Sorris Sorris
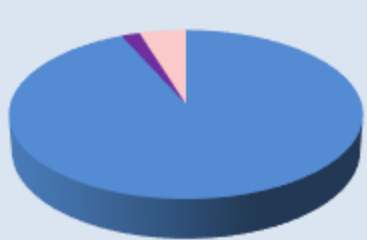# Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 835,790

- Combined tourism returns N$ 779,810 (93 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 16,000 (2 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 39,980 (5 %)

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$ 394,540
Employment	Private Sector	18 staff	N$ 384,000
	Conservancy	12 staff	N$ 190,690

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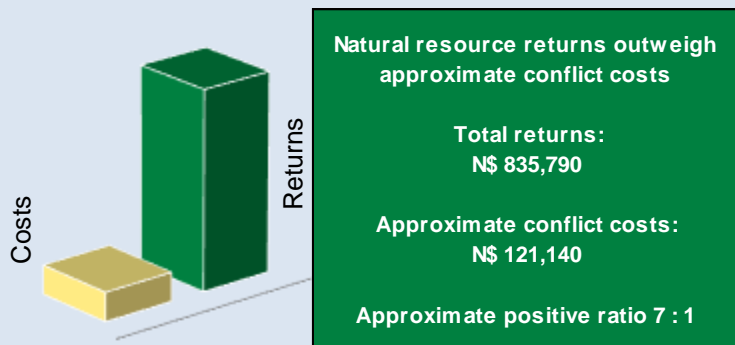estimates are based on average national values

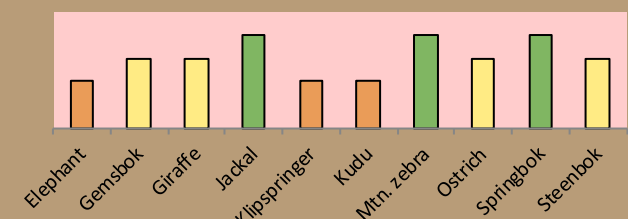| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 113,390
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 7,750
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 121,140

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$ 835,790

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 121,140

Approximate positive ratio 7 : 1

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
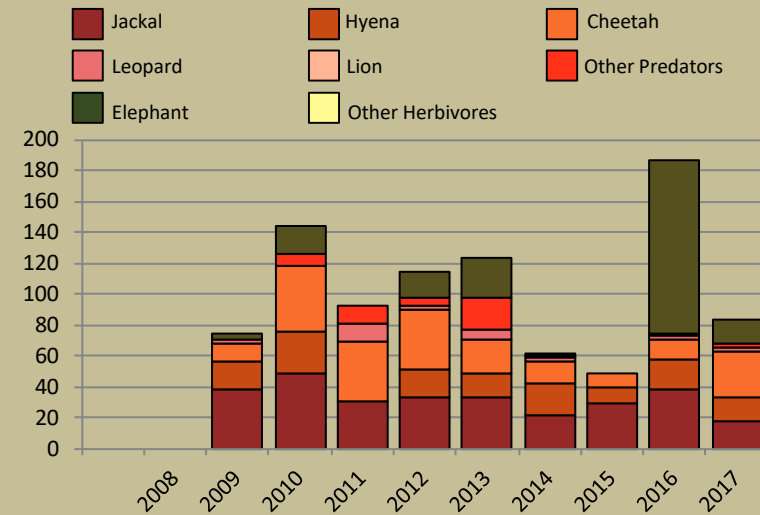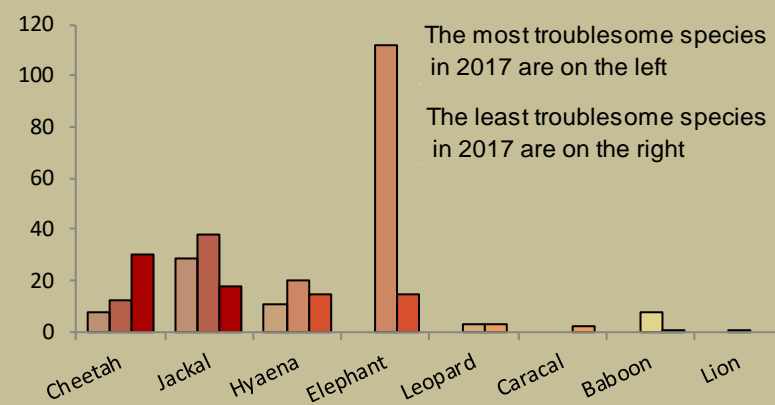
Human wildlife conflict

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

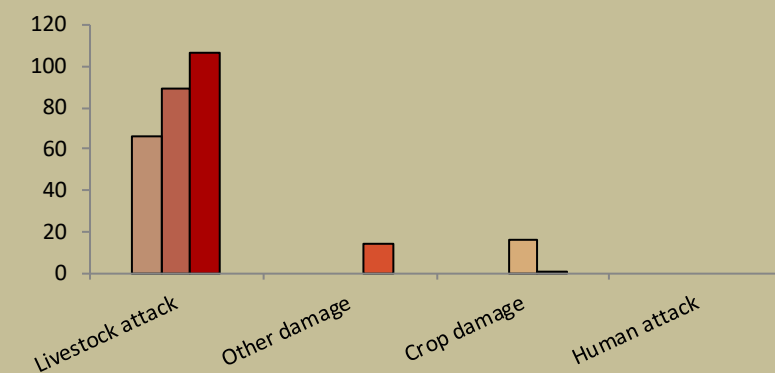Legend: Jackal, Leopard, Elephant, Hyena, Lion, Other Herbivores, Cheetah, Other Predators

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

Cheetah, Jackal, Hyaena, Elephant, Leopard, Caracal, Baboon, Lion
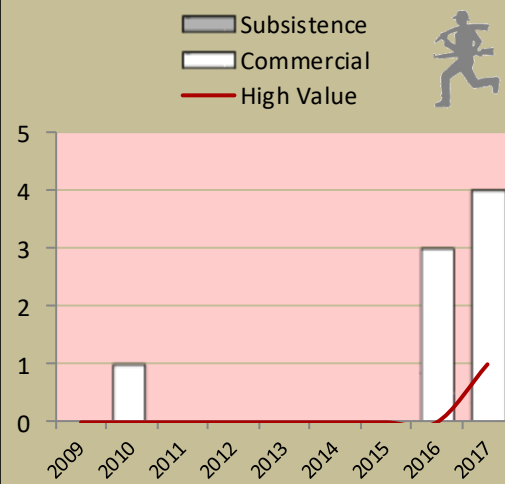
Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type

Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack
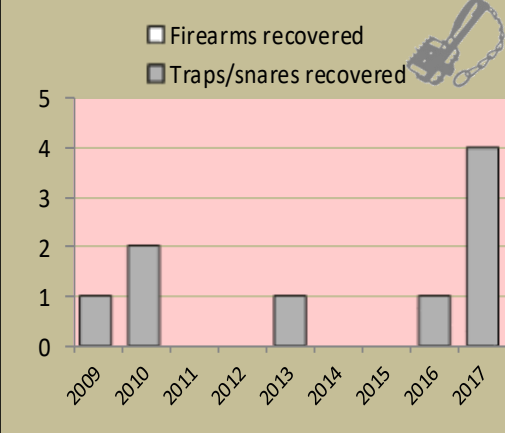
Poaching

Number of incidents per year
Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category
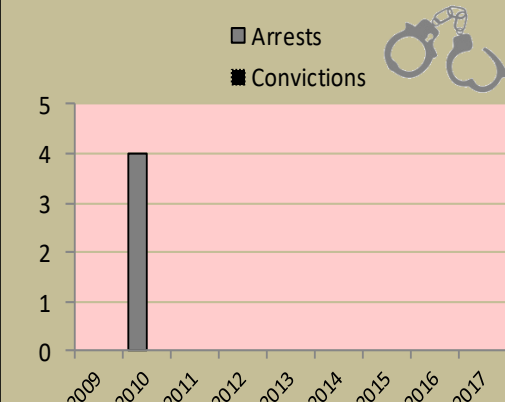
Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions

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	5	5								600	
Caracal	1	1								2,400	
Cheetah	1	1								14,000	
Gemsbok	20	5	15	1	9				10	4,200	2,592
Giraffe	1	1								10,300	
Jackal	5	5								500	
Klipspringer	1	1								5,200	
Kudu*	7	3	4		3				3	9,400	31,000
Leopard	1	1								32,900	
Ostrich	20	5	15		5				5	2,000	720
Springbok	40	10	30	1	25				26	2,700	624
Steenbok	2	2								3,500	
Mtn Zebra	20	6	14		12				12	5,600	3,984
Hartebeest	2	2								4,200	

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	12	79 - 100			
Giraffe	12	24 - 40			
Jackal	6				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra	21	139 - 180			
Ostrich	26	220 - 340			
Springbok	68	610 - 1640			
Steenbok	10	88 - 920			

Wildlife Status

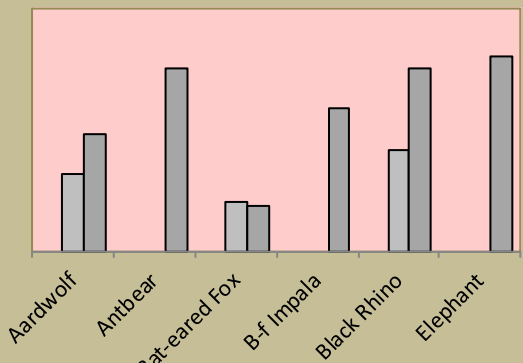**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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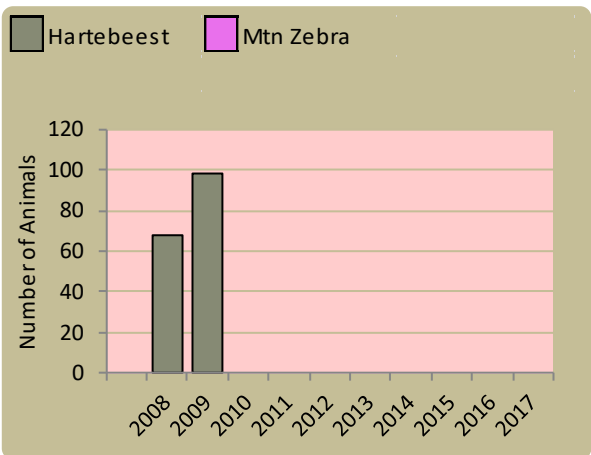**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

□ 2015 □ 2016 ■ 2017

Aardwolf, Antbear, Bat-eared Fox, B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Elephant
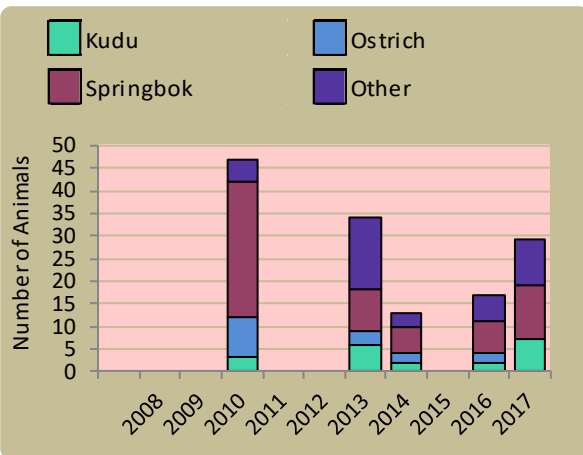
Locally rare and endangered species
are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions
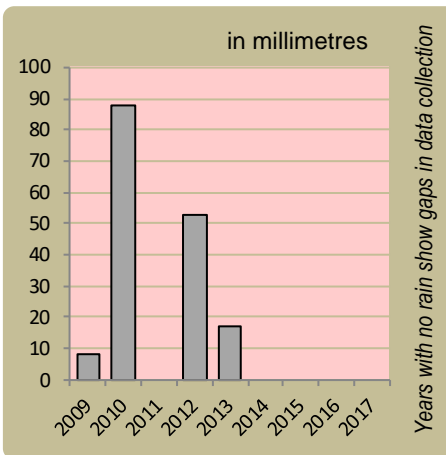

Hartebeest, Mtn Zebra

Wildlife mortalities

Kudu, Ostrich, Springbok, Other

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

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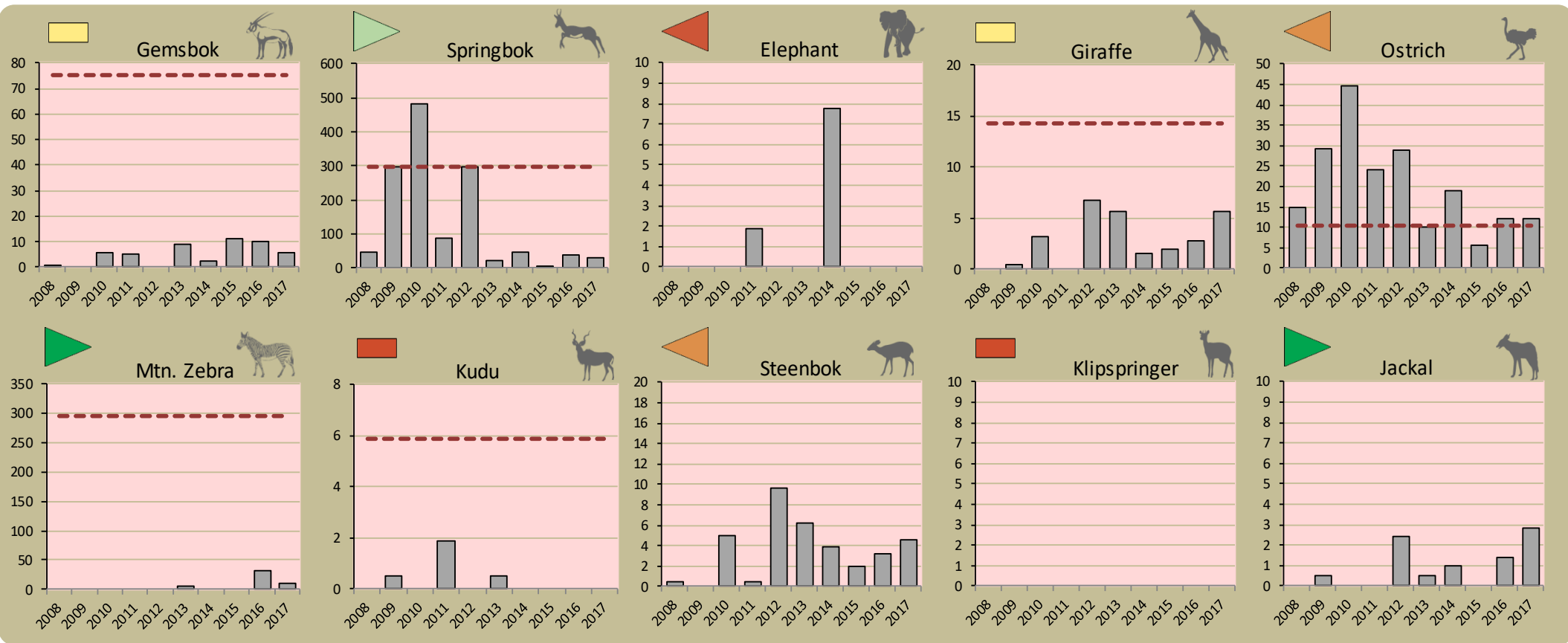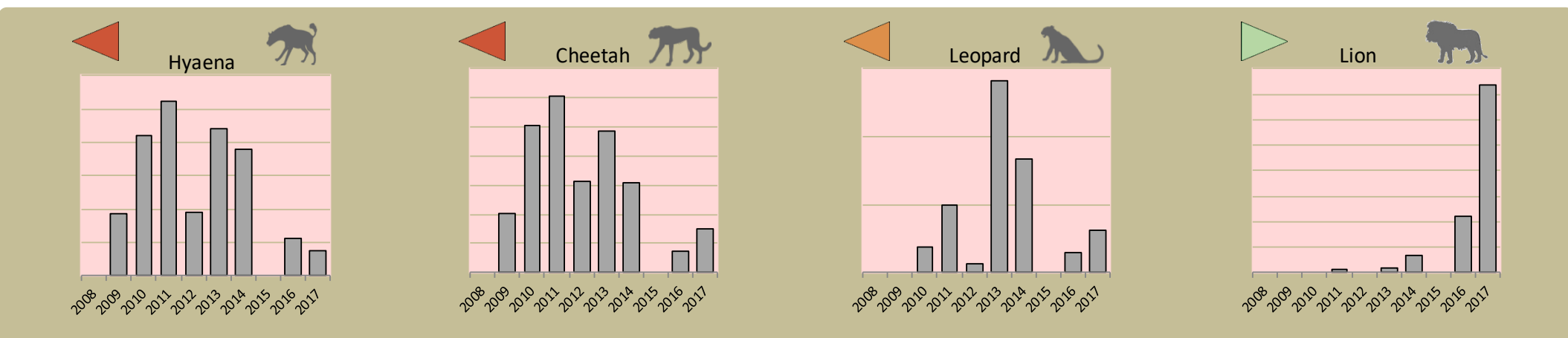
Annual game count

Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. 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

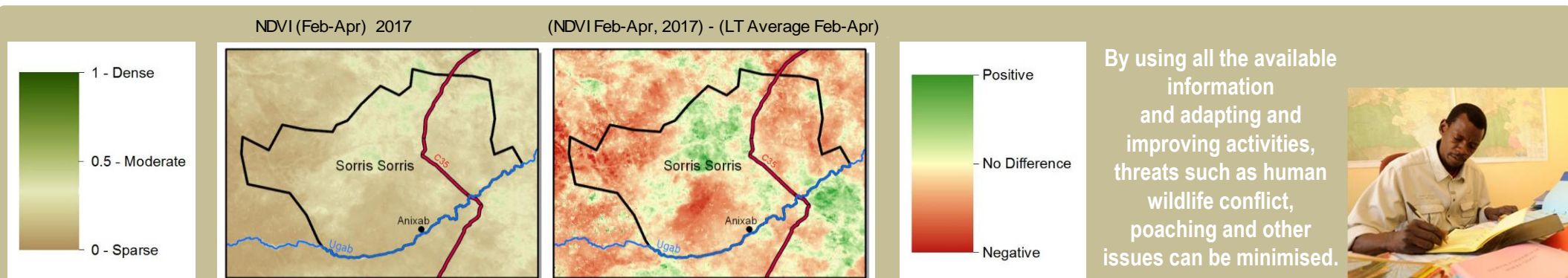
Mtn. Zebra, Kudu, Steenbok, Klipspringer, Jackal

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

Sorris Sorris, Anixab, Ugab

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

Sorris Sorris
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 2001
Population (2011 census):	950
Size (square kilometres):	2290

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 4; Women: 4
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, March 17, 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		7
Female		5
Community game guards:		5
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		11
Female		7

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Meat Disribution (5 Ostrich)
Community Projects	Meat Distribution (1 Zebra, 1 Kudu)
Other Benefits	Meat Distribution (2 Springboks)
Haccis	Meat Distribution (2 Zebras)
Hwc Offset	Meat Distribution (5kg/person)

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			■	■	Did implement the plan, but limited in terms of transport
Zonation Plan		■		■	There are some challenges such as the drought
Benefit Distribution			■	■	Effective at implementing the BDP
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		■		■	Panel non-existent; do not have effective mitigation; financial challenges
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		■		■	Challenges with finances; need assistance
Tourism		■		■	Some negotiations not updated; some activities still need a business plan/expertise/finances
Staff Management		■		■	Financial/HR policies need updating. Lack of training for treasurer and CGGs
Assets Management/Register		■		■	Asset application forms are needed
HIV/AIDS		■		■	Not effective in educating
Communication			■	■	Very effective with communicating with members