

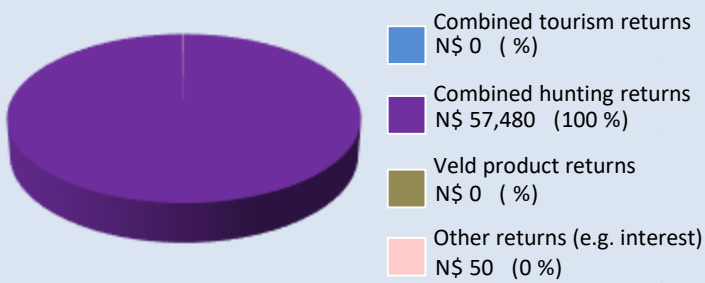
## maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

### 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\$ 57,530



#### 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\$ 57,530
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Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	6 staff	N\$ 31,460

#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

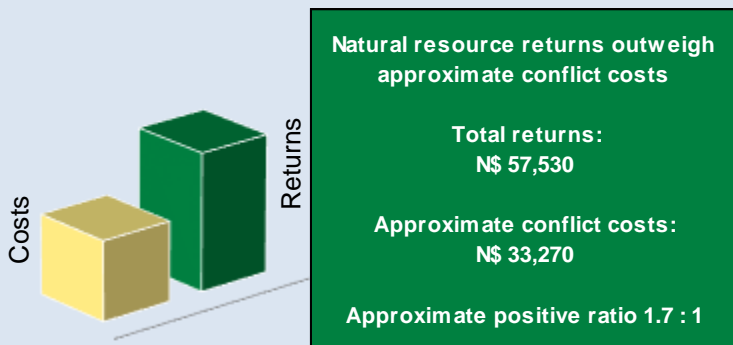
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 33,270
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Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
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<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 33,270</b>
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#### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

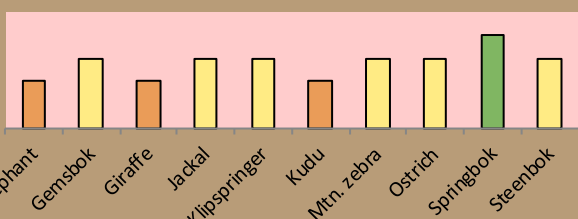
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



#### 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	Weak
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
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	Weak
19 Resource targets	Good

#### Wildlife status summary in 2016



### Key to the status barometer

#### Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant



#### Management performance & other data

weak/bad reasonable good

#### Success/threat flags

- ▲ success/benefit created
- ▼ weakness/action needed

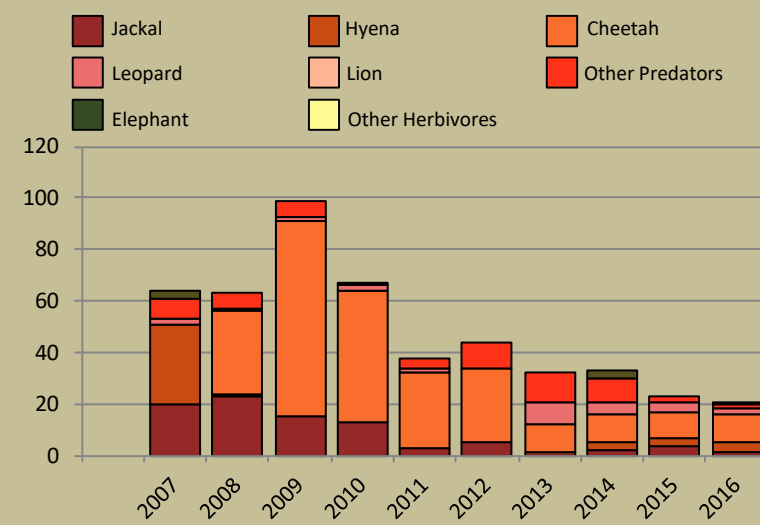
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



### Human wildlife conflict

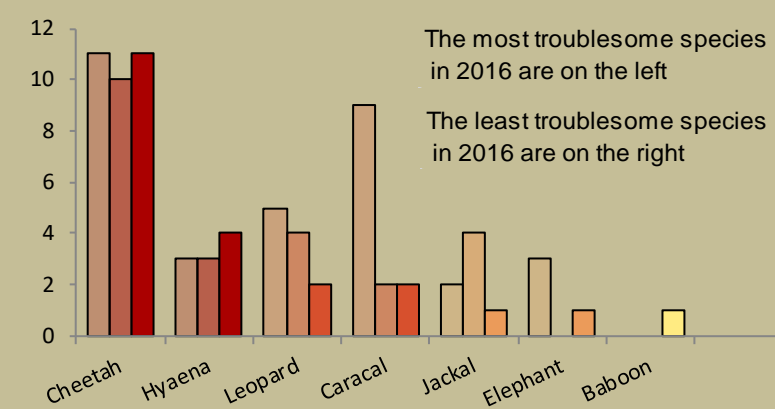
#### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



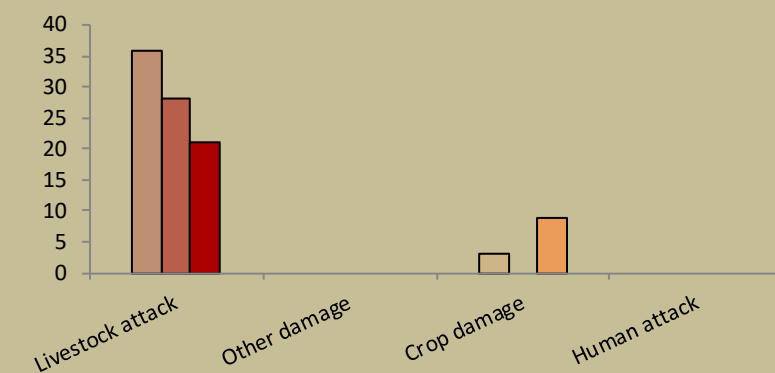
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

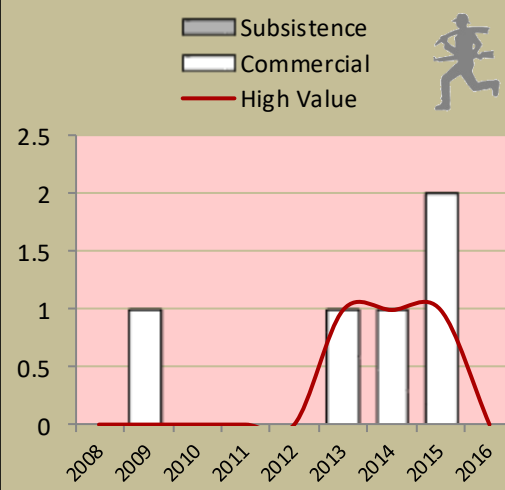
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



### Poaching

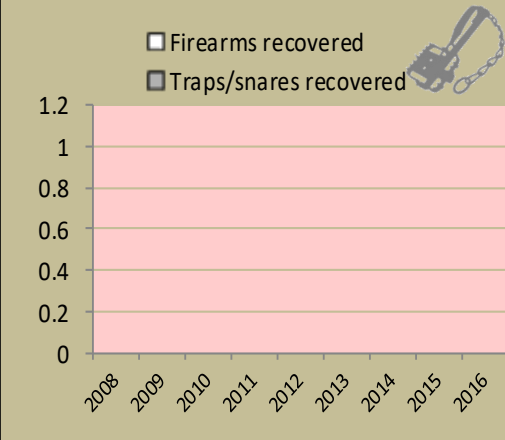
#### Number of incidents per year

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



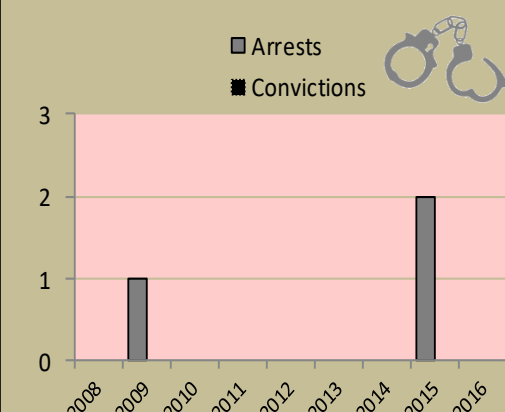
#### Traps and firearms recovered

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
Baboon	5	5		2					2	700	
Caracal	1	1								2,900	
Cheetah	1	1								16,300	
Duiker	2	2								1,900	
Gemsbok	2	2								3,900	
Jackal	5	5								700	
Klipspringer	1	1								6,600	
Kudu*	15	5	10		9				10	8,100	48,500
Leopard	1	1								32,400	
Ostrich	8	2	6		1				1	2,400	600
Springbok	30	10	20	2	15				21	2,900	520
Steenbok	3	3		1					1	1,600	
Mtn Zebra	10	5	5	1	3				4	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]

# 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			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Gemsbok			Dark Orange	Green	
Giraffe			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Jackal			Dark Orange	Green	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra			Dark Orange	Green	
Ostrich	15	19 - 30	Light Orange	Green	
Springbok	247	313 - 510	Yellow	Green	
Steenbok			Dark Orange	Green	

### Wildlife Status

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

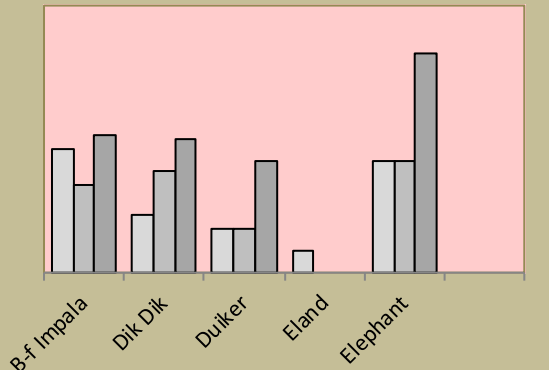
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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.

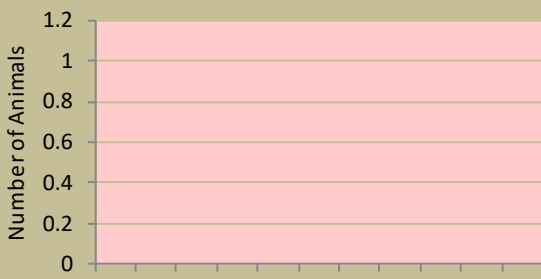
## Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016

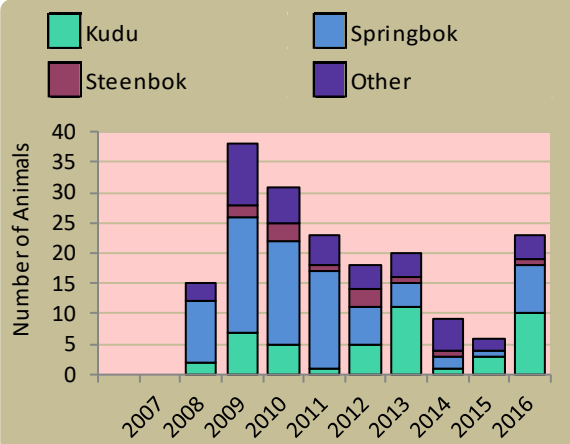


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

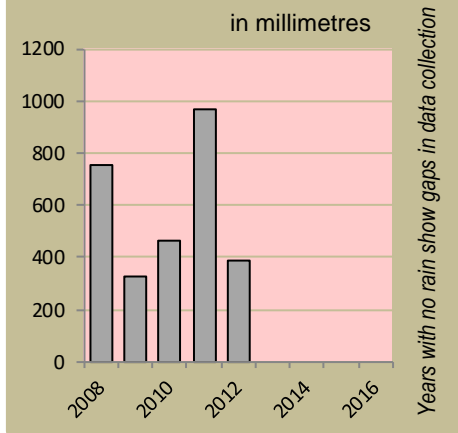
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

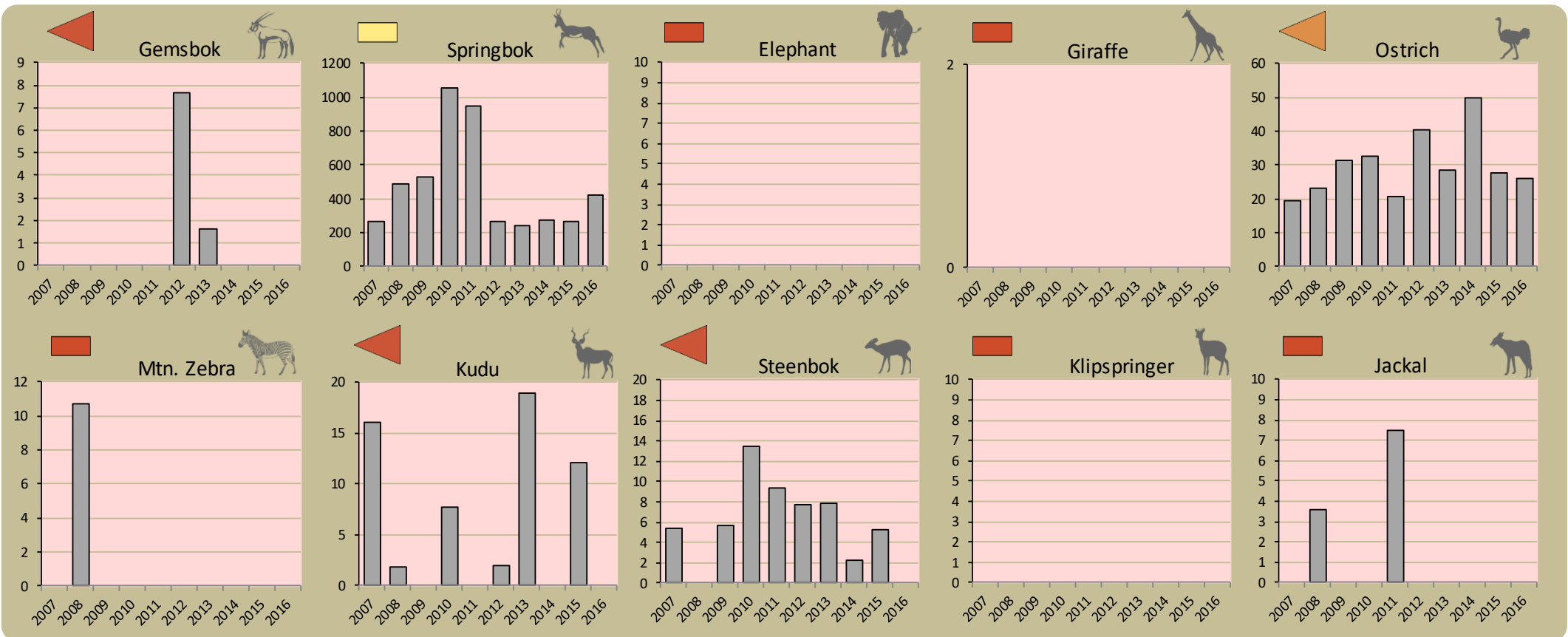


## Annual rainfall



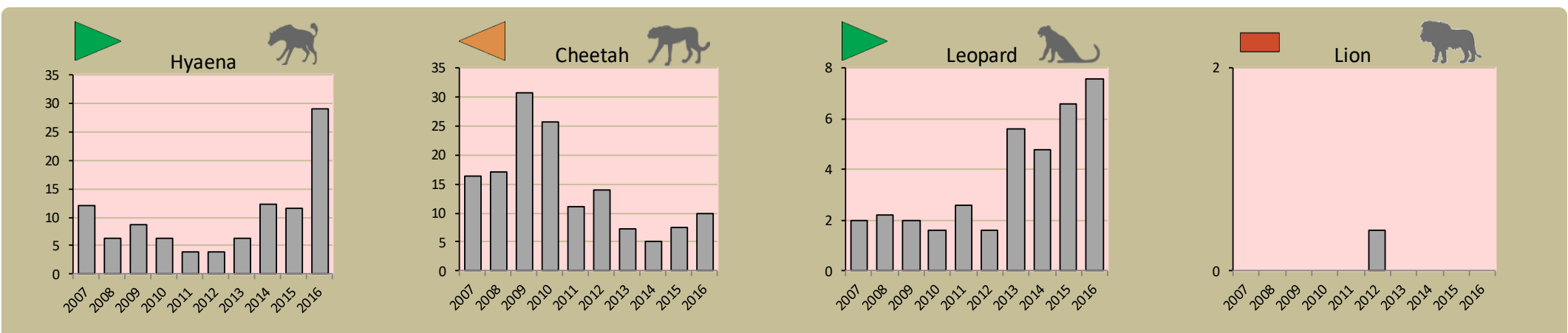
## Annual game count

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



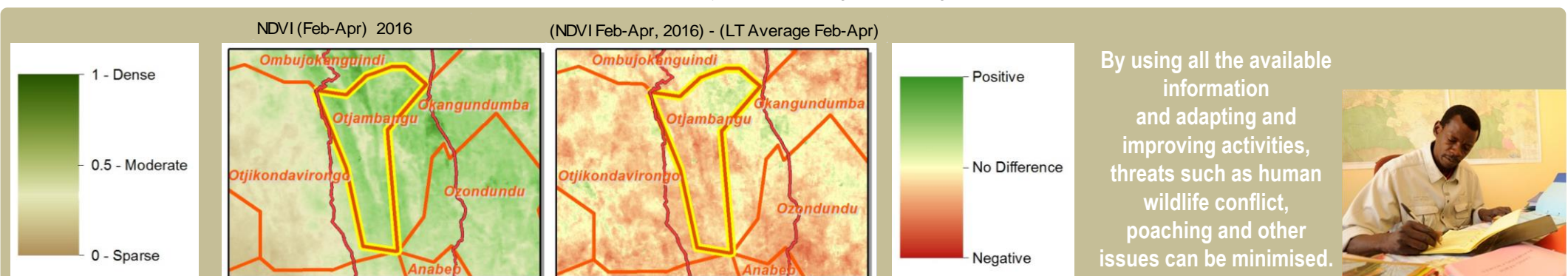
## Predator monitoring

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



## 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)



By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.

