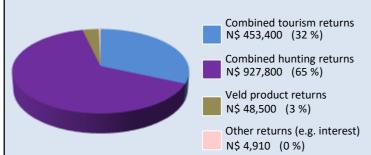
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 1,434,610



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	145 1,27 1,010		
Employment	Private Sector	6 staff	N\$ 18,000
Employment	Conservancy	20 staff	N\$ 698,170

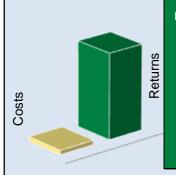
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 72,610
Estimated poached high value species loss	N \$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 72,610

Natural resource cost—return ratio in 2017

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

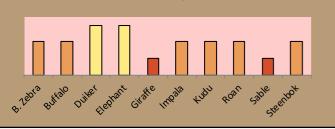
> **Total returns:** N\$ 1,434,610

Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 72,610

Approximate positive ratio 20 : 1

Management performance in 2017

	Category	Pe	rforman	ice
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			

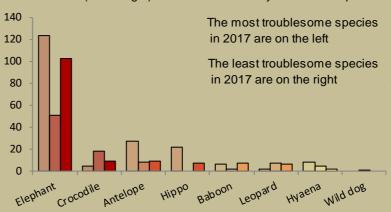


Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators Other predators Hyaena Lion Crocodile Pigs/Porcupine Antelope/baboon Elephant 250 200 150 100 50 200 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

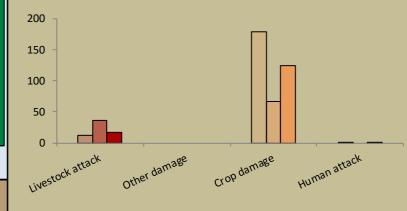
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

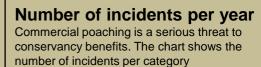


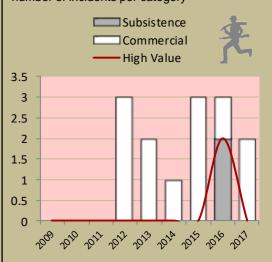
Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017

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



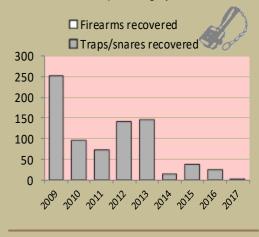
Poaching





Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Quota 2017		Animals actually used in 2017						- Potential	Potential		
Species	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy	Other use Value N\$
Baboon	4	2	2							400	
Bushpig	1	1		1					1	3,400	
Crocodile	4	1	3	1					1	26,200	
Duiker	3	1	2							1,900	168
Eland*	5	3	2	1	1				2	10,900	21,000
Elephant*	6	2	4	2	2				4	210,000	360,000
Giraffe	1		1		1				1		13,440
Нірро	6	2	4	2	4				6	36,000	6,600
Impala	4	1	3		2				2	2,600	816
Kudu*	5	2	3		2				2	5,800	23,250
Lechwe	7	5	2	3	1				4	18,700	1,008
Leopard	0.33	0								35,600	
Reedbuck	3	3		3					3	7,500	
Roan*	1	1		1					1	64,900	
Warthog	2	1	1							2,100	480
Blue wildebeest*	2	1	1							3,800	3,575

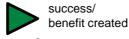
Potential value estimates (N\$) for species are based on:

- 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



weakness/

action needed

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



monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Wildlife Status Estimate³ **Species** Desired Landscape Count Seen **Status** Number B. Zebra Buffalo 694 Duiker Elephant Giraffe Impala Kudu Roan Sable Steenbok

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.

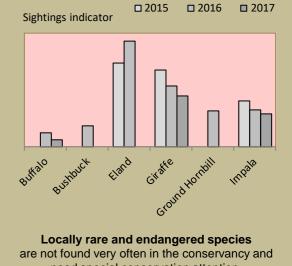
* Estimates are for the focal conservancy and neighbouring conservancies

Locally rare species

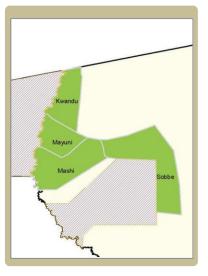
Not all data or species

are shown on this report; use your Event Book

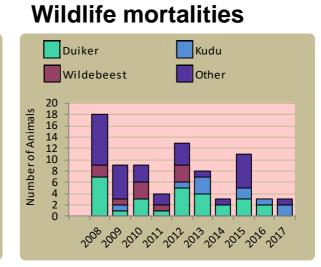
for more information

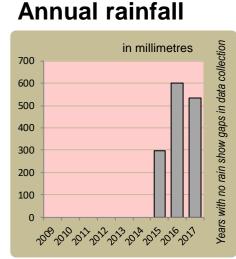


need special conservation attention.



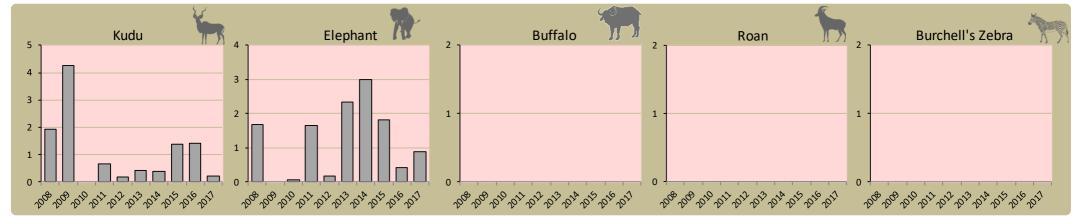






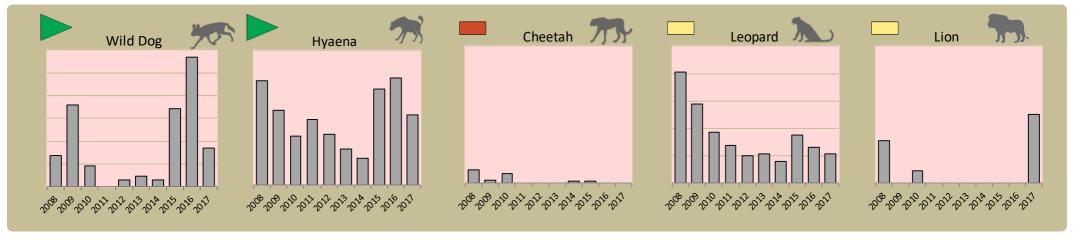
Fixed route patrols

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

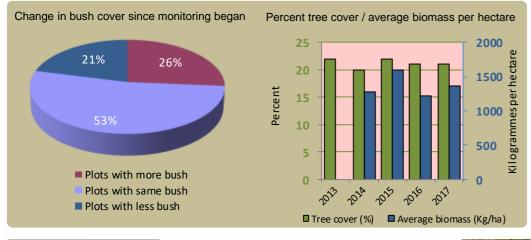


Predator monitoring

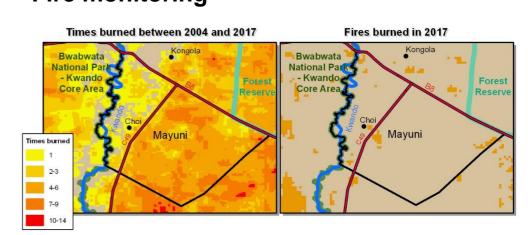
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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: December 1999

Population (2011 census): 2200

Size (square kilometres): 151

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:

Men: 6; Women: 8

Date of last AGM:

Wed, November 29, 2017

Attendance at AGM: Men: 165; Women: 215

Date of next AGM: Thu, November 29, 2018

Other important issues

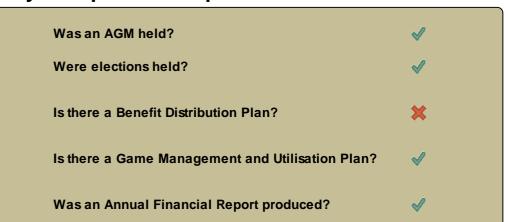
Financial report approved?

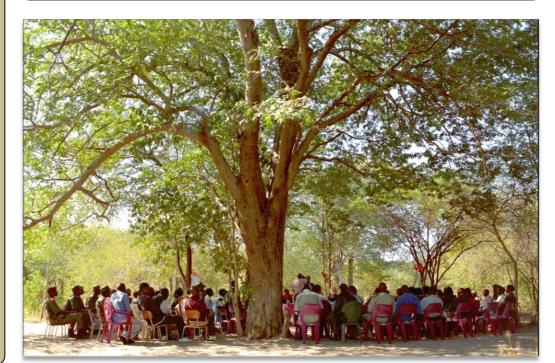
Budget approved?

Work plan approved?

Chairperson's report approved?

Key Compliance Requirements





Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	14
Female	6
Community game guards:	9
Community resource monitors:	4
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Cash Benefits	
Traditional Authority	Cash Benefits
Funeral Assistance	Cover, Hwc
Community Projects	Meat Distribution

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					All activities as mentioned in game management plan were implemented
Zonation Plan					There are challenges in land allocation by the TA
Benefit Distribution					BD plan not in place
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					The conservancy is implementing the HWC plan but conflicts always arise
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					Not all activities are well-known and implemented by the conservancy
Tourism					All activities were implemented as planned
Staff Management					There is always room for improvement with regards to staff management
Assets Management/Register					All assets are accounted for
HIV/AIDS					Use experience and general knowledge, but lacking booklets
Communication					Members are well-informed