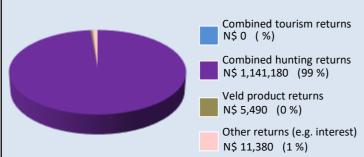
# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

# **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\$ 1,158,050



#### 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	N\$ 1,066,950		
	Private Sector	35 staff	N\$ 71,100
<b>Employment</b>	Conservancy	23 staff	N\$ 618,340

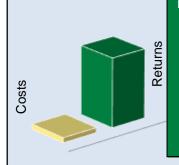
#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 83,180	
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0	
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 83,180	

### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

> Total returns: N\$ 1,158,050

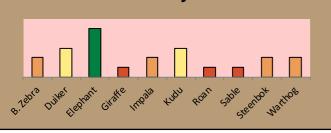
Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 83,180

Approximate positive ratio 14 : 1

### 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



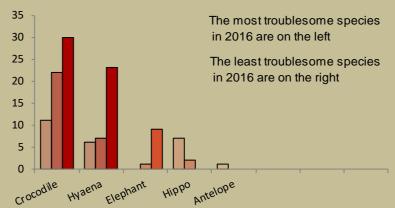
# **Human wildlife conflict**

#### **Human wildlife conflict trend** the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators Hyaena Lion Crocodile Other predators Pigs/Porcupine Antelope/baboon Elephant 70 60 50 40 30 20 10

### Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

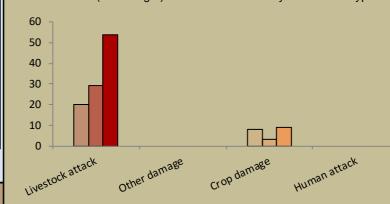
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

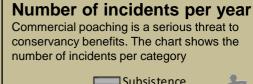


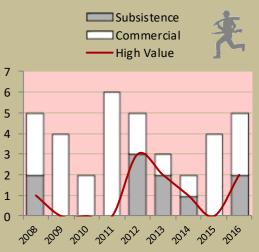
### Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016

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



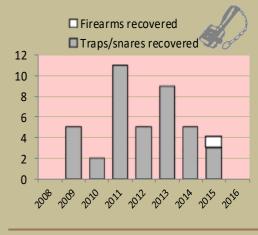
# **Poaching**





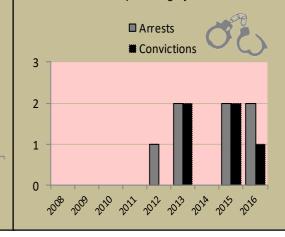
### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



### **Arrests and convictions**

number of incidents per category



# Wildlife removals - quota use and value

	Quota 2016		Animals actually used in 2016					Potential	Potential		
Species	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$
Baboon	4	4		4					4	500	
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	25,500	
Elephant*	6	4	2	4	1				6	200,000	180,000
Нірро	4	3	1	3	1				4	25,000	5,500
Hyaena	1	1		1					1	5,000	
Warthog	1	1		1					1	2,200	

### 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]

# Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status very rare rare uncommon common abundant weak/bad reasonable good Management performance & other data

### Success/threat flags

success/ benefit created

weakness/

action needed

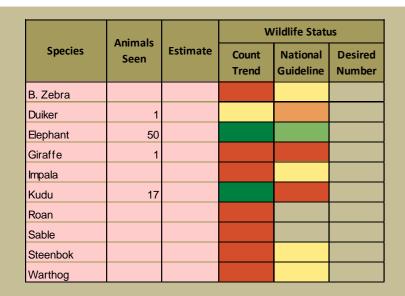
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



# 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**



#### Wildlife Status

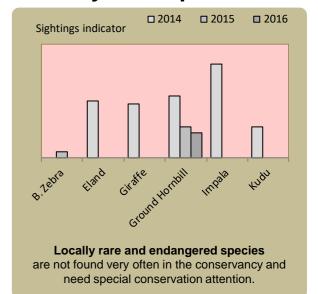
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

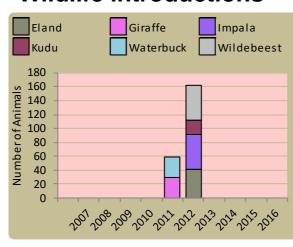
dark green (abundant) – there should be less; light green (common) – the desired number is reached; yellow (uncommon) – there should be more; light orange (rare) – there should be more than double; dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple; red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

# Locally rare species

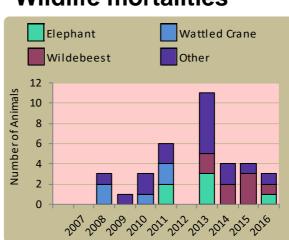




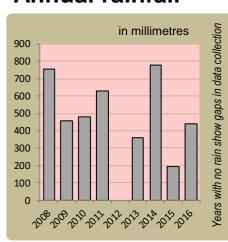
### Wildlife introductions



# Wildlife mortalities

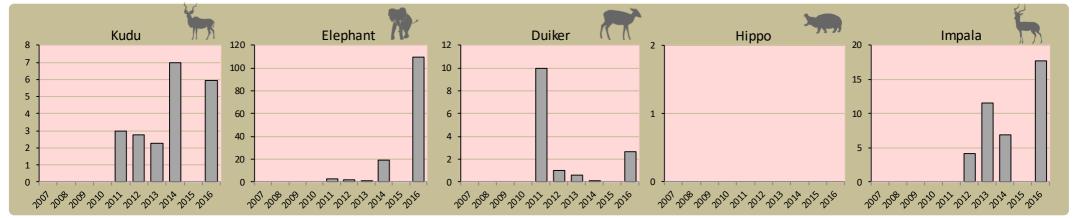


### **Annual rainfall**



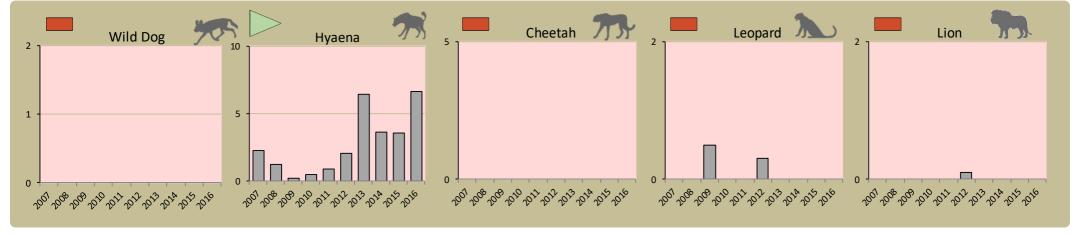
# Fixed route patrols

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

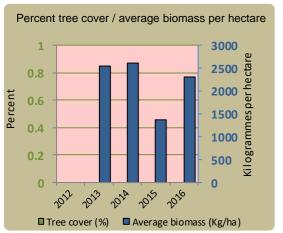


### **Predator monitoring**

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

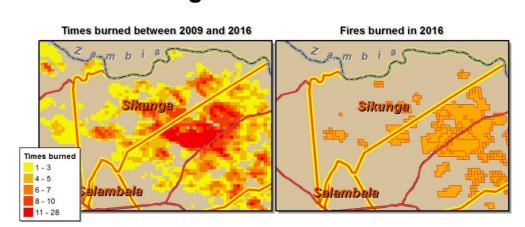


# **Vegetation monitoring**





# 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: July 2009

Population (2011 census): 2470

Size (square kilometres): 287

# **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee
members: 11

Date of last AGM: Tue, November 1, 2016

Attendance at AGM: Men: 49; Women: 70

Date of next AGM: Tue, November 21, 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	19
Female	4
Community game guards:	7
Community resource monitors:	2
	0
Lodge staff: Male	_
Female Female	0

### **Benefits**

Cash	In Kind				
Cash Benefits	Cash Beneftis				
Traditional Authority	Social Benefits				
Funeral Assistance					
Community Projects					
Haccis					
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				Everything was done accoding to plan and arrests were made, ivory recovered.
Zonation Plan				There is no dispute regarding the zonation.
Benefit Distribution				Everything was done according to plan. Benefits were distributed equally.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				Greater awareness with farmers and a decrease in losses.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				Financial books are maintained and checked regularly.
Tourism				There is not a good relationship with lodge operators.
Staff Management				Staff contracts are in place and are reviewed on the performance of the staff.
Assets Management/Register				Everything is in order and when members borrow they have to sign. Assets are in good status.
HIV/AIDS				Lack of resources such as booklets when conducting awareness.
Communication				Relationships are good and communication is effective.