2016 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Ehi-Rovipuka
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

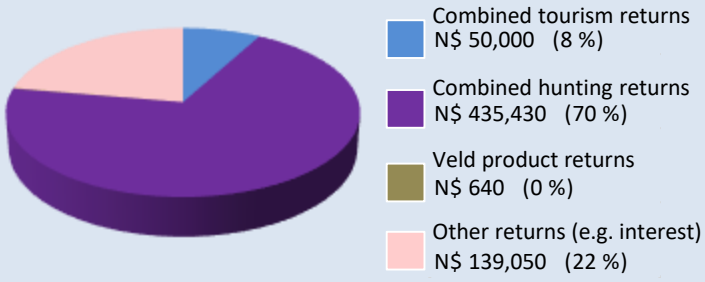
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 625,120



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$ 625,120**
Employment	**Private Sector**		
	Conservancy		

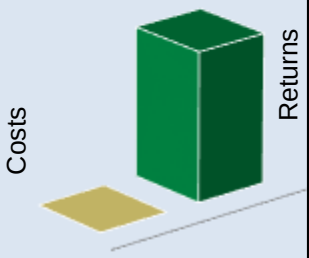
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

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 2016

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

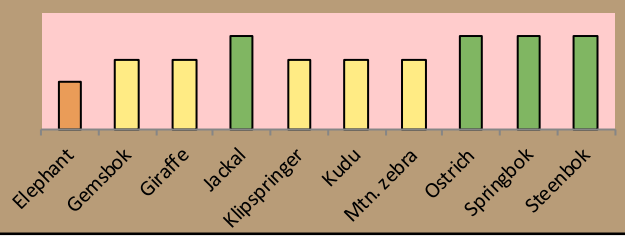
Total returns: N$ 625,120

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 0

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			

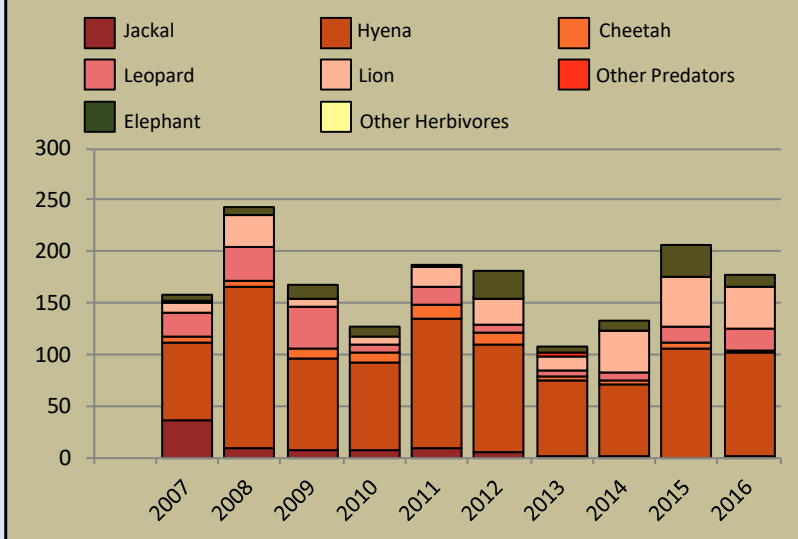
Wildlife status summary in 2016



Human wildlife conflict

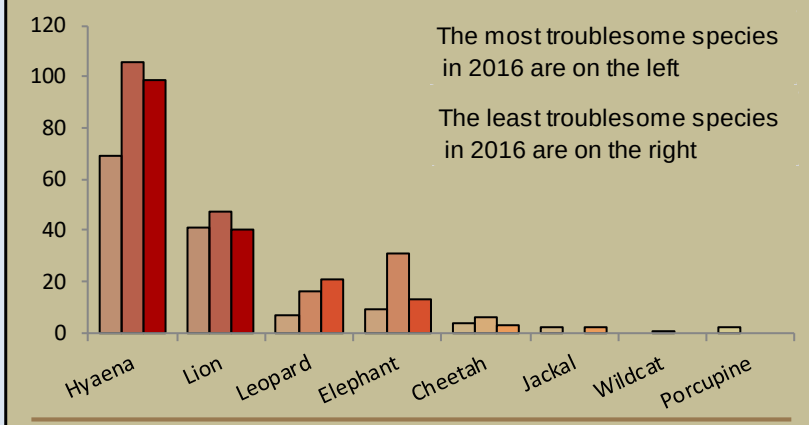
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



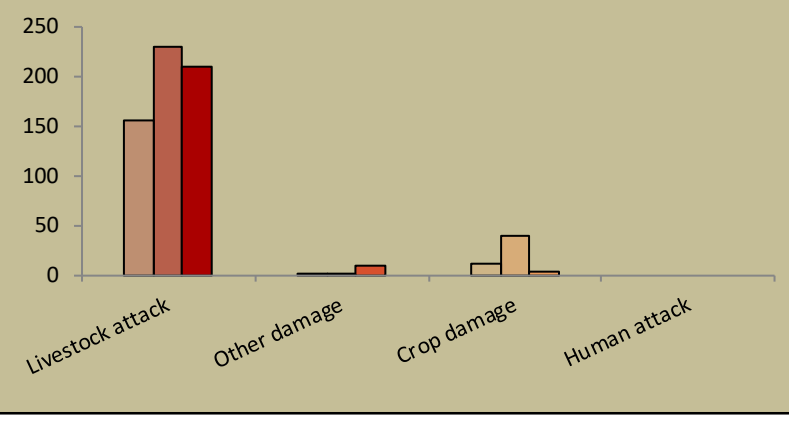
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

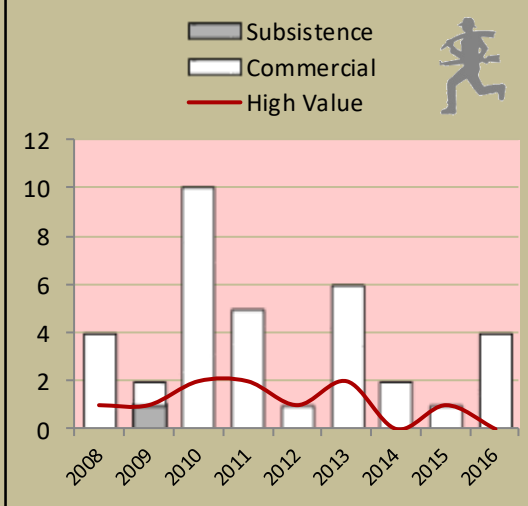
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

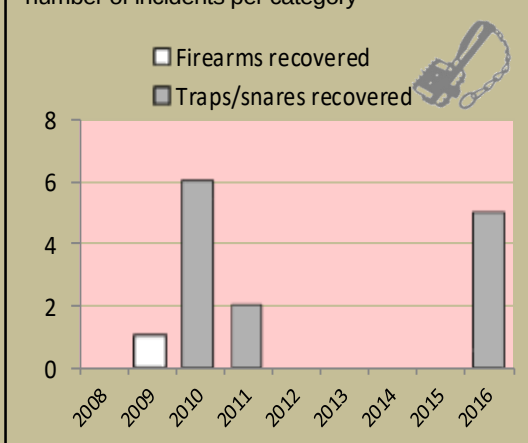
Number of incidents per year

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



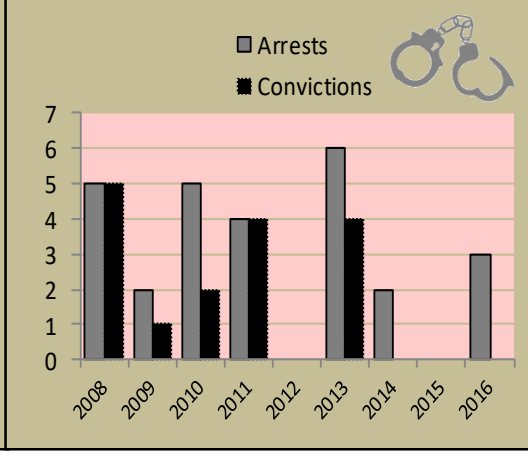
Traps and firearms recovered

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		
Cheetah	1	1								16,300	
Duiker	2	2								1,900	
Eland*	2	2								7,300	
Elephant*	1	1								260,500	
Gemsbok	25	20	5							3,900	2,160
Giraffe	3	1	2							10,900	11,200
Hyaena	1	1								7,400	
B-f Impala	2	2								13,800	
Jackal	5	5								700	
Kudu*	8	8								8,100	
Leopard	1	1								32,400	
Lion	1	1								130,300	
Ostrich	15	10	5							2,400	600
Springbok	50	30	20							2,900	520
Steenbok	8	8								1,600	
B. Zebra	2	2								6,600	

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

Ehi-Rovipuka 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 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok	10	19 - 40			
Giraffe	54	101 - 180			
Jackal	1	1 - 20			
Klipspringer					
Kudu	22	60 - 160			
Mtn. zebra	108	241 - 440			
Ostrich	7	31 - 80			
Springbok	424	513 - 800			
Steenbok	16	46 - 440			

Wildlife Status

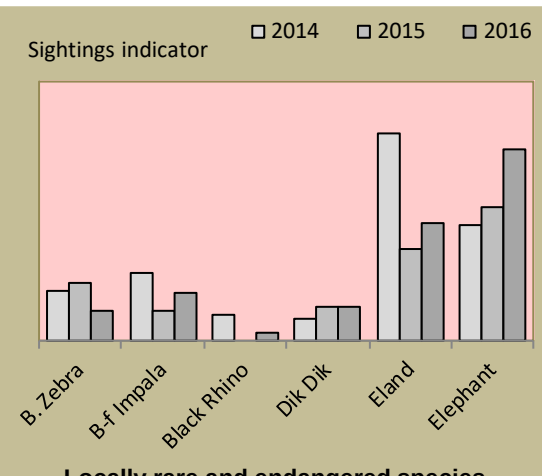
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

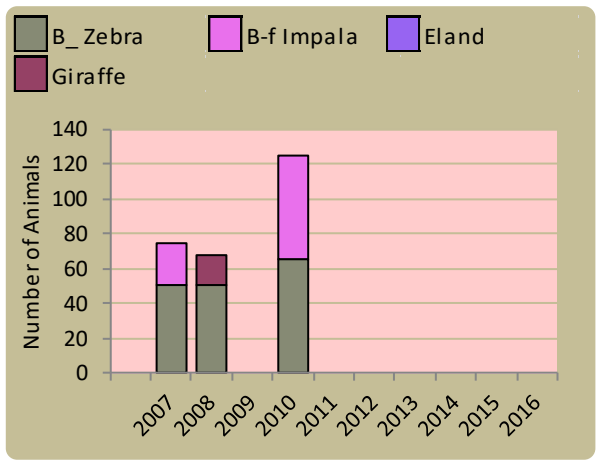
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

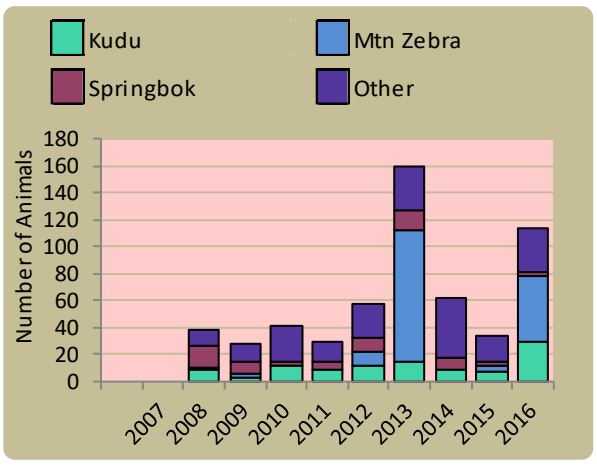


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

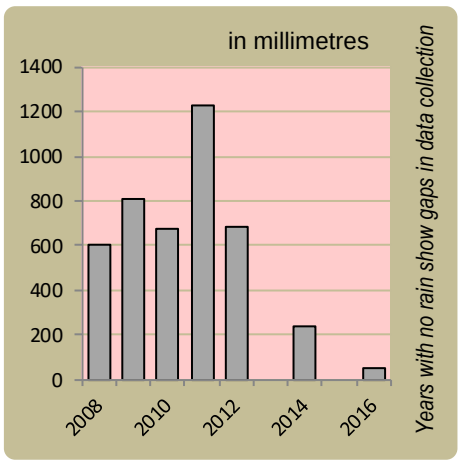
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

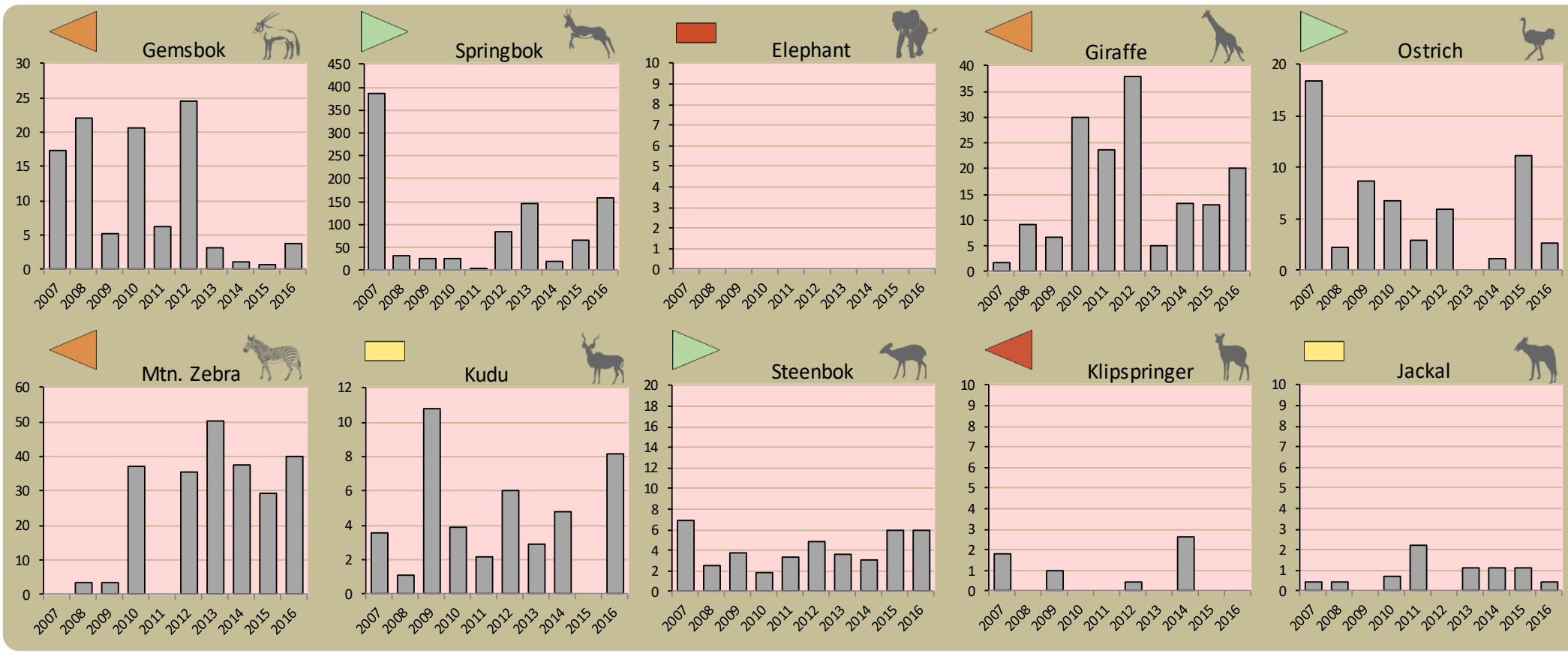


Annual rainfall



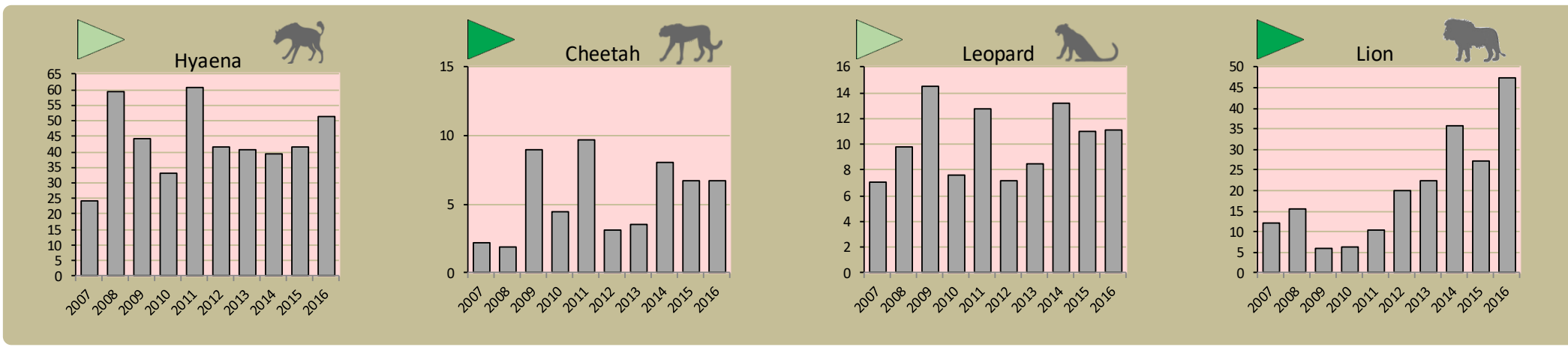
Annual game count

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



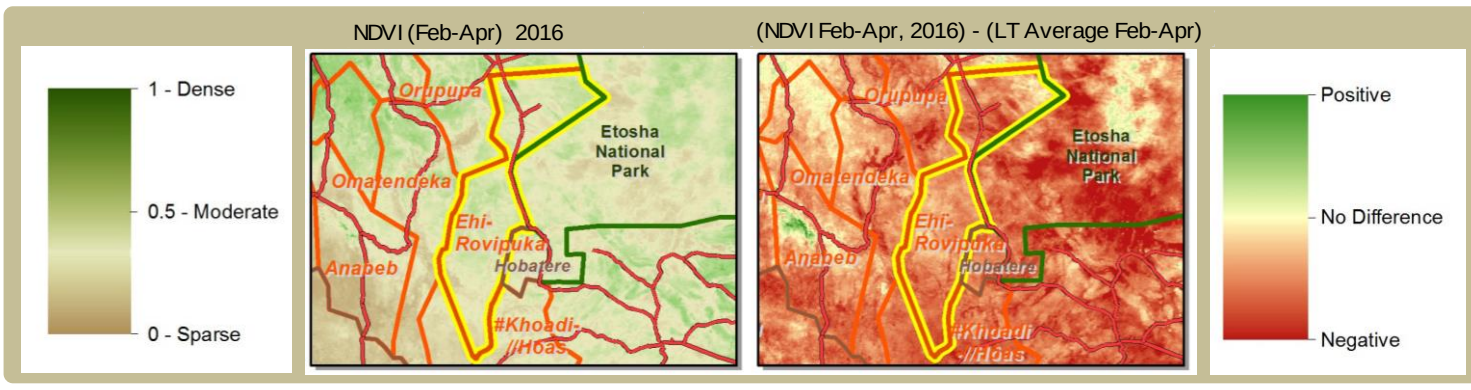
Predator monitoring

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

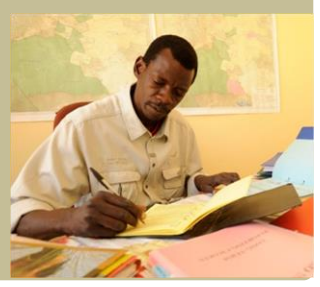


Vegetation monitoring

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



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

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
Population (2011 census):	1690
Size (square kilometres):	1980

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:	10
Date of last AGM:	Thu, July 7, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 93; Women: 93
Date of next AGM:	Mon, July 17, 2017

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	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	
Community Projects	**Cash Benefits**
Other Benefits	**Social 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				
Zonation Plan				
Benefit Distribution				
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				All aversion methods correctly implemented although the problems from lions do not stop.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				The current management and all members are happy with new system.
Tourism				Progress is not bad but there are things that are hindering progress.
Staff Management				This evidence is visible in the service delivery of staff.
Assets Management/Register				We are not losing assets from conservancy.
HIV/AIDS				The process is well in place as per plan.
Communication				We have a good communication system.