

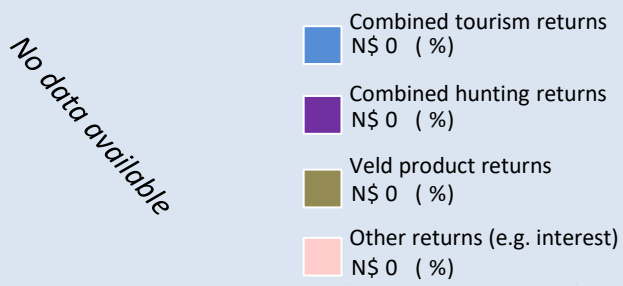
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

## 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\$
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Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

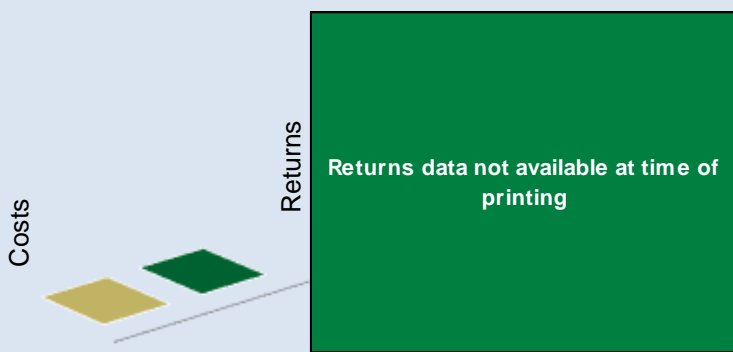
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

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

### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

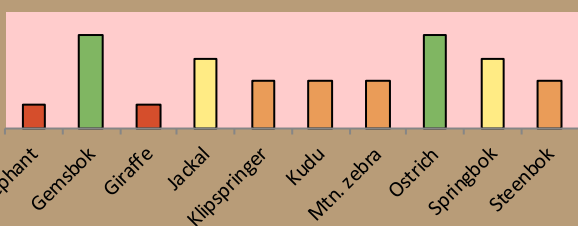
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



## Management performance in 2017

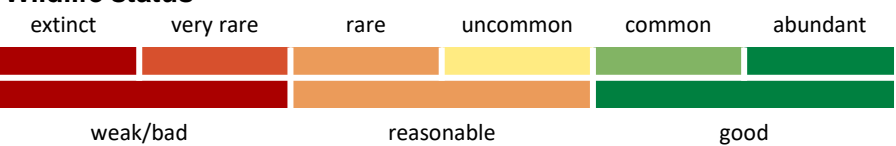
Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
2 Adequate expenditure	
3 Audit attendance	
4 NR management plan	
5 Zonation	
6 Leadership	
7 Display of material	
8 Event Book modules	
9 Event Book quality	
10 Compliance	
11 Game census	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	
13 Law enforcement	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	
15 Harvesting management	
16 Sources of NR income	
17 Benefits produced	
18 Resource trends	
19 Resource targets	

### Wildlife status summary in 2017



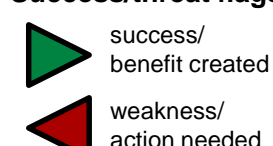
## Key to the status barometer

### Wildlife status



### Management performance & other data

### Success/threat flags



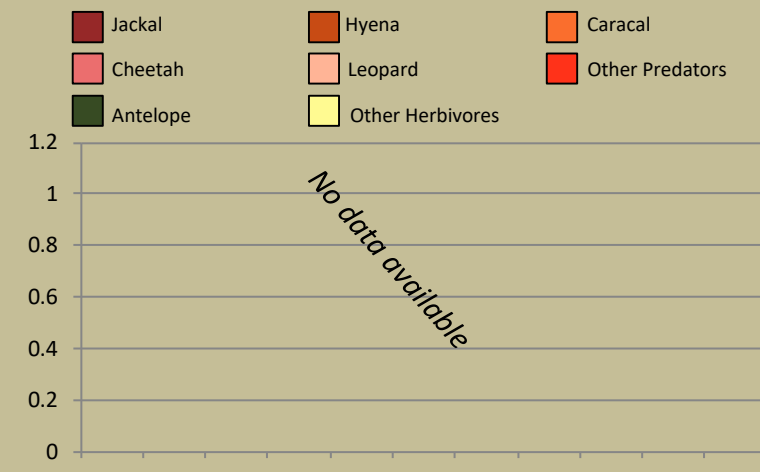
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



## Human wildlife conflict

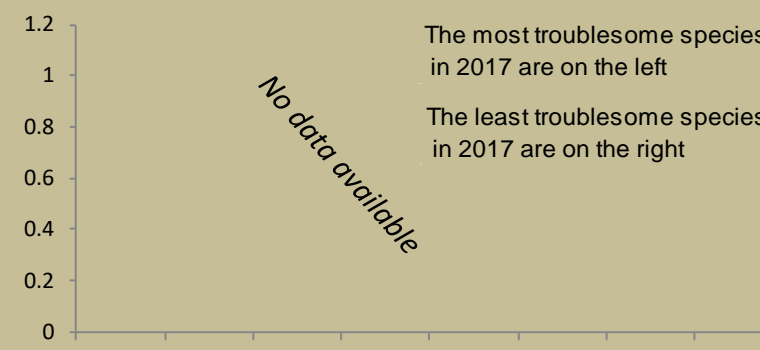
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



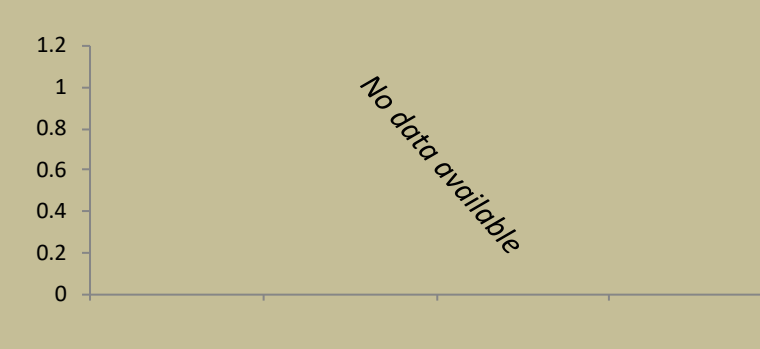
### Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

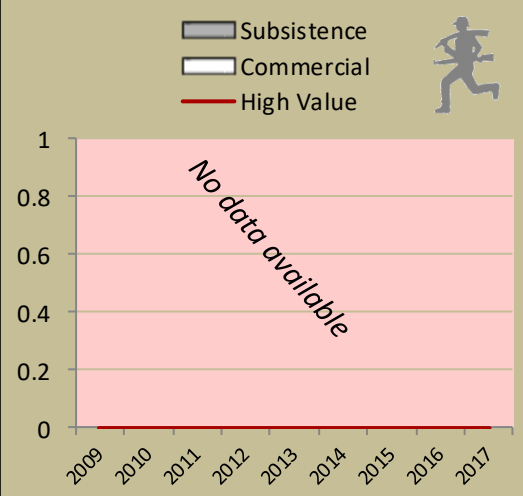
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

### Number of incidents per year

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



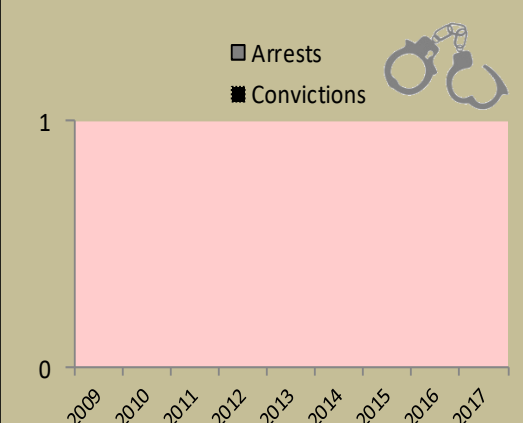
### Traps and firearms recovered

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					2				2		
Springbok					5				5		

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 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant			Red		
Gemsbok	16	49 - 100	Light Green	Yellow	
Giraffe			Red	Red	
Jackal			Red	Light Green	
Klipspringer			Red	Yellow	
Kudu			Red	Light Orange	
Mtn. zebra			Red	Yellow	
Ostrich	30	93 - 140	Dark Green	Yellow	
Springbok	39	120 - 220	Light 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.

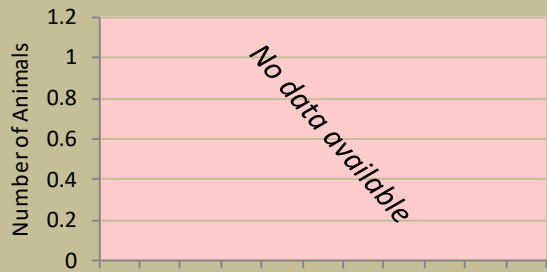
## Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

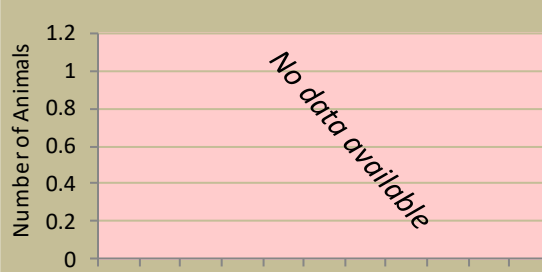


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

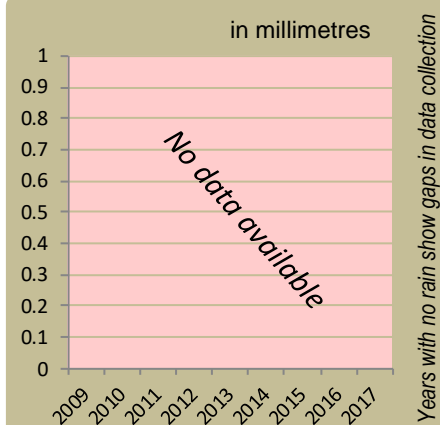
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

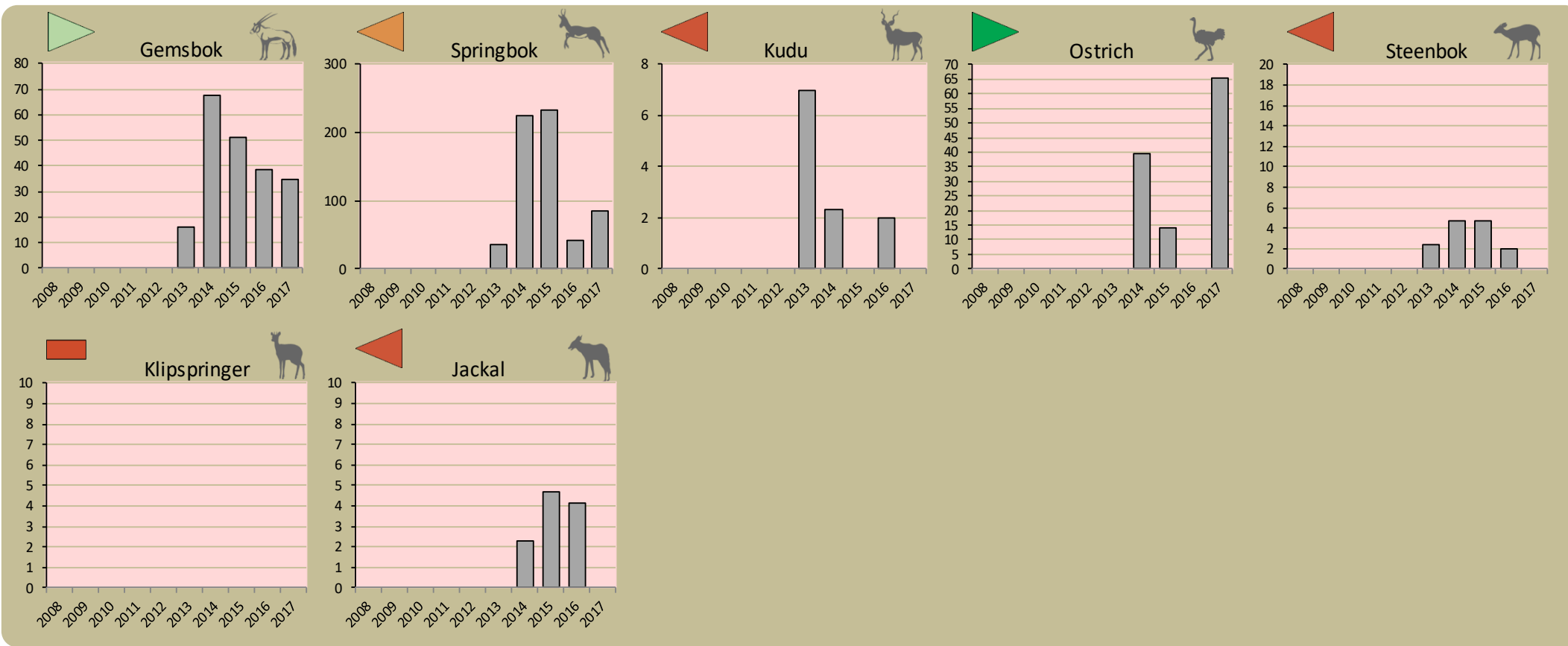


## Annual rainfall



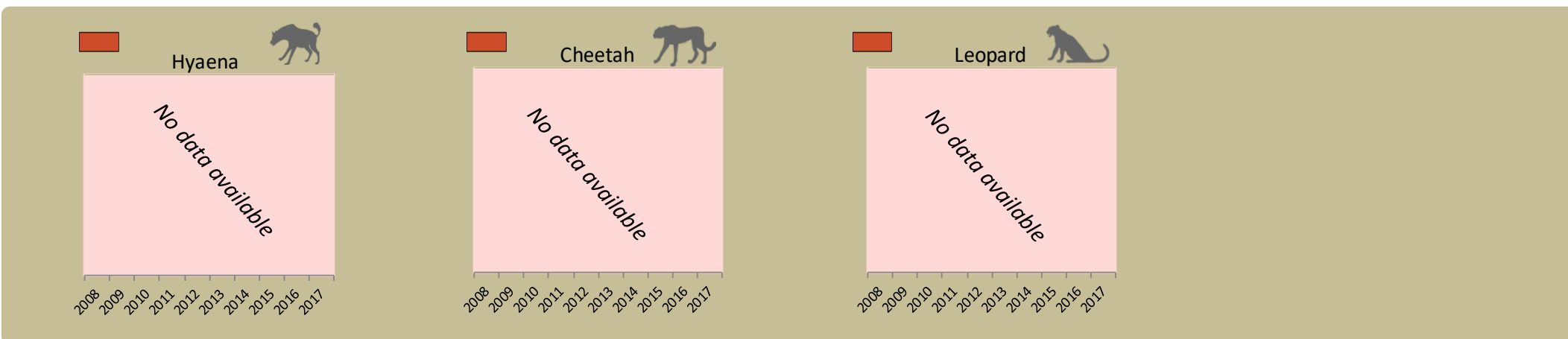
## Annual game count

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

<b>Date Registered:</b>	September 2005
<b>Population (2011 census):</b>	200
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	132

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	Men: 5; Women: 4
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	Fri, February 17, 2017
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: 13; Women: 18
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	Fri, August 4, 2017
<b>Other important issues</b>	
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

<b>Conservancy staff: Male</b>	0
<b>Female</b>	0
<b>Community game guards:</b>	0
<b>Community resource monitors:</b>	0
<b>Lodge staff: Male</b>	0
<b>Female</b>	0

### Benefits

#### Cash

#### In Kind

Meat Distribution

### Conservancy Self Evaluation

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

<i>Effectiveness of implementation</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Prev. Year</i>	<i>Explanation of effectiveness rating</i>
<b>Game Management and Utilisation</b>			✓		All wildlife related activities were conducted without any major challenges
<b>Zonation Plan</b>	✗				No zonation plan in place
<b>Benefit Distribution</b>			✓		All registered members benefitted from the game meat distribution
<b>Human Wildlife Conflict Management</b>	✗				Conservancy doesn't have any game guards
<b>Sustainable Business and Financial Planning</b>	✗				Conservancy doesn't have any finances
<b>Tourism</b>	✗				No tourism activities within the conservancy
<b>Staff Management</b>	✗				Only conservancy committee
<b>Assets Management/Register</b>	✗				Conservancy doesn't have any assets
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	✗				No activities were implemented
<b>Communication</b>	✗				No activities were implemented