

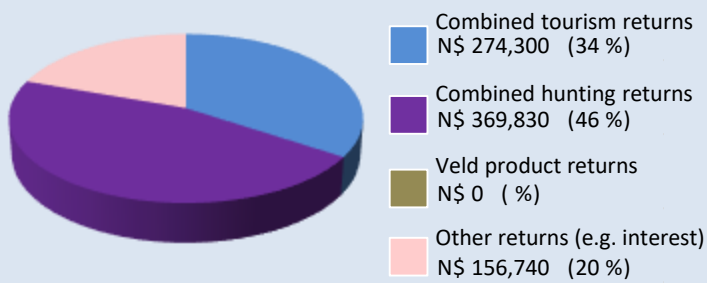
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 800,870



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\$ 509,270	
Employment	Private Sector	10 staff	N\$ 177,800
	Conservancy	10 staff	N\$ 175,260

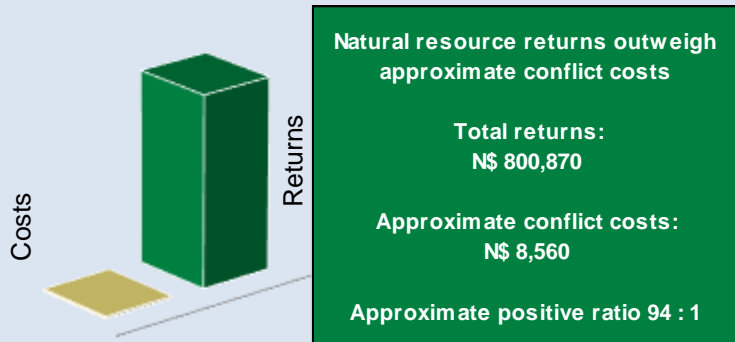
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 8,560
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 8,560

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

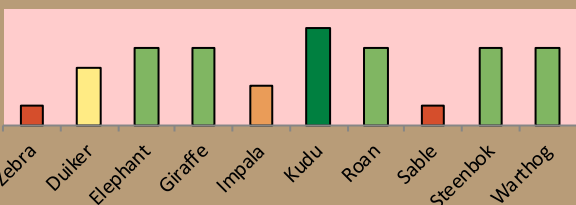
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



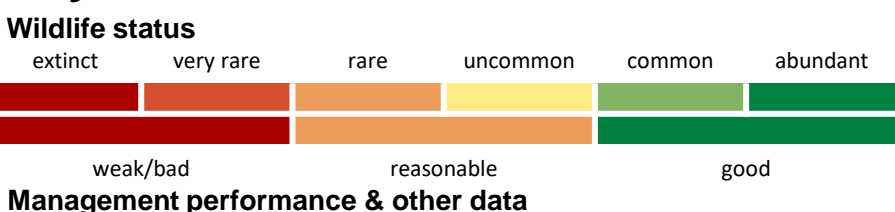
Management performance in 2016

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	Weak
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	Good
19 Resource targets	Good

Wildlife status summary in 2016



Key to the status barometer



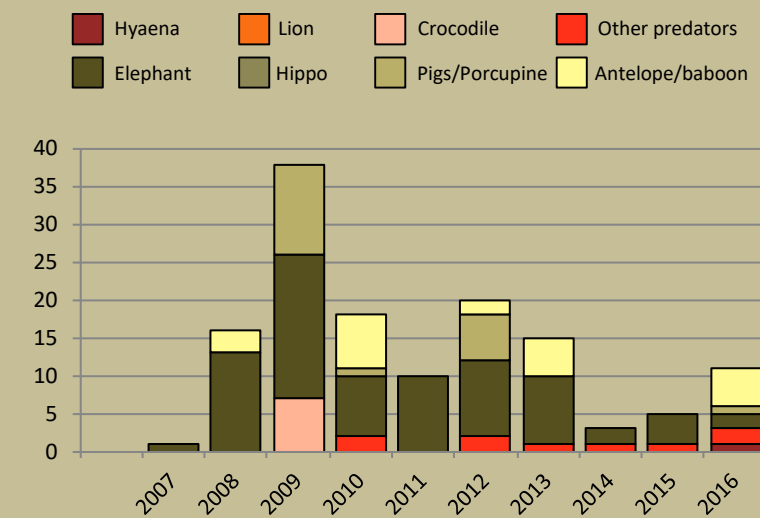
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

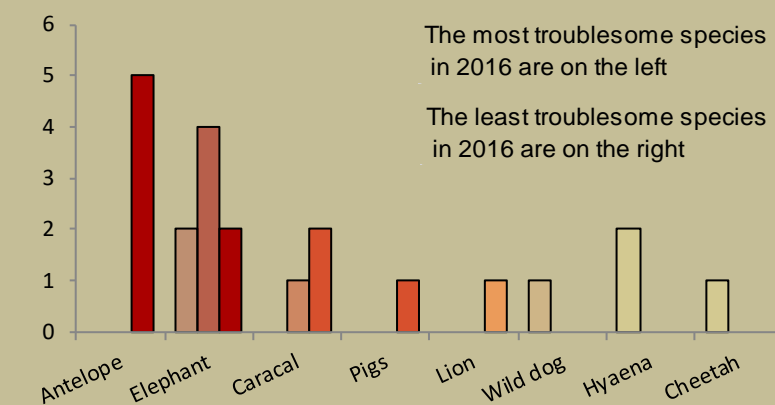
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



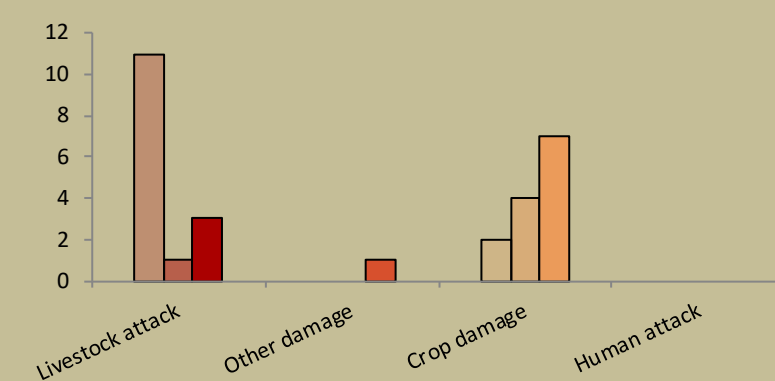
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

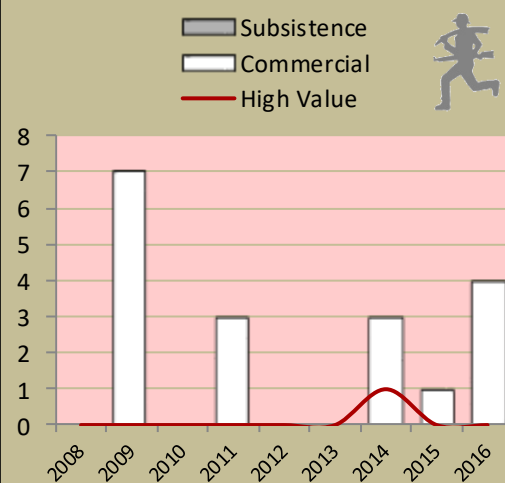
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

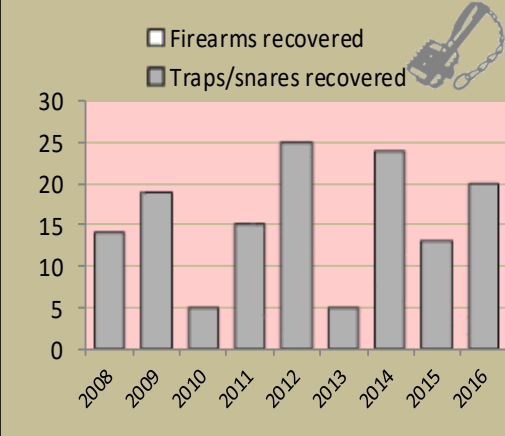
Number of incidents per year

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



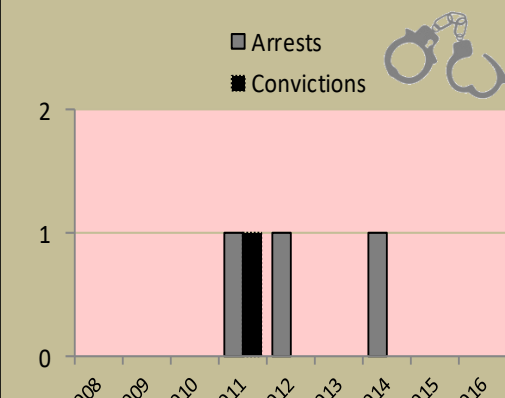
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Caracal	2	2								2,900	
Duiker	2	2								1,500	
Eland*	2	2								4,000	
Elephant*	5	4	1	1					1	135,500	90,000
Gemsbok	10	4	6		1				2	2,500	2,160
Giraffe	1		1								11,200
Impala	3	3								2,700	
Kudu*	13	5	8		3				3	5,300	38,800
Leopard	1	1								11,500	
Ostrich	3	3								2,400	
Roan*	2	2								55,000	
Steenbok	3	3								1,600	
Warthog	4	2	2							1,600	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			Red		
Duiker	15	192	Light Green	Dark Orange	
Elephant	38		Light Green		
Giraffe	70		Light Green	Yellow	
Impala	34		Light Green		
Kudu	24	199	Dark Green	Light Green	
Roan	28	190	Light Green	Yellow	
Sable			Red	Red	
Steenbok	1		Yellow	Light Green	
Warthog	4		Dark Green	Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

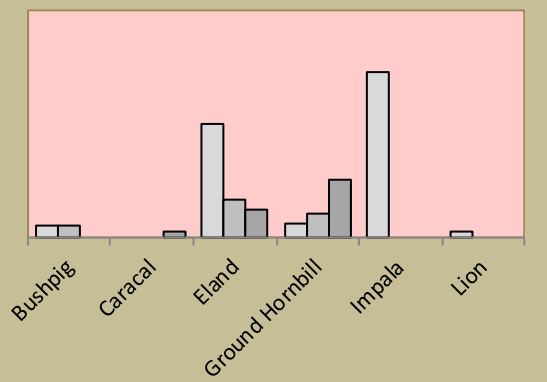
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

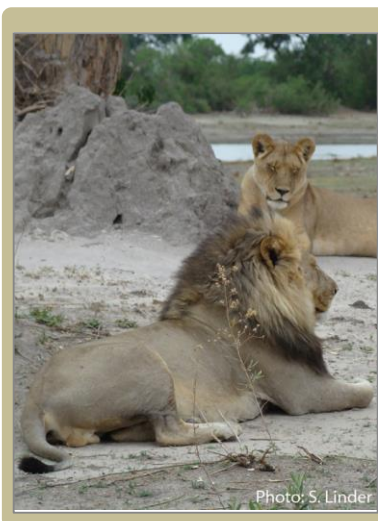
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

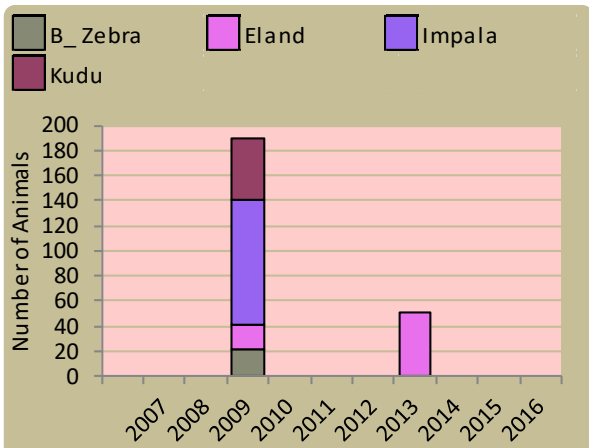
Sightings indicator □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016



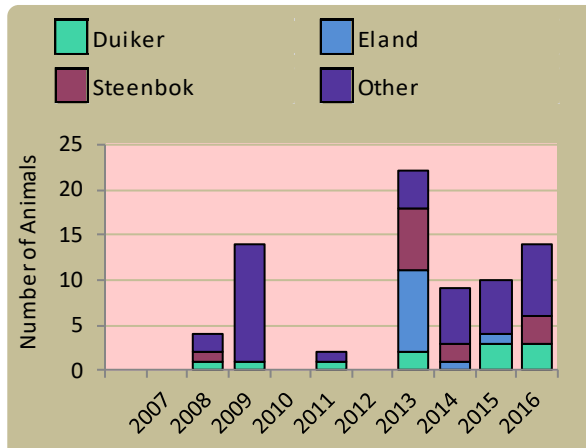
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



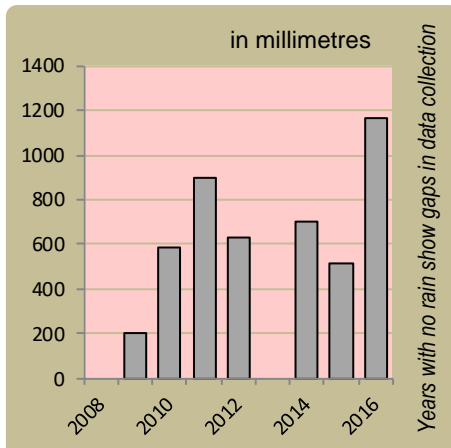
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

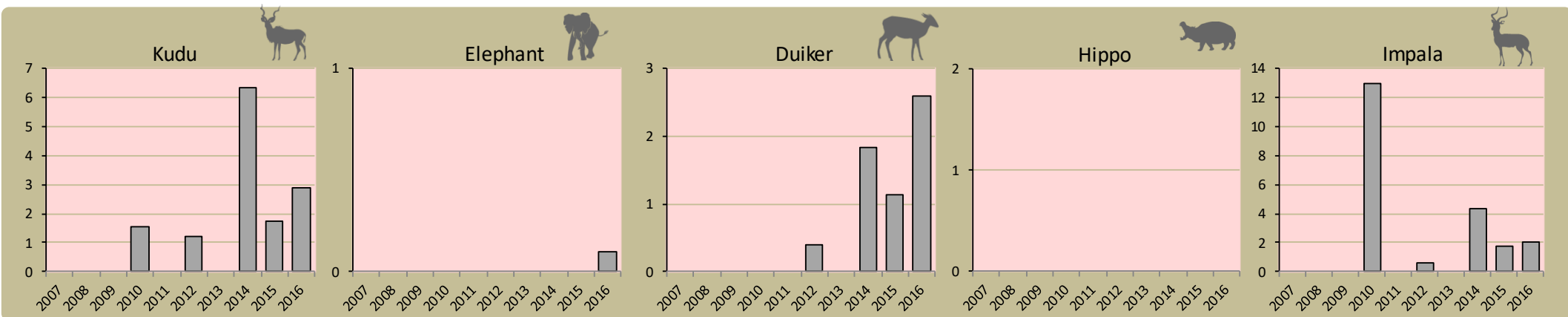


Annual rainfall



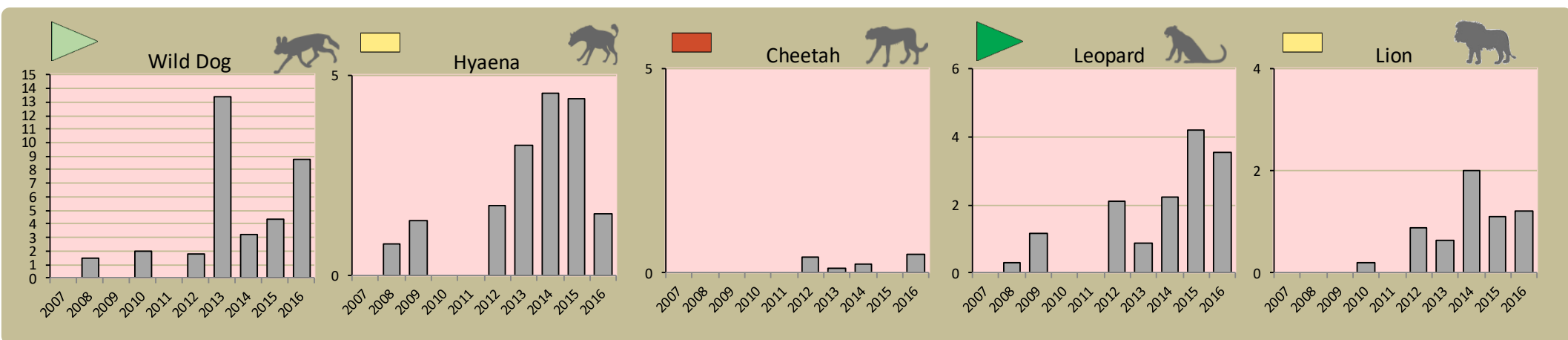
Fixed route patrols

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

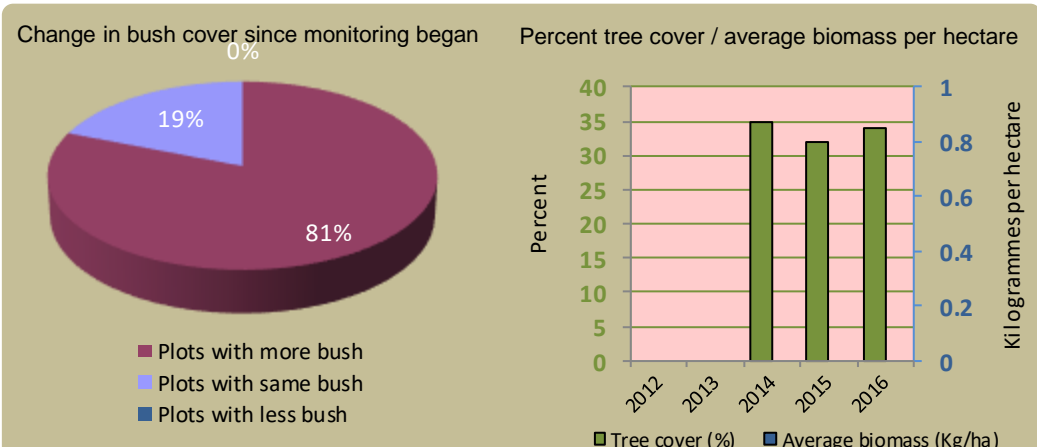


Predator monitoring

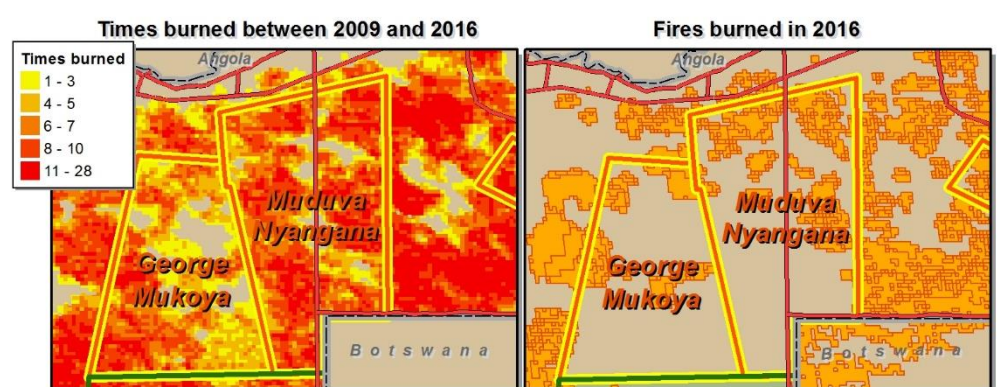
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
 status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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:	September 2005
Population (2011 census):	1730
Size (square kilometres):	614

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	8
Date of last AGM:	Fri, November 18, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 119; Women: 143
Date of next AGM:	Fri, November 17, 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	1
Community game guards:	8
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	4
Female	2

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Community Projects	Cash Benefits
Other Benefits	Other Benefits
Haccis	Social Benefits
Hwc Offset	

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				Not implemented as planned.
Zonation Plan				Not implemented as planned.
Benefit Distribution				Implemented as per the plan.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				Farmers had challenges implementing mitigation measures.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				Not fully implemented.
Tourism				Quota not utilised. Operator not honouring the contract.
Staff Management				Some staff are difficult to manage.
Assets Management/Register				Not fully implemented.
HIV/AIDS				
Communication				Not implemented as planned.