

# Nyae Nyae Conservancy

named after the Ju/'hoansi phrase for 'the place without mountains, but rocky'

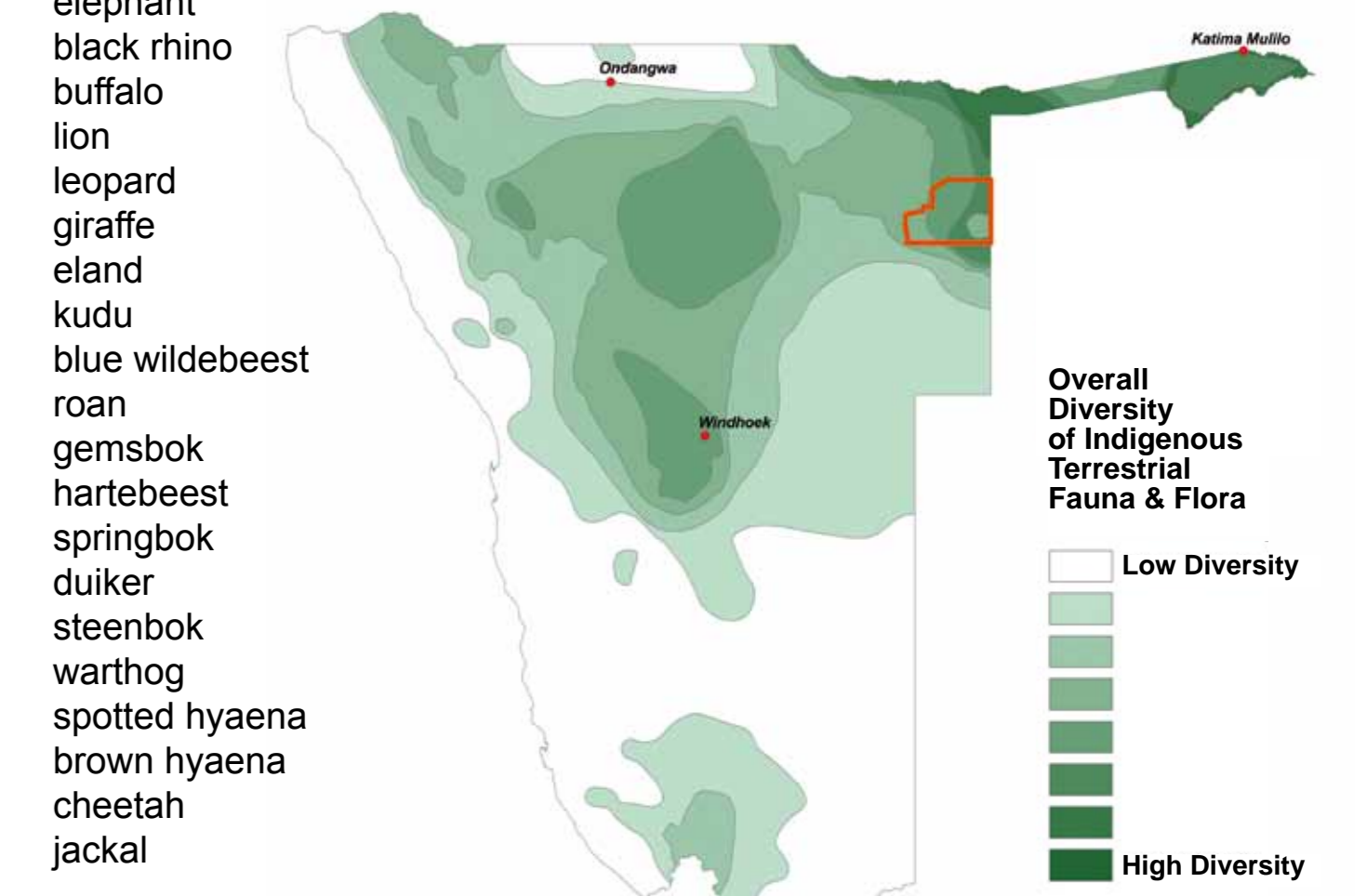


Tourism provides a variety of economic opportunities. Community enterprises such as the Makuri Campsite provide income and employment.

## resources

**birds**  
More than 200 bird species have been recorded in Nyae Nyae. Around 10,000 waterbirds of over 80 species seasonally gather at Nyae Nyae Pans, including great painted snipes, flamingos, wattled cranes and breeding slaty egrets.

**mammals**  
Since the establishment of conservancies, wildlife numbers have steadily increased in communal areas. In Nyae Nyae, the wildlife population includes:

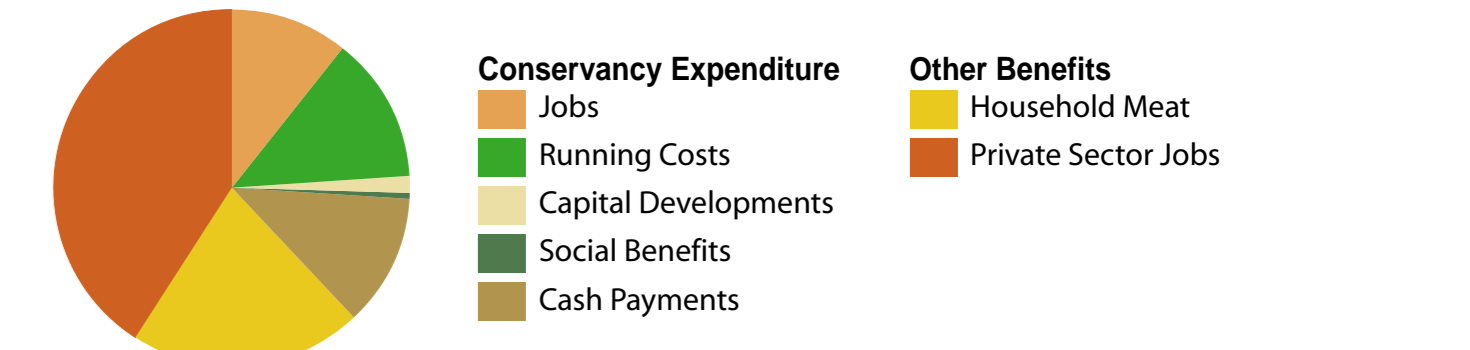


**plants**  
Nyae Nyae is rich in flora with over 100 species of edible plants utilized by the San. Plants of interest and importance include baobab, manketti, leadwood, terminalia, false mopane, acacias, as well as devil's claw and Kalahari melon.

## benefits from natural resources

- Benefits to the conservancy and its members are obtained from:
- Makuri, Djokwe and Kremetartkop Campsites (community campsites)
  - craft sales through G!hunku Crafts
  - Living Hunter's Museum (community enterprise)
  - Dou Pos and Mountain Pos Living Museums (community enterprises)
  - devil's claw harvesting
  - trophy hunting concession agreement
  - own-use hunting
  - film and photographic fees
  - Tsumkwe Country Lodge (Namibia Country Lodges)

The conservancy spends money and creates benefits in these sectors:

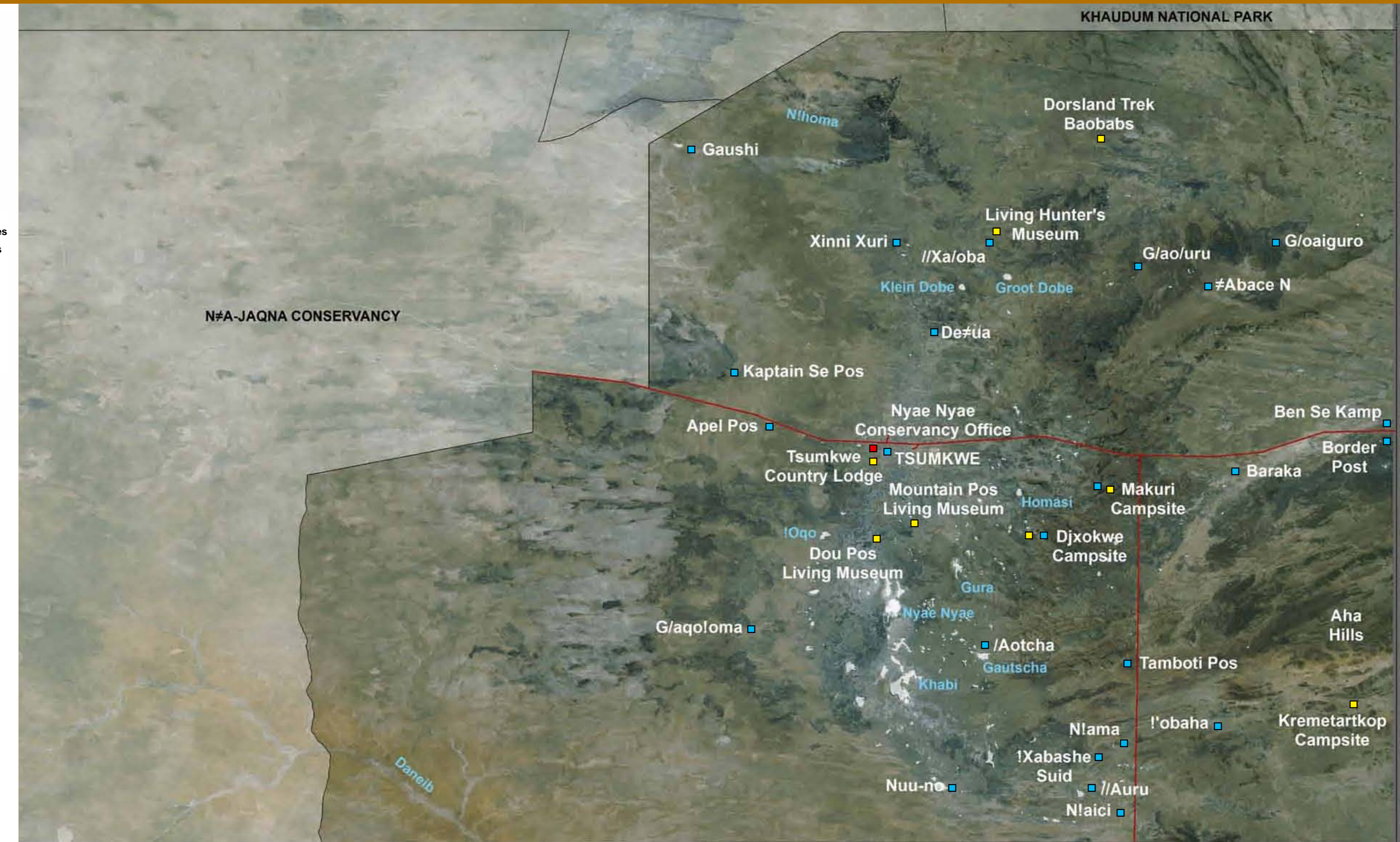


The conservancy creates a variety of community and individual benefits, including:

- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- distributing game meat to households
- distributing cash and material support to households
- covering conservancy running costs
- developing water points
- supporting devil's claw harvesting
- supporting gardening projects
- supporting planned grazing
- making an annual cash contribution to traditional authorities

Copyright © NACSO 2012. All photos taken in Nyae Nyae by Helge Denker. Text: Helge Denker. Layout: Helge Denker & Gavin Damon, Maps: Sylvia Thompson, Charts: Alice Jarvis, Printing: John Meinert Printing

For more information and updates:  
Nyae Nyae Conservancy  
P.O. Box 45  
Grootfontein  
Telephone: +264 (0)67 244011



BENEFITS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES



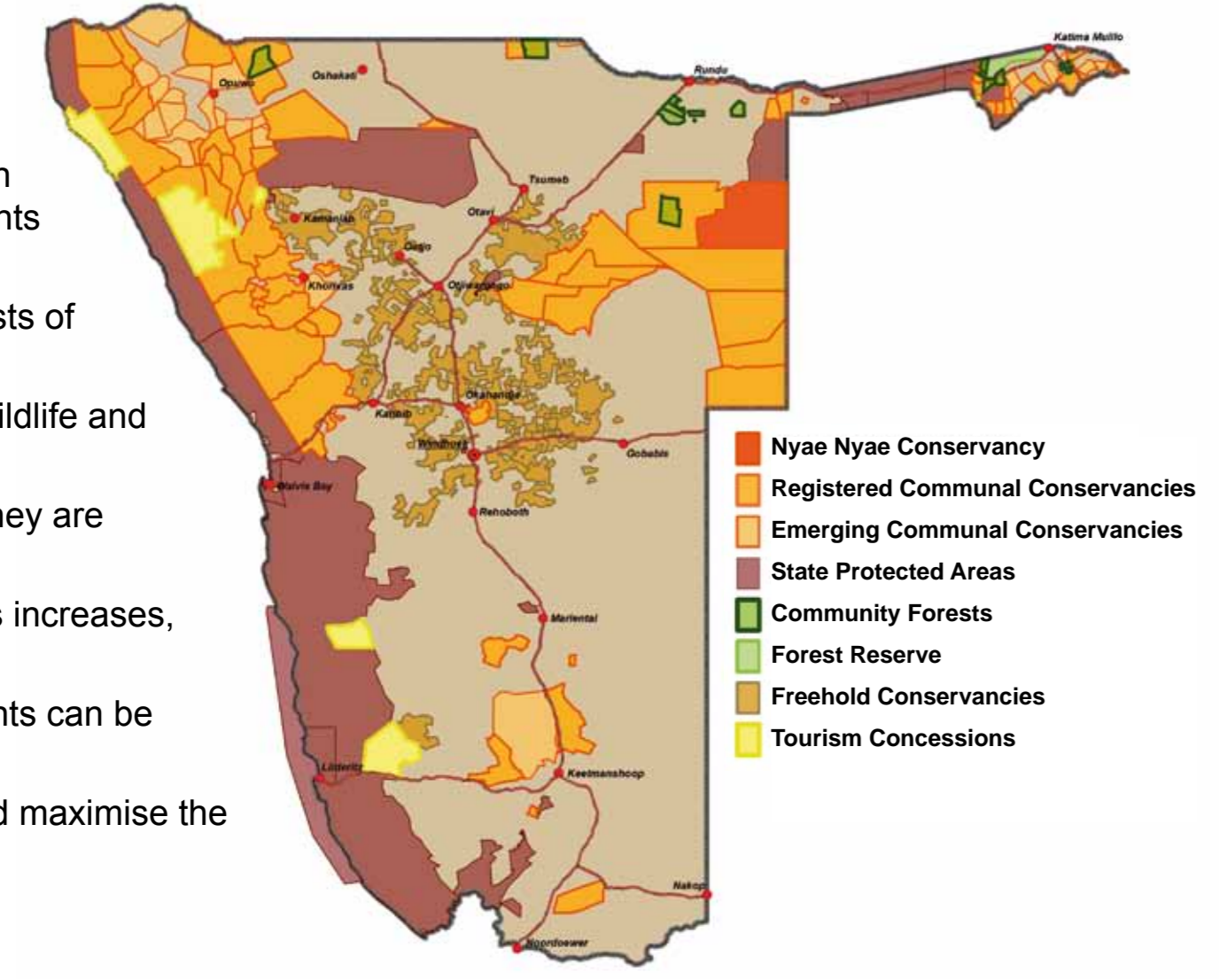
Cultural activities such as the Living Hunter's Museum provide income and employment, and maintain the Ju/'hoansi cultural heritage for future generations.



Crafts sold through the G!hunku Crafts shop are an important source of income, especially for women, and also keep traditional skills alive.

## 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



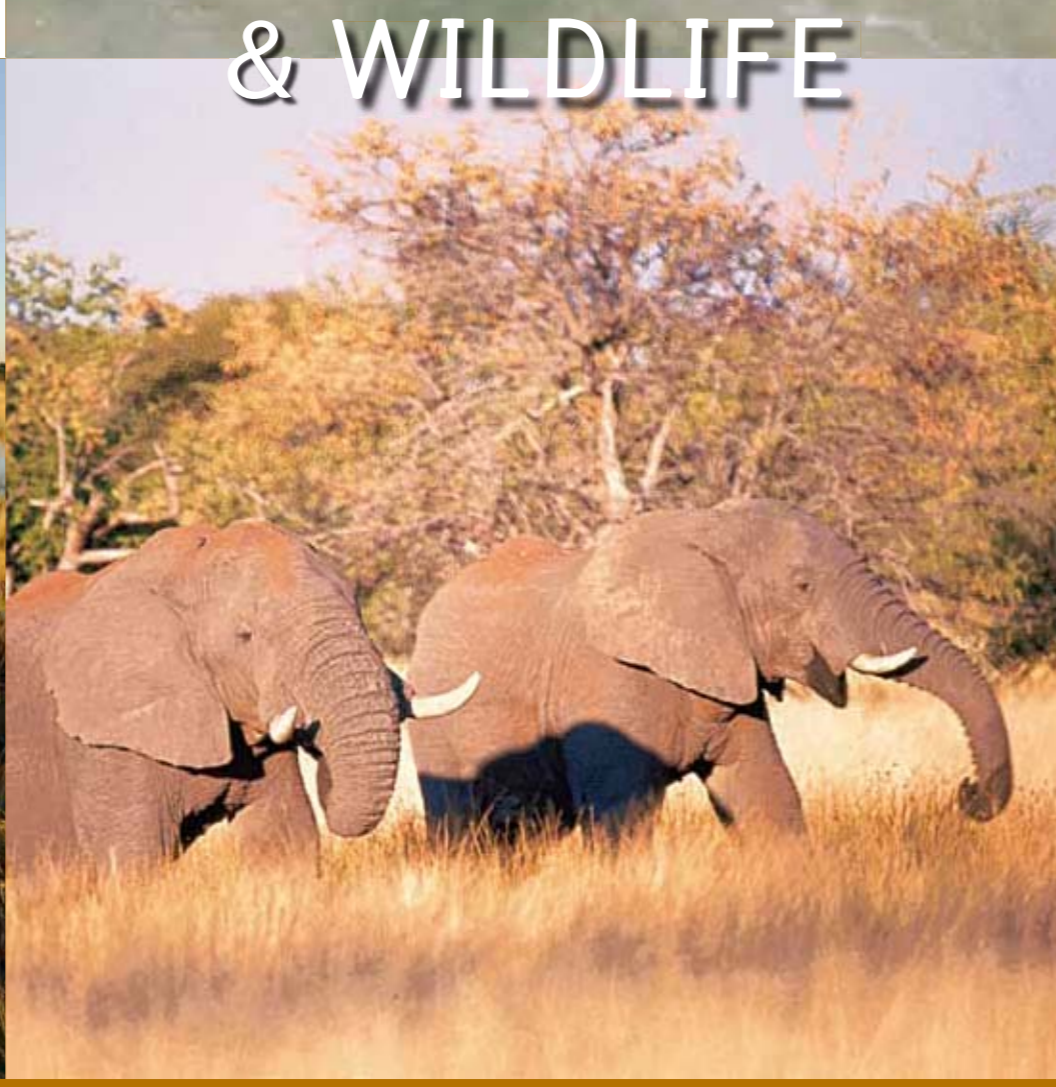
## milestones and successes

- 1981** – an NGO that over time evolves into the Nyae Nyae Development Foundation of Namibia is formed to support the community
- 1994** – the Nyae Nyae community begins the process to register as a conservancy
- 1996** – policy changes allow communal area residents to benefit from wildlife and tourism by forming conservancies
- 1998** – Nyae Nyae Conservancy is registered in February, becoming the first communal conservancy in Namibia
- 1998** – the Nyae Nyae Conservancy office is established at Barakka
- 99-05** – each year, wildlife is re-introduced into the conservancy, including springbok, red hartebeest, gemsbok, eland, kudu and blue wildebeest, with a total of 2,200 animals being introduced
- 2001** – an annual game count is started in Nyae Nyae
- 2002** – the Event Book monitoring system is implemented in Nyae Nyae
- 2003** – the conservancy office is moved to Tsumkwe
- 04/05** – a large game-proof camp is erected to manage the remaining Nyae Nyae buffalo population and avoid contact with livestock
- 2005** – the Nyae Nyae Trust is formed
- 2008** – black rhino are re-introduced into the conservancy
- 2008** – an application is lodged with the Ministry of Environment & Tourism to extend the borders of the conservancy to include the village of N'homa
- 2011** – an application is lodged with the Ministry of Agriculture to register Nyae Nyae Community Forest, having the same borders and management structures as the conservancy

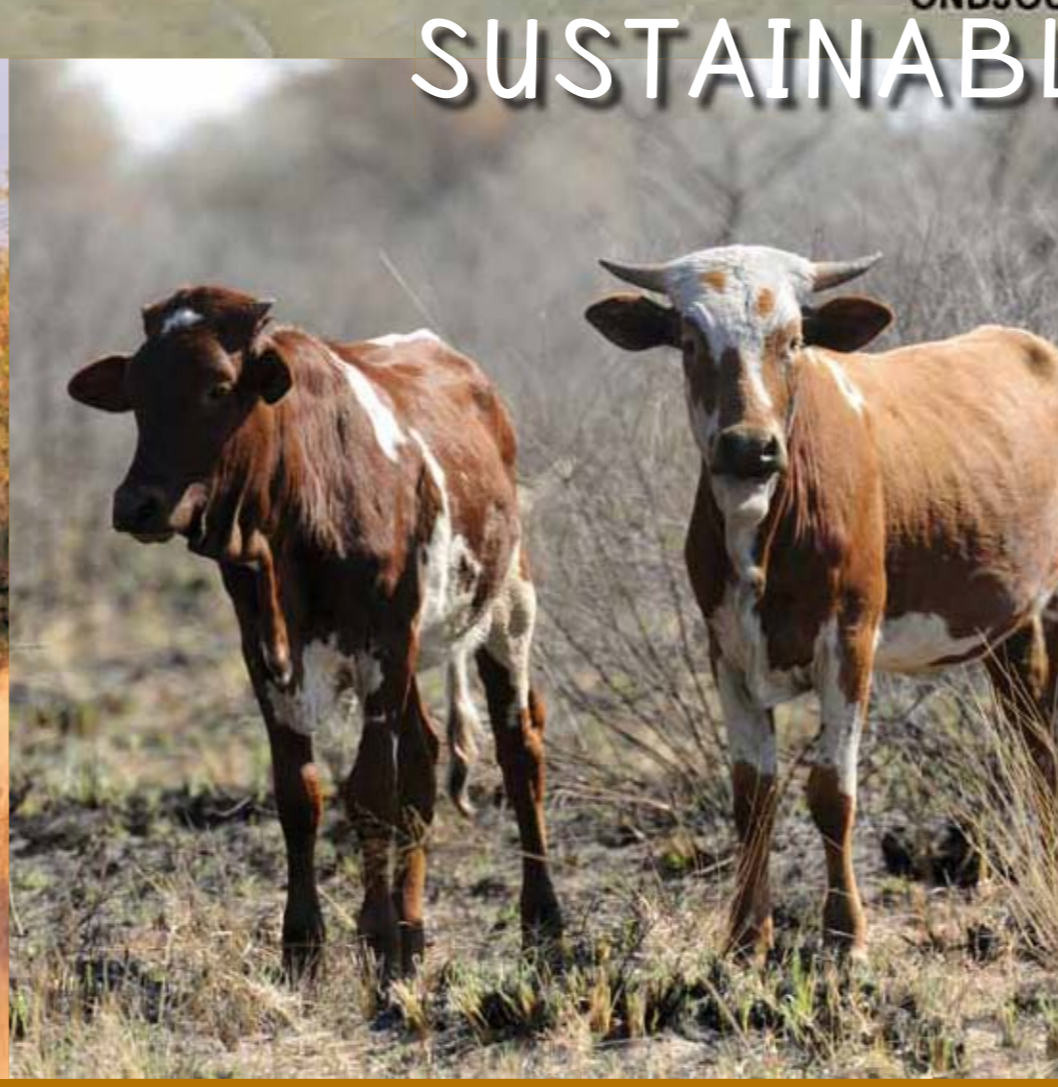


People living in a conservancy share a common vision for managing their area. Local cultures and social dynamics are of great interest to tourists.

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



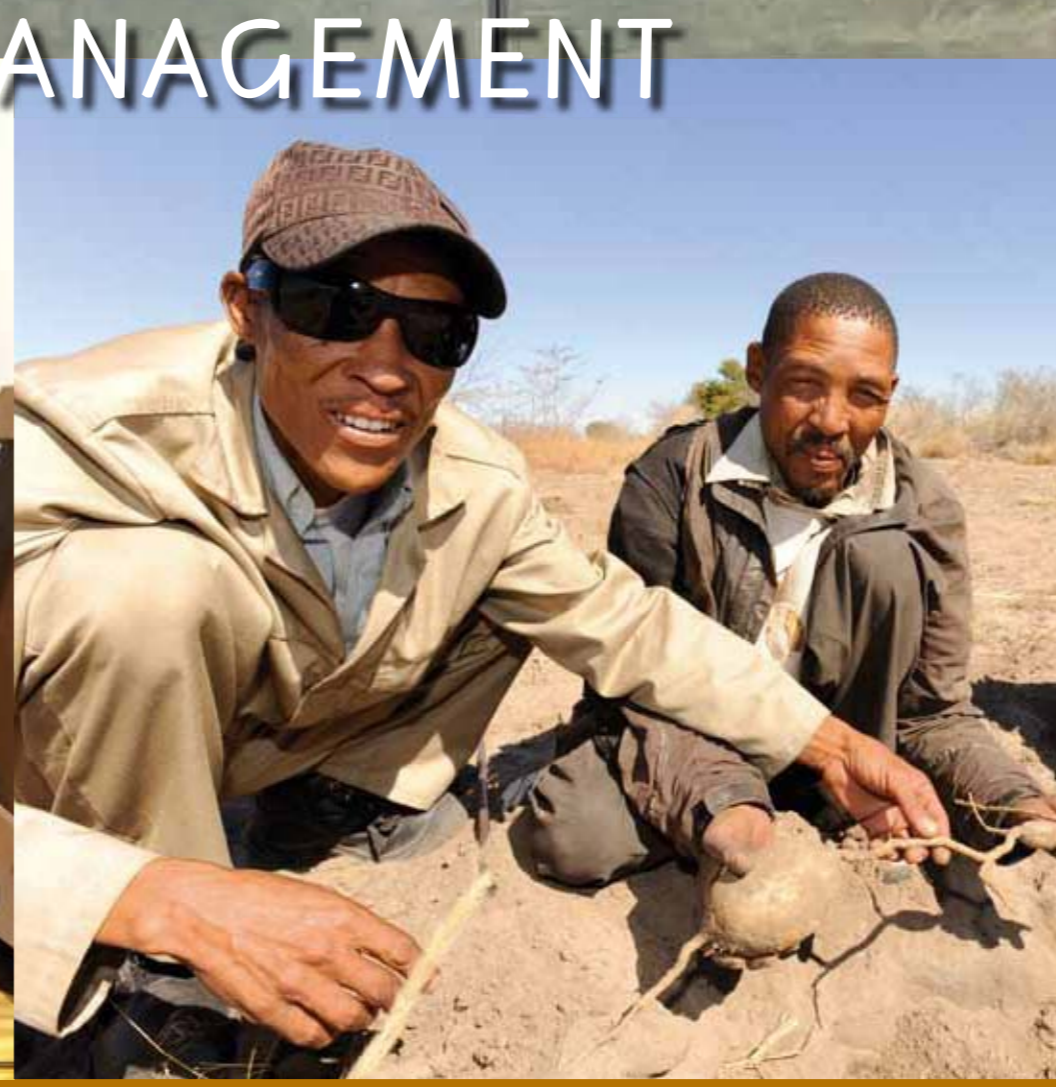
Free-roaming wildlife, such as these elephants, can generate a variety of benefits and create a key tourism attraction.



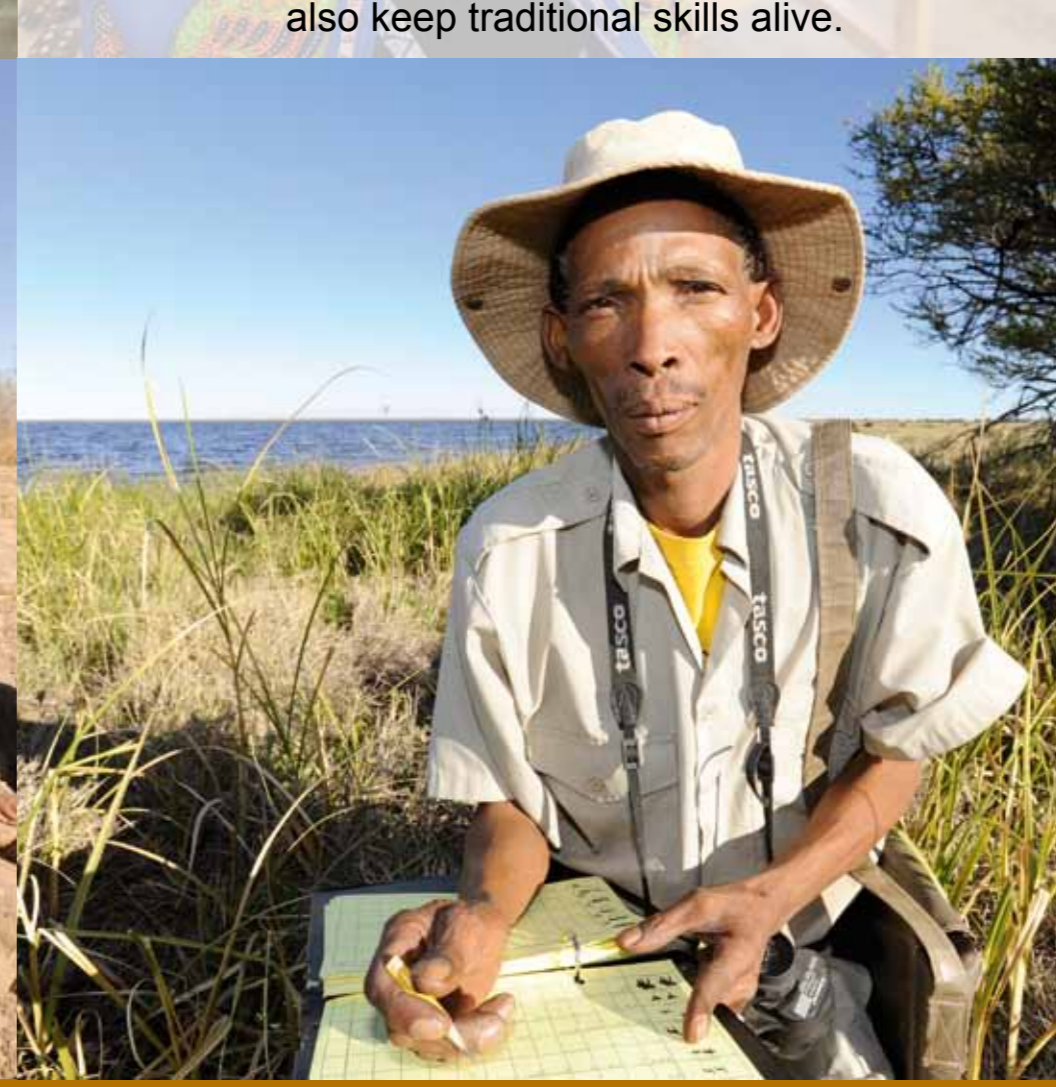
Conservancy residents engage in a variety of livelihood activities including traditional resource uses, livestock herding and crop production.



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.

## PEOPLE PLACES & WILDLIFE

## SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT