

King Nehale Conservancy

named after the late Nehale Iya Mpingana, King of Ondinga Traditional Authority



resources

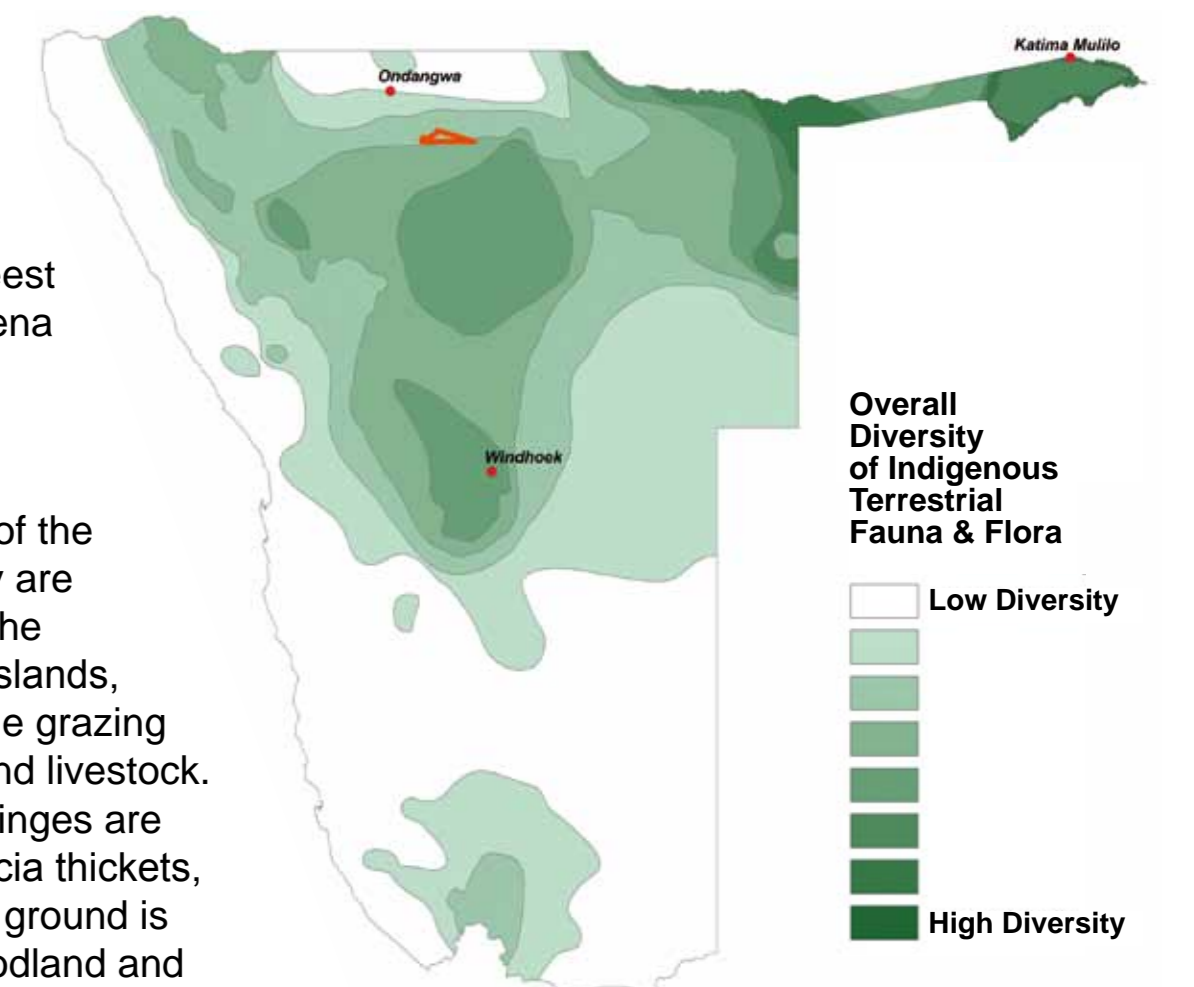
birds

Many interesting birds occur in the conservancy, with some wetland species attracted in large flocks by the ephemeral pans and artesian springs of the area. Abundant species include Abdim's stork, cattle egret and red-billed teal, while rare species such as blue crane find important habitat in the area.

mammals

Since the establishment of conservancies, wildlife numbers have steadily increased in communal areas. In King Nehale, the wildlife population includes:

- elephant
- giraffe
- kudu
- gemsbok
- springbok
- blue wildebeest
- spotted hyaena
- jackal



plants

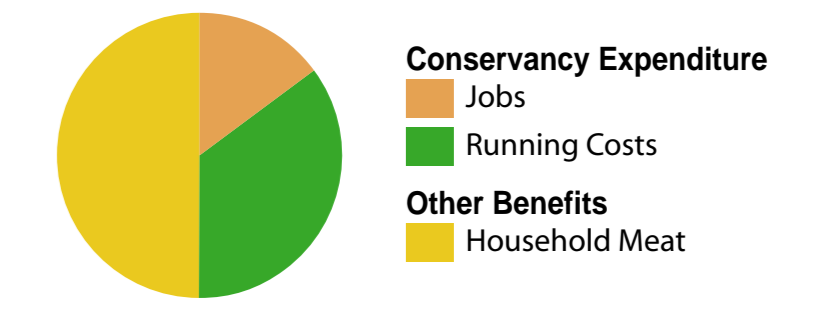
Large parts of the conservancy are covered by the Andoni grasslands, which provide grazing for wildlife and livestock. Grassland fringes are lined by acacia thickets, while higher ground is home to woodland and scrubland, generally dominated by terminalia species but also including camelthorn trees and other acacias. Inigenous fruit trees such as bird plum and marula, as well as other plants such as Kalahari melons are very important and widely used by people.

benefits from natural resources

The conservancy is still exploring a variety of tourism development options. Current benefits to the conservancy and its members are obtained from:

- trophy hunting concession agreement
- shoot-and-sell hunting
- own-use hunting
- sale of indigenous plant products such as Kalahari melon seed

The conservancy spends money and creates benefits in these sectors:

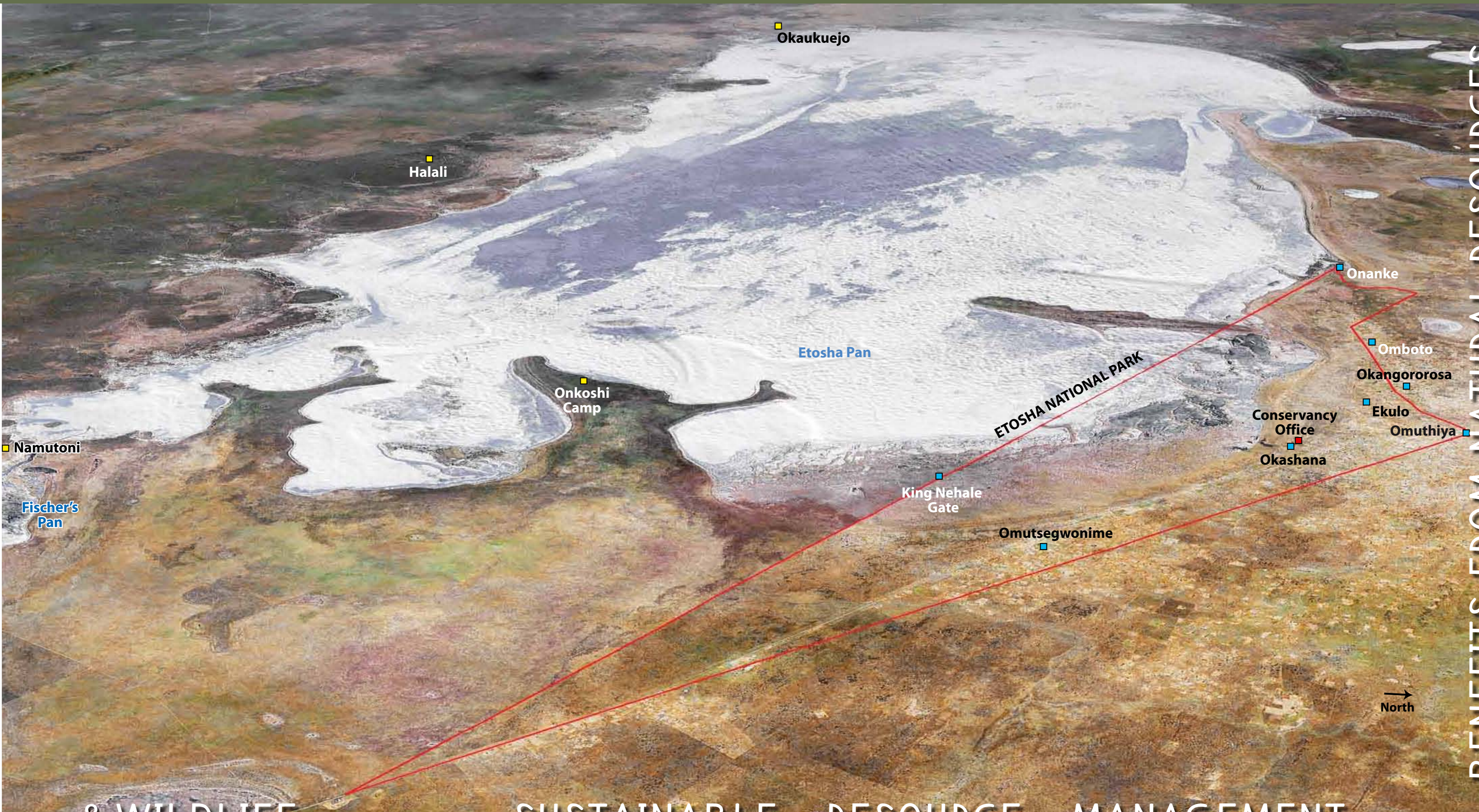


The conservancy creates a variety of community and individual benefits, including:

- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- distributing game meat to households
- covering conservancy running costs
- supporting craft development
- supporting indigenous plant product use
- making an annual contribution to traditional authorities
- mitigating human wildlife conflicts

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Tourism provides a variety of economic opportunities. The proximity to Etosha National Park and direct access via King Nehale Gate creates great opportunities for local tourism development.



Wildlife and livestock grazing peacefully side by side is a characteristic sight in King Nehale Conservancy.

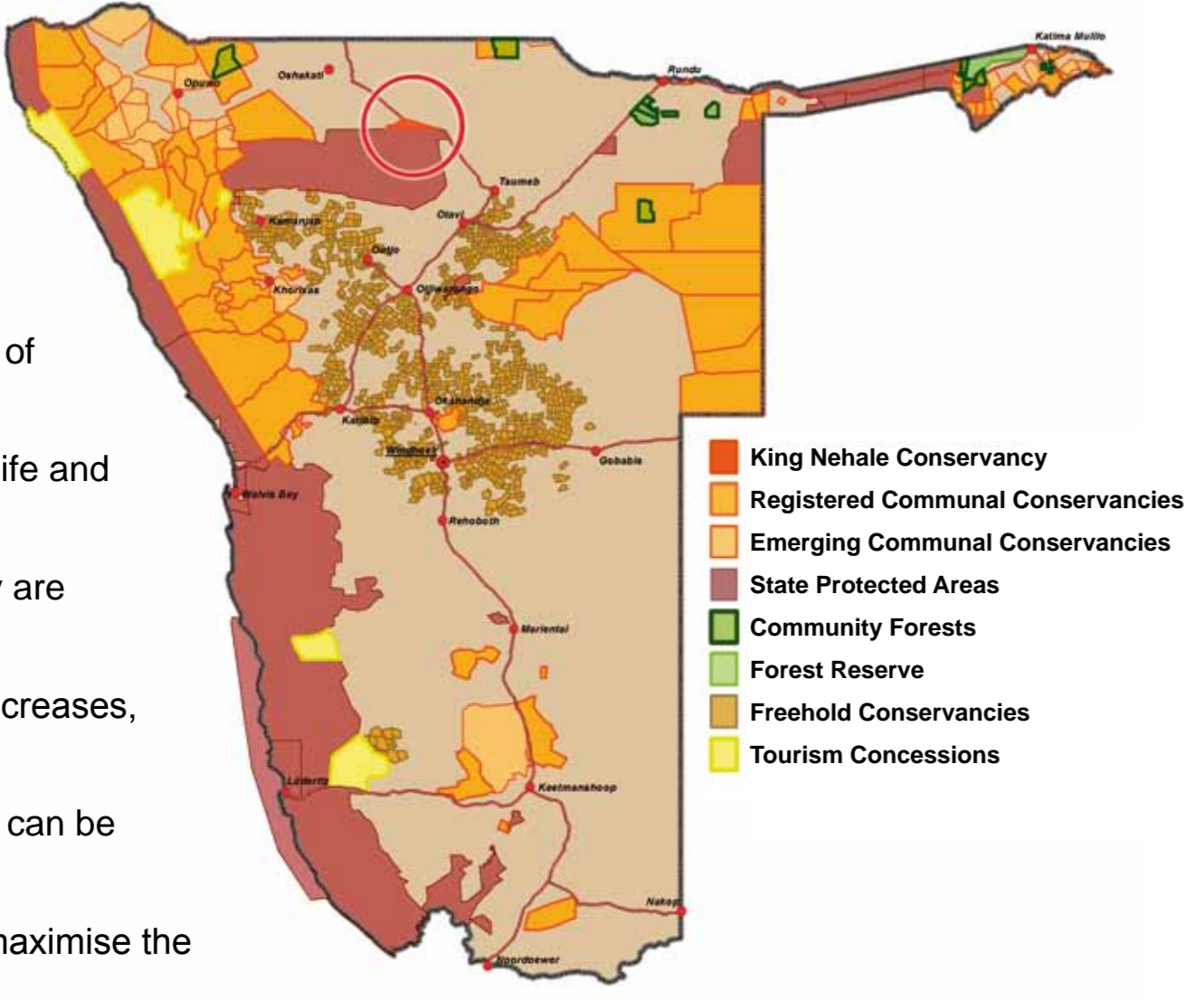


A lively mix of traditions and modern life creates a unique and dynamic atmosphere throughout the north.

BENEFITS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES

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
- 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 too 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
- 1998** – the King Nehale community begins the process to register as a conservancy
- 1998** – construction of the road from Etosha National Park to Okashana begins
- 2002** – Tulongeni Crafts is established
- 2003** – the Nehale Iya Mpingana Gate (also known as the King Nehale Gate) between Etosha National Park and King Nehale Conservancy is officially opened to the public
- 2003** – implementation of the Event Book monitoring system in King Nehale Conservancy
- 2005** – King Nehale Conservancy is registered in September and is officially inaugurated by Honourable Willem Konjore, Minister of Environment & Tourism
- 2010** – implementation of an annual game count in King Nehale Conservancy



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

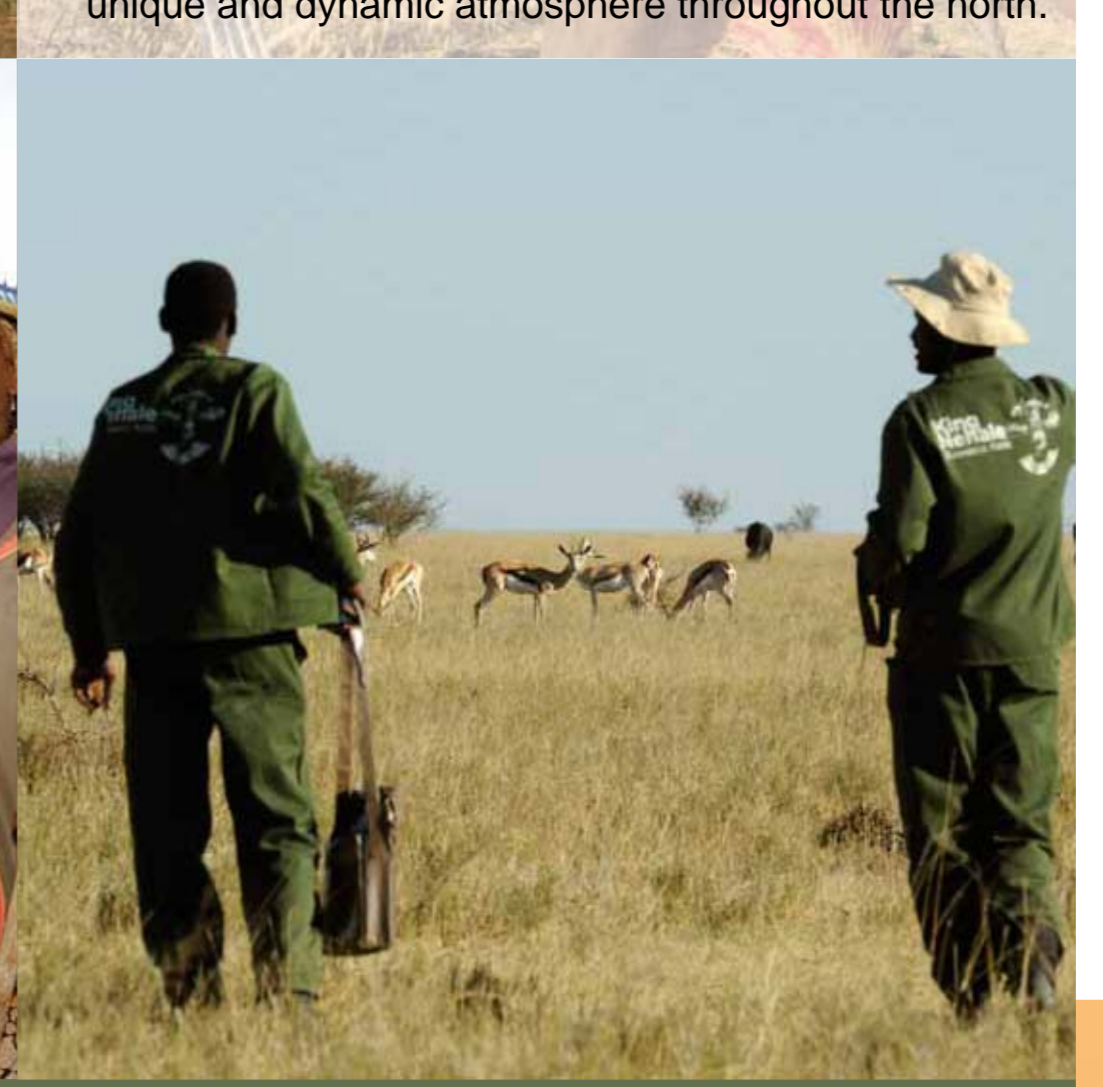
PLACES
 Natural resources diversify economic opportunities and are a driver of economic growth. Spectacular landscapes are a key tourism attraction.



& WILDLIFE
 Free-roaming wildlife, such as this springbok, can generate a variety of benefits and create a key tourism attraction.

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

The conservancy has a committee and employs 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 employed by the conservancy monitor wildlife and other resources and create the foundations for adaptive management.