

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\$

- Combined tourism returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N\$ 0 (%)

No data available

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

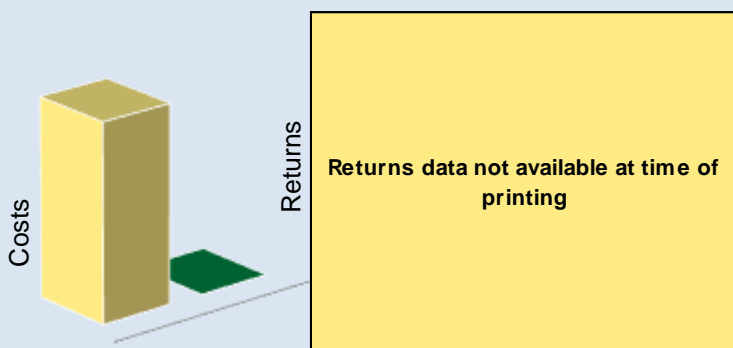
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 4,140
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 4,140

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

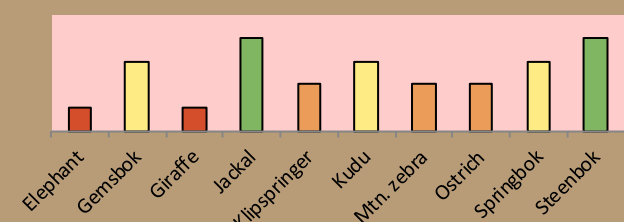
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



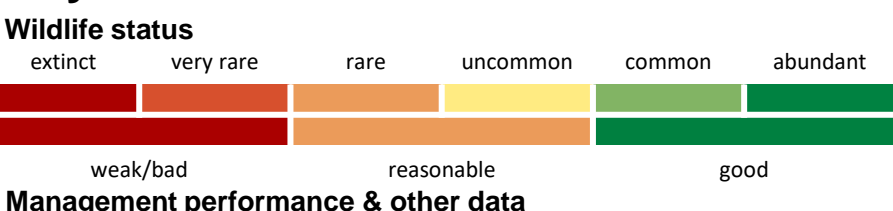
Management performance in 2016

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Weak
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	Weak
10 Compliance	Weak
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	Weak
18 Resource trends	Weak
19 Resource targets	Weak

Wildlife status summary in 2016

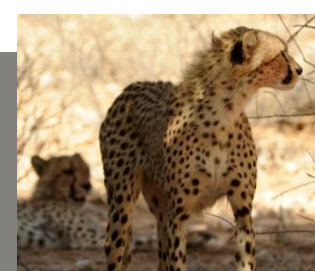


Key to the status barometer



Success/threat flags
 ▲ success/benefit created
 ▼ weakness/action needed

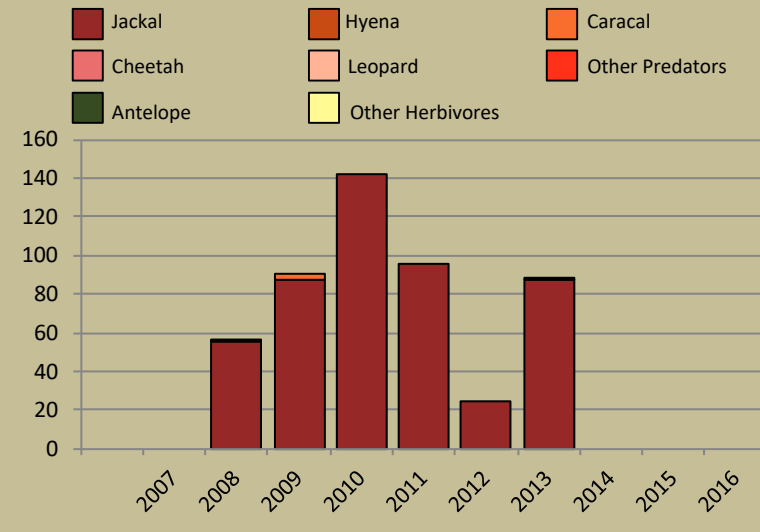
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

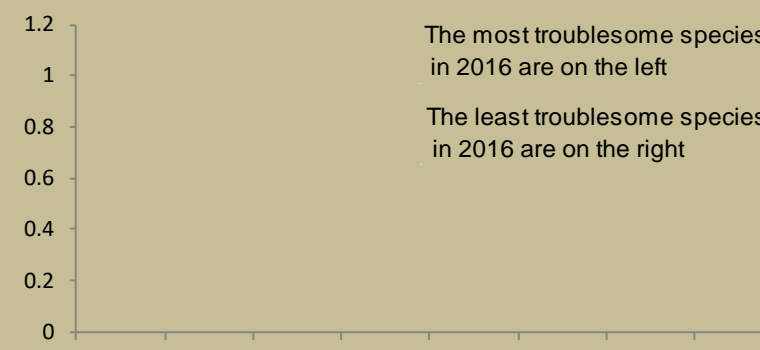
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



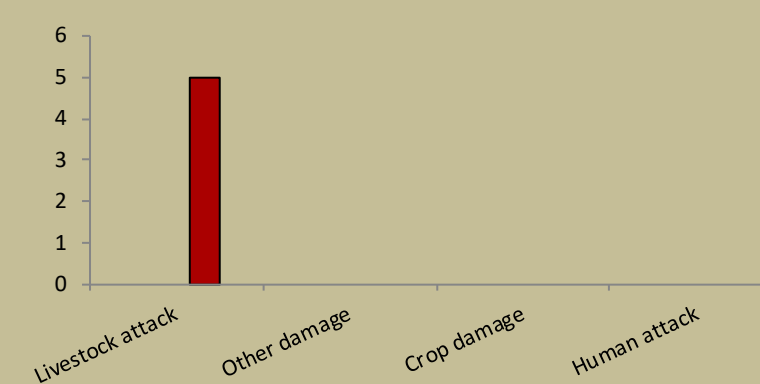
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

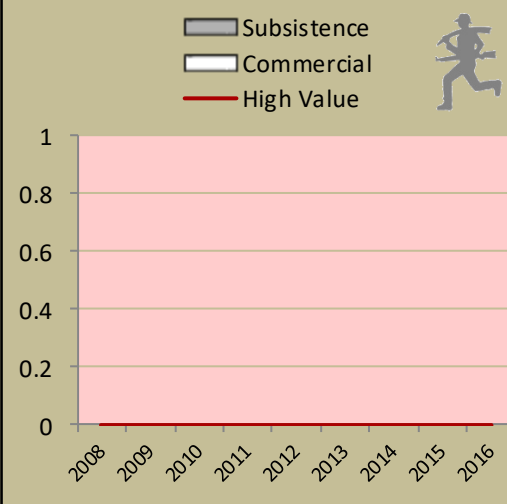
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

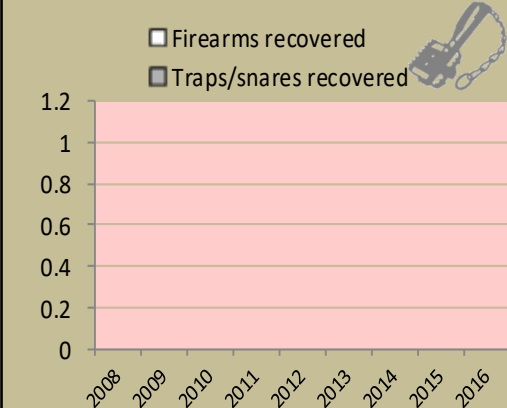
Number of incidents per year

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



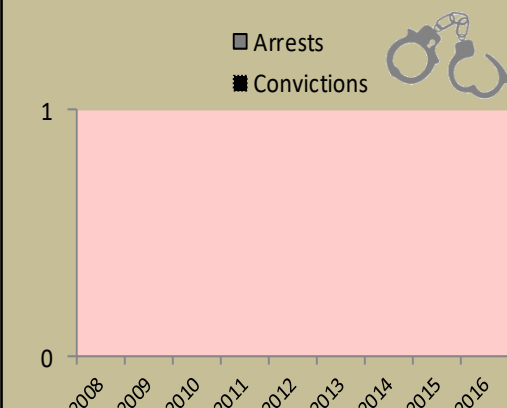
Traps and firearms recovered

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		
Jackal	30		30							
Kudu*	3		3							14,550
Springbok	150		150	9	36				45	520

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]

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			Red	Red	
Gemsbok			Red	Light Green	
Giraffe			Red	Red	
Jackal	3		Yellow	Light Green	
Klipspringer			Red	Yellow	
Kudu	7	17 - 60	Yellow	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra			Red	Yellow	
Ostrich			Red	Yellow	
Springbok	223	822 - 1330	Orange	Light Green	
Steenbok	15	165 - 310	Yellow	Light 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.

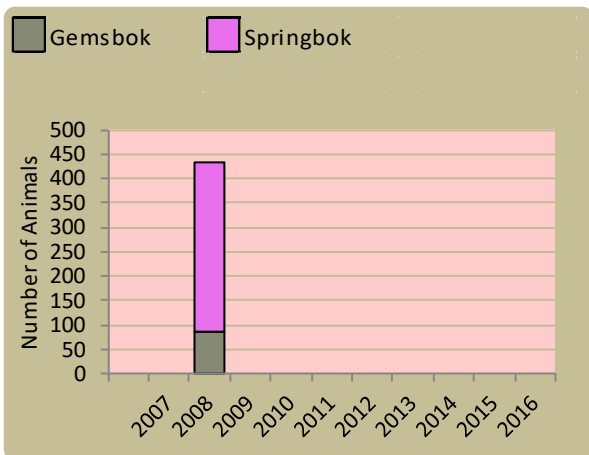
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

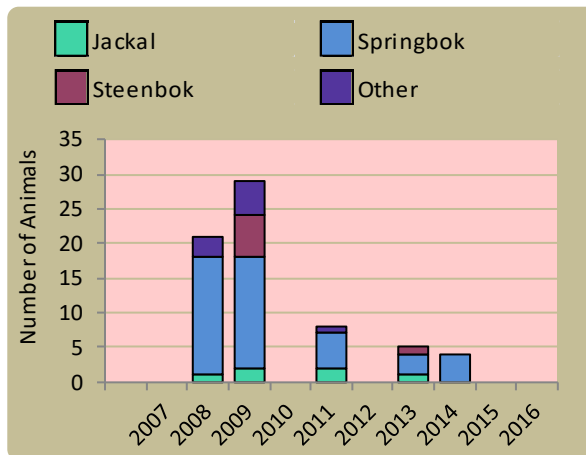


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

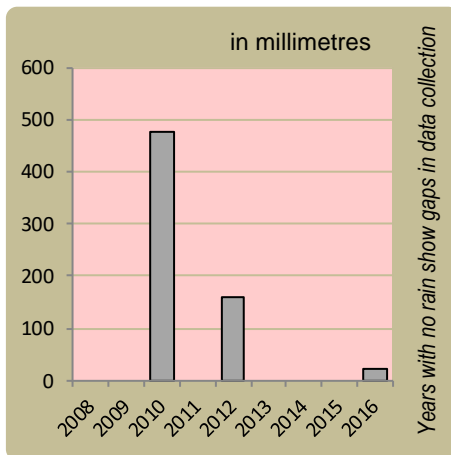
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

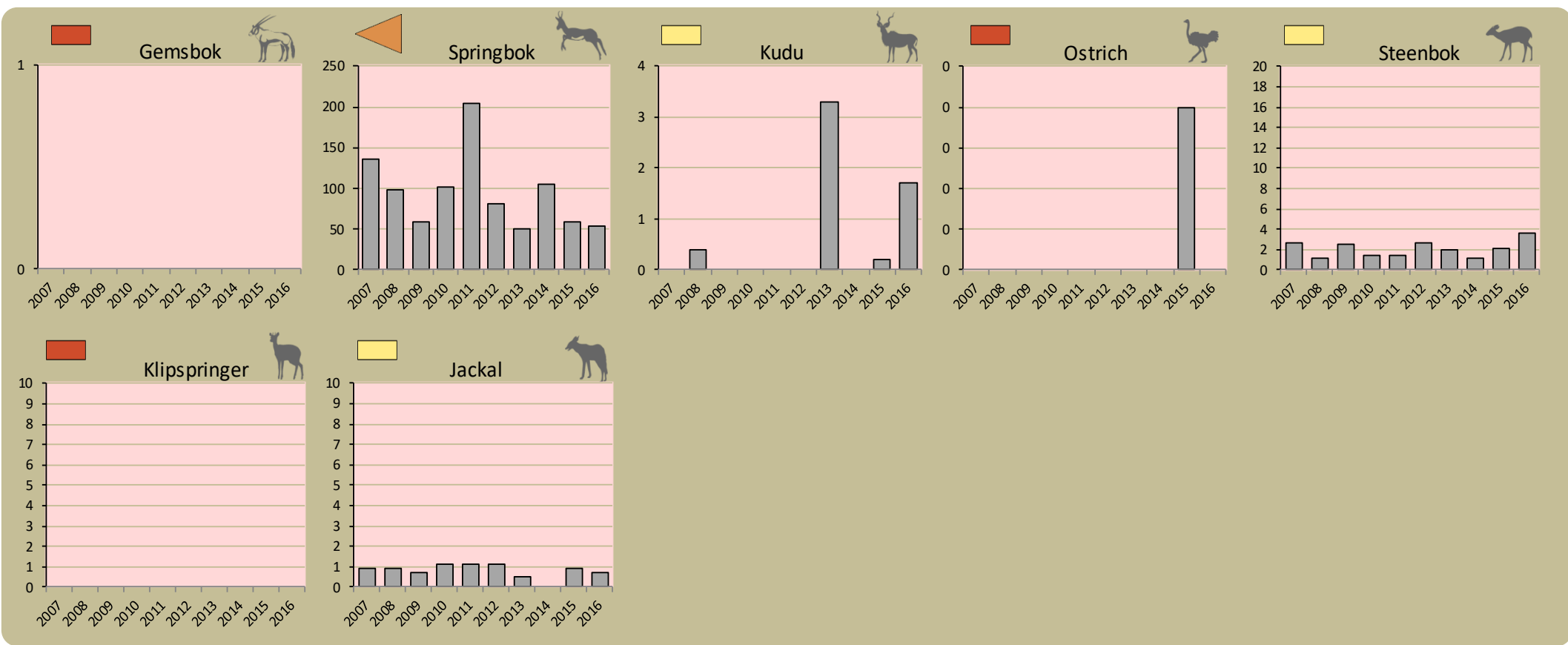


Annual rainfall



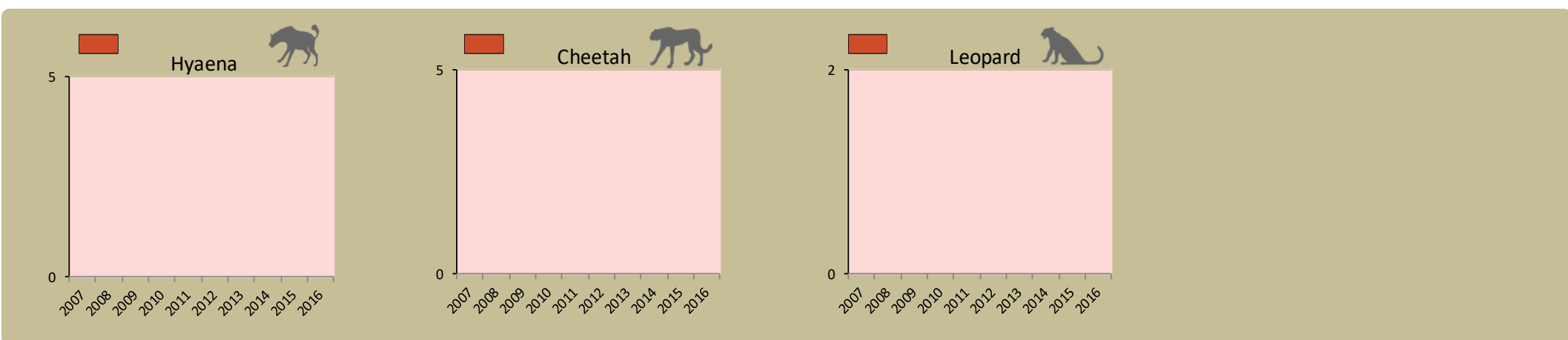
Annual game count

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



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:	July 2003
Population (2011 census):	2010
Size (square kilometres):	2747

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	11
Date of last AGM:	Sat, February 28, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Thu, March 16, 2017
Other important issues	
Budget approved?	✗
Work plan approved?	✗

Constitutional adherence

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



Employment

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

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			✓	No obstacles were encountered during this exercises
Zonation Plan		✓		Not all allocated species where harvested because of time constraints.
Benefit Distribution	✗			Financial difficulties. Problems with transport and not receiving permits at scheduled time.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management	✗			Not all the community know about HWC, compensation too small, requirements not farmer friendly.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		✓		Minimum funds.
Tourism		✓		No feedback as yet, inquiries should be done.
Staff Management	✗			All training came through MET's financial support.
Assets Management/Register		✓		Resolution was taken on that matter.
HIV/AIDS	✗			No HIV/AIDS programme on conservancy activity plan for 2016.
Communication		✓		Transport to outreach meetings not available.