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Foundation

NAMIBIA

Rights, livelihoods and
Conservation



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Presentation outline

- CBNRM in Namibia
- Legal framework
- Conservation
- Livelihoods
- Field Experiment



Background

Population:

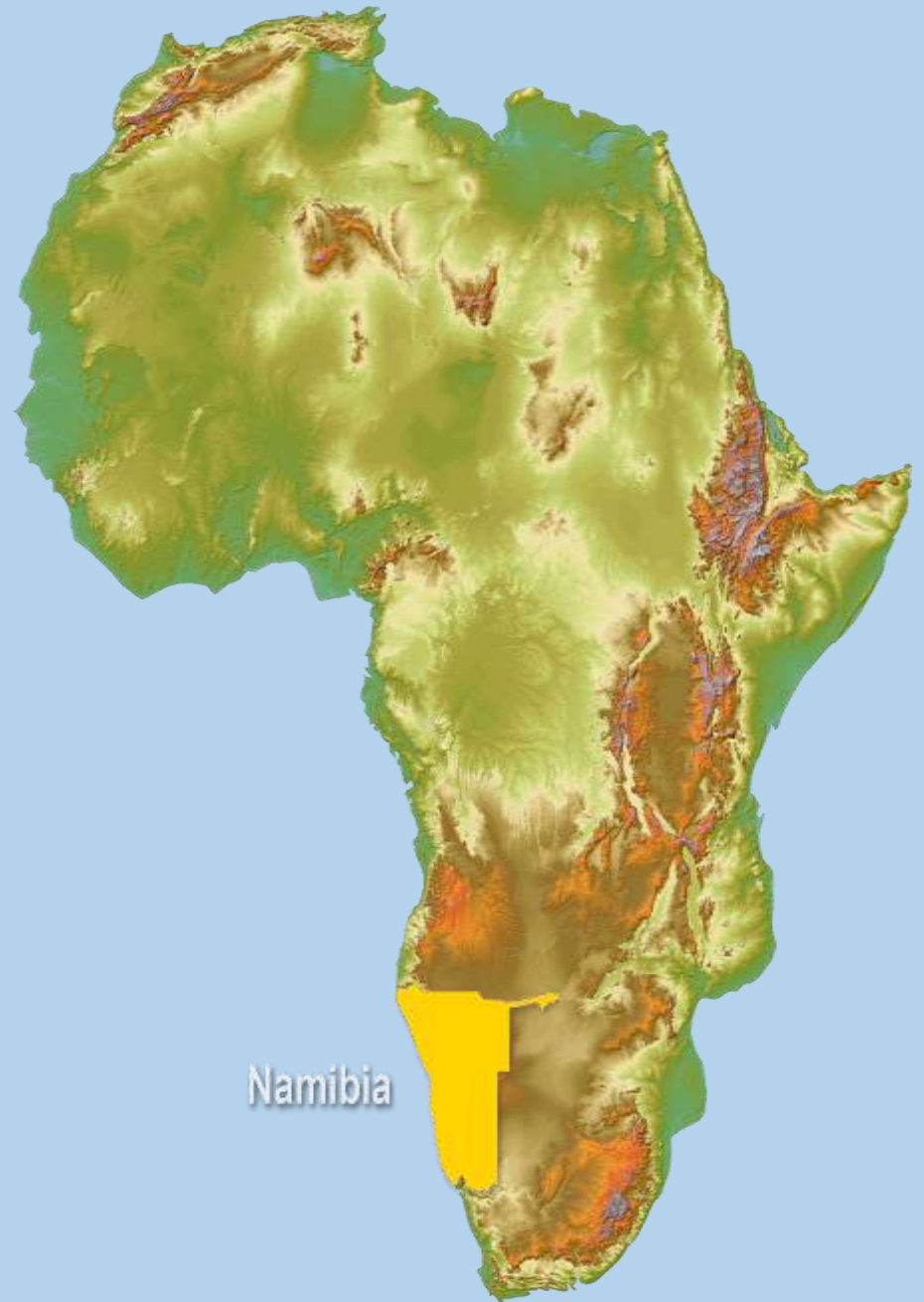
2,300,000

Size: 823,400 km²

Independence:

1990

Income: middle
income country



History



Prior to independence, apartheid had significant consequences to both people and wildlife

Namibia's wildlife is one of the most valuable assets with real potential to benefit rural communities, particularly in times of climate change and need for livelihood diversification.



Enabling environment

A group of approximately 15 people, including men, women, and children, are gathered under the shade of a large, gnarled tree in a dry, hilly landscape. One man stands on the right, holding a branch, while others sit on the ground. The background shows a dry, hilly landscape with sparse vegetation and a clear sky.

Long term conservation outside national parks can only be successful if it involves the local people.

Common vision of:



- giving ownership of wildlife back to the people who lived with it;
- seeing communities as part of a solution, instead of as the problem.

Unlocking Opportunities Through Policy & Legislative Reform

Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975



Government Gazette of the Republic of Namibia

N\$1.20 Windhoek - 17 June 1996 No. 1333

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 revenue from the sale of game or game products**
- **Rights over tourism**

NAMIBIA'S POLICY FRAMEWORK

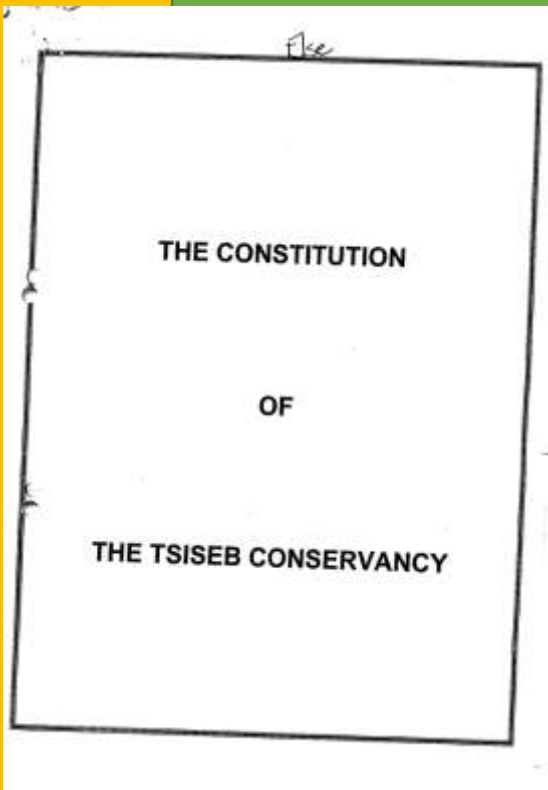
- ▶ Nature Conservation Amendment Act NO.5 of 1996:
- ▶ National Policy on Tourism and Concessions on State Land of 2007;
- ▶ National Policy of CBNRM of 2013;
- ▶ National Policy on Human Wildlife Conflict Management of 2018;
- ▶ Namibia Parks and Wildlife Bill (in development)

All of the above recognise community conservation as playing an integral part in conservation and rural development

What are the 5 key requirements for Compliance

1. **Conducting AGM** each year as per Constitution
2. Conducting **elections**-as per constitution.
3. Following the **Benefit Distribution Procedure (BDP)** in constitution and Benefit plan.
4. Following the **Game Management and Utilization Plan (GMUP)** including the Annual wildlife Report back on annual quota allocated
5. Producing **Annual Financial statements**(& audits if required in constitution)

STRUCTURES?



GENERAL MEMBERSHIP
(CONSERVANCY RESIDENTS)

RESPONSIBILITY



CONSERVANCY
COMMITTEE- ELECTED
REPRESENTATIVES (3/5 YEARS)

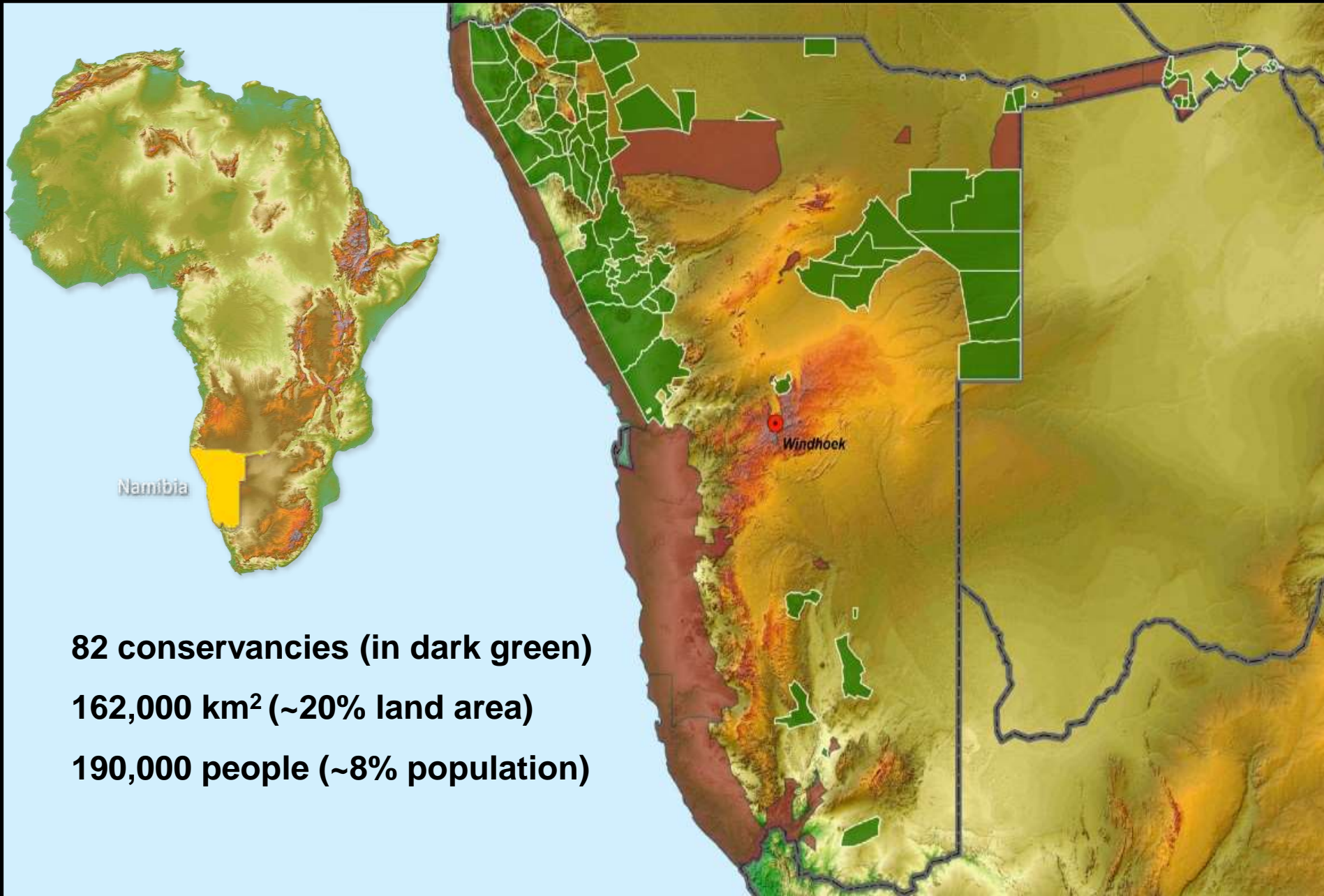
oversight

Provide reports

Paid staff

- Resource monitors
- Manager/c oordinator
- Day to day executants

Geographical Distribution of Communal Conservancies



Namibia

82 conservancies (in dark green)

162,000 km² (~20% land area)

190,000 people (~8% population)

Wildlife restoration – Conservation Story



Remarkable wildlife recoveries have occurred across Namibia, in communal areas

We are the only country that has translocated black rhino out of national parks into communal areas.



Black Rhino

- **1980: Near extinct**
- **2017: Largest free-roaming population in world (outside national parks)**



Our elephant population has more than doubled from 7,500 in 1995 to over 25,000 in 2017

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, black faced impala and black rhino





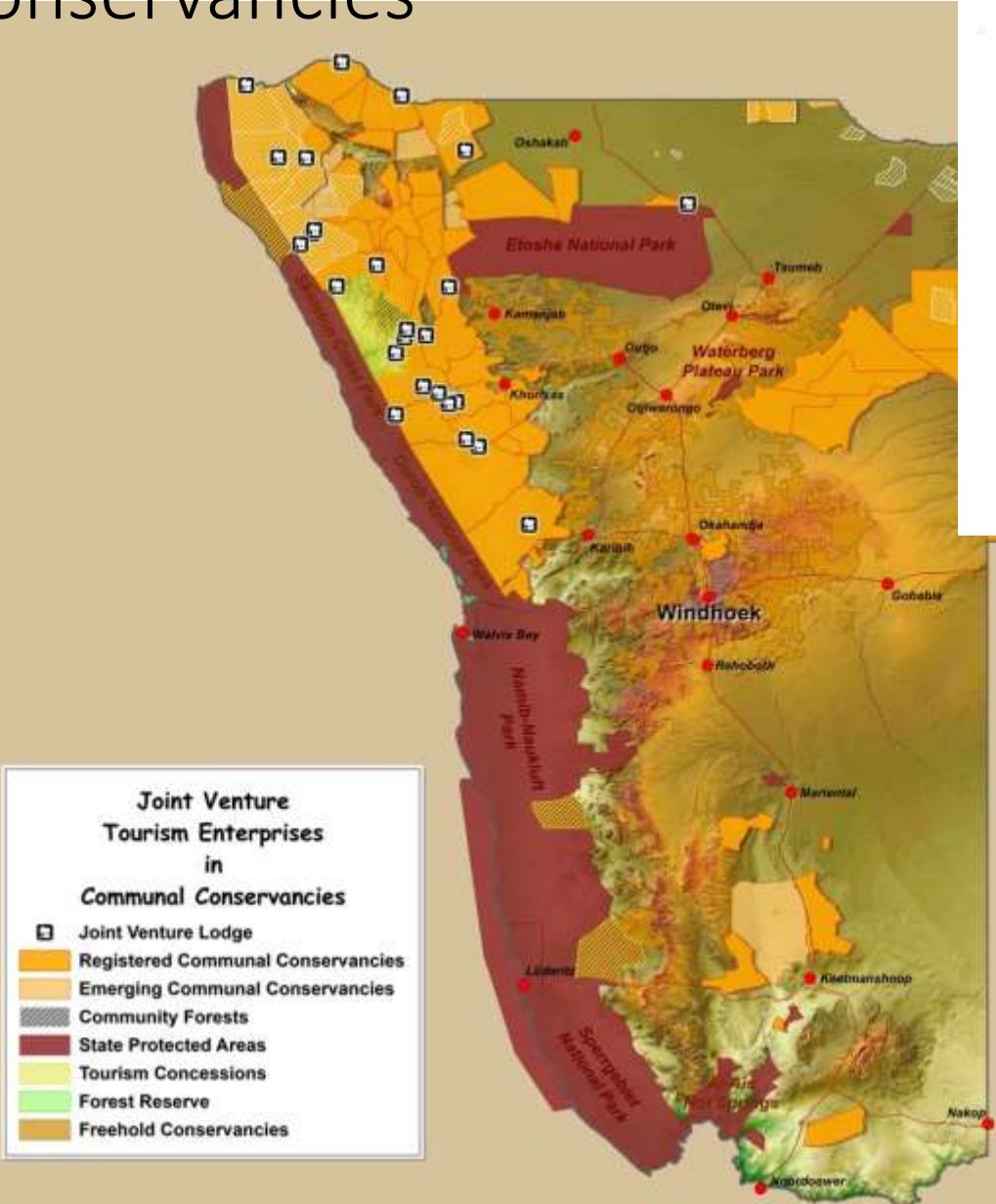
In 1995, there
were only **20** lions
in the entire Northwest.



Today, there
are **over 130.**



Livelihoods: Map of Joint Venture Lodges/Campsites in Conservancies



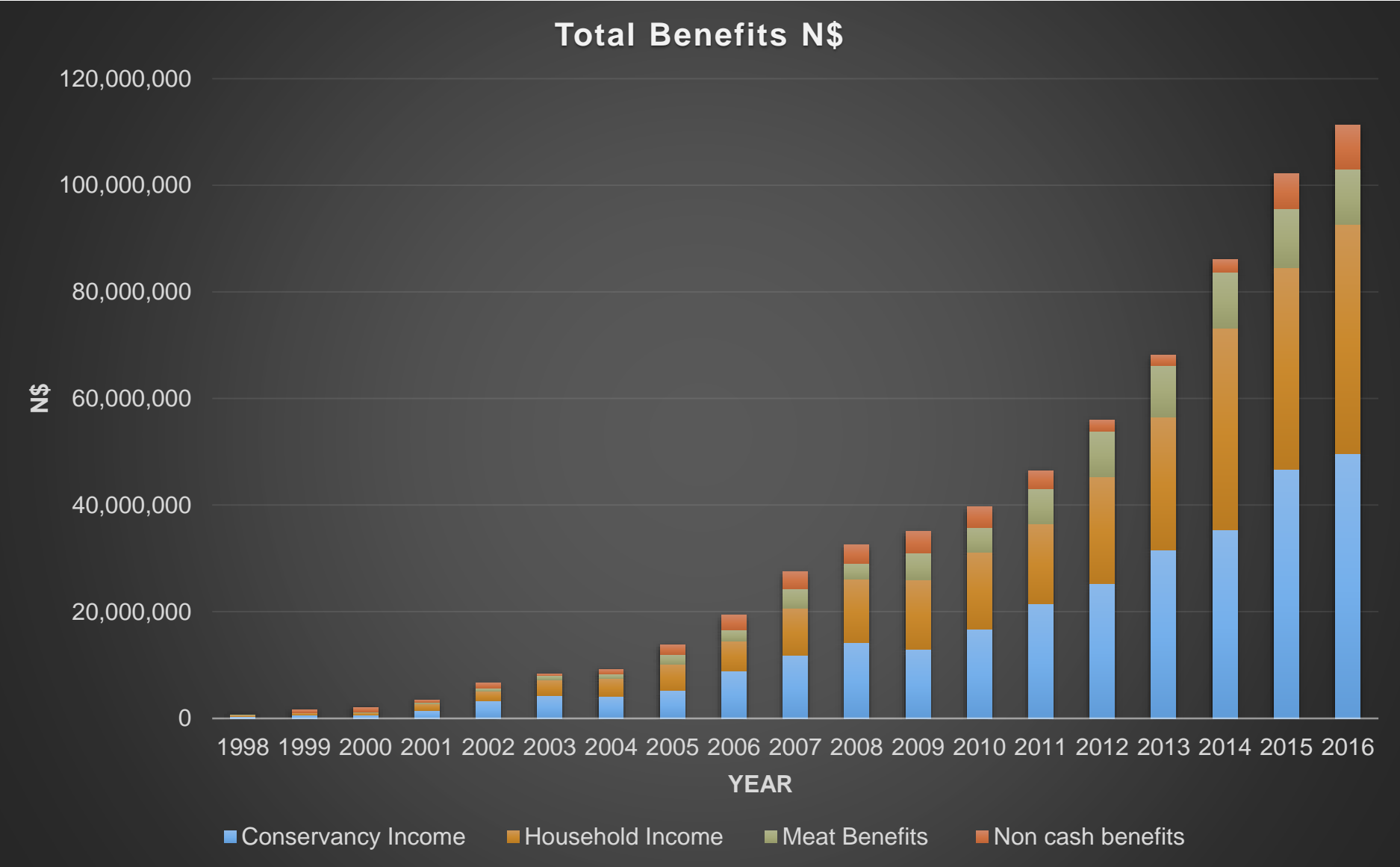
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made and entered into by and between:

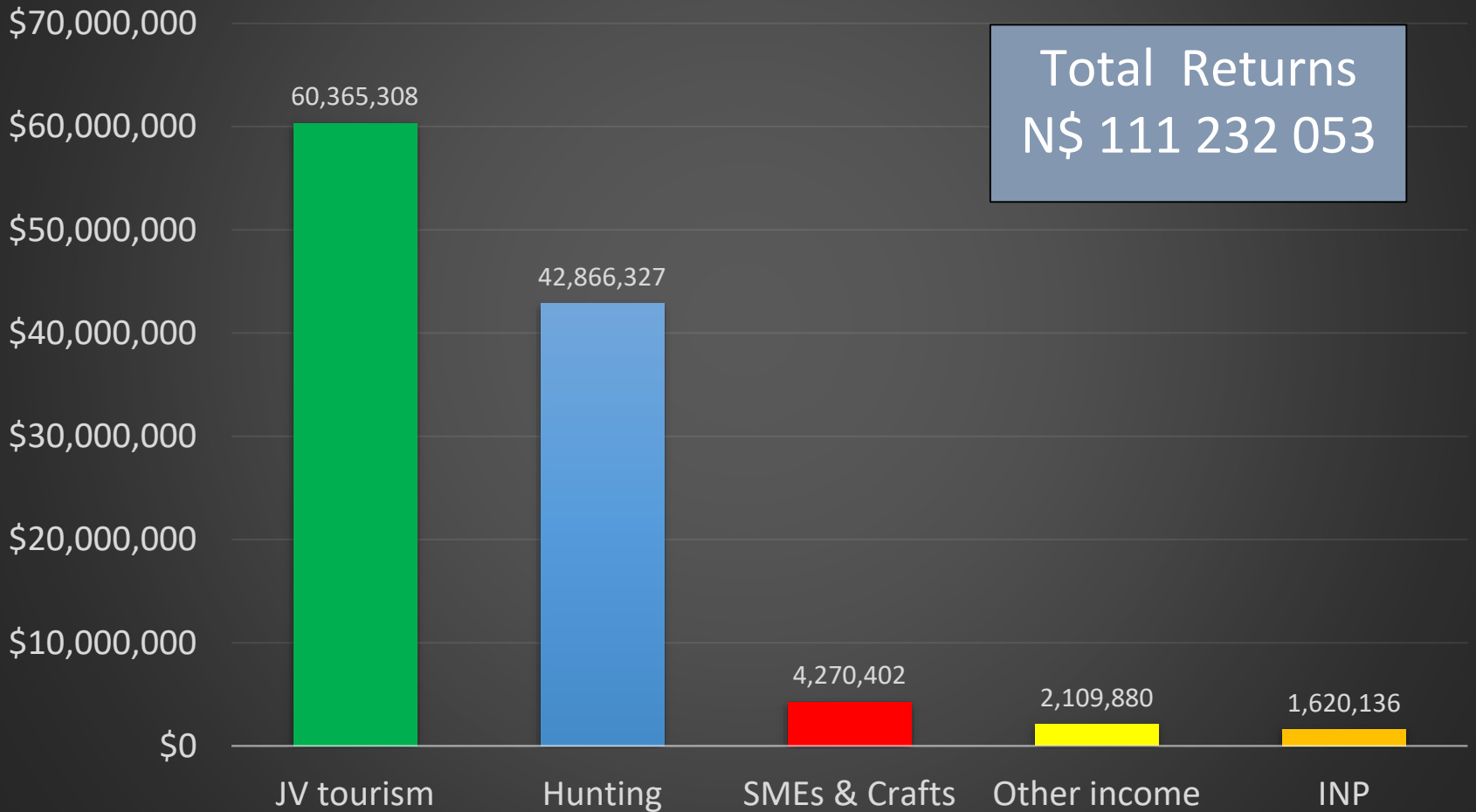
THE TSISEB CONSERVANCY
herein represented by Rejoice D Tauros

Island View Lodge	L	20	Okungu
Kafizo Lodge	L	20	Skunga
Kavango Retreat	L	16	George Makoyu
King Nehale Lodge	L	0	King Nehale
Kings Den	L	28	Kaika
Kipwe	L	24	Uibasen
Kuitaa	L	12	Torra
Kunene Camp	L	12	Marieffluss
Leylanddrift Lodge	L	24	Purros
Lianshulu Wilderness Lodge	L	24	Balyenaa
Lower Hoanib	L	24	Anabeb, Sesfontein, Torra
Masambala Island Lodge	L	20	Mayuni
Namushasha Lodge	L	54	Mashi
Nkasa Lupala Tented Lodge	L	20	Wuparo
Niwala Island Lodge	L	16	Impalla
Okahirongo Elephant Lodge	L	18	Purros
Okahirongo River Lodge	L	18	Marieffluss
Omatendeka Lodge (Etendeka)	L	24	Omatendeka
Orupembe Hill Lodge (Etambura)	L	16	Orupembe
Palmwag Lodge	L	44	Anabeb, Sesfontein, Torra
Serra Cafema	L	18	Marieffluss
Sorris Sorris Lodge	L	24	Sorris Sorris
Susuwe Island Lodge	L	18	Mayuni
Twyfontein Country Lodge	L	112	Uibasen
Uukwaluuthi Safari Camp	L	24	Uukwaluuthi
Brandberg White Lady Lodge	L	58	Taiseb
Epupa Camp	L	18	Epupa
Grootberg Lodge & Hoada Campsite	L	34	Khoadi Hoas
Kapika Waterfall Lodge	L	20	Epupa
Omurunga Camp	L	30	Epupa
Camp Kwando	L	36	Mashi
Kunene River Lodge	L	32	Kunene River

Conservancy and CBNRM Returns (Namibian Dollars): 1998-2016



Total Returns for Conservancies and Members for the Year 2016



Jobs Generated (2016):

- 53 joint-venture lodges with 954 full time and 72 part time employees
- 52 hunting concessions with 136 full time and 179 part time employees
- 28 small/medium enterprises with 122 full time and 27 part time employees
- 853 conservancy employees and 950 representatives.
- 1 284 indigenous plant product harvesters and 570 craft producers
- TOTAL: 5,147 of which 2,065 are full time



KASIKA

COMMUNITY

IS THIS ENOUGH?

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Not for this man

 **DIESEL**
BDK Ba...

CHALLENGES

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP
(CONSERVANCY RESIDENTS)

ACCOUNTABILITY

RESPONSIBILITY

HOW TO ENSURE CONTINUED FLOW
OF EQUITABLE BENEFITS AND
IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY?

CONSERVANCY
COMMITTEE- ELECTED
REPRESENTATIVES (3/5 YEARS)

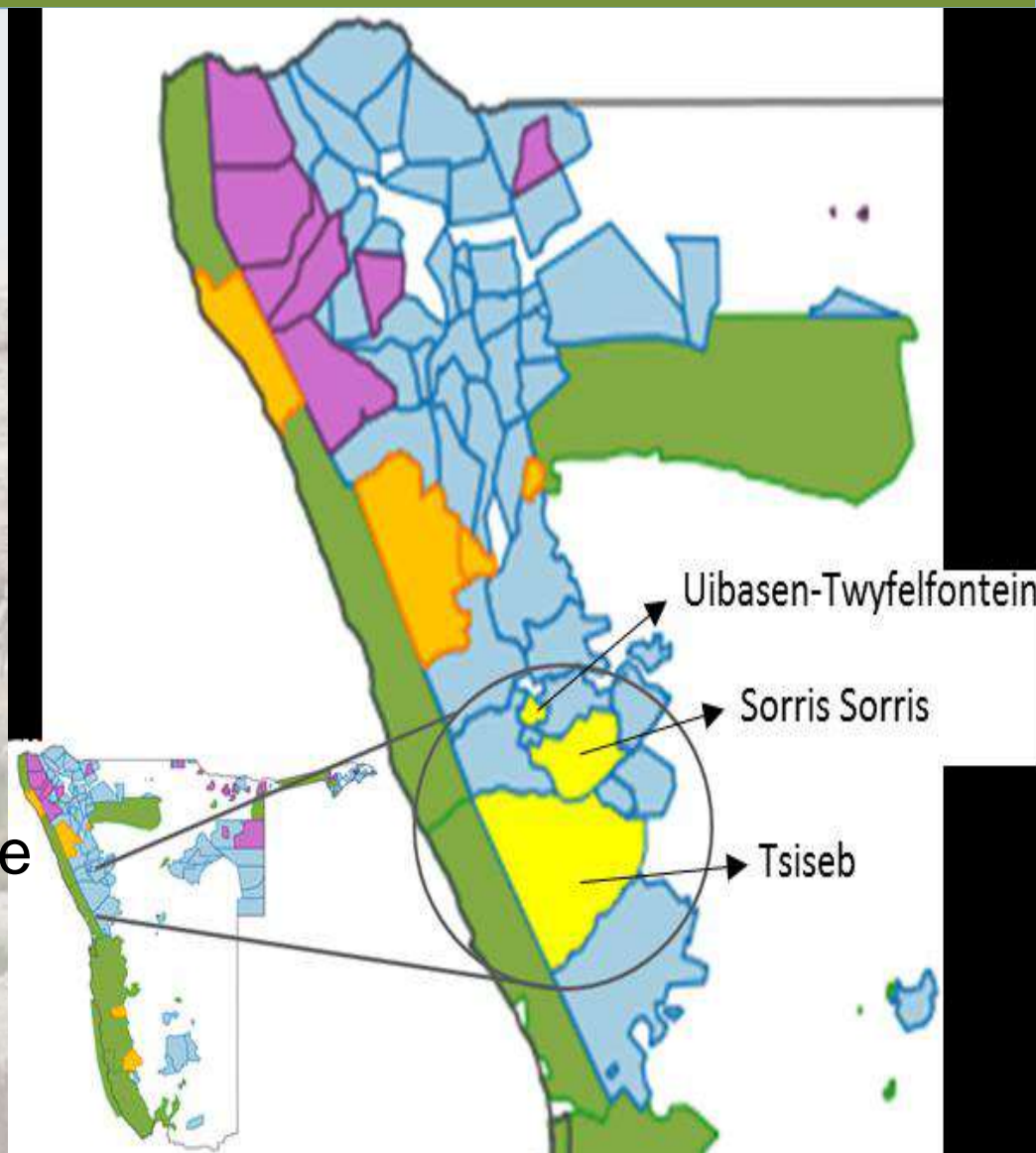
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- Paid staff
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Provide reports

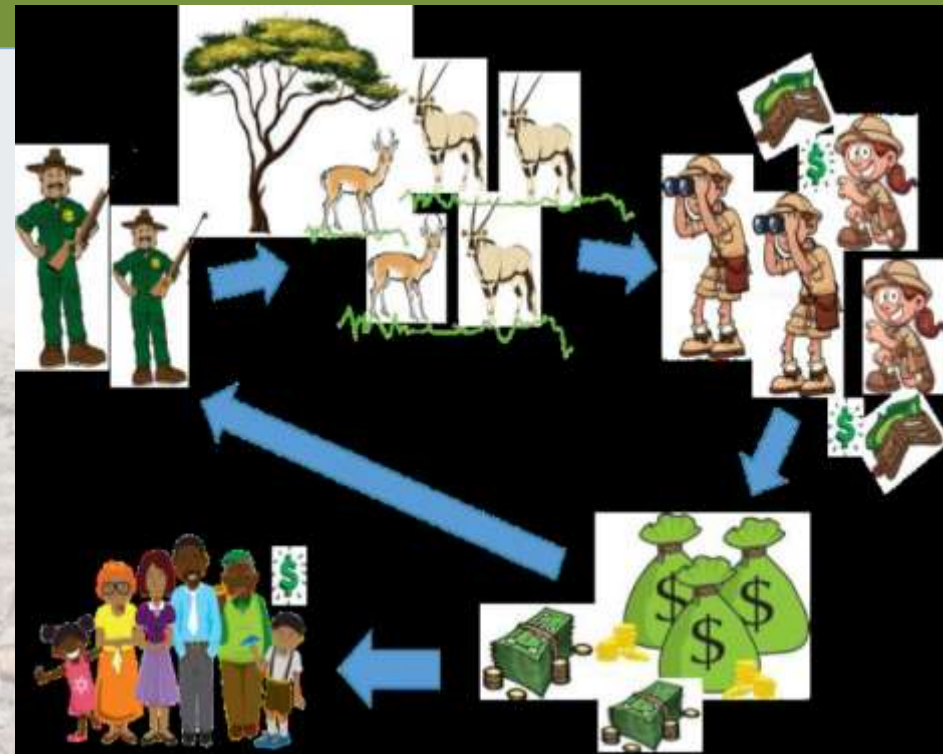
Framing

- Study to inform institutional set up and pricing of a PES scheme
- What level of income would households accept as adequate compensation for cooperation – i.e. no poaching, encroachment on rangeland, sustained monitoring, good governance (COMPLIANCE)



Field experiment

- Over 190 participants from 9 villages – framed field experiment and survey questionnaire administered after
- Results show members contributions to the public good (conservation actions) as generally higher in conservancies where there is a higher confidence in conservancy management
- Conservancy members with a low level of confidence in conservancy management are willing to accept a lower amount of compensation for cooperation



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

- **Direct linkages between cooperation and conservancy management**
- **Scope for working with data to develop PES schemes to improve conservancy management and NRM performance – REWARD SYSTEM FOR GOOD COMPLIANCE?**



Potential implementation of PES

- WTA estimates suggest implementation of a PES programme could be achievable if strictly controlled.
- In order to be viable at a national level:
 1. PES would need to generate **significant funding** required for improved oversight monitoring of compliance and rewards for conservation efforts
 2. Rewards/payments would need to be made **publically** so conservancy members are aware of implications of non-performance/non-compliance

CONCLUSION

- ENABLING LEGISLATION HAS DIVERSIFIED LIVELIHOODS AND CONTRIBUTED TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 - WILDLIFE NUMBERS HAVE INCREASED SINCE PRE-INDEPENDENCE LEVELS
- HOWEVER
- CBNRM HAS CHALLENGES
 - CAN WE ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH ALTERNATIVE LONG TERM FINANCING MECHANISMS?

