

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\$

No data available

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

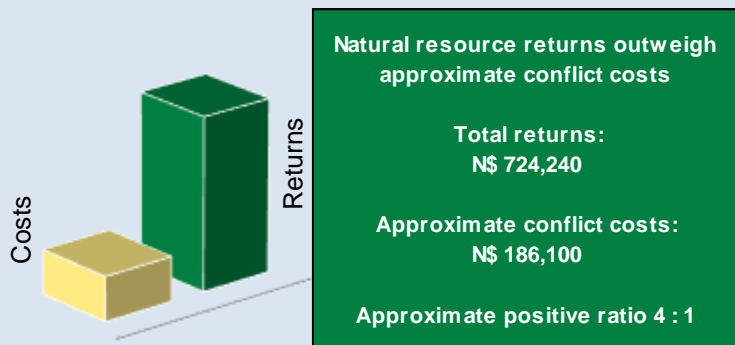
#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 186,100
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 186,100</b>

#### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

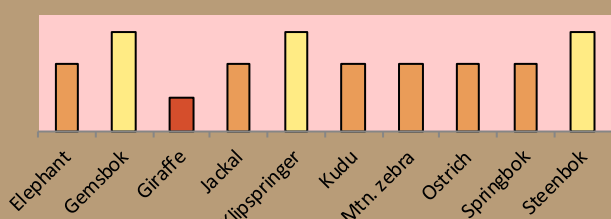
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



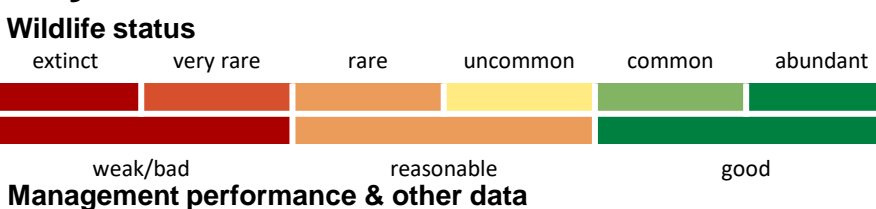
#### Management performance in 2016

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Good
4 NR management plan	Weak
5 Zonation	Weak
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Good
9 Event Book quality	Good
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	Good
18 Resource trends	Weak
19 Resource targets	Good

#### Wildlife status summary in 2016



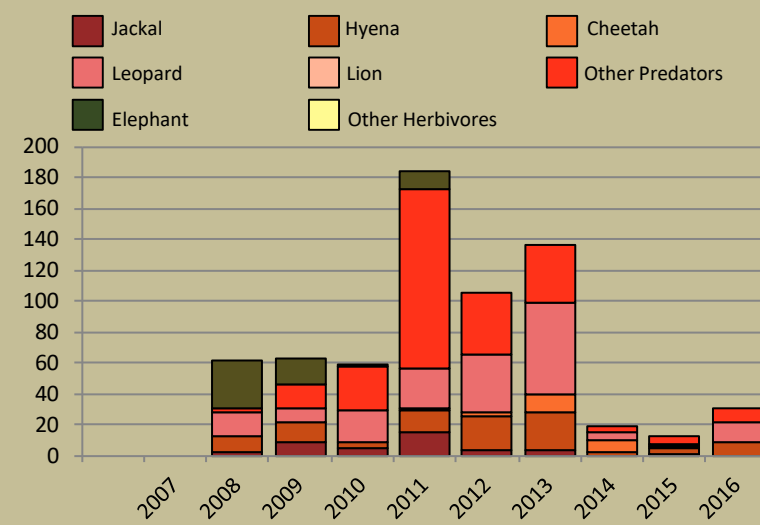
#### Key to the status barometer



### Human wildlife conflict

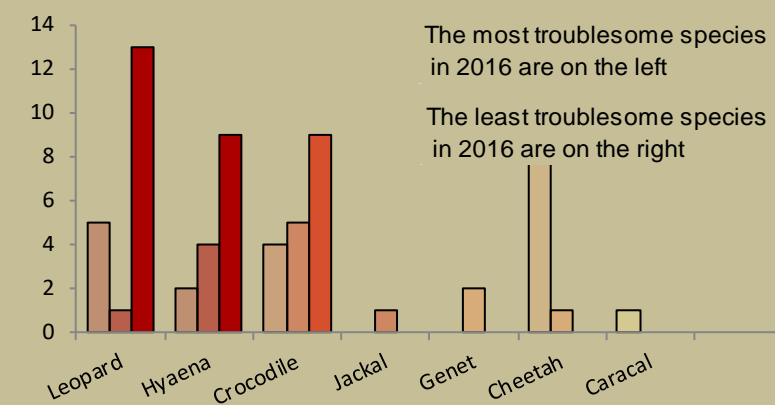
#### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



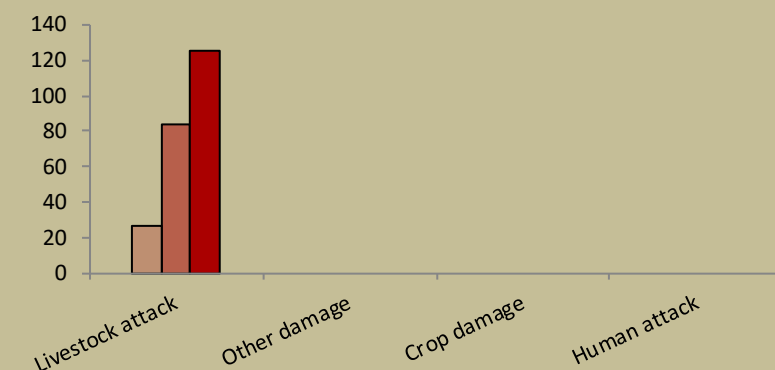
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

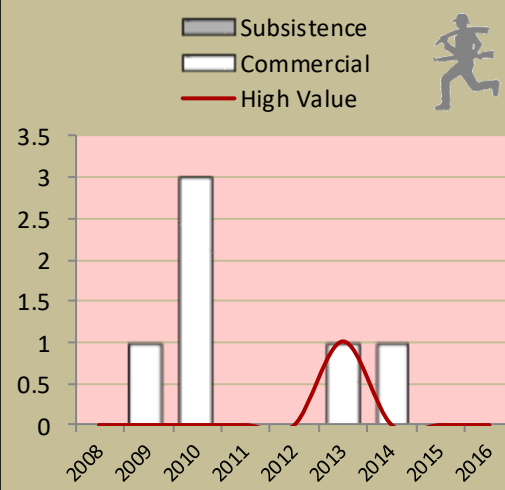
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



### Poaching

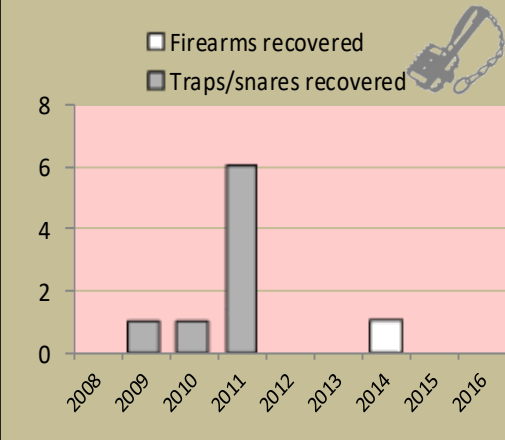
#### Number of incidents per year

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



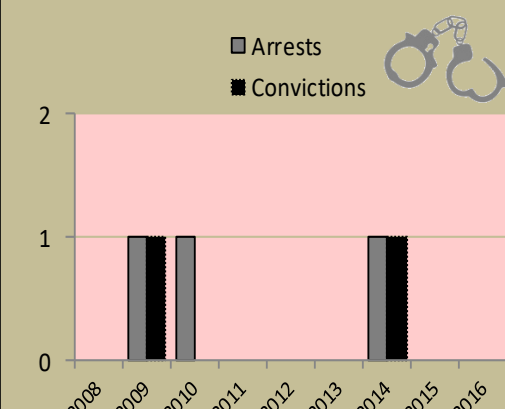
#### Traps and firearms recovered

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
Baboon	5	5								700	
Cheetah	1	1								16,300	
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	2,900	
Duiker	1	1								1,900	
Hyaena	1	1								7,400	
B-f Impala	3	3		2					2	13,800	
Jackal	5	5								700	
Klipspringer	1	1								6,600	
Kudu*	15	5	10		5				7	8,100	48,500
Leopard	1	1								32,400	
Steenbok	4	4								1,600	
Mtn Zebra	10	5	5							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
BF Impala	458		Dark Orange	Light Orange	
Duiker	3		Dark Orange	Green	
Giraffe			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Jackal			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Klipspringer	2		Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu	106		Dark Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra			Dark Orange	Orange	
Ostrich			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Springbok			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Steenbok	9		Dark Orange	Green	

### Wildlife Status

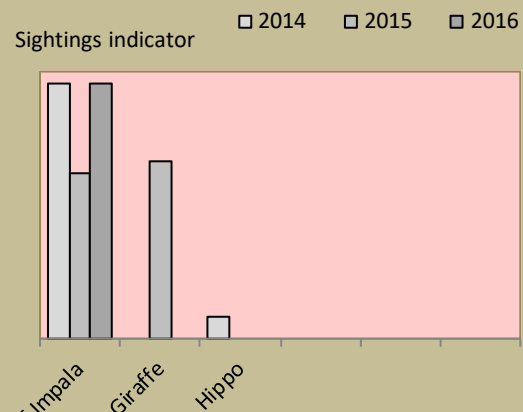
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**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.

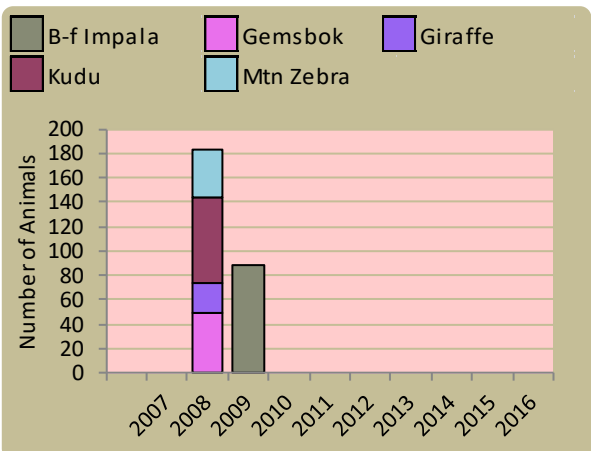
**dark green** (abundant) – there should be less;  
**light green** (common) – the desired number is reached;  
**yellow** (uncommon) – there should be more;  
**light orange** (rare) – there should be more than double;  
**dark orange** (very rare) – there should be more than triple;  
**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

## Locally rare species

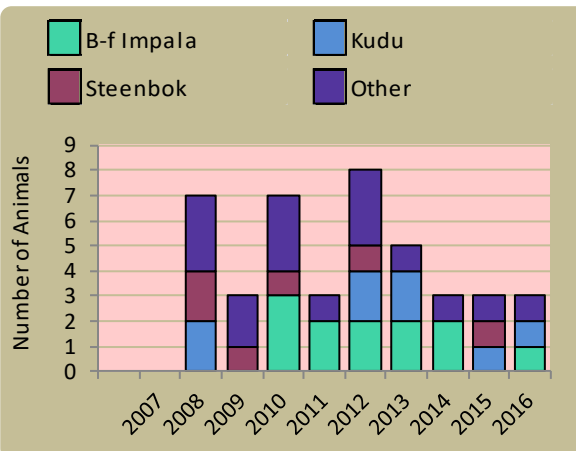


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

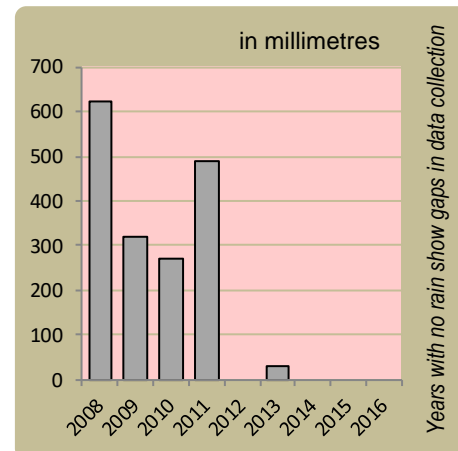
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities



## Annual rainfall



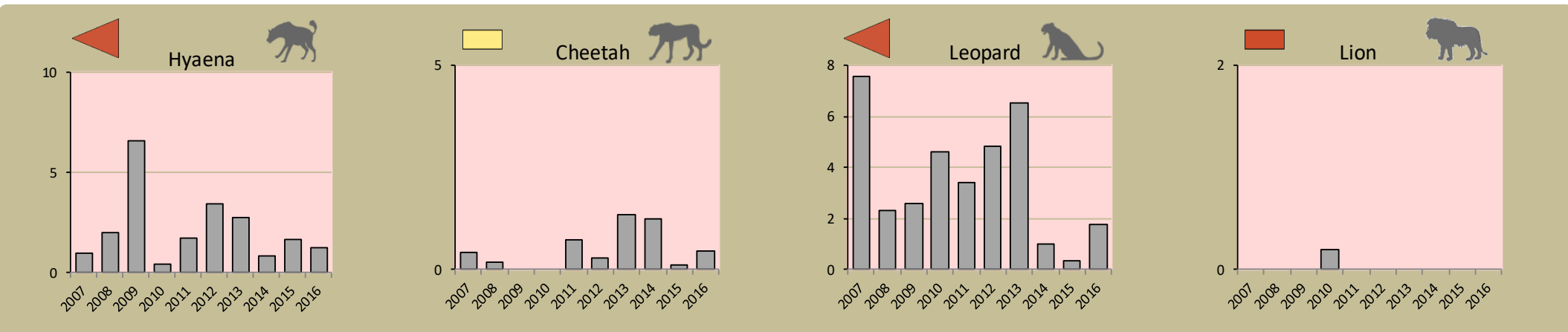
## Annual game count

Only waterhole counts undertaken



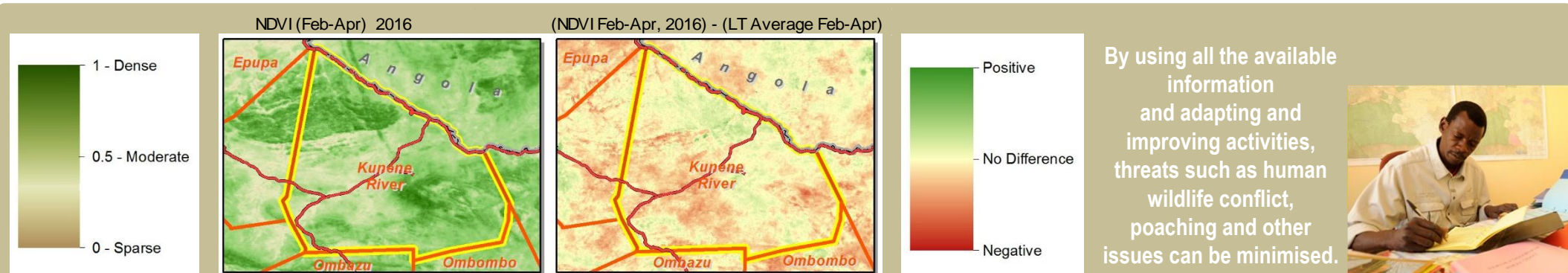
## Predator monitoring

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)



## Enabling wise conservancy governance...

### Conservancy statistics

<b>Date Registered:</b>	October 2006
<b>Population (2011 census):</b>	3960
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	2764

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	14
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: ; Women:
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	Mon, May 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>	10
<b>Female</b>	1
<b>Community game guards:</b>	9
<b>Community resource monitors:</b>	0
<b>Lodge staff: Male</b>	11
<b>Female</b>	10

### Benefits

Cash

In Kind

### 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>			✓	These activities were fully implemented.
<b>Zonation Plan</b>		✘		We still don't have a zonation map.
<b>Benefit Distribution</b>			✓	Members were given benefits.
<b>Human Wildlife Conflict Management</b>		✘		It is very difficult to reduce crocodile attacks.
<b>Sustainable Business and Financial Planning</b>		✘		The financial report was not prepared.
<b>Tourism</b>			✓	These were well implemented.
<b>Staff Management</b>			✓	Staff are well trained and we have a policy.
<b>Assets Management/Register</b>		✘		There is no asset register, we only have few assets.
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>		✘		HIV/AIDS education and awareness was done only a few times.
<b>Communication</b>		✘		Its difficult to get the message throughout the conservancy.