

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

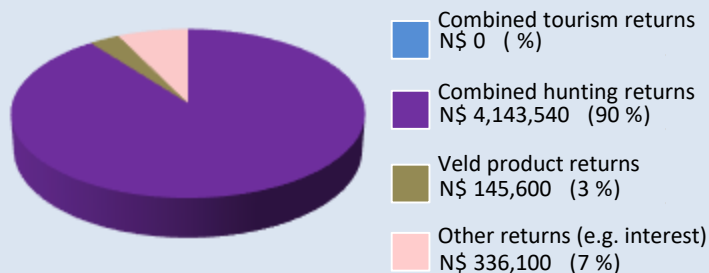
Kyaramacan Association (Omega 1, Omega 3, Chetto, Mutjiku Combined)

Returns

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\$ 4,625,240

Employment	Private Sector	Conservancy

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

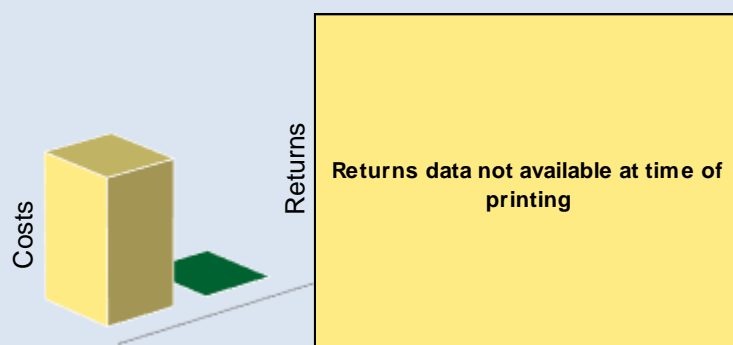
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N\$ 12,200

Estimated poached high value species loss N\$ 0

Total conflict cost estimate N\$ 12,200

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2017

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



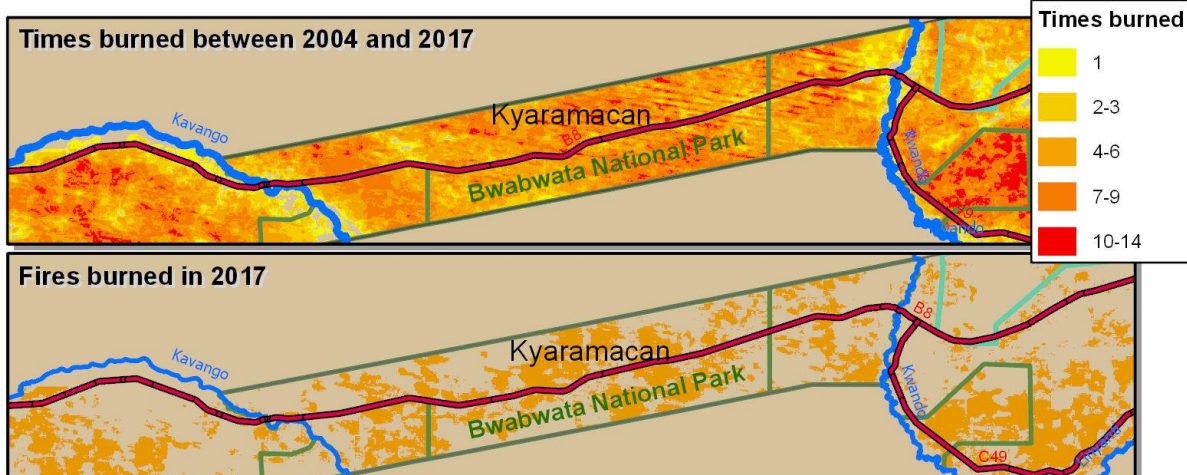
Wildlife removals - quota use and value in 2017

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				7					7	518,070	
Crocodile				4					4	104,760	
Eland*				3					3	32,625	
Elephant*				9					9	1,890,450	
Hippo				6					6	215,880	
Hyaena				3					3	18,480	
Impala				6					6	15,660	
Kudu*				6					6	35,040	
Reedbuck				3					3	22,410	
Sable*				6					6	386,400	
Warthog				2					2	4,270	

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 value of each high value species (indicated with an *) [high value species are never used for meat]

Fire monitoring

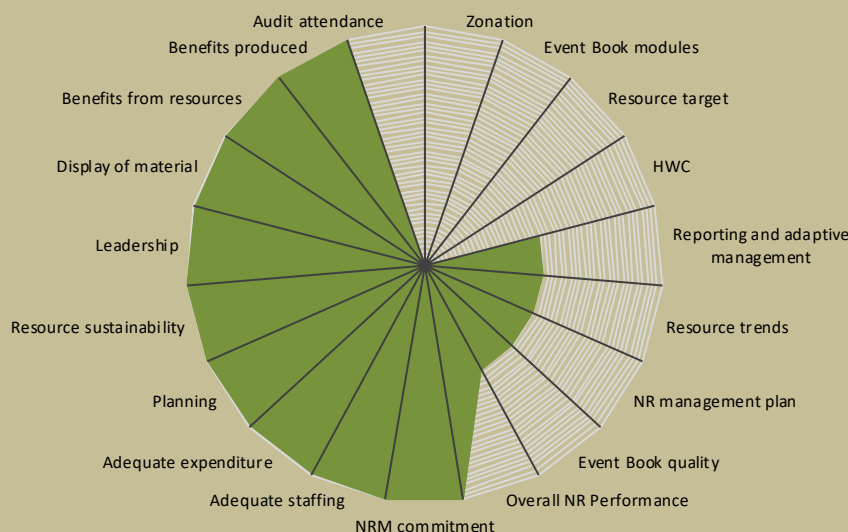


Performance

Management performance in 2017

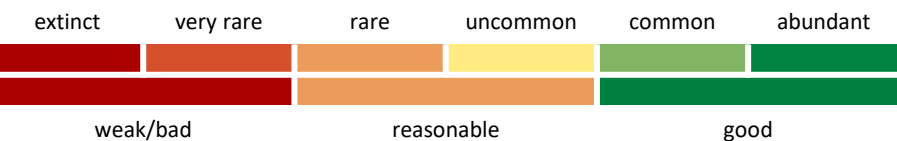
Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Reasonable
4 NR management plan	Good
5 Zonation	Weak/bad
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Weak/bad
9 Event Book quality	Good
10 Compliance	Weak/bad
11 Game census	Good
12 Reporting & 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/bad

Shown as a wheel, the 'damaged' categories which need attention are those only partly coloured green



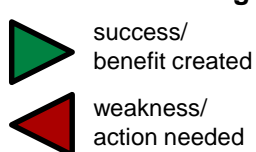
Key to the status barometer

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.



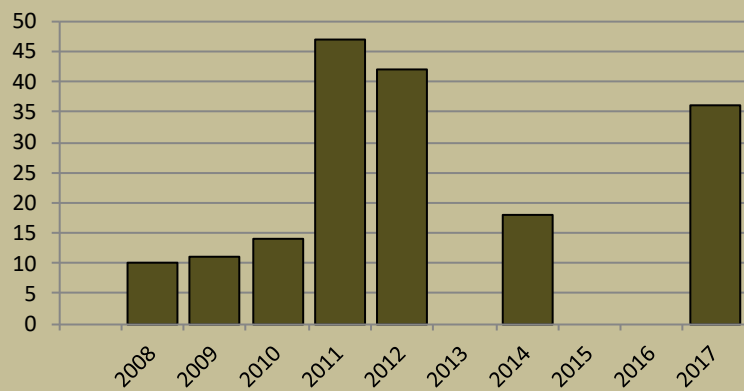
Kyaramacan Association - Omega 1

Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend

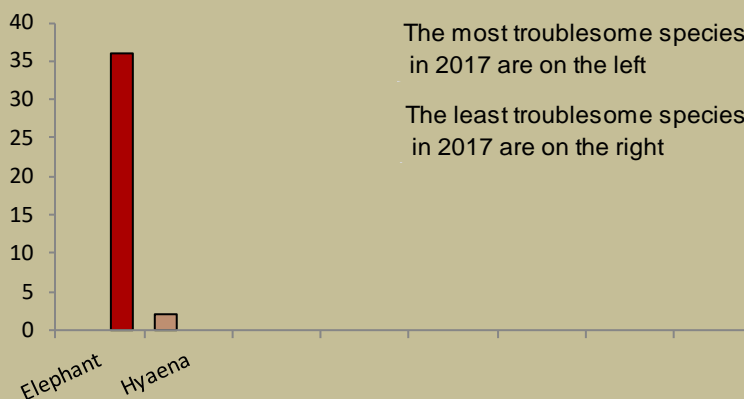
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- Hyaena
- Lion
- Crocodile
- Other predators
- Elephant
- Hippo
- Pigs/porcupine
- Antelope/baboon



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

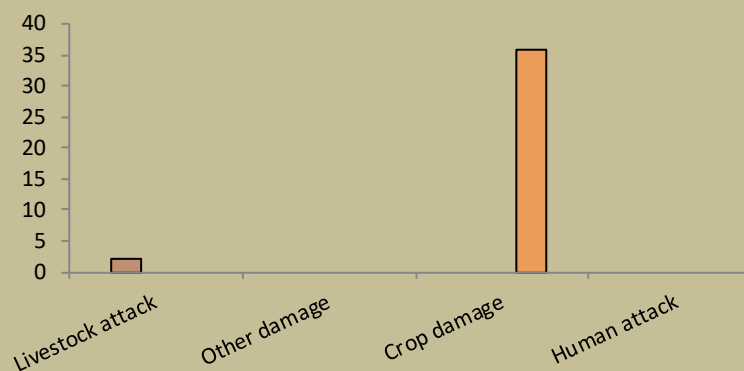


The most troublesome species in 2017 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2017 are on the right

Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017

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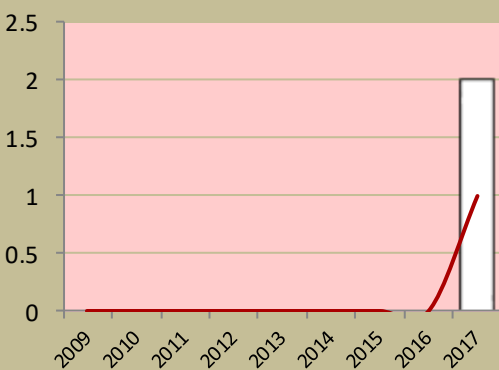


Poaching

Number of incidents per year

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

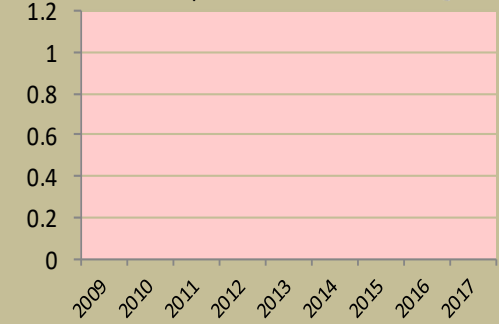
- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value



Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

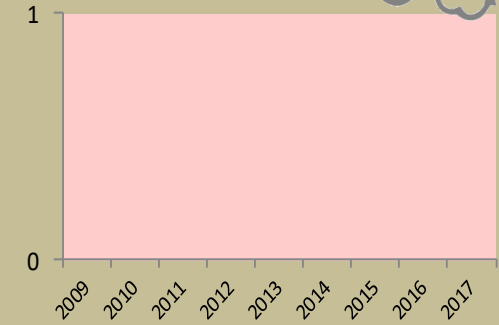
- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered



Arrests and convictions

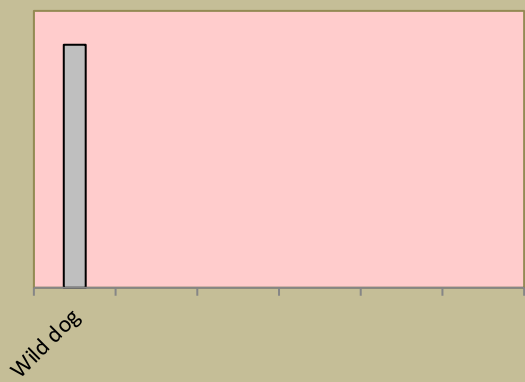
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions



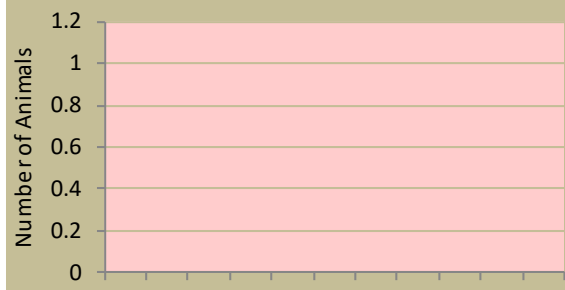
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017

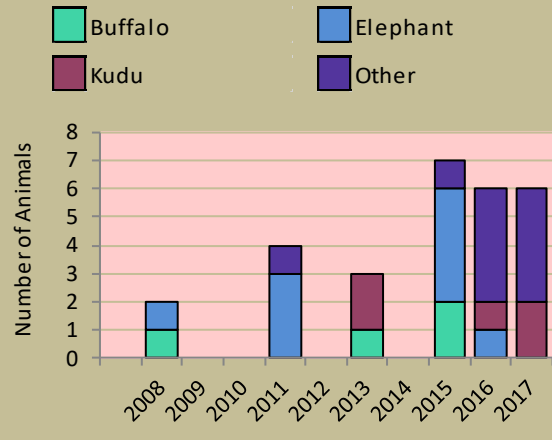


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions

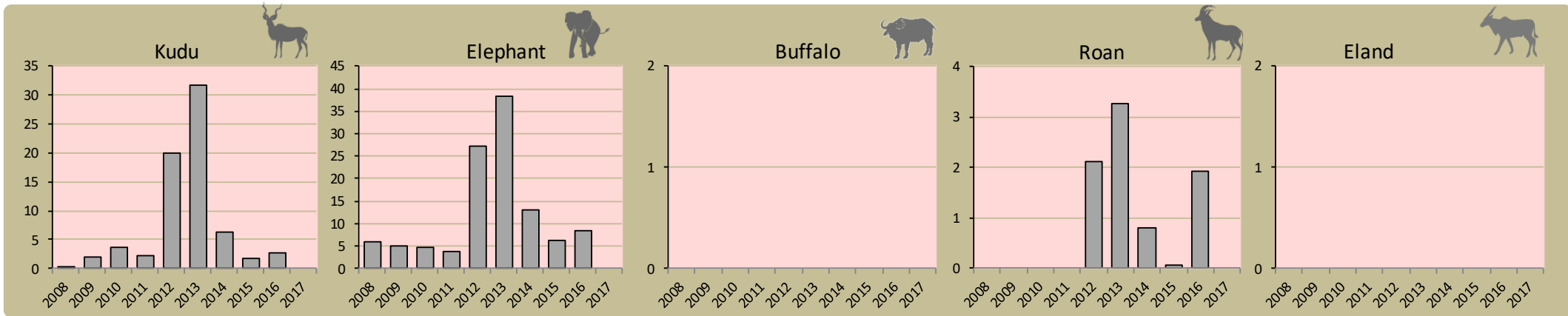


Wildlife mortalities



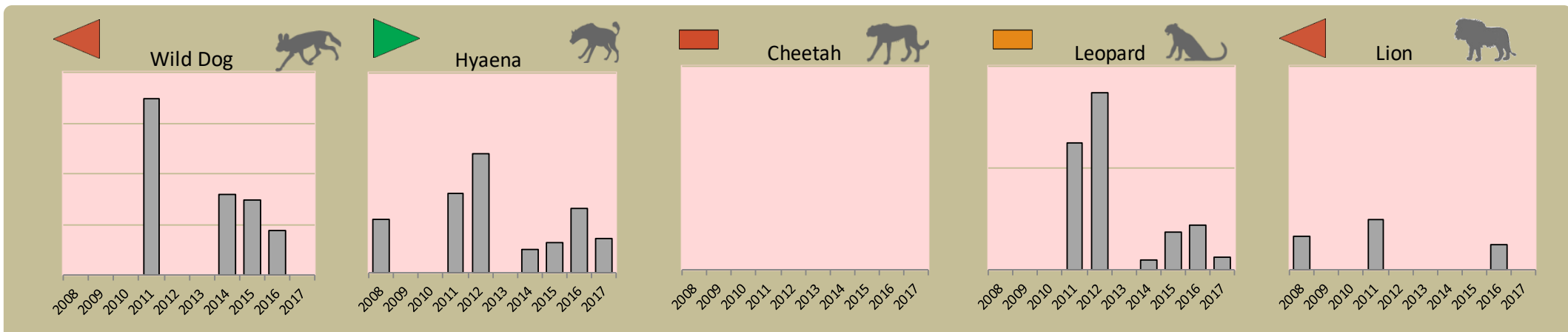
Fixed route patrols

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



Predator monitoring

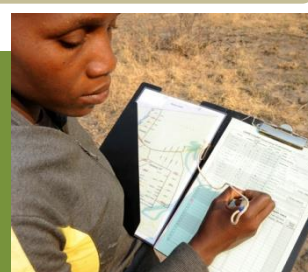
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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.

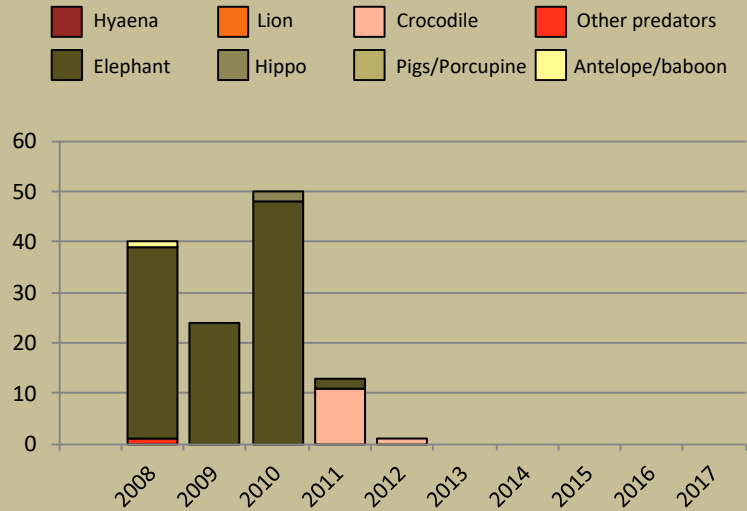


Kyaramacan Association - Omega 3

Human wildlife conflict

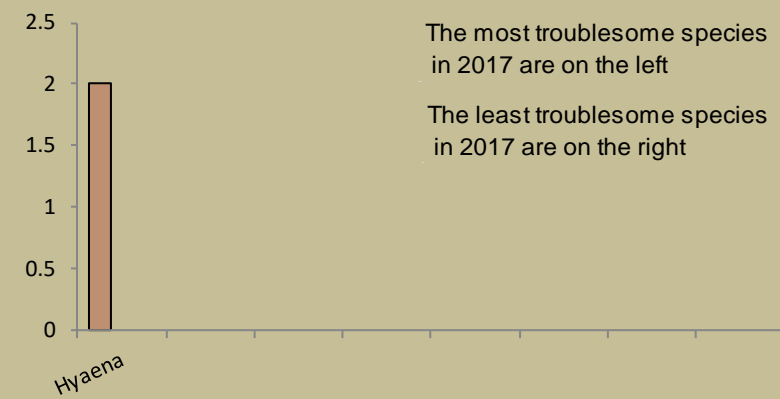
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



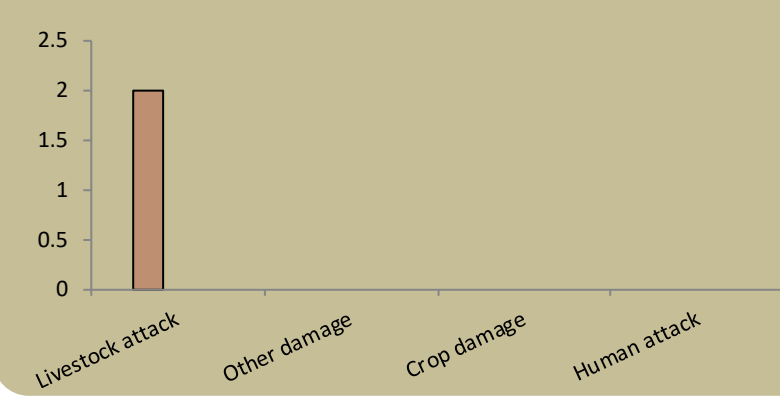
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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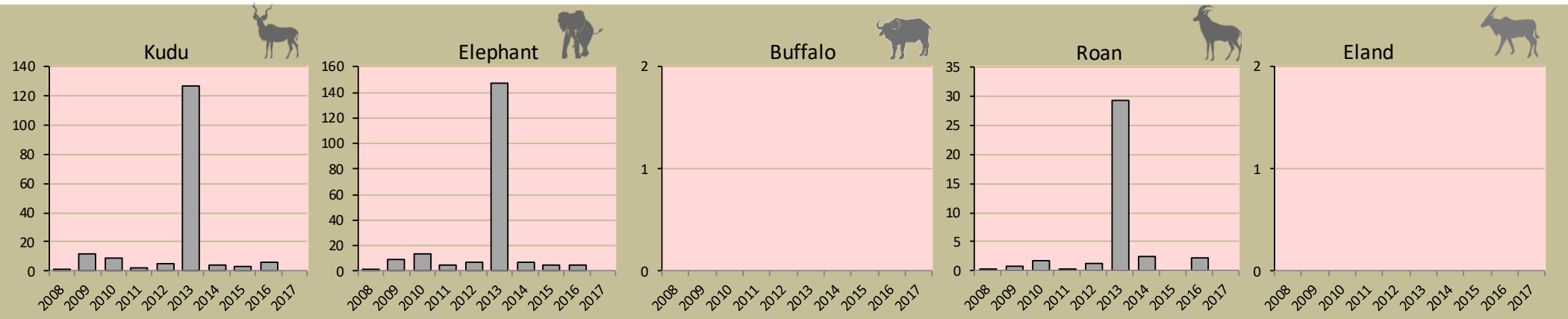
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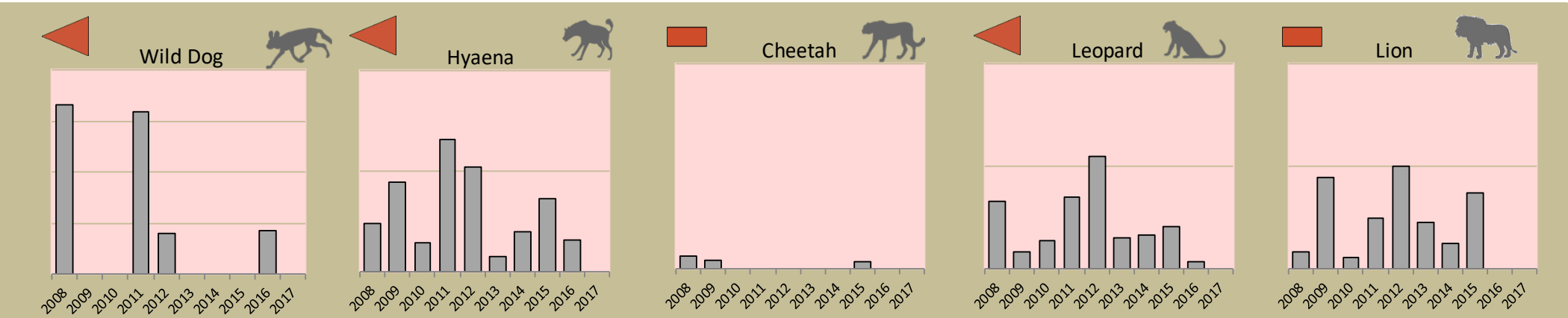
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Predator monitoring

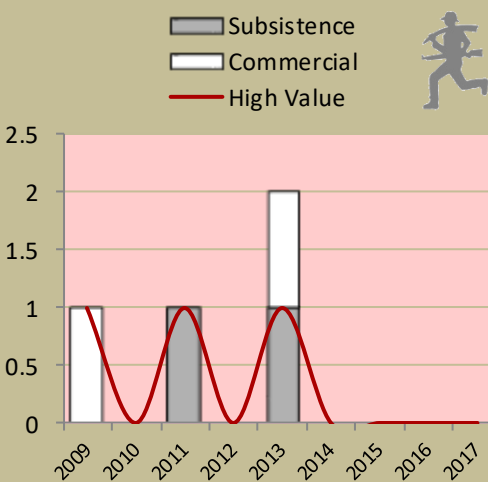
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Poaching

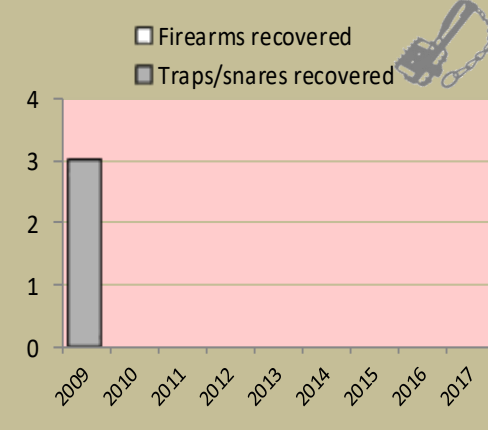
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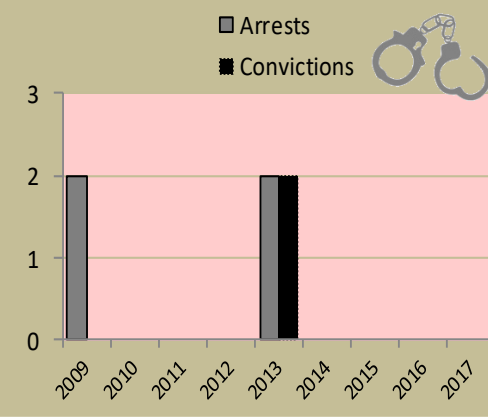
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



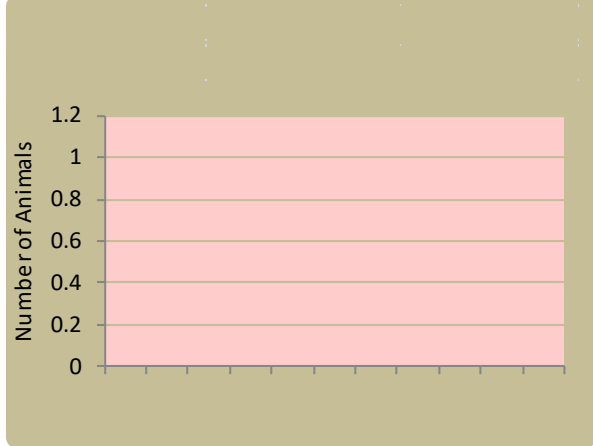
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

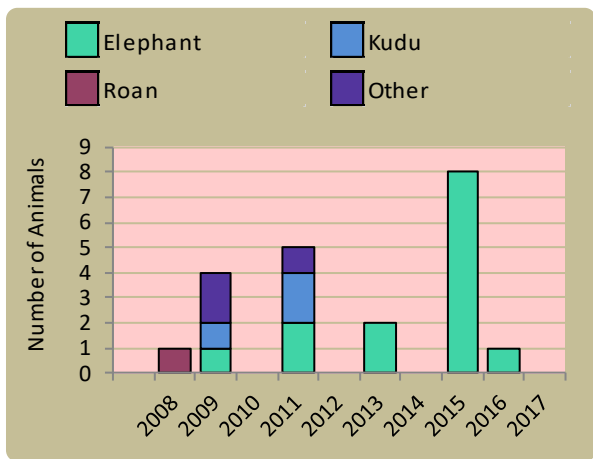


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Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities



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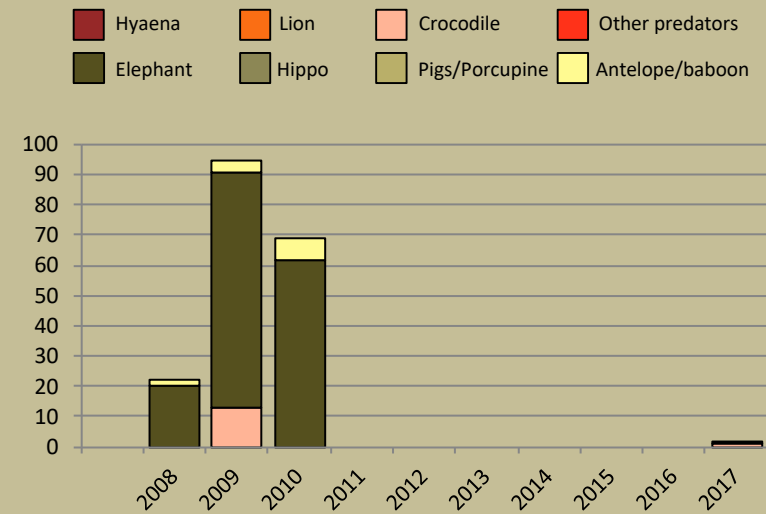
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Kyaramacan Association - Chetto

Human wildlife conflict

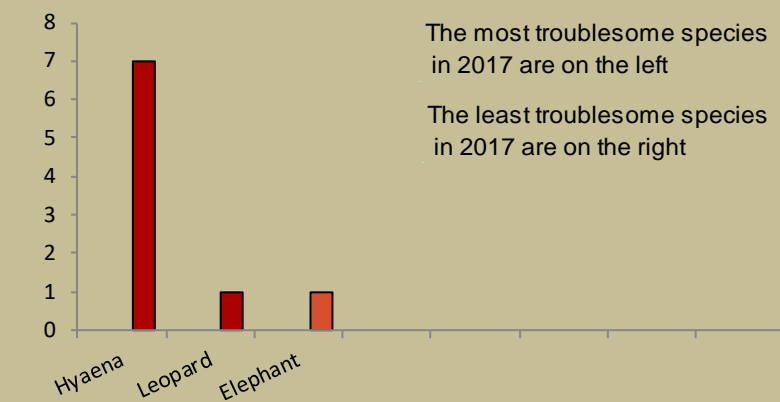
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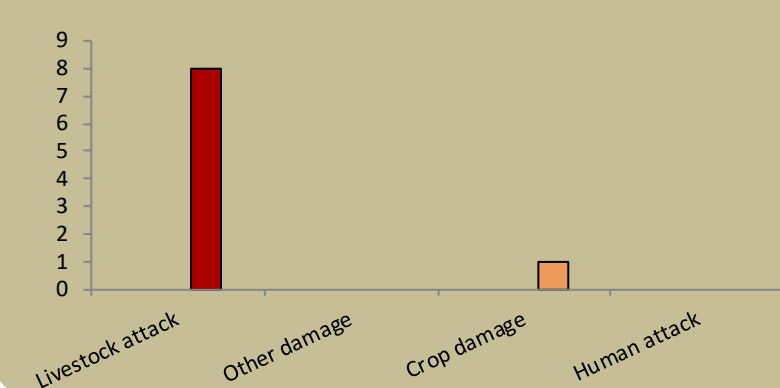
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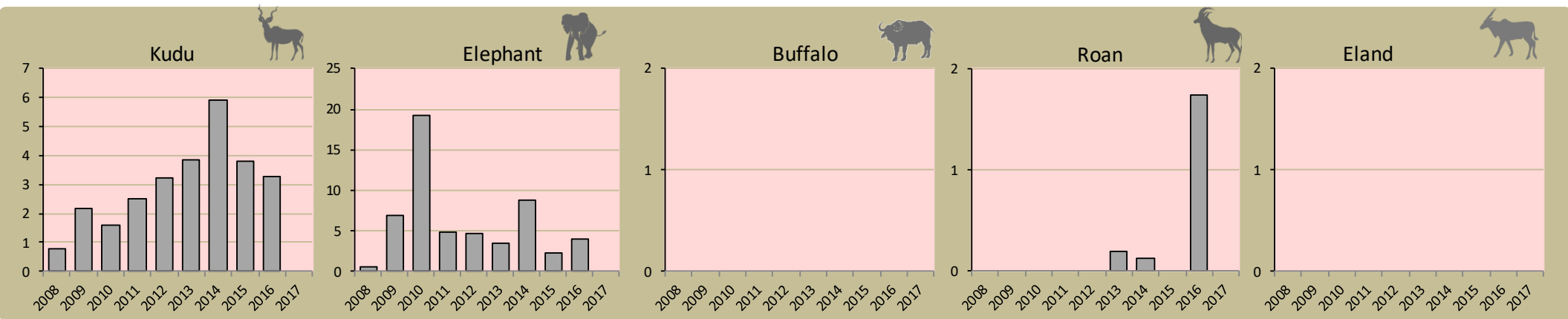
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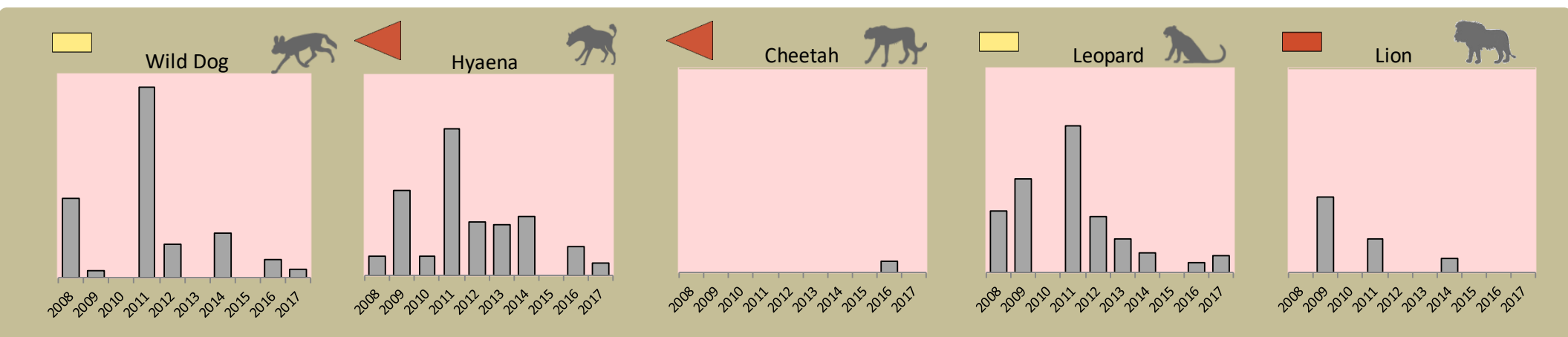
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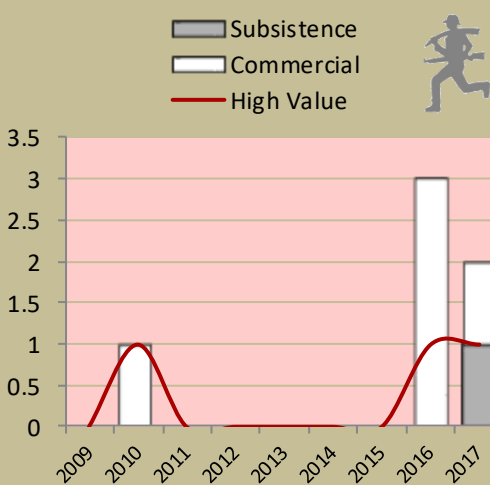
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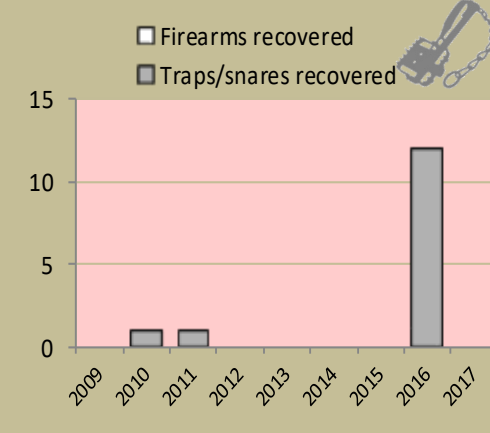
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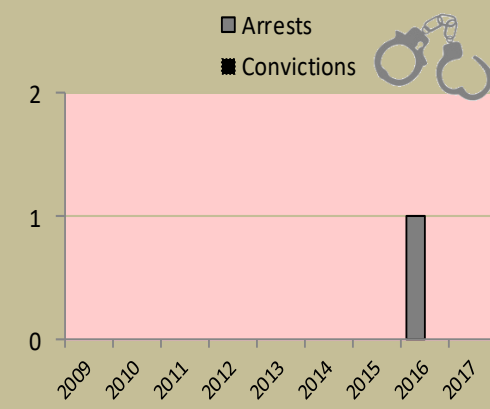
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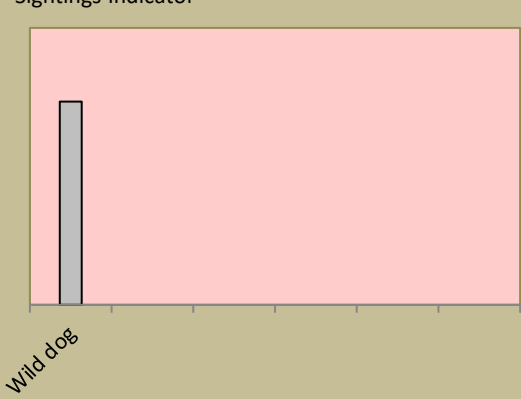
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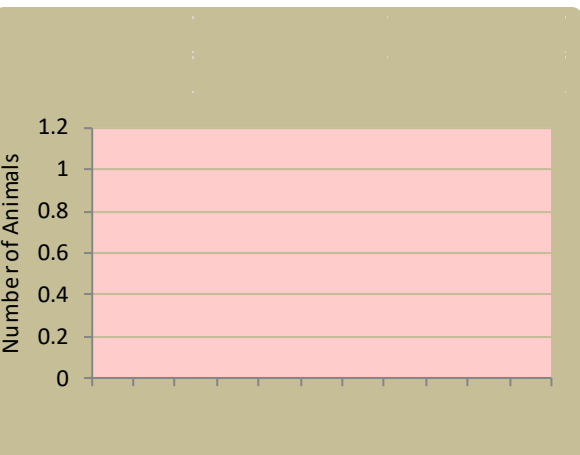
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

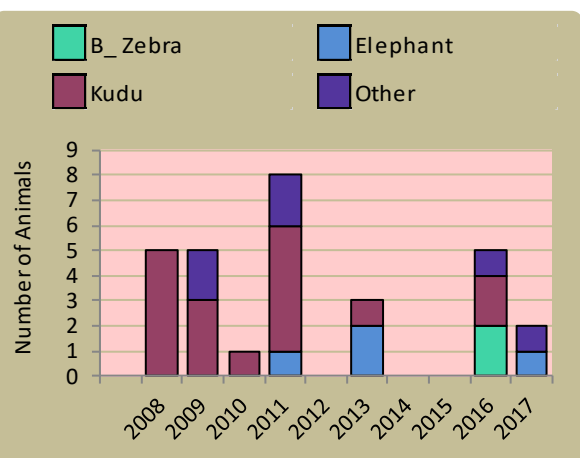


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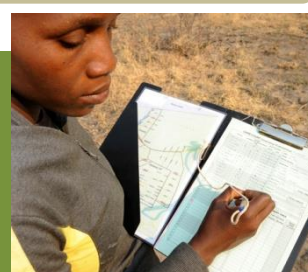
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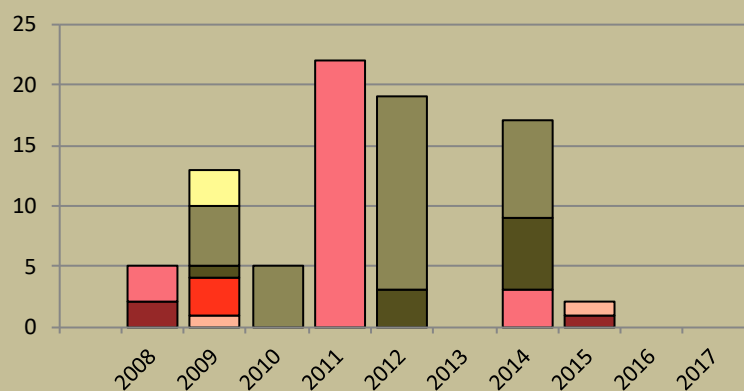
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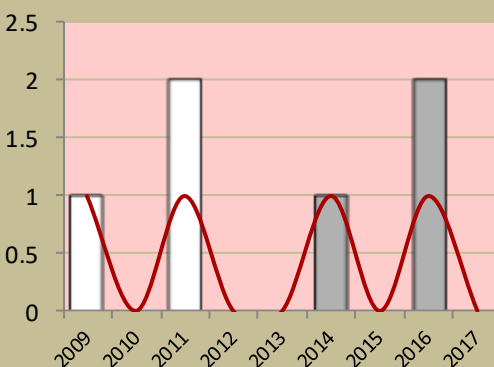


Poaching

Number of incidents per year

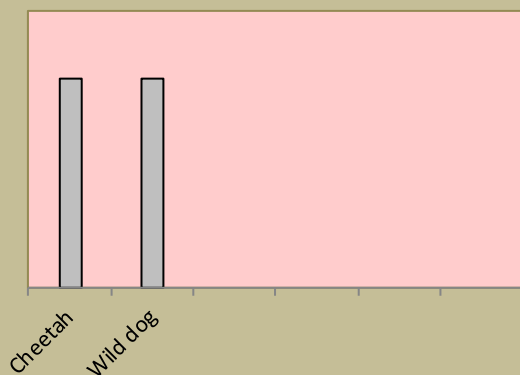
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Locally rare species

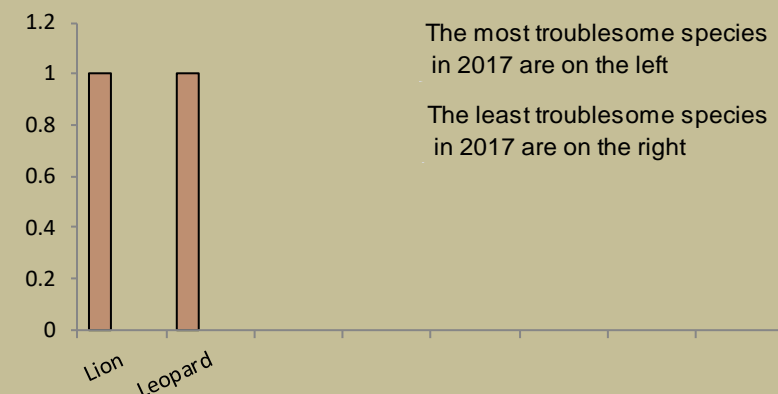
Sightings indicator



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Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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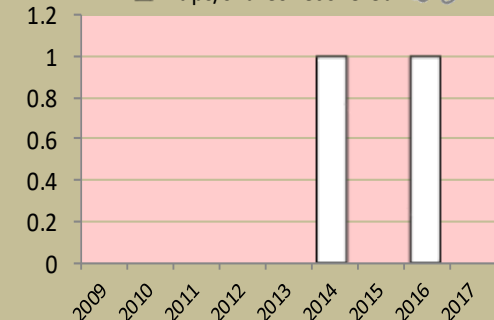
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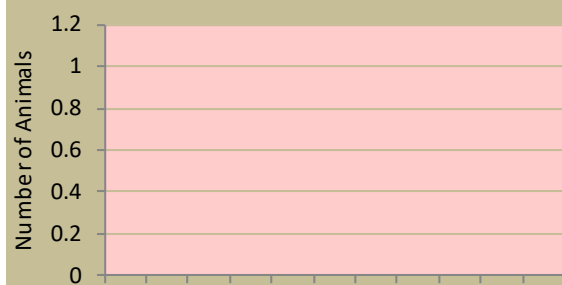
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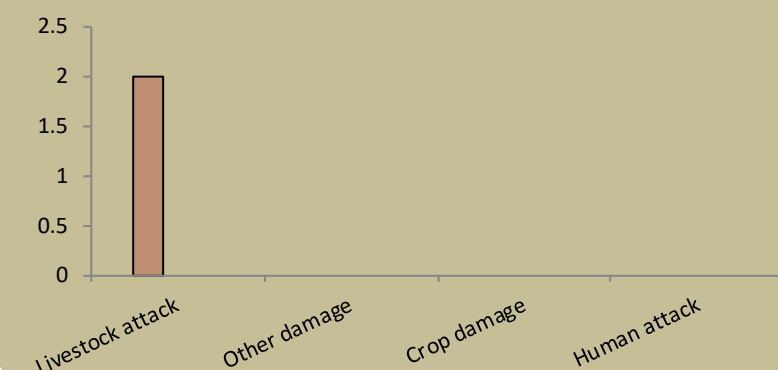


Wildlife introductions



Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017

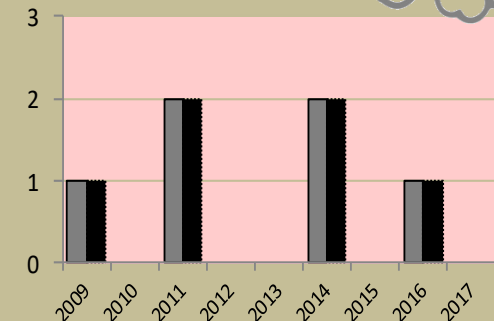
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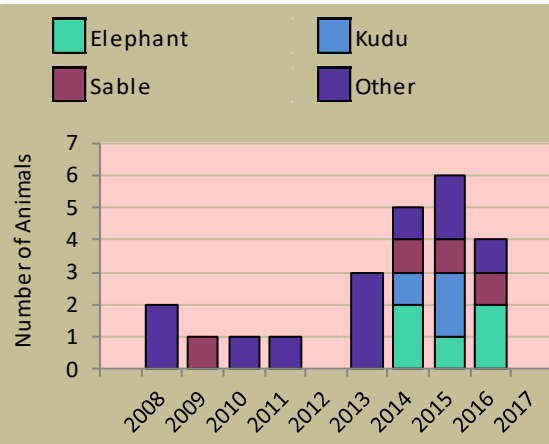
Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

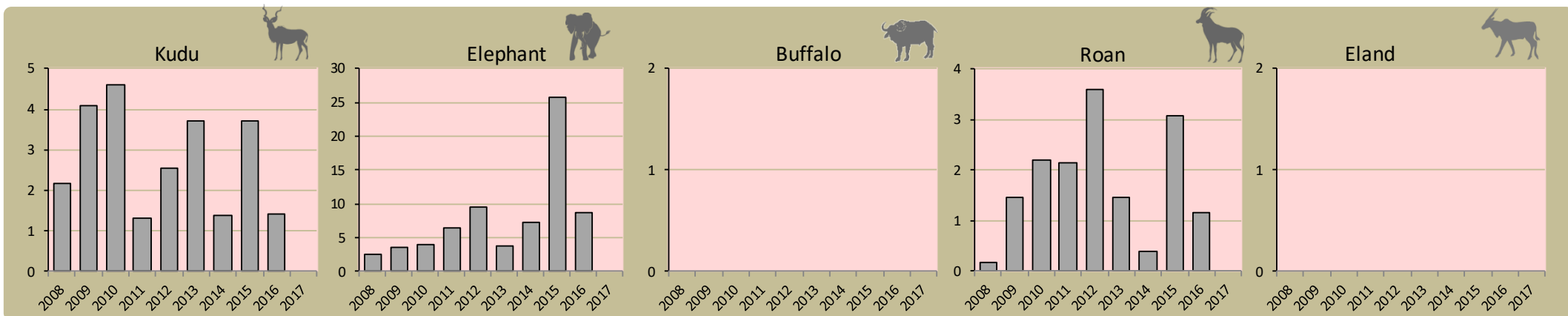


Wildlife mortalities



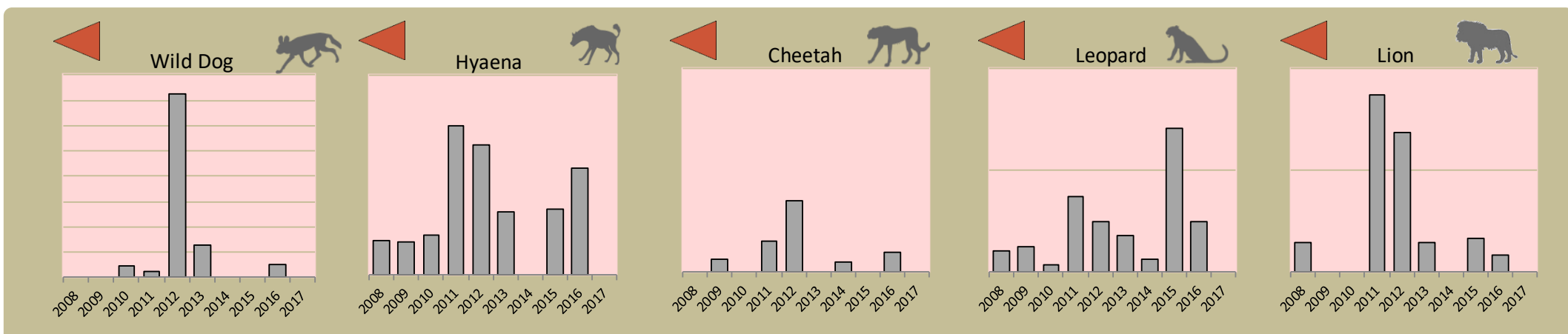
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Predator monitoring

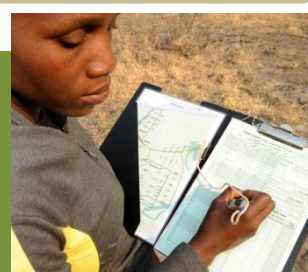
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Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	January 2006
Population (2011 census):	4660
Size (square kilometres):	4100

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: ; Women:
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	
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	0
Female	0
Community game guards:	28
Community resource monitors:	17
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Cash Benefits	
Traditional Authority	
Funeral Assistance	

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					
Zonation Plan					
Benefit Distribution					
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					
Tourism					
Staff Management					
Assets Management/Register					
HIV/AIDS					
Communication					