

Khaudum

North Complex

resources

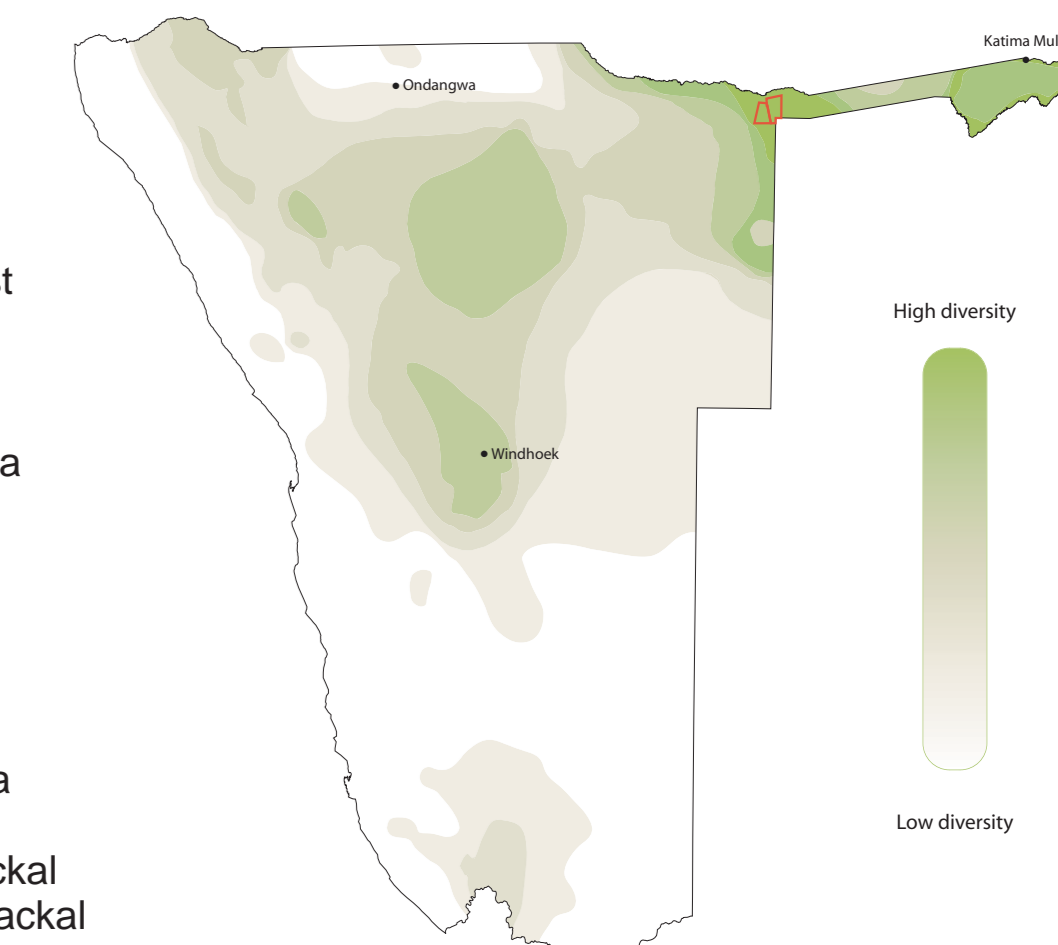
birds

Over 320 species of birds occur in the Khaudum North Complex, including many rare and endangered species such as ground hornbill, African hobby falcon, racket-tailed roller, sharp-tailed starling, Bradfield's hornbill, coppery-tailed coucal, Senegal coucal, rufous-bellied tit and black-faced babbler.

mammals

Since the establishment of conservancies, wildlife numbers have steadily increased in communal areas. Enhanced by its links to the Khaudum National Park, the Khaudum North Complex's wildlife population includes:

elephant
giraffe
sable
roan
reedbuck
tsessebe
red hartebeest
blue wildebeest
eland
kudu
gemsbok
Burchell's zebra
duiker
steenbok
warthog
wild dog
lion
leopard
spotted hyaena
brown hyaena
side-striped jackal
black-backed jackal



plants

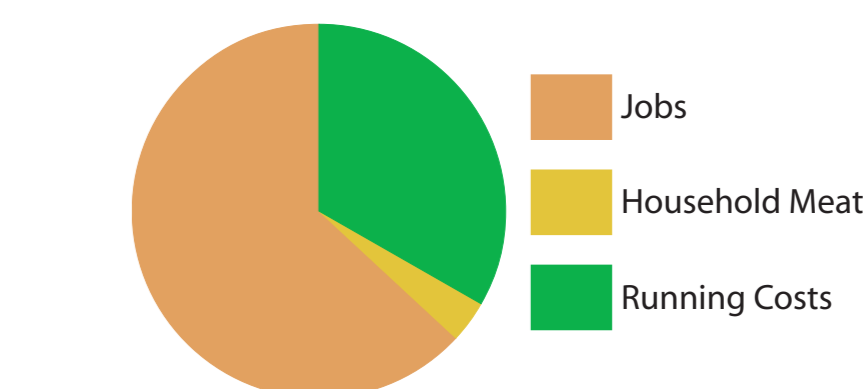
Part of the Northern Kalahari Sandveld, the Khaudum North Complex is rich in plants that are valuable to both people and wildlife. Common species include devil's claw, Kalahari melon, *Ximenia*, false mopane, wild siringa, Zambezi teak, Kalahari apple-leaf, silver cluster-leaf, coffee bushina, kiaat, manketti, leadwood, African wattle and black thorn.

benefits from natural resources

Conservancy income is obtained from:

- joint venture lodge agreement (Namibia Country Lodges)
- trophy hunting concession agreement
- craft development
- devil's claw, Kalahari melon seed and *Ximenia* harvesting
- thatching grass

Conservancy income is spent on:



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

- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- distributing game meat to households
- covering conservancy running costs
- supporting training and education

Text compiled by Helge Denker and Ginger Mauney; Layout by Gavin Damon
All photos were taken in the Khaudum North Complex by Helge Denker © WWF in Namibia

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The sustainable harvesting of devil's claw is an important source of income for conservancy members.

Tourism provides a variety of economic opportunities. Links, such as the one to Khaudum National Park, provide the chance to establish joint-venture enterprises, which generate significant income, employment, training and other benefits.

Trophy hunting generates cash income and creates employment, training and career opportunities. The hunting camp is owned by the conservancy.

In collaboration with MET staff, Community Game Guards monitor wildlife and other resources and create the foundations for adaptive management.

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

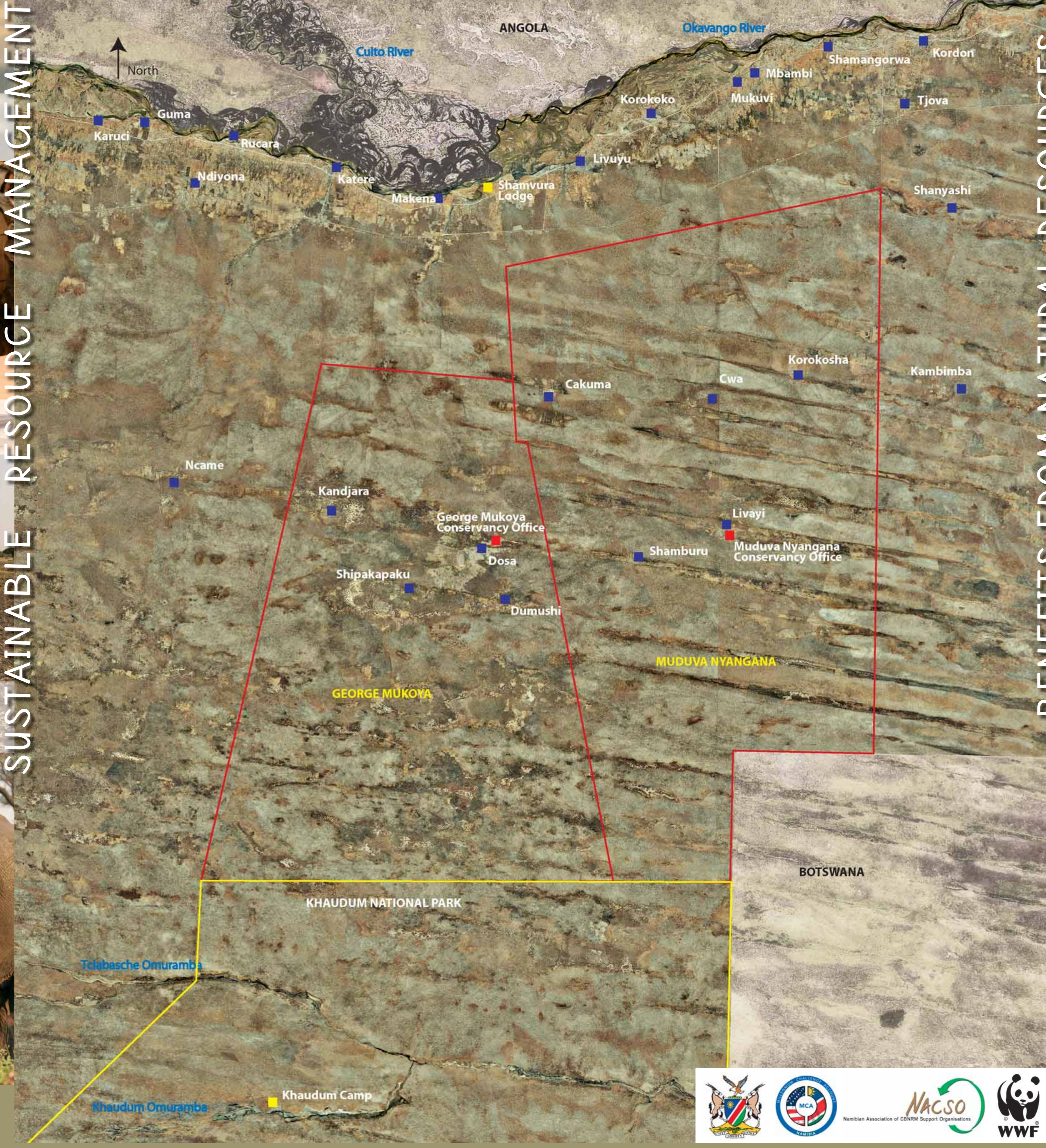
The KNC has committees and employs staff and is managed using a mixture of modern methods & technologies and traditional knowledge & skills.

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

Free-roaming wildlife, such as this elephant, can generate a variety of benefits and create an important tourism attraction.

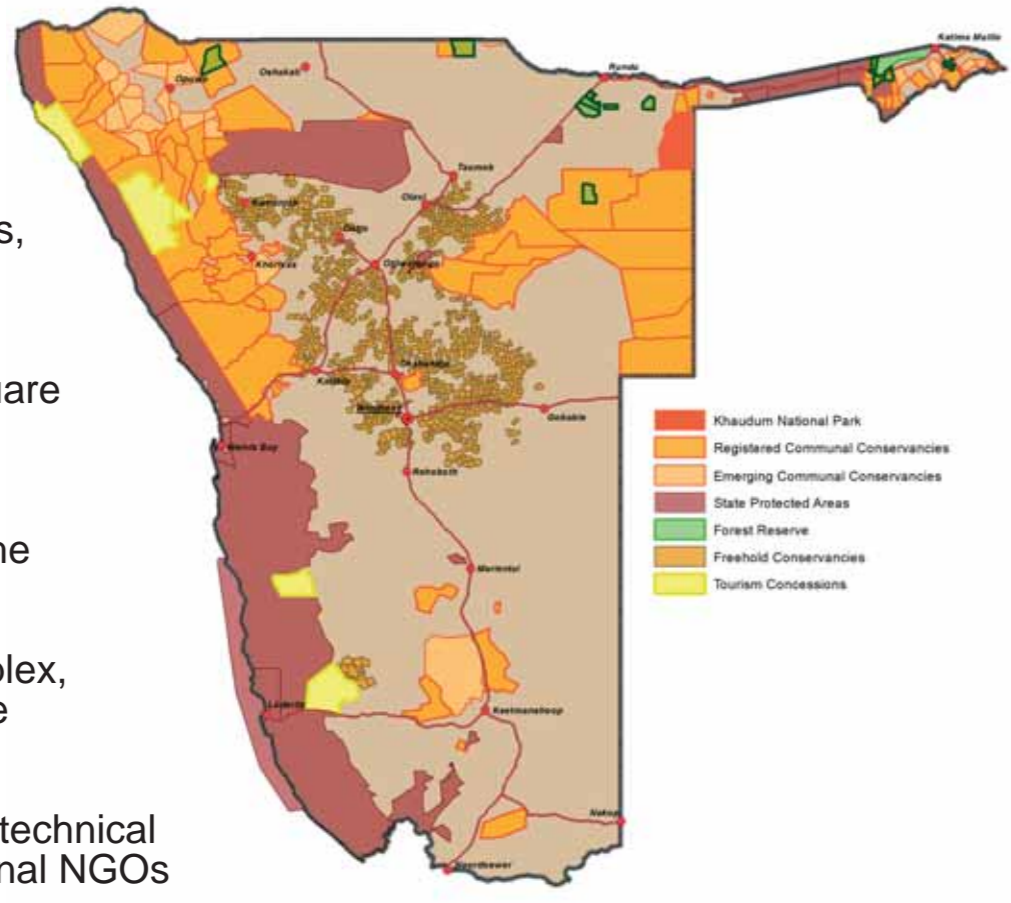
SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

BENEFITS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES



the Khaudum North Complex (KNC):

- is a cluster of resource management areas including the George Mukoya and Muduva Nyangana Conservancies and the Khaudum National Park
- has the mission to conserve and sustainably use natural resources, particularly wildlife and generate income and employment for the benefit of members
- embraces an area of high biodiversity and covers about 4,900 square kilometres
- is headed by a Joint Management Committee consisting of representatives from each conservancy, the traditional authority, the national park and the private sector joint-venture partner
- has working groups focusing on specific strategies within the complex, including tourism, forestry, wildlife, law, monitoring and sustainable harvesting and product development
- the committee and working group team leaders draw support and technical advice from various government departments, and local and national NGOs
- the private sector is an important stakeholder because of the economic activity that they can bring to the area and may be invited to attend management meetings



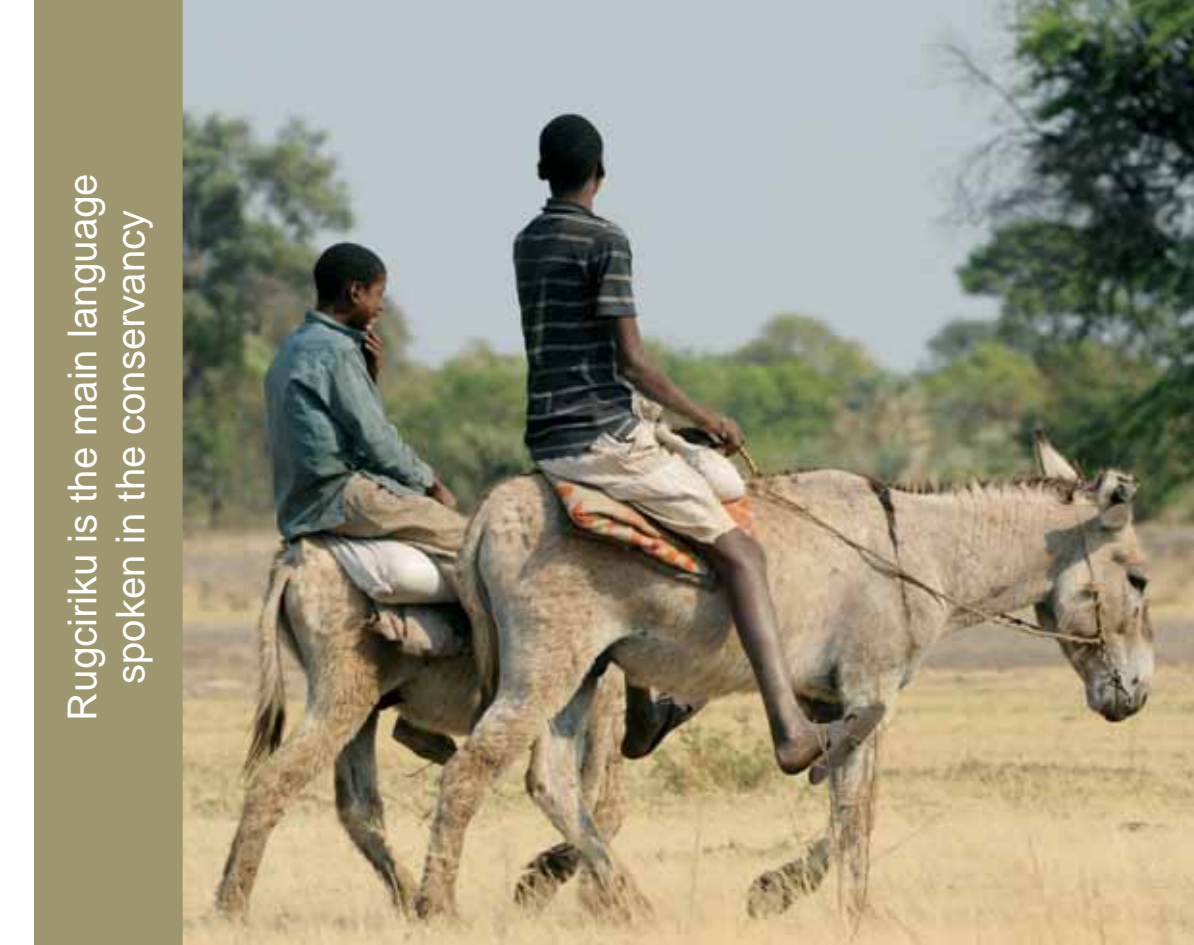
a conservancy is:

- a legally registered area with clearly defined borders and a constituted management body run by the community for the development of residents and the sustainable use of wildlife and tourism

milestones and successes

- 1996 - policy changes allow communal area residents to benefit from wildlife and tourism by forming conservancies
- 2005 - George Mukoya and Muduva Nyangana Conservancies are registered in September
- 2007 - implementation of the Event Book monitoring system in the George Mukoya and Muduva Nyangana Conservancies
- 2008 - a joint concession agreement allowing the conservancies to establish tourism facilities and operations in the Khaudum National Park is signed with the Ministry of Environment & Tourism
- 2009 - wildlife reintroductions by the Ministry of Environment & Tourism include eland, kudu, Burchell's zebra and common impala

PEOPLE



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

PLACES



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

& WILDLIFE



Free-roaming wildlife, such as this elephant, can generate a variety of benefits and create an important tourism attraction.

Rugdriku is the main language spoken in the conservancy

