

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Namibia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Community Based Natural Resource Management
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	673-003
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,380,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1999
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's support of Namibia's national community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program includes technical assistance and training to promote a conducive policy and regulatory framework; improve management of the natural resource base in rural communal areas; strengthen local community governance through formalized community-based organizations for natural resource management called "conservancies"; increase benefits to conservancy members; and protect the endangered cheetah.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Enhanced sustainability of conservancies (\$541,260 DA). In order to increase the number of registered conservancies that are effective, self-sustaining managers of their natural resources, USAID will provide grant support and technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), conservancies, and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. An operational framework, guidelines, and underlying policies and regulations will support conservancy growth to cover over 8.6 million hectares and to benefit over 100,000 communal residents. USAID support to conservancies will improve environmental and biodiversity management, economic and financial management, human resource management (including HIV/AIDS prevention), democratic governance, and monitoring and evaluation. To promote investment in conservancies, USAID, with prior-year ESF funding, will support the Namibia Community Based Tourism Association (NACOBTA), a local NGO. Principal grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation.

Strengthen CBNRM institutions (\$838,740 DA). Technical assistance and training will boost government and NGO ability to manage the institutional and technical components of CBNRM. The program will enable conservancies to focus on securing use and management rights over a broader suite of natural resources, increase local governance across a range of structures (conservancy committees, local, regional and traditional authorities, regional land boards), and continue economic and social development of conservancies. Principal grantees: World Wildlife Foundation and Namibia Nature Foundation.

#### FY 2005 Program:

This program will be completed by the end of FY 2004. Additional CBNRM activities will be implemented under objective 673-007.

**Performance and Results:** The program has had national level impacts on economic growth and poverty reduction; biodiversity recovery and environmental rehabilitation; and government policy and legislation, as well as local participation and empowerment. The program significantly exceeded key targets, further solidifying gains made in previous years. Income and benefits to CBNRM program participants increased 77%, from \$1.7 million in 2002 to \$2.2 million in 2003. The total number of conservancies increased 93%, from 15 in 2002 to 29 in 2003. Sixteen of the conservancies are receiving cash benefits.

Contributions made to the national economy by CBNRM-assisted enterprises are conservatively estimated at \$5.5 million, including turnover of joint venture lodges, sustainable trophy hunting, thatching

grass, and other direct income sources. These revenues were generated by private sector partners in conservancies, while conservancy income/benefits, estimated at \$1.76 million, represent a 31% increase over last year. Job creation also has expanded, with 542 full-time and 2,933 part-time jobs created in conservancy areas. A total of 95,495 individuals, an increase of 84% over 2002, are now recipients of CBNRM-generated income and other benefits. In some regions, it is estimated that conservancies directly provided 35% of residents' total cash income and 28% of area employment in 2003.

There has been an 81% increase in the number of hectares under conservancy management since 2002. Annual game counts reveal burgeoning growth in wildlife populations, especially high-value species such as roan, sable and buffalo. In the Kunene region alone, gemsbok, springbok and Hartmann's zebra sightings were up by 33%, 16%, and 11%, respectively, from 2002 to 2003. Just as significantly, game is also expanding into new southern tier conservancies.

By the end of the program in 2004, at least 35 conservancies out of a national potential of approximately 90, encompassing 8.6 million hectares, will be under improved wildlife management. Over 100,000 communal area residents will have benefited from increased employment and income, including through 27 partnerships formed between conservancies and the private sector. In addition, these historically disadvantaged residents now have greater voice and control over the decisions and factors that influence their livelihoods.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	12,853	14,310	0
Expenditures	8,130	14,310	0
Unliquidated	4,723	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	2,075	0	900
Expenditures	3,980	0	296
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	14,928	14,310	900
Expenditures	12,110	14,310	296
Unliquidated	2,818	0	604
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	1,380	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	1,380	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	16,308	14,310	900