

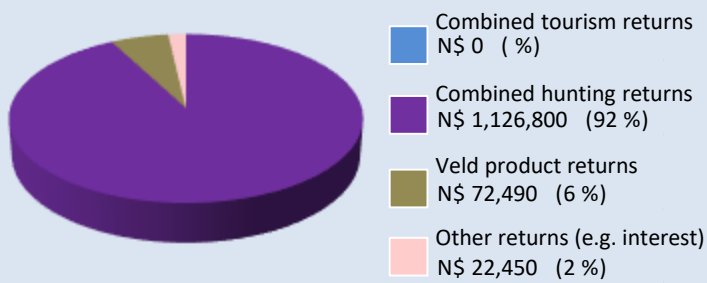
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2017

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N\$ 1,221,740



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\$ 1,104,140 | |
| Employment | Private Sector | 8 staff | N\$ 117,600 |
| | Conservancy | 24 staff | N\$ 673,400 |

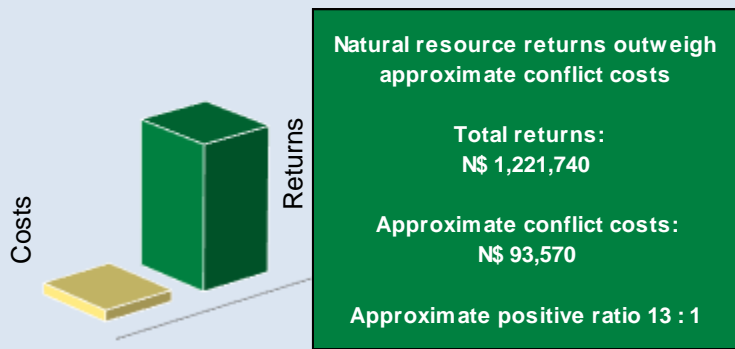
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost | N\$ 93,570 |
| Estimated poached high value species loss | N\$ 0 |
| Total conflict cost estimate | N\$ 93,570 |

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

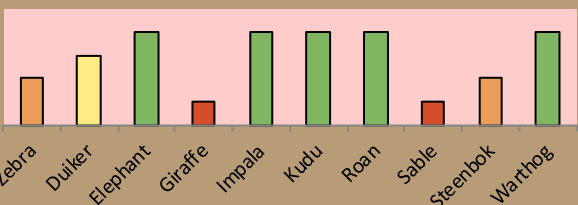
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



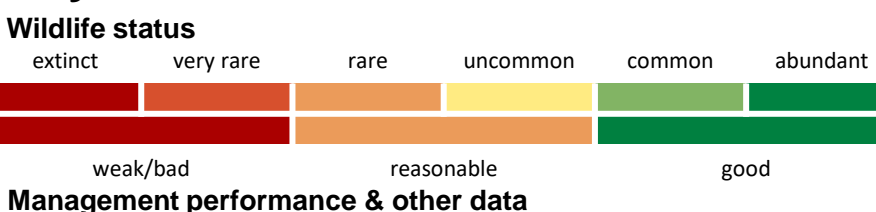
Management performance in 2017

| Category | Performance |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Adequate staffing | Good |
| 2 Adequate expenditure | Good |
| 3 Audit attendance | Good |
| 4 NR management plan | Good |
| 5 Zonation | Good |
| 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 | Good |
| 19 Resource targets | Weak |

Wildlife status summary in 2017



Key to the status barometer



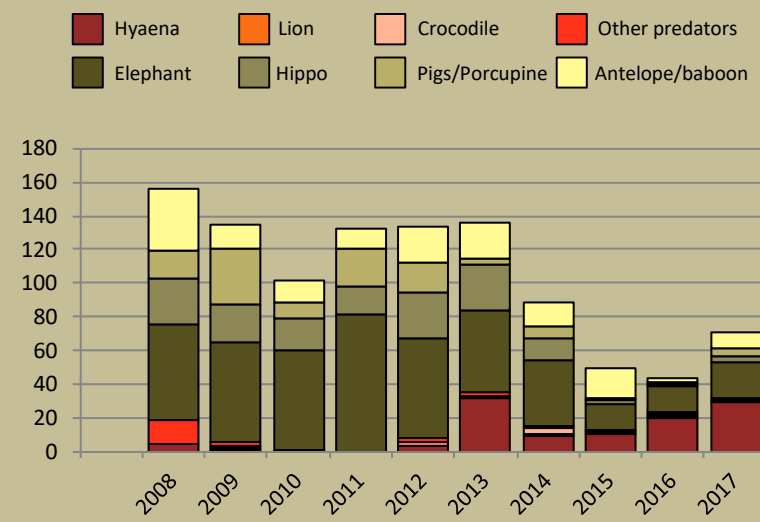
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

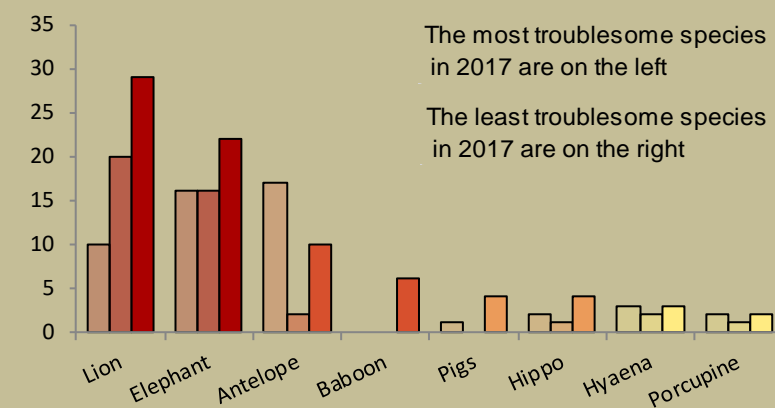
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



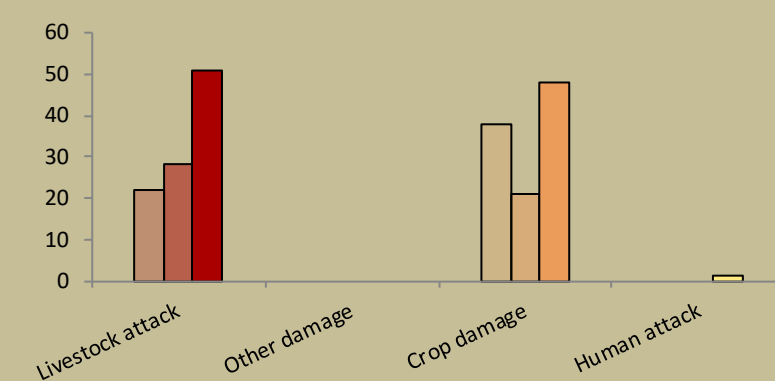
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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 2015-2017

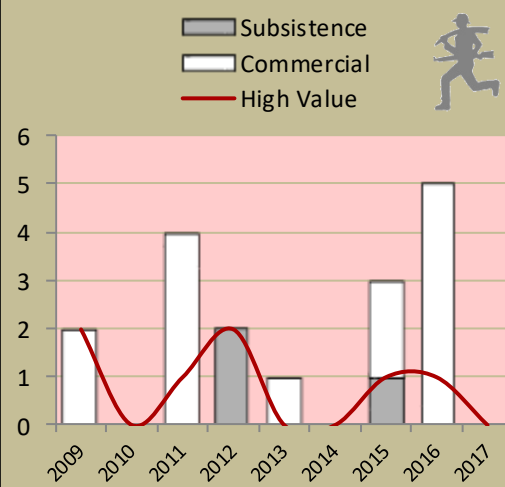
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

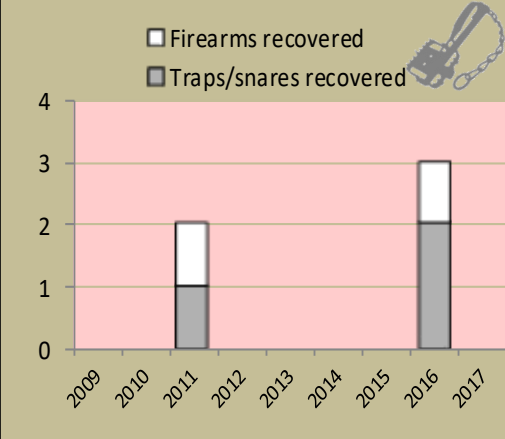
Number of incidents per year

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



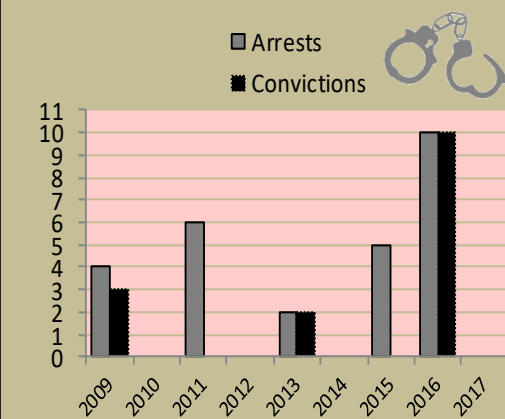
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

| Species | Quota 2017 | | | Animals actually used in 2017 | | | | | 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 |
| Buffalo | 11 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 2 | | | | 11 | 74,000 | 6,600 |
| Bushbuck | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 3,400 | |
| Bushpig | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3,400 | |
| Crocodile | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 26,200 | |
| Duiker | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1,900 | |
| Elephant* | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | | | 8 | 210,000 | 360,000 |
| Hippo | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5 | 36,000 | 6,600 |
| Impala | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | | 6 | 2,600 | 816 |
| Kudu* | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 5,800 | 7,750 |
| Lechwe | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 3 | 18,700 | |
| Reedbuck | 3 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 7,500 | |
| Roan* | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 64,900 | |
| Sable* | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 64,400 | |
| Waterbuck* | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 9,700 | |
| Blue Wildebeest* | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 3,800 | 7,150 |
| B. Zebra | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | | | | 8 | 4,200 | 4,200 |

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]

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

| Species | Animals Seen | Estimate* | Wildlife Status | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Count Trend | Landscape Status | Desired Number |
| B. Zebra | 35 | 255 | Red | Yellow | |
| Buffalo | 2682 | 2682 | Green | Yellow | |
| Duiker | 6 | 177 | Orange | Yellow | |
| Elephant | 21 | 143 | Yellow | Green | |
| Giraffe | | | Red | Red | |
| Impala | 70 | | Green | Yellow | |
| Kudu | 11 | 95 | Green | Yellow | |
| Roan | 11 | 43 | Green | Orange | |
| Sable | | | Red | Red | |
| Steenbok | | | Red | Yellow | |

Wildlife Status

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

Landscape status– gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

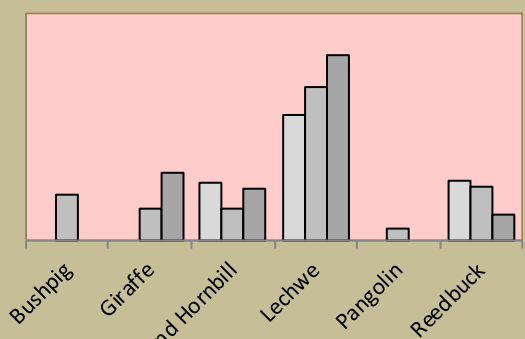
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

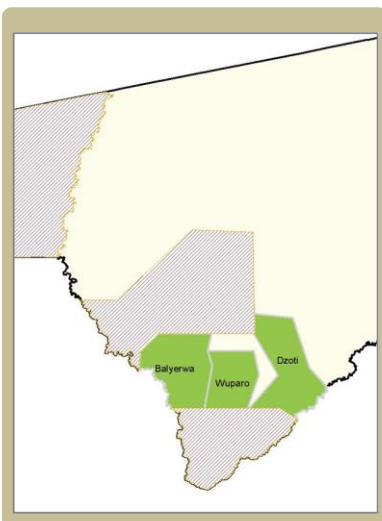
* Estimates are for the focal conservancy and neighbouring conservancies combined

Locally rare species

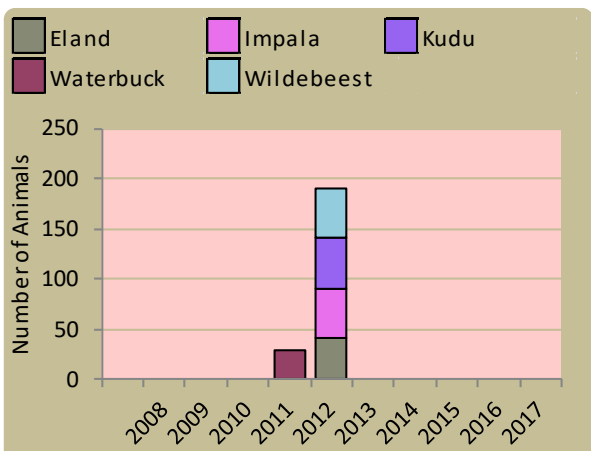
Sightings indicator □ 2015 □ 2016 □ 2017



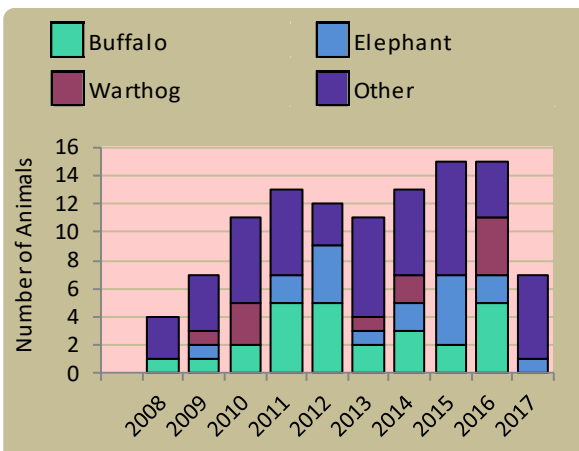
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



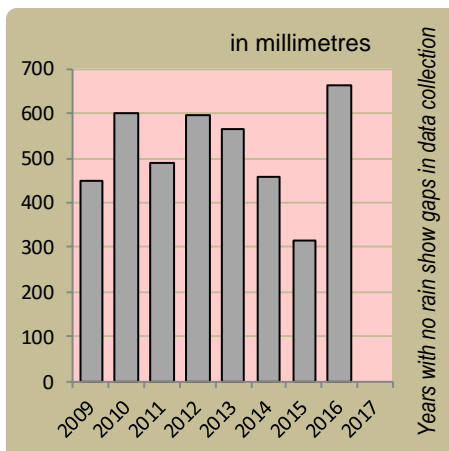
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

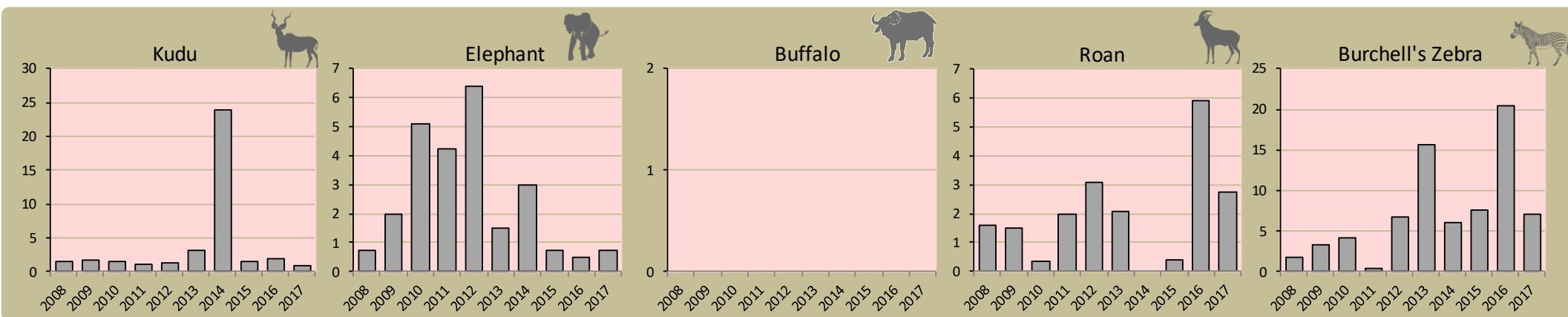


Annual rainfall



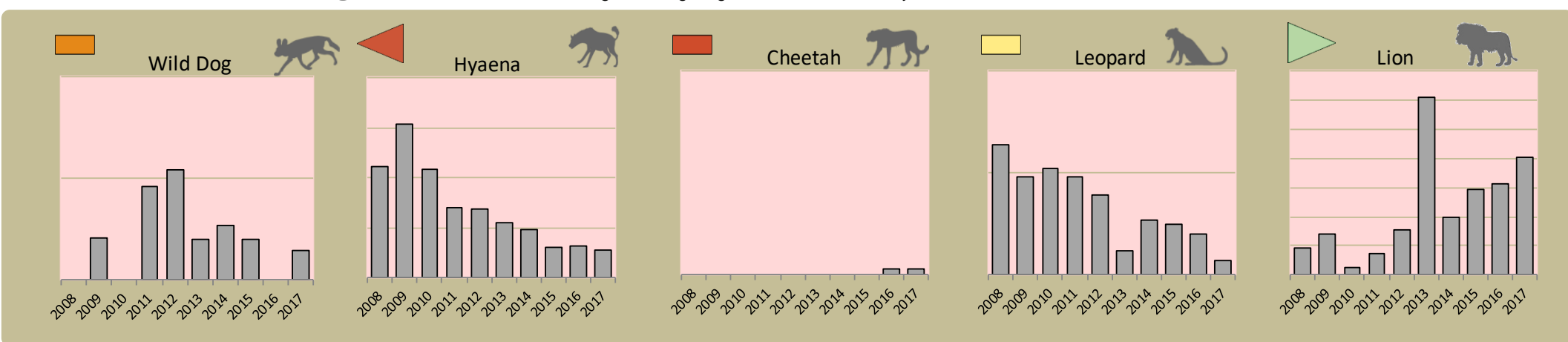
Fixed route patrols

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

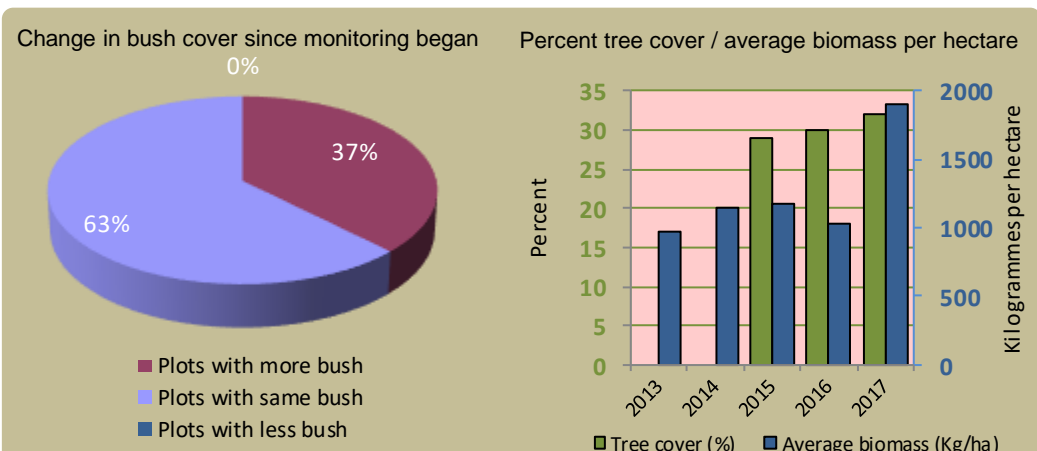


Predator monitoring

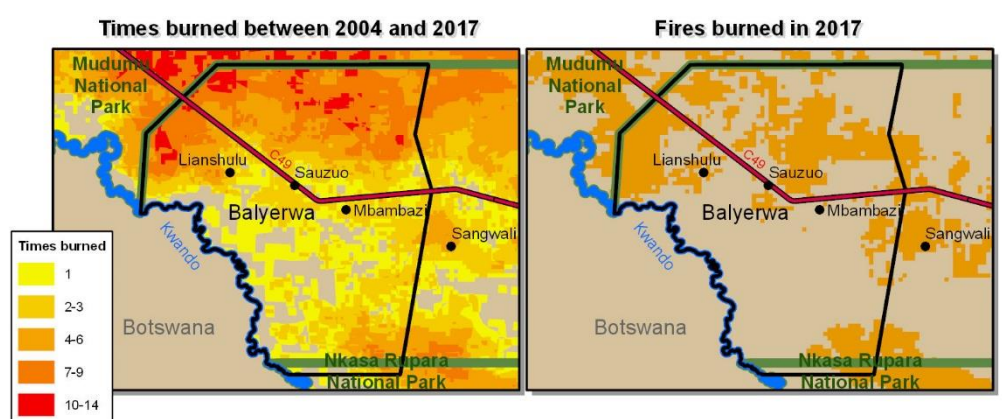
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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: | October 2006 |
| Population (2011 census): | 970 |
| Size (square kilometres): | 225 |

Conservancy Governance

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Number of management committee members: | Men: 5; Women: 6 |
| Date of last AGM: | Wed, December 6, 2017 |
| Attendance at AGM: | Men: 70; Women: 48 |
| Date of next AGM: | Wed, November 28, 2018 |
| Other important issues | |
| Financial report approved? | ✗ |
| Budget approved? | ✗ |
| Work plan approved? | ✗ |
| Chairperson's report approved? | ✗ |

Key Compliance Requirements

| | |
|--|---|
| Was an AGM held? | ✓ |
| Were elections held? | ✗ |
| Is there a Benefit Distribution Plan? | ✓ |
| Is there a Game Management and Utilisation Plan? | ✓ |
| Was an Annual Financial Report produced? | ✓ |



Employment

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Conservancy staff: Male | 17 |
| Female | 7 |
| Community game guards: | 13 |
| Community resource monitors: | 2 |
| Lodge staff: Male | 0 |
| Female | 0 |

Benefits

| Cash | In Kind |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Traditional Authority | Cash Benefits |
| Funeral Assistance | Chief Contributions |
| Community Projects | Funeral Support |
| Haccis | Local Transport |
| Hwc Offset | Meat Distribution |
| | Offset Payments |
| | Water Installation |

Conservancy Self Evaluation How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

| Effectiveness of implementation | Poor | Fair | Good | Prev. Year | Explanation of effectiveness rating |
|---|------|------|------|------------|---|
| Game Management and Utilisation | | | ✓ | ✓ | Most of the activities have been done |
| Zonation Plan | | ✗ | | ✗ | The members are not following the zonation rules |
| Benefit Distribution | | ✗ | | ✗ | Other capital projects were not done due to lack of funding |
| Human Wildlife Conflict Management | | ✗ | | ✓ | There are lots of problems due to the close proximity of the Park |
| Sustainable Business and Financial Planning | | ✗ | | ✓ | Need investment opportunities in the area to diversify income streams |
| Tourism | | ✗ | | ✗ | Still struggling with Matota Lodge operations in the conservancy |
| Staff Management | | ✗ | | ✗ | Need to do more activities like staff appraisals and more training |
| Assets Management/Register | | ✗ | | ✗ | Most of the activities have been done |
| HIV/AIDS | ✗ | | | ✓ | Need to work together with home based care and health facilities |
| Communication | | ✗ | | ✓ | Managed to effectively communicate with relevant stakeholders |