!Han /Awab
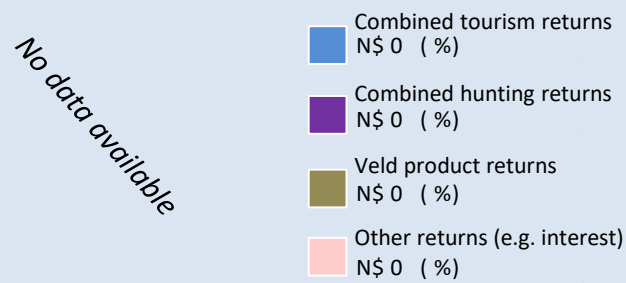# Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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 benefits to conservancy residents

| Conservancy income		N$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

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

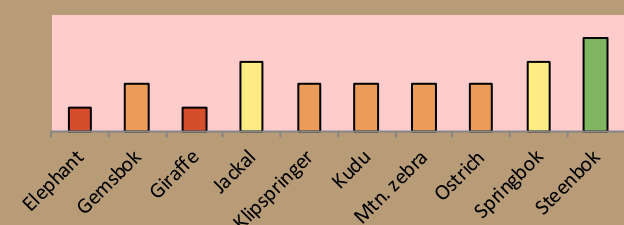|	
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 19,040
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 19,040

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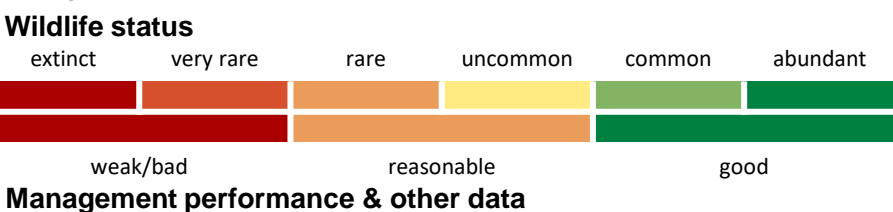the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

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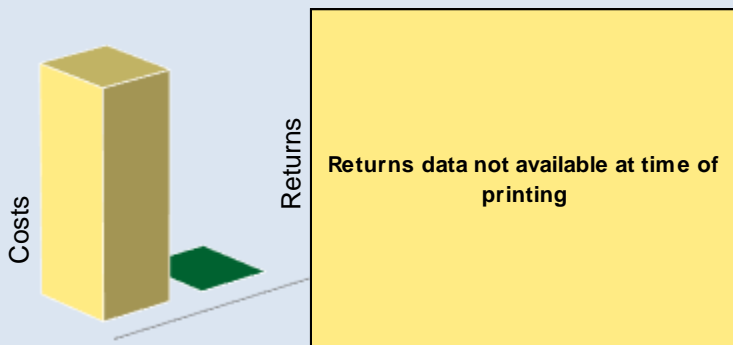
Management performance in 2017

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
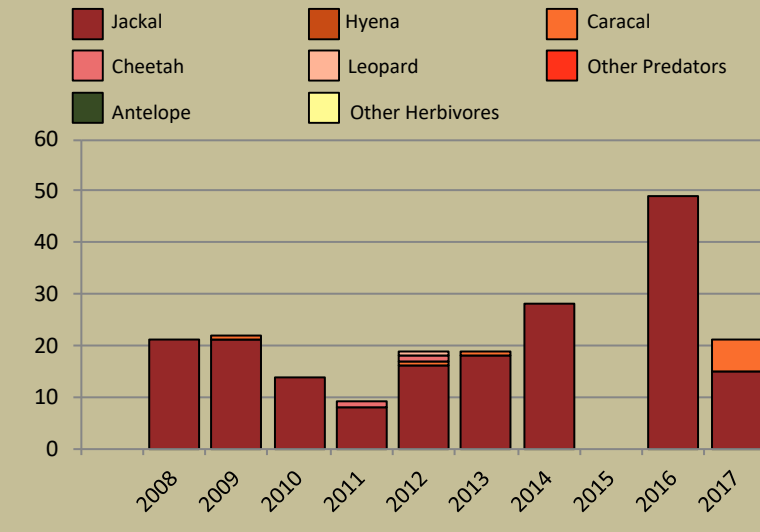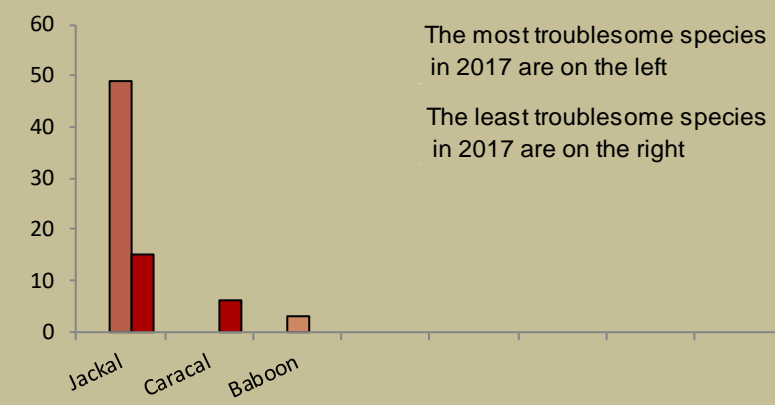
Human wildlife conflict

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

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

(bar chart: 2008–2017)

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: Jackal, Caracal, Baboon)

### 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
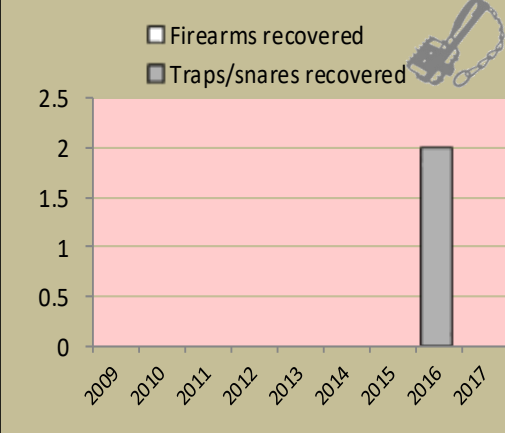
(bar chart: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack)
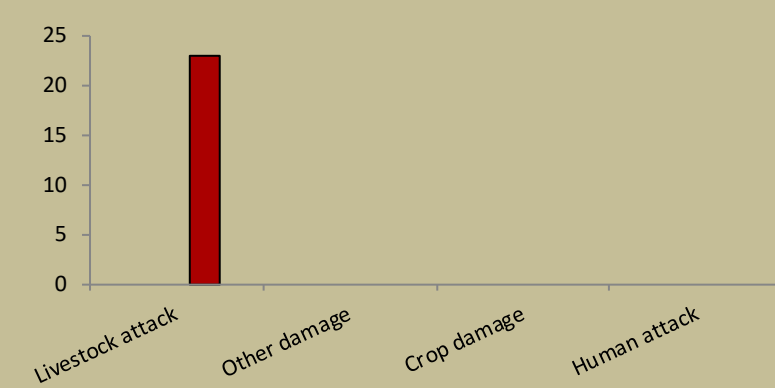
Poaching

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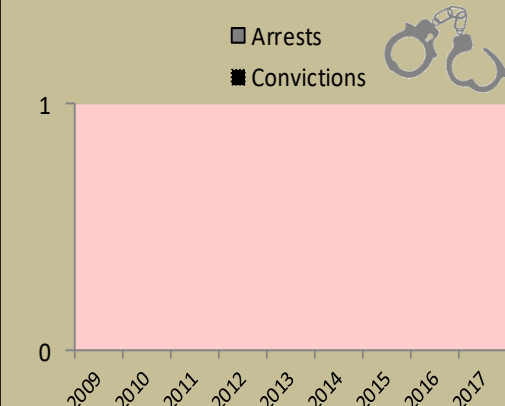
- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(chart: 2009–2017)
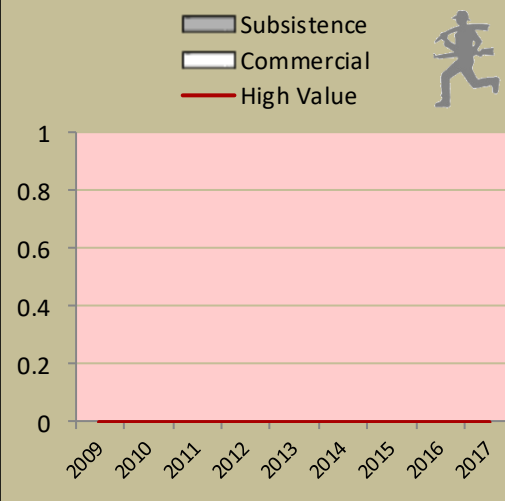
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart: 2009–2017)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart: 2009–2017)

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		
Jackal	10		10								
Springbok	40		40						10		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.
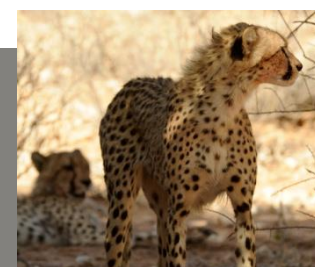
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal	1				
Klipspringer					
Kudu	1	10			
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok	96	816 - 1160			
Steenbok	8	64 - 250			

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, kudu may be seen regularly in the conservancy but 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;
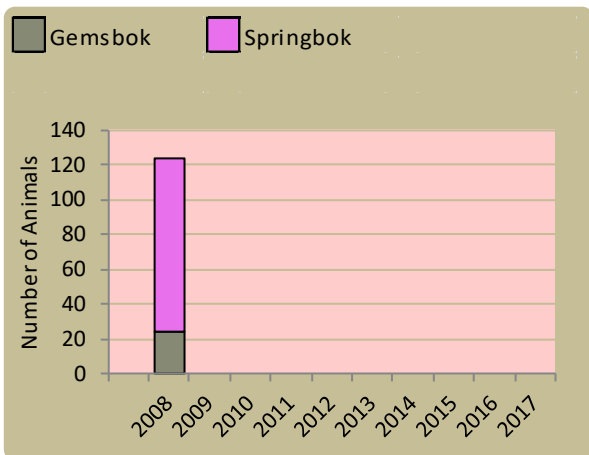**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species
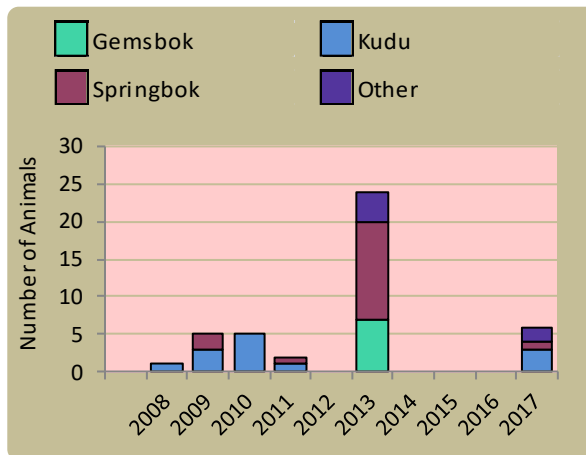
Sightings indicator

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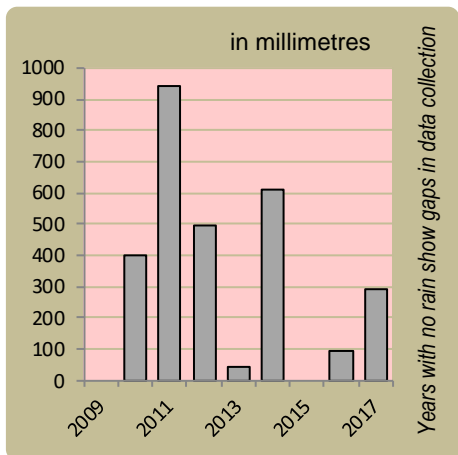
Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

Annual rainfall

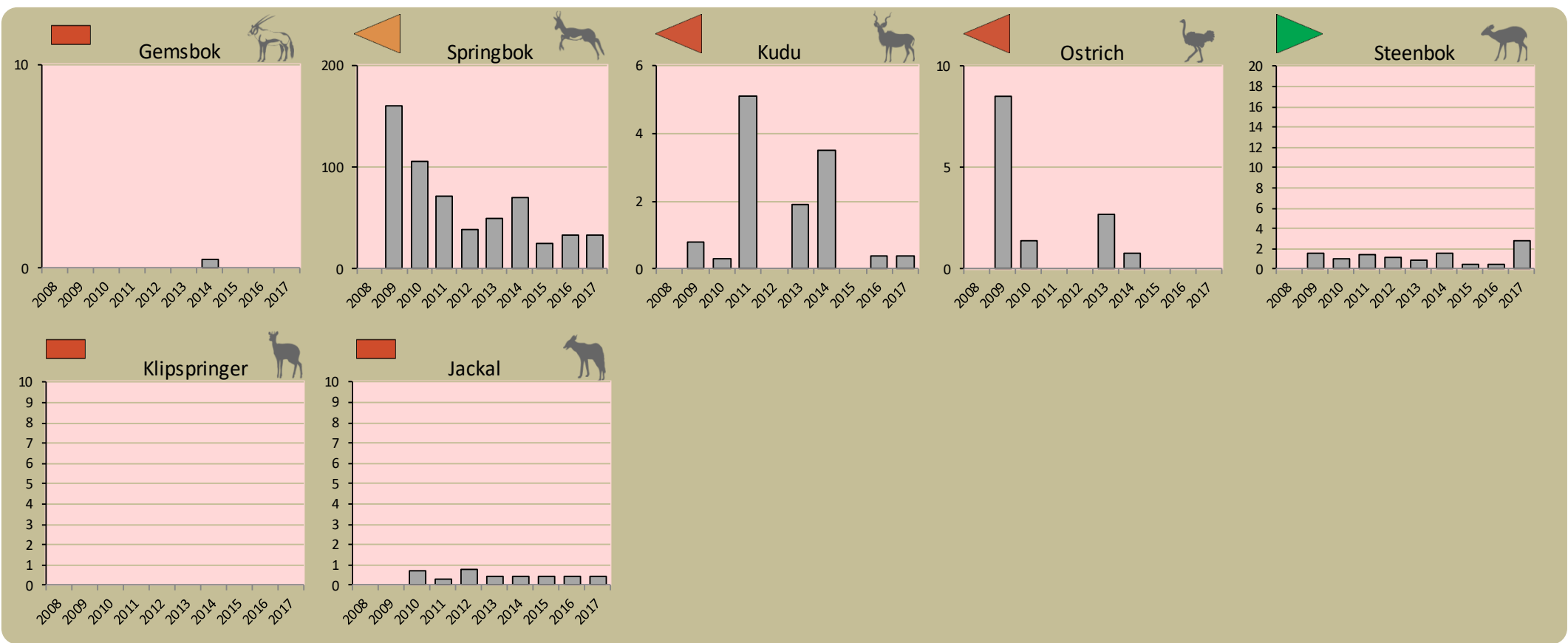

in millimetres

*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

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
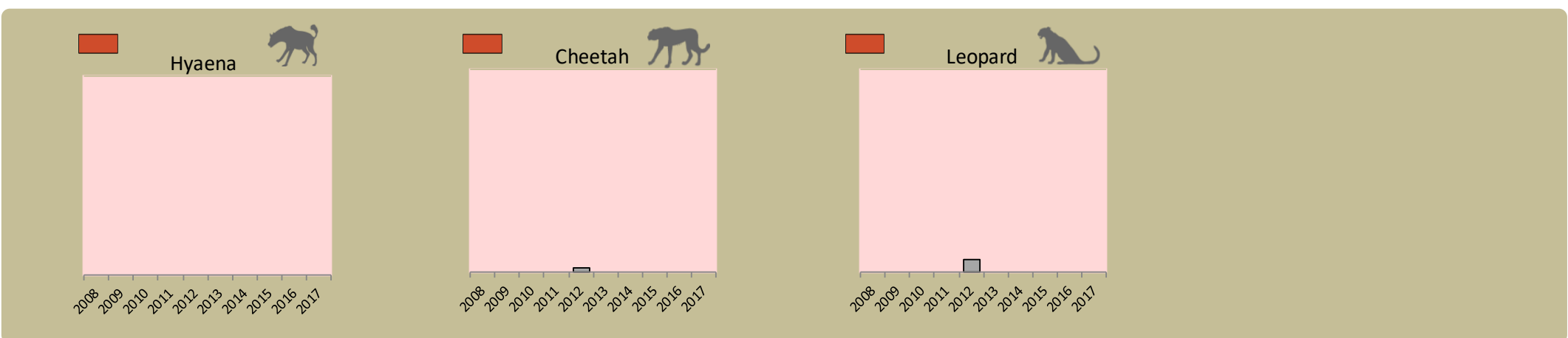
Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

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

!Han /Awab
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

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

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 4; Women: 6
Date of last AGM:	Sat, June 24, 2017
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 14; Women: 17
Date of next AGM:	Fri, November 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		7
Female		0
Community game guards:		7
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		0
Female		0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Meat Distribution (10 Springboks)

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			Good	Prev	Activities carried out and implemented as planned
Zonation Plan	Poor				No plan in place
Benefit Distribution		Fair			The only benefits went to the TA
Human Wildlife Conflict Management	Poor			Good	No activities were implemented
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning	Poor				No activities were implemented
Tourism		Fair		Prev	Agreement not finalised yet
Staff Management	Poor			Prev	Plan not implemented
Assets Management/Register	Poor				Activities not implemented
HIV/AIDS	Poor				Still planning activities regarding HIV/AIDS
Communication			Good	Prev	Communication with all members including different stakeholders