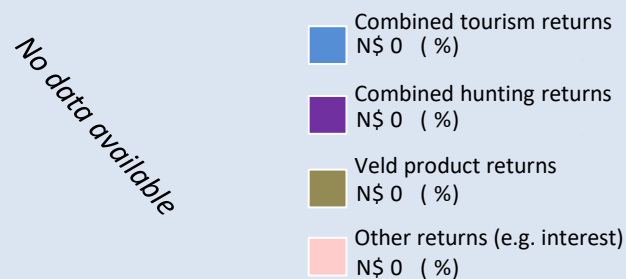# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 150,650
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 150,650

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2017
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Returns data not available at time of printing
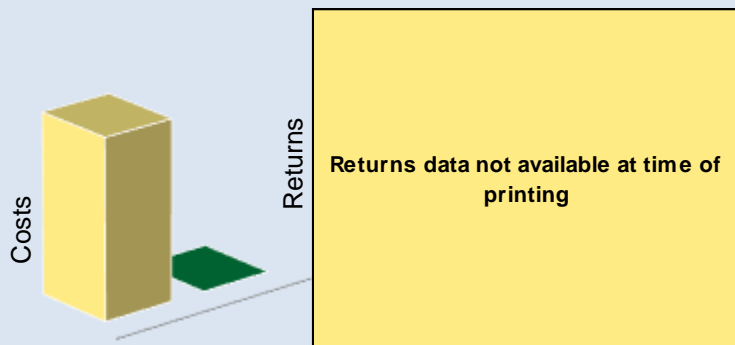
Management performance in 2017

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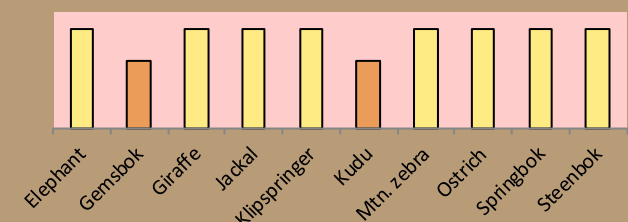
Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

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

Legend: Jackal, Leopard, Elephant, Hyena, Lion, Other Herbivores, Cheetah, Other Predators

(bar chart, years 2008–2017, scale 0–120)
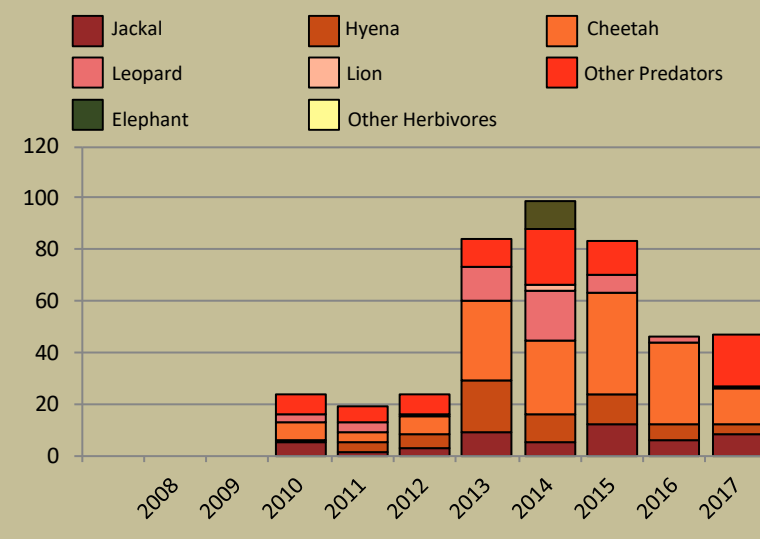
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2017 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2017 are on the right

(bar chart, scale 0–45: Caracal, Cheetah, Jackal, Hyaena, Leopard)

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

(bar chart, scale 0–160: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack)
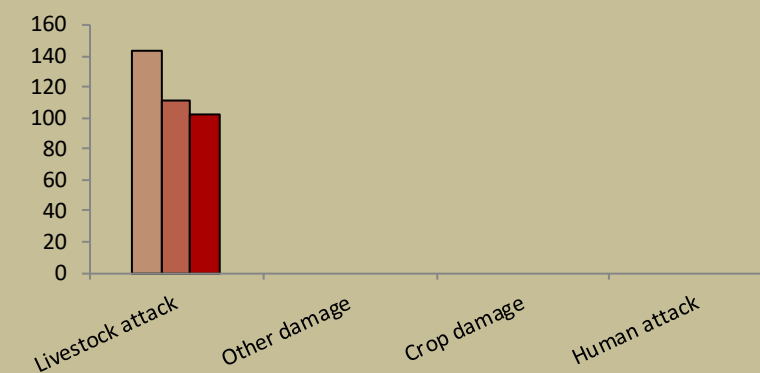
Poaching

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

Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value

(chart, years 2009–2017, scale 0–1)
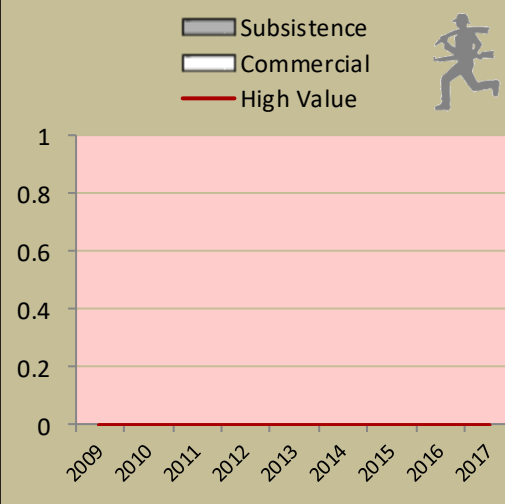
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered

(chart, years 2009–2017, scale 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions

(chart, years 2009–2017, scale 0–1)

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	2	2								600	
Caracal	1	1								2,400	
Cheetah	0.33	0.33								14,000	
Gemsbok	5	2	3							4,200	2,592
Jackal	5	5								500	
Kudu*	8	2	6							9,400	46,500
Ostrich	7	2	5							2,000	720
Springbok	7	3	4							2,700	624

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

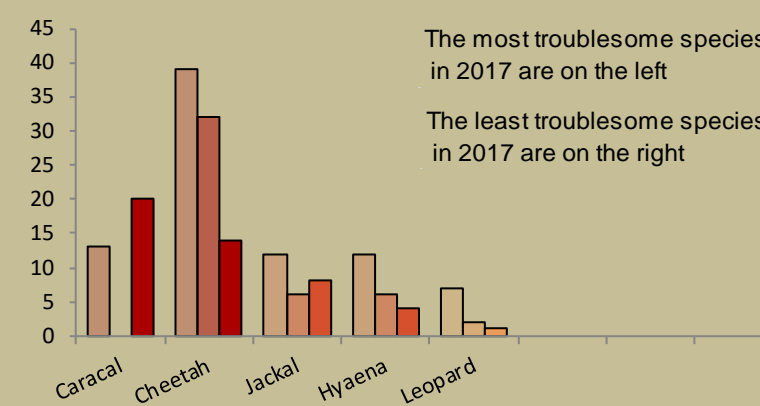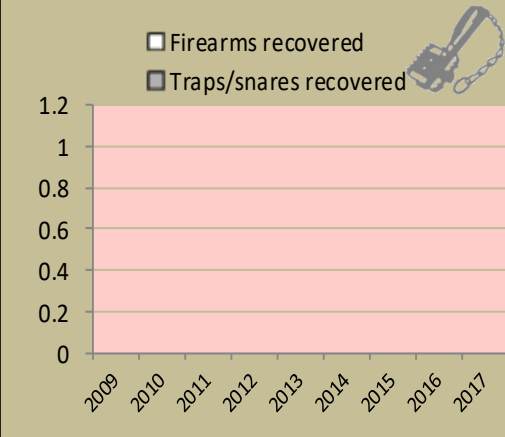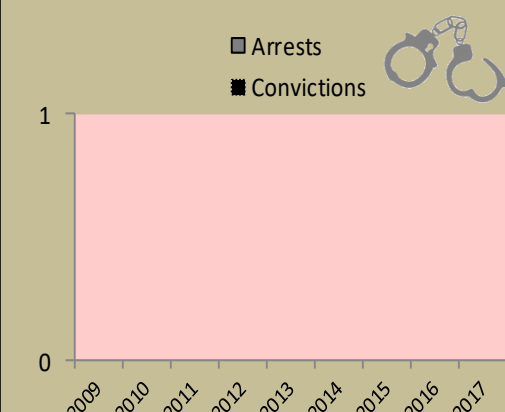**Management performance & other data**

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.
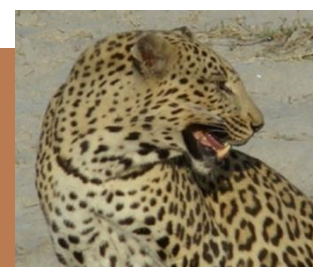
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy…

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe	No data available				
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					
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;
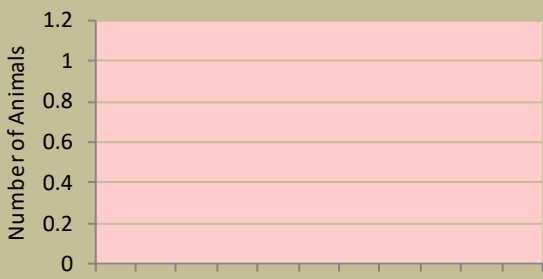**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator
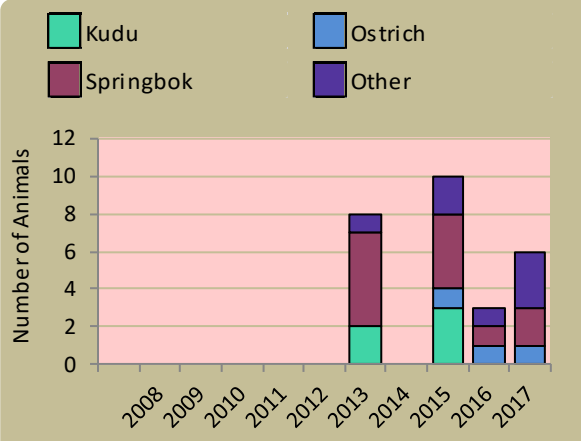
□ 2015   □ 2016   □ 2017

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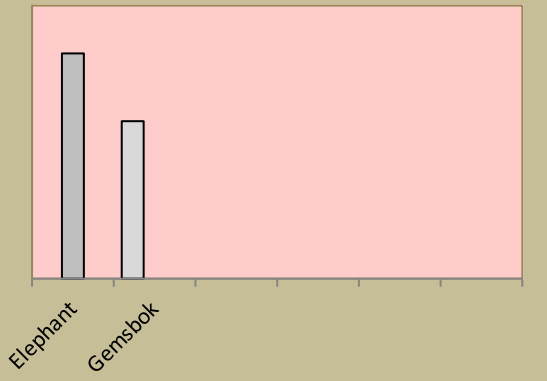
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
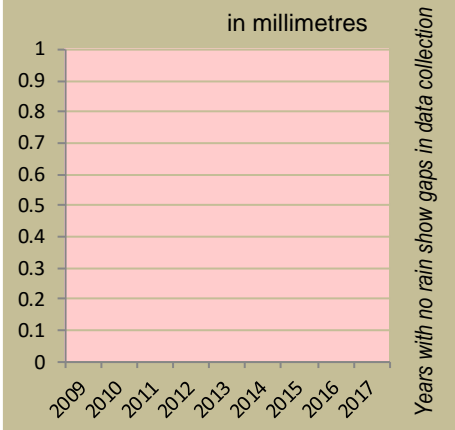
Wildlife introductions

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

■ Kudu ■ Ostrich ■ Springbok ■ Other

Number of Animals

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

*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. 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

Gemsbok Springbok Elephant Giraffe Ostrich

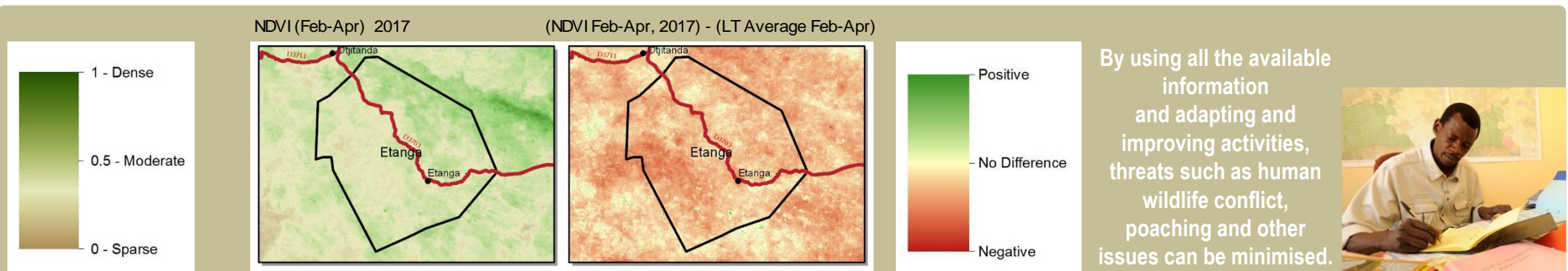Mtn. Zebra Kudu Steenbok Klipspringer Jackal
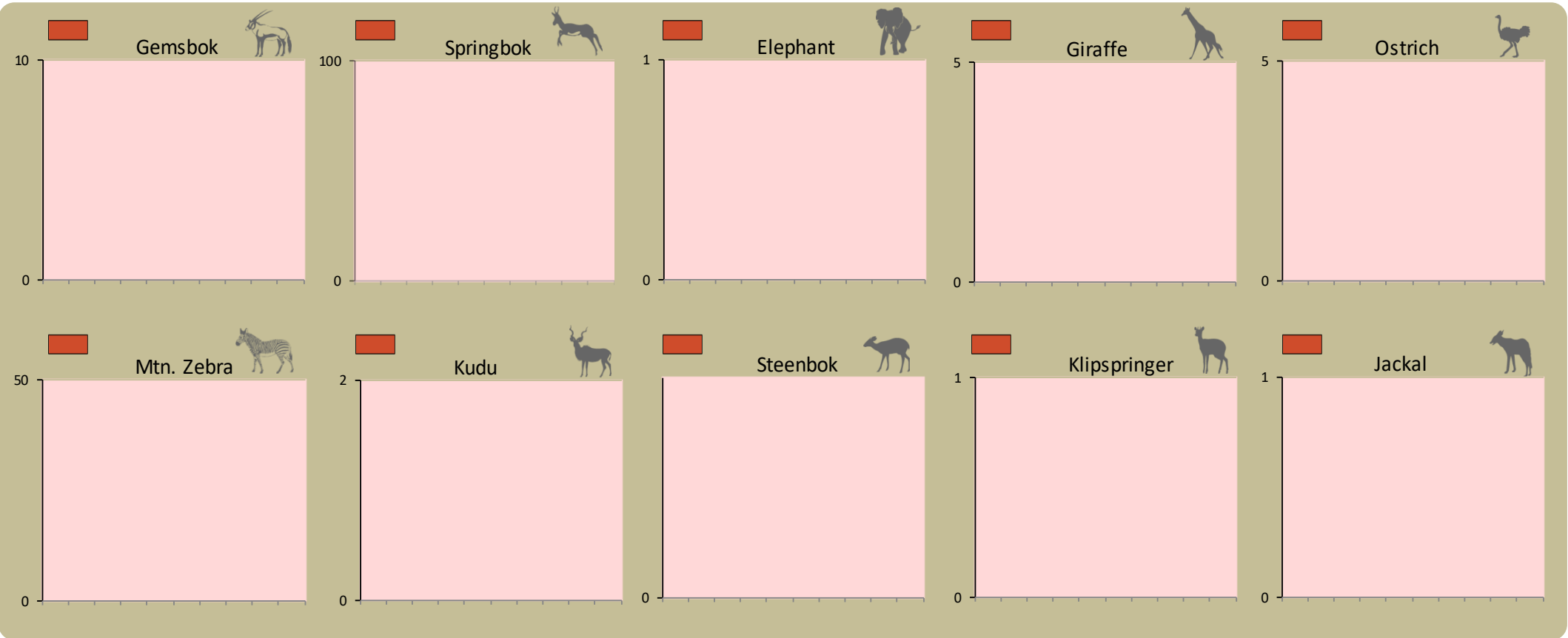
Predator monitoring

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 Lion

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
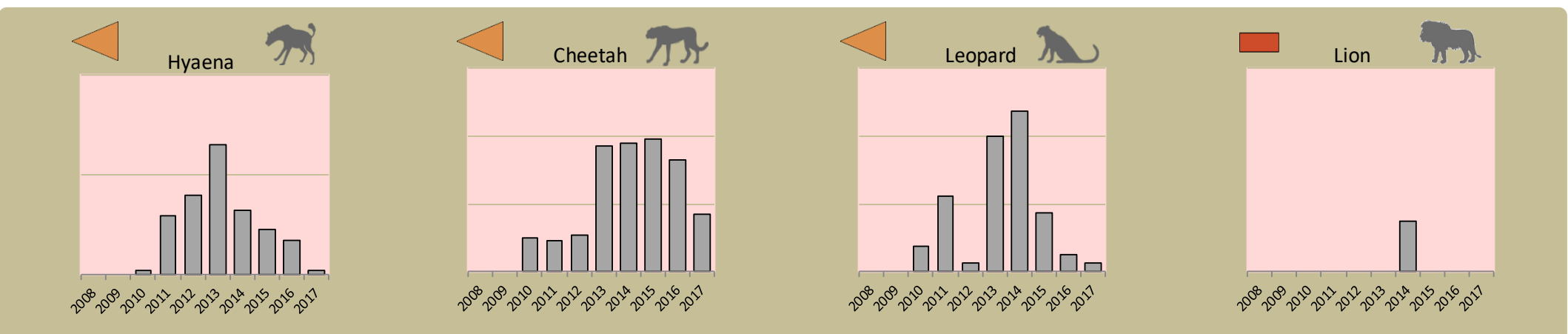
Vegetation monitoring

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)

1 - Dense
0.5 - Moderate
0 - Sparse

NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2017

(NDVI Feb-Apr, 2017) - (LT Average Feb-Apr)

Positive
No Difference
Negative

Etanga

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

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17
Annual
Conservancy
Audit Report

Etanga
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:	March 2013
Population (2011 census):	1372
Size (square kilometres):	908

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: ; Women:
Date of last AGM:	Wed, October 4, 2017
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sun, September 30, 2018

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✗
Budget approved?	✗
Work plan approved?	✗
Chairperson's report approved?	✓

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?	✗

Employment

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

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Meat Distribution

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		Fair		Good	Game guards work voluntarily
Zonation Plan	Poor				No zonation plan in place
Benefit Distribution		Fair			Only meat distributed but no cash as there is no income
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		Fair			No plan in place; herding not effective
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning	Poor			Poor	No income
Tourism		Fair		Fair	Still ideas to build though leasehold has been obtained
Staff Management	Poor			Poor	No training was done and no contracts were signed
Assets Management/Register	Poor			Poor	No income to buy assets
HIV/AIDS		Fair		Good	No plan in place, only awareness
Communication		Fair		Good	Not effective