

COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REVENUE SHARING FROM TOURIST SAFARI HUNTING

	Namibia	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Mozambique^v
Title / description of CBNRM program	Namibia Conservancies	Wildlife Management Areas	Game Management Areas	CAMPFIRE Program	Thcuma Tchato, Chepenje Chetu and Niassa CBRNM,

Community percentage share of fees	100%	<p>2015 Revenue sharing system (in brackets old percentages):</p> <p>Block Fees: WMA 75%; TWPF 25%; DC 0% (No changes)</p> <p>Game Fees: WMA 65% (45%); TWPF 25%; DC 10% (15%); Treasury 0% (15%)</p> <p>Conservation Fees: WMA 70% (45%); TWPF 25%; DC 5% (0%); Treasury 0% (30%)</p> <p>Observers Fees: WMA 70% (45%); TWPF 25%; DC 5% (0%); Treasury 0% (30%)</p> <p>Permit Fees: WMA 70% (15%); TWPF 25%; DC 5% (0%); Treasury 0% (60%)</p> <p>Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund(TWPF) District Council(DC)</p>	<p>Shared between ZAWA and the respective communities on a 50 – 50 % basis for trophy fees.</p> <p>Concession fees: 20% to communities 80% to ZAWA</p>	<p>100 percent of all Game fees to program distributed with 55% to wards; 41% to RDC; 4% to CAMPFIRE Assoc.</p>	<p>Niassa : 20% of all trophies and concession fees</p> <p>Thcuma Tchato: 33% of all trophy fees</p>
CBNRM Area size	160,244 km ² (about 19,4% of the country)	27,924 km ² (roughly 3% of mainland)	167,000 km ²	50.000 km ² (12,7% of the country)	

Number of inhabitants / beneficiaries of CBNRM	175,000 residents	166 villages inhabited by 480,000 people		777,000 households with 2.4 million children (25% of households in Zimbabwe)	
Number of CBNRM units (districts, WMAs, conservancies...)	79 registered conservancies 1 community conservation association in a national park (Kyaramacan Association, managed like a conservancy) 15 concessions in national parks or on other state land held by 20 conservancies (some shared concessions) 32 registered community forests 66 community rangeland management areas	21 [17 more under development]	36 Game Management Areas (GMAs)	36 Rural District Councils (RDCs) are participating in the CAMPFIRE Programme.	
Other community benefits from tourist safari hunting	Employment, meat.	Employment, meat.	Employment, meat.	Employment, meat.	Employment, meat.

Gratuitous Contributions From Operator and hunting clients.	Variable (This includes, education, health care, water, transport, and more)	Variable (This includes, education, health care, water, transport, and more)	Variable (This includes, education, health care, water, transport, and more)	Variable (This includes, education, health care, water, transport, and more)	Variable (This includes, education, health care, water, transport, and more)
Governing legislation/ regulations for CBNRM	<p>Nature Conservation Amendment Act No.5 of 1996</p> <p>Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001</p> <p>Communal Land Reform Act, No. 5 of 2002</p> <p>Traditional Authority Act, 2000 No 25 of 2000</p> <p>Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009</p> <p>Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) Regulation of 2012</p> <p>Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization Regulation of 2008</p>	<p>Zambia Wildlife Act, No. 12 of 1998</p>	<p>Parks and Wildlife Act (1996) amended in 2001</p> <p>Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife (2000)</p> <p>Wildlife Based Land Reform Policy (2008)</p> <p>Communal Land Act 1982</p> <p>Traditional Leaders Act amendment 2001</p> <p>Rural District Act 1988 amended 2002</p>	<p>Forests and Wildlife Law (10/99)</p> <p>It stipulates that 20% of any revenue collected from the use of forestry products and wildlife in protected areas must be distributed the local communities in the area where the resources were extracted.</p> <p>Amended by Law No. 16/2014 establishing the basic principles and rules on the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity within conservation areas.</p>