The expansion of structured natural resource management areas across Namibia...
... at the end of 2013, land managed for sustainable resource use and conservation covered 4,035 km² in Namibia

At the end of 2013 there were...
- 79 registered communal conservancies
- 1 community conservation association in a national park (Kamanjab Association, managed like a conservancy)
- 15 conservancies in national parks or on other state land being held by 25 conservancies (some shared concessions)
- 32 registered community forests
- 66 community-nominated management areas
- and 3 community fish reserves in Namibia

What’s being achieved?
Community conservation...
- covers over 143,396 km², which is about 53.4% of all communal land with about 175,000 residents
- of this area, conservancies manage 195,344 km², which is about 19.4% of Namibia
- community forests cover 30,027 km², 96% of it overlapping with conservancies
- community-nominated management areas cover 4,024 km², much of it overlapping with conservancies
- from the beginning of 1991 to the end of 2013, CBH has contributed N$ 3.32 billion to Namibia’s net national income
- during 2013, community conservation generated about N$ 72.2 million in returns for local communities
- community conservation facilitated 6,475 jobs in 2013
- 65 conservancies had a total of 167 enterprises based on natural resources in 2013
- community conservation supports wildlife recoveries and environmental restoration
- Namibia’s elephant population grew from around 20,000 between 1995 and 2013
- Namibia has an expanding free-roaming lion population

Now in 2013:
- 2 new conservancies and 19 new community forests were registered
- The national CBH policy was launched

The biggest challenges?
- the loss imposed by the MUF, which could render joint-venture lodges financially unviable
- countering the increase in the commercial poaching of rhino and elephant
- pressure based on urban ethical ideals to ban the legal and well controlled sustainable use of wildlife

Natural resource management at a glance:
At the end of 2013 there were...
- 18 conservancies using the Event Book monitoring tool (incl. unregistered conservancies & Kyaramacan Ass.)
- 52 conservancies conducting an annual game count
- 4 national parks undertaking collaborative monitoring with conservancies
- 38 conservancies directly involved in tourism activities
- 65 conservancies holding quota setting meetings
- 58 conservancies using own use harvesting
- 44 conservancies with trophy hunting concessions
- 18 conservancies with shoot & sell harvesting contracts
- 56 conservancies with a wildlife management plan
- 54 conservancies with a carbon plan
- 531 game guards working in conservancies (incl. unregistered conservancies & Kyaramacan Ass.)

CBNRM returns at a glance:
At the end of 2013 there were...
- 39 joint-venture tourism enterprises with 640 full time and 46 part time employees
- 44 trophy hunting concessions with 124 full time and 129 part time employees
- 20 small/micro/medium enterprises (mostly homestays) with 142 full time and 40 part time employees
- 647 full time and 98 part time conservancy employees
- 914 conservancy representatives receiving allowances
- 2,762 indigenous plant harvesters
- and 930 craft producers

Building foundations
- means creating structures that enable wise and effective governance, and how important people are to good environmental protection, tourism, and resources for a community, sustainable goals

Total returns to conservancies and members... The total cash income and in-kind benefits generated in conservancies grew from less than N$ 1.6 million in 1998 to more than N$ 85 million in 2012. 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 in-kind benefits to residents (mostly the distribution of harvested game meat).

To manage resources...
- means facilitating economic opportunities and empowering people to make their own choices from amongst a range of livelihood activities that enable a stable and dignified existence...

To improve lives...
- means facilitating economic opportunities and empowering people to make their own choices from amongst a range of livelihood activities that enable a stable and dignified existence...

To live with wildlife...
- means ensuring that they are properly cared for, that conservation now (the natural resource and community) is well controlled, and community rights are protected without a formal apology...

The Namibian CBH Programme is based on strong partnerships between the Namibian government, international donor agencies, local and international NGOs, the private sector and community conservation organisations

For more information please visit www.nacso.org.na