

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\$ 520,300

Combined tourism returns N\$ 0 (%)
 Combined hunting returns N\$ 0 (%)
 Veld product returns N\$ 0 (%)
 Other returns (e.g. interest) N\$ 520,300 (100%)

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\$ 520,300
---------------------------	--------------------

Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy		

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 32,490
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 4,850
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 37,340

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\$ 520,300
Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 37,340
Approximate positive ratio 14 : 1

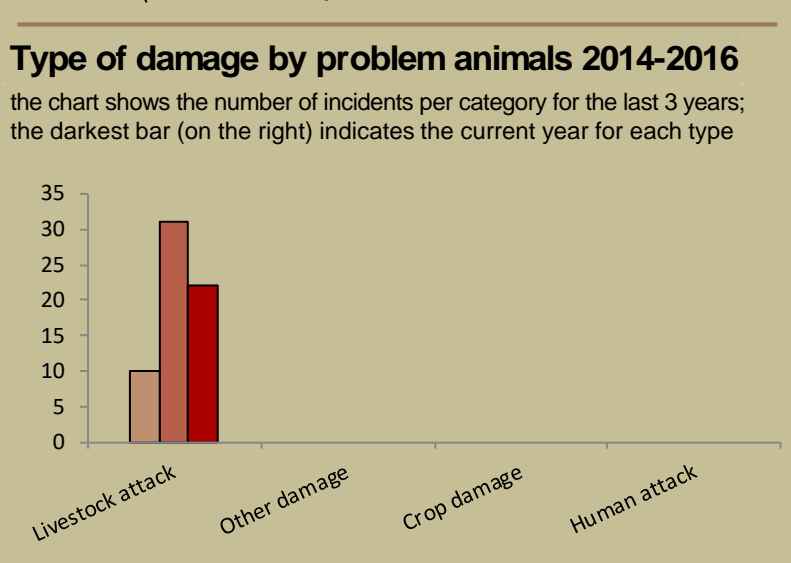
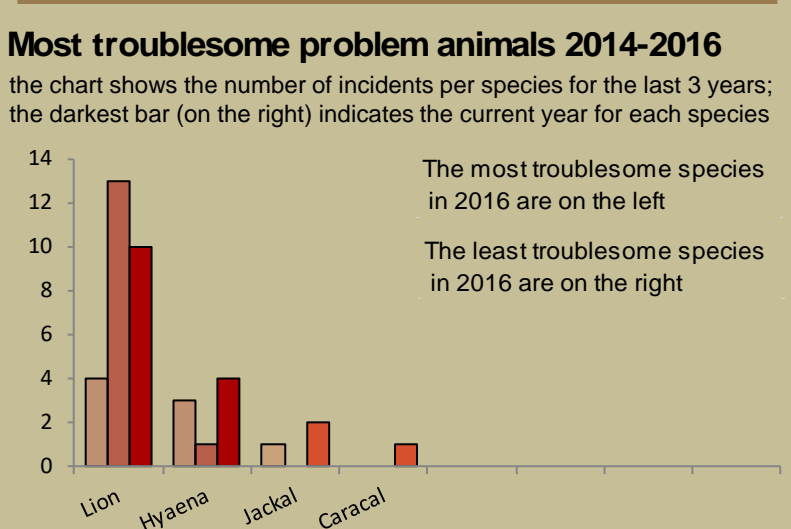
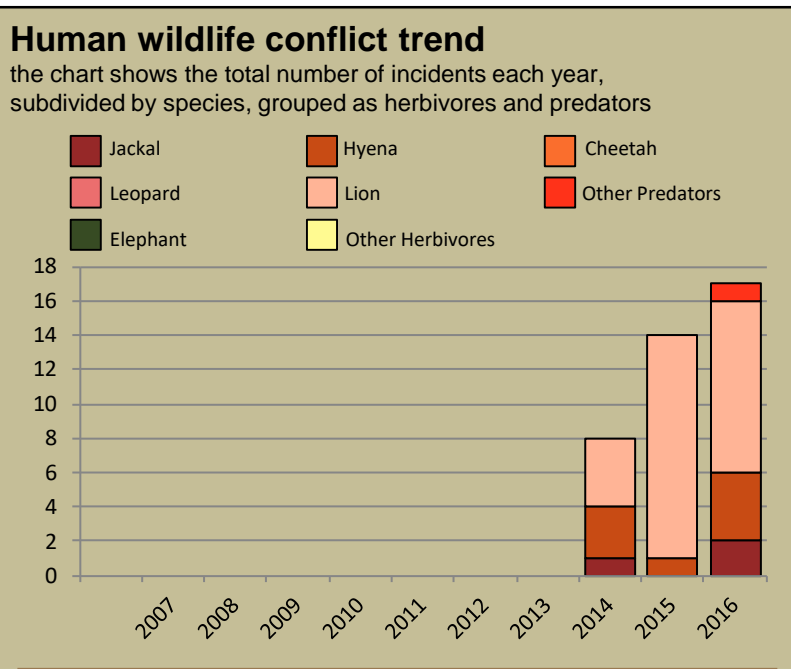
Management performance in 2016

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	

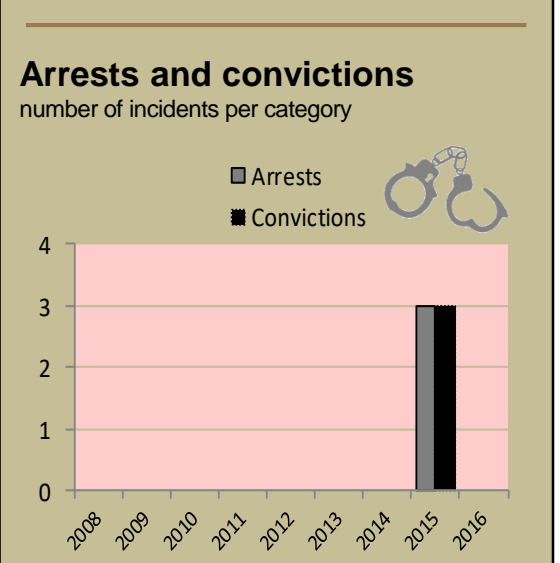
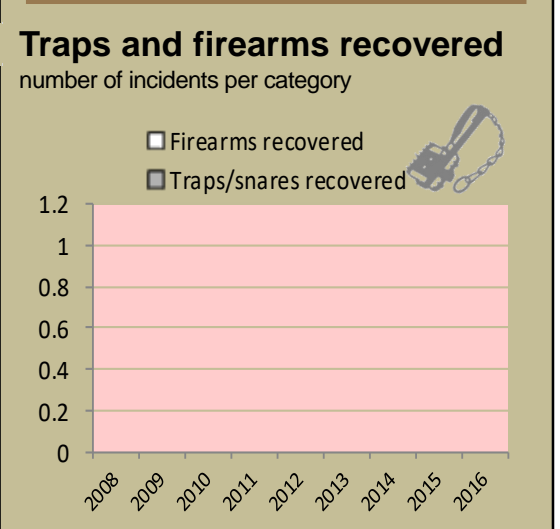
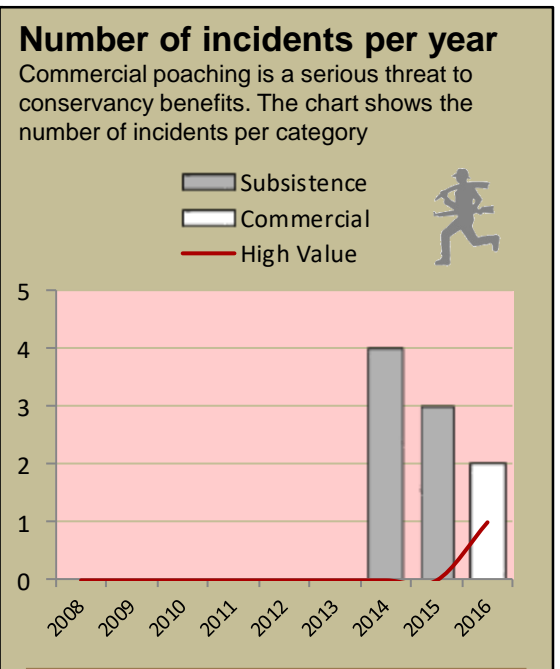
Wildlife status summary in 2016

Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

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		

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

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

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

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
Elephant				Dark Orange	
Gemsbok				Light Orange	
Giraffe				Dark Orange	
Jackal				Yellow	
Klipspringer				Dark Orange	
Kudu				Dark Orange	
Mtn. zebra				Dark Orange	
Ostrich				Yellow	
Springbok				Yellow	
Steenbok				Light Orange	

Wildlife Status

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

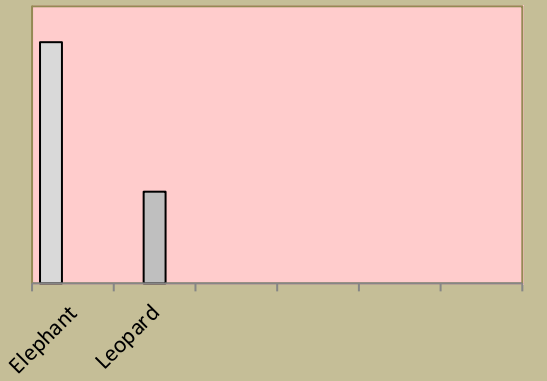
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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.

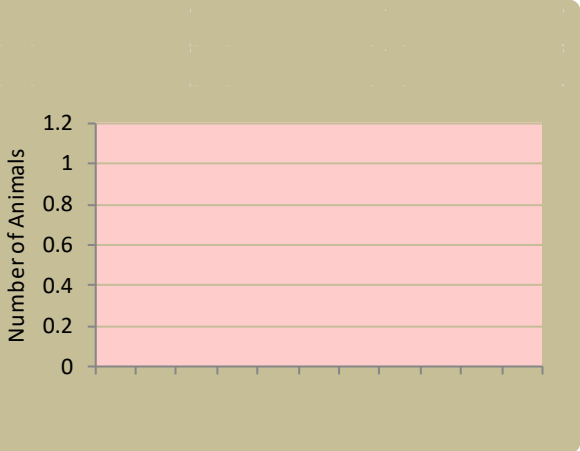
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016

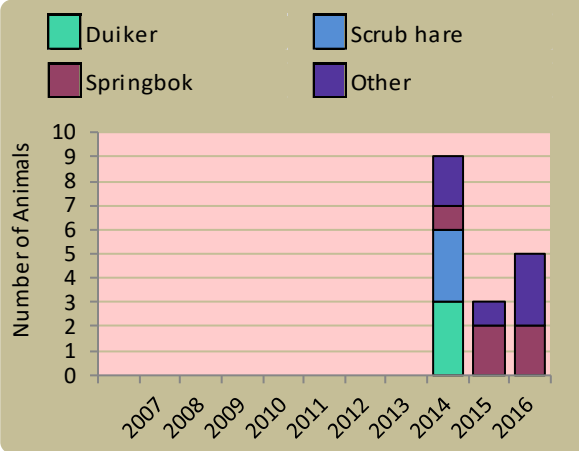


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

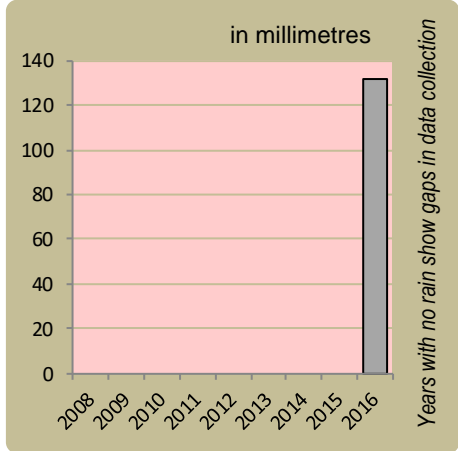
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

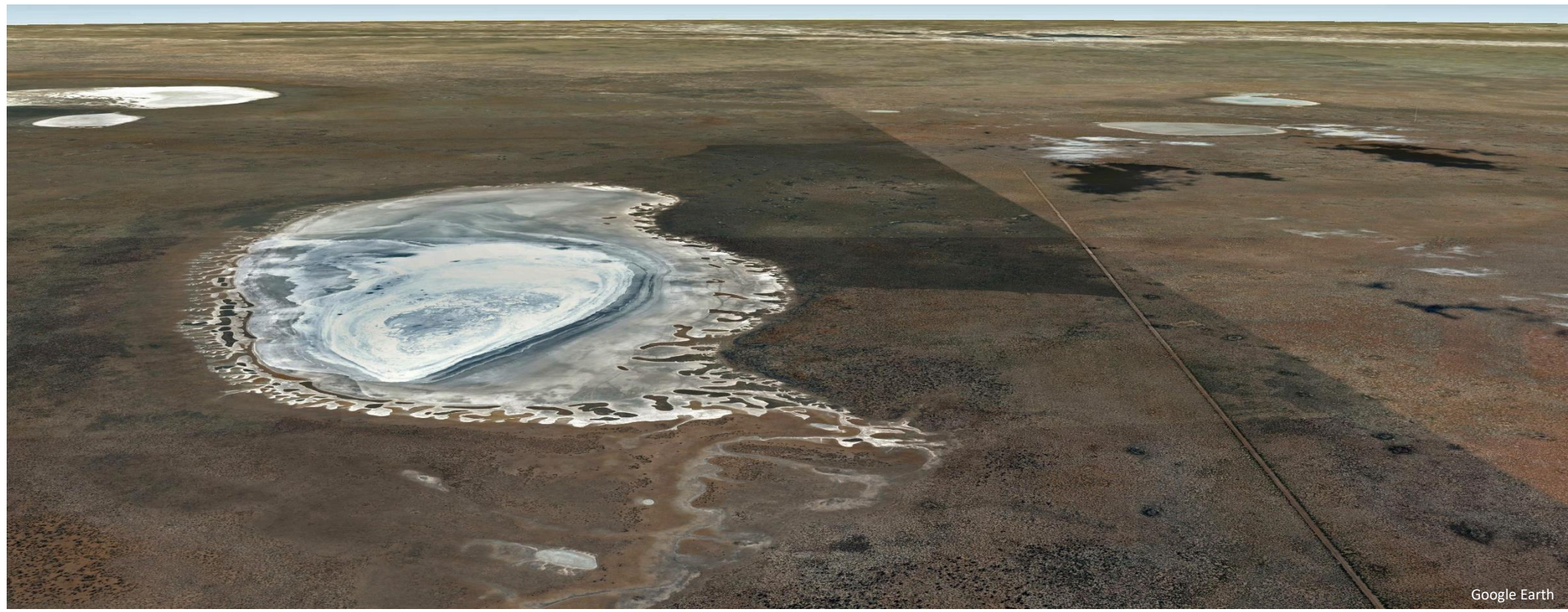


Annual rainfall



Annual game count

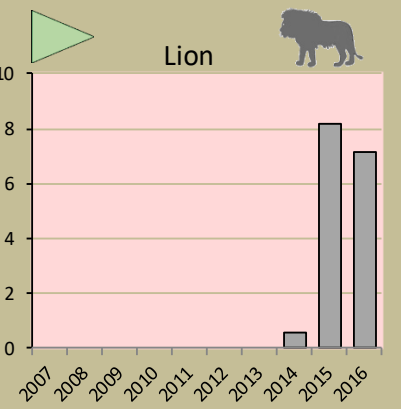
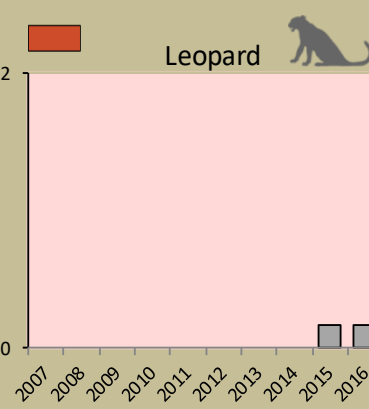
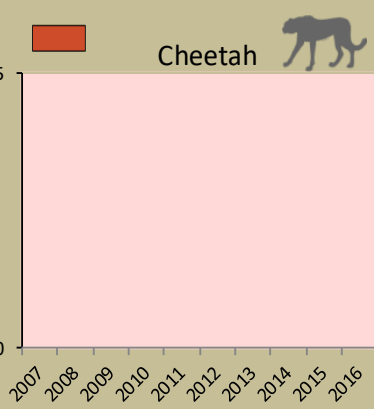
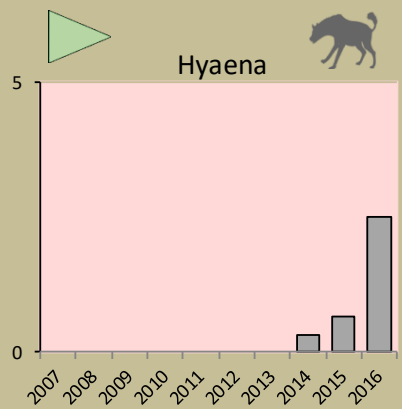
No counts done



Google Earth

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.

