

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2015	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant				Yellow	
Gemsbok				Green	
Giraffe				Yellow	
Jackal				Green	
Klipspringer				Green	
Kudu				Yellow	
Mtn. zebra				Green	
Ostrich				Green	
Springbok				Green	
Steenbok				Green	

Wildlife Status

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

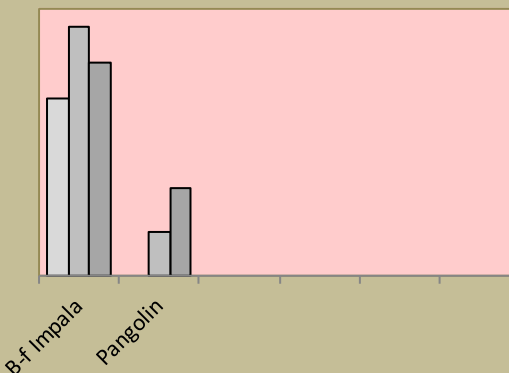
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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.

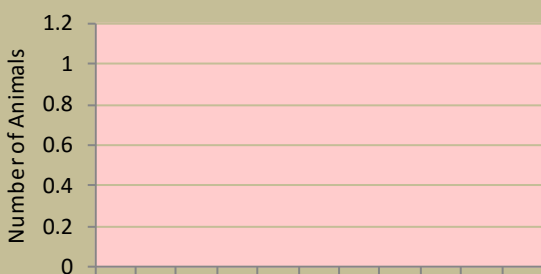
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015

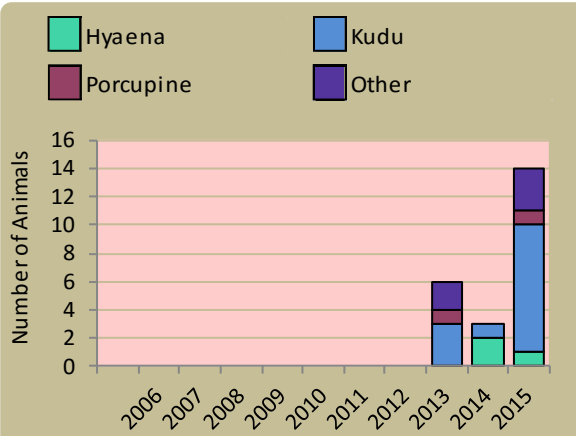


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

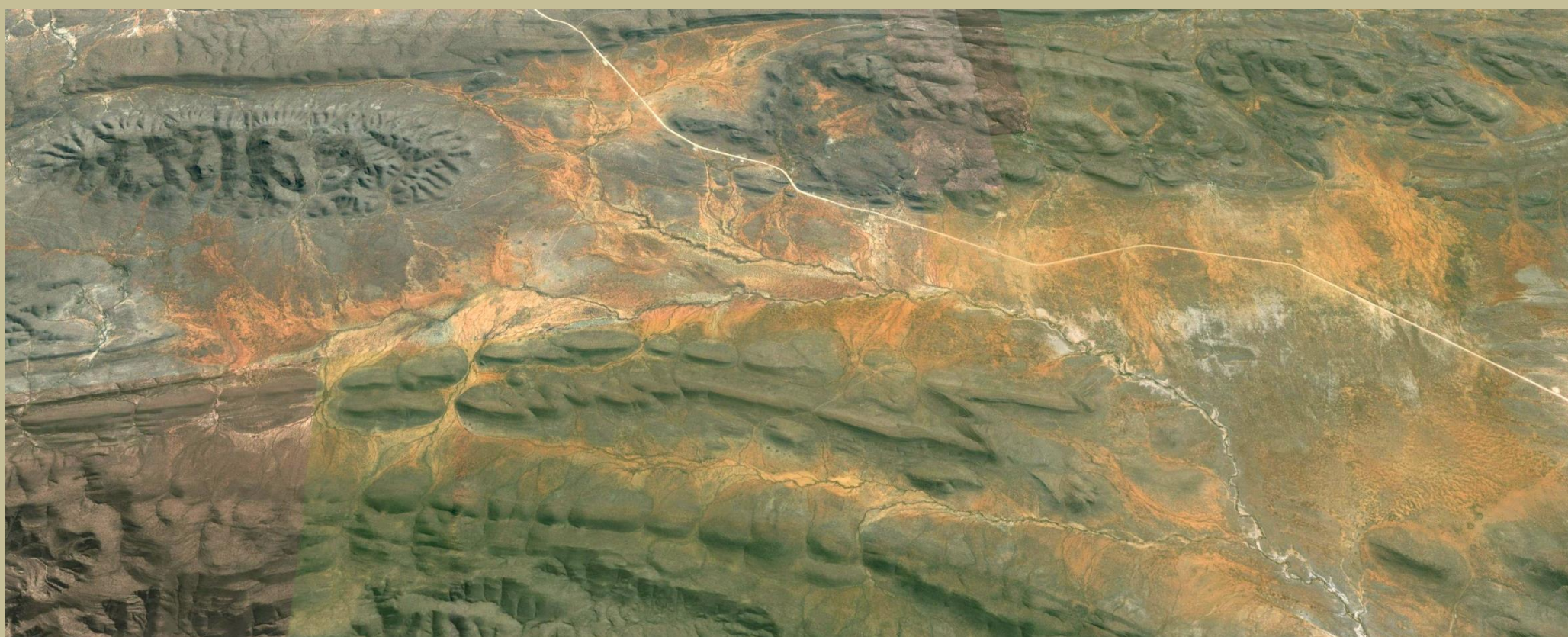
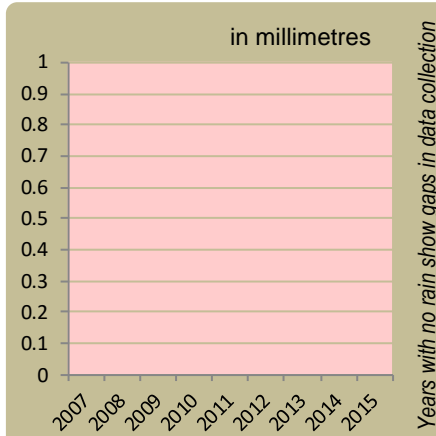
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

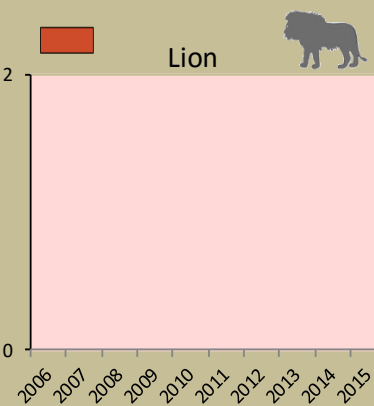
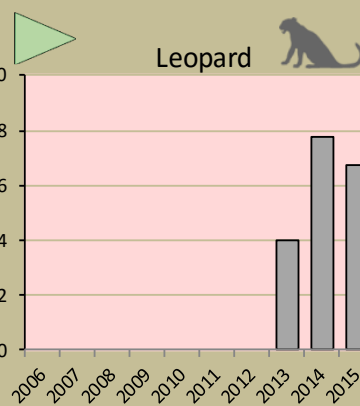
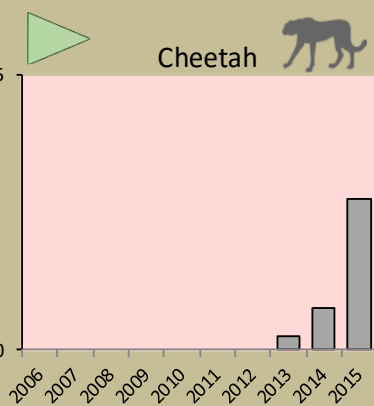
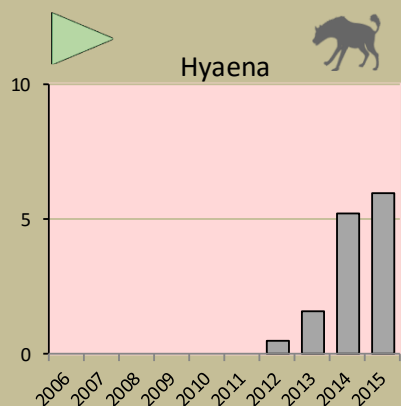


Annual rainfall



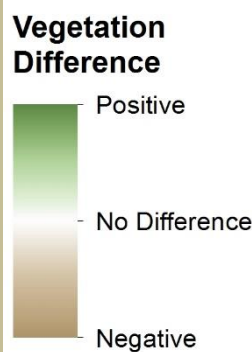
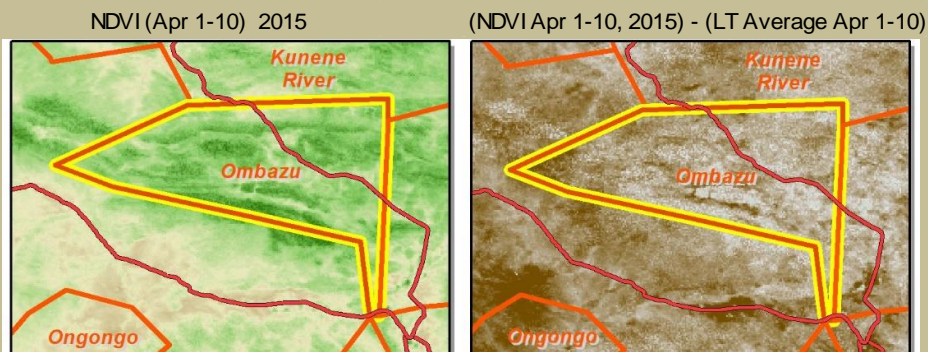
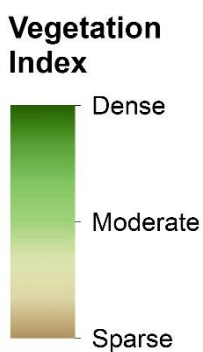
Predator monitoring

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 show vegetation cover in the first 10 days of April of the current year and the difference between the current year and the 10 year average (2001-2010)



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:	May 2012
Members:	318
Size (square kilometres):	871

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:

Date of next AGM: Tue, November 1, 2016

Other important issues

Financial report approved? ✗

Budget approved? ✗

Work plan approved? ✓

Constitutional adherence

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



Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	0
Female	0
Community game guards:	4
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

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 Utilisation and Management Plan				Our management plan is effective.
Zonation Plan				Farmers still go and graze in the exclusive area.
Natural Resource Plan				We still don't have power, we requested to be gazetted by ministry of agriculture but we are still waiting.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Because grazing of cattle is not easy sometimes they are allowed to be in the field.
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				We don't have income.
Benefit Distribution Plan				We don't distribute anything
Staff Plan				We don't have income so we don't have staff contract.
Assets Plan				The conservancy doesn't have assets.
HIV/AIDS Plan				We educate people but cannot afford to take care of all the sick people to get their medication.
Communication Plan				Because our communication is poor, sometimes people don't get the message.