 N!#a-Jaqa
  - 31 #Gaiingu
  - 32 Otjituuu
  - 33 Ozonahi
  - 34 African Wild Dog
  - 35 Uukolonkhadi-Ruacana
  - 36 Joseph Mbambangandu
  - 37 George Mukoya
  - 38 !Gawachab
  - 39 Muduva Nyangana
  - 40 Shamungwa
  - 41 Sheya Shuushona
  - 42 King Nehale
  - 43 Kasika
  - 44 Impalila
  - 45 Ohungu
  - 46 /Audi
  - 47 Kunene River
  - 48 Ondjou
  - 49 Balyerwa
  - 50 Sobbe
  - 51 !Han/Awab
  - 52 Ovitoto
  - 53 Okondjombo
  - 54 Otjambangu
  - 55 Eiseb
  - 56 Sikunga
  - 57 Okongo
  - 58 Dzoti
  - 59 Hulibes
  - 60 Otjitanda
  - 61 Otjombinde
  - 62 Orupupa
  - 63 Omuramba ua Mbinda
  - 64 Bamunu
- A Skeleton Coast Park
  - B Dorob National Park (incl. Cape Cross Seal Reserve)
  - C Namib-Naukluft National Park
  - D Sperrgebiet National Park
  - E Ai-Ais Hot Springs
  - F Naute Recreation Resort
  - G Hardap Recreation Resort
  - H Daan Viljoen Game Reserve
  - I Von Bach Recreation Resort
  - J Waterberg Plateau Park
  - K Mangetti National Park
  - L Khaudum National Park
  - M Bwabwata National Park
  - N Mudumu National Park
  - O Mamilil National Park
  - P Etosha National Park
  - Q Namibian Islands' Marine Protected Area
- F1 Uukolonkhadi
  - F2 Okongo
  - F3 Mkata
  - F4 Ncumcara
  - F5 Ncamagoro
  - F6 Mbeyo
  - F7 Ncaute
  - F8 Hans kanyinga
  - F9 Kwandu
  - F10 Lubuta
  - F11 Masida
  - F12 Bukalo
  - F13 Sikanjabuka
- C1 Skeleton Coast
  - C2 Palmwag
  - C3 Etendeka
  - C4 Hobatere
  - C5 Namib Sky Ballooning
  - C6 Klein Aus Vista
  - C7 Lianshulu
- March 2011
- 0 50 100 Kilometers

# Committees Representing Diverse Communities



**>60 Communities mobilized into  
representative governance bodies**

# Wildlife Populations & Trends in North-West Namibia

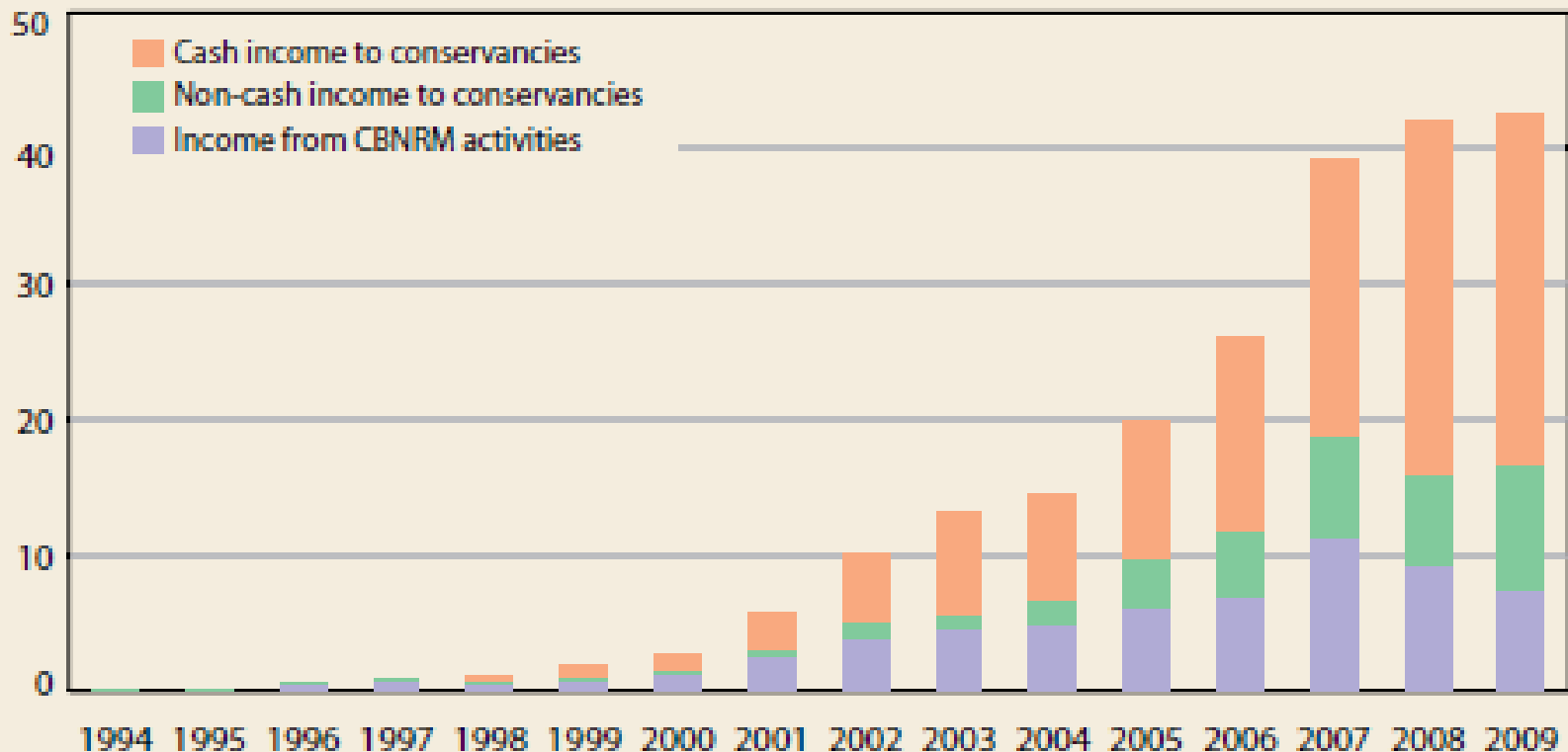


**Estimated 2002 increase in asset value of plains game: N\$21,000,000**

# Namibia National CBNRM Programme 2009 - Benefits

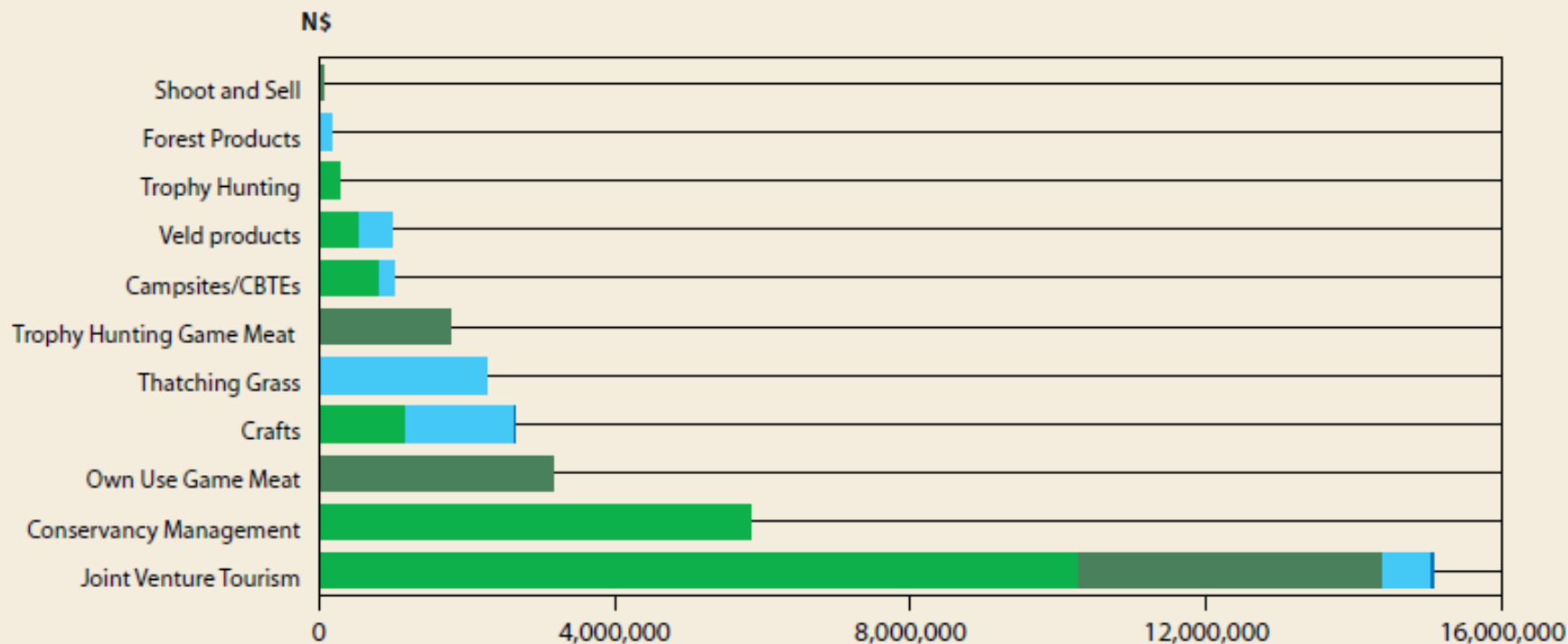
The total value of income each year to conservancies and other CBNRM activities not related to conservancies.

**N\$ (million)**



The main sources of incomes to households during 2009. Conservancy management embraces all conservancy jobs such as game guards, resource monitors and managers. Individual benefits from joint-venture tourism also come largely in the form of direct employment.

- Cash Household Income from CBNRM within Conservancies
- Non-financial Household Benefits from CBNRM within Conservancies
- Cash Household Income from CBNRM outside Conservancies
- Non-financial Household Benefits from CBNRM outside Conservancies



# Conservancy Support Activities

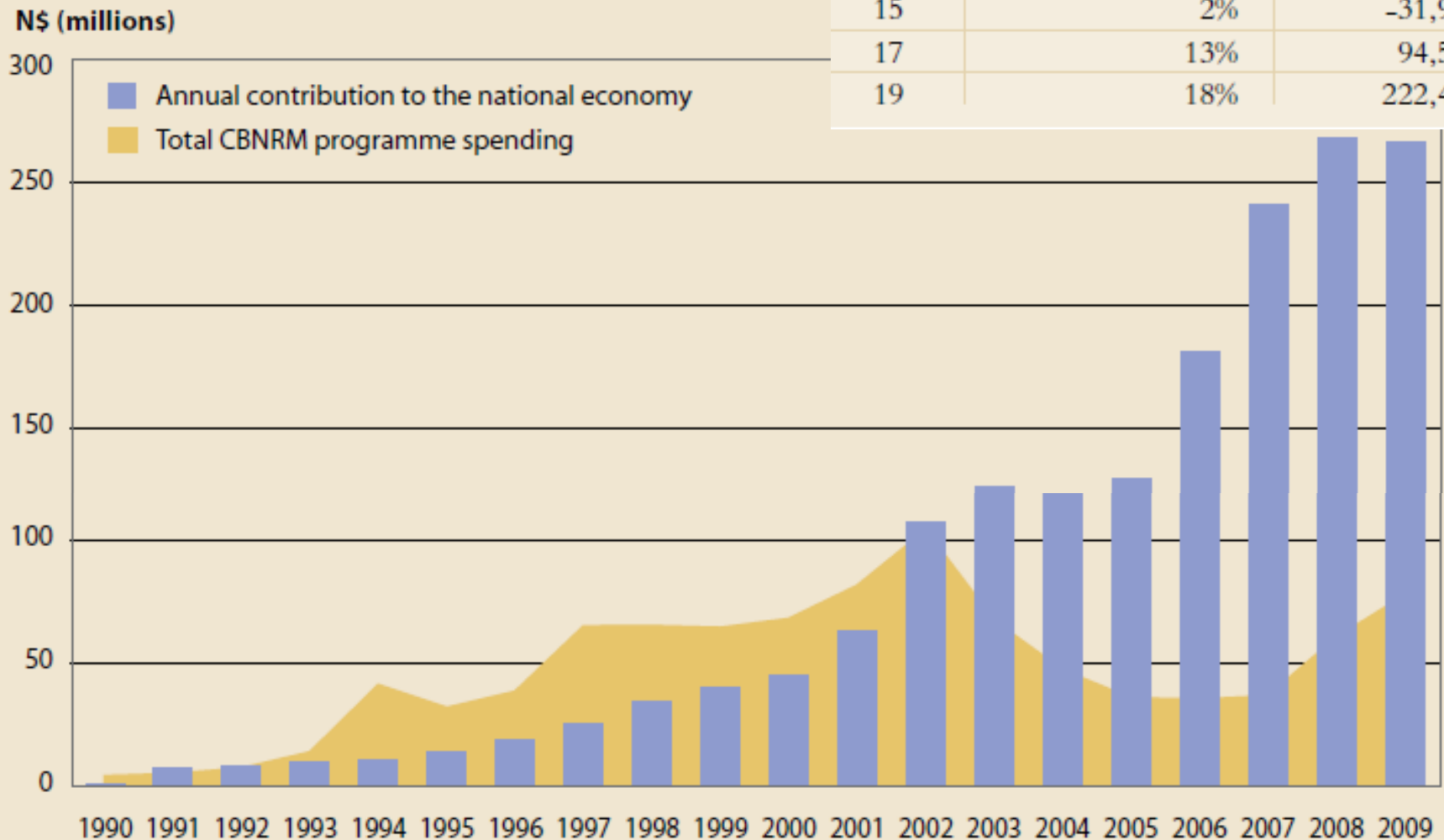
- Development of Conservancy Management and Monitoring Systems
- Training
- Tourism Development & Promotion
- Marketing of Trophy Hunting
- Marketing & Harvesting of Veldt Products
- Reintroduction & Sale of Game
- Advocacy on Conservation Policies/Legislation



Estimates of economic investment costs and economic benefits in term of national income over 19 years of CBNRM programme mplementation.

**Table 6.** Measures of economic efficiency – economic rates of return and net present values – for the CBNRM programme between 1990 and 2009.

Year	Economic Rate of Return (ERR)	Net Present Value @6% (NPV)
13	Negative	-100,692,900
15	2%	-31,907,700
17	13%	94,523,100
19	18%	222,481,500



# Challenges for The Conservancy Program

- **Inadequate capacity in CBNRM support organisations** (NGO and government) to meet the ever-increasing training/support needs
- **Need for Improved Conservancy Management** to promote effective, integrated management of the full suite of natural resources found within the conservancy.
- **Address the risks of increased conflict** between different forms of wildlife use (photographic tourism and hunting), increased human wildlife conflicts and poaching (Rhino)
- **Inadequate Integration and Policy Harmonisation**, insufficient recognition of the conservancy movement by some ministries remains an impediment to the long-term sustainability of conservancies.

# Challenges for The Conservancy Program (cont.)

- **Private sector engagement** in the CBNRM programme, especially in conservancies, needs to be promoted and strengthened.
- strong need for conservancies to **diversify income generation**.
- Conservancies need to **become more business oriented** in the management of their enterprises and resources.
- **Financial governance**, conservancies often use a disproportionate amount of cash income to cover operational and staff costs, while a number of conservancies have not been able to fully account for their income to their members.

# Conclusion

**Success Through CBNRM Is A Long Road!**

