

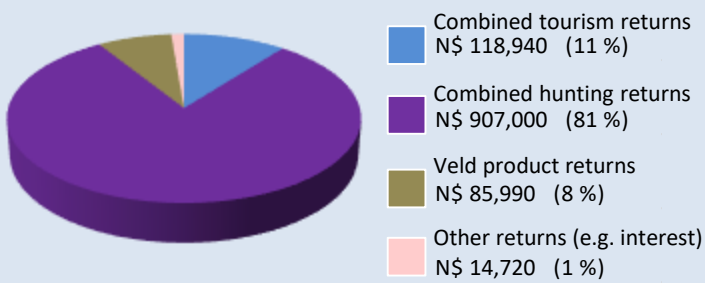
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 1,126,650



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\$ 1,115,550	
Employment	Private Sector	27 staff	N\$ 11,100
	Conservancy	13 staff	N\$ 216,760

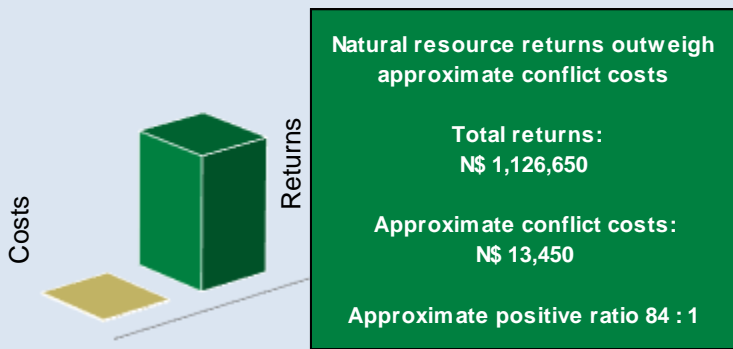
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 2,950
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 10,500
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 13,450

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

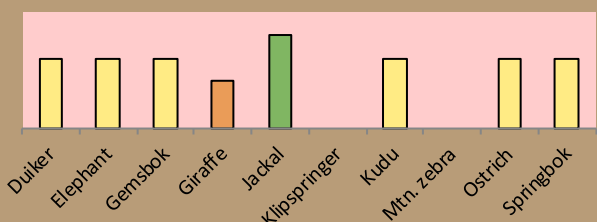
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



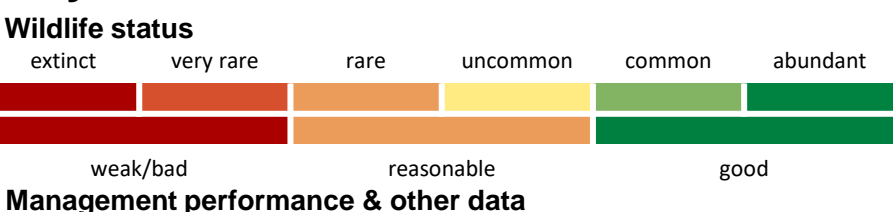
Management performance in 2017

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	Weak

Wildlife status summary in 2017



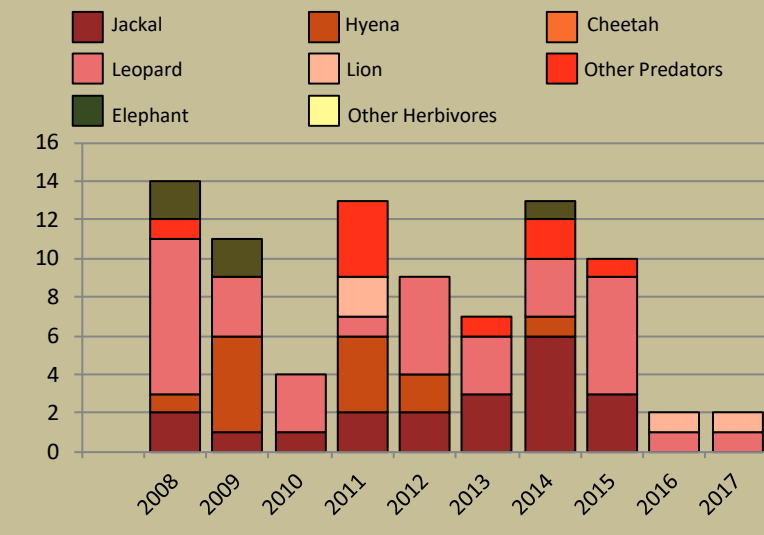
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

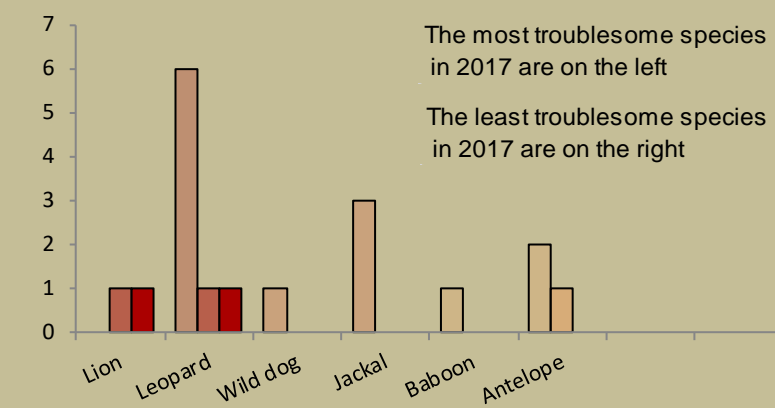
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



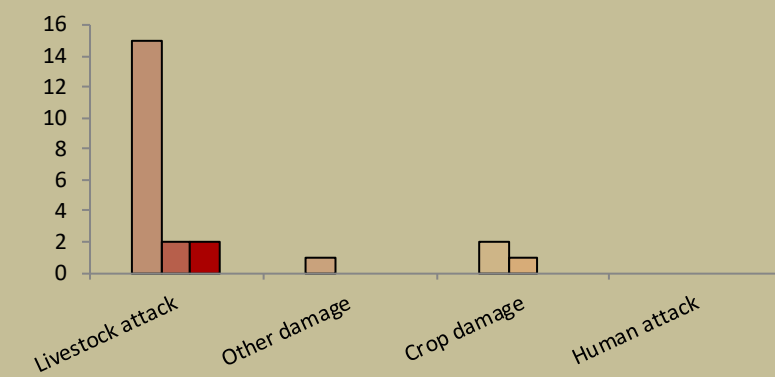
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

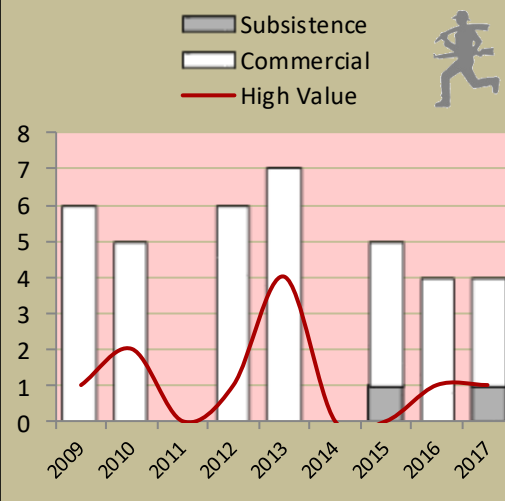
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

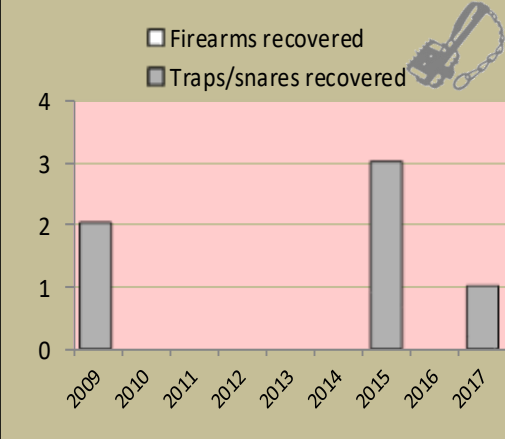
Number of incidents per year

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



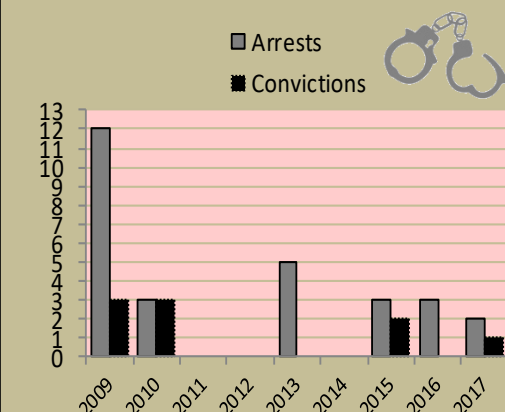
Traps and firearms recovered

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		
Caracal	1	1								700	
Duiker	11	3	8							1,500	168
Eland*	5	1	4	1	3				4	15,600	42,000
Elephant*	4	2	2	2	2				4	181,200	180,000
Gemsbok	6	2	4	1					1	3,100	2,592
Giraffe	1	1								10,300	
Hyaena	1	1		1					1	8,100	
Jackal	5	5								400	
Kudu*	5		5								38,750
Leopard	3	3		3					3	12,500	
Steenbok	24	3	21	1					1	2,300	144
Warthog	3	1	2							1,600	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]

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
Duiker				Yellow	
Elephant				Yellow	
Gemsbok				Yellow	
Giraffe				Light Orange	
Jackal				Green	
Klipspringer				Yellow	
Kudu				Yellow	
Mtn. zebra				Yellow	
Ostrich				Yellow	
Springbok				Yellow	

Wildlife Status

Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

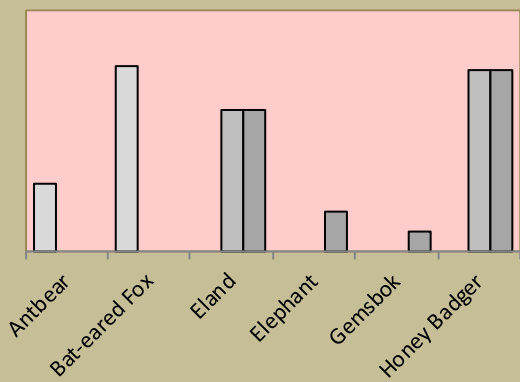
Landscape status– gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

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.

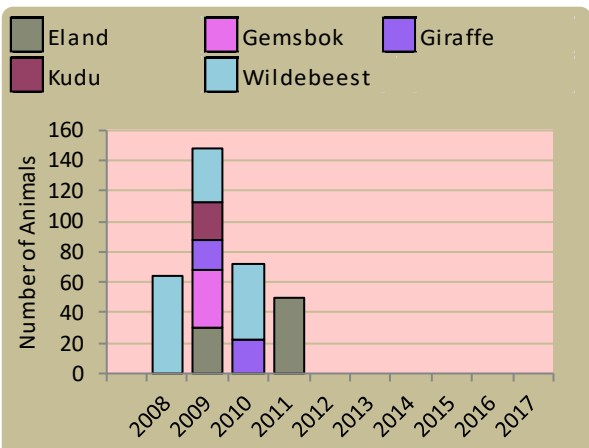
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2015 □ 2016 □ 2017

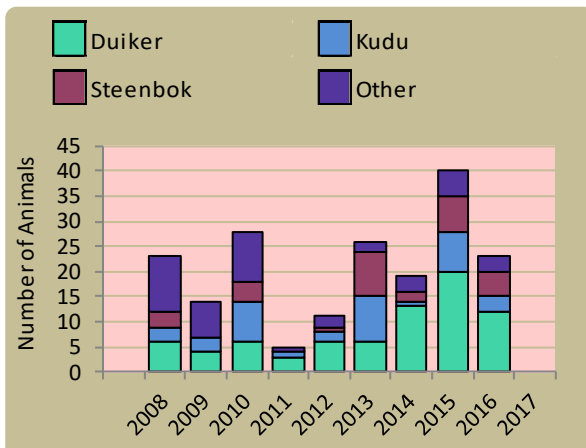


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

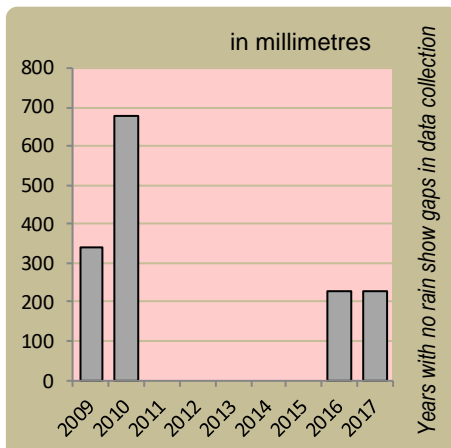
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities



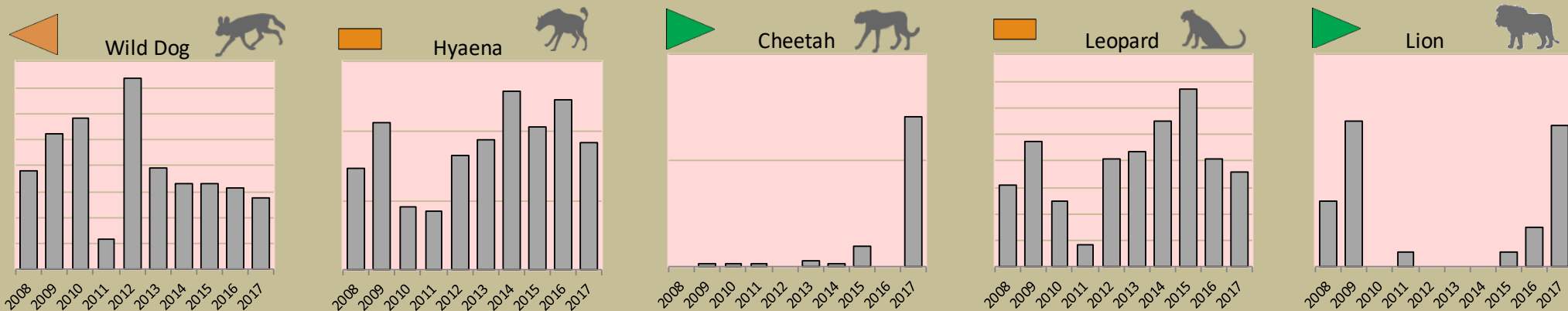
Annual rainfall



Annual game count currently not done



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):	3540
Size (square kilometres):	9120

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 3; Women: 5
Date of last AGM:	Wed, July 26, 2017
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 45; Women: 10
Date of next AGM:	Wed, July 25, 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	11
Female	2
Community game guards:	8
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Food Distribution
Community Projects	Meat Distribution
	TA Support

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			✓	✓	Implementation of these programmes in the conservancy are helping with the management of wildlife
Zonation Plan		✓		✓	Illegal settlements in the wildlife zone
Benefit Distribution			✓	✓	Benefit distribution plan approved at the AGM and implemented
Human Wildlife Conflict Management			✓	✓	Human wildlife conflict campaign during village meetings, AGM and general meetings
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning			✓	✓	Day to day financial monitoring by staff and quarterly financial audits; finding management committee for decision making
Tourism					
Staff Management			✓	✓	Full time financial training for staff and management committee by external auditors
Assets Management/Register					
HIV/AIDS			✓		
Communication		✓		✓	Much can still be done in terms of communication