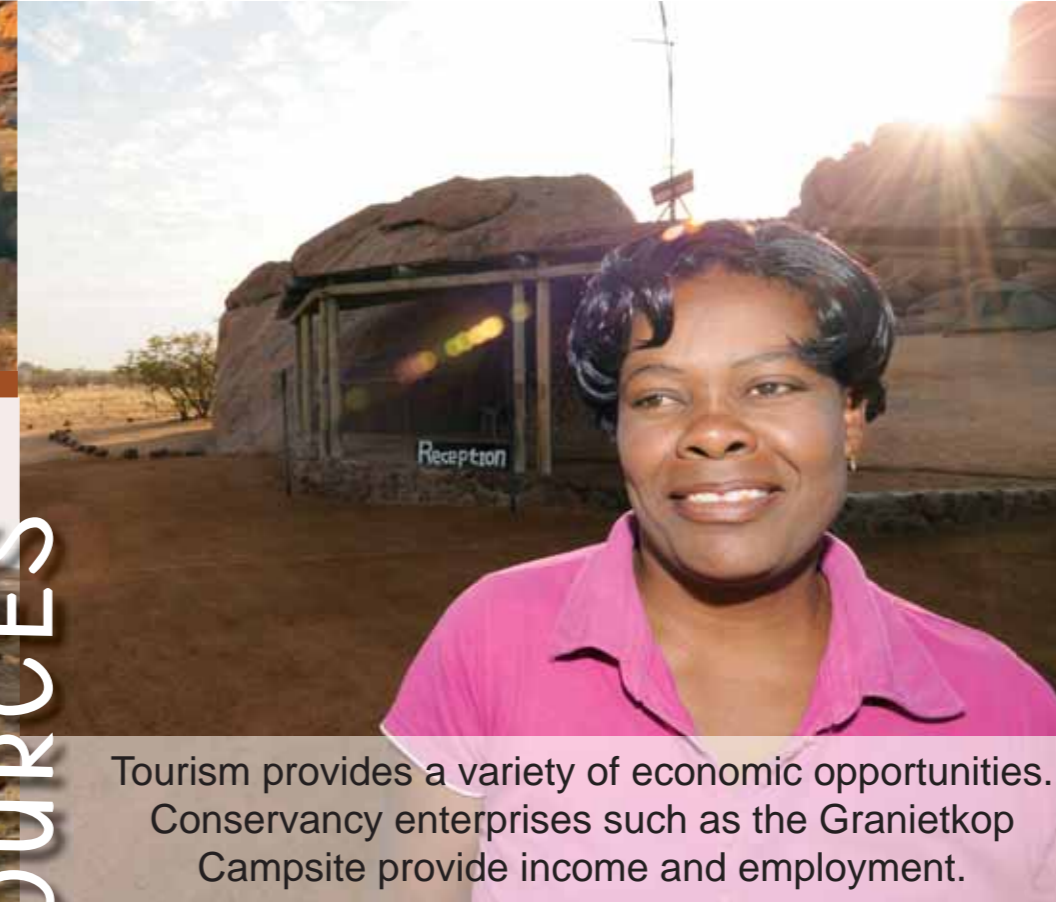


# Doro !nawas Conservancy

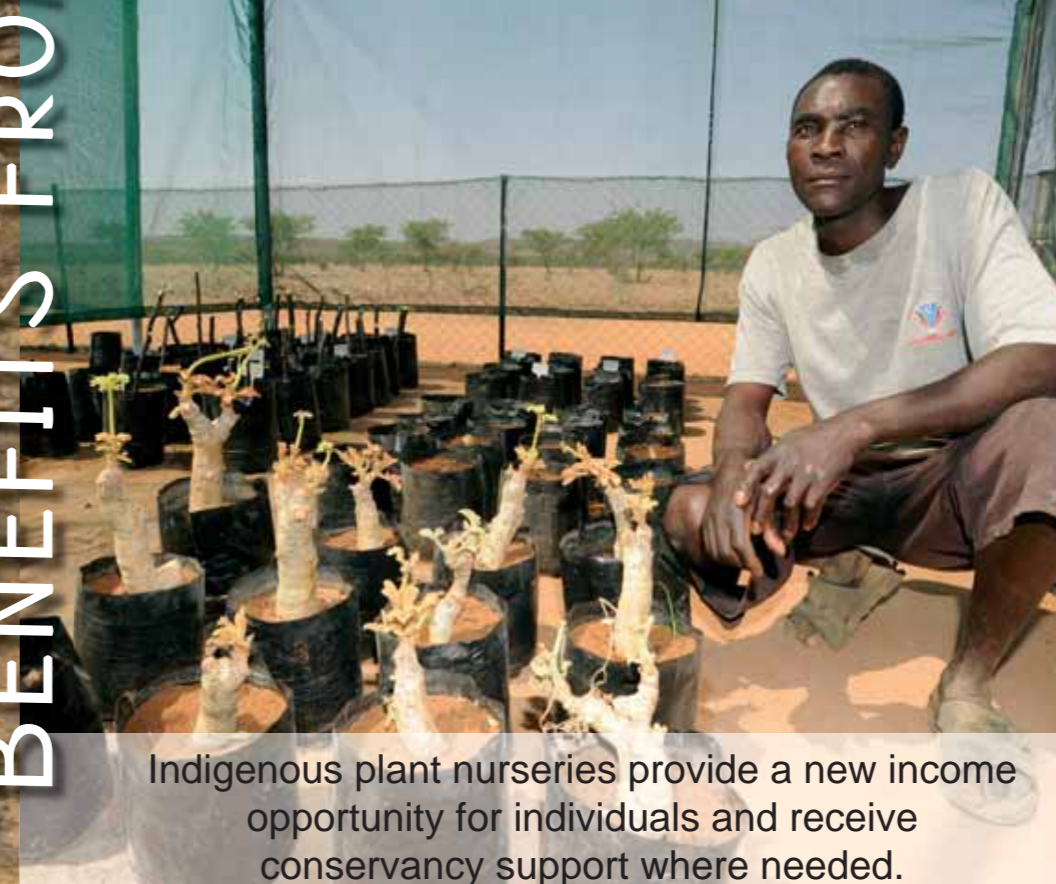
named after the Doros Crater which means 'the place where rhinos roam' in Khoekhoegowab



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



Joint-venture enterprises such as the Doro Nawas Camp provide significant income, employment, training and other benefits.



Indigenous plant nurseries provide a new income opportunity for individuals and receive conservancy support where needed.

## resources

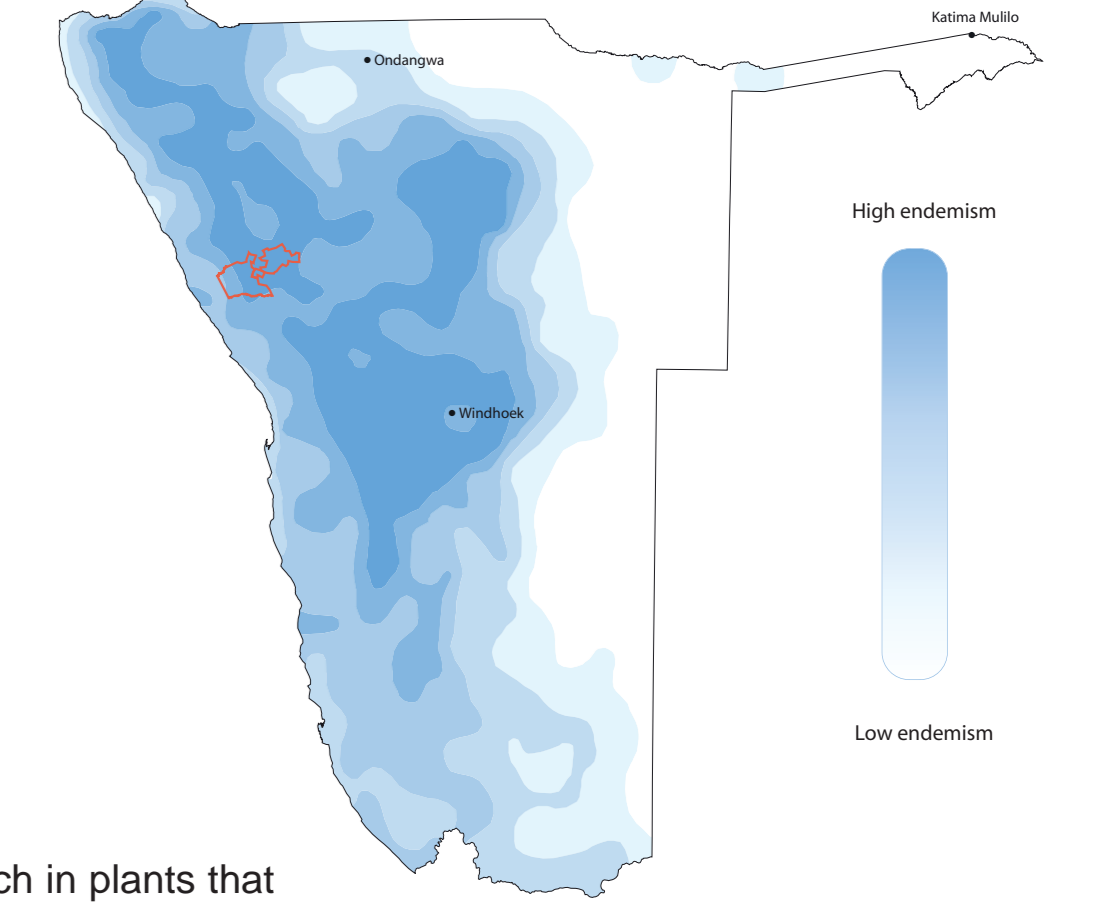
### birds

Many interesting birds occur in the conservancy, including species endemic to Namibia such as Rüppell's parrot, Carp's black tit, Rüppell's korhaan, Monteiro's hornbill, white-tailed shrike, rockrunner and Herero chat.

### mammals

Since the establishment of conservancies, wildlife numbers have steadily increased in communal areas. In Doro !nawas, the wildlife population includes:

- elephant
- black rhino
- giraffe
- kudu
- mountain zebra
- gemsbok
- springbok
- hartebeest
- duiker
- klipspringer
- leopard
- cheetah
- caracal
- spotted hyaena
- jackal
- baboon



### plants

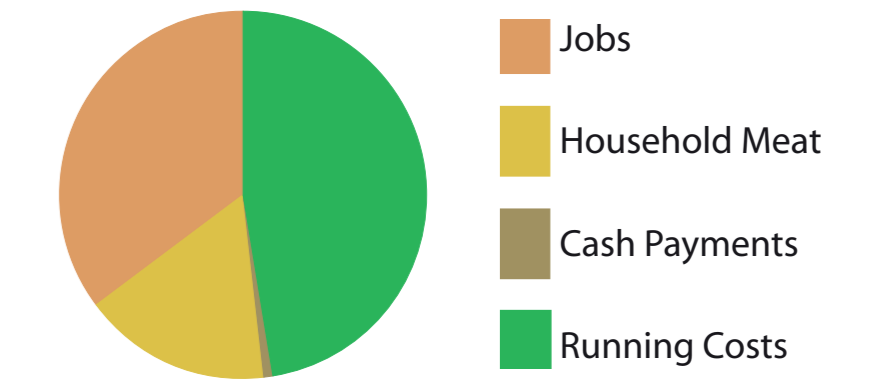
Doro !nawas is rich in plants that are valuable to both people and wildlife. Common tree species include umbrella thorn, camel thorn, ana tree, mopane tree, shepherd's tree and *Commiphora* species.

## benefits from natural resources

Conservancy income is obtained from:

- Doro Nawas Camp (joint-venture agreement with Wilderness Safaris)
- Granietkop Campsite (community campsite)
- Granietkop exclusive site agreement with African Eagles
- trophy hunting concession agreement
- shoot-and-sell hunting
- own-use hunting
- premium hunting

Conservancy income is spent on:

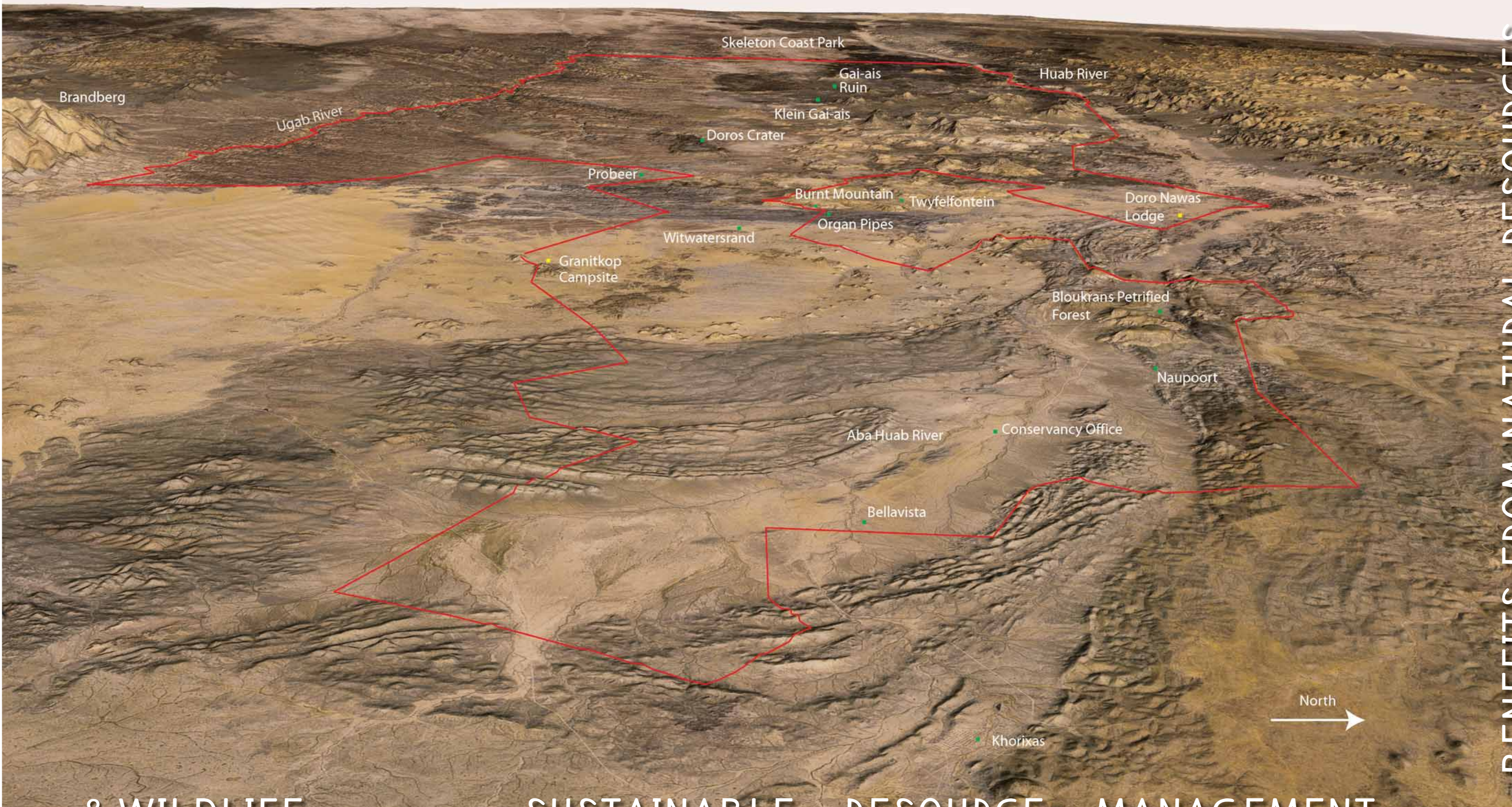


The conservancy creates a variety of community and individual benefits, including:

- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- distributing game meat to households
- covering conservancy running costs
- supporting education and training
- making an annual cash contribution to traditional authorities
- conservancy members receive a variety of other benefits, including transport and funeral assistance and support for indigenous plant nurseries

Text compiled by Helge Denker and Ginger Mauney; Layout by Gavin Damon. All photos were taken in the Doro !nawas Conservancy by Helge Denker © WWF In Namibia

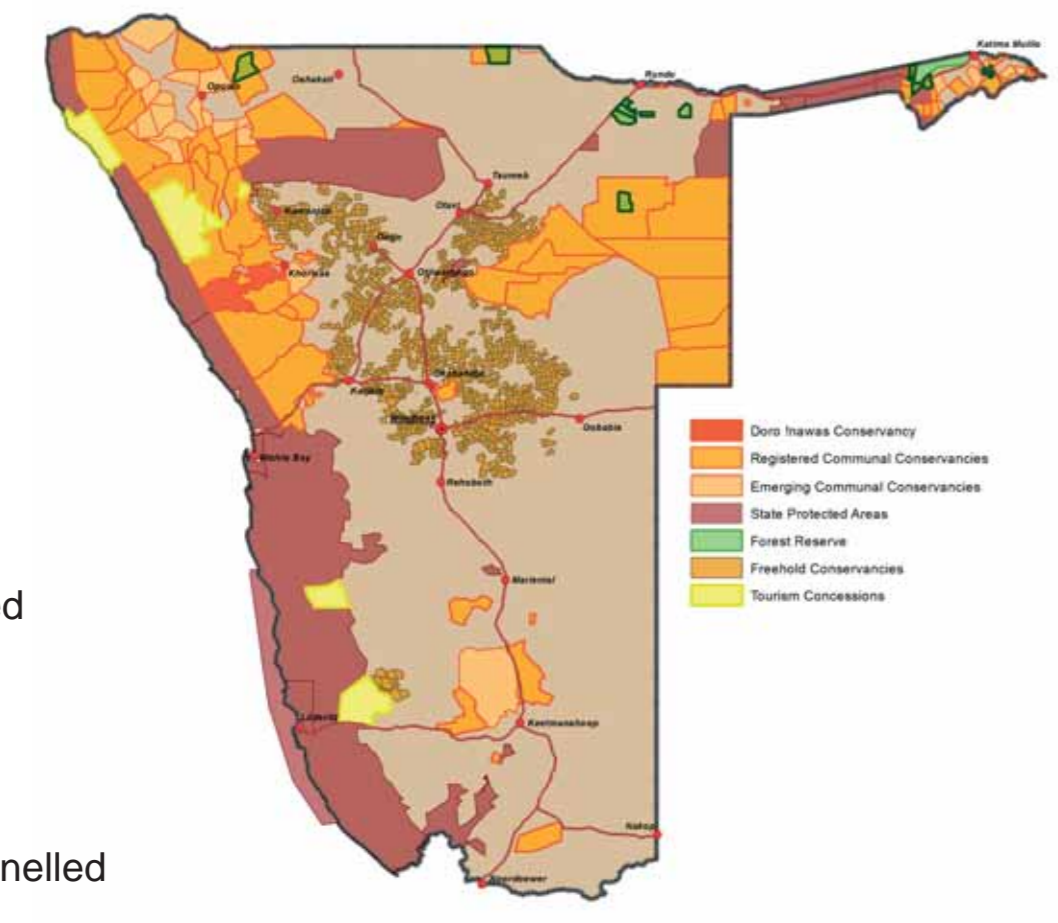
**For more information and updates:**  
**Doro !nawas Conservancy**  
 P.O. Box 66  
 Khorixas, Kunene South  
 Telephone: +264 (0)60 80361096



BENEFITS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES

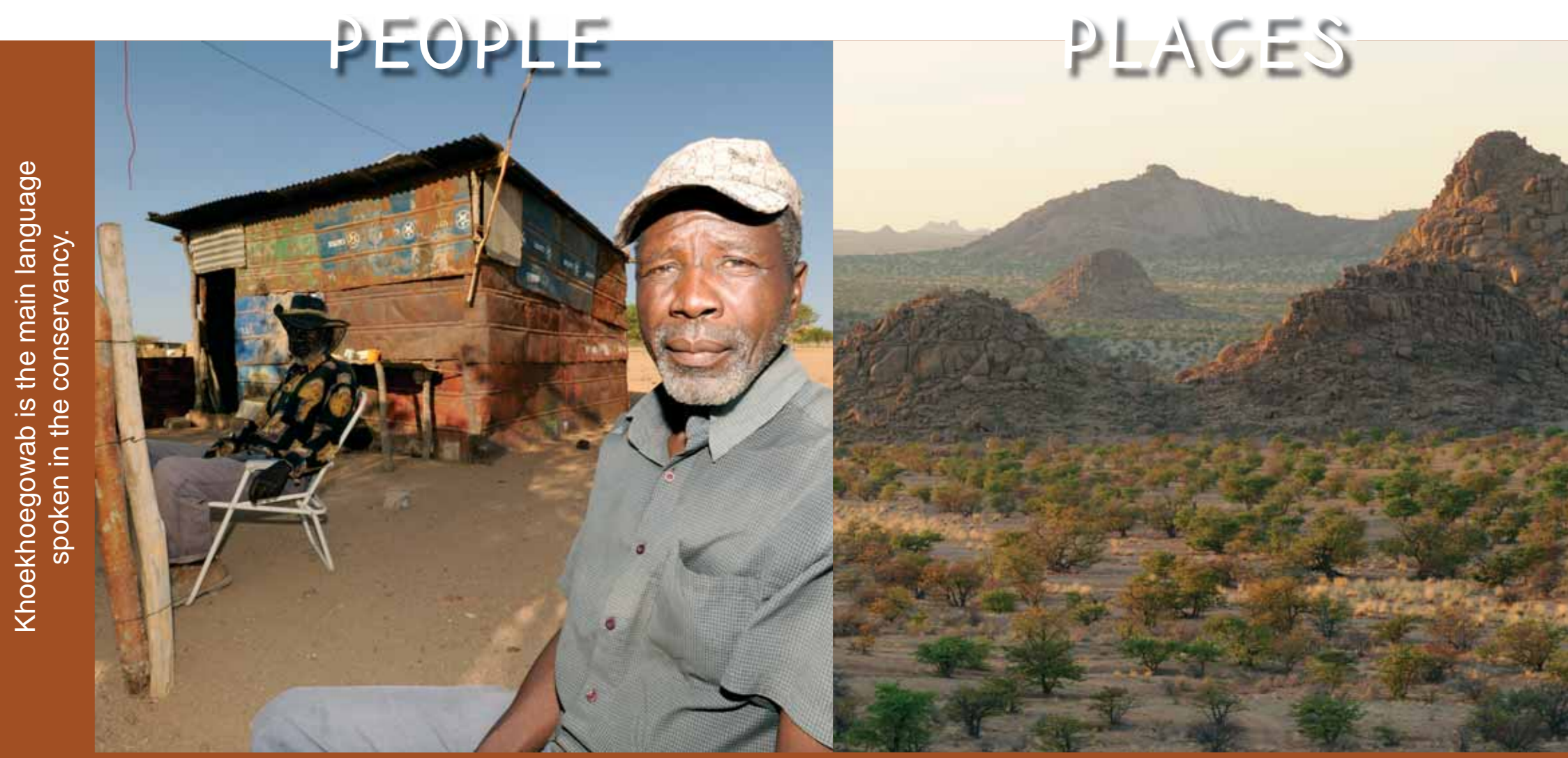
## a conservancy is:

- 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 to minimise conflict and maximise the interests of all stakeholders



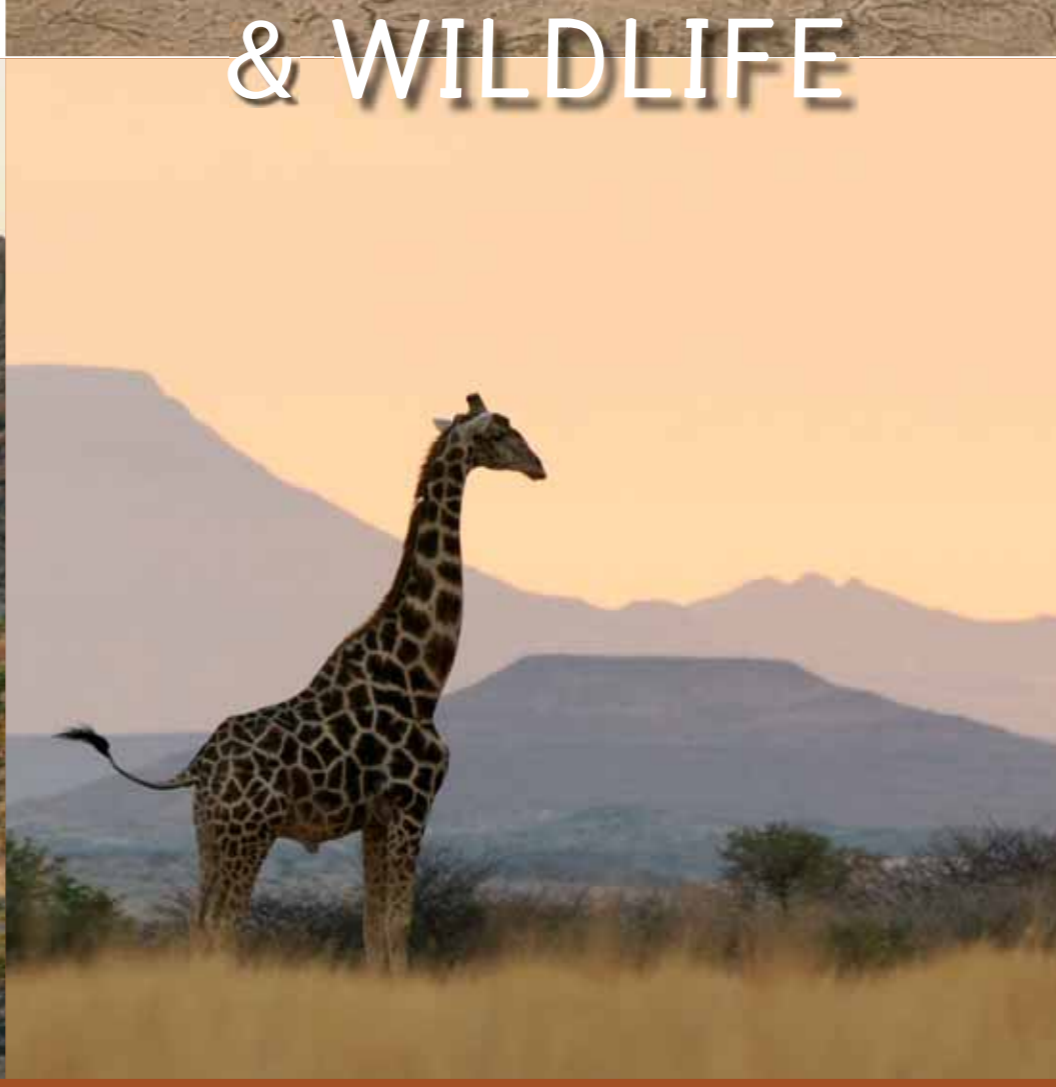
## milestones and successes

- 1996 - policy changes allow communal area residents to benefit from wildlife and tourism by forming conservancies
- 1996 - the Doro !nawas community begins the process to register as a conservancy
- 1999 - Doro !nawas Conservancy is registered in December
- 2000 - Doro !nawas becomes part of the annual North-West Game Count
- 2001 - implementation of the Event Book monitoring system in Doro !nawas Conservancy
- 2005 - His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma, Founding President of the Republic of Namibia, officially opens Doro Nawas Camp, a joint-venture between the Doro !nawas Conservancy and Wilderness Safaris
- 2007 - Granietkop Community Campsite opens
- 2008 - hartebeest are re-introduced into the conservancy
- 2009 - black rhino, black-faced impala and additional hartebeest are re-introduced into the 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 giraffe, generate a variety of benefits and is a key tourism attraction.



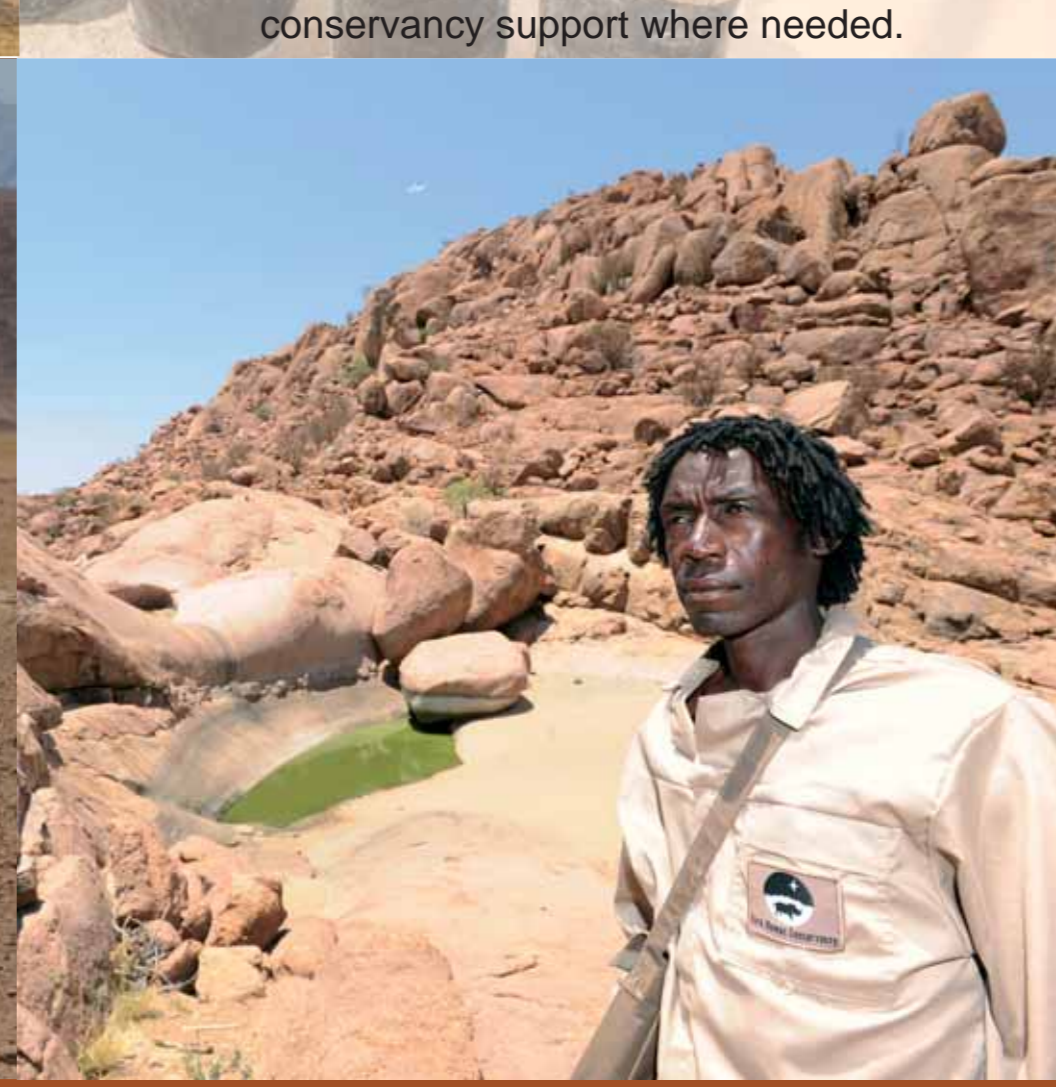
**SUSTAINABLE**  
 Conservancy residents engage in a variety of livelihood activities including livestock herding, crop production and natural resource use.



**RESOURCE**  
 The conservancy has a committee and employs staff and is managed using a mixture of modern methods & technologies and traditional knowledge & skills.



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



**COMMUNITY**  
 Community Game Guards employed by the conservancy monitor wildlife and other resources and create the foundations for adaptive management.