≠Khoadi-//Hôas
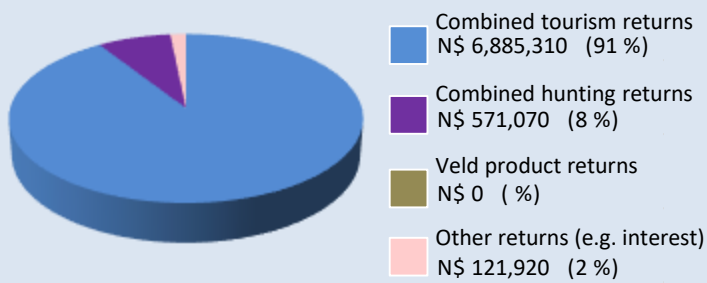## Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 7,578,300

- Combined tourism returns N$ 6,885,310 (91 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 571,070 (8 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 121,920 (2 %)

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

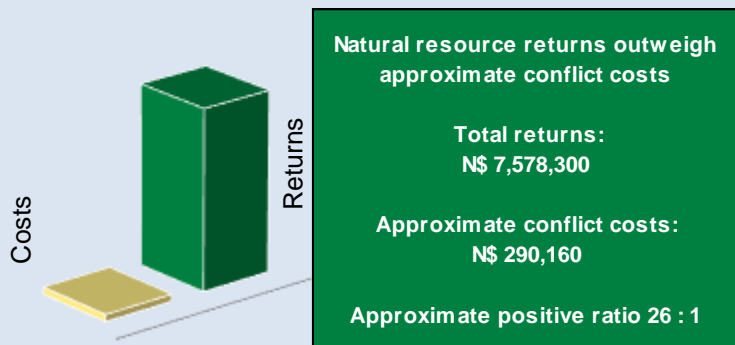| Conservancy income			N$ 2,459,350
Employment	Private Sector	89 staff	N$ 3,632,820
	Conservancy	14 staff	N$ 556,460

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017
estimates are based on average national values

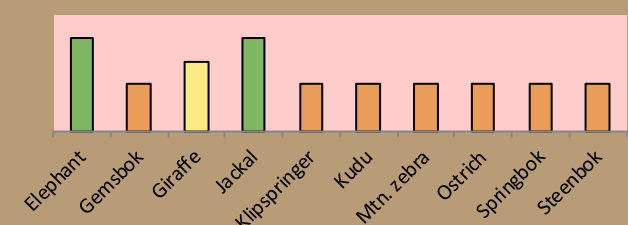| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 290,160
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 290,160

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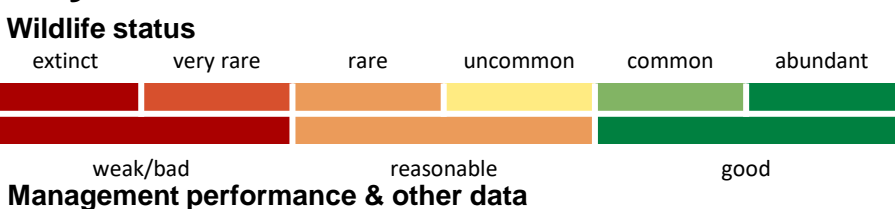the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns:
N$ 7,578,300

Approximate conflict costs:
N$ 290,160

Approximate positive ratio 26 : 1

Costs | Returns

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
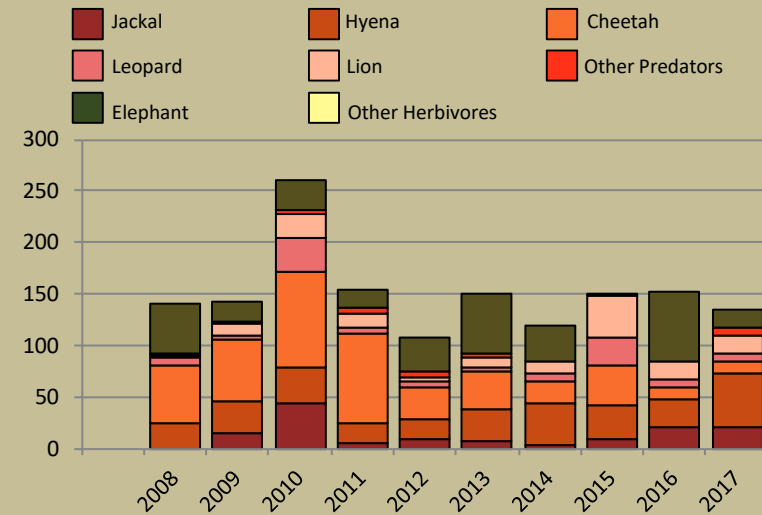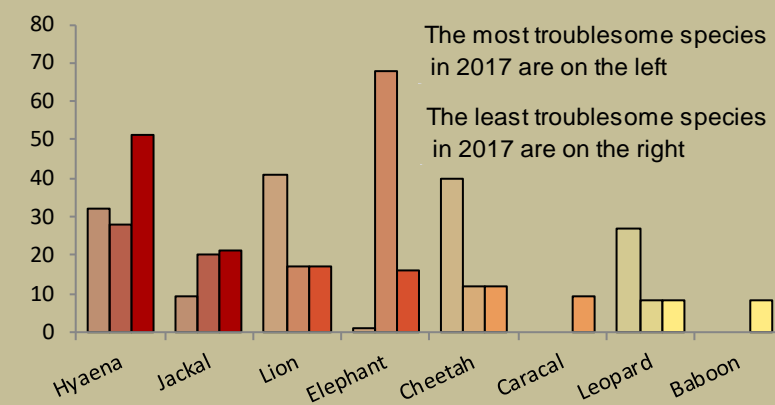
Human wildlife conflict

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

- Jackal
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Hyena
- Lion
- Other Herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other Predators

(Chart, years 2008–2017, values 0–300)

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

(Chart: Hyaena, Jackal, Lion, Elephant, Cheetah, Caracal, Leopard, Baboon; values 0–80)

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

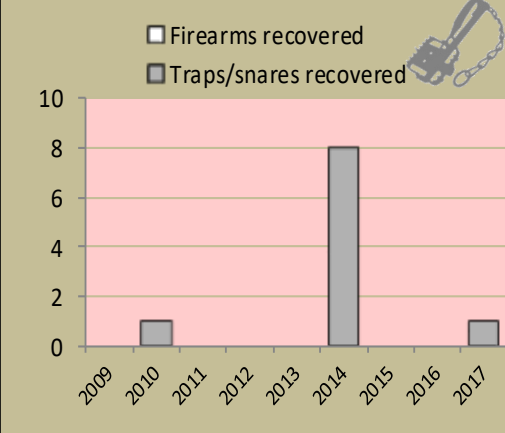(Chart: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack; values 0–350)
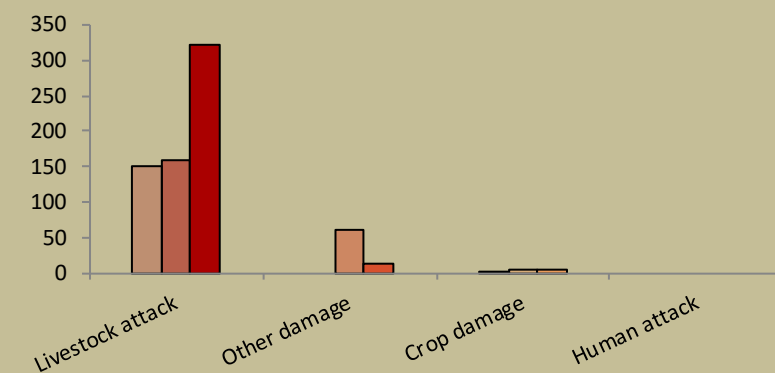
Poaching

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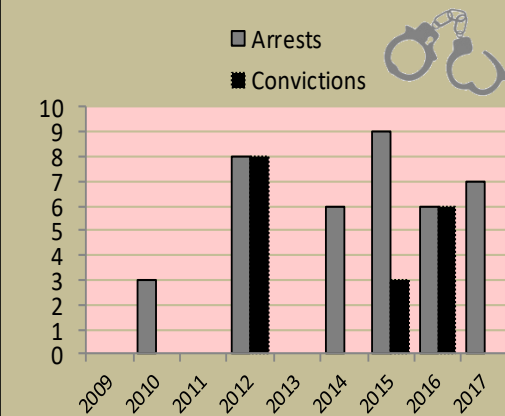Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(Chart, years 2009–2017, values 0–10)
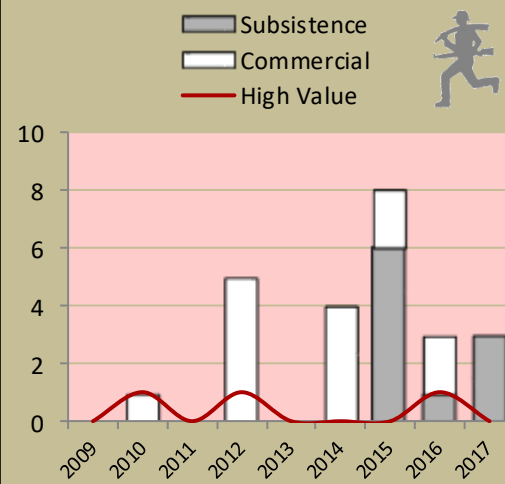
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(Chart, years 2009–2017, values 0–10)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(Chart, years 2009–2017, values 0–10)

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		
Cheetah	1	1								14,000	
Eland*	2	2								19,900	
Elephant*	0.33	0.33		1	1				2	273,600	
Gemsbok	25	7	18		2				2	4,200	2,592
Giraffe	3	2	1	1	1				2	10,300	13,440
Hyaena				1					1		
B-f Impala	3	3		1					1	10,400	
Jackal	5	5								500	
Klipspringer	2	2								5,200	
Kudu*	17	7	10	2	2				4	9,400	77,500
Leopard	1	1		1					1	32,900	
Lion	0.667	1								161,000	
Ostrich	10	4	6	1					1	2,000	720
Springbok	40	12	28	3	9				16	2,700	624
Steenbok	2	2		1					1	3,500	
Mtn Zebra	30	7	23	2	7				9	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.
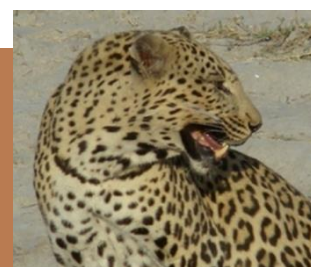
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

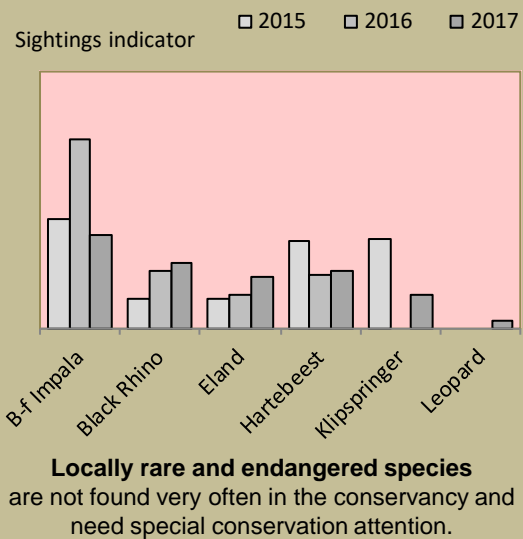| Species	Animals Seen 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant	25				
Gemsbok	45	102 - 130			
Giraffe	38	146 - 220			
Jackal	5				
Klipspringer	2				
Kudu	6	22 - 90			
Mtn. zebra	14	34 - 40			
Ostrich	6	14 - 20			
Springbok	122	414 - 1110			
Steenbok	14	60 - 630			

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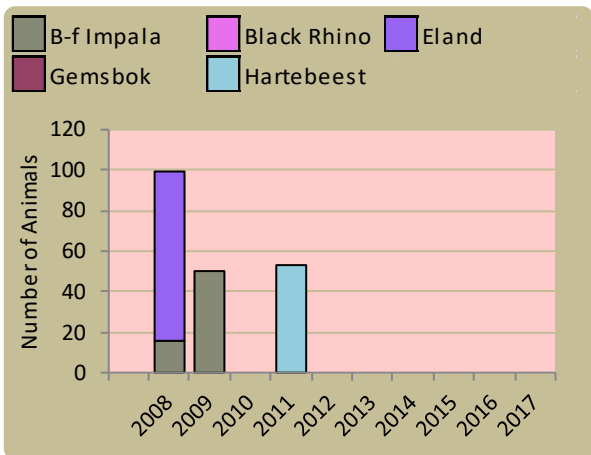
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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;
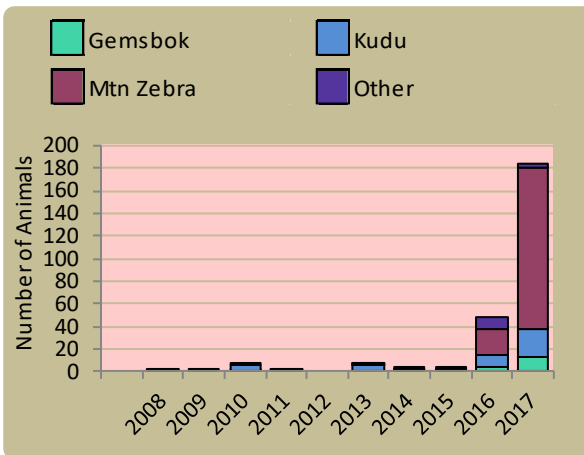**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.
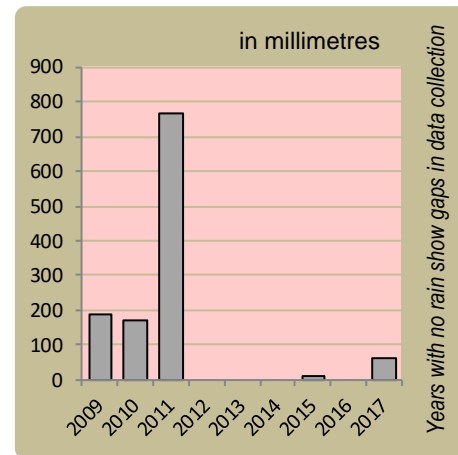
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator — ☐ 2015 ☐ 2016 ☐ 2017

B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Eland, Hartebeest, Klipspringer, Leopard

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

Wildlife introductions

Legend: B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Eland, Gemsbok, Hartebeest

Wildlife mortalities

Legend: Gemsbok, Kudu, Mtn Zebra, 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. 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

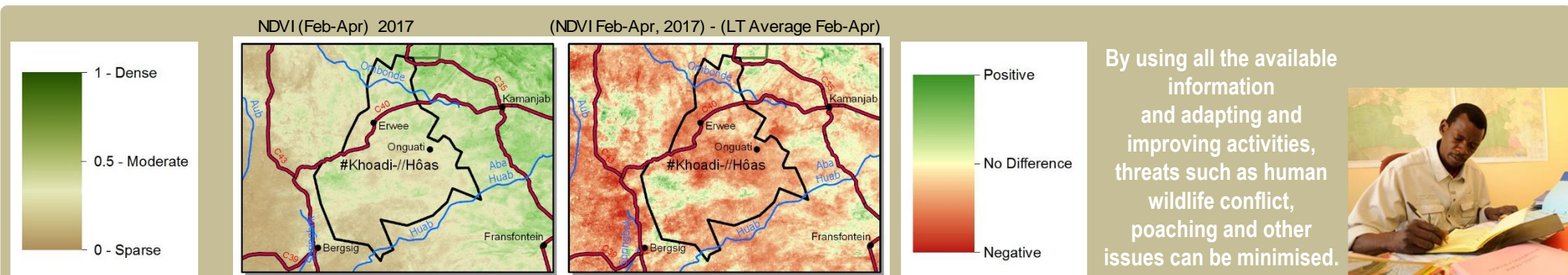Gemsbok, Springbok, Elephant, Giraffe, Ostrich, Mtn. Zebra, Kudu, Steenbok, Klipspringer, Jackal
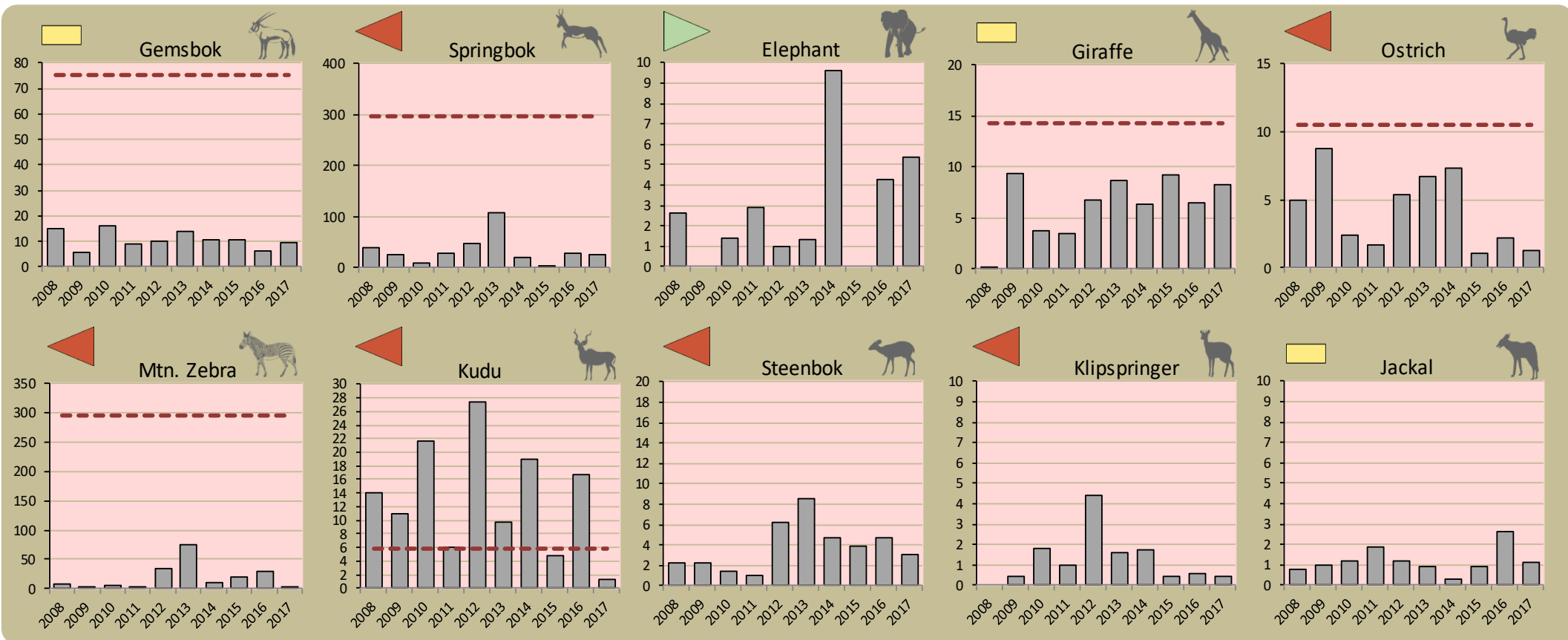
Predator monitoring

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
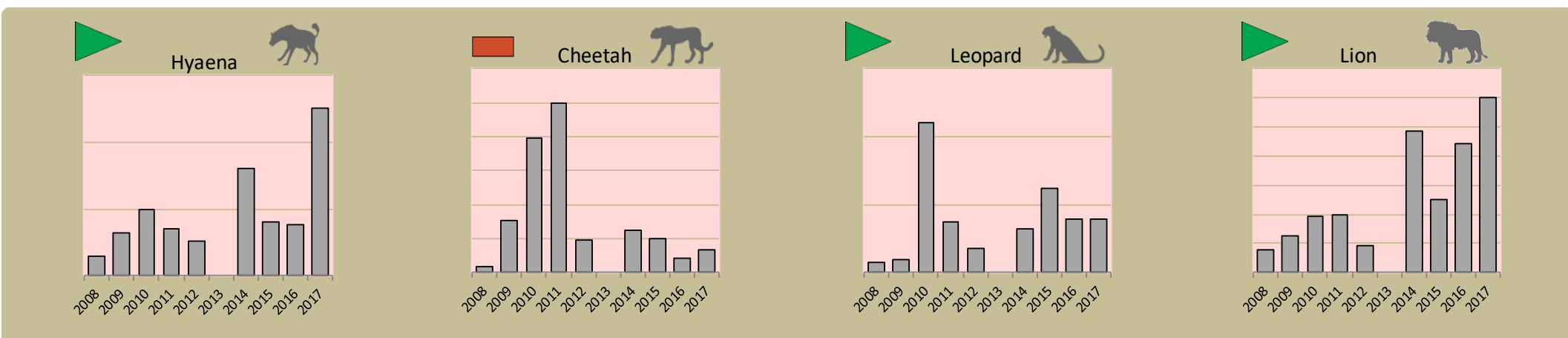
Vegetation monitoring

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)

NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2017

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

1 - Dense
0.5 - Moderate
0 - Sparse

Positive
No Difference
Negative

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

≠Khoadi-//Hôas
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	June 1998
Population (2011 census):	3860
Size (square kilometres):	3364

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 4; Women: 12
Date of last AGM:	Sat, September 16, 2017
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Fri, June 1, 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		9
Female		5
Community game guards:		8
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		44
Female		40

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Meat Distribution
Community Projects	Social Benefit
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	Prev. Year	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation			▮	▮	All activities effectively implemented
Zonation Plan		▮		▮	More needs to be done to address the impacts of drought and the people's movement into the zones.
Benefit Distribution			▮	▮	Effective, but more tangible benefits need to go the members
Human Wildlife Conflict Management			▮	▮	Effective, but there are a few areas that still need attention in HWC management
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning			▮	▮	Effective, but the conservancy would like to get financial information from its stakeholders in time
Tourism		▮		▮	Decline in tourists due to the poaching of iconic species and the competition from a new nearby lodge
Staff Management			▮		The staff management is going well
Assets Management/Register		▮		▮	The asset register needs improvement so that it indicates the value of assets
HIV/AIDS	▮				The Conservancy doe not yet have a plan regarding HIV/AIDS awareness
Communication			▮	▮	Effective, but more awareness to communities are needed