

Conservancies Statistics

The following table provides an overview of registered conservancies as at February 2018

Name	Area km ²	Year registered	2016 Returns (NAD)			Conservancy income 2016
			Tourism	Hunting	Total	
!Gawachab	131.72	2005				
!Han /Awab	1922.52	2008				
!Khob !Naub	2747.40	2003				
!Khoru !Goreb	1283.00	2011				
//Audi	334.76	2006				
//Gamaseb	1747.75	2003				
//Huab	1817.32	2003				
≠Gaingu	7678.71	2004				
≠Khoadi-//Hôas	3364.28	1998	5 145 410	392 180	5 604 550	1 990 020
African Wild Dog	3824.10	2005				
Anabeb	1569.99	2003	7 236 170	248 180	7 530 110	1 525 230
Balyerwa	225.20	2006	-	1 718 430	1 829 400	1 829 400
Bamunu	555.92	2011		1 020 000	1 020 400	948 400
Big 5						
Doro !Nawas – area 1	1324.71	1999				
Doro !Nawas – area 2	2653.78	1999				
Doro !Nawas/Uibasen Twyfelfontein JMA	159.69	1999				

Name	Area km ²	Year registered	2016 Returns (NAD)			Conservancy income 2016
			Tourism	Hunting	Total	
Dzoti	287.00	2009		1 370 400	1 373 360	1 373 360
Ehi-Rovipuka	1979.81	2001	50 000	435 430	625 120	625 120
Eiseb	6624.80	2009				
Epupa	2912.32	2012	1 170 680	-	1 348 990	307 840
Etanga	908.17	2013				
George Mukoya	486.20	2005	274 300	369 830	801 750	510 150
Huibes	1327.50	2009				
Iipumbu ya Tshilongo	1547.81	2012	-	-	520 300	520 300
Impalila	72.50	2005	162 040	133 500	311 800	311 800
Joseph Mbambangandu	42.91	2004				
Kabulabula	89.00	2011	66 000	1 513 840	1 643 310	1 409 470
Kasika	146.59	2005	402 000	680 300	1 207 630	1 206 830
King Nehale	508.34	2005	-	35 960	56 480	56 480
Kunene River	2763.61	2006				
Kwandu	189.52	1999				
Kyaramacan Association			74 500	3 239 560	3 391 930	3 317 430
Lusese			-	2 227 320	2 271 460	2 271 460
Marienfluss	3034.16	2001	4 480 550	43 920	4 552 120	1 517 870
Mashi	296.77	2003	2 769 150	1 558 100	4 376 720	2 690 980
Maurus Nekaro	1117.40	2017				
Mayuni	150.57	1999	528 590	1 072 000	1 607 400	1 488 710
Muduva Nyangana	614.50	2005	274 300	369 830	800 870	509 270
N̄a Jaqna	9119.80	2003	139 070	866 890	1 028 340	1 028 340
Nakabolelwa			-	1 212 050	1 219 500	1 219 500

Name	Area km ²	Year registered	2016 Returns (NAD)			Conservancy income 2016
			Tourism	Hunting	Total	
Nyae Nyae	8992.11	1998	-	3 876 160	4 222 590	4 222 590
Ohungu	1195.69	2006				
Okamatapati	3095.57	2005				
Okanguati	1159.15	2012				
Okangundumba	1130.75	2003	-	209 100	277 490	277 490
Okatjandja Kozomenje	655.80	2012				
Okondjombo	1644.00	2008	-	93 360	94 030	94 030
Okongo	1339.00	2009			5 000	5 000
Okongoro	956.00	2012	-	65 100	65 100	65 100
Omatendeka	1619.38	2003	439 600	473 880	999 760	622 160
Ombazu	870.65	2012				
Ombombo-Masitu						
Ombujokanguindi	1160.00	2012				
Omuramba Ua Mbinda	3217.03	2011				
Ondjou	8729.00	2006				
Ongongo	501.32	2012				
Orupembe	3565.38	2003				
Orupupa	1234.14	2011	-	103 880	113 930	113 930
Oskop	95.65	2001				
Otjambangu	348.00	2009	-	57 480	57 530	57 530
Otijkondavirongo	1067.19	2013				
Otjimboyo	447.73	2003				
Otjitanda	1174.38	2011				
Otjituuo	6132.52	2005				

Name	Area km ²	Year registered	2016 Returns (NAD)			Conservancy income 2016
			Tourism	Hunting	Total	
Otjiu-West	1100.34	2012				
Otjombande	329.00	2012				
Otjombinde	5890.89	2011				
Otuzemba	741.76	2012				
Ovitoto	625.32	2008				
Ozonahi	3203.53	2005				
Ozondundu	745.35	2003	-	127 320	127 400	127 400
Puros	3562.43	2000				
Salambala	929.79	1998	1 288 510	1 899 630	3 437 130	2 006 450
Sanitatas	1445.88	2003	-	64 080	64 180	64 180
Sesfontein	2465.18	2003				
Shamungwa	53.45	2005				
Sheya Shuushona	5065.57	2005	249 200	23 910	287 610	88 410
Sikunga	286.70	2009	-	1 141 180	1 158 050	1 066 950
Sobbe	390.70	2006	-	1 705 720	1 737 530	1 008 490
Sorri-Sorris	2290.21	2001	645 500	108 740	770 710	319 910
Torra	3492.76	1998				
Tsiseb	7912.51	2001	409 650	233 560	668 410	668 410
Twyfelfontein-Uibasen	286.07	1999				
Uukolonkadhi Ruacana	2992.91	2005	-	48 000	152 000	152 000
Uukwaluudhi	1436.78	2003				
Wuparo	147.60	1999	1 110 600	1 782 320	2 974 290	2 220 830

POVERTY AND CONSERVANCIES

Figure A3-1: Pie Chart on number of Communal Conservancies in Constituencies with different incident levels

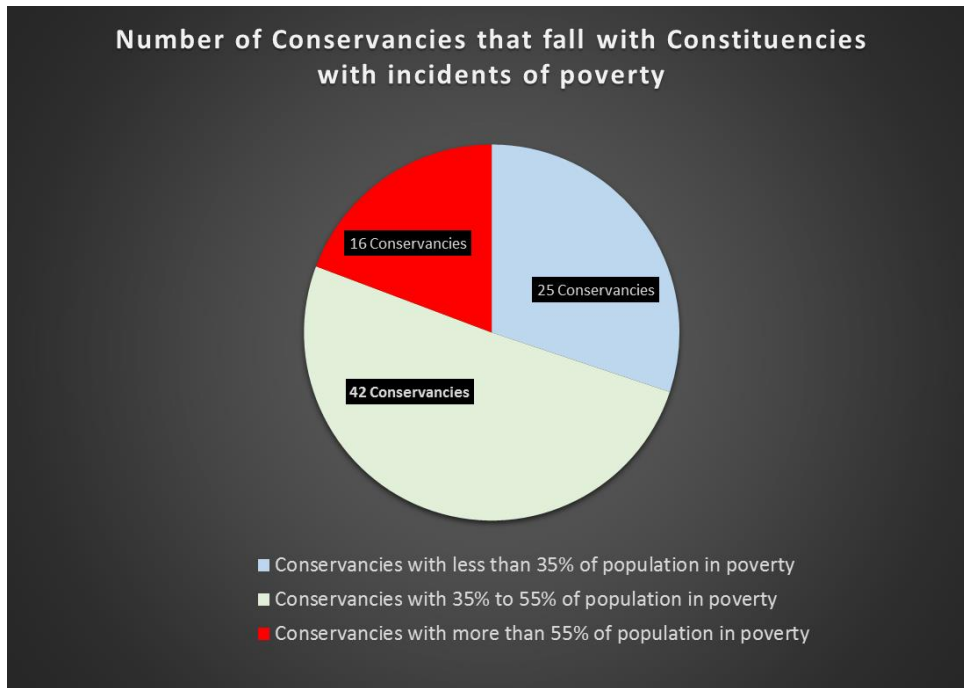


Figure A3-2: Graph on the contribution of Communal Conservancy populations on overall Constituencies Population

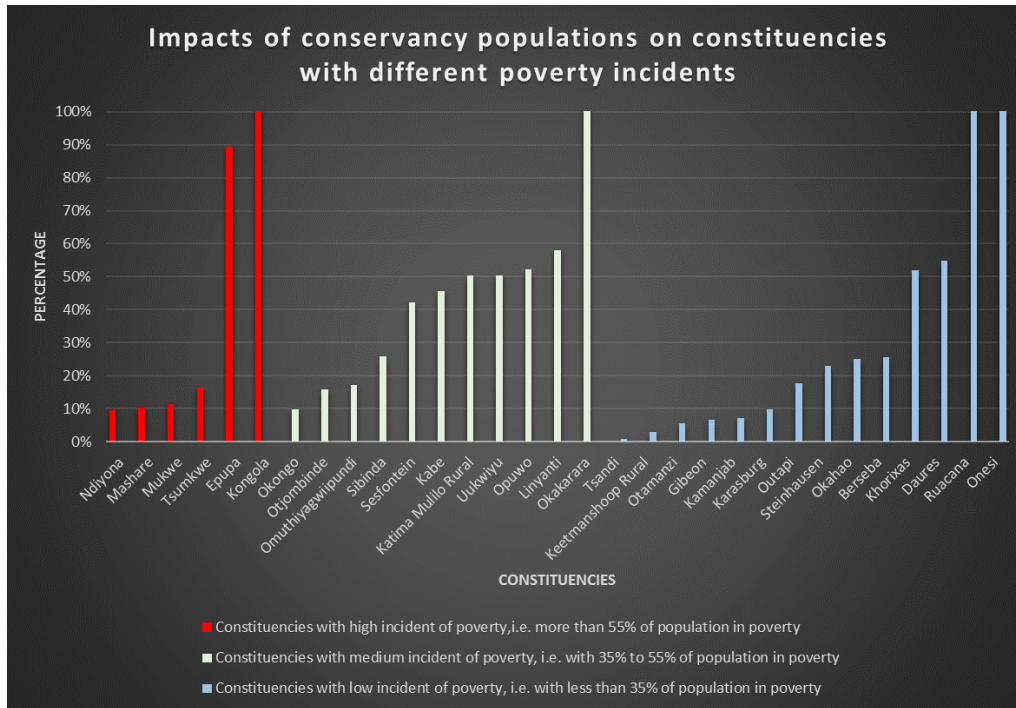


Figure A3-3: Graphs on the contribution Communal Conservancies on Constituency populations

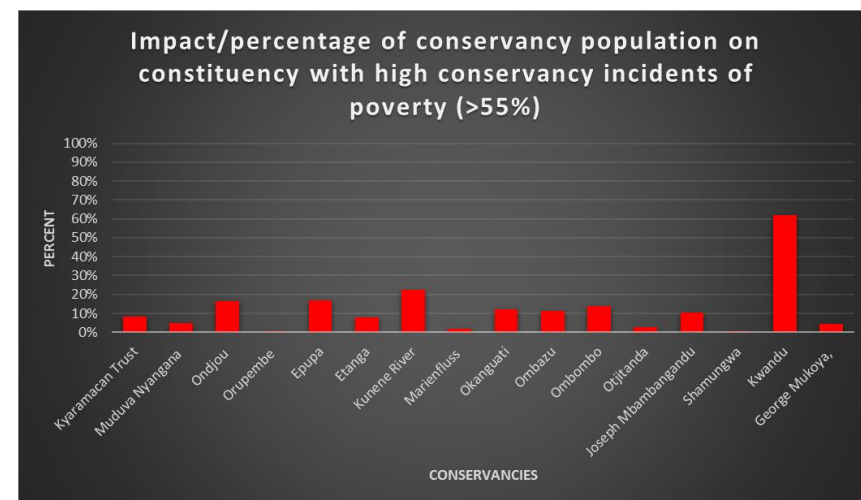
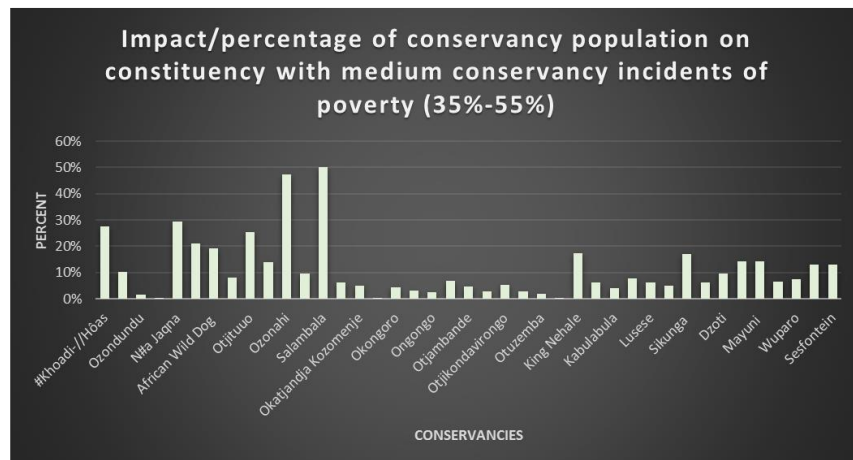
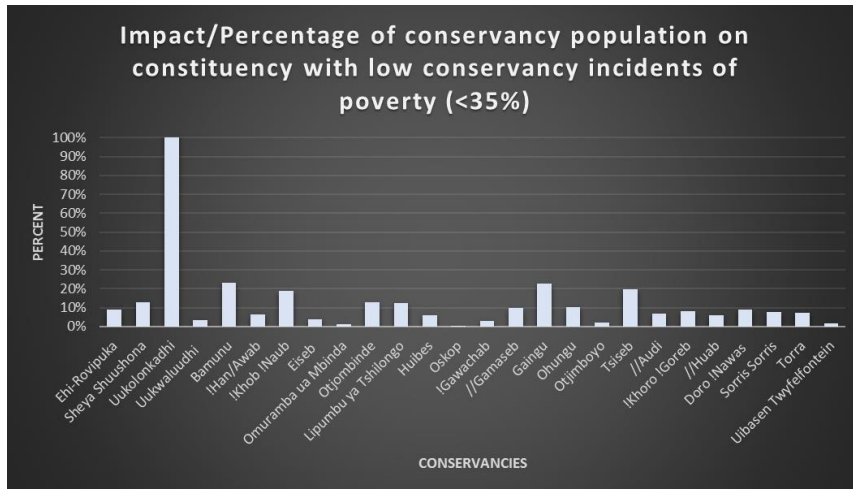


Table 1: List of Communal Conservancies that fall within different Constituency poverty categories.

Conservancies (and 1 Community Conservation Association)	Category Low: Constituency incidents of poverty of people below the poverty threshold (<35%)	Category Medium: Constituency incidents of poverty of people below the poverty threshold (35%-55%)	Category High: Constituency incidents of poverty of people below the poverty threshold (>55%)
Nyae Nyae		36%	
Salambala		43%	
≠Khoadi-//Hôas		40%	
Torra	19%		
Wuparo		49%	
Doro !Nawas	19%		
Uibasen Twyfelfontein	19%		
Kwandu			58%
Mayuni		49%	
Puros		40%	
Marienfluss			69%
Tsiseb	20%		
Ehi-Rovipuka	28%		
Oskop	25%		
Sorris Sorris	19%		
Mashi		49%	
Omatendeka		40%	
Otjimboyo	20%		
Uukwaluudhi	28%		
Orupembe			69%
Okandungumba		44%	
//Huab	19%		
!Khob !Naub	27%		
//Gamaseb	21%		
Anabeb		55%	
Sesfontein		55%	
Sanitatas		44%	
Ozondundu		44%	
N#a Jaqna		36%	
≠Gaingu	20%		
Joseph Mbambangandu			61%
Uukolonkadhi	28%		
Ozonahi		37%	
Shamungwa			58%
Sheya Shuushona	26%		
!Gawachab	23%		
Muduva Nyangana			57%
Otjituuo		37%	
African Wild Dog		37%	
King Nehale		45%	
George Mukoya,			57%
Okamatapi		37%	
Kasika		49%	
Impalila		49%	
Balyerwa		49%	
Ondjou			65%

FS on Poverty-Oriented Support to Community Conservation Project In Namibia

Conservancies (and 1 Community Conservation Association)	Category Low: Constituency incidents of poverty of people below the poverty threshold (<35%)	Category Medium: Constituency incidents of poverty of people below the poverty threshold (35%-55%)	Category High: Constituency incidents of poverty of people below the poverty threshold (>55%)
Kunene River			69%
Ohungu	20%		
Sobbe		49%	
//Audi	20%		
Ovitoto		37%	
!Han/Awab	27%		
Okondjombo		44%	
Otjambangu		44%	
Eiseb	27%		
Sikunga		49%	
Okongo		41%	
Huibes	25%		
Dzoti		49%	
Otjitanda			69%
Otjombinde	27%		
Orupupa		44%	
Omuramba ua Mbinda	27%		
Bamunu		26%	
!Khoru !Goreb	19%		
Kabulabula		49%	
Okongoro		44%	
Otjombande		44%	
Ongongo		44%	
Ombujokonguindi		44%	
Otuzemba		44%	
Otjiu West		44%	
lipumbu ya Tshilongo	26%		
Okatjandja Kozomenje		44%	
Ombazu			69%
Okanguati			69%
Epupa			69%
Otijkondavirongo		44%	
Etanga			69%
Nakabolelwa		49%	
Ombombo			69%
Lusese		49%	
Kyaramacan Trust			58%

Table A3-2: List Constituencies and Communal Conservancy Impact Population

Constituency with Conservancies	Constituency Incidence of Poverty	Conservancies	Conservancy Population Impact on Constituency		
Berseba	27%	!Khob !Naub	19%		
		!Han/Awab	7%		
Daures	20%	Tsiseb	20%		
		Otjimboyo	2%		
		≠Gaingu	23%		
		Ohungu	10%		
Epupa	69%	Marienfluss	2%		
		Orupembe	1%		
		Kunene River	22%		
		Otjitanda	3%		
		Ombazu	11%		
		Okanguati	12%		
		Epupa	17%		
		Etanga	8%		
		Ombombo	14%		
		Gibeon	25%	Oskop	0%
				Huibes	6%
Kabe	49%	Kasika	8%		
		Impalila	6%		
		Sikunga	17%		
		Kabulabula	4%		
		Nakabolelwa	5%		
Kamanjab	20%	Lusese	6%		
		//Audi	7%		
		//Gamaseb	10%		
		Salambala	50%		
		Karasburg	21%	!Gawachab	3%
				Torra	7%
				Doro !Nawas	9%
				Uibasen Twyfelfontein	2%
				Sorris Sorris	8%
				//Huab	6%
!Khorro !Goreb	8%				
#Khoadi-//Hôas	12%				
Kongola	58%			Kwandu	62%
				Kyaramacan Trust	41%
Linyanti	49%	Wuparo	7%		
		Mayuni	14%		
		Mashi	14%		
		Balyerwa	6%		
		Sobbe	7%		
		Dzoti	9%		
Mashare	61%	Joseph Mbambangandu	10%		
Mukwe	58%	Shamungwa	1%		
		Kyaramacan Trust	8%		
		Muduva Nyangana	2%		
Ndiyona	57%	Muduva Nyangana	5%		

Constituency with Conservancies	Constituency Incidence of Poverty	Conservancies	Conservancy Population Impact on Constituency
		George Mukoya,	4%
Okahao	26%	Sheya Shuushona	13%
		lipumbu ya Tshilongo	12%
Okakarara	37%	Ozonahi	47%
		Otjituuo	25%
		African Wild Dog	19%
		Okamatapi	8%
		Ovitoto	14%
Okongo	41%	Okongo	10%
Omuthiyagwiipundi	45%	King Nehale	17%
Onesi	35%	Uukolonkadhi	120%
Opuwo	44%	Okandungumba	6%
		Sanitatas	0%
		Ozondundu	1%
		Okondjombo	0%
		Otjambangu	3%
		Orupupa	7%
		Okongoro	4%
		Otjombande	5%
		Ongongo	2%
		Ombujokonguindi	3%
		Otuzemba	2%
		Otjiu West	3%
		Okatjandja Kozomenje	5%
		Otjikondavirongo	5%
		Omatendeka	3%
		Orupembe	0%
		Puros	2%
Otamanzi	30%	Sheya Shuushona	5%
Otjombinde	36%	Ondjou	16%
Outapi	27%	Eiseb	4%
		Otjombinde	13%
Outapi	27%	Omuramba ua Mbinda	1%
Ruacana	28%	Ehi-Rovipuka	9%
		Uukwaluudhi	4%
		Uukolonkadhi	107%
Sesfontein	40%	≠Khoadi-//Hôas	27%
		Puros	0%
		Omatendeka	10%
		Ehi-Rovipuka	4%
		Ozondundu	0%
Sibinda	55%	Anabeb	13%
		Sesfontein	13%
Steinhausen	26%	Bamunu	23%
Tsandi	26%	Uukwaluudhi	1%
Tsumkwe	65%	Ondjou	16%

Constituency with Con- servancies	Constituency Incidence of Poverty	Conservancies	Conservancy Population Impact on Constituency
Uukwiyu	36%	Nyae Nyae	21%
		N#a Jaqna	29%

NACSO publishes annual audit reports for each conservancy, which are available from the website (<http://www.nacso.org.na>). Following are examples from those conservancies visited as part of the mission.

Dzoti

Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2016
the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N\$ 1,373,360

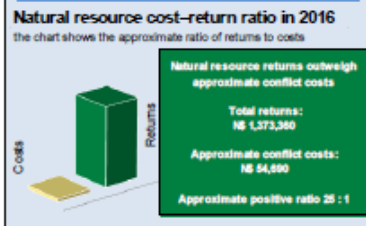
- Combined tourism returns N\$ 0 (0%)
- Combined hunting returns N\$ 1,370,400 (100%)
- Wild product returns N\$ 0 (0%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N\$ 2,960 (0%)

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\$ 1,373,360
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	21 staff N\$ 682,438

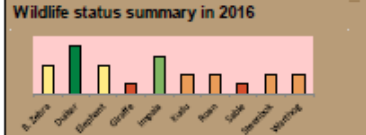
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 54,690
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 54,690



Management performance in 2016

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Good
4 NR management plan	Good
5 Zonation	Good
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Good
9 Event Book quality	Good
10 Compliance	Good
11 Game census	Good
12 Reporting & adaptive m/nt	Good
13 Law enforcement	Good
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	Good
15 Harvesting management	Good
16 Sources of NR Income	Good
17 Benefits produced	Good
18 Resource trends	Good
19 Resource targets	Good



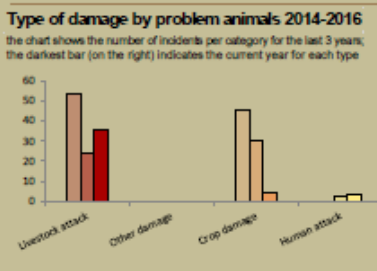
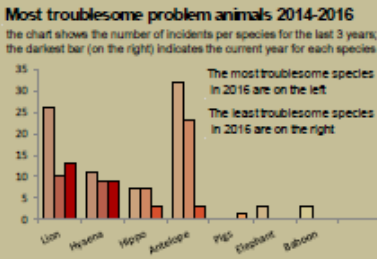
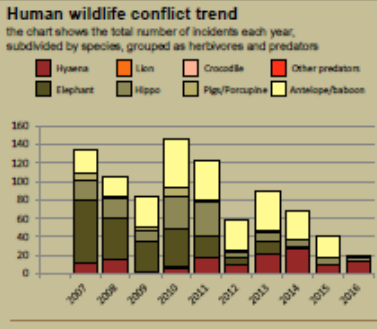
Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status: extinct, very rare, rare, uncommon, common, abundant

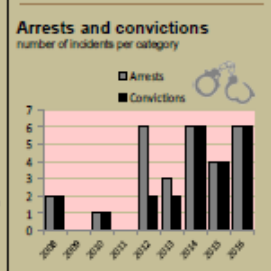
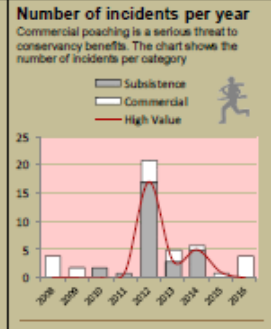
Success/threat flags: success/benefit created (green triangle), weakness/action needed (red triangle)

Management performance & other data: weak/bad, reasonable, good

Human wildlife conflict



Poaching



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2016			Animals actually used in 2016					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
Buffalo	15	9	6	9	6				15	70,000	5,500
Bushbuck	2	2								2,700	
Crocodile	2	2								25,500	
Dukker	2	2								1,500	
Elephant*	7	5	2	3	2				5	200,000	180,000
Hippo	8	5	3	5	3				8	25,000	5,500
Impala	2	2		1					1	2,700	
Kudu*	3	2	1	1	1				2	5,000	4,850
Lechwe	3	3		1					1	15,000	
Leopard	1	1								35,000	
Reedbuck	2	2		2					2	2,700	
Roan*	1	1		1					1	55,000	
Sable*	1	1		1					1	55,000	
Vervet monkey	1	1		1					1		
B. Zebra	3	3		3					3	3,500	

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]

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

2016 **Dzoti** **Natural Resource Report** continued... Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

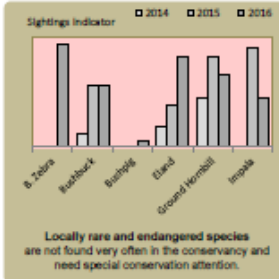
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

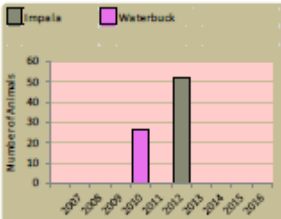
Species	Animals Seen	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra	50	300	Green	Green	
Duiker	12	180	Green	Green	
Elephant	10	22	Red	Red	
Genette			Red	Red	
Impala	15		Green	Yellow	
Kudu	3	34	Red	Red	
Roean	10	33	Red	Red	
Sable			Red	Red	
Steenbok			Red	Yellow	
Waterhog	3		Red	Yellow	

Wildlife status
 Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.
 National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy, for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are 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.

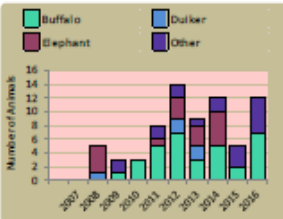
Locally rare species



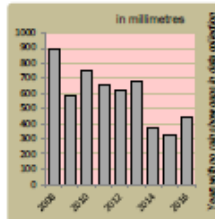
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

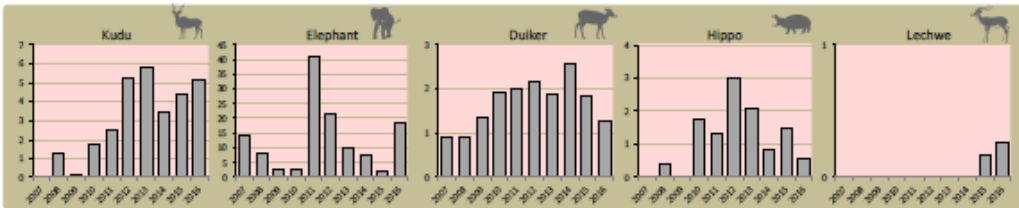


Annual rainfall



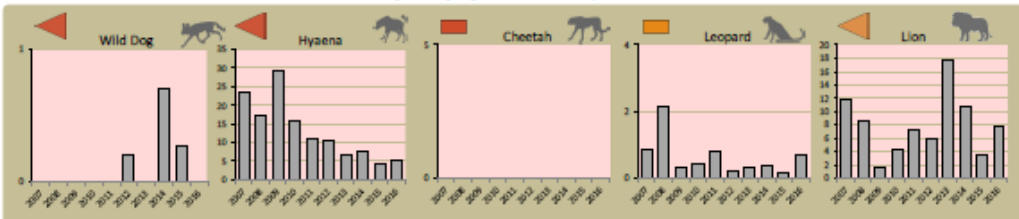
Fixed route patrols

charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year

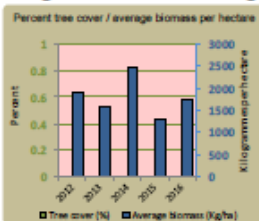


Predator monitoring

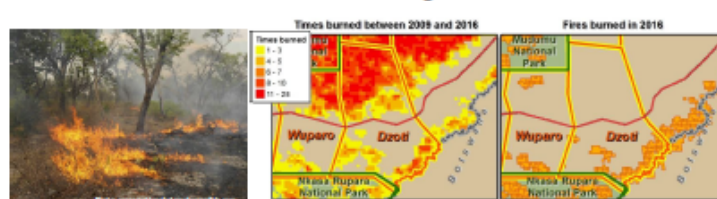
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
 status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Vegetation monitoring



Fire monitoring



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.





Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	October 2009
Population (2011 census):	1460
Size (square kilometres):	287

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	✓
AGM held	✓
Management and utilisation plan	✓
Financial annual report approved at AGM	✓
Financial report external review	✗
Benefit distribution plan	✓

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	14
Date of last AGM:	Sun, December 4, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 89; Women: 131
Date of next AGM:	Sun, December 10, 2017
Other important issues	
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓



Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	12
Female	9
Community game guards:	15
Community resource monitors:	2
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Cash Benefits	Cash Benefits
Traditional Authority	Social Benefits
Funeral Assistance	
Community Projects	

Conservancy Self Evaluation

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

Effectiveness of implementation	Poor	Fair	Good	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation			✓	Everything was done according to plan.
Zonation Plan			✓	No conflicts with the zonation plan and no new settlements and crops in the wildlife corridors.
Benefit Distribution			✓	Benefits distribution according to plan.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management			✓	Did everything as per plan.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning			✓	Everything was done according to plan.
Tourism		⚠		Only one source of income hunting thus need to diversify.
Staff Management			✓	Everything done according to plan.
Assets Management/Register		⚠		Register needs updating.
HIV/AIDS		⚠		Some of the activities were not done such as increasing awareness among members.
Communication			✓	Meeting and community outreach was effectively implemented.

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Annual Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

2016 Annual Conservancy Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2016
the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N\$ 770,710

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\$ 310,918
Employment	Private Sector Conservancy

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 77,690
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 77,690

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N\$ 770,710
Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 77,690
Approximate positive ratio 10 : 1

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

Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016
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 2016 are on the left
The least troublesome species in 2016 are on the right

Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016
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

Poaching

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

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Management performance in 2016

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Good
4 NR management plan	Good
5 Zonation	Good
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Good
9 Event Book quality	Good
10 Compliance	Good
11 Game census	Good
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	Good
13 Law enforcement	Good
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	Good
15 Harvesting management	Good
16 Sources of NR income	Good
17 Benefits produced	Good
18 Resource trends	Good
19 Resource targets	Weak

Wildlife status summary in 2016

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2016			Animals actually used in 2016							Potential Trophy Value R\$	Potential Other use Value R\$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use			
Baboon	5	5									700	
Carnial	1	1									2,900	
Cheetah	1	1									16,300	
Gemsbok	15	5	10								3,900	2,160
Giraffe	1	1									10,900	
Hyena	1	1									7,400	
Jackal	5	5									700	
Klipspringer	1	1									6,600	
Kudu*	5	3	2								8,100	9,700
Leopard	1	1									32,400	
Ostrich	35	10	25								2,400	600
Springbok	50	20	30								2,900	520
Steenbok	4	4									1,600	
Mtn Zebras	12	6	6								7,400	3,320
Hartebeest	3	3									3,900	

Potential value estimates (R\$) 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

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.



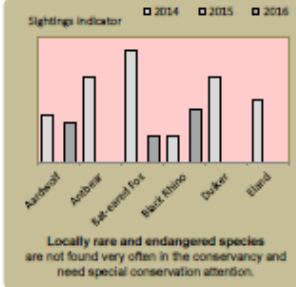
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

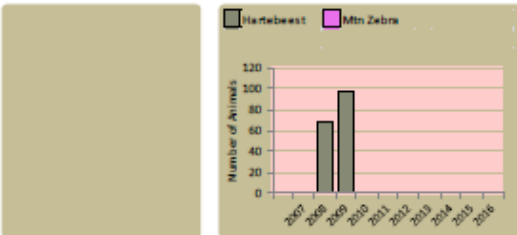
Species	Animals Seen 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Ephant			Dark Green	Yellow	
Gemsbok	22	101 - 280	Dark Green	Yellow	
Giraffe	8	9 - 20	Dark Orange	Yellow	
Jackal	3	3 - 20	Dark Orange	Yellow	
Klipspringer			Dark Green	Yellow	
Kudu			Dark Green	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra	67	255 - 520	Dark Green	Yellow	
Ostrich	26	103 - 260	Dark Orange	Yellow	
Springbok	80	414 - 1000	Dark Orange	Yellow	
Steenbok	7	34 - 350	Dark Orange	Yellow	

Wildlife Status
 Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.
 National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy, for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are 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



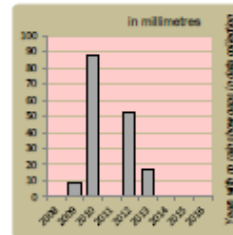
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

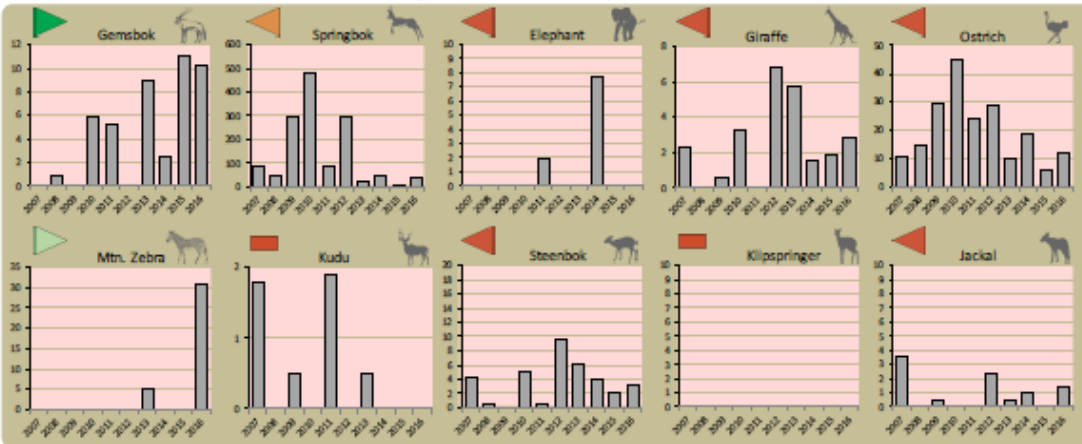


Annual rainfall



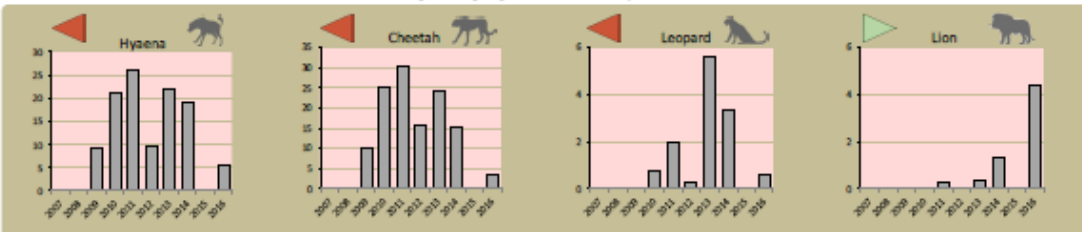
Annual game count

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



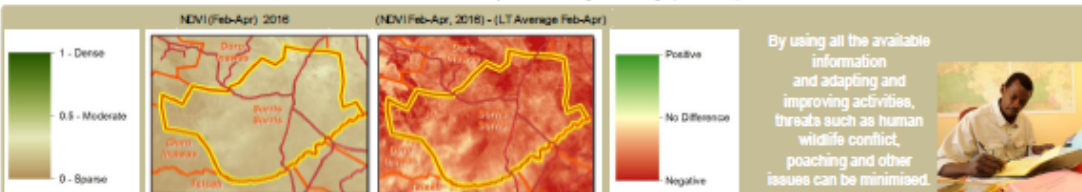
Predator monitoring

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



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 (2001-2015)



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Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown in 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

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	✔
AGM held	✘
Management and utilisation plan	✔
Financial annual report approved at AGM	✘
Financial report external review	✘
Benefit distribution plan	✔

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	9
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men : Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, March 11, 2017
Other important issues	
Budget approved?	✘
Work plan approved?	✘



Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	4
Female	4
Community game guards:	5
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	5
Female	6

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Social Benefits

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

Effectiveness of implementation	Poor	Fair	Good	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation			✔	Conservancy implemented NRM programmes.
Zonation Plan			✔	Conservancy follow the zonation plan.
Benefit Distribution			✔	Benefit distribution plan needs to be reviewed.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		⚠		There is a room for improvement.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		⚠		Mismanagement of funds.
Tourism		⚠		The agreement needs renewal.
Staff Management		⚠		Staff policy full of loopholes and needs to be reviewed.
Assets Management/Register		⚠		The filing system needs to be improved.
HIV/AIDS	✘			
Communication			✔	The community is updated with developments in the conservancy.