

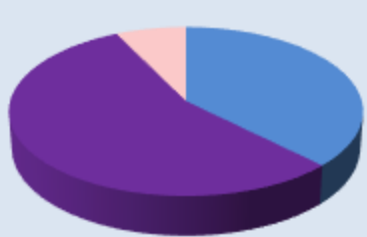
## maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 3,437,130



Combined tourism returns	N\$ 1,288,510 (37 %)
Combined hunting returns	N\$ 1,899,630 (55 %)
Veld product returns	N\$ 0 ( %)
Other returns (e.g. interest)	N\$ 248,990 (7 %)

## 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\$ 2,006,450	
Employment	Private Sector	52 staff	N\$ 1,302,080
	Conservancy	37 staff	N\$ 1,071,460

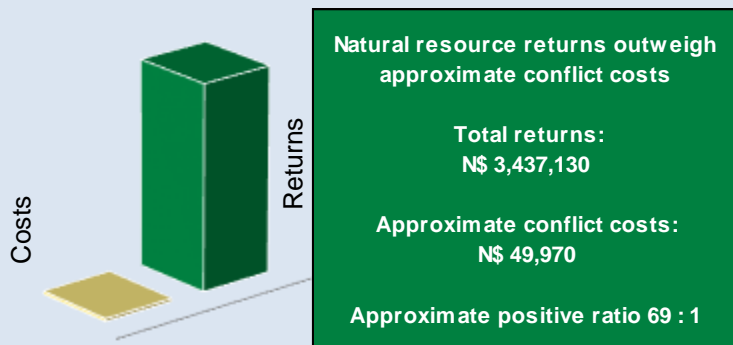
## Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 49,970
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 49,970

## Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016

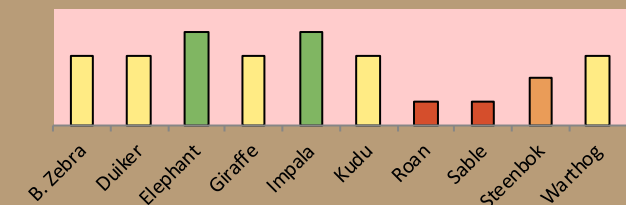
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



## Management performance in 2016

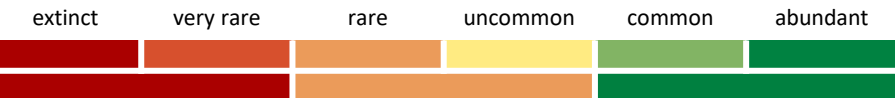
Category	Performance		
1 Adequate staffing			
2 Adequate expenditure			
3 Audit attendance			
4 NR management plan			
5 Zonation			
6 Leadership			
7 Display of material			
8 Event Book modules			
9 Event Book quality			
10 Compliance			
11 Game census			
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment			
13 Law enforcement			
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

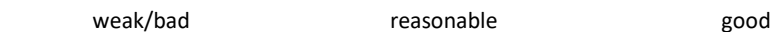


## Key to the status barometer

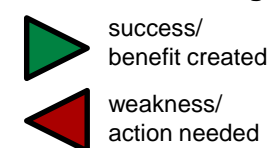
## Wildlife status



## Management performance &amp; other data



## Success/threat flags



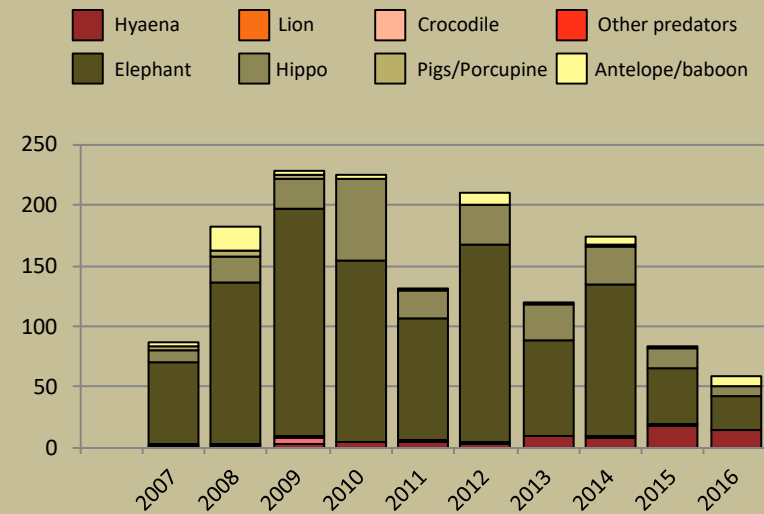
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



## Human wildlife conflict

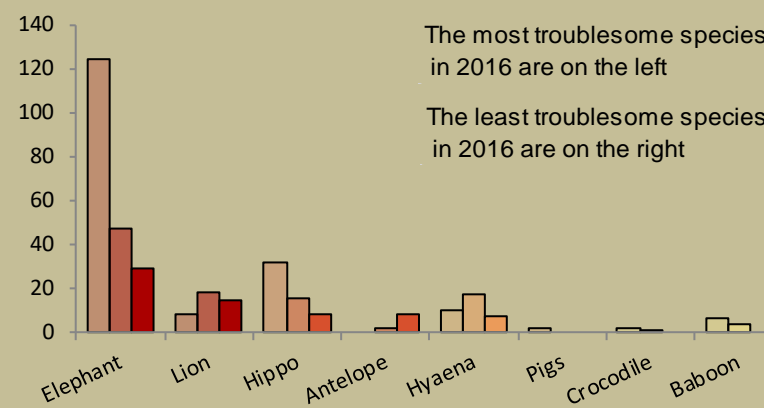
## Human wildlife conflict trend

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



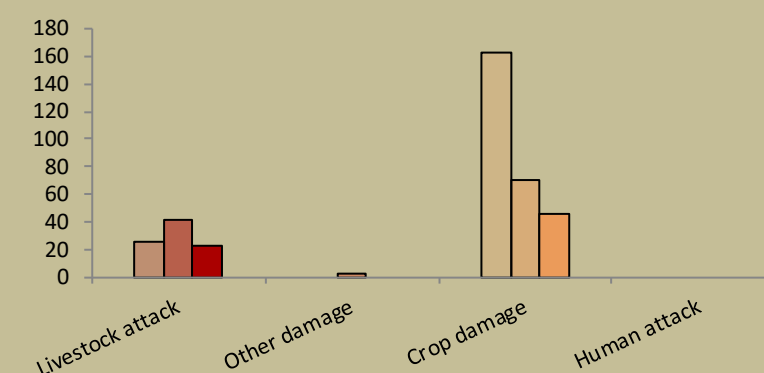
## Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

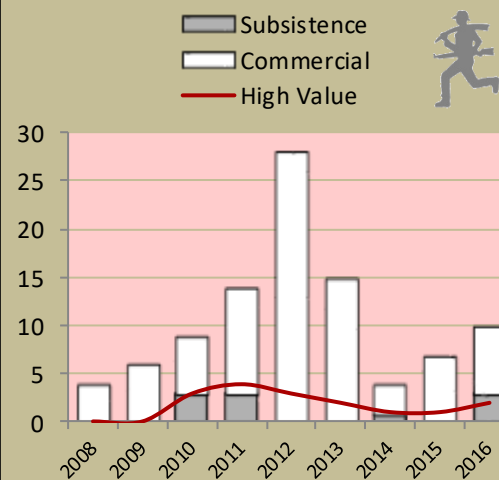
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

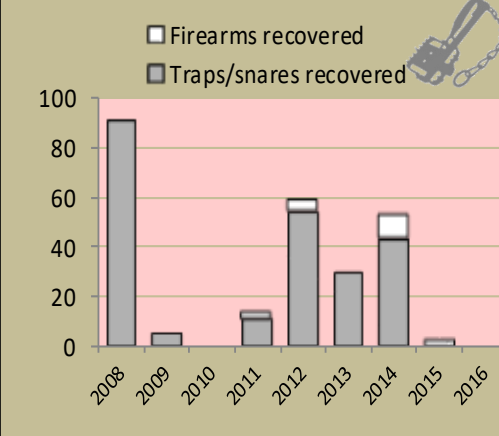
## Number of incidents per year

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



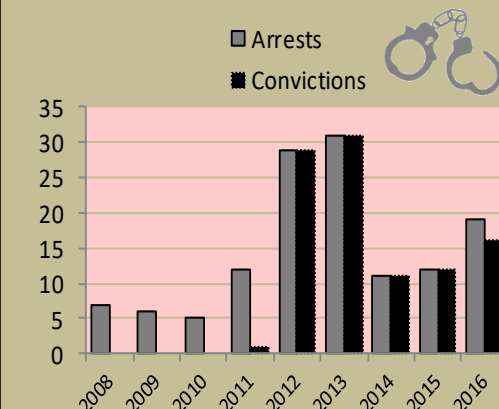
## Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



## Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



## Wildlife removals – quota use and value

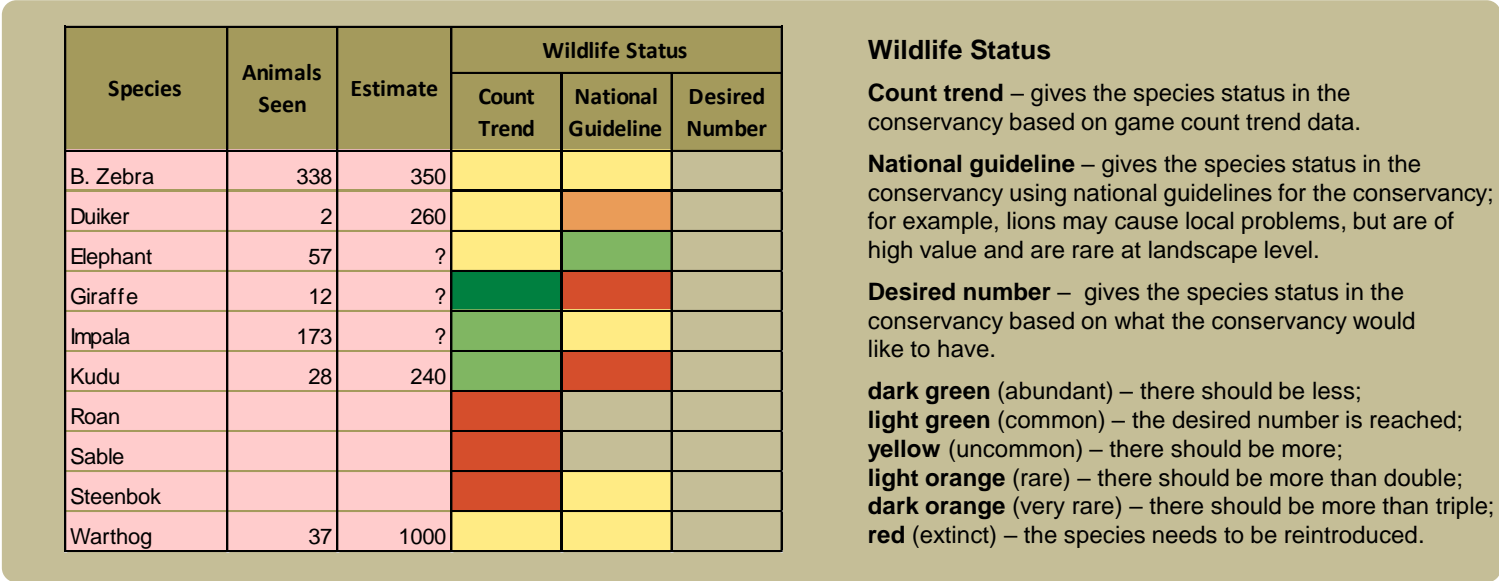
Species	Quota 2016			Animals actually used in 2016						Potential Trophy Value N\$	Potential Other use Value N\$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		
Baboon	2	2		1					1	500	
Buffalo	4	3	1	2	1				3	70,000	5,500
Crocodile	2	2		2					2	25,500	
Elephant*	11	6	5	6	4				11	200,000	450,000
Hippo	5	2	3	2	2			1	6	25,000	5,500
Hyaena	1	1								5,000	
Impala	25	10	15	3					3	2,700	680
Kudu*	6	2	4		3				3	5,000	19,400
Warthog	13	3	10	2	3				5	2,200	400
Waterbuck*	2	2		2	4				8		
Blue Wildebeest*	11	3	8	2	7				9	3,800	29,800
B. Zebra	40	10	30	8					8	3,500	3,500

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

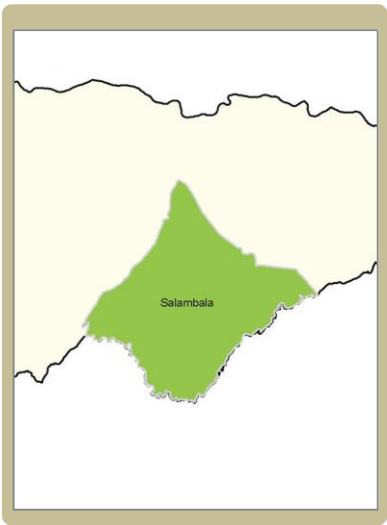
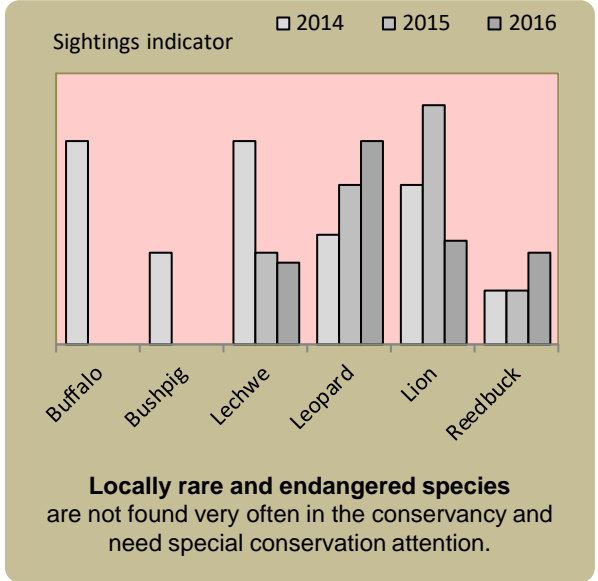
- **Potential trophy value** - the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape
  - trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area
- **Potential other use value** - the average meat value for common species
  - 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...

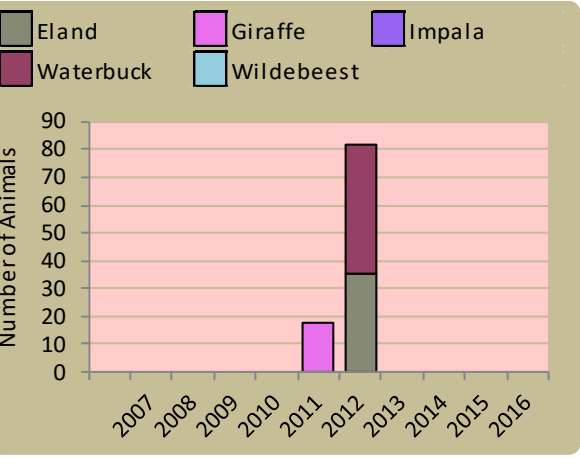
Current wildlife numbers and status



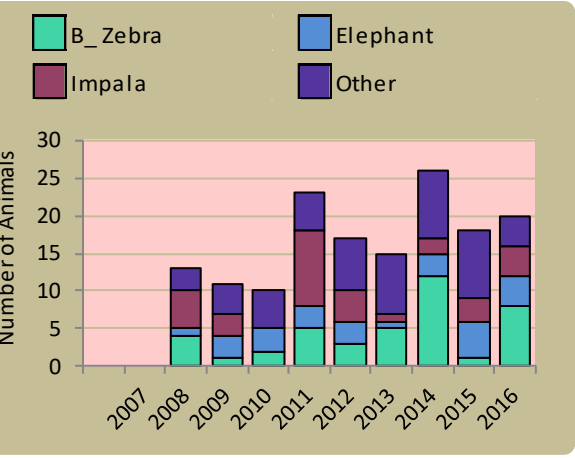
Locally rare species



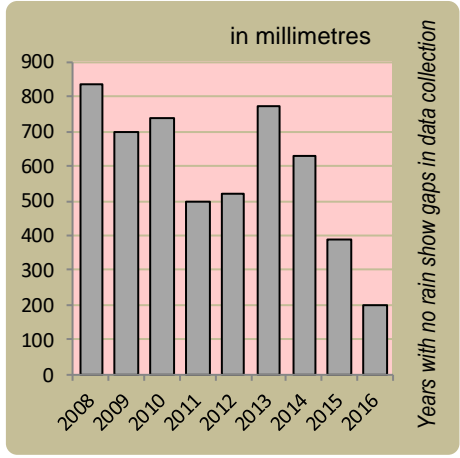
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

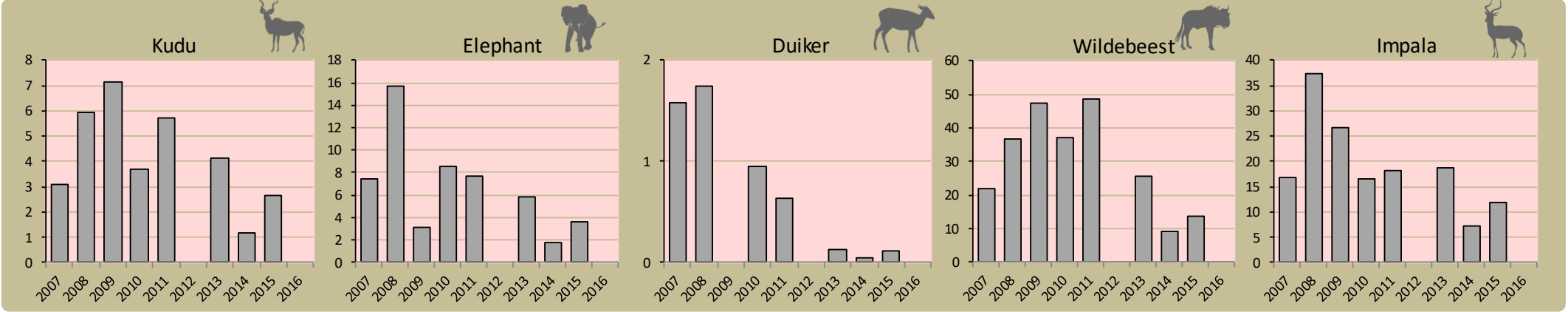


Annual rainfall



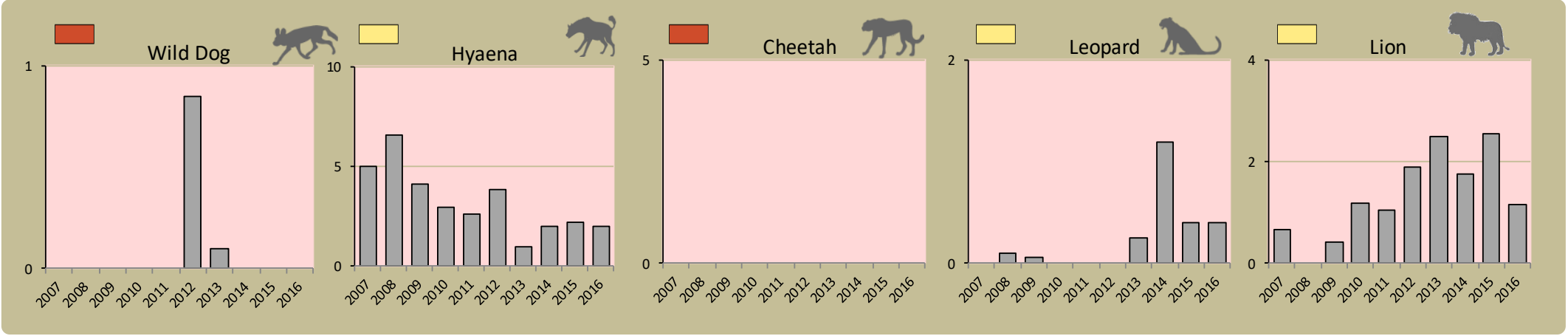
Fixed route patrols

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

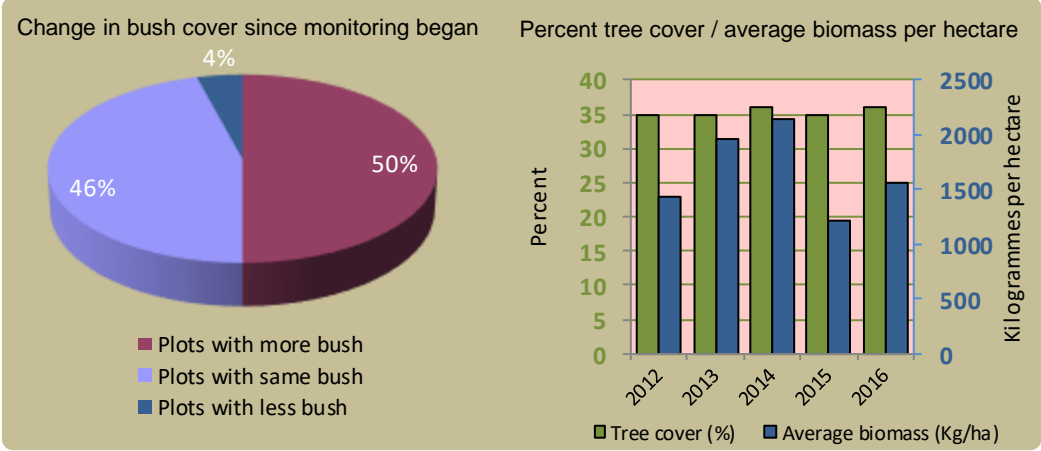


Predator monitoring

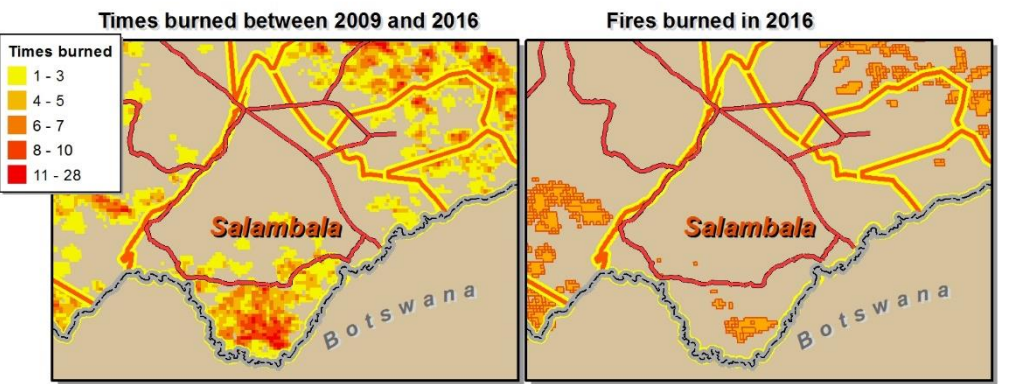
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year  
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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:	June 1998
Population (2011 census):	8240
Size (square kilometres):	930

### Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	35
Date of last AGM:	Fri, December 2, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 82; Women: 59
Date of next AGM:	
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	27
Female	10
Community game guards:	20
Community resource monitors:	1
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

### Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	
Community Projects	Cash Distribution
Other Benefits	Meat Distribution
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				Poaching incidents minimised. Increased wildlife.
Zonation Plan				Some members are still settled in core areas and wildlife corridors.
Benefit Distribution				People have recognised the importance of wildlife and they are moving to implement capital projects.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				Most of the activities were implemented as planned.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				Everything was done according to the plan. No missing money.
Tourism				More has been done such as opening lodges and the staff numbers as well as the income has increased.
Staff Management				Regular monitoring of administration and governance.
Assets Management/Register				Asset register is up to date and monitored.
HIV/AIDS				Condoms are frequently distributed and awareness meetings are always conducted.
Communication				Meetings are conducted according to the constitution. The is a two way communication.