



Community Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia

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Presentation Content



- **CBNRM Achievements & Impacts**
- **Challenges**
- **Conservancy Sustainability Strategy**

Background-The need for CBNRM

Prior to 1996,

- ✓ Rural communities on communal land in Namibia had no rights over wildlife even though they often suffered extensive losses from HWC
- ✓ Hunting and poaching was rife and wildlife populations were declining
- ✓ In contrast, commercial farmers have been entitled to utilise wildlife on their land and, thereby, benefit from it since 1975.



Legal Basis for Community Forests

Forest Act No. 15 of 2001: Community Forests

- ✓ **Forest resource management rights from MAWF**
- ✓ **Commercial use of wood and non-wood forest resources**
- ✓ **Forest management plans**





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

In 1996, the Government of the Republic of Namibia introduced legislation to grant legal rights to rural communities over the management and utilization of their natural resources, giving communal area residents the same rights over wildlife and tourism as freehold farmers

Why CBNRM?



“CBNRM empowers local people to make their own decisions about natural resources, while enabling them to benefit from these resources sustainably”.

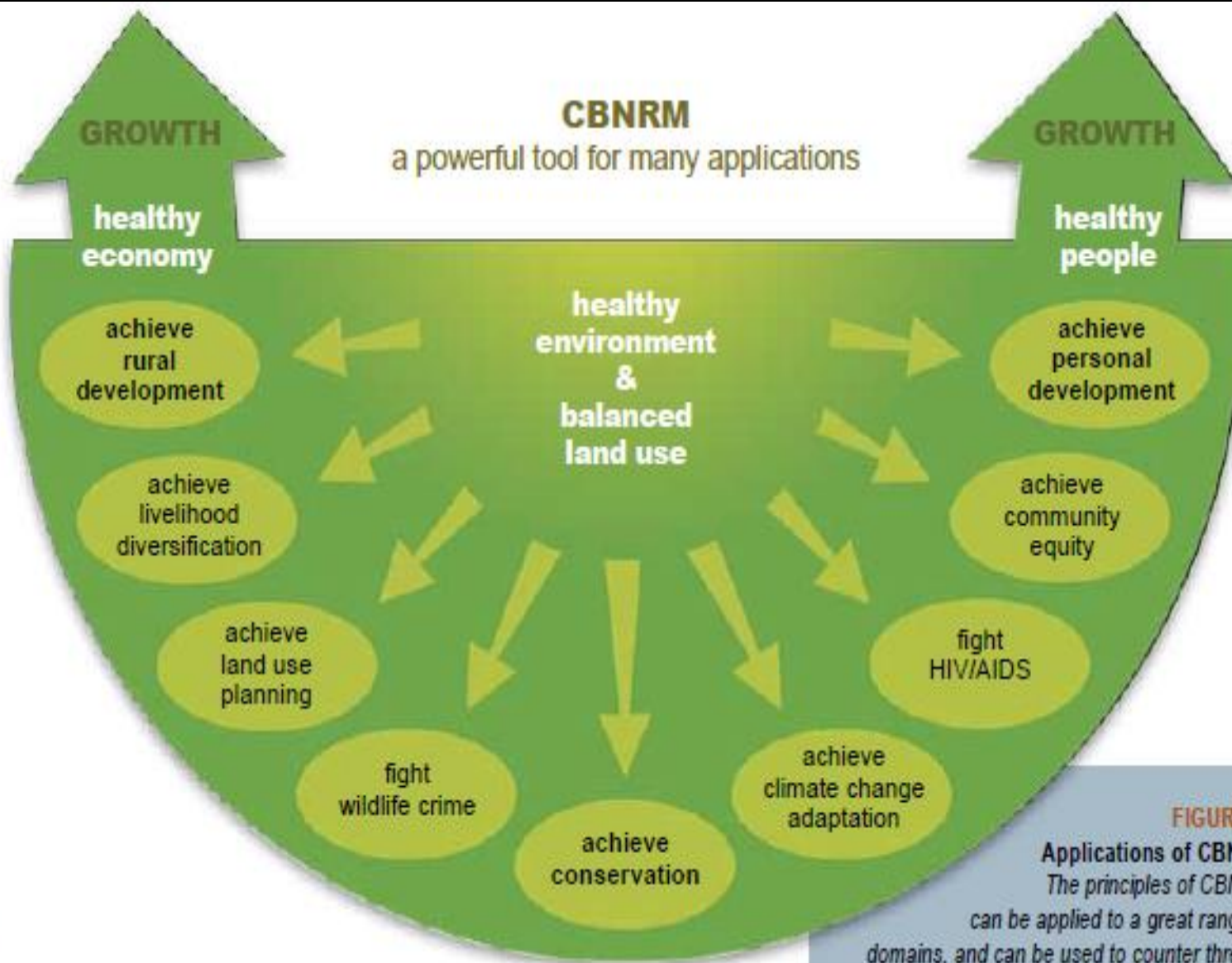
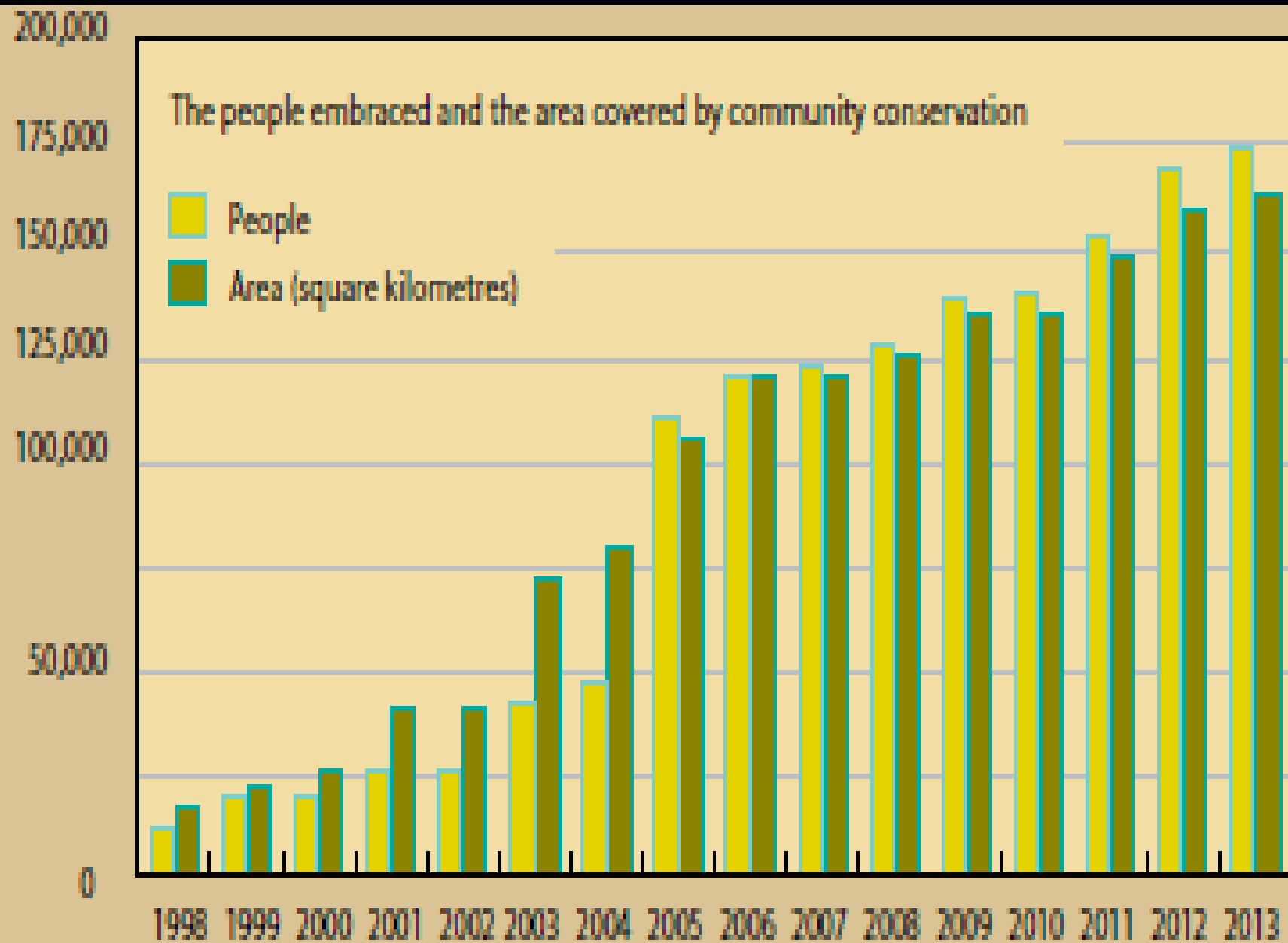


FIGURE 5.
Applications of CBNRM
The principles of CBNRM
can be applied to a great range of
domains, and can be used to counter threats.



Formation of a Conservancy

- **Boundaries**
- **Membership**
- **Committee**
- **Constitution**
- **Management and monitoring plan**
- **Benefit distribution plan**
- **Approval by Minister of Environment and Tourism**



Conservancy Achievements

- **Three pillars of the Namibia CBNRM Program:**
 - ✓ **Natural Resources Management**
 - ✓ **Institutional Development & Governance**
 - ✓ **Business, Enterprises, & Livelihoods**



Natural Resource Management

Game use & reintroduction



Monitoring



Land use planning



Diversify beyond wildlife



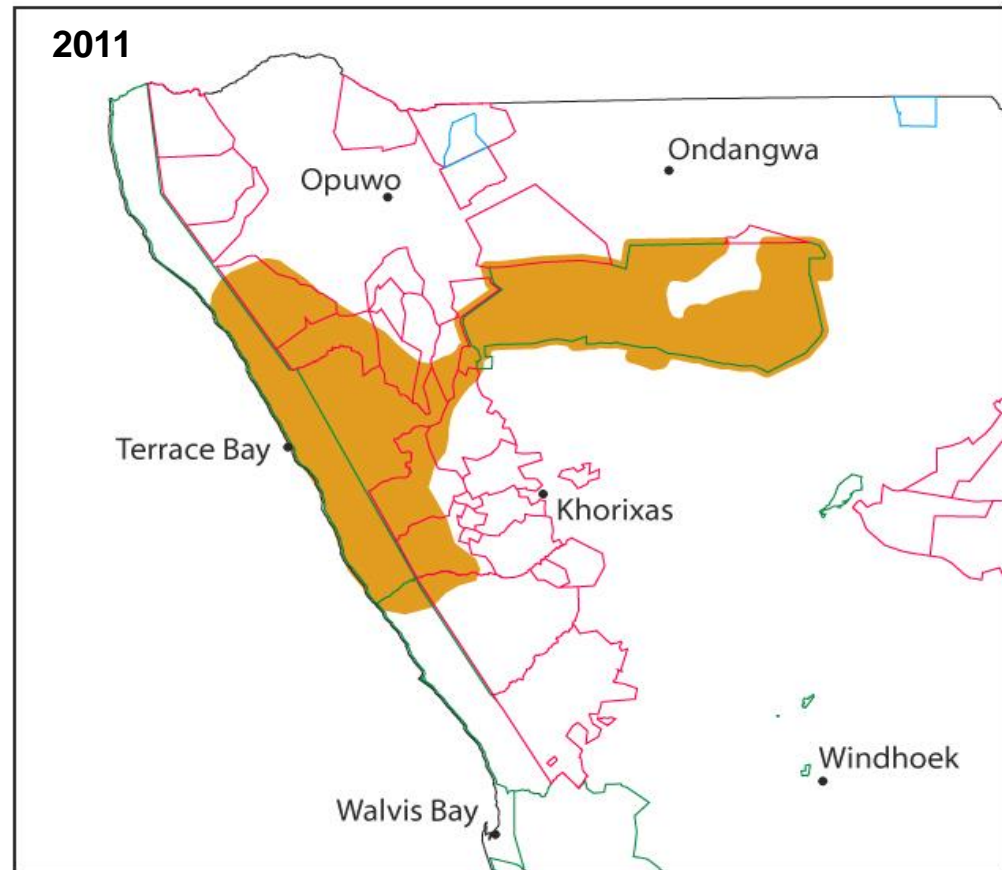
Natural Resources Management



Conservation Achievements:

- Increasing Wildlife Populations
- Large Landscape Connectivity

Lion Range Expansion In Northwest Namibia: 1995-2011



Game Translocation Program



MET Game Translocations:

- 10,023 head of game moved to conservancies since 1999
- Includes such rare and valuable species as sable, giraffe, and black rhino

Institutional Development & Governance



- **80 Elected Governance Structures**
- **Represents 1 of every 11 Namibian Citizens**
- **Strong Gender Empowerment**

What are the CBT Products?

Campsites

Crafts

Cultural

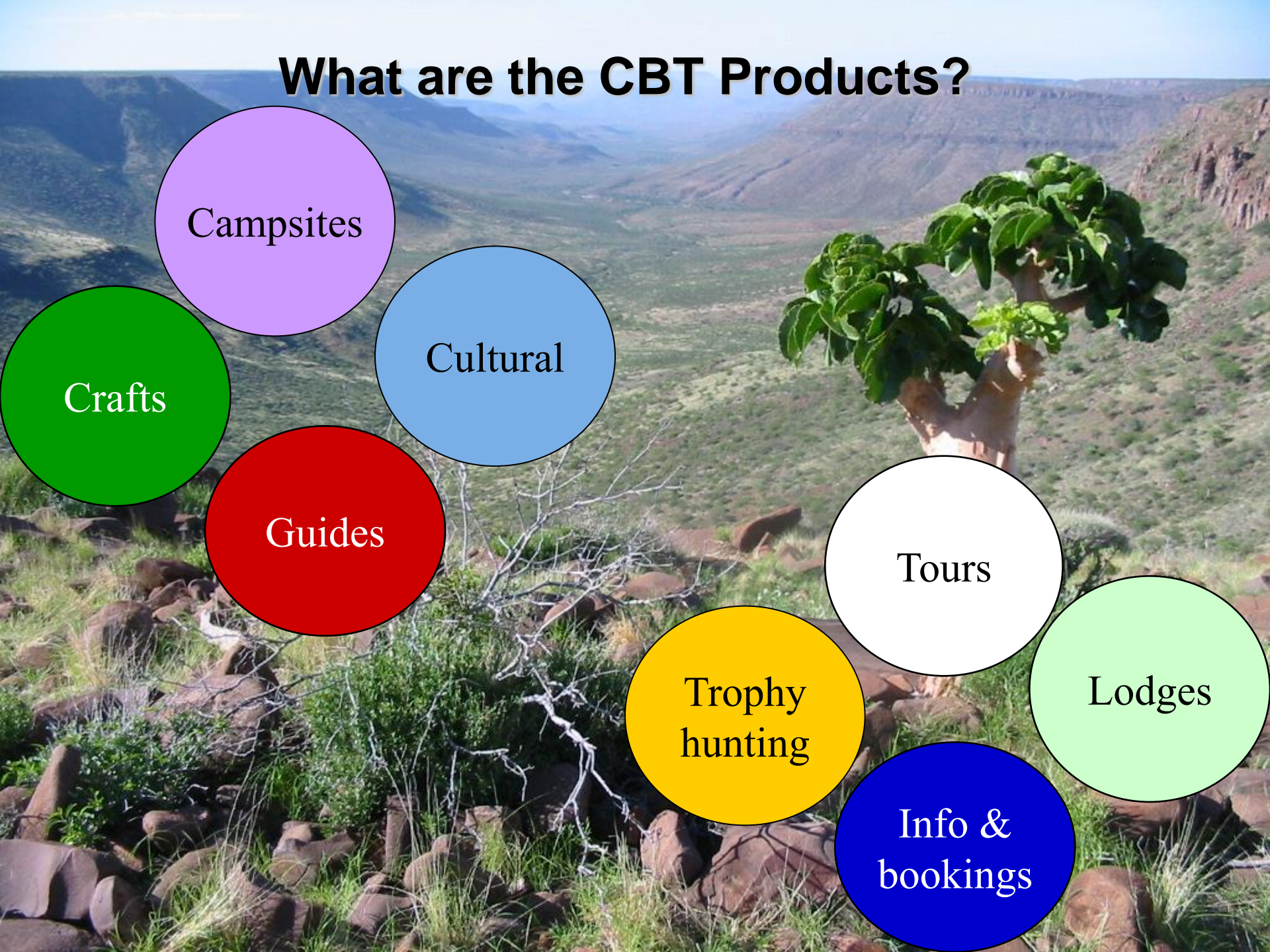
Guides

Tours

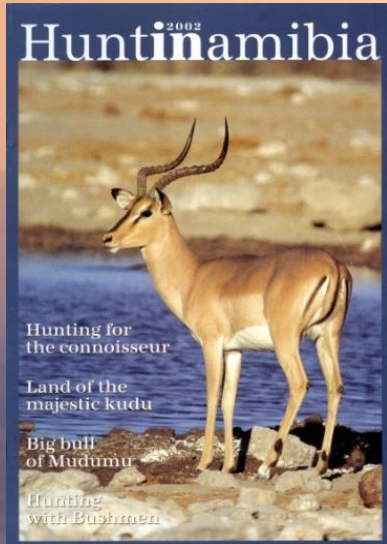
Trophy
hunting

Lodges

Info &
bookings



Business, Enterprises & Livelihoods

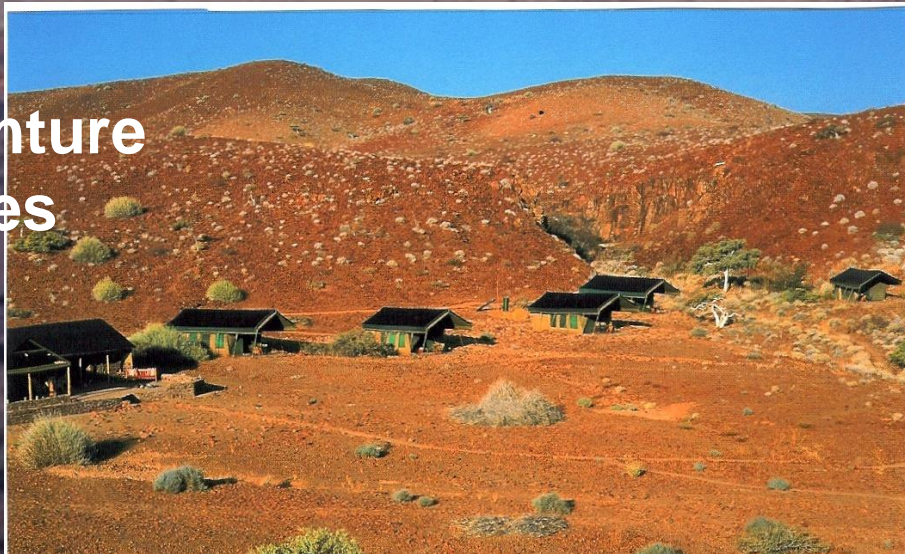


**Sustainable
Wildlife Use**



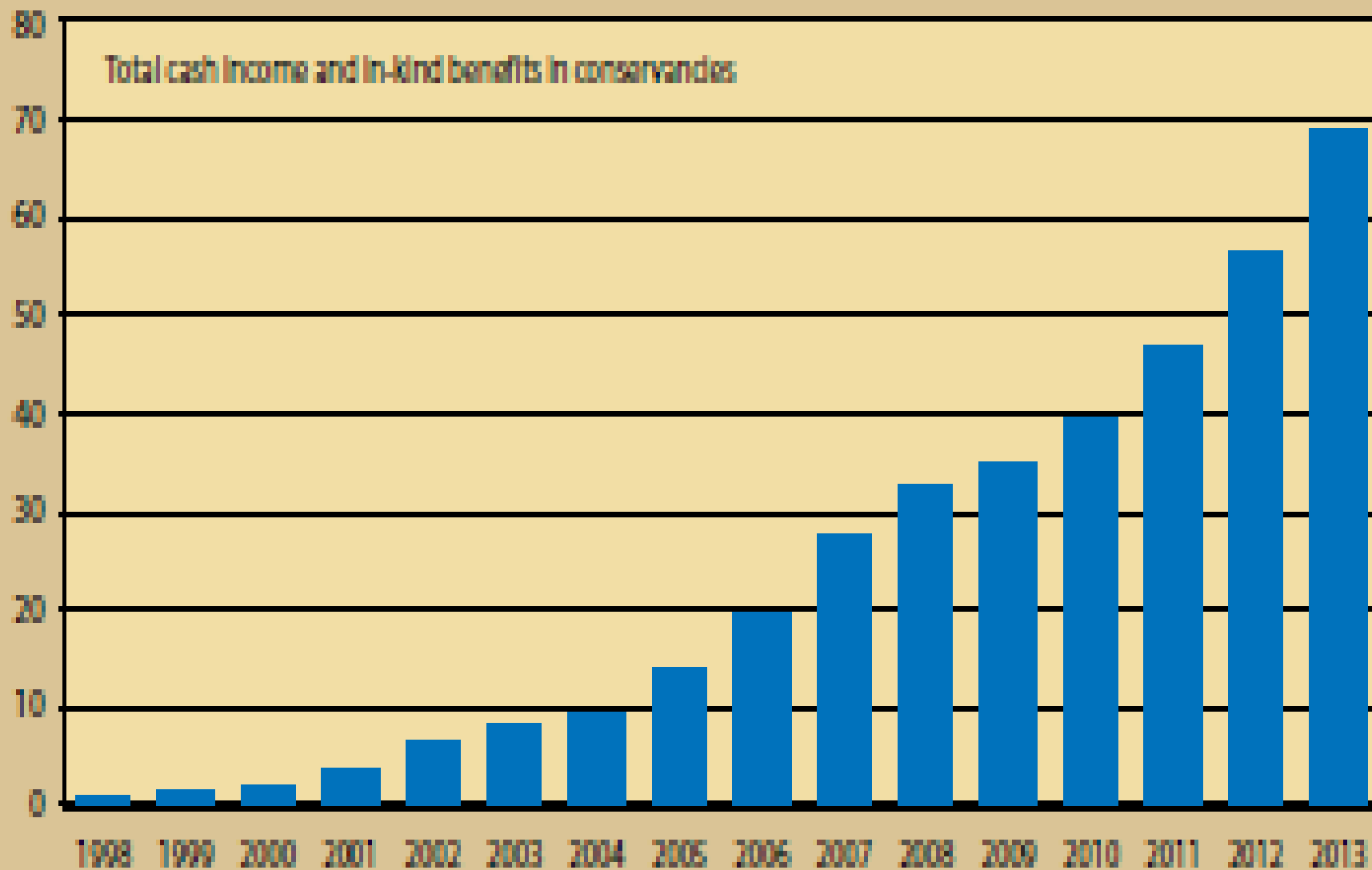
**Campsites, crafts,
guiding, info centres,
traditional
homesteads**

**Joint Venture
Lodges**



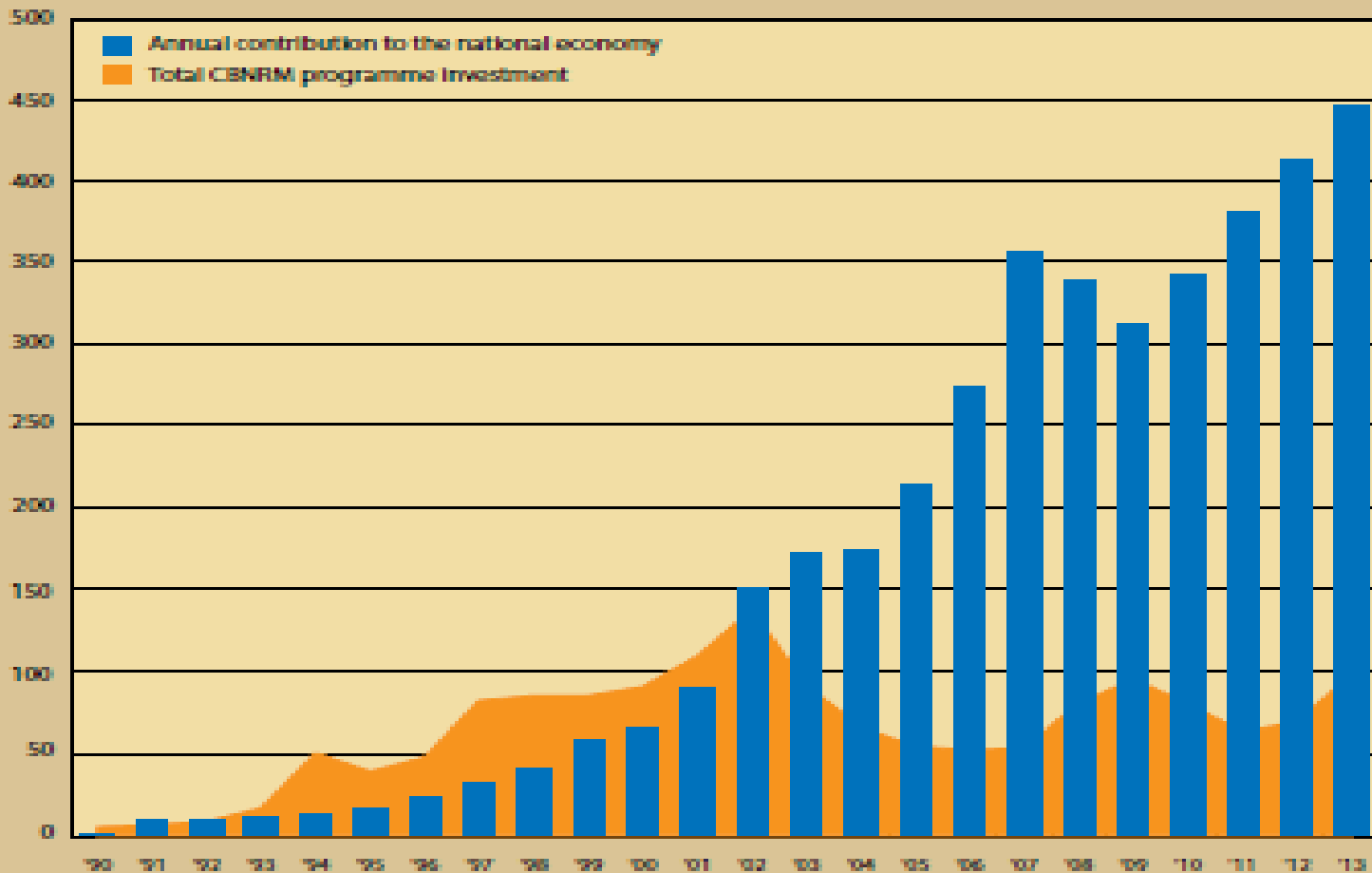
R\$ (million)

Total cash income and in-kind benefits in conservancies



NS (millions)

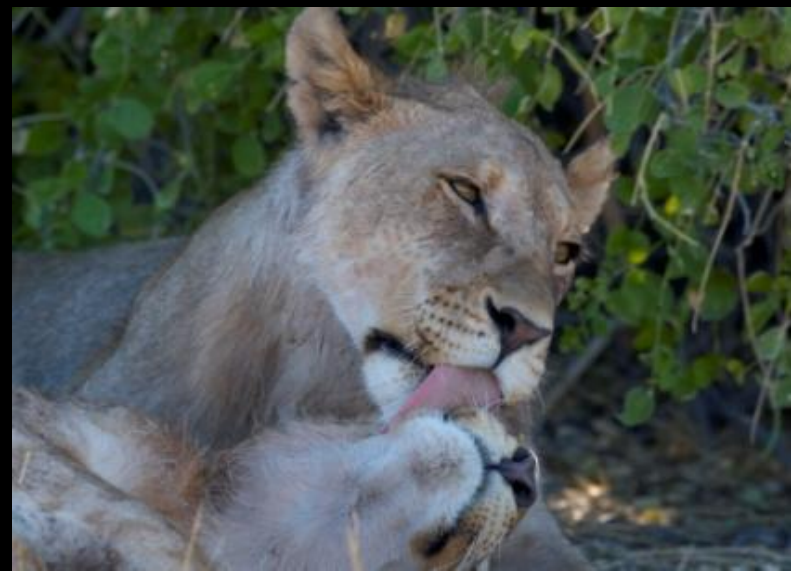
National economic returns and programme investments



Conservancy Impacts



- **Economic Development**
- **Improved Rural Livelihoods**
- **Conservation**

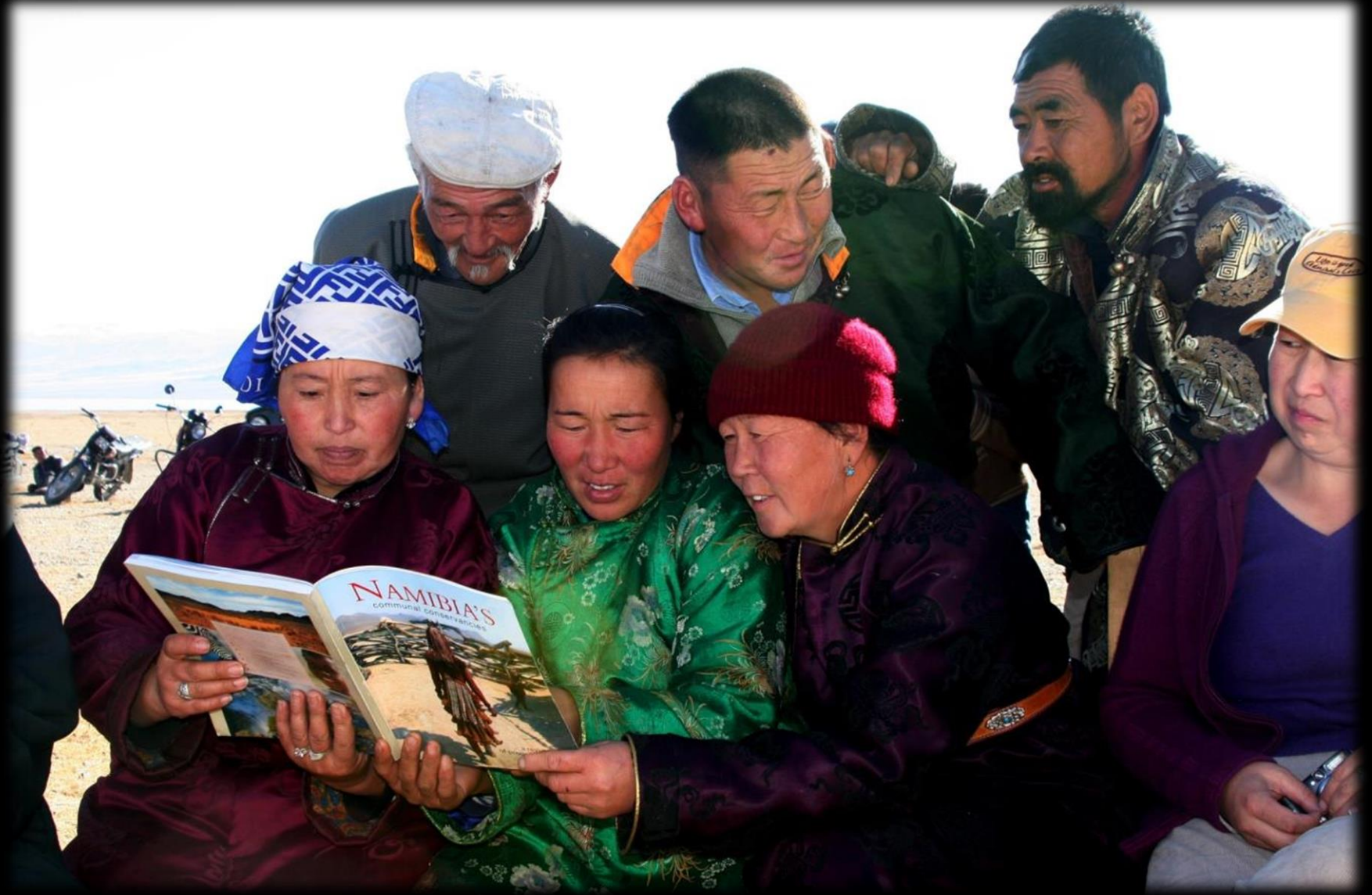


Rural Development



- Creation of employment (1,373 f-t and 6,000 p-t)
- Improvements to local schools & clinics
- Improvements to rural water supplies
- Provision of transport for the injured or ill
- Support to home gardens
- Improved nutrition
- Human/wildlife conflict mitigation
- Improved natural resource management
- Creation of a voice

Achievements of Namibia's Communal Conservancies Are Such That Namibia Recognised As World Leader



Some of These Questions Driven by Challenges Such As -



- 1) Need to Improve The Viability of Conservancies**
- 2) Weak Institutional Capacity of Communal Conservancies**
- 3) Inadequate Support Capacity**
- 4) Need for Long-Term Cost-Effective and Efficient Support Systems**
- 5) Inadequate Integration of CBNRM Initiatives**
- 6) Potential of Financial Dependency of Conservancies on Donors or Government**
- 7) Declining and/or Inadequate Funding Support for The CBNRM Programme**
- 8) Other Sustainability Concerns (i.e., increasing Human/Wildlife Conflict, need to increase benefits to household level, competing land-uses, increased threat of poaching, etc.)**

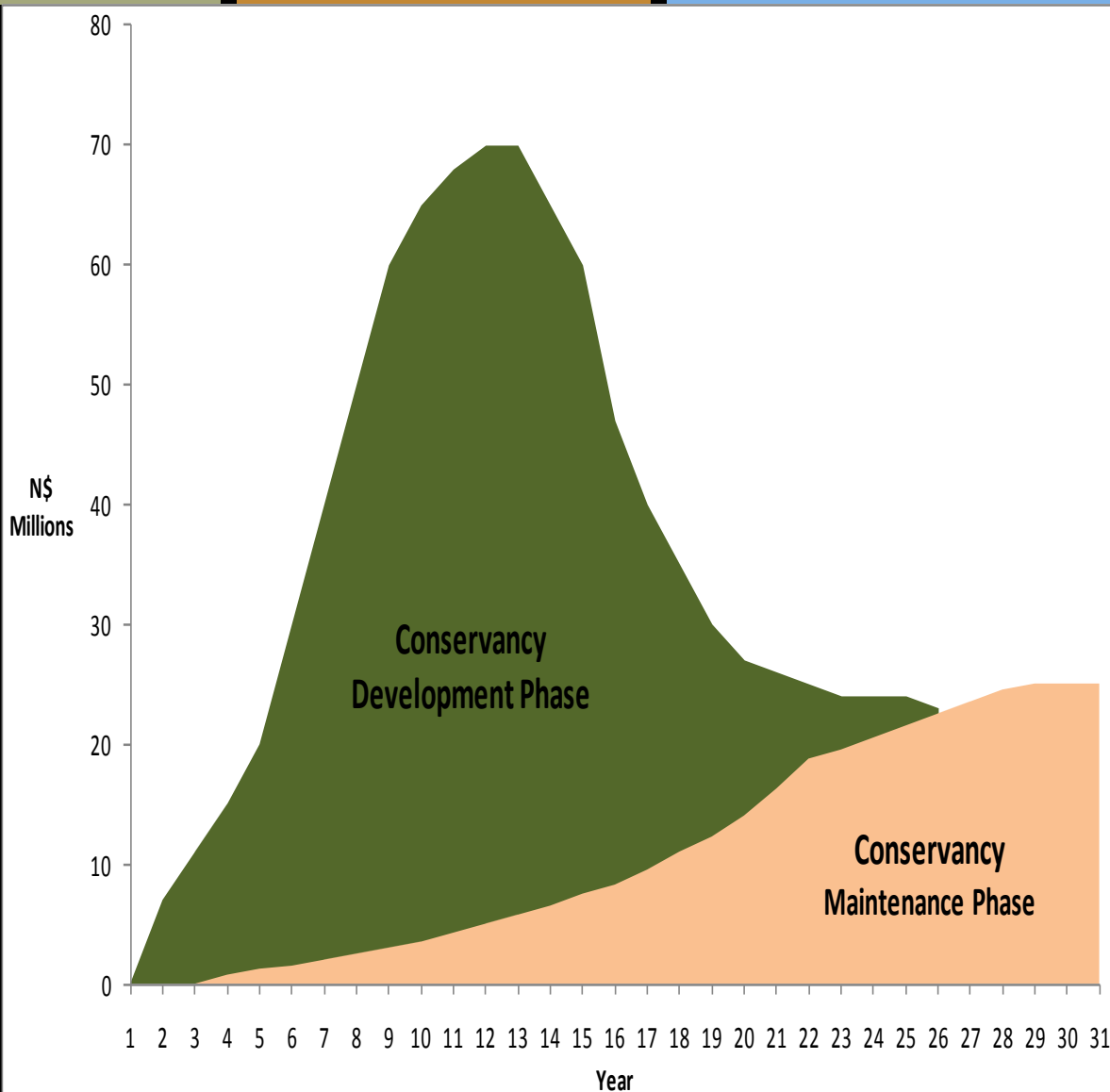
Communal Conservancy Sustainability Strategy

Namibia CBNRM Vision

A Namibian CBNRM Programme which empowers present and future generations to manage integrated wildlife and other natural resources as a recognised and valued rural development option



Planning for The Future



- **Development Phase** - Conservancies have had initial high capitalisation costs which have been heavily sponsored by donors;
- **Maintenance Phase** - How do we transition from the high cost development phase to a cost-effective and efficient approach to sustainably supporting conservancies?

Assumptions of Sustainability Strategy



- Comparative value of wildlife as a land-use will increase
- Namibia will become an increasingly more competitive tourism destination in Africa
- Future benefits of conservancies & wildlife will increase
- There will be a need to provide sustainable extension & support services to conservancies
- Traditional donor funding to Namibia will decline
- Sustainable payment for services is best provided by a diversity of funding mechanisms

Provide Sustainable Support Services to Conservancies



- **Strengthen A National Conservancy Extension System to:**
 - ✓ **Provide national level programme support services;**
 - ✓ **Minimum Support Packages to Conservancies for:**
 - **Training; and**
 - **Technical Assistance**

Introduce a Compliance Monitoring System



- **Compliance Requirements:**
 - ✓ **Conduct of AGM**
 - ✓ **Election of conservancy committee**
 - ✓ **Equitable benefits distribution**
 - ✓ **Preparation of annual budget / financial report**
 - ✓ **Reporting against conservancy game management / utilisation plan**

Promote Integrated Resource Management



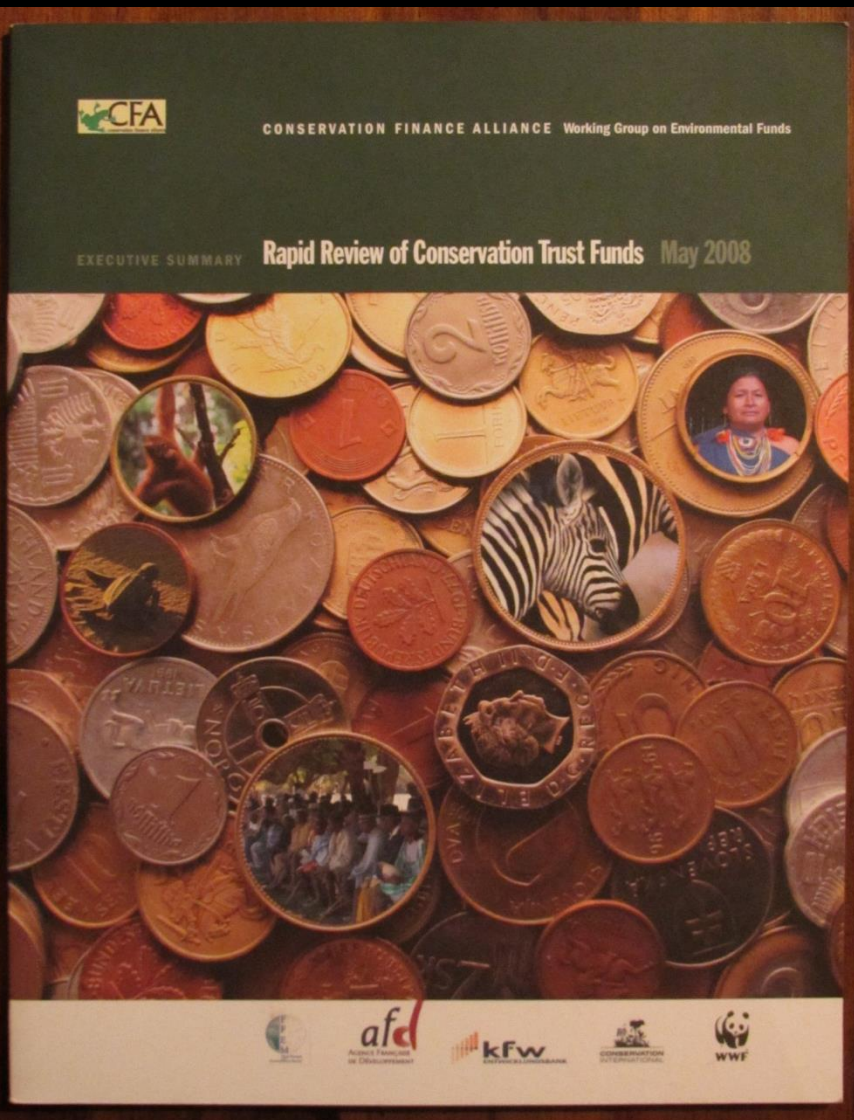
Identify and Secure Diversified Sources of Sustainable Finance



Establish Multiple Finance Mechanisms:

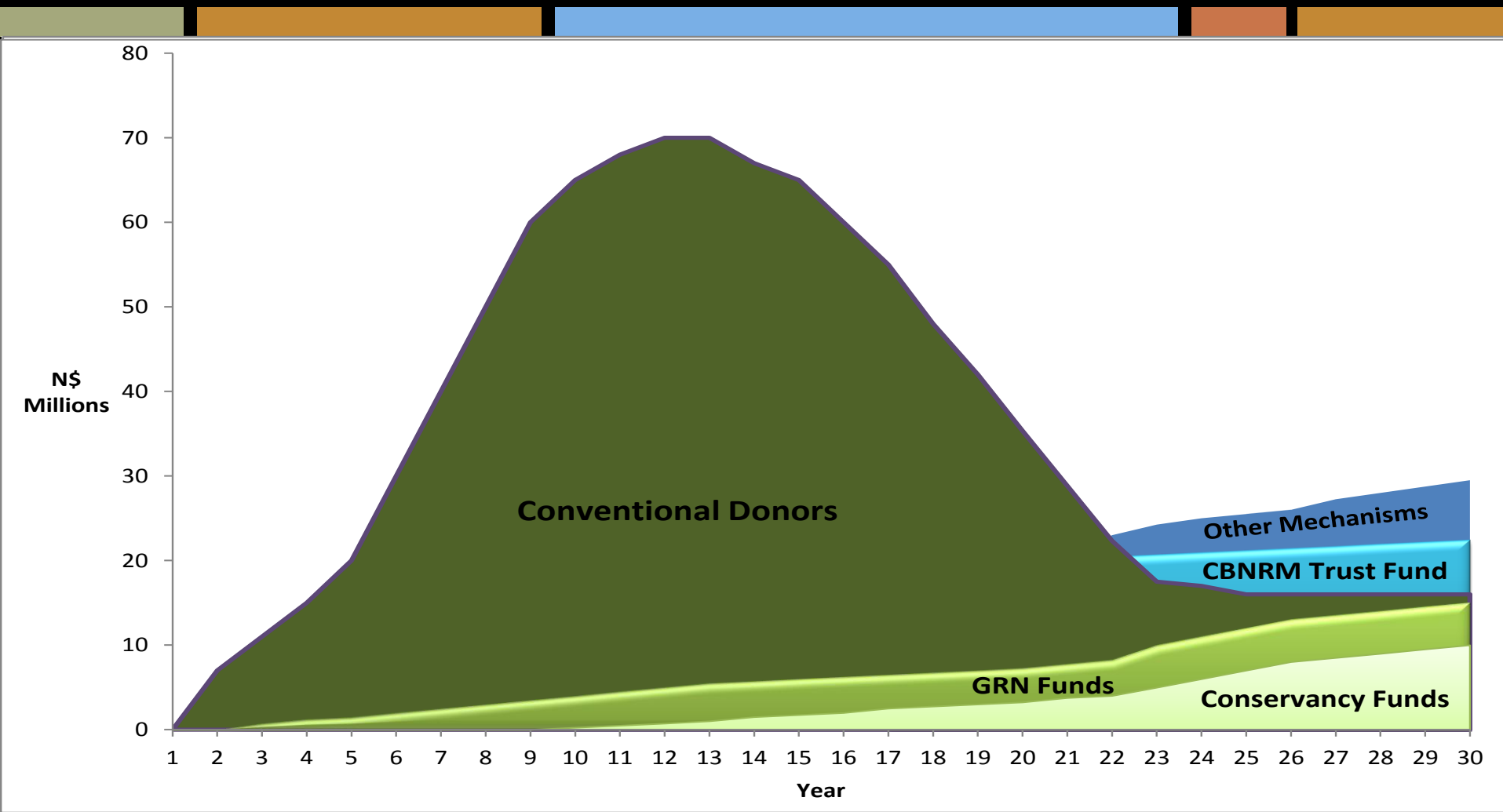
- GRN bilateral support to CBNRM
- Donor support to NGOs for CBNRM
- Donor support to conservancies
- Private sector investments in conservancies
- CBNRM Fund
 - ✓ Potential endowment
 - ✓ Potential declining fund
 - ✓ Potential self-financing funds

Why A CBNRM Fund?



- ✓ **Linkage between conservation & development very attractive to certain types of donors;**
- ✓ **Creation of multiple trust funds by governments becoming more common because:**
 - **Different types of funds attract different types of funders;**
 - **CBNRM Fund would allow capture of funds from private individuals, private corporations, foundations**
- ✓ **Can be complementary & synergetic with EIF / GPTF.**

Long-Term Sustainable Finance Strategy



Illustrative Financing Streams for The Conservancy Programme As It Transitions From Conventional Donor Support To A Mixed Stream of Sustainable Finance.

Conclusion:
We still have a way to go -
But the future looks promising!



Thank you!