maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2017
- Approximate Total Returns: N$ 307,120

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017
- Estimated human wildlife conflict cost: N$ 0
- Total conflict cost estimate: N$ 0

Conservancy income: N$ 290,620

Management performance in 2017

Wildlife status summary in 2017

Key to the status barometer

Conservancy status summary

Human wildlife conflict trend

Number of incidents per category

Traps and firearms recovered
- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snare recovered

Wildlife removals – quota and use value

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 live sale value for common species

Conservation status summary

Human wildlife conflict

Poaching

Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017

Arrests and convictions
- Arrestra
- Convictions

Wildlife status

Success/threat flags

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

Conservancy income

Employment

Costs

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Natural resource return–cost ratio in 2017
- Natural resource returns: N$ 307,120
- Approximate conflict costs: N$ 0

Returns

Category

Success/threat flags
- very rare
- rare
- uncommon
- common
- abundant
- weak/bad
- reasonable
- good

Leadership

Adequate staffing

Adequate expenditure

Audits attendance

Adequate expenditure

16 staff

9 staff

Conservancy

Private Sector

Conservancy income

Total returns:
- N$ 307,120
- Approximate conflict costs: N$ 0

Management performance in 2017

Wildlife status summary in 2017

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

Success/threat flags

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Animals Seen 2017</th>
<th>Estimated population range</th>
<th>Wildlife Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemsbok</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>162 - 240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>107 - 450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>121 - 190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32 - 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtn. Zebra</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>938 - 2520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springbok</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>37 - 380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steenbok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Locally rare species

- 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.

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.
Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

- Date Registered: January 2001
- Population (2011 census): 1690
- Size (square kilometres): 1980

Conservancy Governance

- Number of management committee members: Men: 1; Women: 9
- Date of last AGM: Tue, July 11, 2017
- Attendance at AGM: Men: 190; Women: 180
- Date of next AGM: Wed, July 11, 2018

Other important issues

- Financial report approved?
- Budget approved?
- Work plan approved?
- Chairperson’s report approved?

Employment

- Conservancy staff: Male 14
  Female 2
- Community game guards: 6
- Community resource monitors: 0
- Lodge staff: Male 0
  Female 0

Benefits

- Cash
  - Traditional Authority
  - Funeral Assistance
  - Community Projects
  - Other Benefits
- In Kind
  - Transport
  - Building Materials (help from Africat)
  - Cash Benefit
  - Meat Distribution

Conservancy Self Evaluation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness of implementation</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Prev. Year</th>
<th>Explanation of effectiveness rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game Management and Utilisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We are hard at work and there is a serious community involvement. We have taken illegal settlers/offenders to court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonation Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We are taking good care of our environment, not just our wildlife, but our forestry and other natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit Distribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented the BD Plan even though the conservancy doesn’t generate as much money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Wildlife Conflict Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No payments were made despite the request which was submitted to MET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Business and Financial Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serve as a centre of excellence in financial management with other conservancies coming to Ehi-Rovipuka to learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Progress is quite promising with both operators highly dedicated in the implementation of the plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is room for improvement, including the actual plan development to fix the current gaps in staff issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets Management/Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conservancy has monitored, evaluated, and bought new assets, and they have also drawn up a plan on what other assets are required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Need to develop this plan at block level. The conservancy has a stronger focus on wildlife management and needs to focus on AIDS awareness as well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Used all means of communication and achieved good results accordingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>