maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Human wildlife conflict Poaching Conservancy status summary Returns from natural resources in 2016 Human wildlife conflict trend Number of incidents per year the chart shows the main sources of returns and values the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the and their percentage of the total returns subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators number of incidents per category **Approximate Total Returns N\$** Jackal Cheetah Subsistence Leopard Other Predators Combined tourism returns ☐ Commercial N\$0 (%) Elephant Other Herbivores High Value 250 Combined hunting returns 1 N\$0 (%) 200 0.8 Veld product returns N\$0 (%) 150 0.6 Other returns (e.g. interest) 100 0.4 Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy: 50 0.2 √ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments ✓ employment to conservancy residents 2007 2008 2009 2010 2012 2012 2013 2014 2015 Day Day Day Day Day Day Day Day Day Conservancy income N\$ Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016 Traps and firearms recovered Private Sector number of incidents per category the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; **Employment** the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species Conservancy ☐ Firearms recovered 18 The most troublesome species Traps/snares recovered 16 in 2016 are on the left 1.2 Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016 14 1 estimates are based on average national values The least troublesome species 12 in 2016 are on the right 0.8 10 Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N\$ 84.190 8 0.6 6 0.4 Estimated poached high value species loss N\$ 0 0.2 N\$ 84,190 Total conflict cost estimate lackal Mild dog Feobald Calacal Haseus Natural resource cost—return ratio in 2016 Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016 the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs **Arrests and convictions** the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; number of incidents per category the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type Convictions 50 Returns data not available at time of 40 printing Costs 30 20 10

Livestock attack

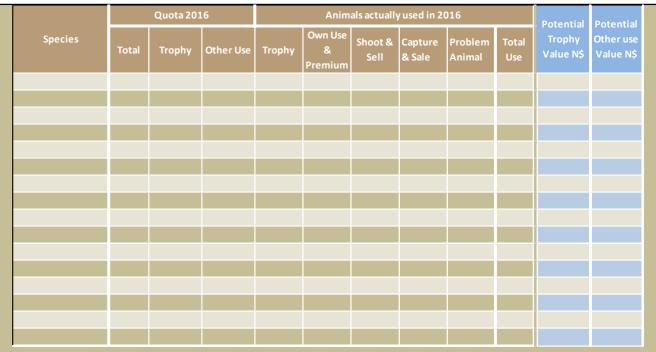
Other damage

Management performance in 2016

Category 1 Adequate staffing	
2 Adequate staning	
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 removals – quota use and value

Crop damage



Human attack

Potential value estimates (N\$) for species are based on:

success/

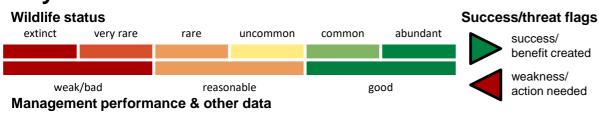
weakness/

benefit created

action needed

- 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]

Key to the status barometer



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

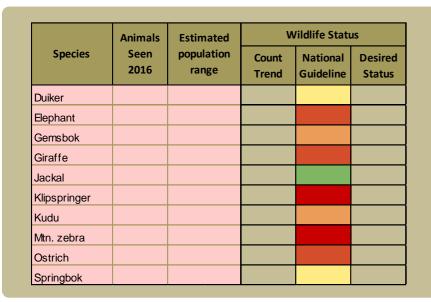
human wildlife conflict costs.



Dog Dog Dog Dog Dog Dog Dog Dog

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status



Wildlife Status

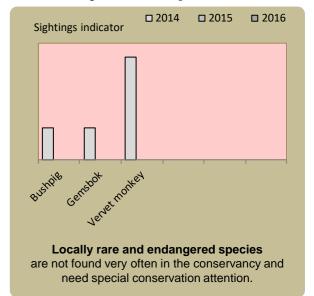
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

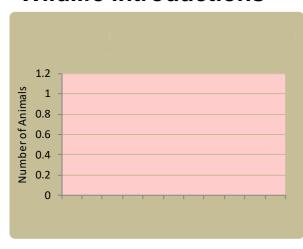
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

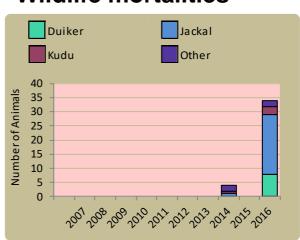
Locally rare species



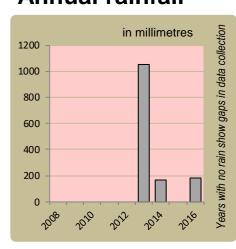
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities



Annual rainfall

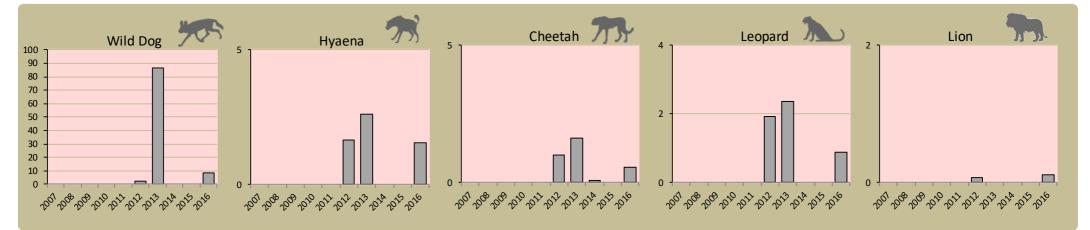


Annual game count currently not done



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







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: March 2011

Population (2011 census): 4680

Size (square kilometres): 5889

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee
members: 15

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:

Date of next AGM: Sat, March 25, 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	11
Female	0
Community game guards:	15
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

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				
Zonation Plan				The conservancy only has a draft game utilisation and management plan.
Benefit Distribution				The conservancy doesn't have any source of income.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				The conservancy reviews claims on a quarterly basis and make out payments.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				
Tourism				The conservancy doesn't have a tourism plan.
Staff Management				The conservancy doesn't have any staff.
Assets Management/Register				The conservancy doesn't have assets.
HIV/AIDS				The conservancy only has a draft HIV plan which is not implemented.
Communication				The conservancy doesn't have a communication plan.