

Impalila Conservancy

named after Impalila Island which means the 'far away place'



resources

birds

Over 450 bird species occur here, including many rare species such as the Pel's fishing owl, crested guinea fowl, rosy-throated longclaw, rock pratincole, African skimmer, pygmy goose, black coucal, coppery-tailed coucal, olive woodpecker, Schalow's turaco, emerald cuckoo, river warbler and the half-collared kingfisher.

mammals

Since the establishment of conservancies, wildlife numbers have steadily increased in communal areas. In Impalila, the wildlife population includes: elephant, buffalo, crocodile, hippopotamus, lechwe, common impala, sitatunga, waterbuck, bushbuck, warthog, zebra.

plants

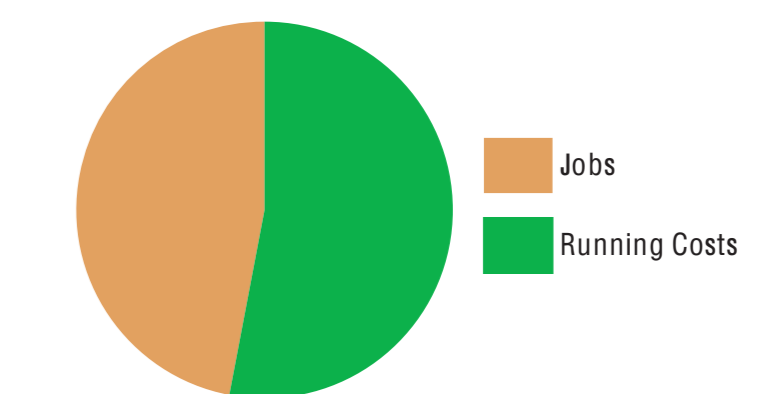
Surrounded by floodplains and rivers, the Impalila Conservancy is rich in trees and other plants that are valuable to both people and wildlife, including reedbeds, papyrus, baobab, water figs, pod mahogany, knobthorn and star chestnut.

benefits from natural resources

Conservancy income is obtained from:

- Impalila Island Lodge (joint-venture agreement with Islands in Africa)
- trophy hunting concession agreement
- guiding services (sport angling, birding, boat trips, village visits)
- sale of fishing licenses

Conservancy income is spent on:

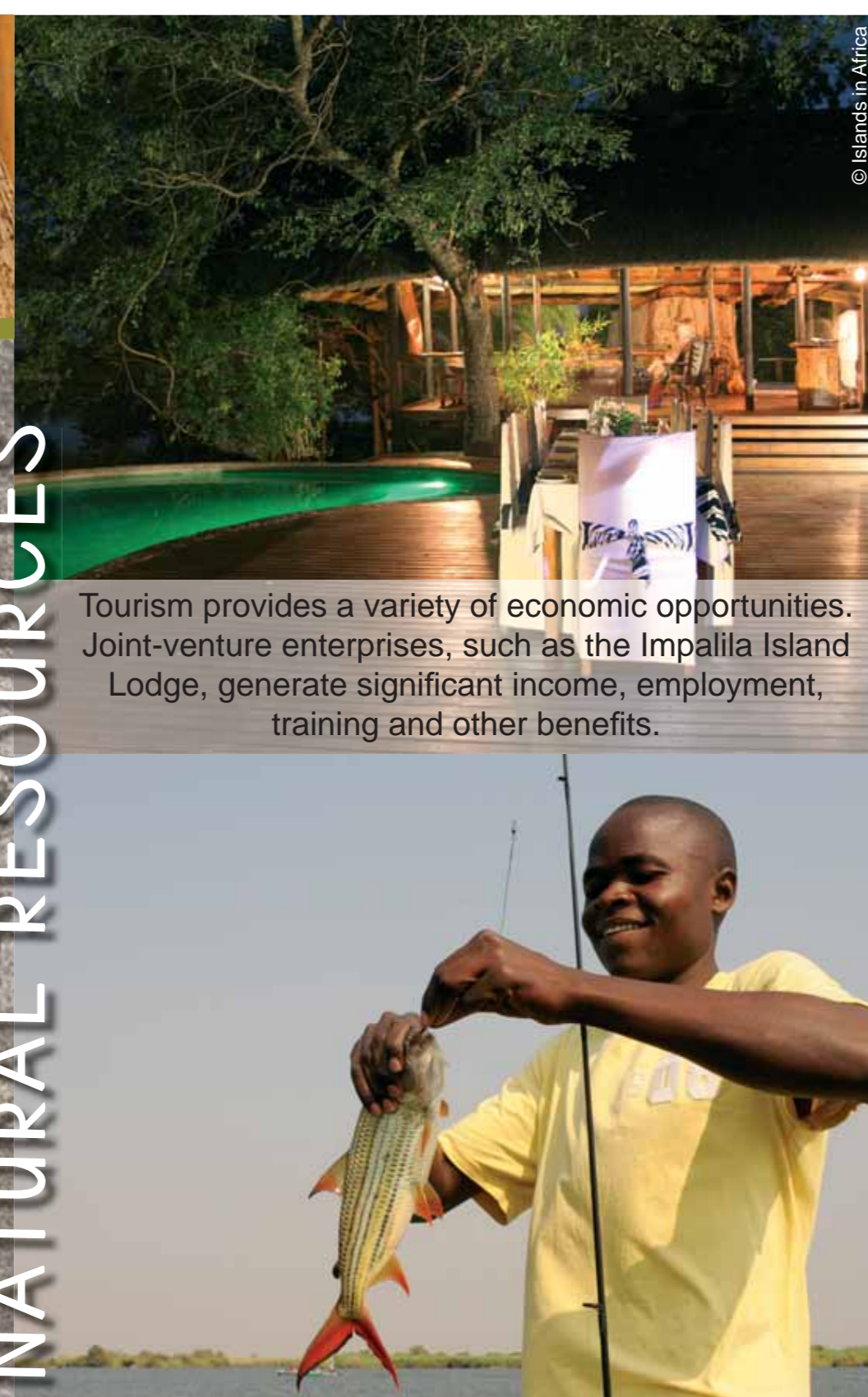


The conservancy creates a variety of community and individual benefits, including:

- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- supporting the Bukalo Khuta, in recognition of its stabilising and leadership role
- distributing game meat to households
- covering conservancy running costs
- improving conservancy infrastructure
- conservancy members receive a variety of other benefits, including financial support for a variety of festivals and shows

Text compiled by Helge Denker and Ginger Mauney; Layout by Gavin Damon
All photos were taken in the Impalila Conservancy by Helge Denker © WWF In Namibia and © Islands in Africa

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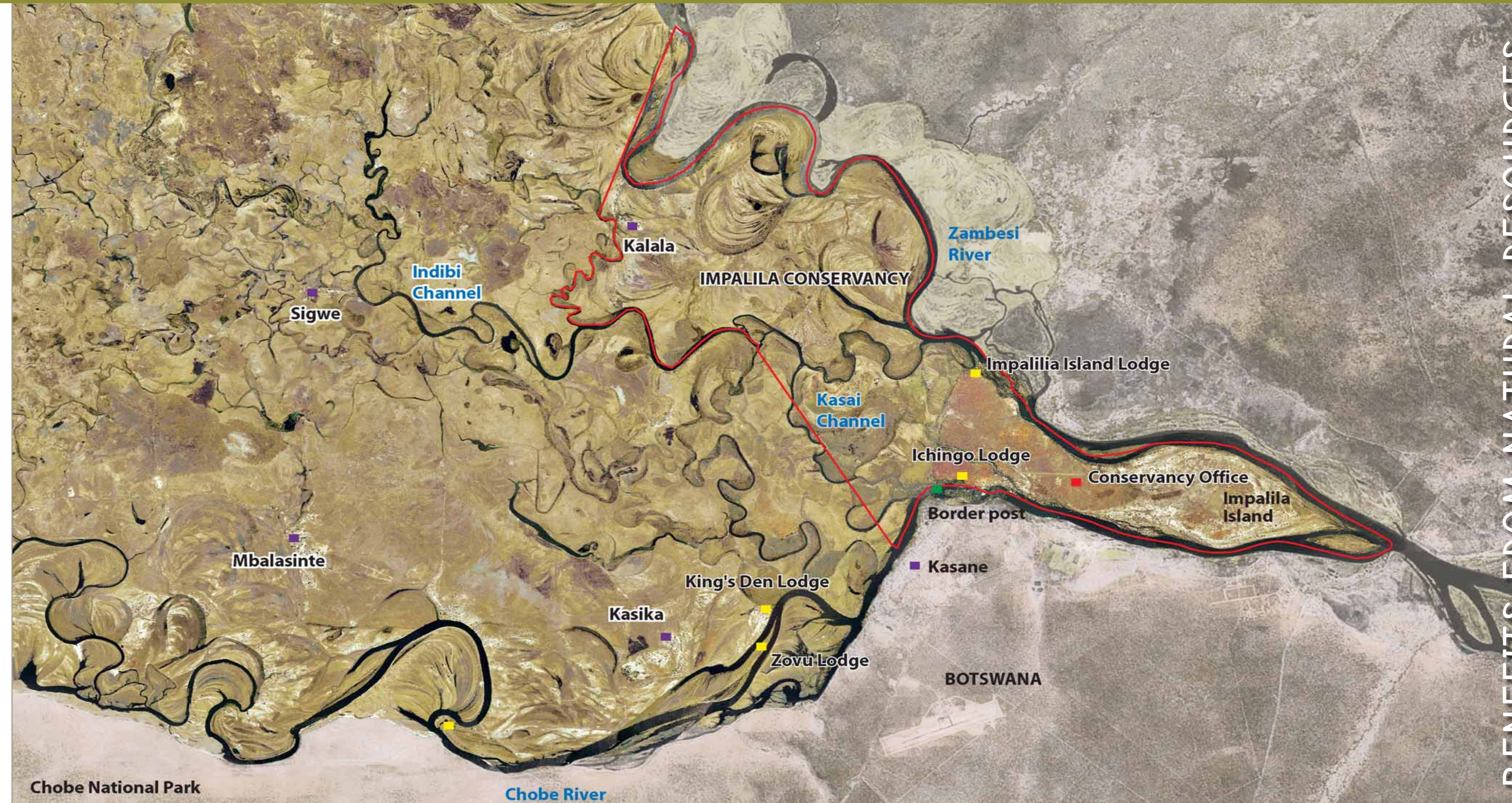


Tourism provides a variety of economic opportunities. Joint-venture enterprises, such as the Impalila Island Lodge, generate significant income, employment, training and other benefits.

Conservancy enterprises, such as guiding services for sport anglers, provide income and employment.



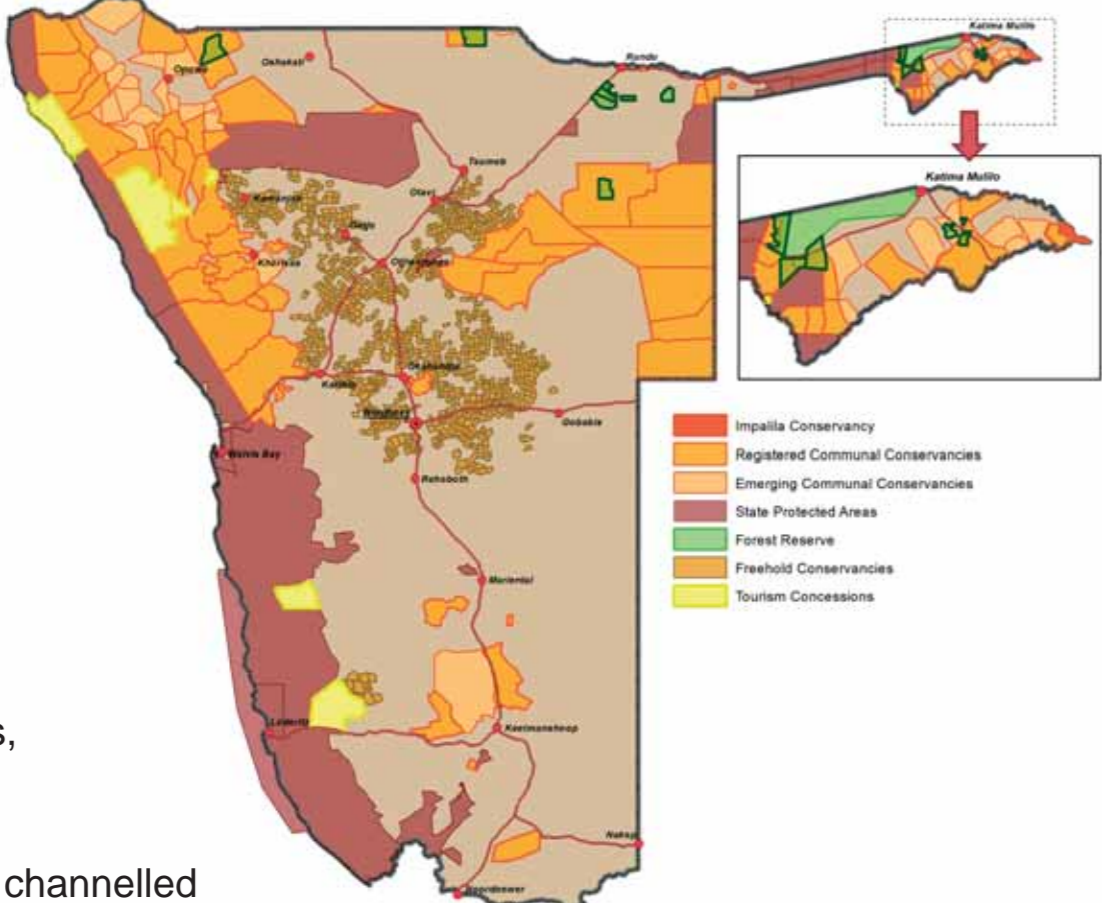
Informal craft sales are supported by the conservancy and keep important traditional skills alive.



BENEFITS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES

a conservancy is:

- a legally constituted management body run by the community for the development of residents and the sustainable use of wildlife and tourism
- managed by a group elected to serve the interests of all its members
- a place where residents can add income from wildlife and tourism to traditional farming activities
- a place where wildlife populations increase as they are managed for productive gain
- a place where the value of the natural resources increases, enhancing the value of the land
- a forum through which services and developments can be channelled and integrated
- zoned for multiple uses to minimise conflict and maximise the interests of all stakeholders



milestones and successes

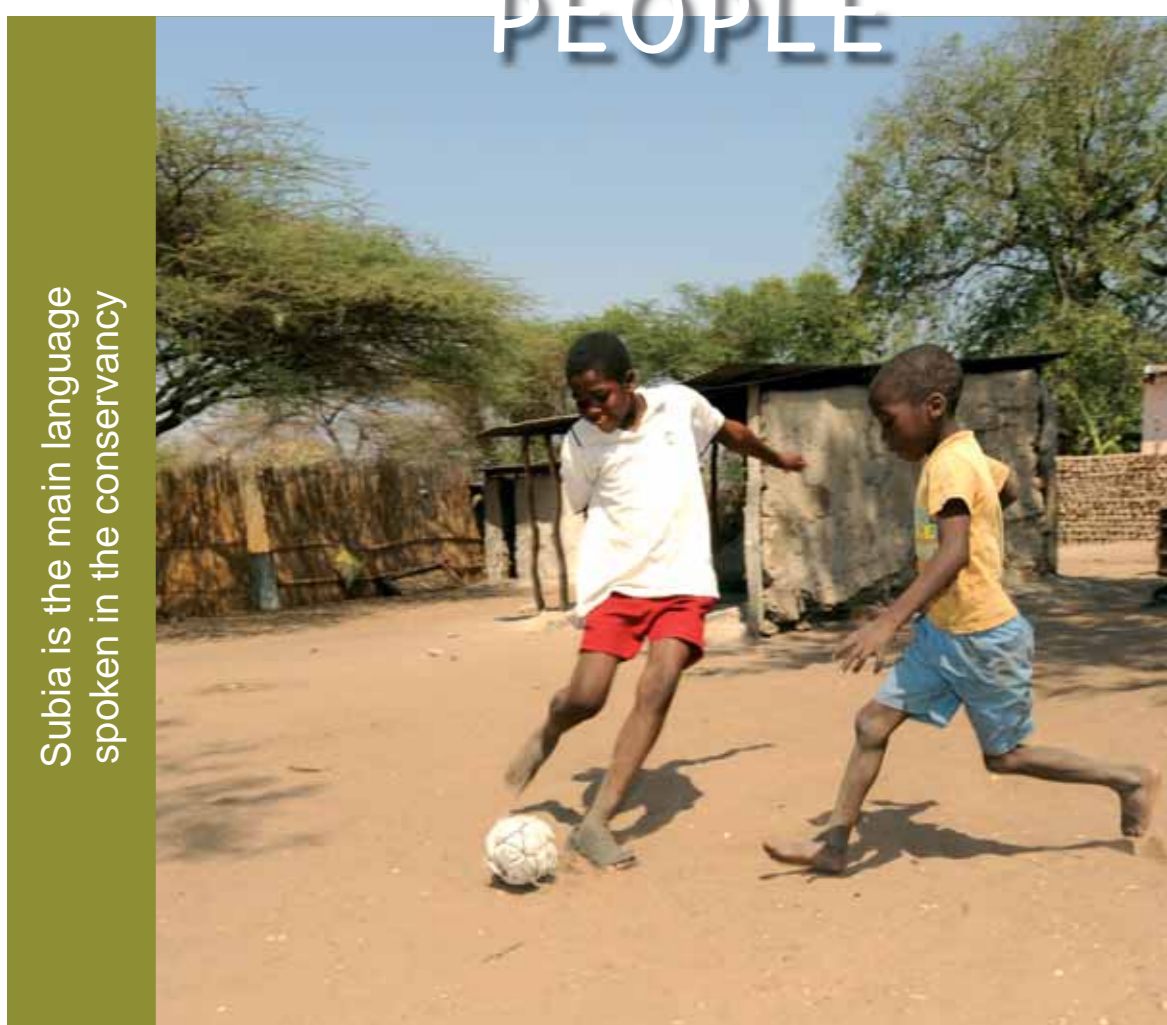
- 1996 - policy changes allow communal area residents to benefit from wildlife and tourism by forming conservancies
- 2001 - implementation of the Event Book monitoring system in Impalila Conservancy
- 2005 - Impalila Conservancy is registered in December
- 2006 - the Human Animal Conflict Conservancy Self-Insurance Scheme (HACCSIS) is introduced in Impalila Conservancy
- 2006 - conservancy members receive training in problem animal management and chili production used to deter elephants
- 2007 - Impalila becomes part of the annual Caprivi Game Count

PEOPLE

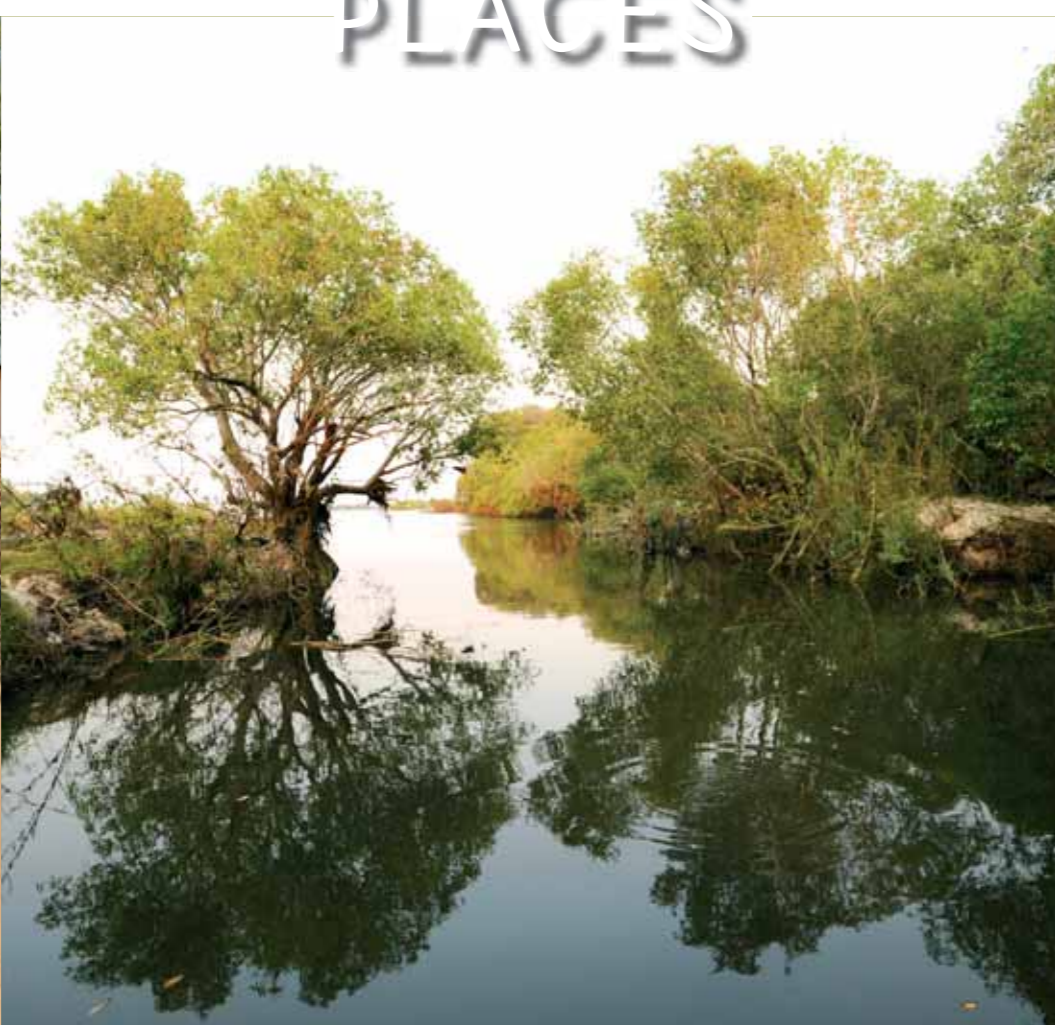
PLACES

& WILDLIFE

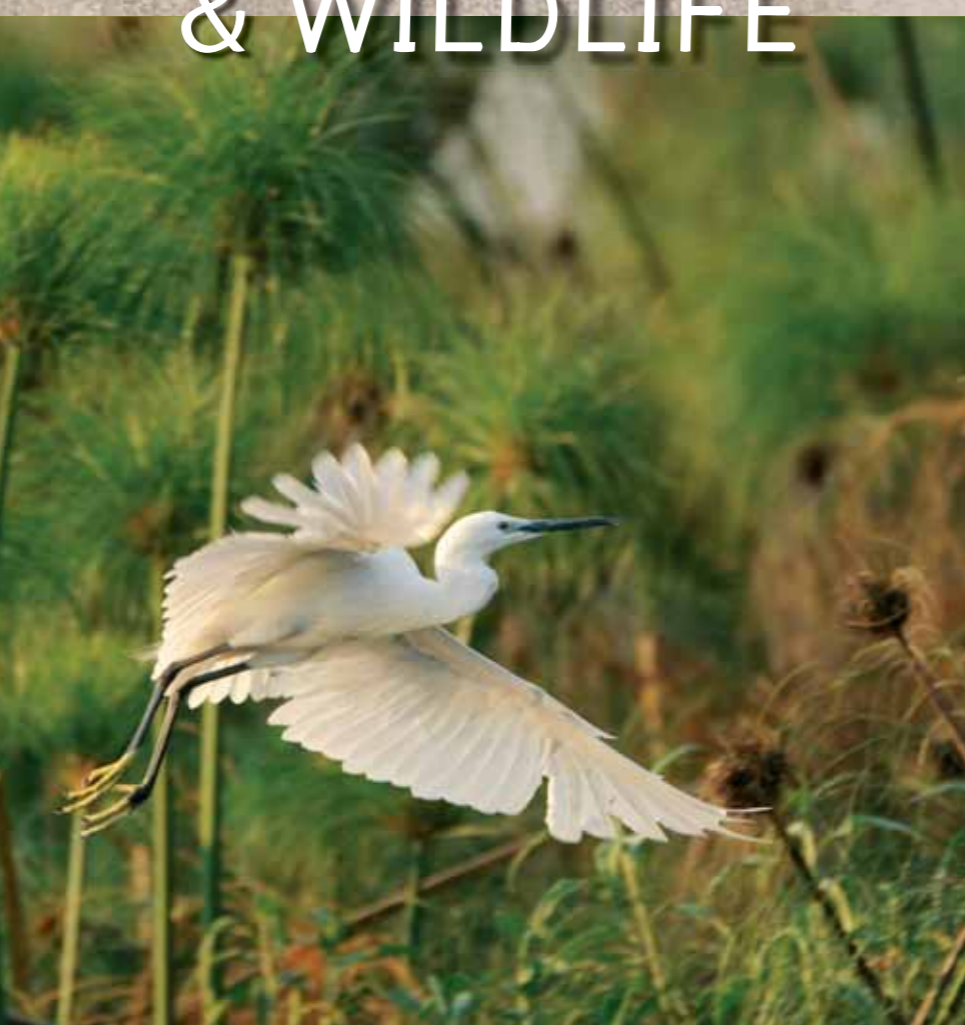
SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



People living in a conservancy share a common vision for managing their area. Local cultures and social dynamics are of great interest to tourists.



Natural resources diversify economic opportunities and are a driver of economic growth. Spectacular landscapes are a key tourism attraction.



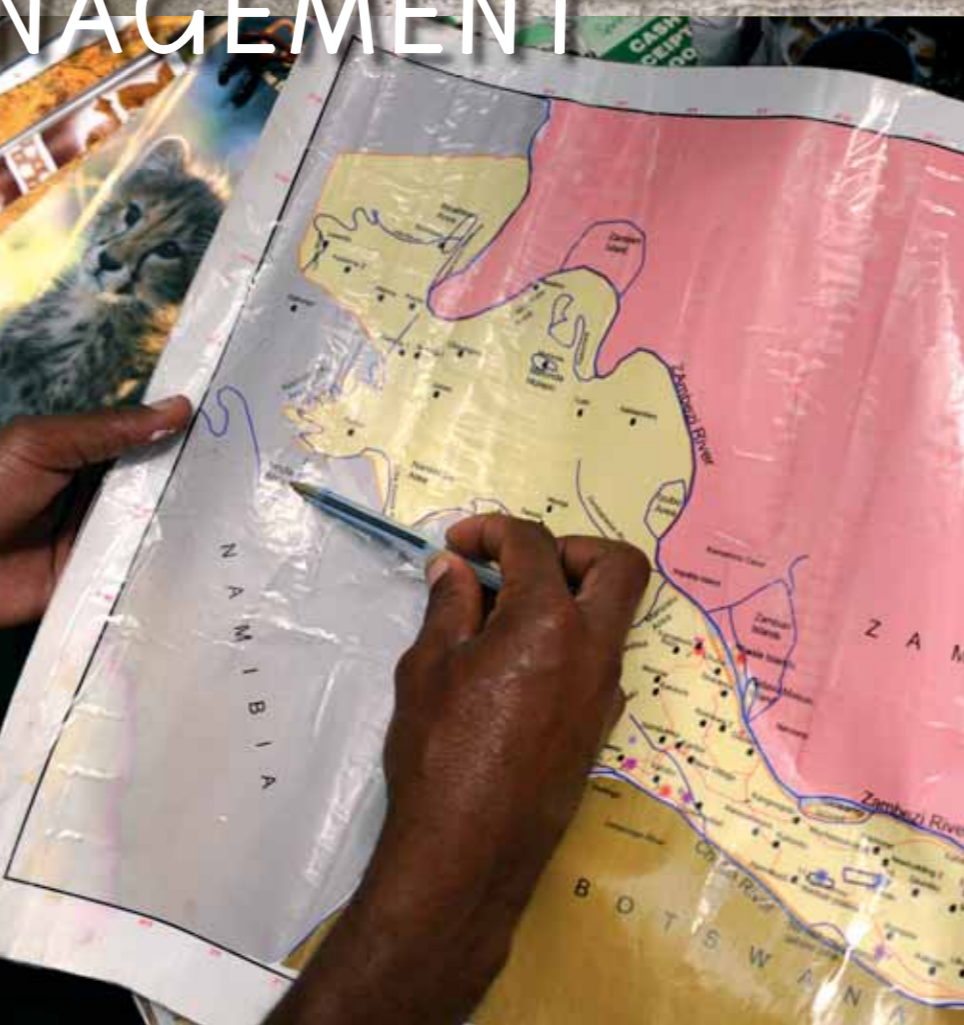
Free-roaming wildlife can generate a variety of benefits and create an important tourism attraction.



Conservancy residents engage in a variety of livelihood activities including livestock herding, crop production and natural resource use.



The conservancy has a committee and employed staff and is managed using a mixture of modern methods & technologies and traditional knowledge & skills.



Conservancy activities include game counts and patrols, monitoring using the Event Book, mitigating human wildlife conflict and facilitating development.



Community Game Guards and Fisheries Monitors track wildlife, fisheries and other resource use and create the foundations for adaptive management.

Subia is the main language spoken in the conservancy