

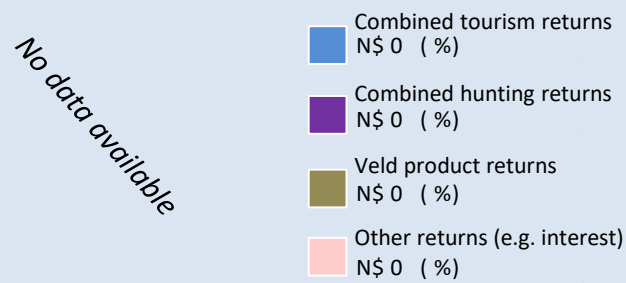
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$



Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy:
✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
✓ employment benefits to conservancy residents

Conservancy income	N\$
Employment	Private Sector
	Conservancy

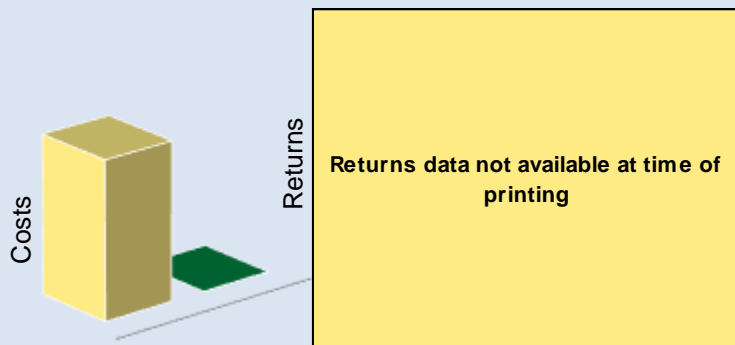
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 26,500
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 26,500

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

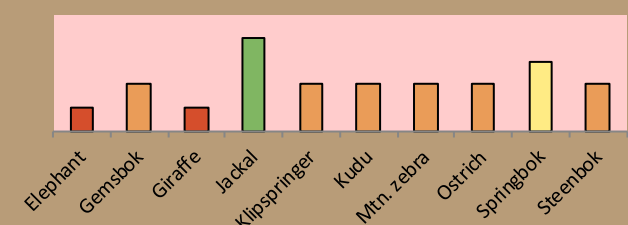
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



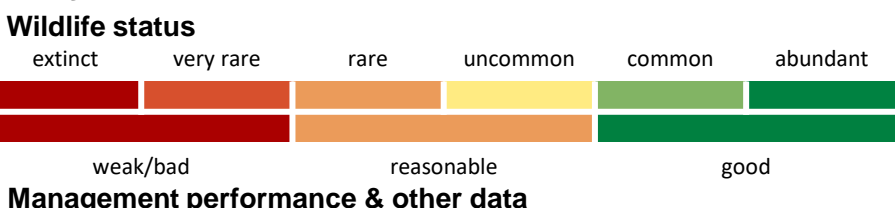
Management performance in 2017

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
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 2017



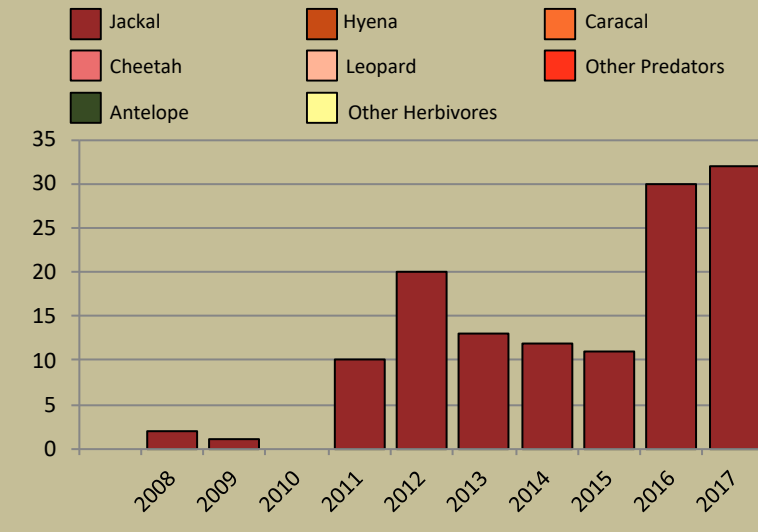
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

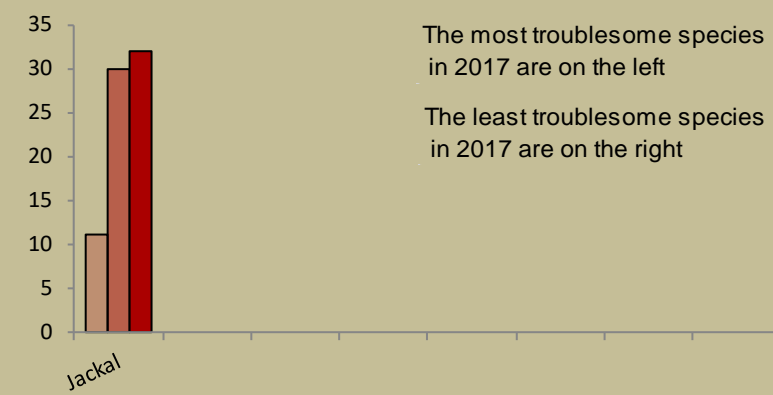
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



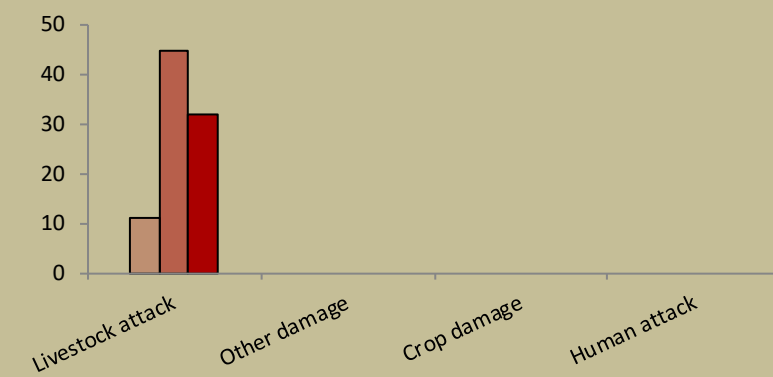
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

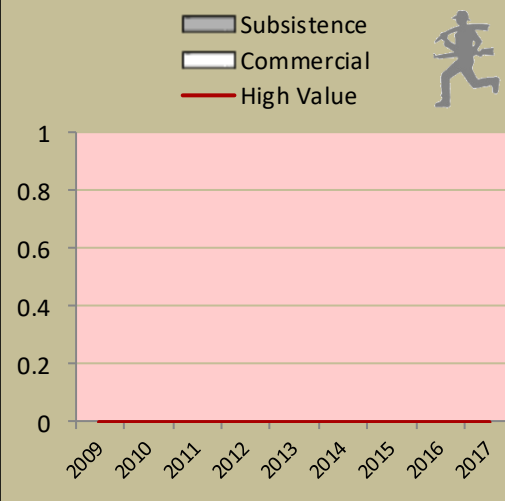
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

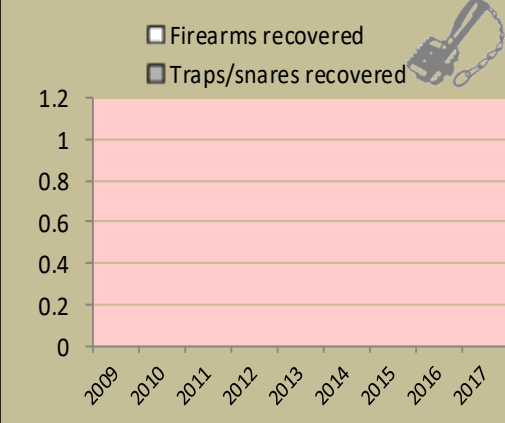
Number of incidents per year

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



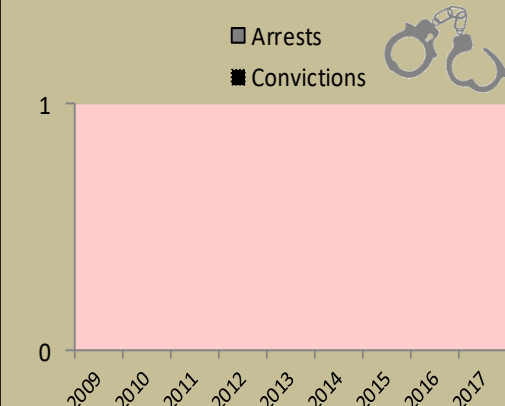
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

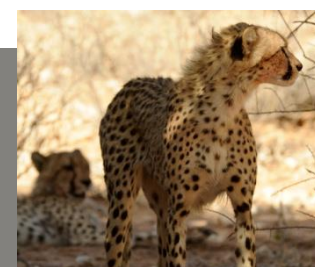


Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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
Gemsbok	5		5								2,592
Jackal	10		10	1					1		
Springbok	70		70	10	20				30		624

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.



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 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant			Red		
Gemsbok			Red	Yellow	
Giraffe			Red	Red	
Jackal	1		Yellow	Green	
Klipspringer			Red	Yellow	
Kudu			Red	Orange	
Mtn. zebra			Red	Yellow	
Ostrich			Red	Yellow	
Springbok	136	682 - 1070	Orange	Yellow	
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, kudu may be seen regularly in the conservancy but 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.

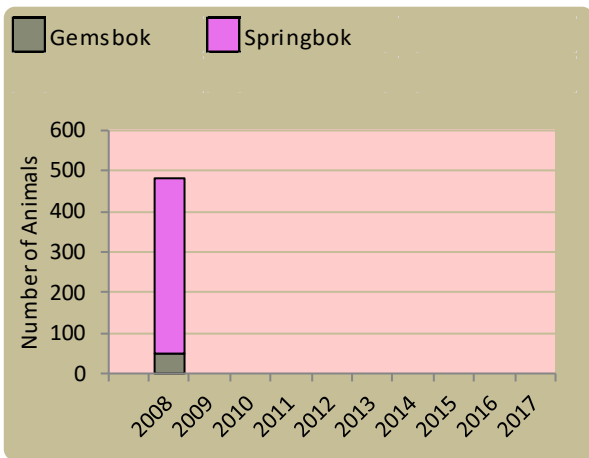
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

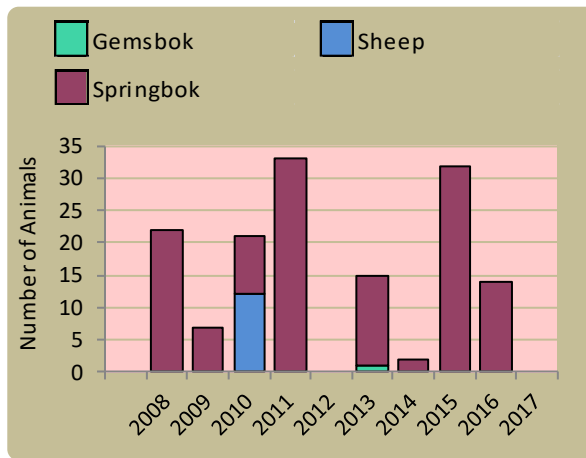


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

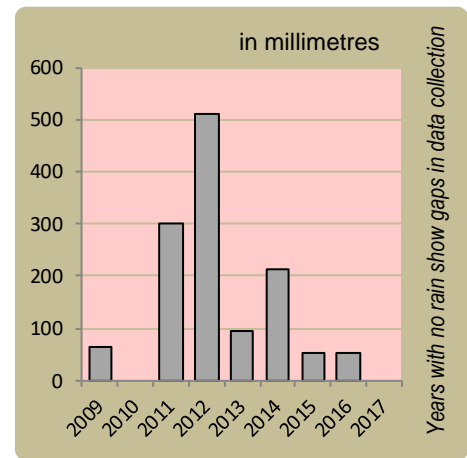
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

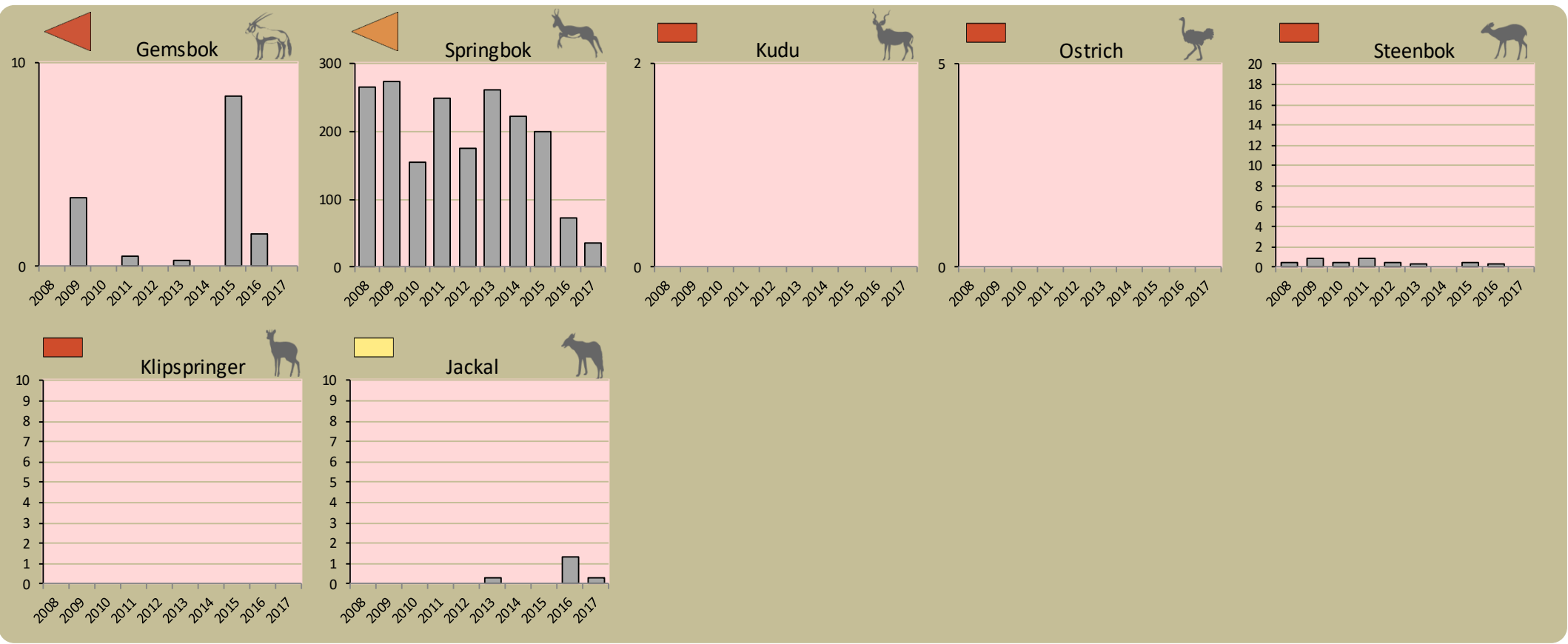


Annual rainfall



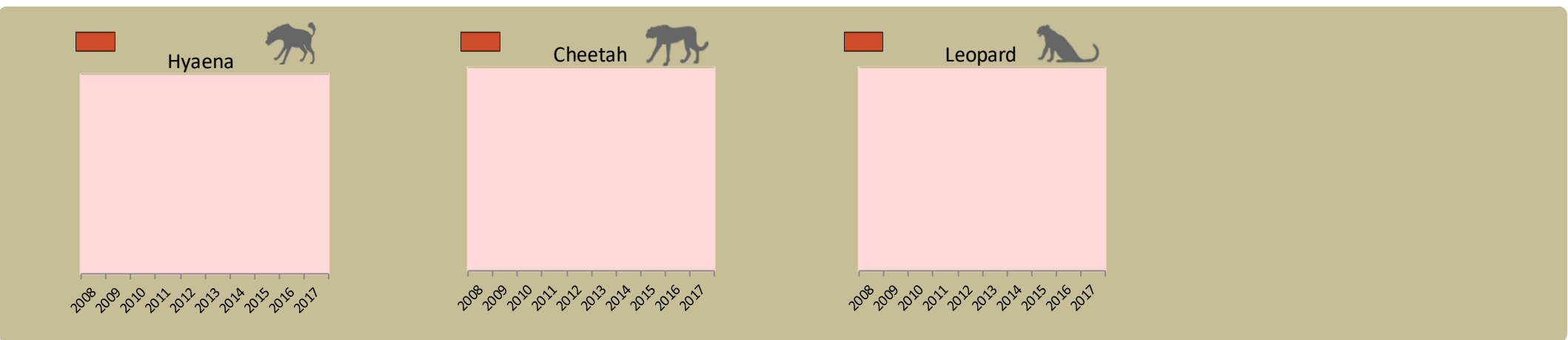
Annual game count

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



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 2003
Population (2011 census):	1600
Size (square kilometres):	1748

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 1; Women: 4
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Tue, May 8, 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	5
Female	0
Community game guards:	5
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind

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			Good	Good	Hunting conducted successfully; also received the targeted income as per the contract and the game guards received their springbok carcasses.
Zonation Plan				Poor	
Benefit Distribution				Poor	
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				Good	
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				Fair	
Tourism				Good	
Staff Management					
Assets Management/Register				Good	
HIV/AIDS				Poor	
Communication				Fair	