

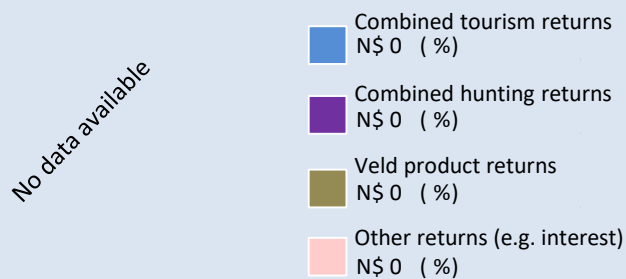
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$



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

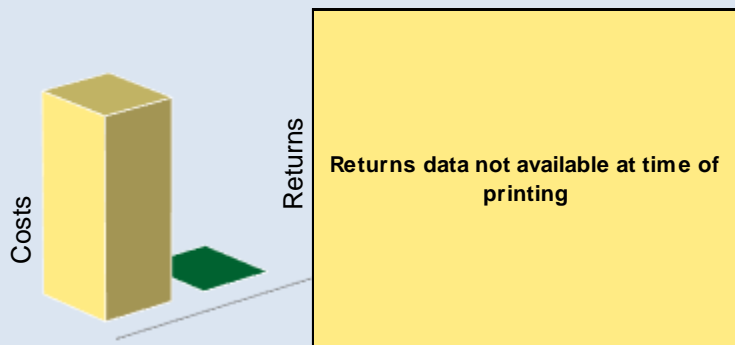
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 167,800
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 167,800

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

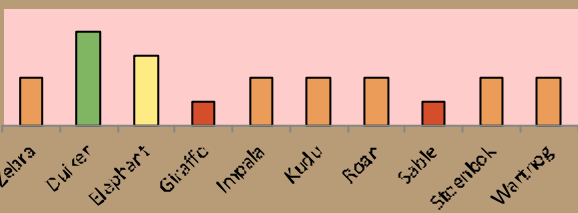
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2016

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
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



Key to the status barometer



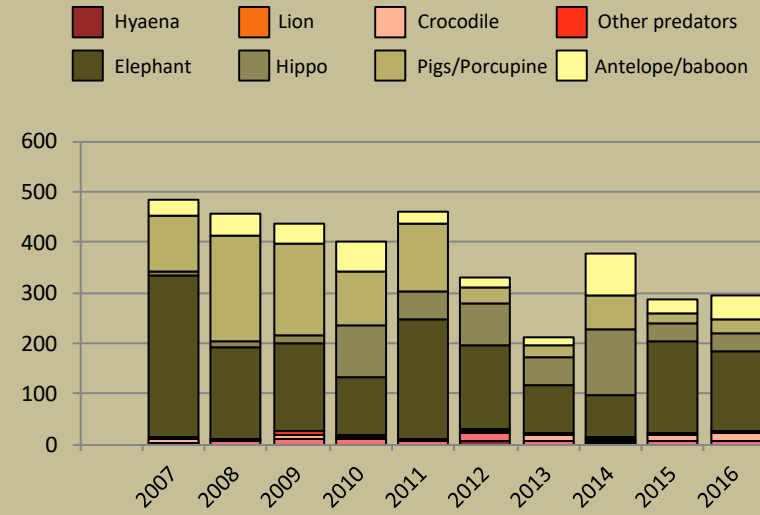
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

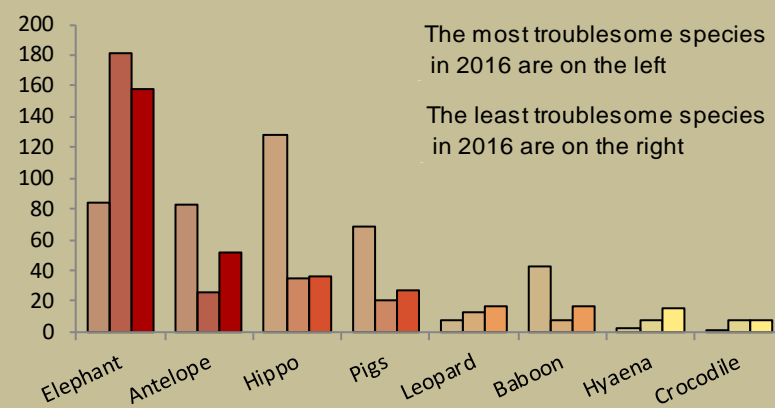
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



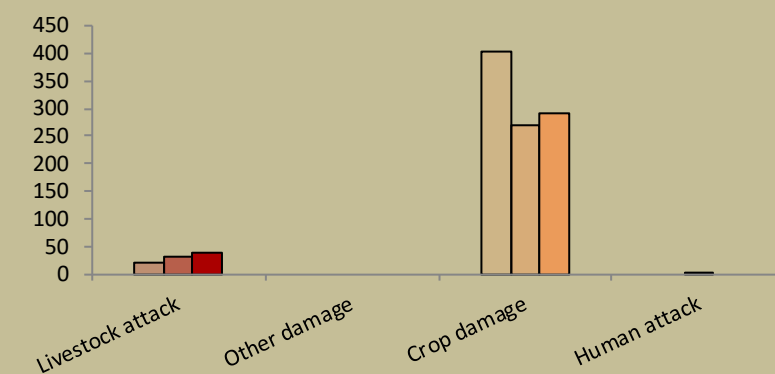
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

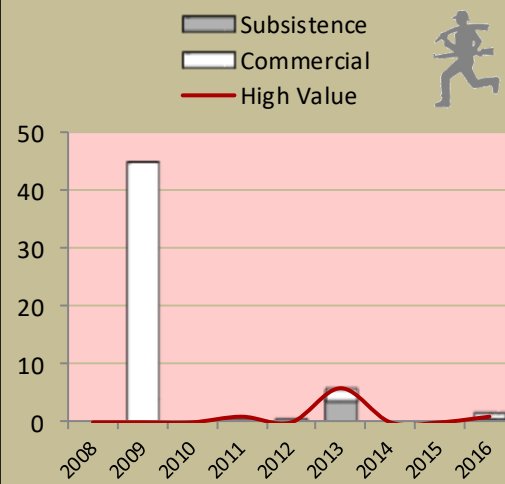
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

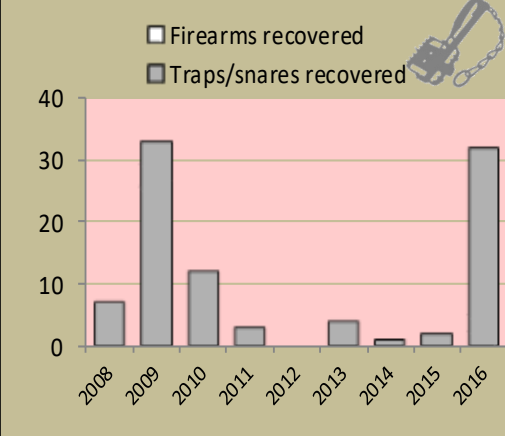
Number of incidents per year

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



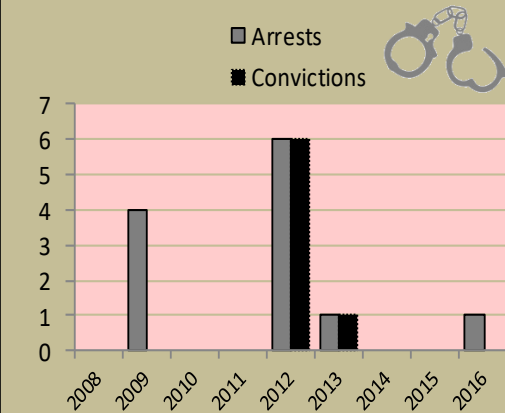
Traps and firearms recovered

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			Total Use
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	25,500	
Duiker	7		7		7				7		140
Elephant*	5	3	2	2	2				4	200,000	180,000
Hippo	5	3	2	3	2				5	25,000	5,500
Impala	5	1	4	1	4				5	2,700	680
Kudu*	6	2	4		2				2	5,000	19,400
Lechwe	4	4		4					4	15,000	
Leopard	1	1		1					1	35,000	
Reedbuck	3	3		3					3	2,700	
Roan*	1	1								55,000	
Sable*	1	1								55,000	
Warthog	6		6		1				1		400

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]

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			Dark Orange	Orange	
Duiker	7	184	Light Green	Light Green	
Elephant			Dark Orange	Light Green	
Giraffe			Dark Orange	Orange	
Impala			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Kudu	5	46	Dark Orange	Yellow	
Roan			Dark Orange	Orange	
Sable			Dark Orange	Orange	
Steenbok			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Warthog			Dark Orange	Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

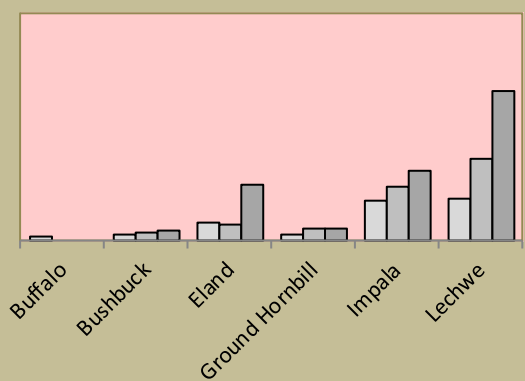
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

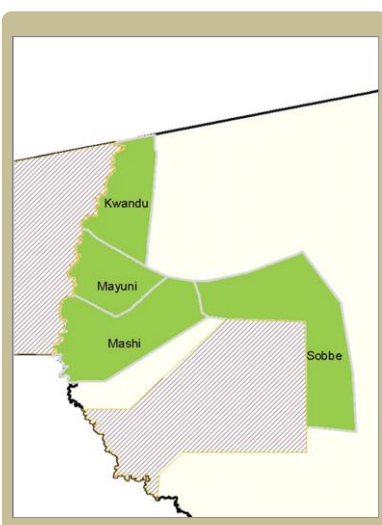
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

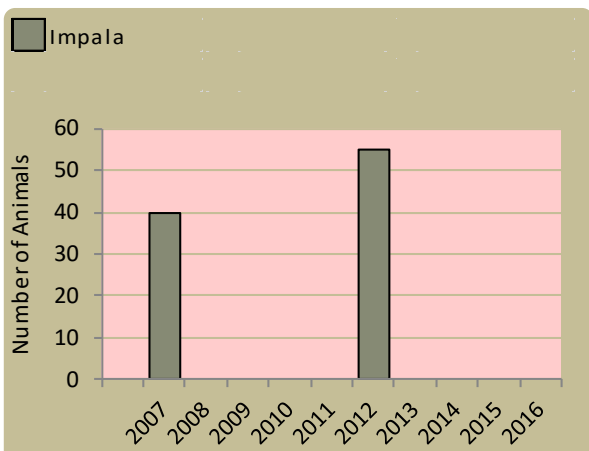
Sightings indicator □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016



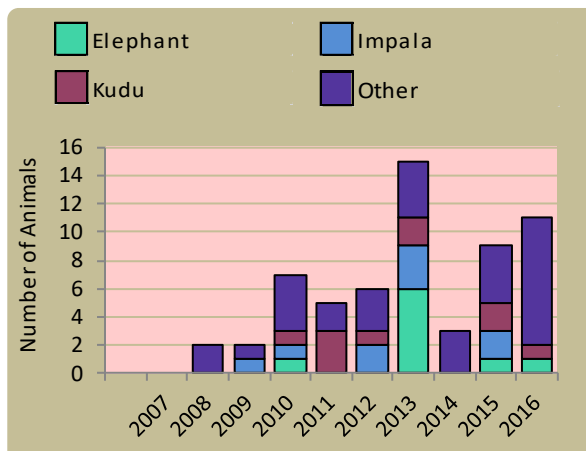
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



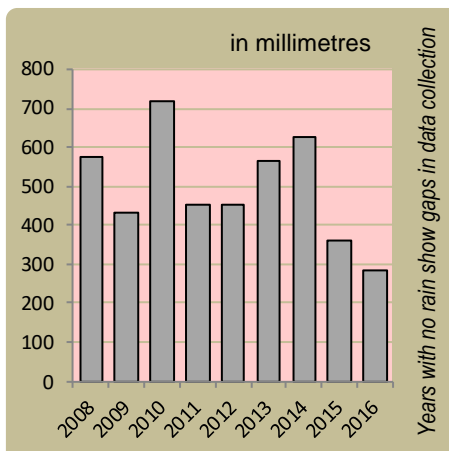
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

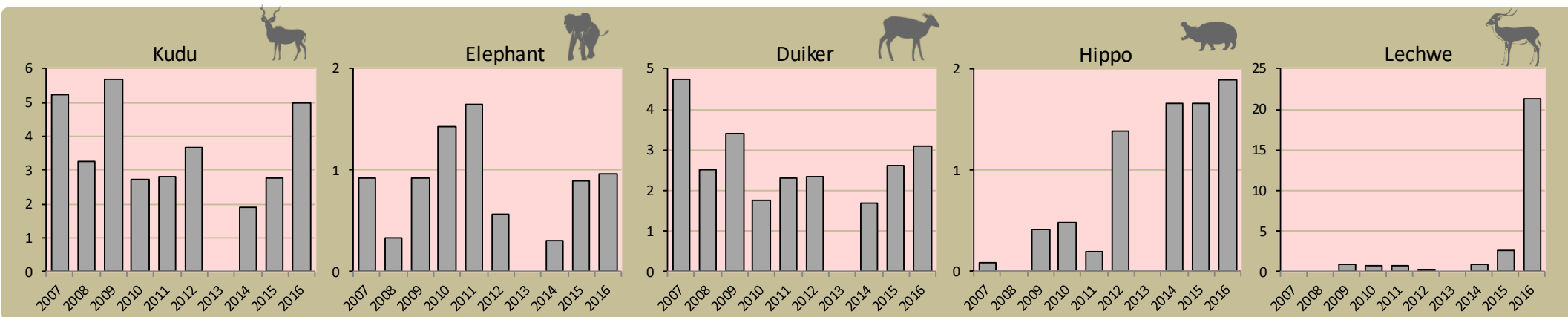


Annual rainfall



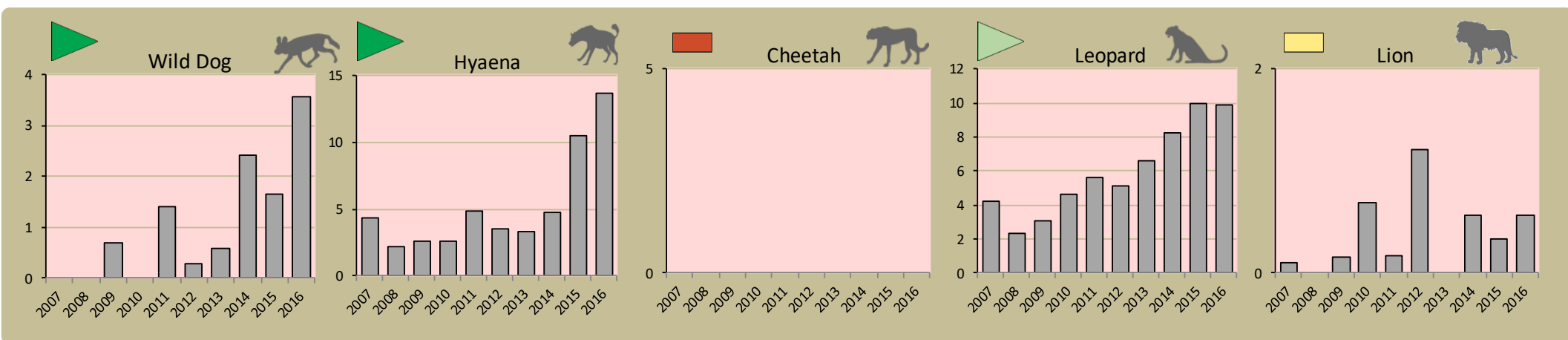
Fixed route patrols

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

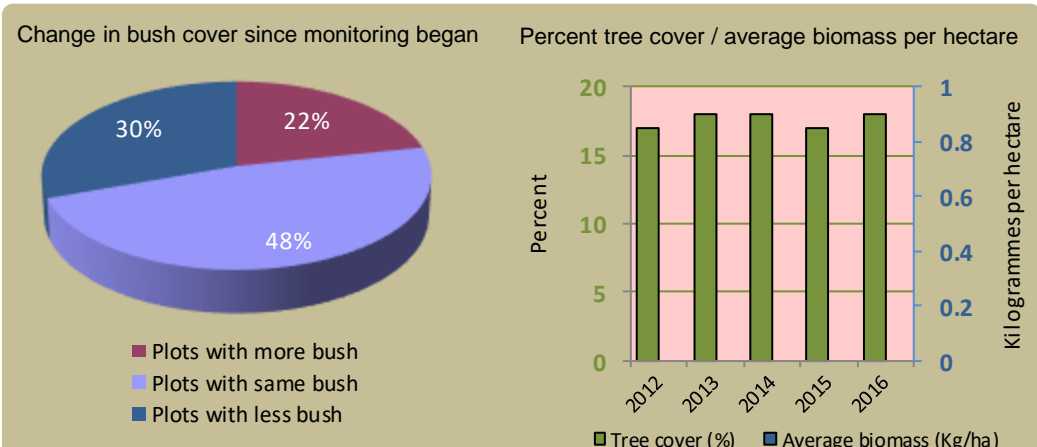


Predator monitoring

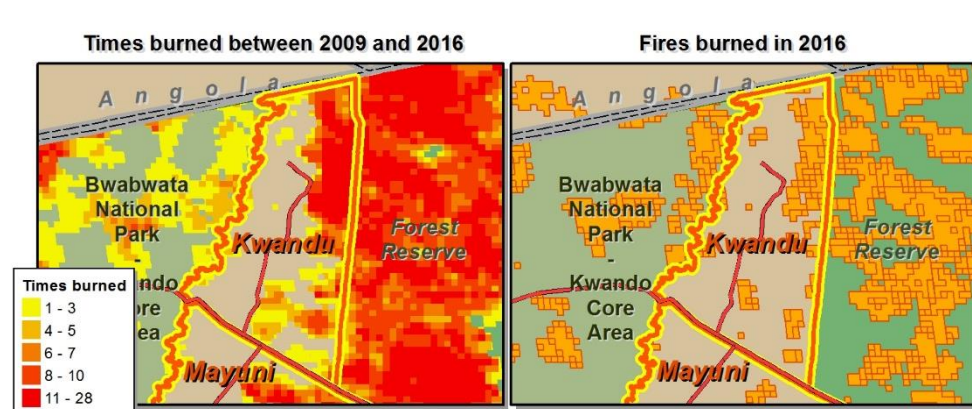
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
 status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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:	December 1999
Population (2011 census):	3520
Size (square kilometres):	190

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	13
Date of last AGM:	Tue, December 6, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 58; Women: 102
Date of next AGM:	Wed, December 6, 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	17
Female	7
Community game guards:	9
Community resource monitors:	5
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				Poaching reducing, increasing wildlife figures
Zonation Plan				Some members still insisting on staying in corridors, farming areas still a challenge due to lack of water.
Benefit Distribution				Plan effectively implemented although there is less to distribute.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				Less money to offset members on damages/losses.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				Still need to seek more opportunities to generate income so as to ensure the plan is followed.
Tourism				
Staff Management				Still need training to enhance staff capacity.
Assets Management/Register				Need to build store room for assets so as they are kept safe.
HIV/AIDS				Still need more materials.
Communication				Members regularly receive information and members are happy with the flow of information