

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\$

- Combined tourism returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N\$ 0 (%)

No data available

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\$
Employment	Private Sector Conservancy

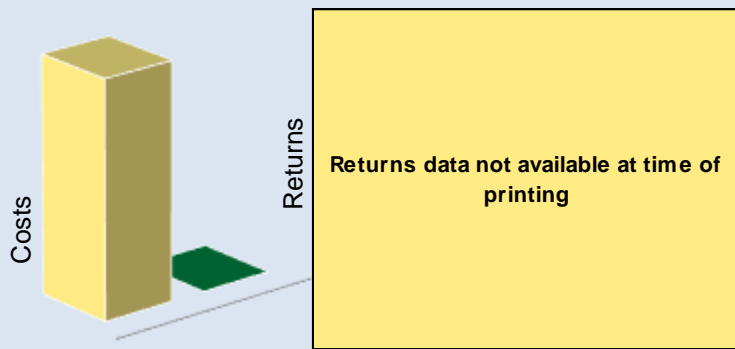
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 98,960
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 98,960</b>

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

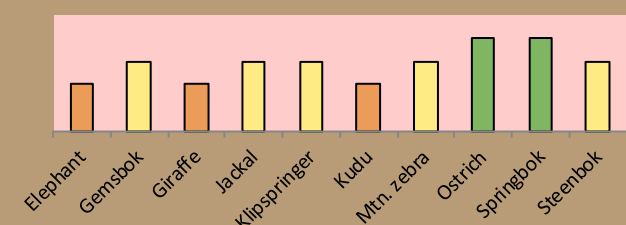
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



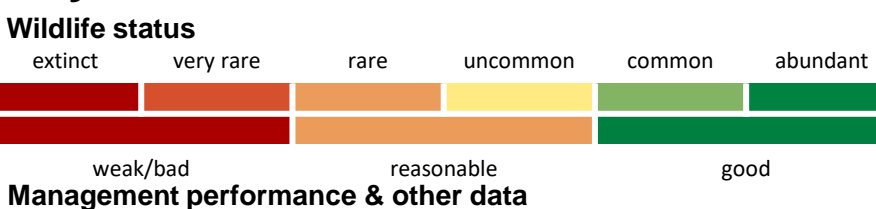
Management performance in 2016

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



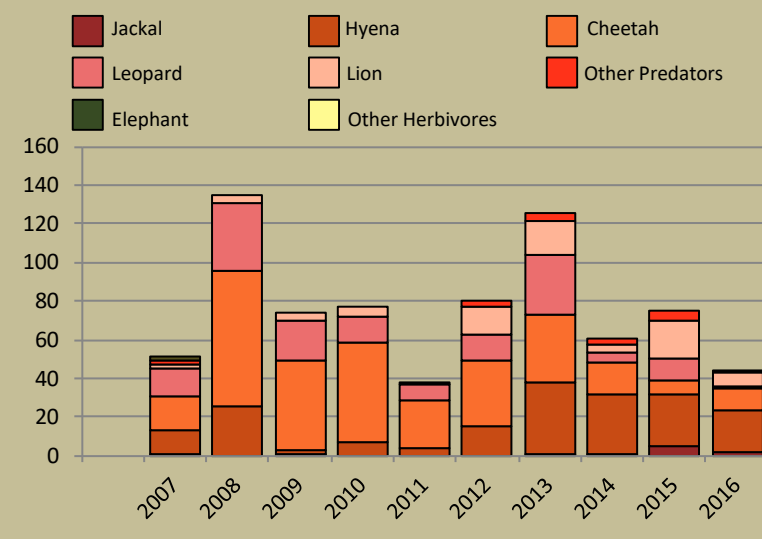
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

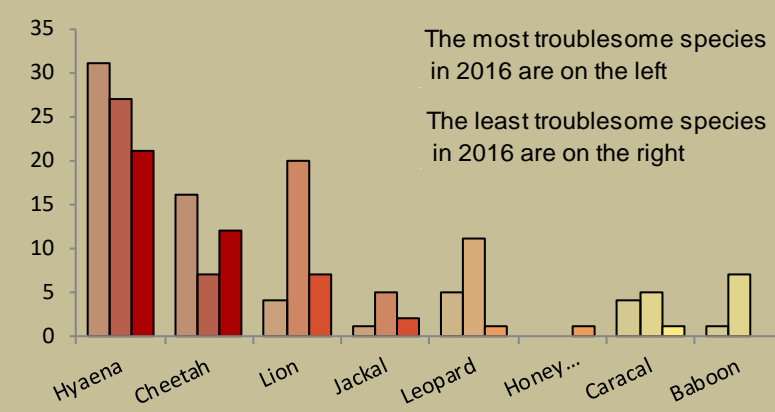
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



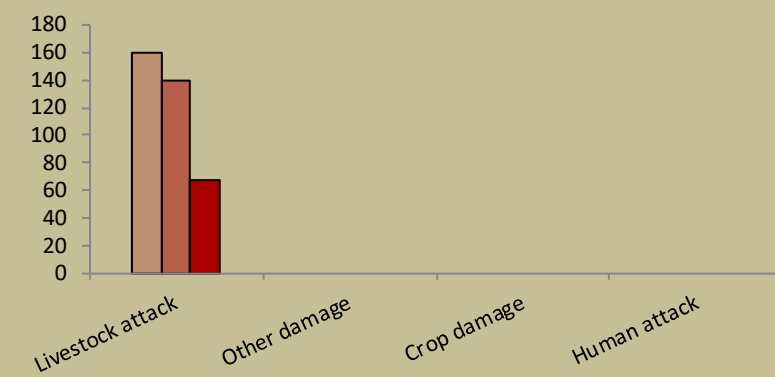
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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

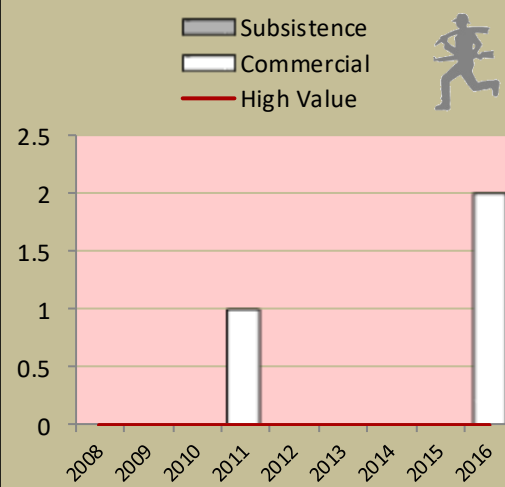
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

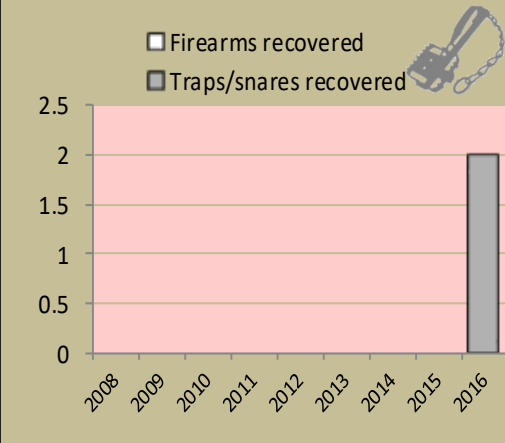
Number of incidents per year

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



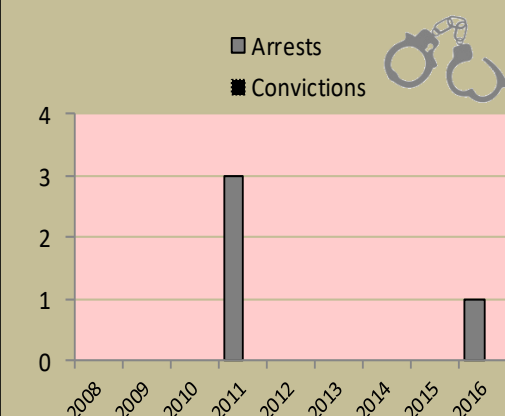
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Baboon	5	5		2					2	700	
Caracal	2	2								2,900	
Cheetah	1	1		1					1	16,300	
Gemsbok	70	20	50	2	42				49	3,900	2,160
Giraffe	2	2								10,900	
Hyaena	1	1		1					1	7,400	
Jackal	5	5		2					2	700	
Klipspringer	2	2		1					1	6,600	
Kudu*	2	2								8,100	
Leopard	1	1		1					1	32,400	
Lion								1	1		
Ostrich	15	10	5	4	5				9	2,400	600
Springbok	100	30	70	7	55				77	2,900	520
Steenbok	2	2								1,600	
Mtn Zebra	20	15	5	5	5				10	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]

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



# 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	33	95 - 250	Light Orange	Green	
Giraffe	1		Dark Orange	Yellow	
Jackal	3	3 - 10	Dark Orange	Green	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra	49	152 - 300	Light Orange	Green	
Ostrich	37	110 - 270	Yellow	Green	
Springbok	260	788 - 1760	Green	Green	
Steenbok	1	3 - 30	Dark Orange	Green	

### Wildlife Status

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

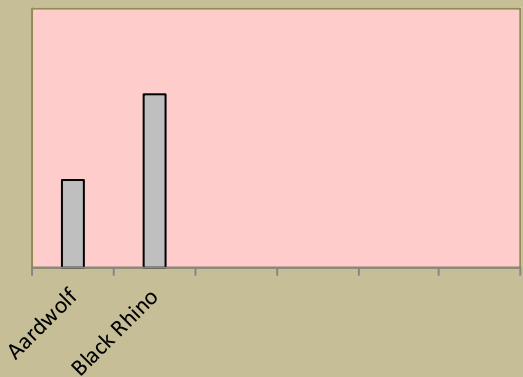
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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.

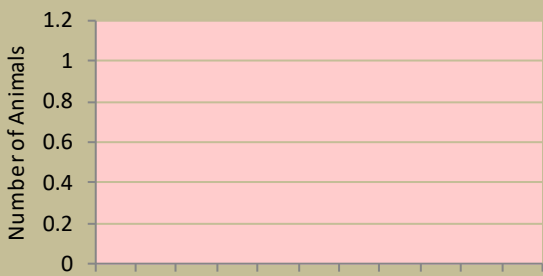
## Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016

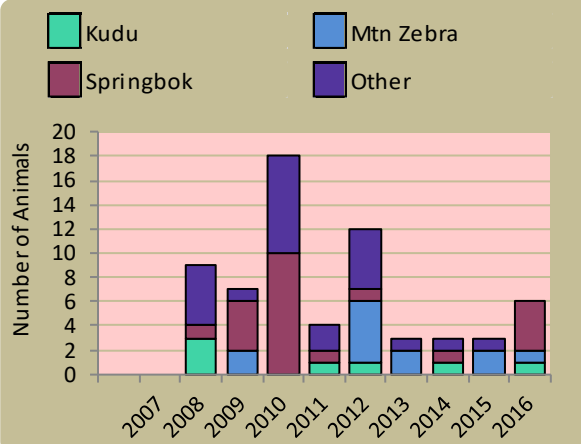


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

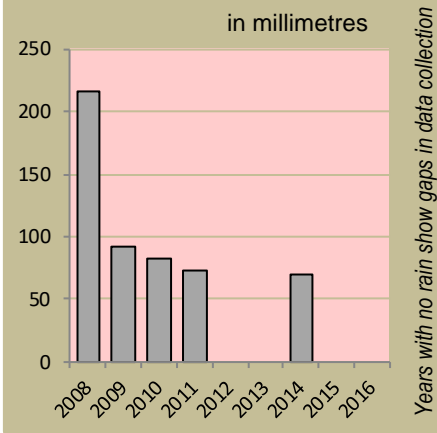
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

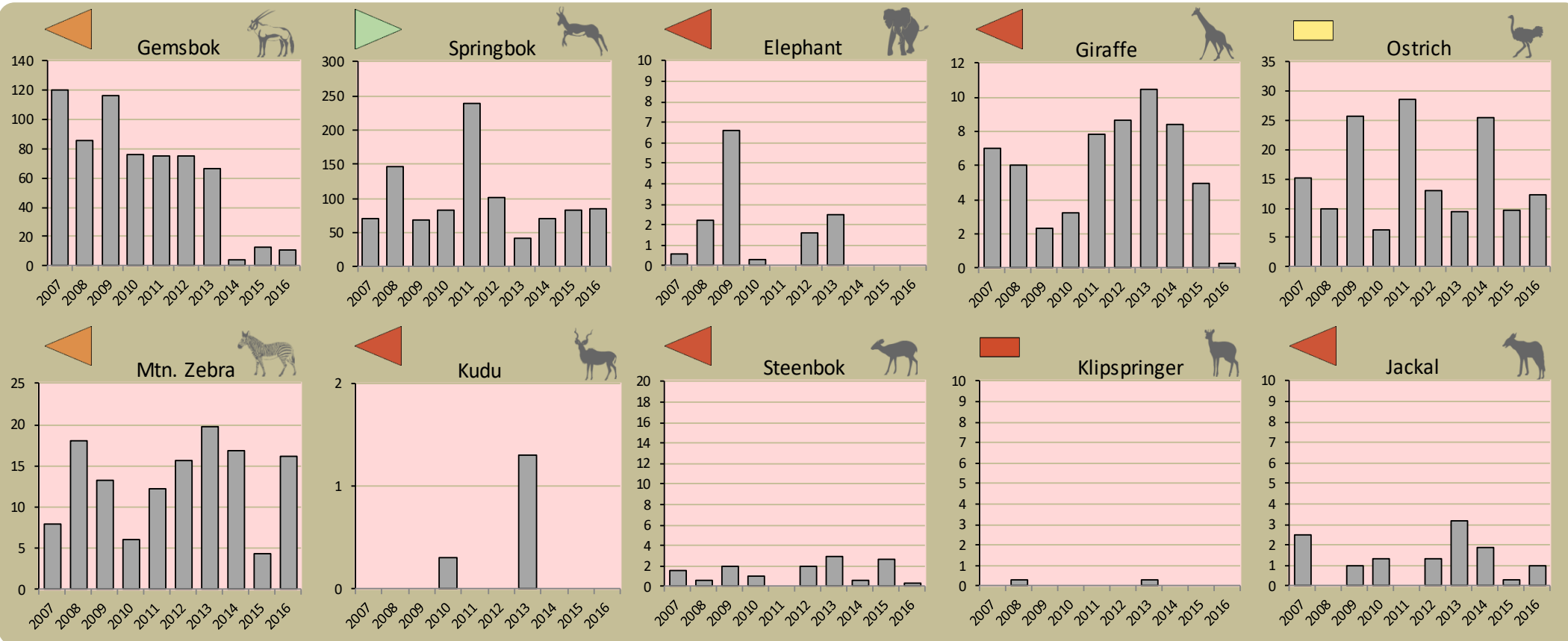


## Annual rainfall



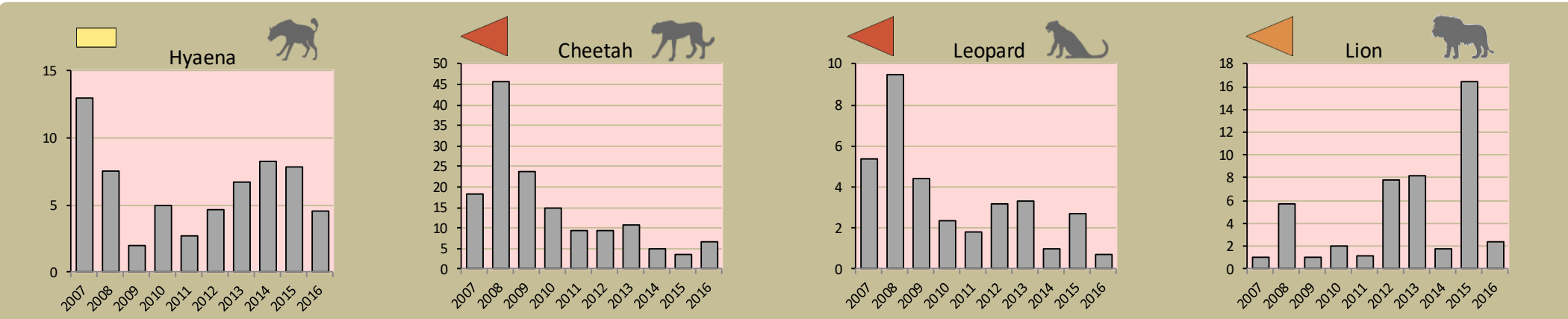
## Annual game count

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



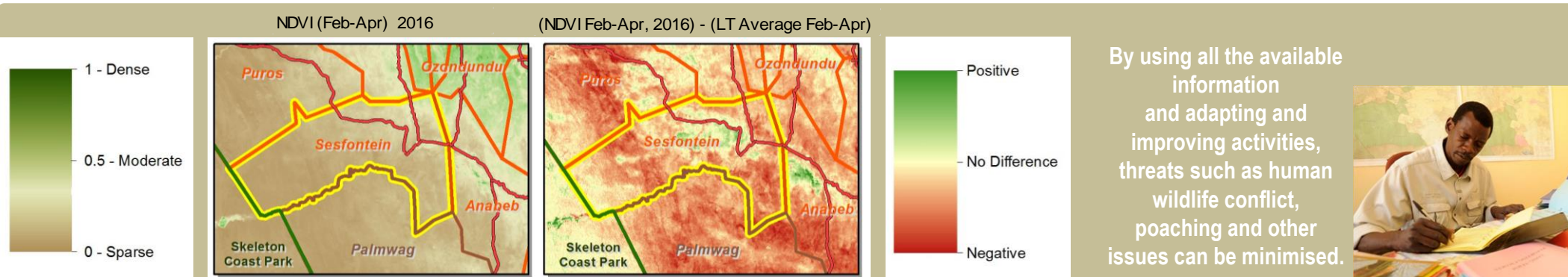
## Predator monitoring

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.



## Enabling wise conservancy governance...

### Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	July 2003
Population (2011 census):	1310
Size (square kilometres):	2466

### Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	9
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
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	7
Female	7
Community game guards:	7
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	28
Female	24

### Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Cash Benefits
	Social Benefits

### 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				
Benefit Distribution				
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				Too many lion problems and this makes members unhappy.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				We are currently not doing well in financial issues.
Tourism				New establishment has not been progressing.
Staff Management				NRM is perfect. Financial administration not perfect.
Assets Management/Register				At some points, some assets are under control of individuals.
HIV/AIDS				
Communication				Block level meeting is not effective.