

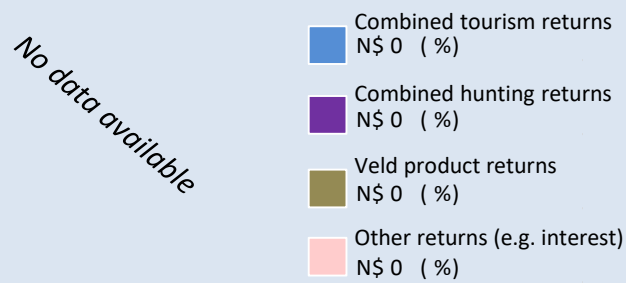
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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 benefits to conservancy residents

Conservancy income		N\$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

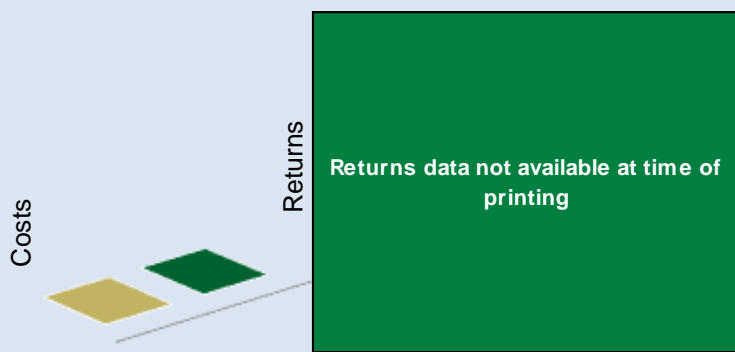
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

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

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

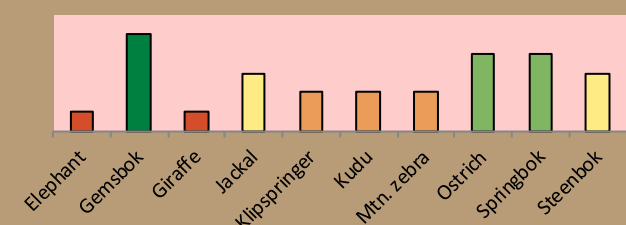
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2016

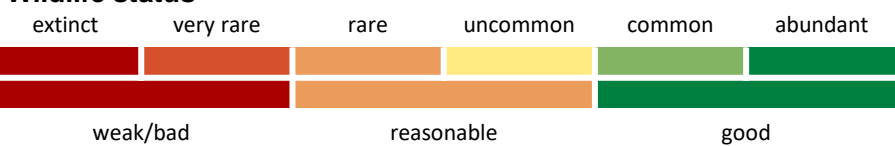
Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Weak
2 Adequate expenditure	Weak
3 Audit attendance	Weak
4 NR management plan	Good
5 Zonation	Weak
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Weak
8 Event Book modules	Weak
9 Event Book quality	Weak
10 Compliance	Weak
11 Game census	Good
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	Weak
13 Law enforcement	Weak
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	Weak
15 Harvesting management	Good
16 Sources of NR income	Weak
17 Benefits produced	Weak
18 Resource trends	Good
19 Resource targets	Weak

Wildlife status summary in 2016



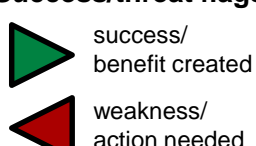
Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

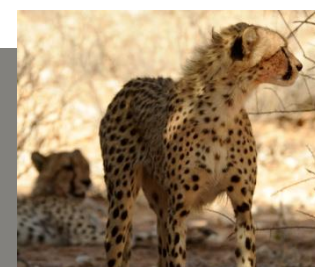


Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags



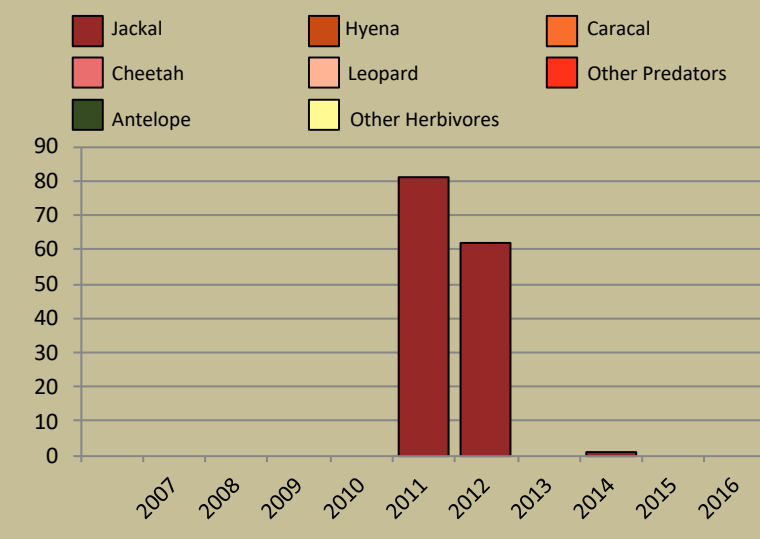
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

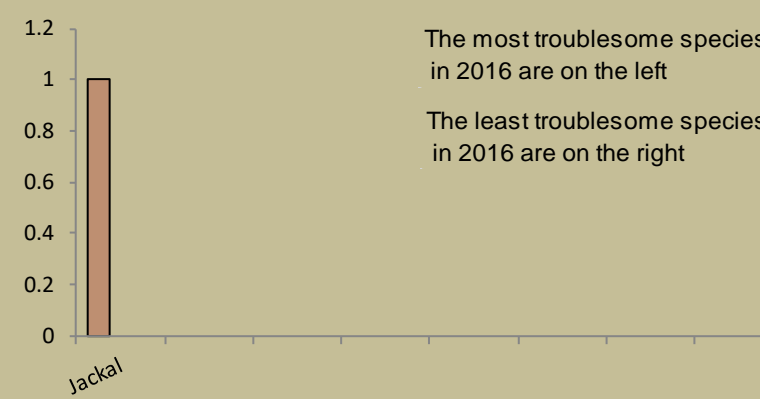
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



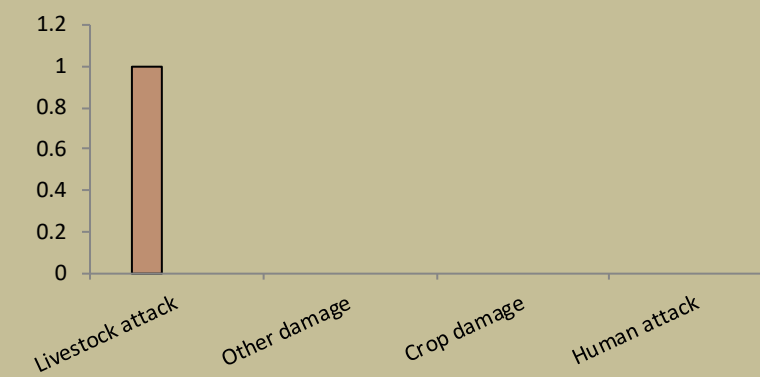
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

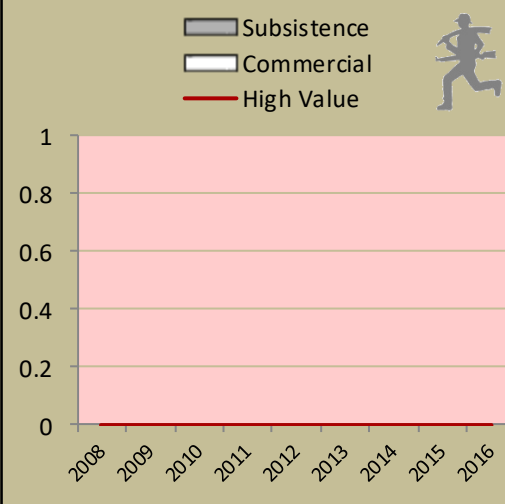
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

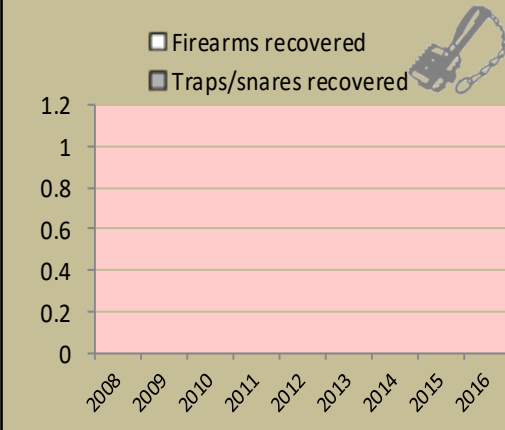
Number of incidents per year

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



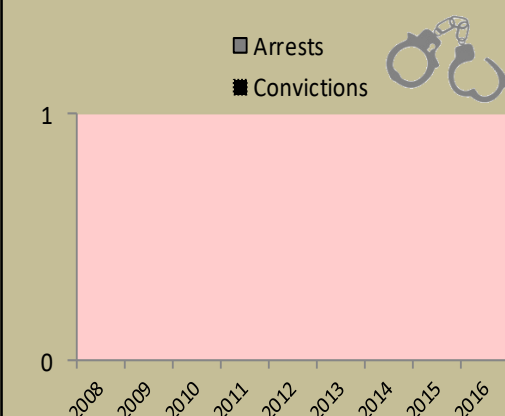
Traps and firearms recovered

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		
Gemsbok	10		10		5				5	2,160
Jackal	10		10							600
Ostrich	2		2							520
Springbok	60		60		4				4	

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 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant			Red	Red	
Gemsbok	22	16 - 20	Dark Green	Light Green	
Giraffe			Red	Red	
Jackal			Red	Light Green	
Klipspringer			Red	Yellow	
Kudu			Red	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra			Red	Yellow	
Ostrich	45	32 - 60	Light Green	Yellow	
Springbok	149	140 - 170	Light Green	Light Green	
Steenbok			Red	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.

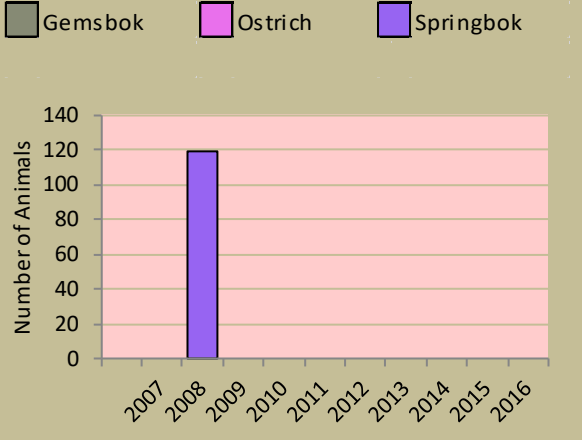
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

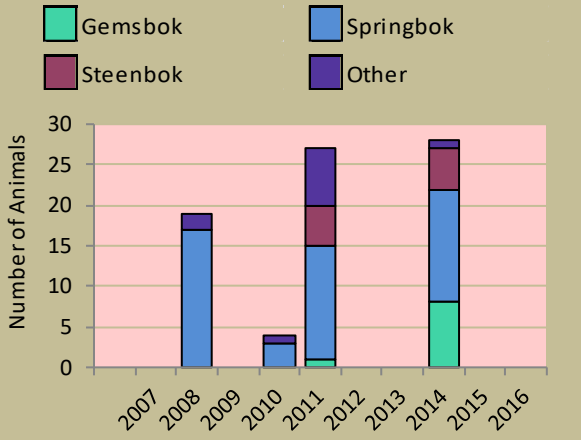
Sightings indicator

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

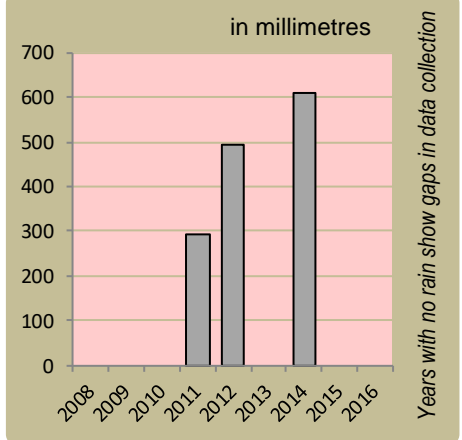
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

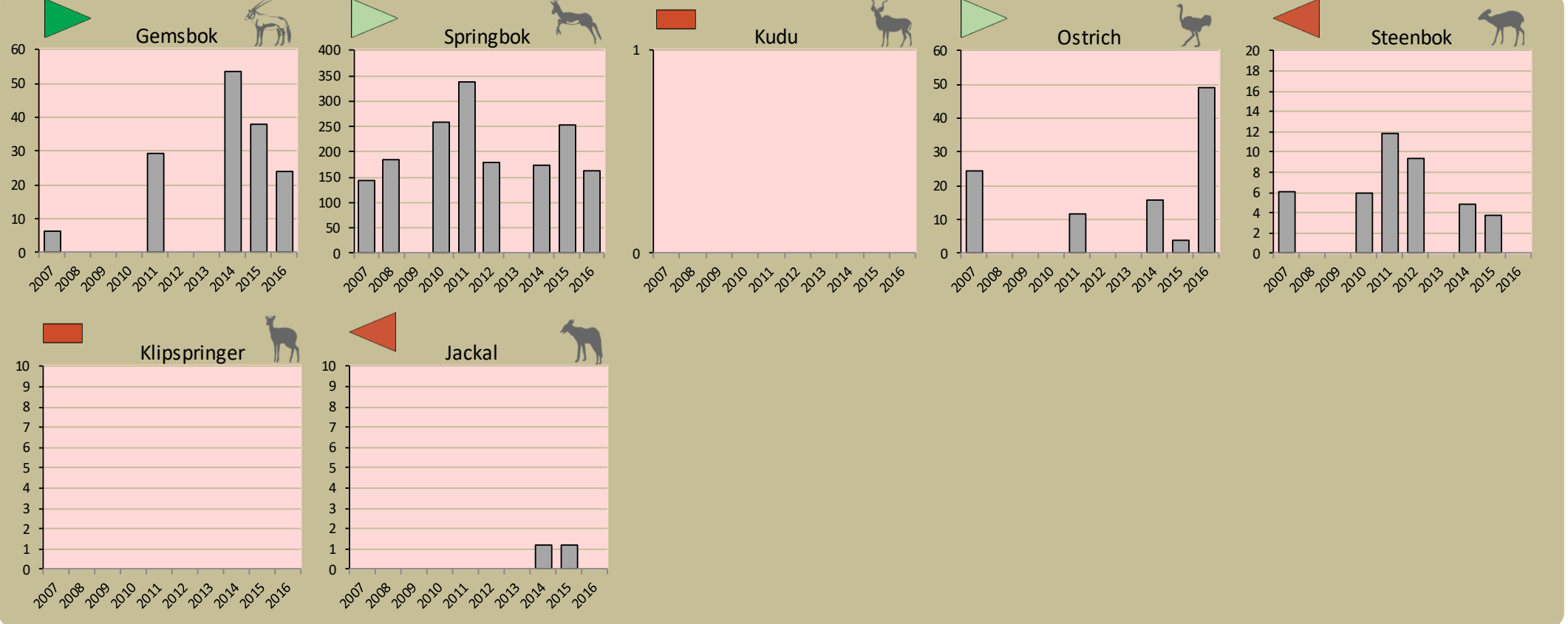


Annual rainfall



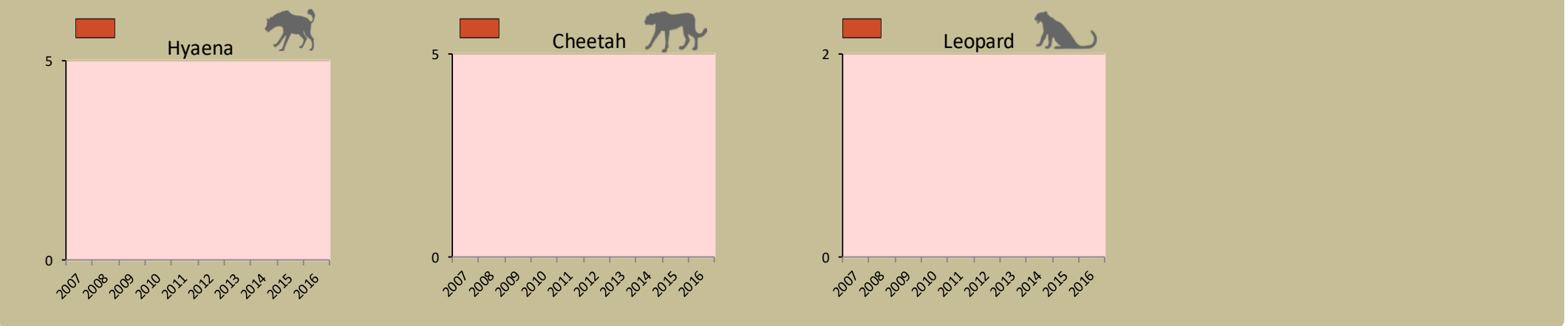
Annual game count

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:	February 2001
Population (2011 census):	50
Size (square kilometres):	96

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	6
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, April 15, 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	0
Female	0
Community game guards:	0
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

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
Game Management and Utilisation				The conservancy didn't have community game guards for most of the year.
Zonation Plan				The conservancy area is too small for zoning.
Benefit Distribution				The conservancy committee was inactive for most of the year, no hunting for own use or shoot and sell took place.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				The absence of Game Guards made it impossible for the implementation of HWC management. The HWCSRS funds also got depleted in 2011.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				The conservancy has some of its shoot and sell generated income missing since 2015, nothing was done to recover these funds.
Tourism				The treasurer remains untrained since 2015. The conservancy finds it hard to recruit Game Guards (Young people left the conservancy).
Staff Management				The conservancy does not have assets yet.
Assets Management/Register				
HIV/AIDS				The conservancy does not have an HIV/AIDS plan in place.
Communication				Apart from the communication and meetings organised by the Ministry, the conservancy has been dormant for most of the year.