

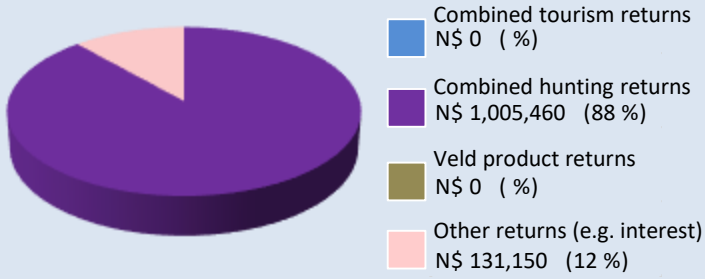
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 1,136,610



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\$ 873,610	
Employment	Private Sector	8 staff	N\$ 263,000
	Conservancy	18 staff	N\$ 654,710

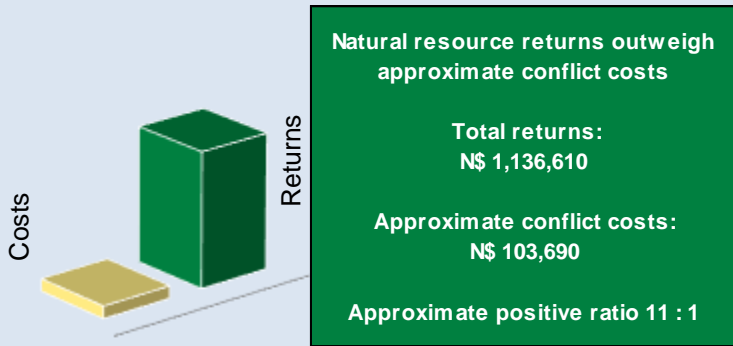
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 103,690
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 103,690</b>

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

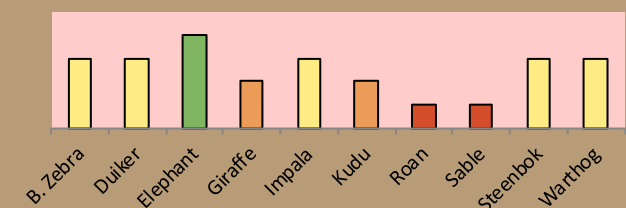
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2017

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	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	Good

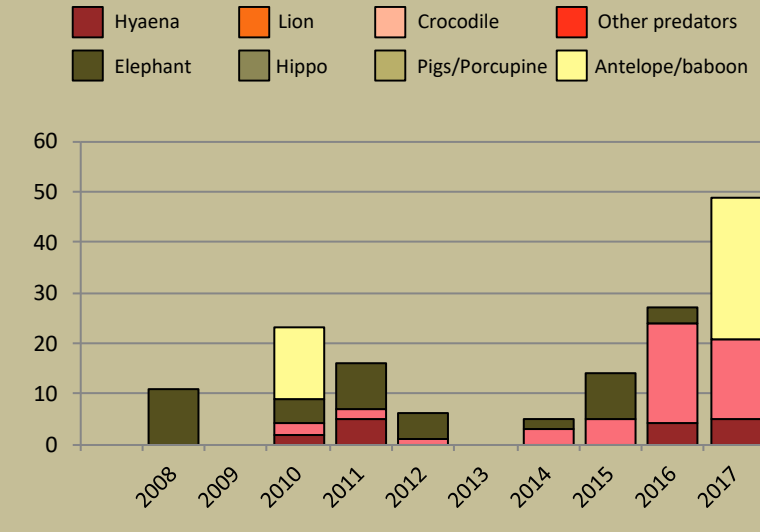
Wildlife status summary in 2017



Human wildlife conflict

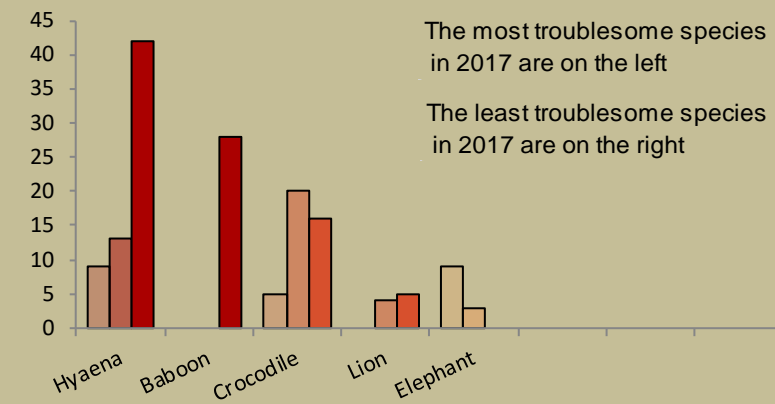
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



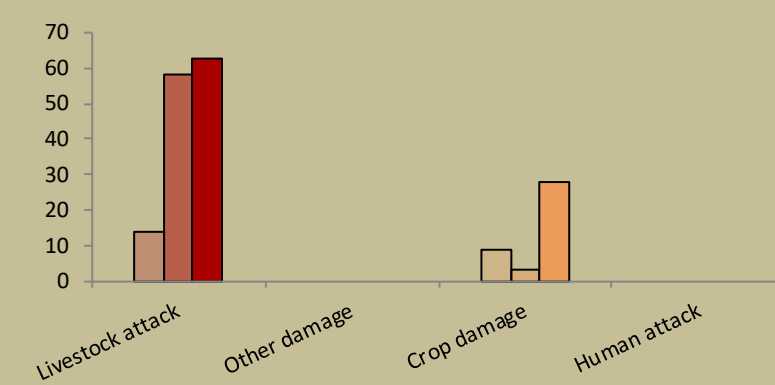
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

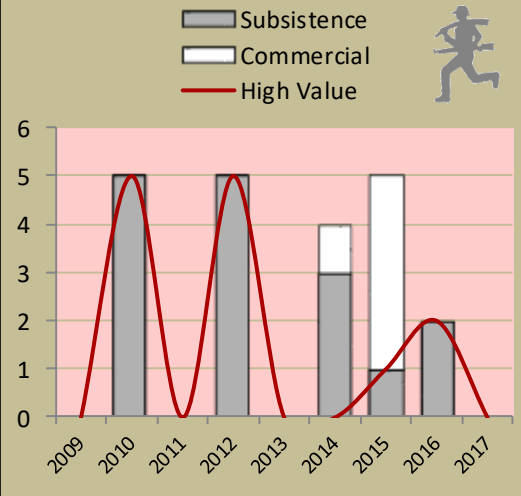
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

Number of incidents per year

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



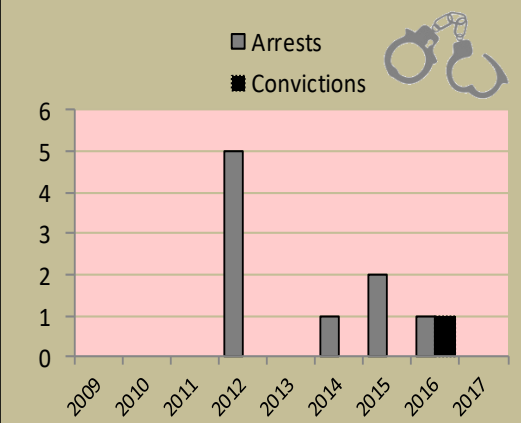
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



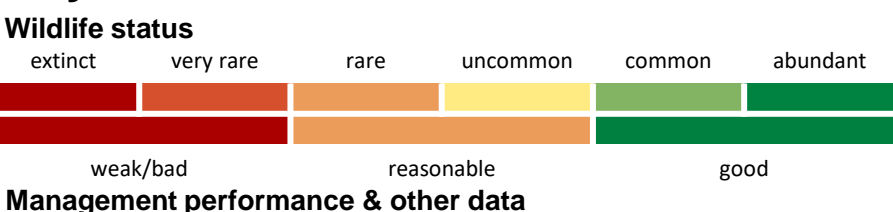
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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
Crocodile	2	1	1	1	1				2	26,200	
Elephant*	9	5	4	6	3				10	210,000	360,000
Hippo	7	3	4	3	2				7	36,000	6,600
B. Zebra	15	10	5	10	4				15	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]

Key to the status barometer



Success/threat flags  
 Green triangle: success/benefit created  
 Red triangle: 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

Species	Animals Seen	Estimate*	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	Landscape Status	Desired Number
B. Zebra				Yellow	
Duiker				Yellow	
Elephant				Dark Green	
Giraffe				Light Orange	
Impala				Yellow	
Kudu				Light Orange	
Roan				Dark Orange	
Sable				Dark Orange	
Steenbok				Yellow	
Warthog				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.

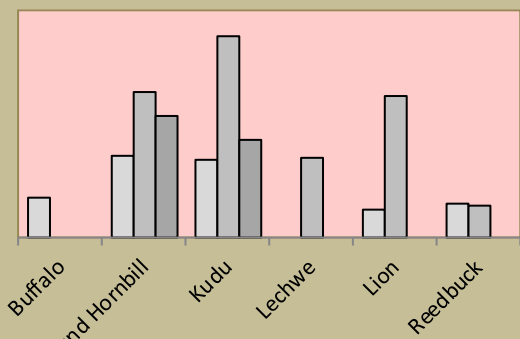
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

**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.

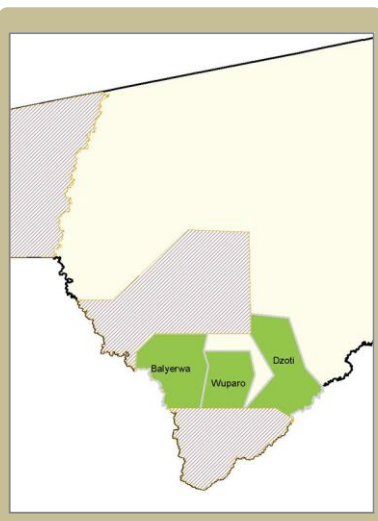
\* Estimates are for the focal conservancy and neighbouring conservancies combined

Locally rare species

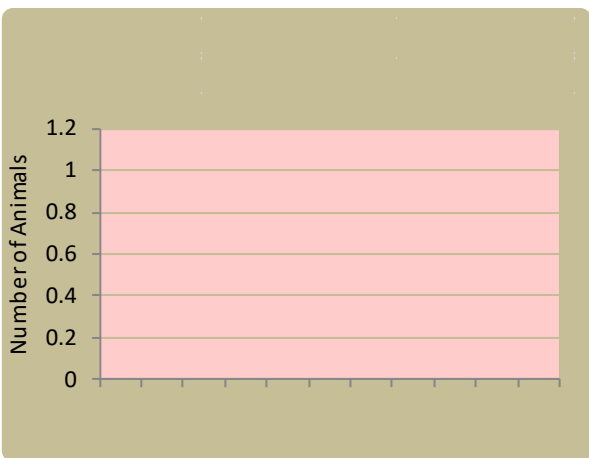
Sightings indicator □ 2015 □ 2016 □ 2017



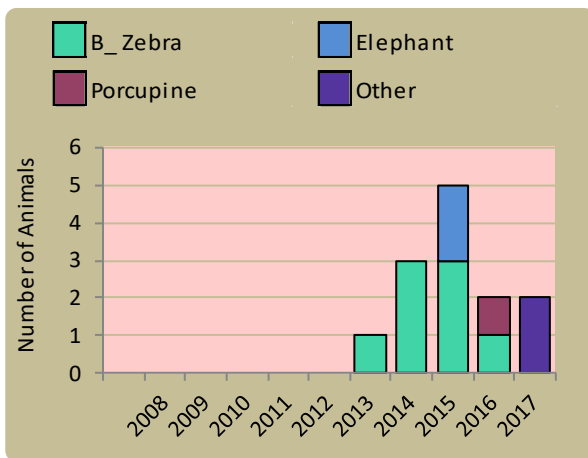
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



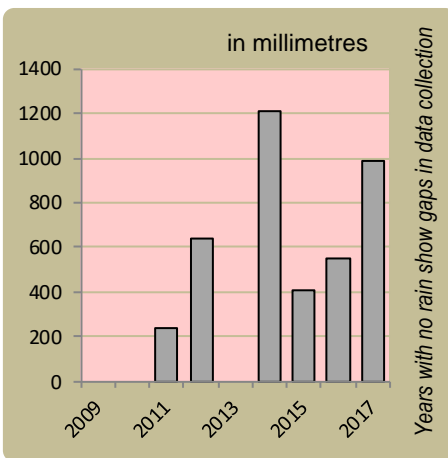
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

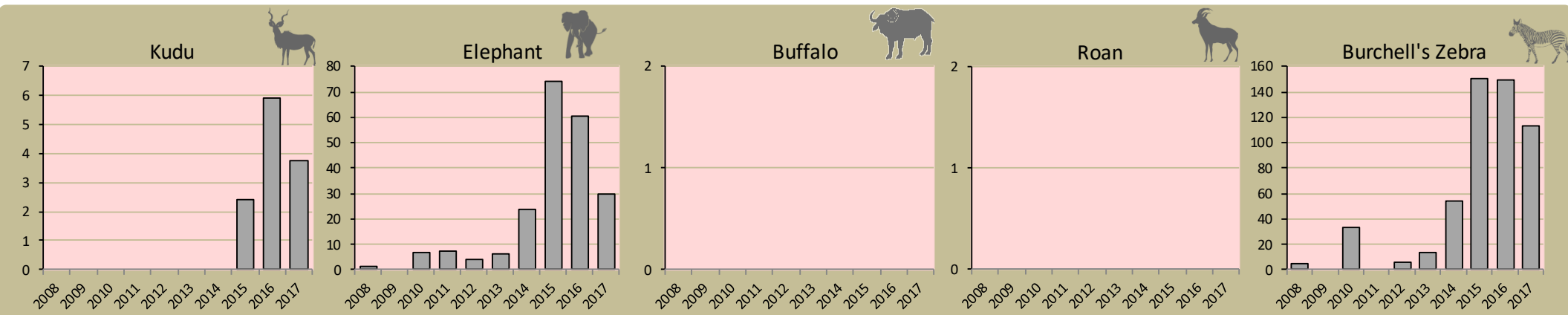


Annual rainfall



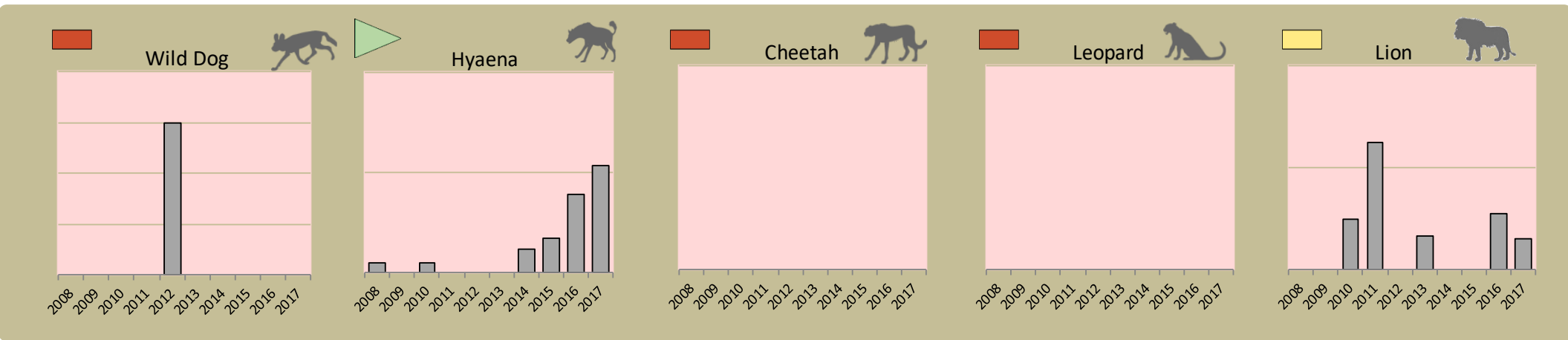
Fixed route patrols

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

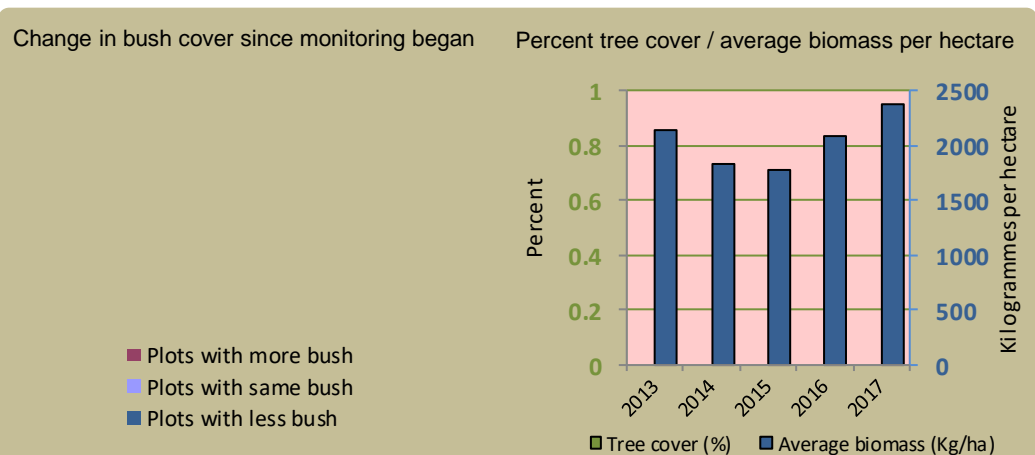


Predator monitoring

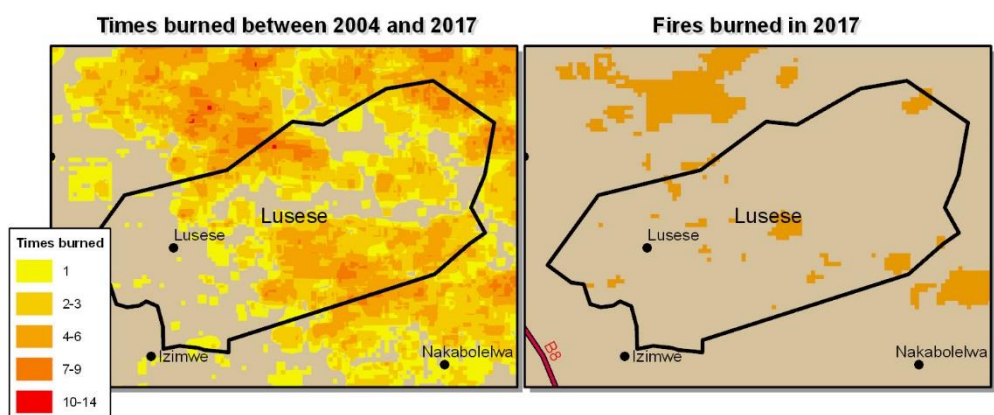
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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

<b>Date Registered:</b>	October 2014
<b>Population (2011 census):</b>	880
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	207

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	Men: 6; Women: 9
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	Thu, December 7, 2017
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: 17; Women: 84
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	Fri, December 7, 2018
<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>	12
<b>Female</b>	6
<b>Community game guards:</b>	7
<b>Community resource monitors:</b>	3
<b>Lodge staff: Male</b>	0
<b>Female</b>	0

### Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Meat Distribution
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	Prev. Year	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation					No poaching was reported; increase in wildlife
Zonation Plan					Plan implemented and members also understand the different land uses
Benefit Distribution					Members consulted on what benefits to be shared and reserved N\$ 1 million for village electrification project
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					Respond to incidents when they occur, continual awareness to members, and the claims that are paid
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					No cases of missing money; funds are spent as planned/budgeted
Tourism					
Staff Management					Staff understand their job descriptions and have signed contracts
Assets Management/Register					Asset register to be updated
HIV/AIDS					
Communication					Regular consultative meetings with members to share information