

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\$

No data available

- Combined tourism returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N\$ 0 (%)

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\$
--------------------	-----

Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

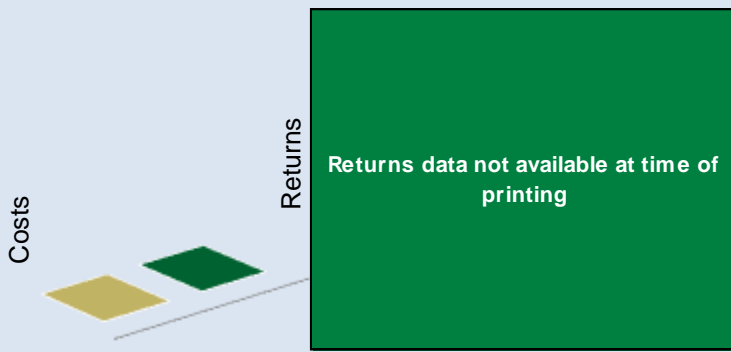
#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

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

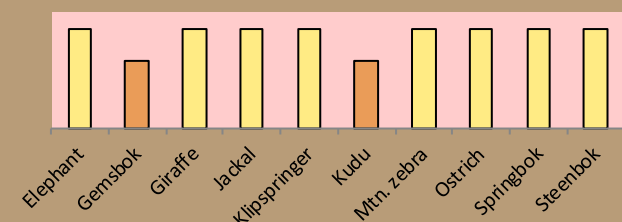
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



#### 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

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant



#### Management performance & other data

weak/bad reasonable good

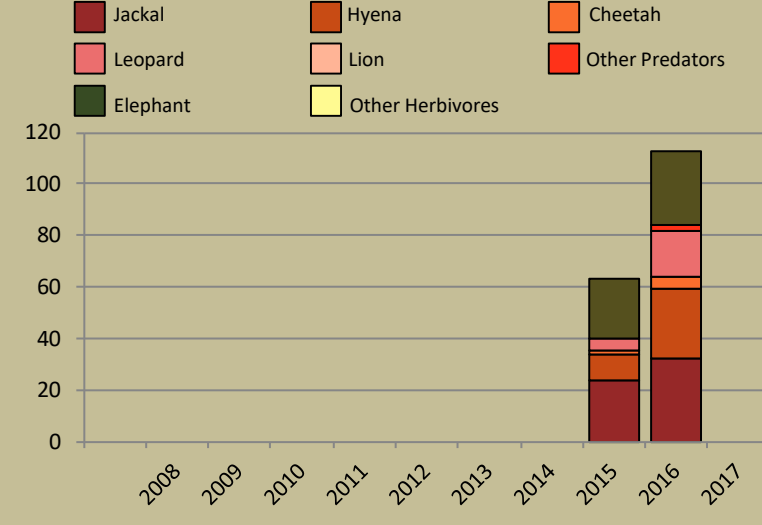
#### Success/threat flags

- success/benefit created
- weakness/action needed

### Human wildlife conflict

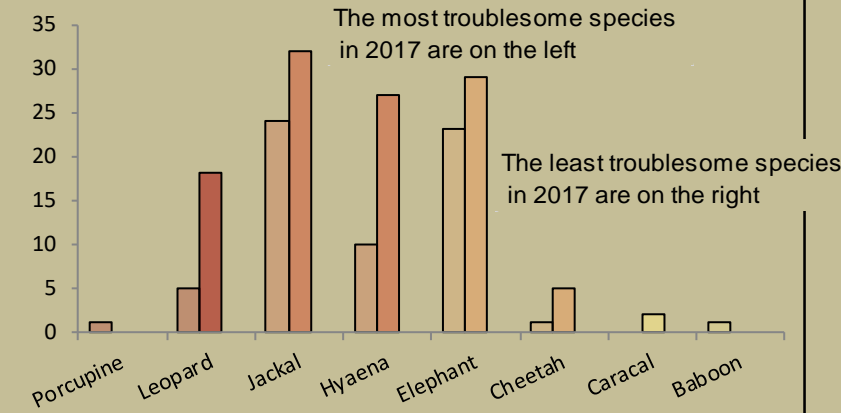
#### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



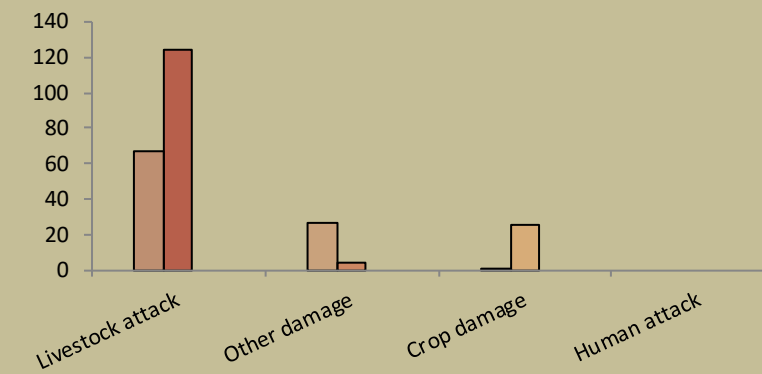
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

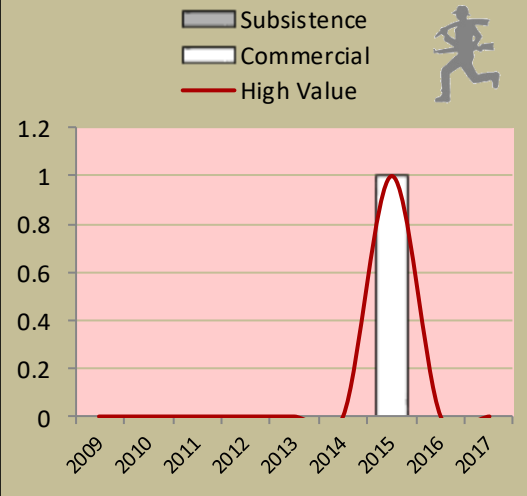
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



### Poaching

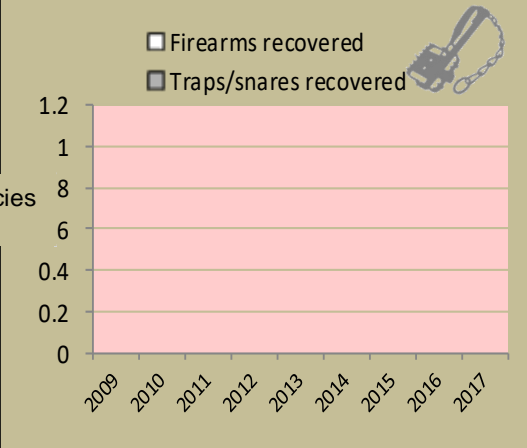
#### Number of incidents per year

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



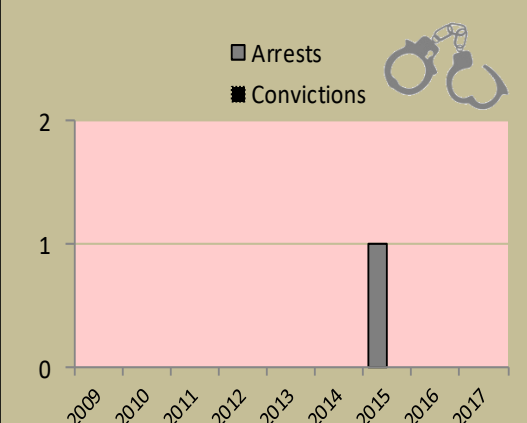
#### Traps and firearms recovered

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								2,400	
Gemsbok	2	2								4,200	
Hyaena	1	1								9,100	
Jackal	2	2								500	
Klipspringer	5	5								5,200	
Kudu*	7	2	5							9,400	38,750
Ostrich	7	2	5							2,000	720
Springbok	8	3	5							2,700	624
Steenbok	2	2								3,500	

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.



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	No data available				
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					
Steenbok					

Wildlife Status

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

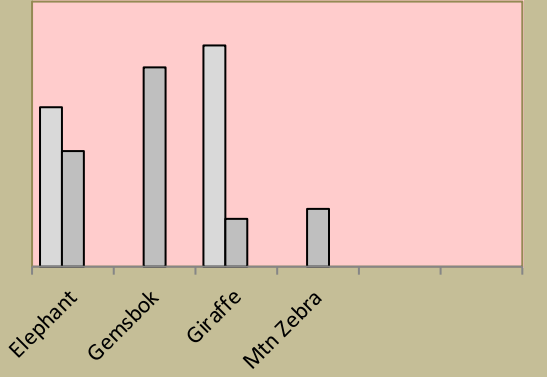
**Landscape status** – gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

**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.

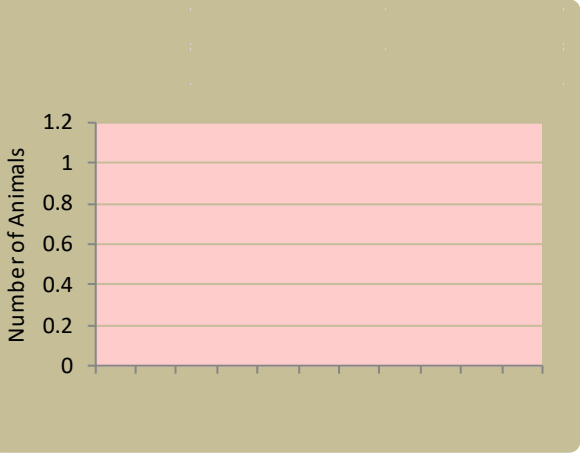
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2015 □ 2016 □ 2017

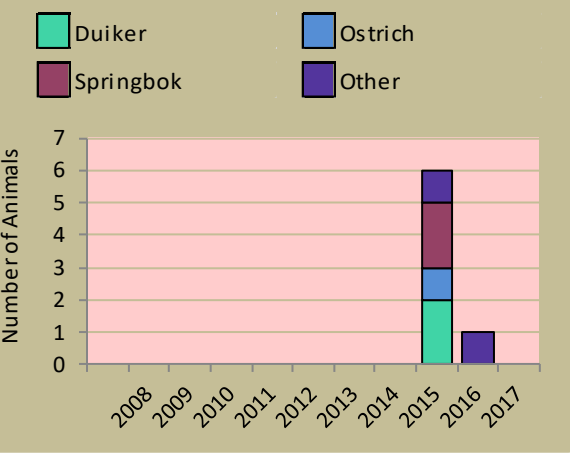


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

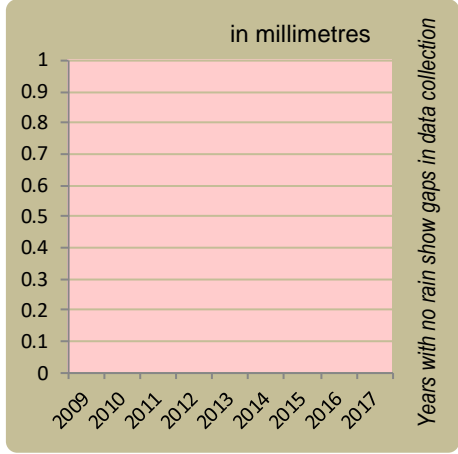
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

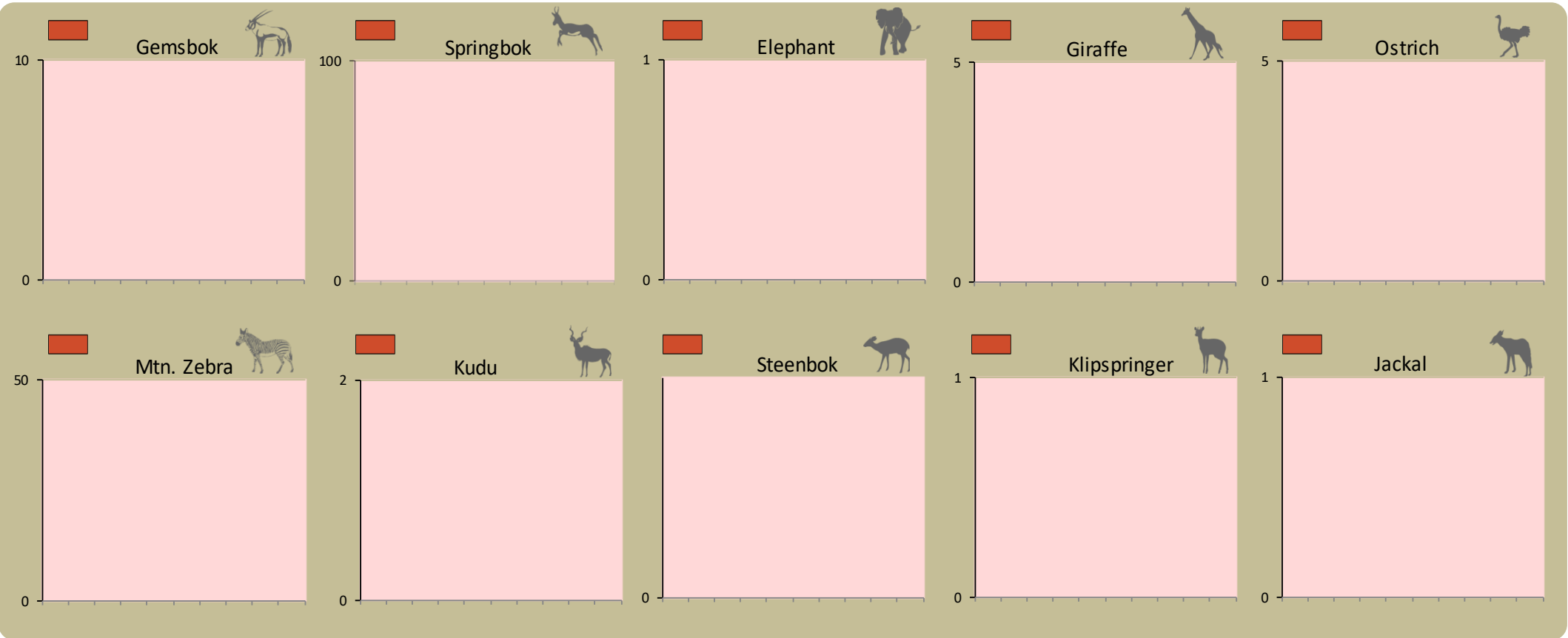


Annual rainfall



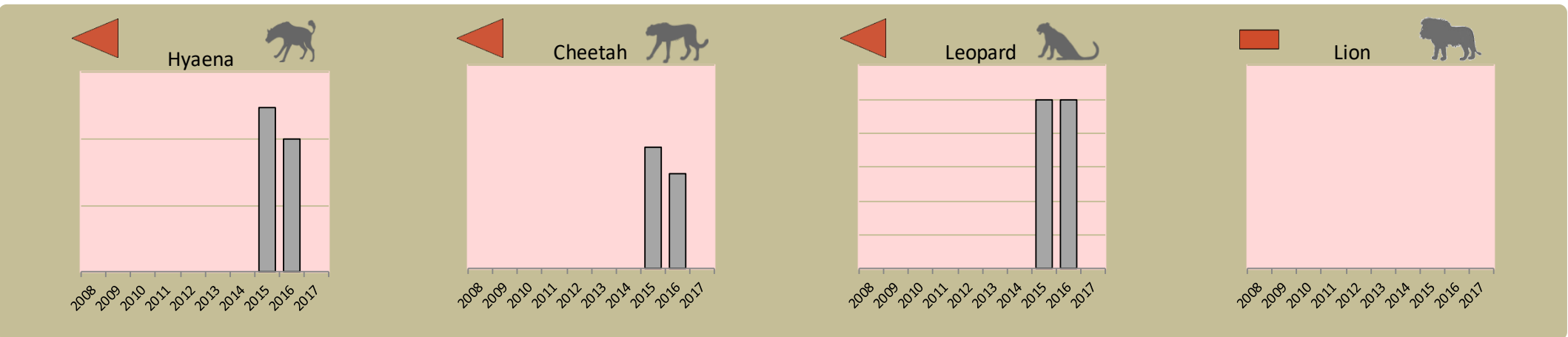
Annual game count

Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years



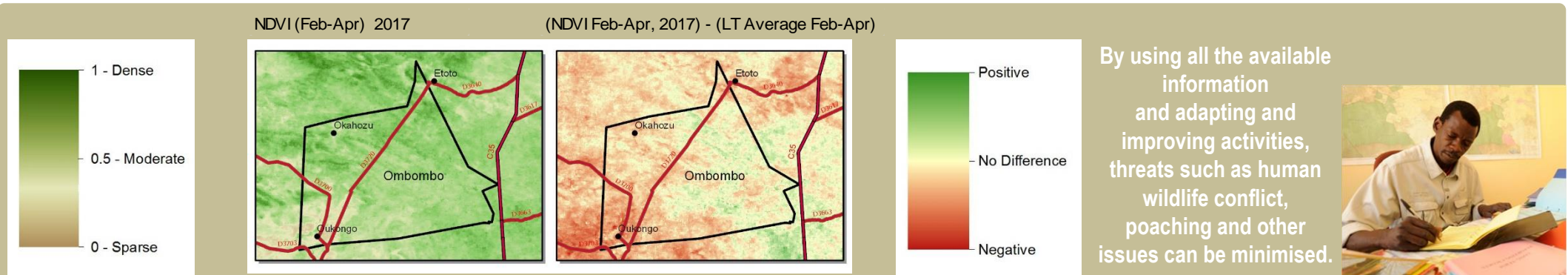
Predator monitoring

charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year and the difference between the current year and the long term average (2001-2016)



Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover during Feb-April of the current year and the difference between the current year and the long term average (2001-2016)



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>	2450
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	1487

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	Men: ; Women:
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: ; Women:
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	
<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>	8
<b>Female</b>	0
<b>Community game guards:</b>	8
<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?

Effectiveness of implementation	Poor	Fair	Good	Prev. Year	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation					Patrols are conducted but are not very structured
Zonation Plan					Members do not respect the land use plan
Benefit Distribution					No income yet, so only meat distribution
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					No plan in place
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					No income yet
Tourism					No plan in place, but cleaned up the campsite
Staff Management					No income yet
Assets Management/Register					No assets
HIV/AIDS					No plan in place, but awareness is imparted to members
Communication					Not effective; area is vast and some areas don't have network connection