

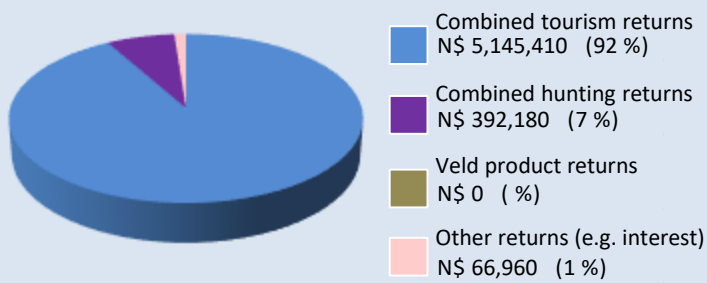
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 5,604,550



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\$ 1,990,020
Employment	Private Sector	87 staff N\$ 2,788,100
	Conservancy	14 staff N\$ 408,710

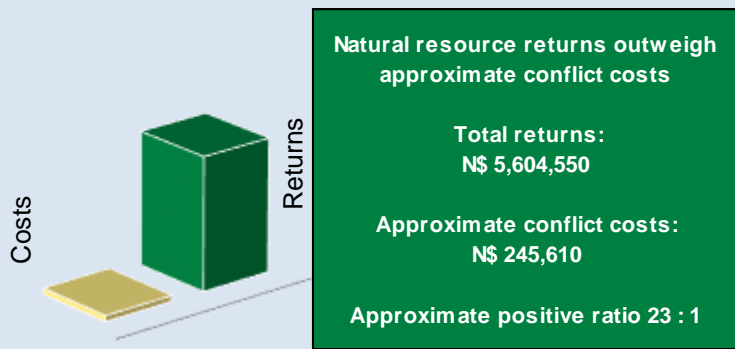
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 240,760
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 4,850
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 245,610</b>

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

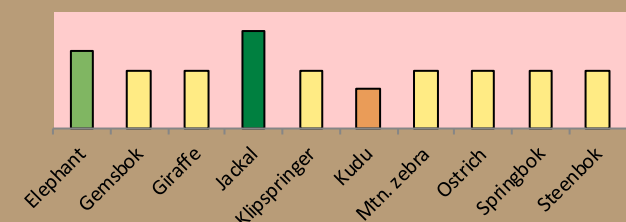
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



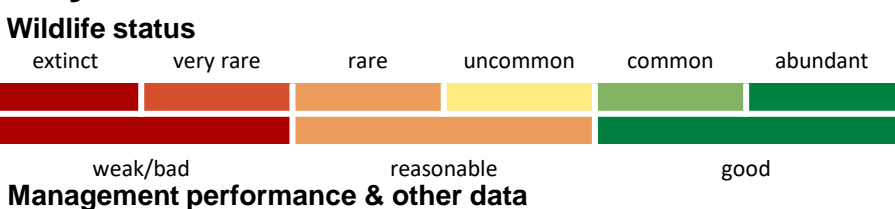
Management performance in 2016

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	Weak
19 Resource targets	Weak

Wildlife status summary in 2016



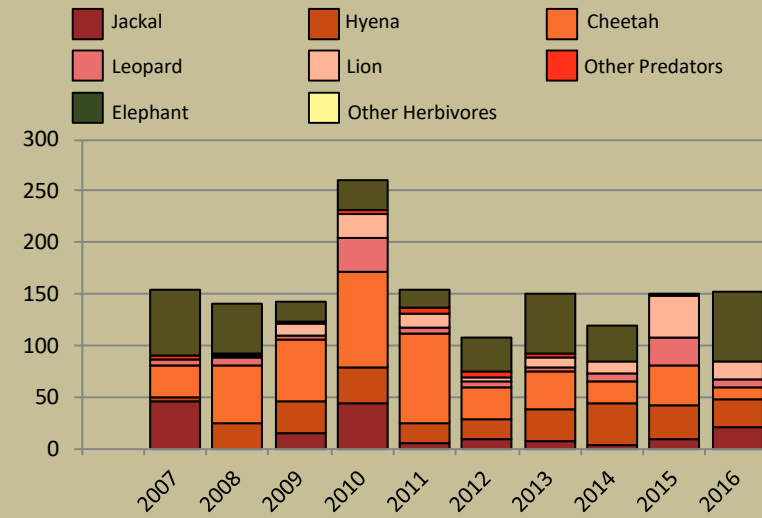
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

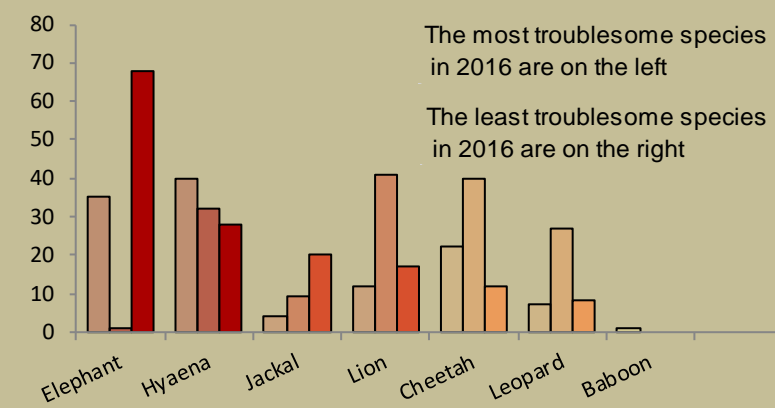
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



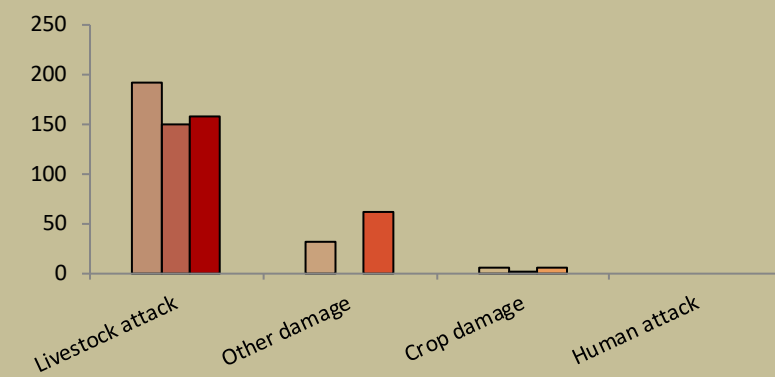
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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



Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016

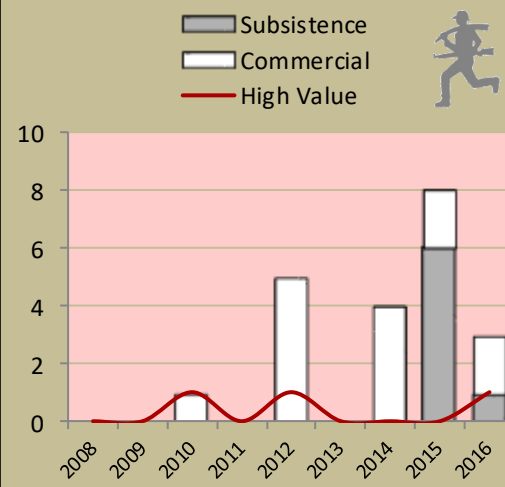
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

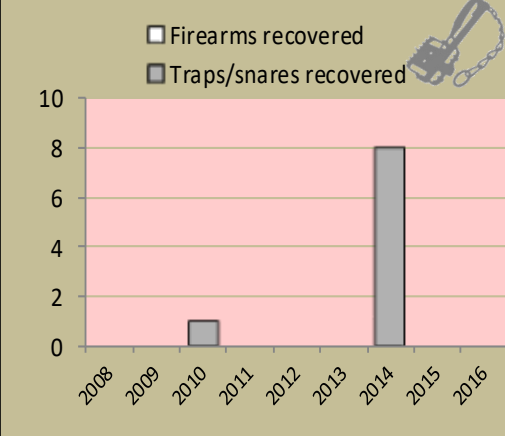
Number of incidents per year

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



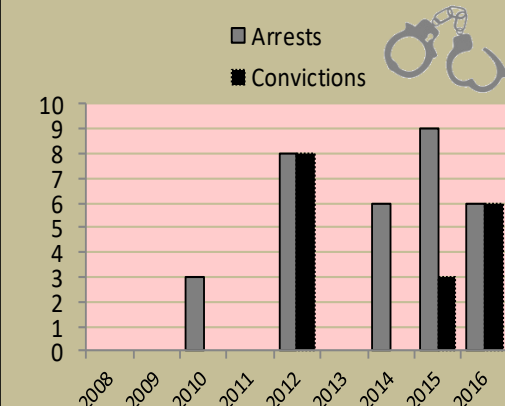
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



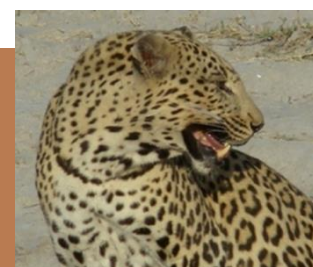
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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
Cheetah	2	2								16,300	
Eland*	2	2								7,300	
Elephant*	1	1								260,500	
Gemsbok	30	10	20							3,900	2,160
Giraffe	7	3	4							10,900	11,200
Hyaena	1	1								7,400	
B-f Impala	15	3	12							13,800	700
Jackal	5	5								700	
Klipspringer	2	2								6,600	
Kudu*	25	10	15							8,100	72,750
Leopard	1	1								32,400	
Lion	2	2								130,300	
Ostrich	10	4	6							2,400	600
Springbok	60	12	48							2,900	520
Steenbok	5	5								1,600	
Mtn Zebra	40	10	30							7,400	3,320

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.



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 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant	20	20 - 40	Green	Yellow	Green
Gemsbok	28	52 - 120	Orange	Green	Green
Giraffe	30	87 - 180	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Jackal	12	12 - 20	Green	Green	Green
Klipspringer	3	17 - 20	Orange	Green	Green
Kudu	78	162 - 420	Red	Yellow	Green
Mtn. zebra	136	331 - 620	Red	Green	Green
Ostrich	10	22 - 50	Red	Green	Green
Springbok	125	240 - 470	Red	Green	Green
Steenbok	22	66 - 640	Orange	Green	Green

#### Wildlife Status

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

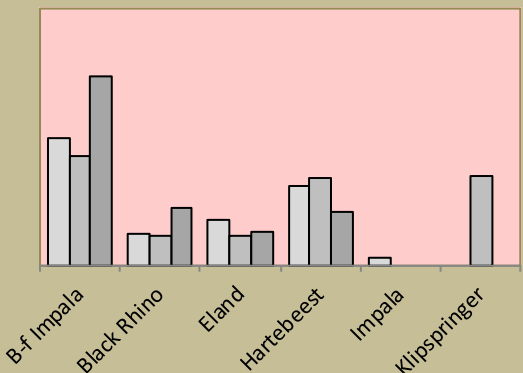
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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.

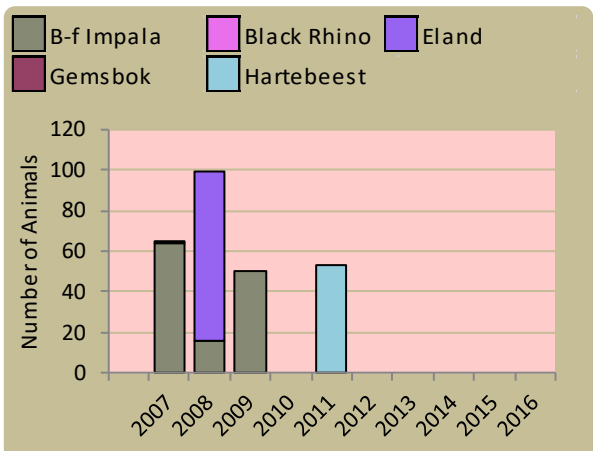
### Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016

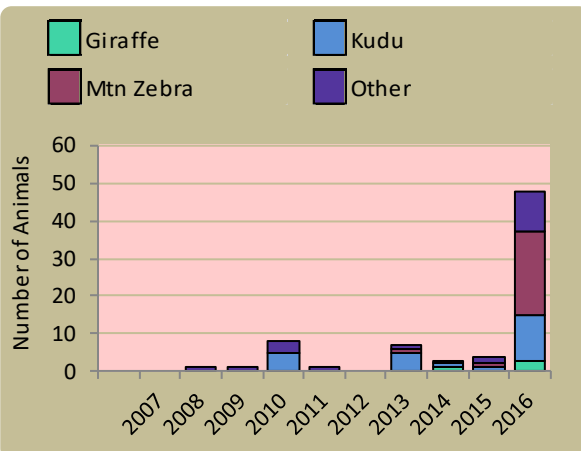


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

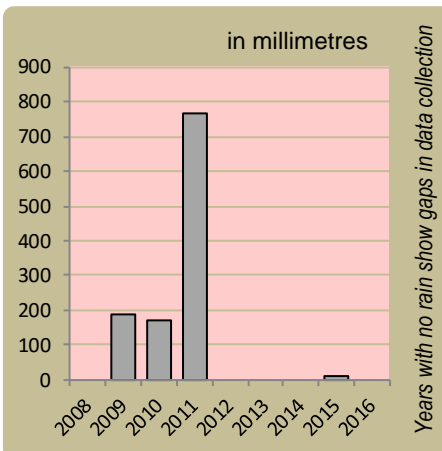
### Wildlife introductions



### Wildlife mortalities

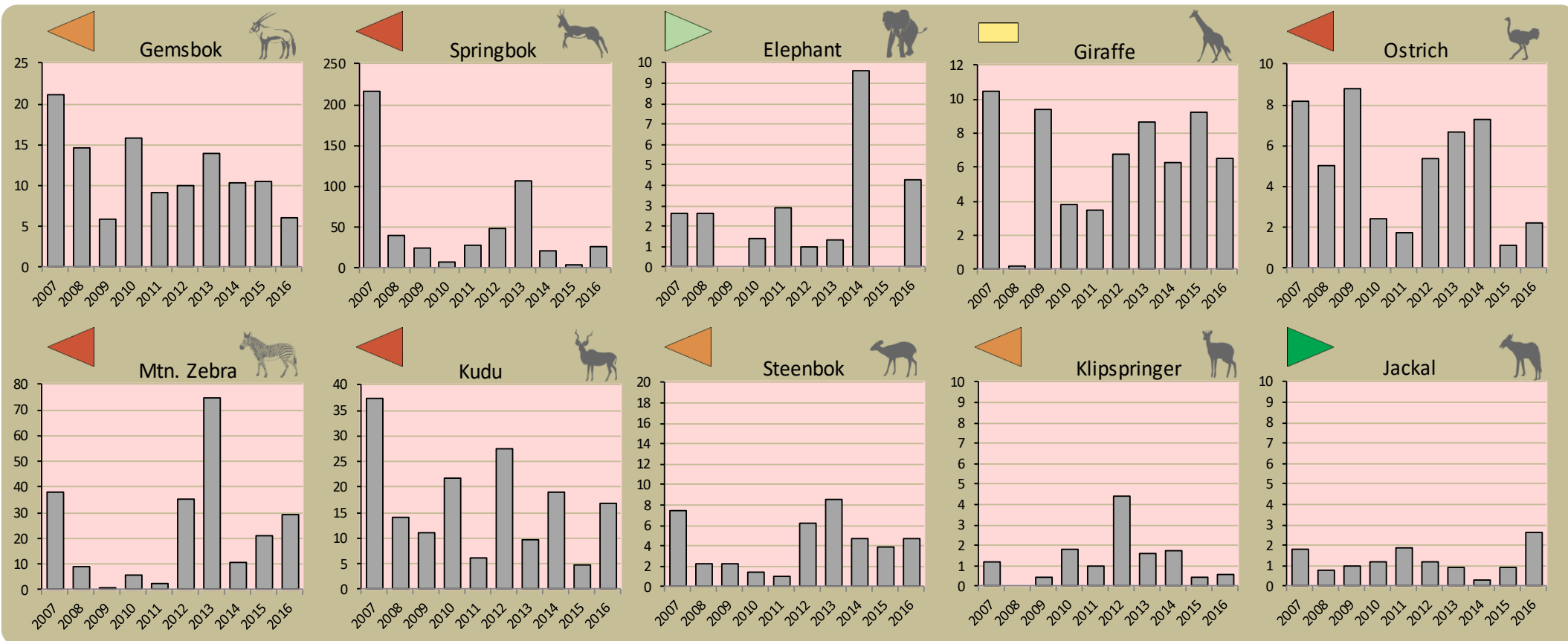


### Annual rainfall



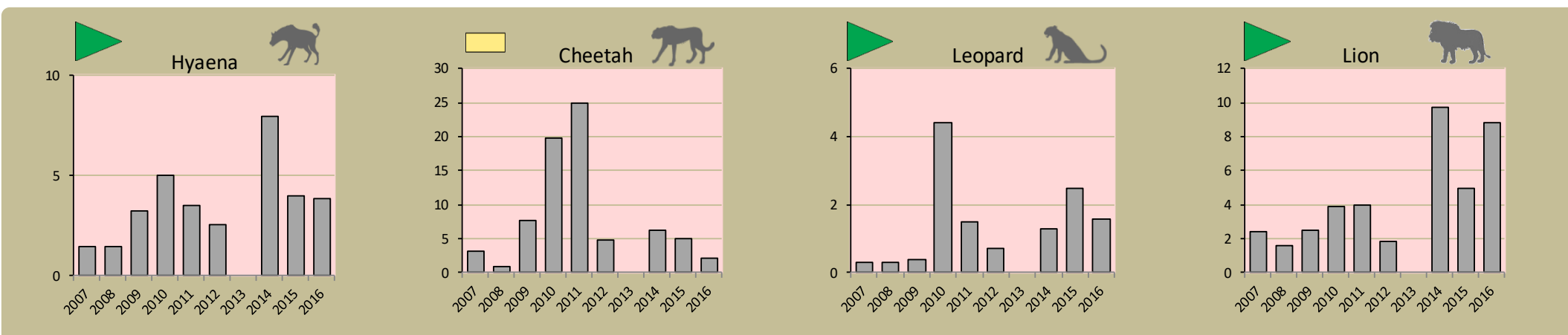
### Annual game count

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



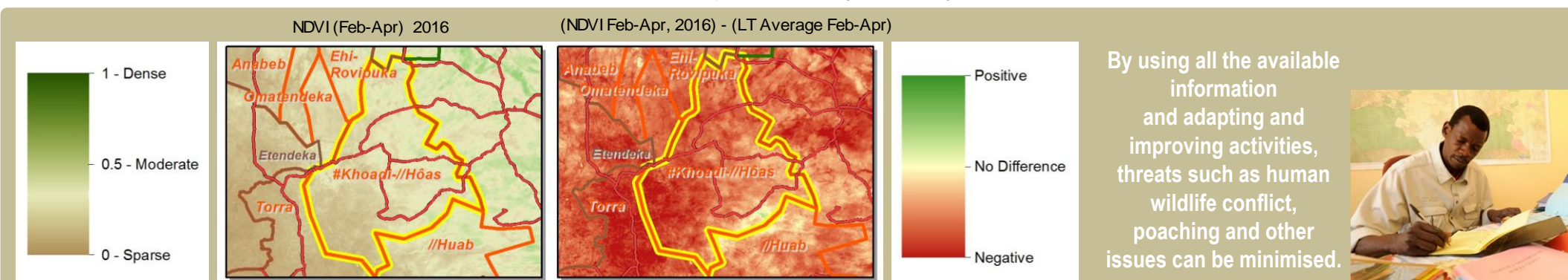
### Predator monitoring

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)



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

<b>Date Registered:</b>	June 1998
<b>Population (2011 census):</b>	3860
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	3365

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	16
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	Fri, August 26, 2016
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: 101; Women: 100
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	Thu, June 1, 2017
<b>Other important issues</b>	
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✗

### Constitutional adherence

<b>Approved constitution</b>	✓
<b>AGM held</b>	✓
<b>Management and utilisation plan</b>	✓
<b>Financial annual report approved at AGM</b>	✓
<b>Financial report external review</b>	✓
<b>Benefit distribution plan</b>	✓



### Employment

<b>Conservancy staff: Male</b>	9
<b>Female</b>	5
<b>Community game guards:</b>	9
<b>Community resource monitors:</b>	0
<b>Lodge staff: Male</b>	0
<b>Female</b>	0

### Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	<b>Cash Benefits</b>
	Cash For Administrative Costs
	Cash For Capacity Development
	Cash For Development
	Cash For Sme Development
	<b>Social Benefits</b>

### 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
<b>Game Management and Utilisation</b>			✓	Implemented the plan effectively
<b>Zonation Plan</b>		✓		Implemented the plan effectively. We follow the zonation plan correctly, but we still face problems with illegal settlement of farmers.
<b>Benefit Distribution</b>		✓		Sometimes diesel distribution does not reach some farms due to distance and transport issues.
<b>Human Wildlife Conflict Management</b>			✓	Conservancy maintain all wildlife water infrastructure.
<b>Sustainable Business and Financial Planning</b>		✓		Pending audited financial reports.
<b>Tourism</b>		✓		The conservancy needs to improve working relations with PH.
<b>Staff Management</b>			✓	Employer and employee relations sound.
<b>Assets Management/Register</b>		✓		No proper store room.
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>				
<b>Communication</b>		✓		Improve internet connection.