Doro !nawas
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats…

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2016
the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N$

No data available

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 0 (%)

Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy:
✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
✓ employment to conservancy residents

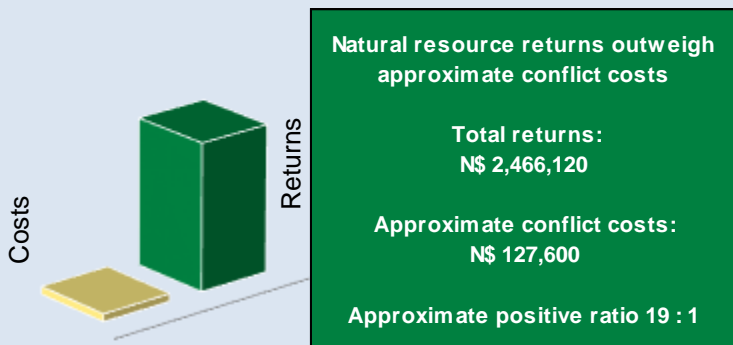| Conservancy income		N$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 127,600
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 127,600

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016
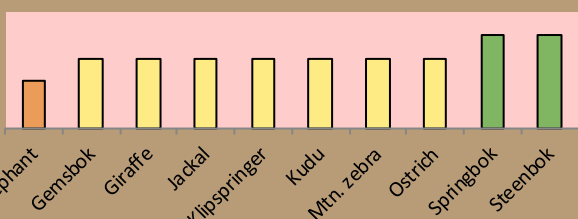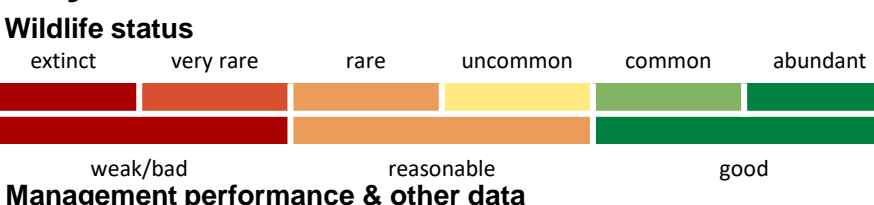the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs — Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 2,466,120

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 127,600

Approximate positive ratio 19 : 1

Management performance in 2016

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
2 Adequate expenditure	
3 Audit attendance	
4 NR management plan	
5 Zonation	
6 Leadership	
7 Display of material	
8 Event Book modules	
9 Event Book quality	
10 Compliance	
11 Game census	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	
13 Law enforcement	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	
15 Harvesting management	
16 Sources of NR income	
17 Benefits produced	
18 Resource trends	
19 Resource targets	

Wildlife status summary in 2016

Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
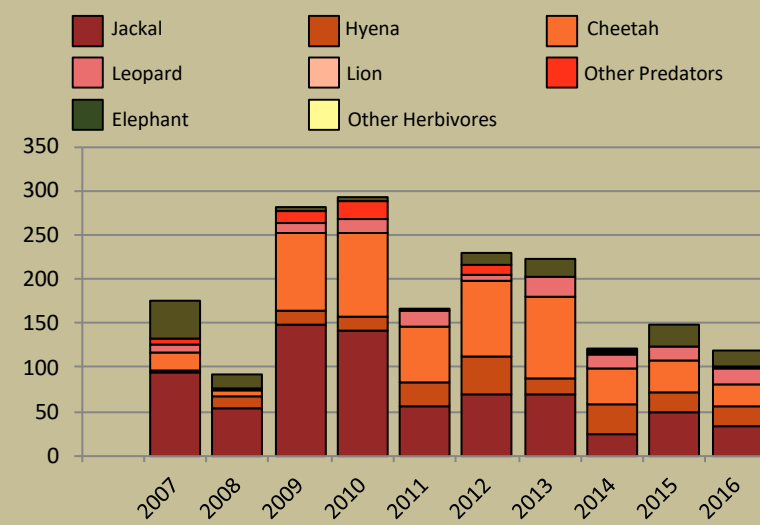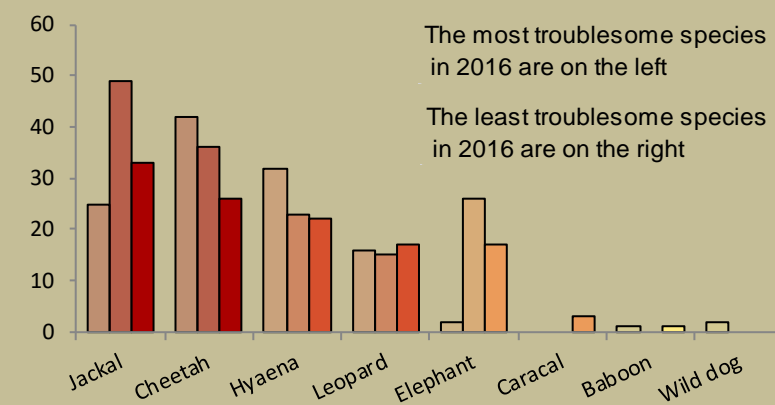
Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators

Legend:
- Jackal
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Hyena
- Lion
- Other Herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other Predators

(chart: years 2007–2016, scale 0–350)

Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2016 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2016 are on the right

(chart scale 0–60; species: Jackal, Cheetah, Hyaena, Leopard, Elephant, Caracal, Baboon, Wild dog)

Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type

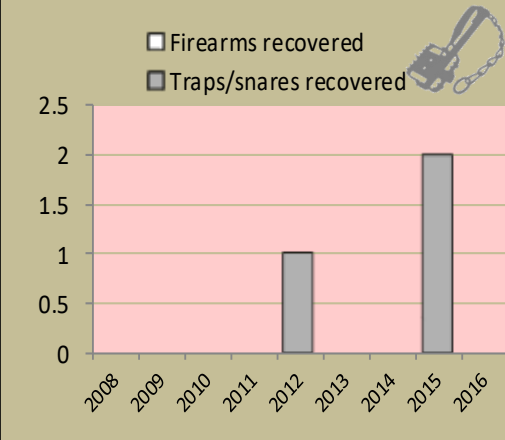(chart scale 0–180; categories: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack)
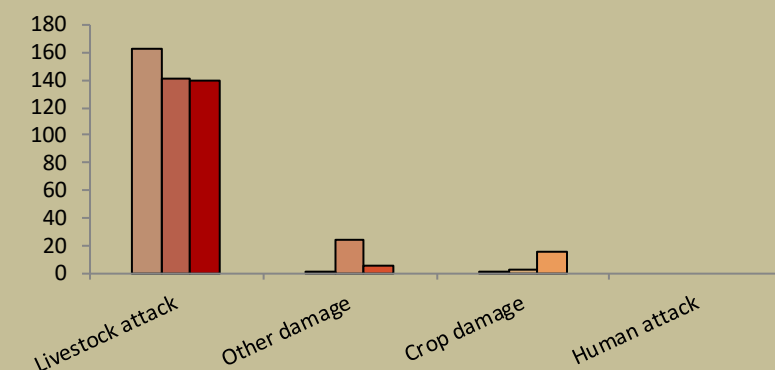
Poaching

Number of incidents per year
Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category
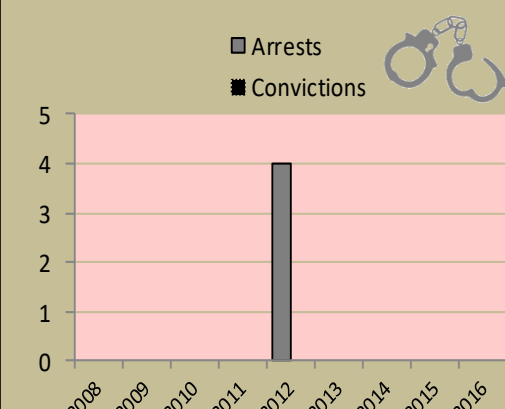
Legend:
- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(chart scale 0–7; years 2008–2016)
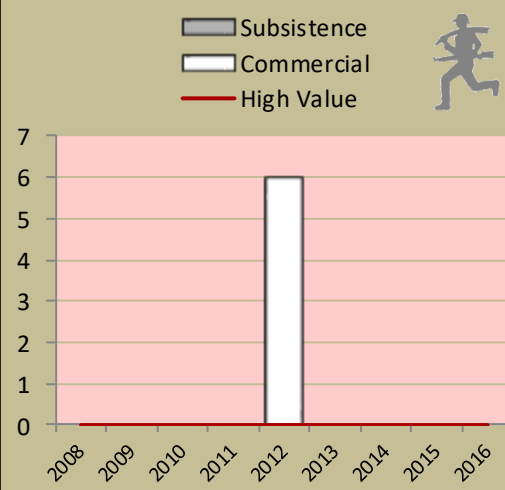
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend:
- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart scale 0–2.5; years 2008–2016)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend:
- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart scale 0–5; years 2008–2016)

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2016			Animals actually used in 2016						Potential Trophy Value N$	Potential Other use Value N$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		
Baboon	5	5								700	
Caracal	1	1								2,900	
Cheetah	1	1								16,300	
Elephant*	1		1								90,000
Gemsbok	30	15	15							3,900	2,160
Giraffe	1	1								10,900	
Hyaena	1	1								7,400	
Jackal	5	5								700	
Klipspringer	2	2								6,600	
Kudu*	5	2	3							8,100	14,550
Leopard	1	1								32,400	
Ostrich	30	10	20							2,400	600
Springbok	50	20	30							2,900	520
Steenbok	4	4								1,600	
Mtn Zebra	20	15	5							7,400	3,320
Hartebeest	1	1								3,900	

Potential value estimates (N$) for species are based on:
- **Potential trophy value** - the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape
  - trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area
- **Potential other use value** - the average meat value for common species
  - the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *)[high value species are never used for meat]

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

extinct — very rare — rare — uncommon — common — abundant

weak/bad — reasonable — good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags

► success/ benefit created

◄ weakness/ action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy…

Current wildlife numbers and status

| Species	Animals Seen 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok	95	489 - 1390			
Giraffe	5	8 - 10			
Jackal	1				
Klipspringer					
Kudu	1	5 - 10			
Mtn. zebra	87	505 - 1040			
Ostrich	22	91 - 230			
Springbok	138	502 - 1160			
Steenbok	7	39 - 400			

Wildlife Status

Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.
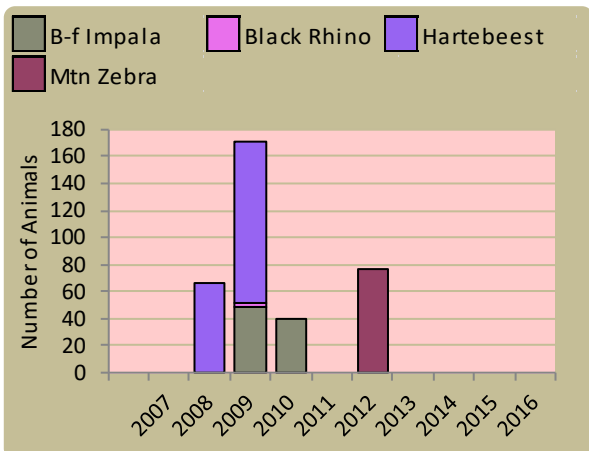
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

☐ 2014 ☐ 2015 ☐ 2016

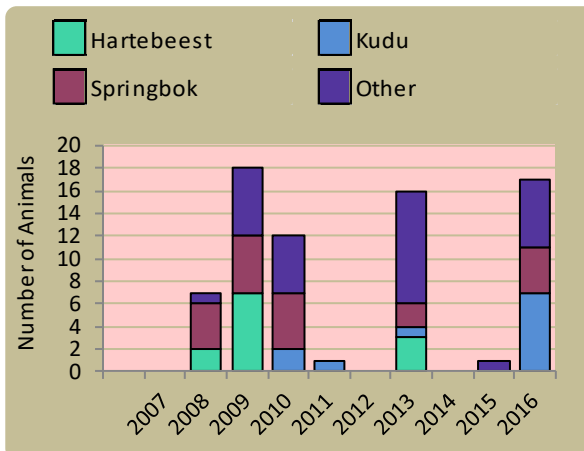B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Giraffe, Hartebeest, Steenbok
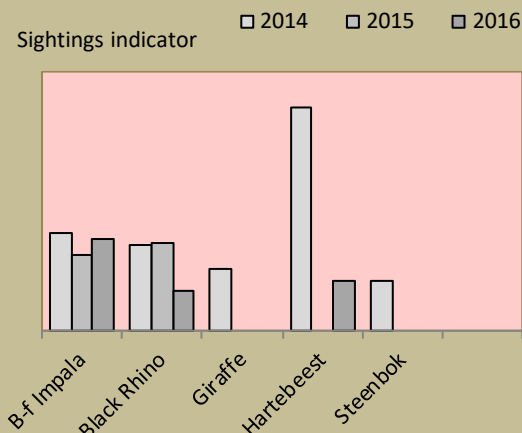
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions
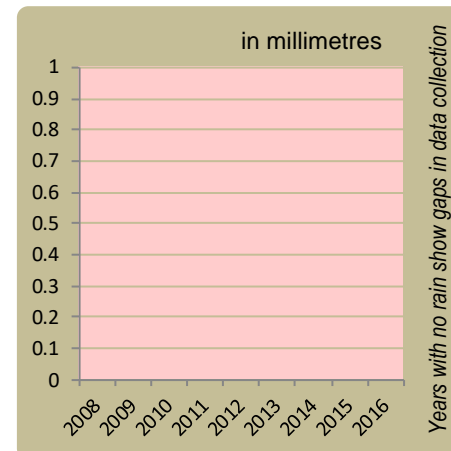
B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Hartebeest, Mtn Zebra

Number of Animals

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Wildlife mortalities

Hartebeest, Kudu, Springbok, Other

Number of Animals

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
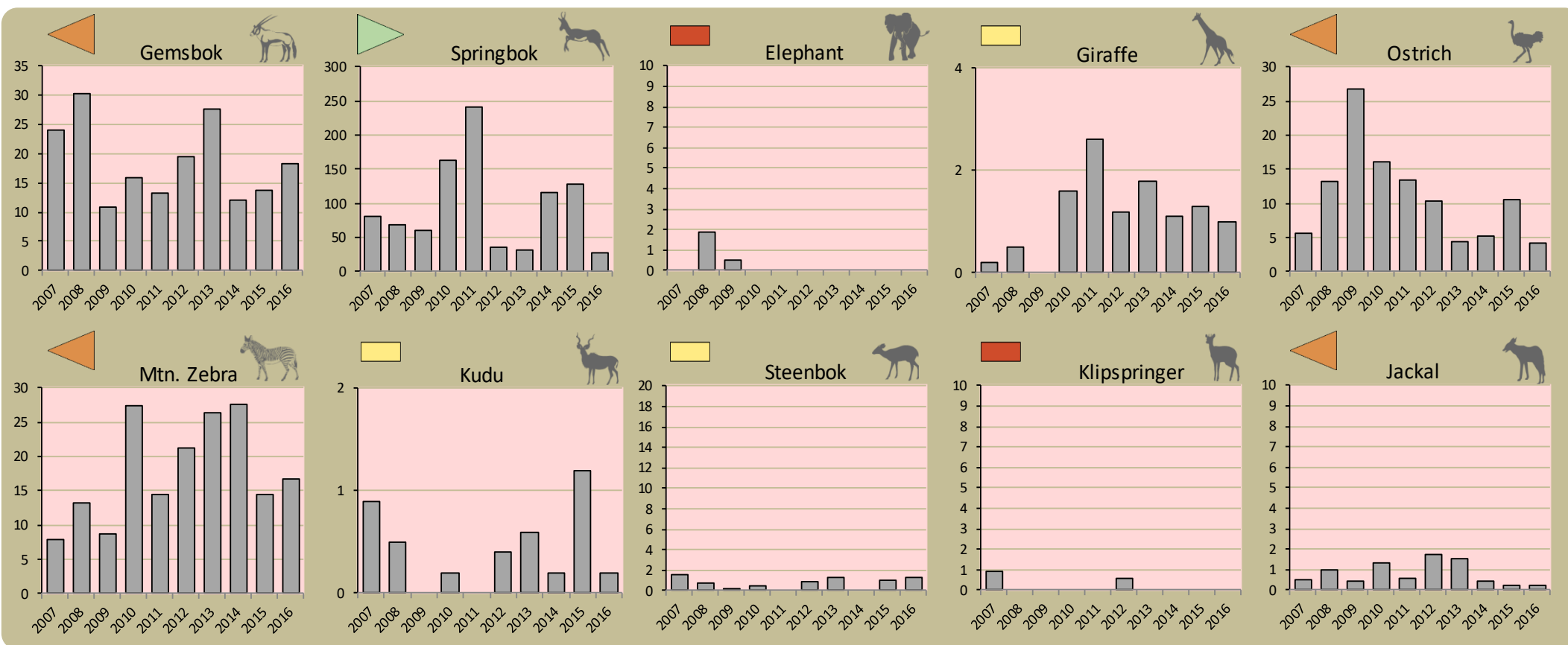
Annual game count

charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count
status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

Gemsbok · Springbok · Elephant · Giraffe · Ostrich

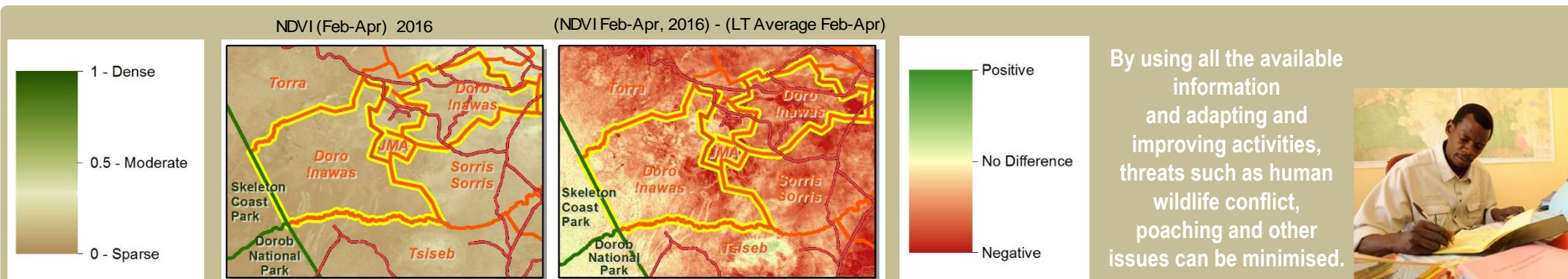Mtn. Zebra · Kudu · Steenbok · Klipspringer · Jackal

Predator monitoring

charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Hyaena · Cheetah · Leopard · Lion
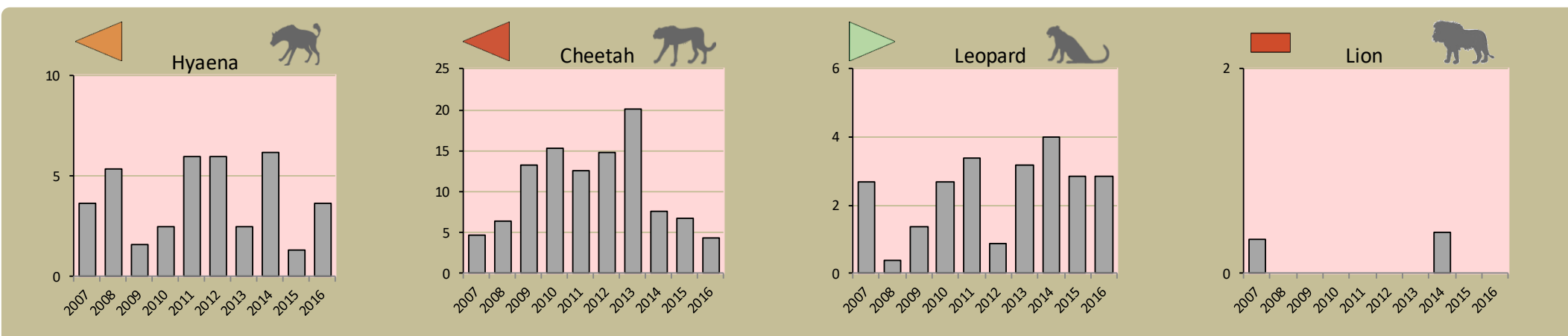
Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover during Feb-April of the current year
and the difference between the current year and the long term average (2001-2015)

NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2016

(NDVI Feb-Apr, 2016) - (LT Average Feb-Apr)

1 - Dense

0.5 - Moderate

0 - Sparse

Positive

No Difference

Negative

Torra, Doro Inawas, JMA, Sorris Sorris, Skeleton Coast Park, Dorob National Park, Tsiseb

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered: December 1999

Population (2011 census): 1110

Size (square kilometres): 3978

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	✔
AGM held	✖
Management and utilisation plan	✔
Financial annual report approved at AGM	✖
Financial report external review	✔
Benefit distribution plan	✖

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members: 16

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM: Men: 51; Women: 51

Date of next AGM:

Other important issues

Budget approved? ✖

Work plan approved? ✖

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		6
Female		5
Community game guards:		6
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		22
Female		24

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Social Benefits

Conservancy Self Evaluation How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

Effectiveness of implementation	Poor	Fair	Good	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation			▮	There are on going game guard patrols and rhino anti poaching patrols in collaboration with SRT.
Zonation Plan		▮		The farmers become desperate due to drought and relocate.
Benefit Distribution				
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		▮		The claims are not compensated although incidents are recorded. Poor conservancy NRM coordination.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				
Tourism				
Staff Management				
Assets Management/Register	▮			The currrent committee mismanages the conservancy assets e.g vehicle parts.
HIV/AIDS				
Communication		▮		No committee exists