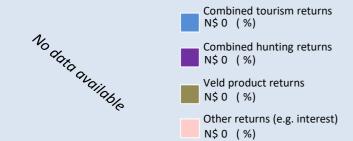# !Han/Awab
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$

No data available

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 0 (%)

Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy:
✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
✓ employment benefits to conservancy residents

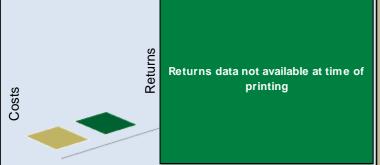| Conservancy income	N$	
Employment — Private Sector		
Employment — Conservancy		

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016
estimates are based on average national values

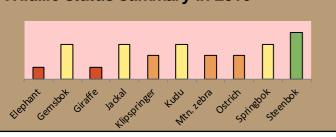| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 0
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 0

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016
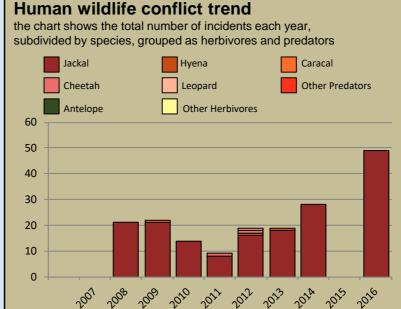the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs | Returns

Returns data not available at time of printing

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

Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

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
- Cheetah
- Antelope
- Hyena
- Leopard
- Other Herbivores
- Caracal
- Other Predators

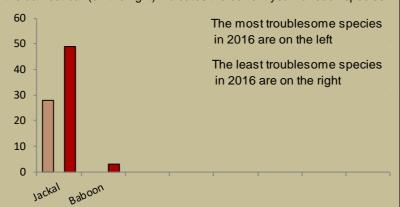### Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2016 are on the left

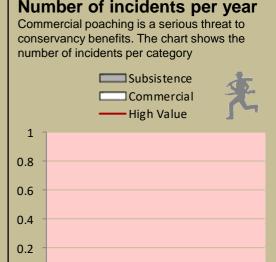The least troublesome species in 2016 are on the right

Jackal, Baboon

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
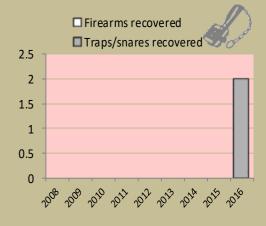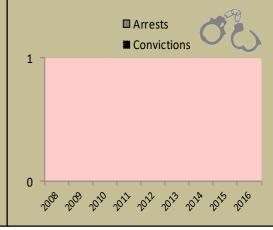
Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack

Poaching

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

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

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		
Jackal	10		10								
Kudu*	2		2								9,700
Springbok	70		70		8				8		520

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

Species	Animals Seen 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal	1				
Klipspringer					
Kudu	1				
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok	86	757 - 1290			
Steenbok	1	6 - 30			

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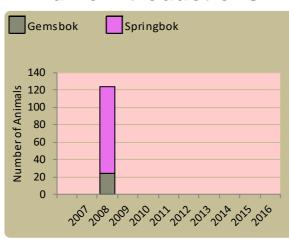
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

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

Wildlife introductions
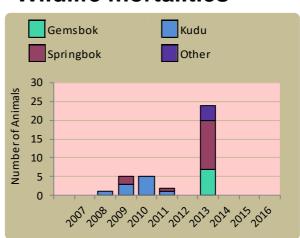
Gemsbok Springbok
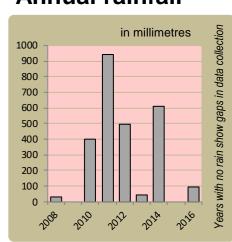
Wildlife mortalities

Gemsbok Kudu
Springbok Other

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection
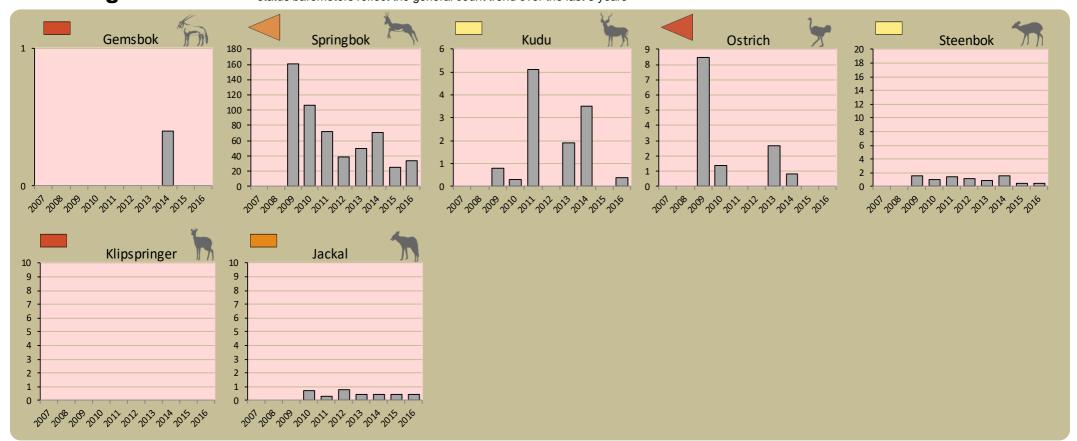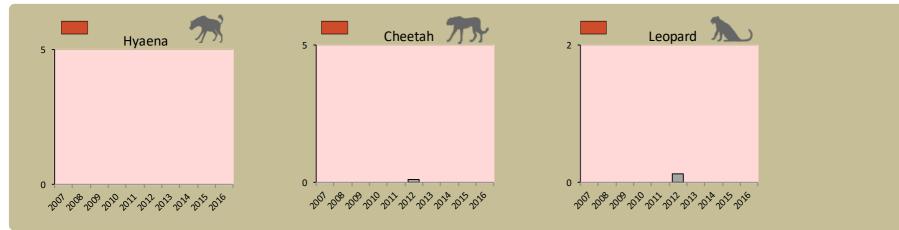
Annual game count

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

Gemsbok

Springbok

Kudu

Ostrich

Steenbok

Klipspringer

Jackal

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

Hyaena

Cheetah

Leopard

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.

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	May 2008
Population (2011 census)**:**	700
Size (square kilometres)**:**	1923

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:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	
Other important issues	
Budget approved?	✖
Work plan approved?	✖

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		14
Female		5
Community game guards:		8
Community resource monitors:		1
Lodge staff: Male		0
Female		0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind

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		■		All planned activities fully implemented/conducted as per plan.
Zonation Plan				
Benefit Distribution				
Human Wildlife Conflict Management			■	All activities conducted effectively as per the HWC management plan.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				No activities took place because of lack of funds.
Tourism		■		Land negotiations seem successful as well as tourism opportunities and possible donor funding identified.
Staff Management		■		It was only basic level training however time was limited.
Assets Management/Register				
HIV/AIDS				
Communication		■		There were only committee meetings held. The community should still meet for the AGM.