# Ehi-Rovipuka

# Conservancy Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

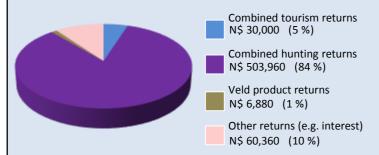
# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

# **Conservancy status summary**

### Returns from natural resources in 2014

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

#### Approximate Total Returns N\$ 601,200



#### 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	N\$ 441,000		
	Private Sector	24 staff	N\$ 160,200
Employment	Conservancy	12 staff	N\$ 142,440

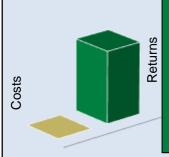
#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 0
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 0

#### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

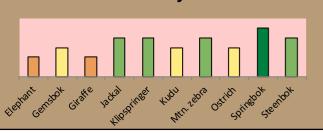
> **Total returns:** N\$ 601,200

Approximate conflict costs:

#### Management performance in 2014

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

#### Wildlife status summary in 2014



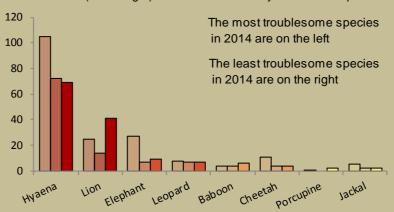
### **Human wildlife conflict**

#### Human wildlife conflict trend the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators Jackal Hyena Cheetah Leopard Other Predators Elephant Other Herbivores 300 250 200 150 100 50

#### Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

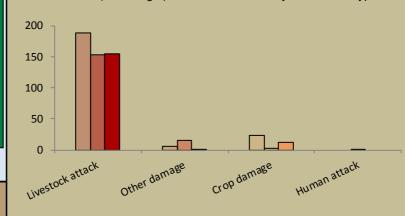
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

July Lay Lay Lay Lay Lay Lay Lay

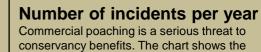


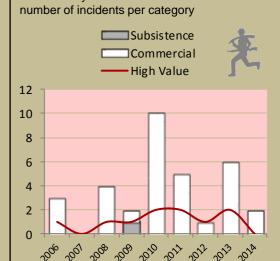
#### Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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



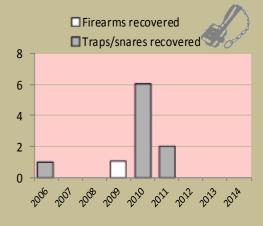
### **Poaching**





#### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



#### **Arrests and convictions**

number of incidents per category



# Wildlife removals - quota use and value

	Quota 2014			Animals actually used in 2014					Potential	Potential	
Species	Species Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$
Eland	2	2		2					2	5,400	
Gemsbok	25	20	5	15	1				16	2,400	2,160
Giraffe	3	1	2	1	1				2	7,050	11,200
Jackal	5	5		2					2	160	
Kudu	8	8		7					7	4,240	
Leopard	2	2		1					1	27,300	
Lion	1	1		1					1	153,000	
Ostrich	15	10	5	2					2	1,040	600
Springbok	50	30	20	13					13	1,370	520
Steenbok	8	8		1					1	840	
B. Zebra	2	2		1					1	4,100	
Mtn Zebra	25	20	5	14	2				16	3,500	3,320

#### 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/

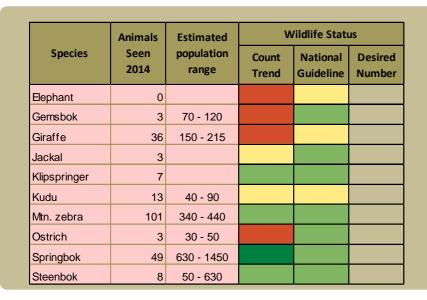
action needed

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**



#### Wildlife Status

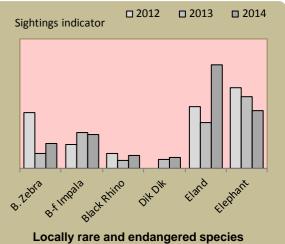
Count trend - gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

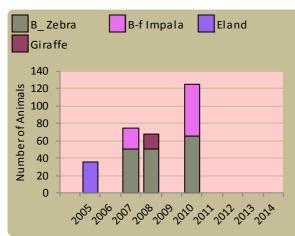
dark green (abundant) - there should be less; light green (common) - the desired number is reached; yellow (uncommon) - there should be more; light orange (rare) - there should be more than double; dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple; red (extinct) - the species needs to be reintroduced.

# Locally rare species

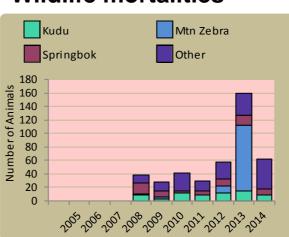


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

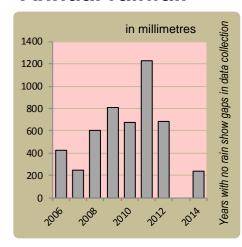
#### Wildlife introductions



### Wildlife mortalities

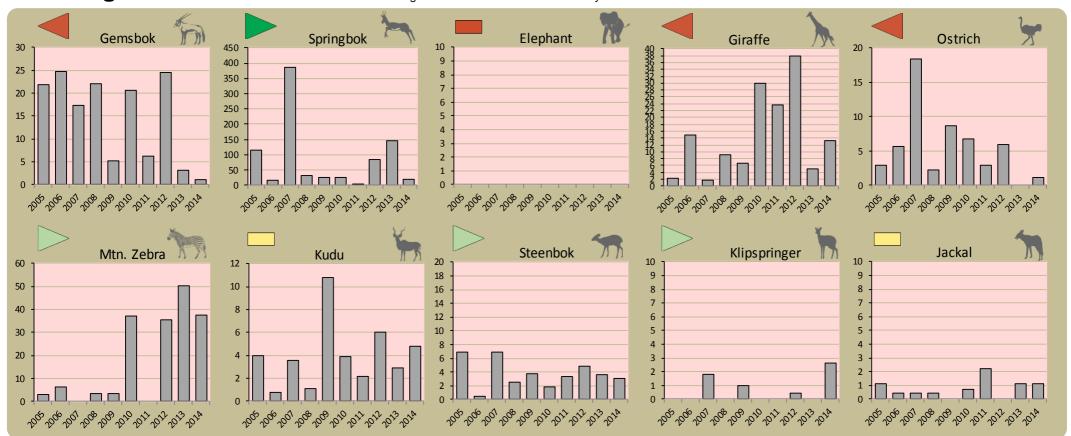


#### Annual rainfall



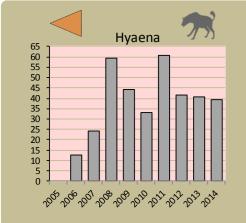
### **Annual game count**

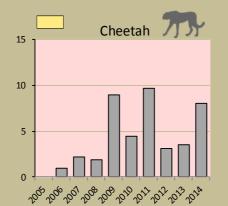
charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

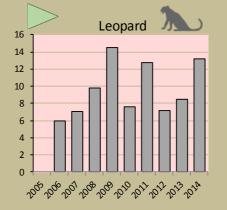


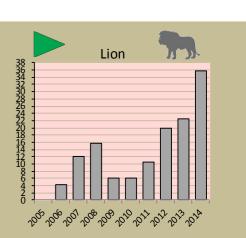
#### **Predator monitoring**

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



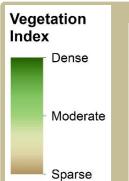






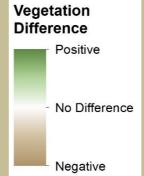
Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps snow vegetation cover in the instance days of April of the current year and the 10 year average (2001-2010)









By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised



# Ehi-Rovipuka Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown on this report: use your governance institution audit for more information

# Enabling wise conservancy governance...

# **Conservancy statistics**

Date Registered: January 2001

Members: 2300

Size (square kilometres): 1980

## **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee members:	10
Date of last AGM:	30 July 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	30 July 2015
Other important issues  Financial report approved?  Budget approved?  Work plan approved?	4

### **Constitutional adherence**

Approved constitution	4
AGM held	✓
Management and utilisation plan	<
Financial annual report	✓
Benefit distribution plan	✓
Audit of the constitution	4



# **Employment**

Conservancy staff: Male Female	2 10
Community game guards:	0
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	15
Female	0

### **Benefits**

Transport (soccer Tournament)	
Traditional Authority	
Meat Distribution	

# 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 count count work effectively. Patrols was half succesfull because the
Game Utilisation and Management Plan				area is too big for rangers to cover the area.
Zonation Plan				Activities are done according to the plan.
				Cutline was pute in place for preventing fire, harvesting of devils claw is
Natural Resource Plan				done to improve the livehood of the people and is done sustainable.
				Farmers are now aware and they keep their animal in kraals, numbers of
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				HWC incidents have reduced.
				Joitn venture still in construction, hunting sometimes take time before the
Tourism Plan				operator pay money. Still in a process of building a lodges.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Use the conservancy finances as per financial policy. No missing fund.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Benefits are shared equally among the members.
Staff Plan				Activities are done as planed.
				Office assets are done monthly but assets at the hunting camp is only done
Assets Plan				when people get time to go to the hunting camp.
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				there is good communication in place.