2017 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

//Audi Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2017

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 to conservancy residents

Conservancy income		N$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

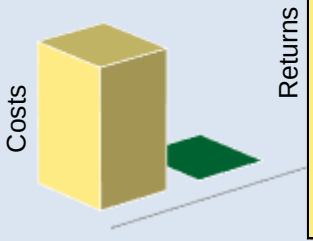
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 234,750
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 234,750**

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2017

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

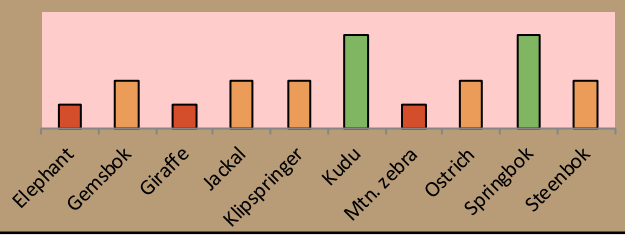


Returns data not available at time of printing

Management performance in 2017

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			

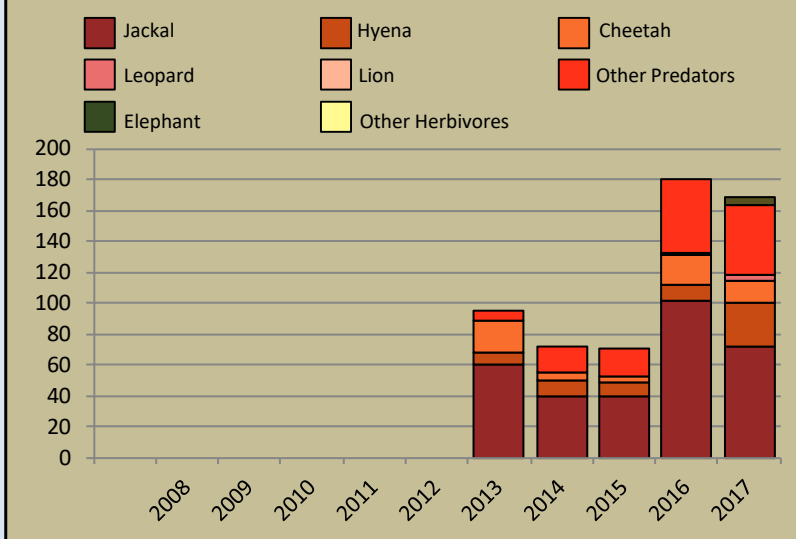
Wildlife status summary in 2017



Human wildlife conflict

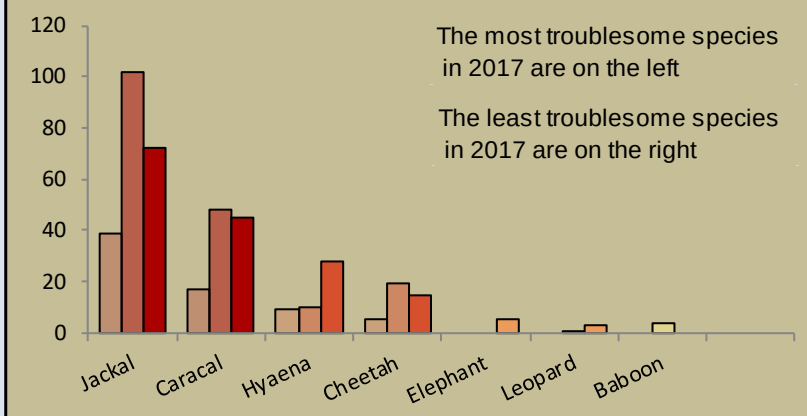
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



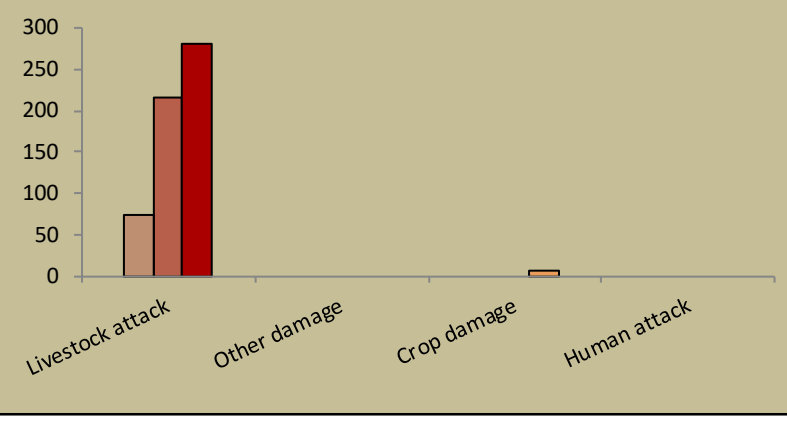
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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 2015-2017

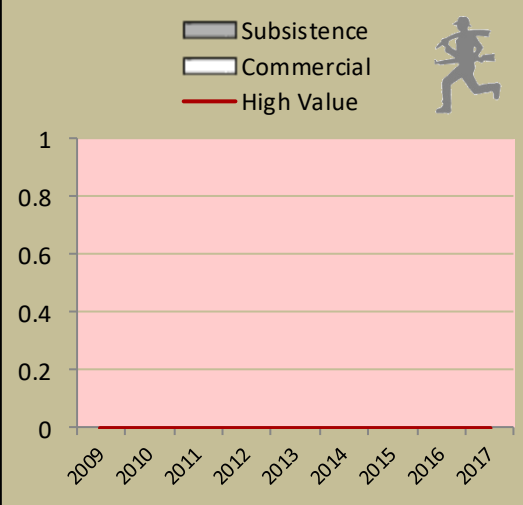
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

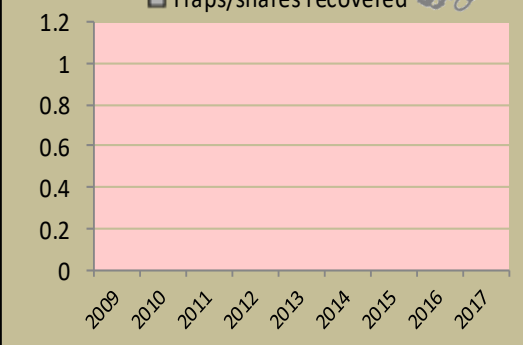
Number of incidents per year

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



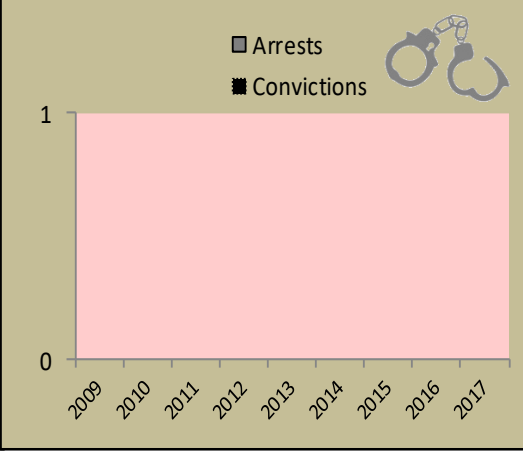
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2017			Animals actually used in 2017						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		
Baboon	3	3								600	
Caracal	2	2								2,400	
Cheetah	1	1								14,000	
Duiker	2	2								2,400	
Jackal	5	5								500	
Klipspringer	2	2								5,200	
Kudu*	12	3	9		2				2	9,400	69,750
Ostrich	6	2	4							2,000	720
Mtn Zebra	5	2	3							5,600	3,984

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.

2017

//Audi 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 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu	1				
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok	1				
Steenbok					

Wildlife Status

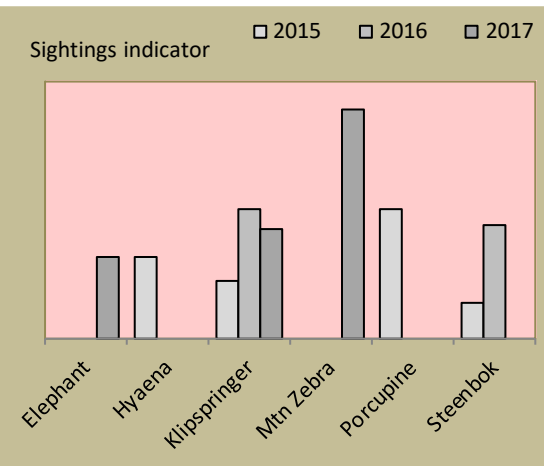
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

Landscape status– gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be 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.

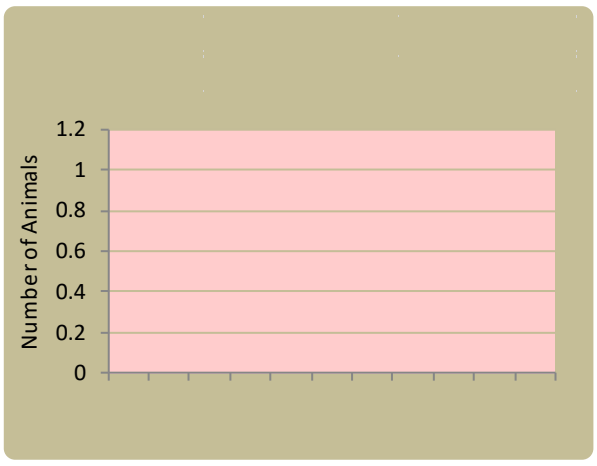
Locally rare species

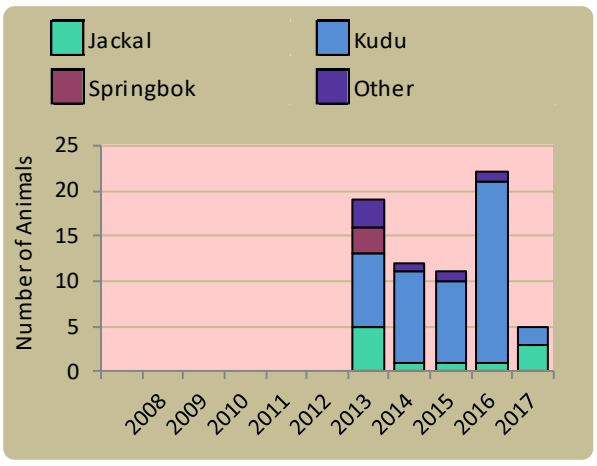


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

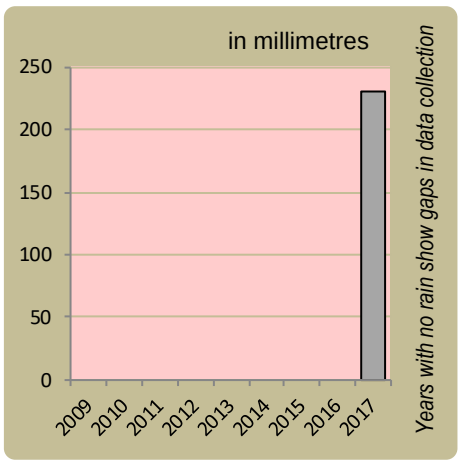
Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities



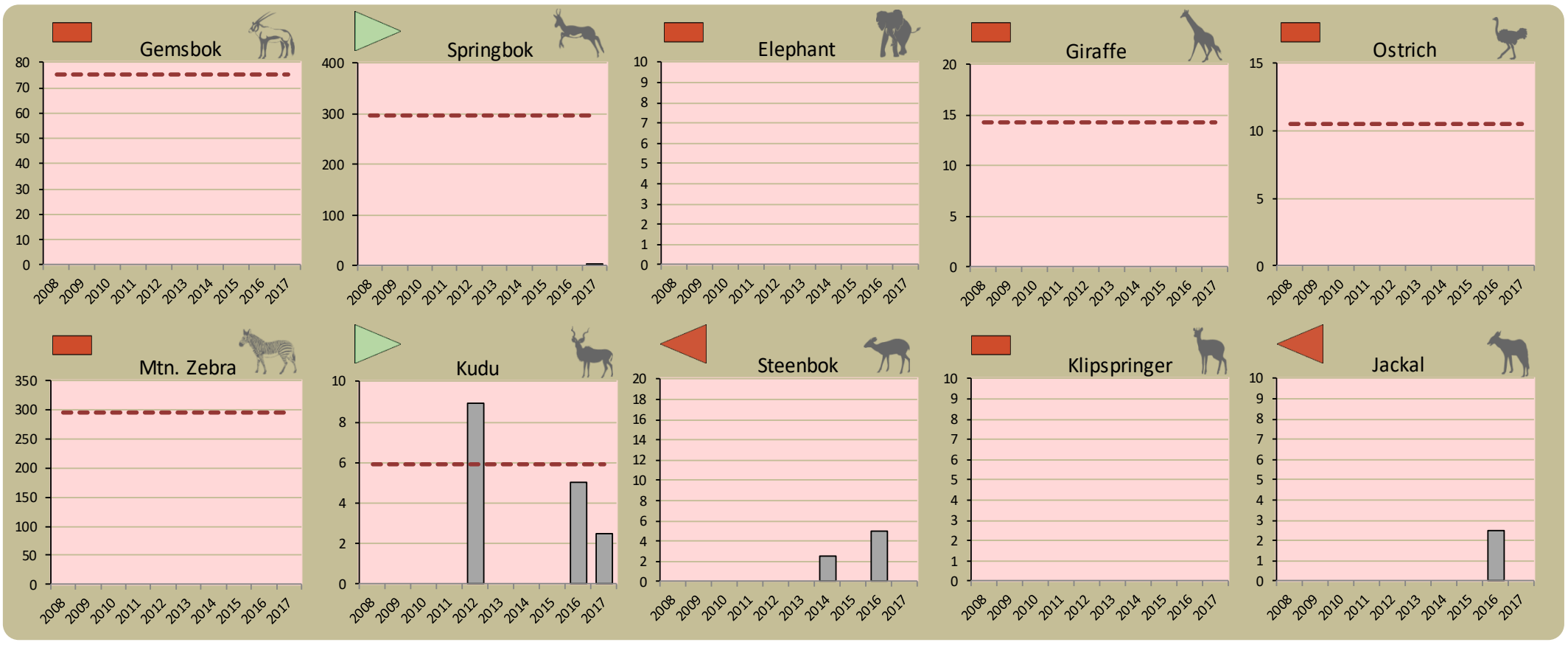


Annual rainfall



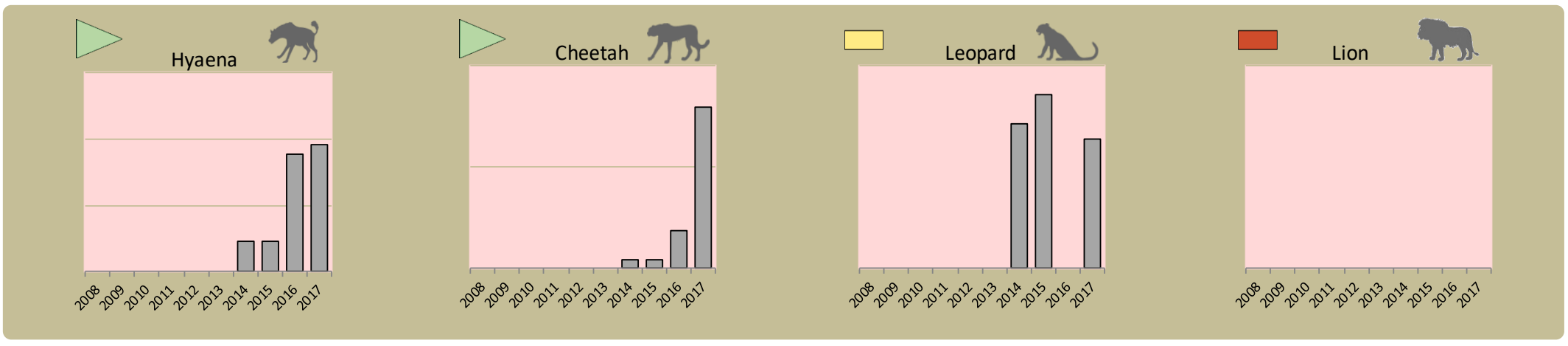
Annual game count

Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years



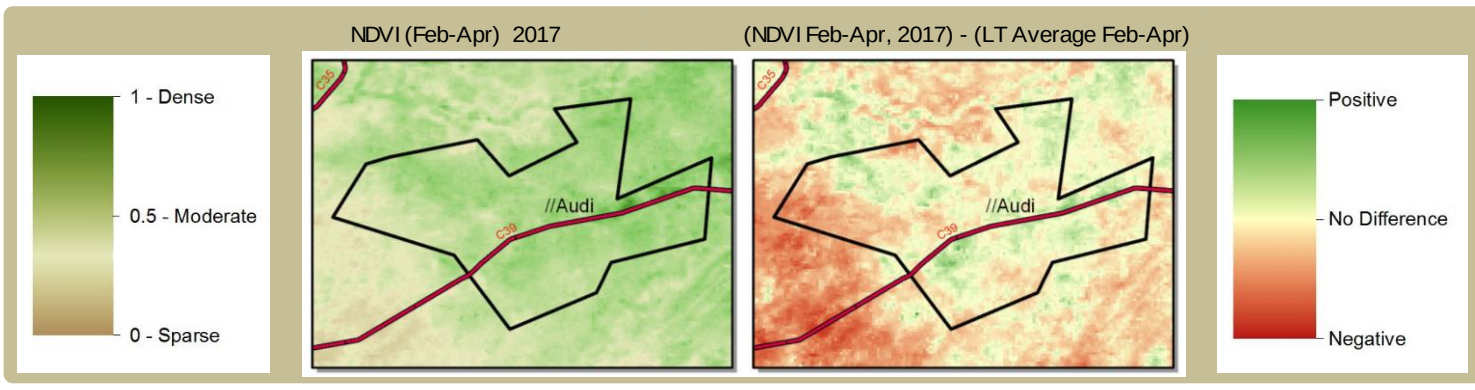
Predator monitoring

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

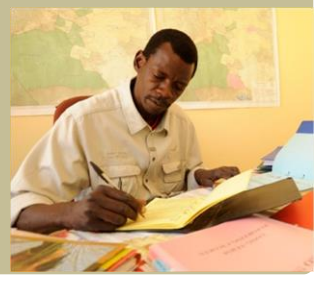


Vegetation monitoring

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 (2001-2016)



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



20 17 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

//Audi 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):	590
Size (square kilometres):	335

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✖
Were elections held?	✖
Is there a Benefit Distribution Plan?	✖
Is there a Game Management and Utilisation Plan?	✖
Was an Annual Financial Report produced?	✖

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: ; Women:
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✖
Budget approved?	✖
Work plan approved?	✖
Chairperson's report approved?	✖

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	5
Female	2
Community game guards:	5
Community resource monitors:	2
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Meat Distribution (2 Kudus)

Conservancy Self Evaluation How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

Effectiveness of implementation	*Poor*	*Fair*	*Good*	*Prev. Year*	*Explanation of effectiveness rating*
Game Management and Utilisation					No payment for game guards
Zonation Plan					No zonation plan in place
Benefit Distribution					Could not find animals to hunt
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					Implementation was successful
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					No SBF Plan in place
Tourism					Have a hunting contract but no hunting has taken place
Staff Management					Implementation was successful
Assets Management/Register					No financial benefits
HIV/AIDS					No support from NGOs or governmental institutions
Communication					Implementation was effective