

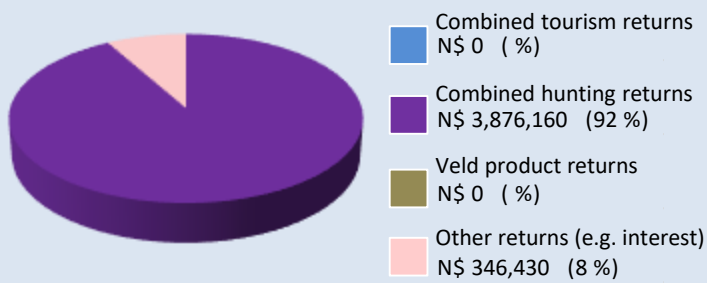
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 4,222,590



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\$ 4,222,590 |
| Employment | Private Sector | |
| | Conservancy | 26 staff N\$ 408,820 |

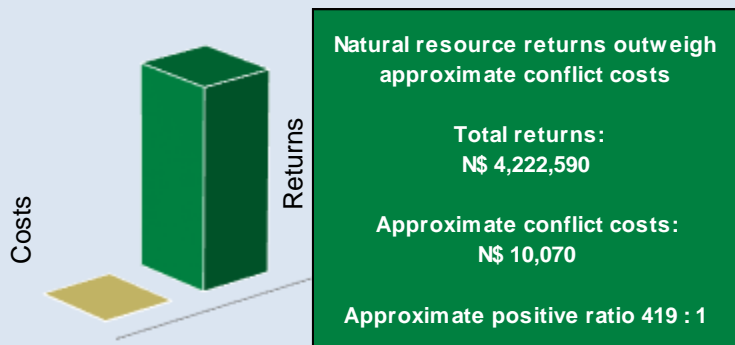
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost | N\$ 10,070 |
| Estimated poached high value species loss | N\$ 0 |
| Total conflict cost estimate | N\$ 10,070 |

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

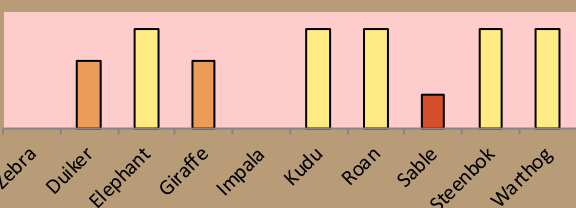
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



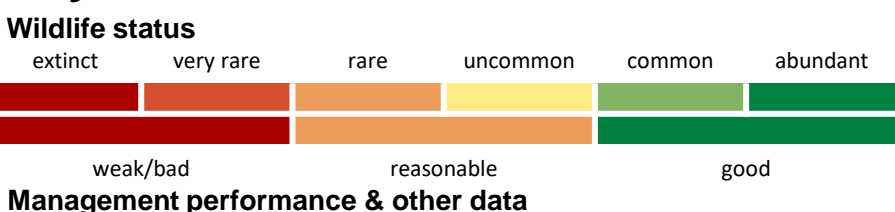
Management performance in 2016

| 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



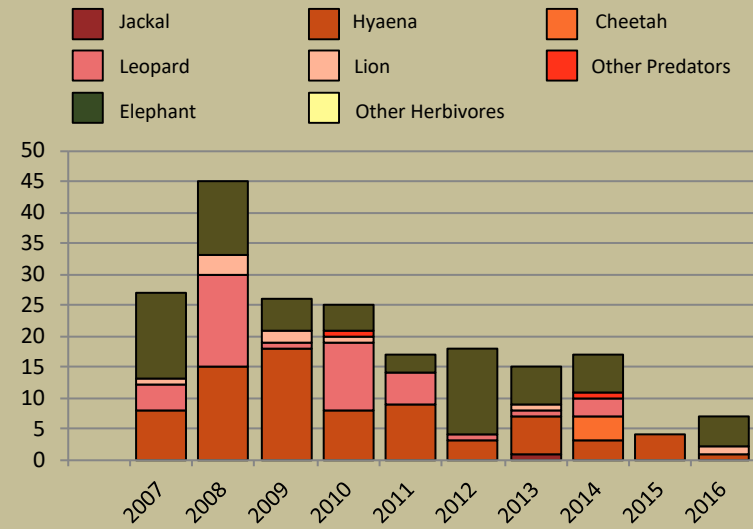
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

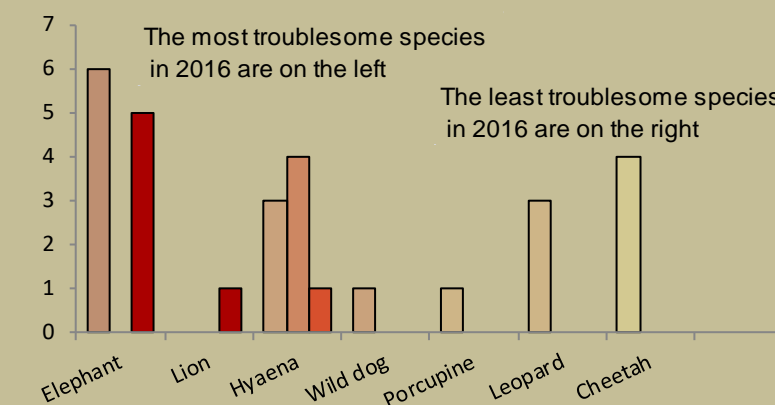
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



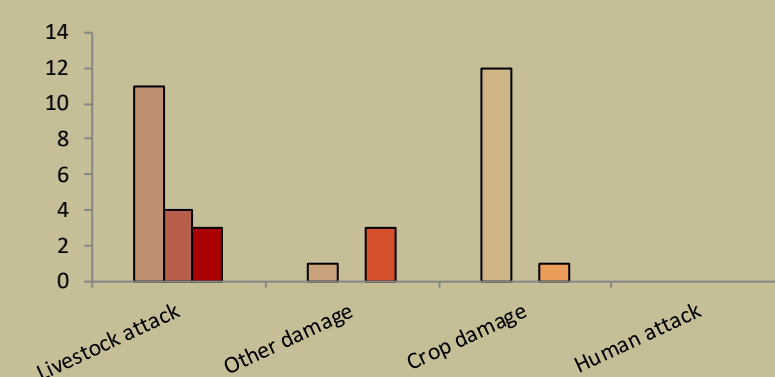
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

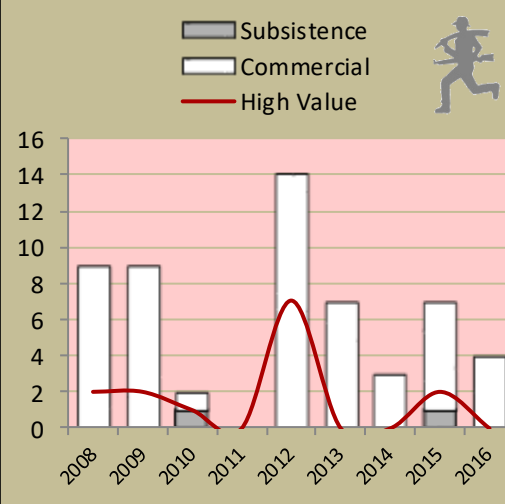
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

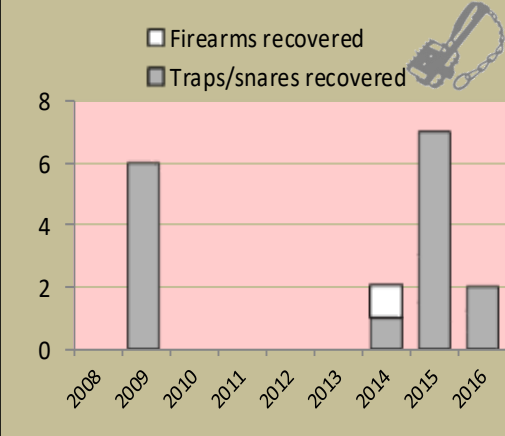
Number of incidents per year

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



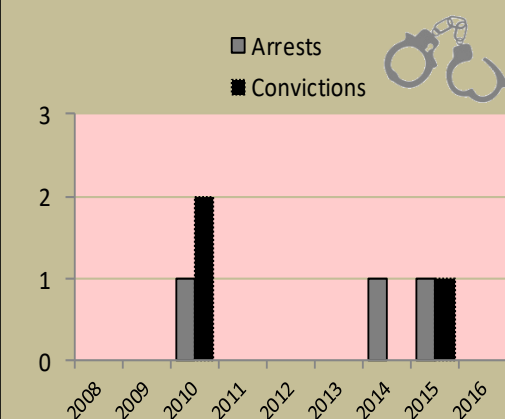
Traps and firearms recovered

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 | | |
| Buffalo | 25 | 5 | 20 | | | | | | | 50,800 | 5,500 |
| Duiker | 70 | 5 | 65 | | | | | | | 1,200 | 140 |
| Eland* | 7 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | 5,800 | 19,250 |
| Elephant* | 9 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | 172,500 | 360,000 |
| Gemsbok | 35 | 10 | 25 | | | | | | | 2,900 | 2,160 |
| Hyaena | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | 6,600 | |
| Kudu* | 20 | 8 | 12 | | | | | | | 4,900 | 58,200 |
| Leopard | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | 12,300 | |
| Ostrich | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1,200 | |
| Roan* | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | 55,000 | |
| Springbok | 20 | 8 | 12 | | | | | | | 2,100 | 520 |
| Steenbok | 100 | 5 | 95 | | | | | | | 1,100 | 120 |
| Warthog | 30 | 10 | 20 | | | | | | | 1,600 | 400 |
| Blue wildebeest* | 40 | 10 | 30 | | | | | | | 3,800 | 111,750 |
| Kori bustard | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Porcupine | | | | | | | | | | | |

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 | Estimate | Wildlife Status | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | | Count Trend | National Guideline | Desired Number |
| B. Zebra | | | | | |
| Duiker | 5 | | | | |
| Elephant | 1337 | 900 | | | |
| Giraffe | 5 | 20 | | | |
| Impala | | | | | |
| Kudu | 326 | 1000 | | | |
| Roan | 78 | 350 | | | |
| Sable | | | | | |
| Steenbok | 10 | 1000 | | | |
| Warthog | 34 | 200 | | | |

Wildlife Status

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

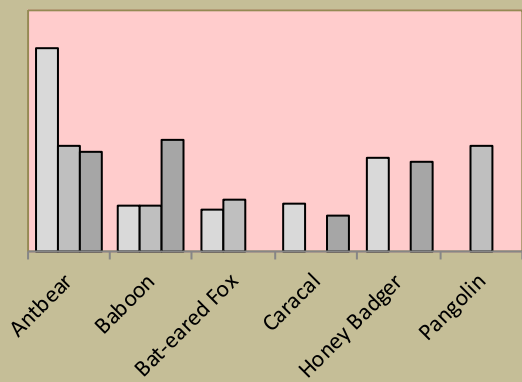
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

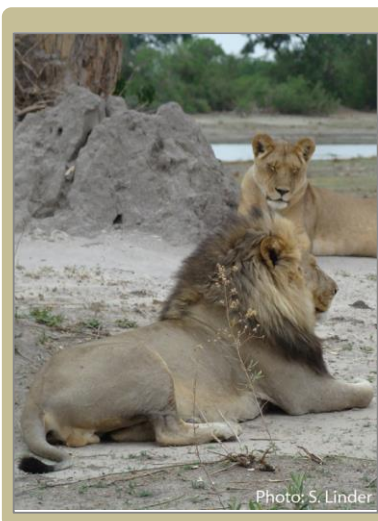
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

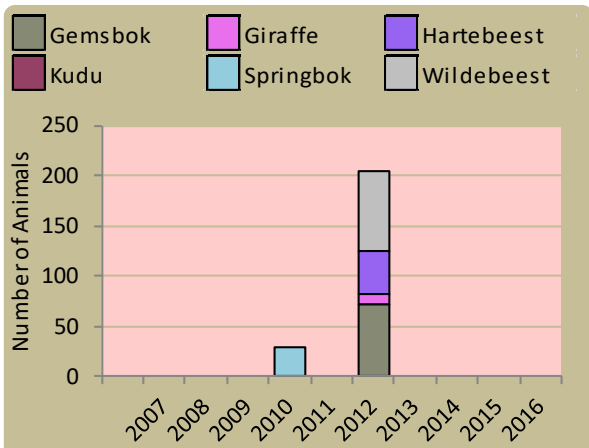
Sightings indicator □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016



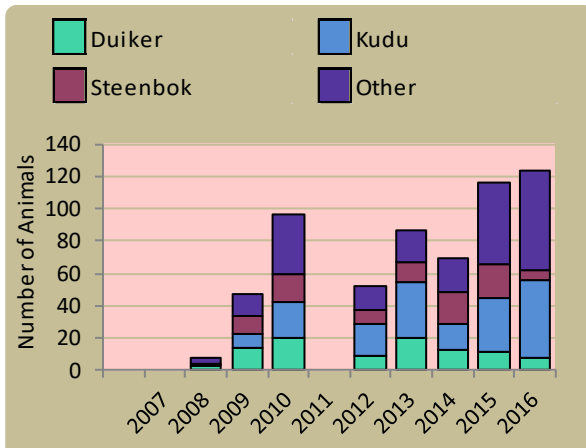
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



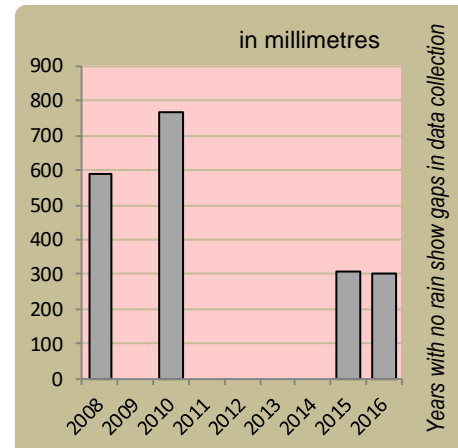
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

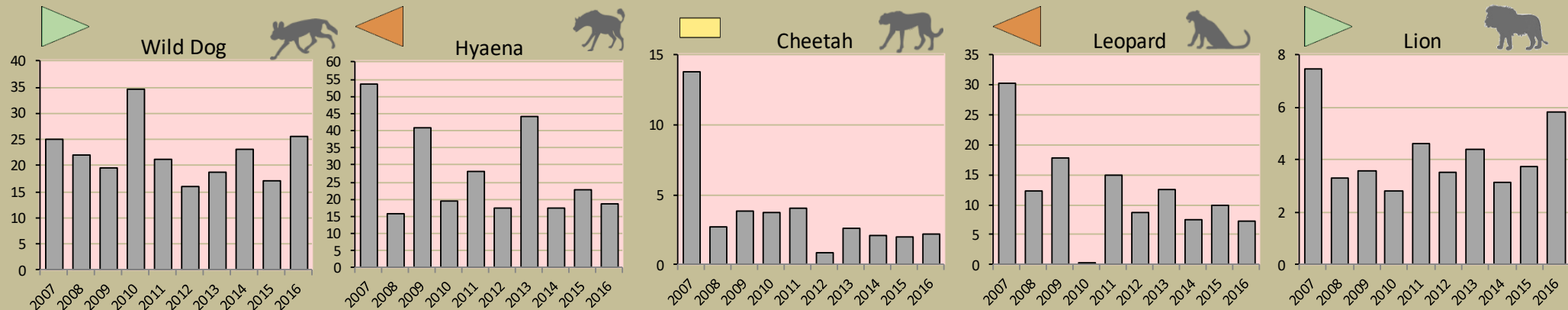


Annual rainfall

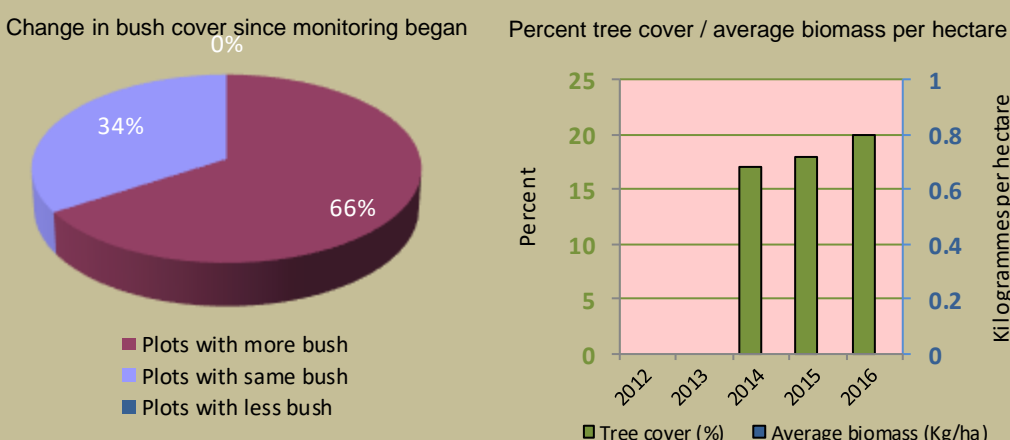


Predator monitoring

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 (Buffalo Camp only)



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: | February 1998 |
| Population (2011 census): | 2550 |
| Size (square kilometres): | 8994 |

Conservancy Governance

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Number of management committee members: | 17 |
| Date of last AGM: | Fri, September 9, 2016 |
| Attendance at AGM: | Men: 54; Women: 14 |
| Date of next AGM: | Fri, September 1, 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 | 24 |
| Female | 2 |
| Community game guards: | 12 |
| Community resource monitors: | 0 |
| Lodge staff: Male | 0 |
| Female | 0 |

Benefits

| Cash | In Kind |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash Benefits | Cash Benefits |
| Traditional Authority | Other Benefits |
| Funeral Assistance | Social Benefits |
| Community Projects | |
| Haccis | |
| 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 | | | | Anti poaching with MET could be better. |
| Zonation Plan | | | | All was well except external people bringing their cattle into conservancy area. Reported the case to the police and currently at the prosecutor. |
| Benefit Distribution | | | | School uniforms: not enough money budgeted for this so it was not enough for everyone. |
| Human Wildlife Conflict Management | | | | Did not sit regularly enough - need to respond quickly to claims - MET kept postponing the meetings. |
| Sustainable Business and Financial Planning | | | | Missing money was reduced. |
| Tourism | | | | Not all tourists, researchers and film makers came to the office to pay fees. |
| Staff Management | | | | More training done. Improvement in staff management can be done. |
| Assets Management/Register | | | | Need to improve asset register updates. |
| HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| Communication | | | | All was good. |