Balyerwa

2016 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

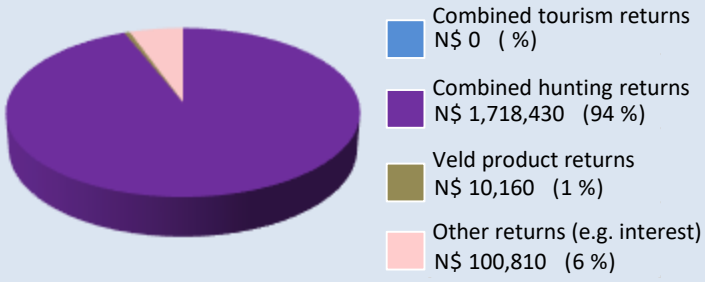
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 1,829,400



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$ 1,829,400**
Employment	**Private Sector**		
	Conservancy	**25 staff**	**N$ 675,460**

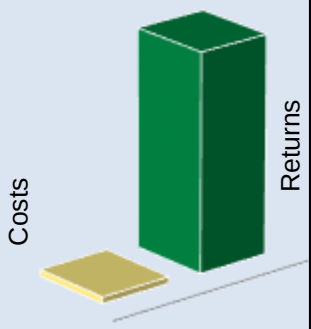
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 49,340
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 4,850
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 54,190**

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 1,829,400

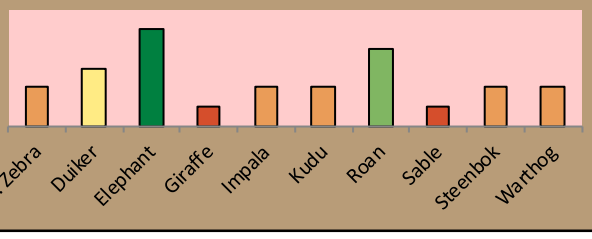
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 54,190

Approximate positive ratio 34 : 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			

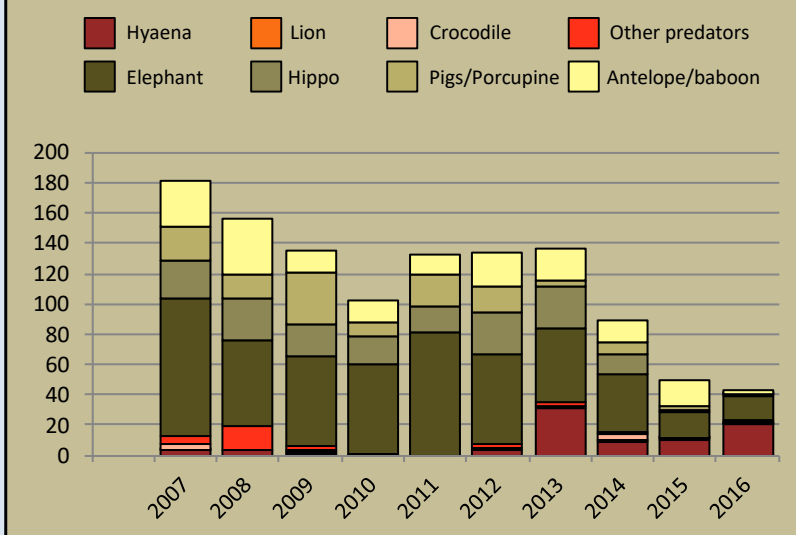
Wildlife status summary in 2016



Human wildlife conflict

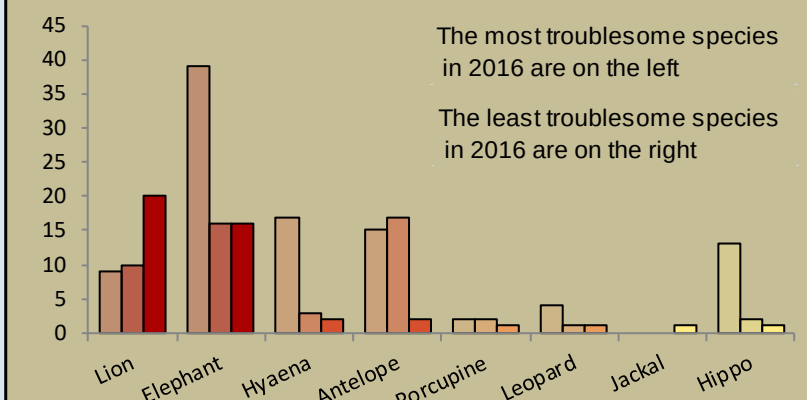
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



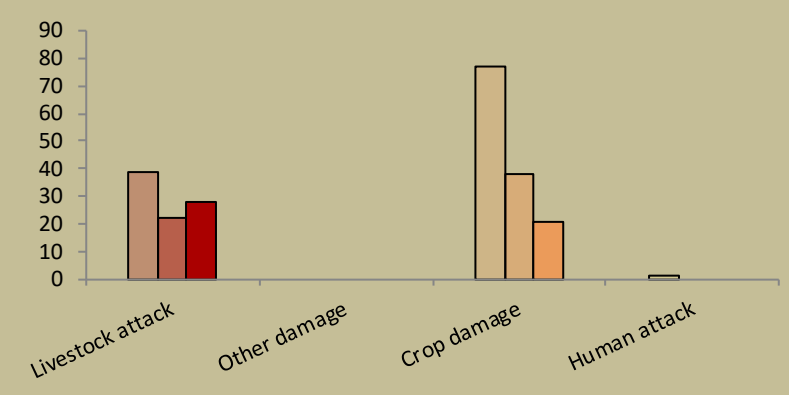
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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



Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016

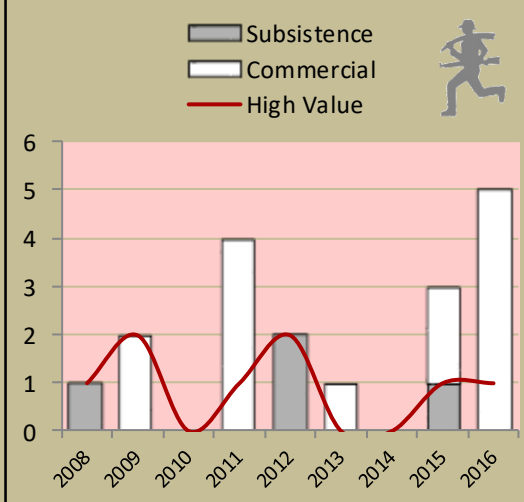
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

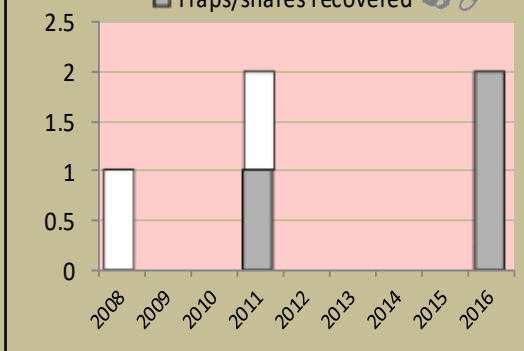
Number of incidents per year

Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category



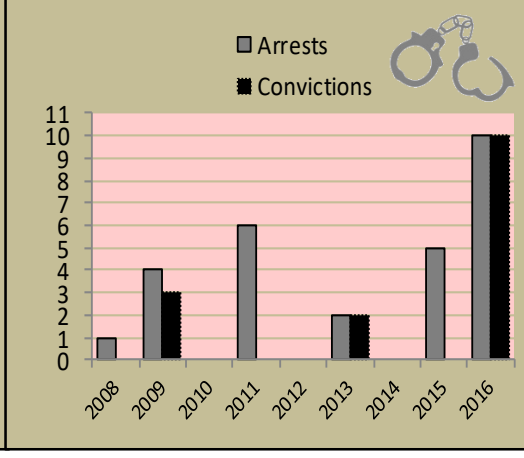
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



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	
Buffalo	11	9	2	9	2				12	70,000	5,500
Bushbuck	1	1		1					1	2,700	
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	25,500	
Duiker	2	2		2					2	1,500	
Elephant*	7	5	2	5	1				7	200,000	180,000
Hippo	5	3	2	3	1				5	25,000	5,500
Impala	6	4	2	4	2				6	2,700	680
Kudu*	3	2	1	2	1				3	5,000	4,850
Lechwe	2	2		2					2	15,000	
Leopard	1	1		1					1	35,000	
Reedbuck	2	2		2					2	2,700	
Roan*	1	1		1					1	55,000	
Sable*	1	1		1					1	55,000	
Warthog	4	2	2	2	2				4	2,200	400
B. Zebra	12	6	6	6	4				12	3,500	3,500

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.

2016

Balyerwa

Natural Resource Report continued...

Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra					
Duiker					
Elephant	122	270			
Giraffe					
Impala					
Kudu	6	68			
Roan	3	10			
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog					

Wildlife Status

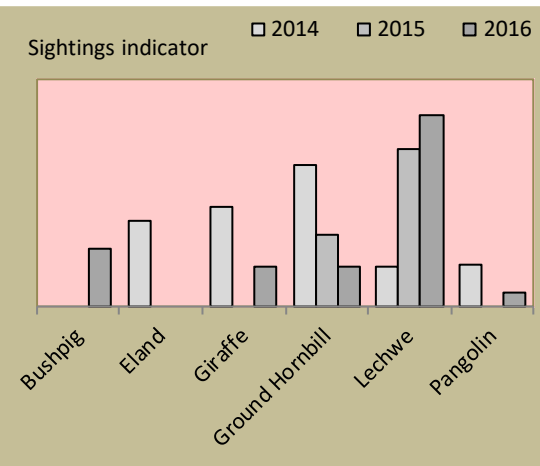
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

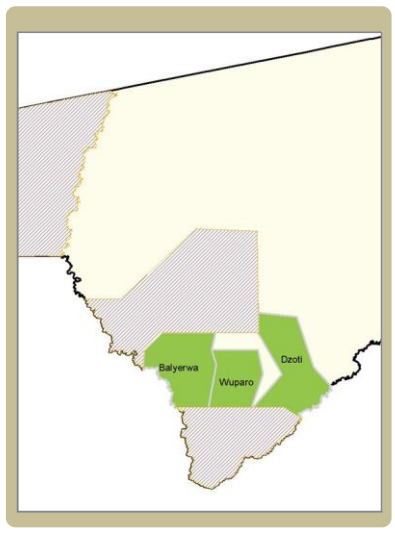
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

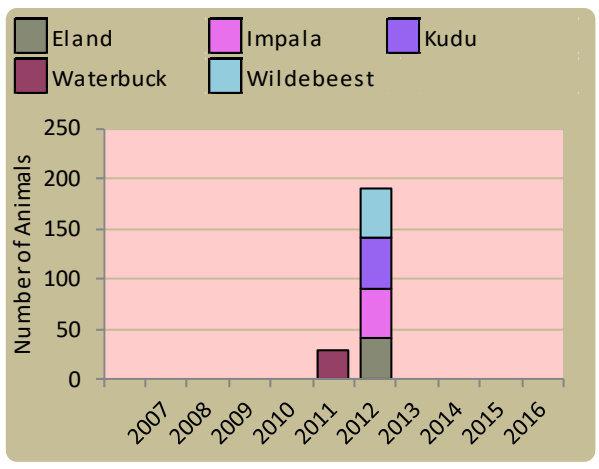
Locally rare species



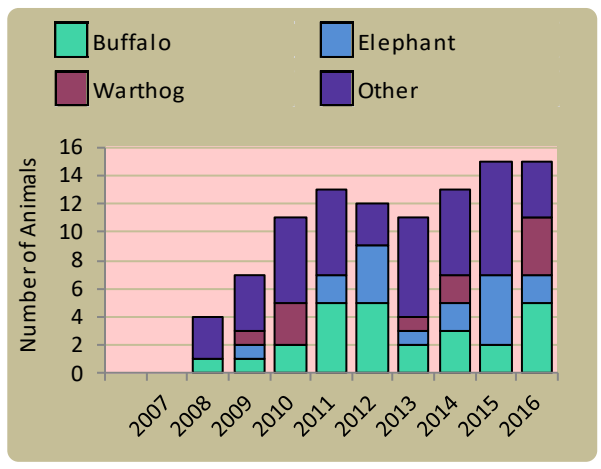
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



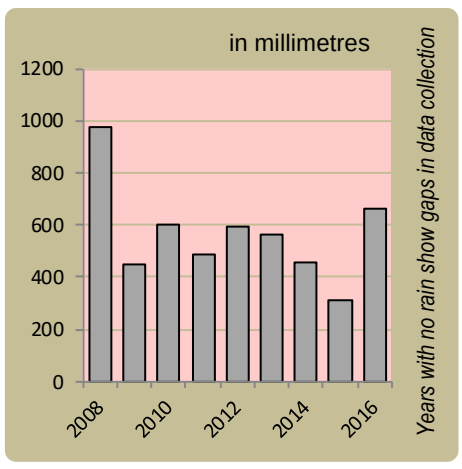
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

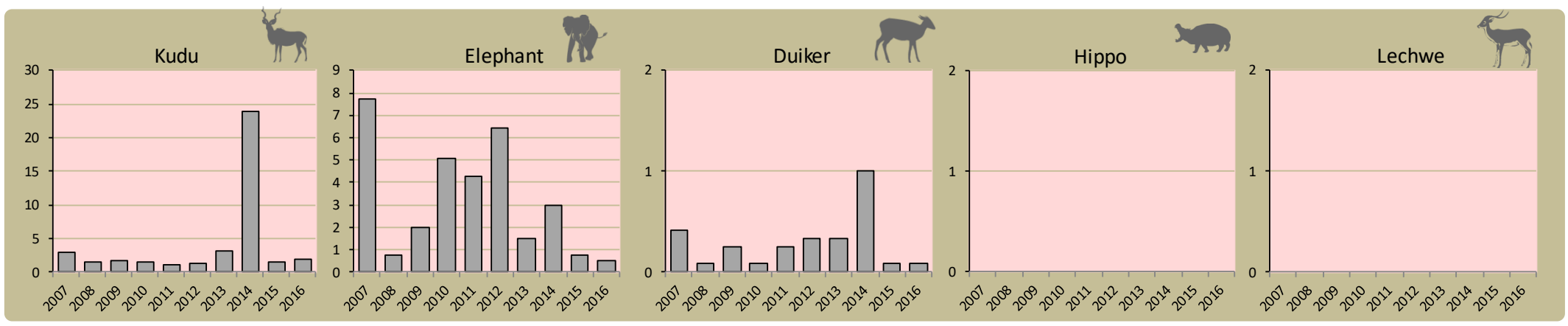


Annual rainfall



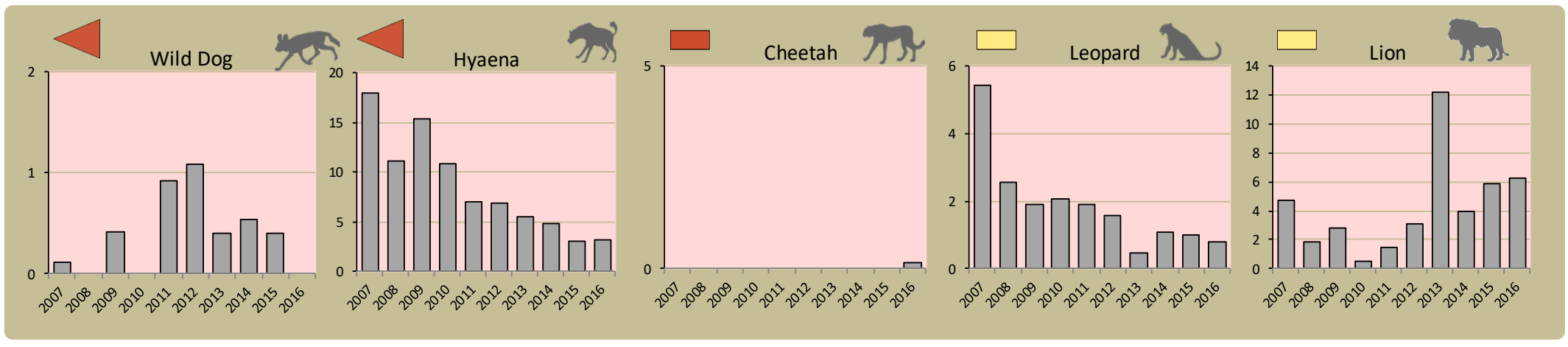
Fixed route patrols

charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year



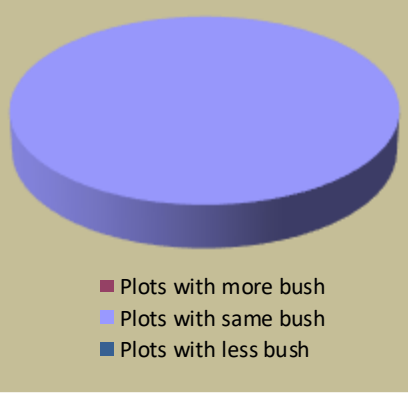
Predator monitoring

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

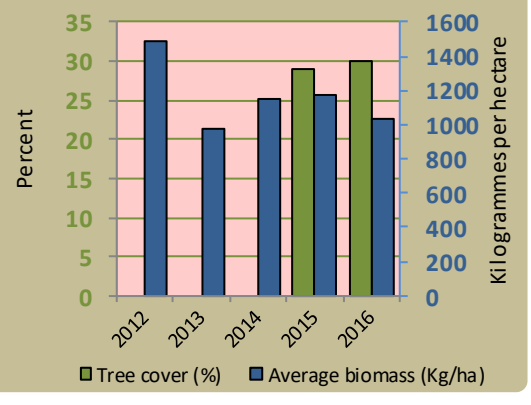


Vegetation monitoring

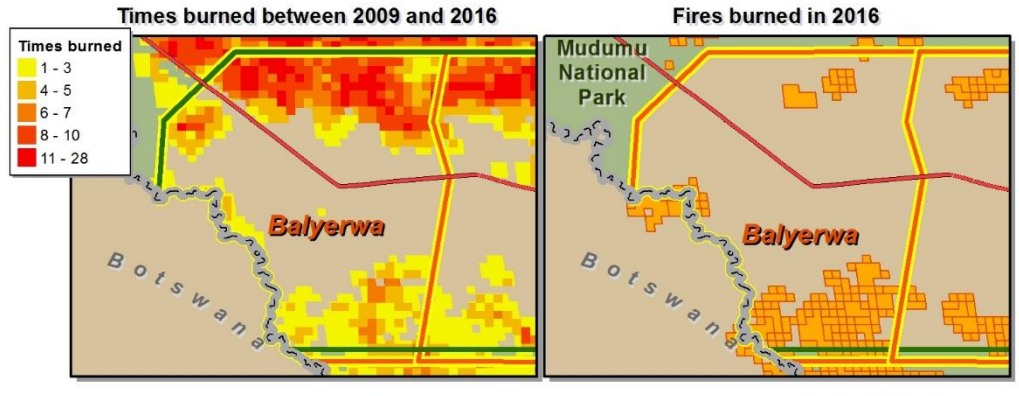
Change in bush cover since monitoring began



Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



Fire monitoring



Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

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

2016 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Balyerwa 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:	October 2006
Population (2011 census):	970
Size (square kilometres):	225

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:	11
Date of last AGM:	Wed, December 7, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 58; Women: 195
Date of next AGM:	

Other important issues

Budget approved?	✗
Work plan approved?	✗

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	18
Female	7
Community game guards:	15
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Cash Benefits	Cash Benefits
Traditional Authority	Other Benefits
Funeral Assistance	Social Benefits
Community Projects	
Other Benefits	
Haccis	
Hwc Offset	

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				Implemented everything effectively as planned and arrests of poachers were made.
Zonation Plan				Some members are not following the plan.
Benefit Distribution				Cash was planned for tangible projects such as electricity but was not followed.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				Everything was done according to the plan.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				Some targets have been met.
Tourism				More should be done to increase income from tourism.
Staff Management				More needs to be done.
Assets Management/Register				The is no proper asset register in place.
HIV/AIDS				Pregnancy among teenagers has reduced.
Communication				The communication is smooth and effective.