

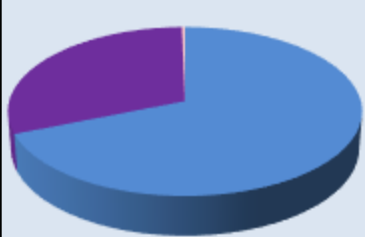
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 53,520



- Combined tourism returns N\$ 36,840 (69%)
- Combined hunting returns N\$ 16,510 (31%)
- Veld product returns N\$ 0 (0%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N\$ 170 (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\$ 53,520
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Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	5 staff	N\$ 19,260

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

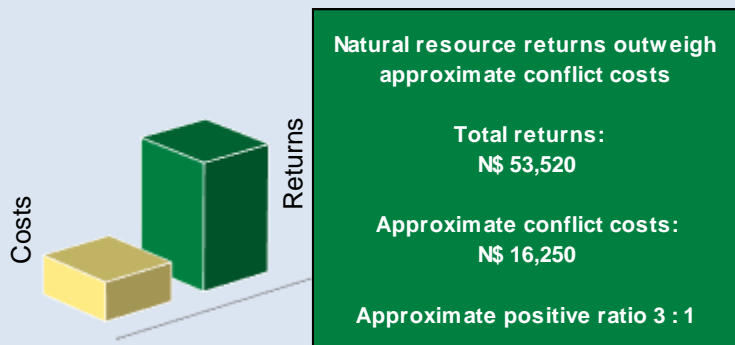
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 16,250
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Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
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Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 16,250
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Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

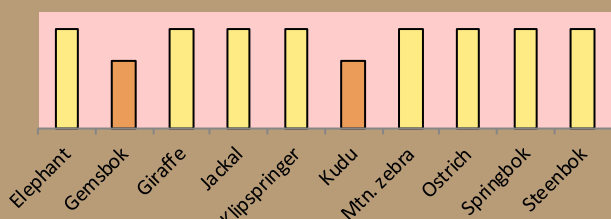
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2017

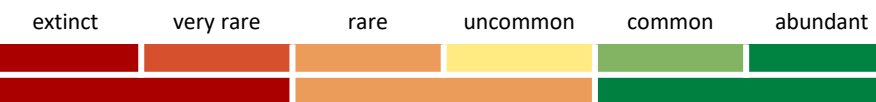
Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Weak
4 NR management plan	Weak
5 Zonation	Good
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Good
9 Event Book quality	Good
10 Compliance	Good
11 Game census	Good
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	Good
13 Law enforcement	Weak
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	Good
15 Harvesting management	Good
16 Sources of NR income	Good
17 Benefits produced	Good
18 Resource trends	Weak
19 Resource targets	Weak

Wildlife status summary in 2017



Key to the status barometer

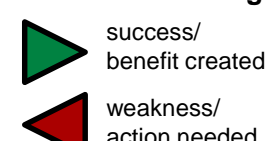
Wildlife status



Management performance & other data



Success/threat flags



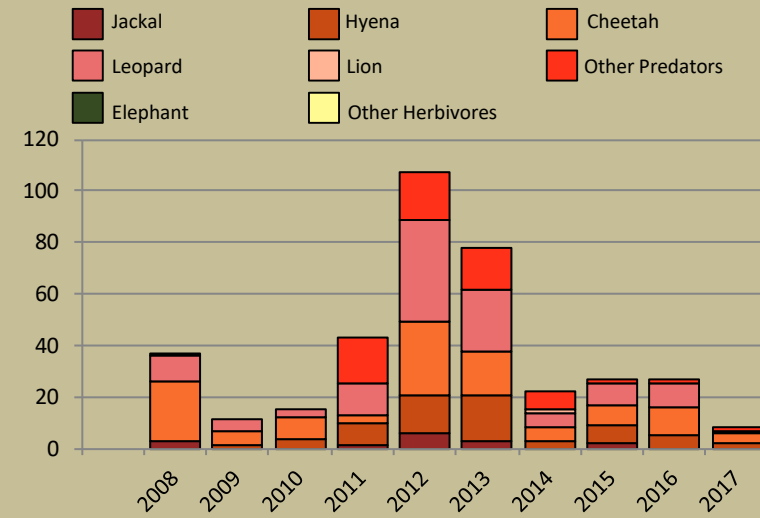
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

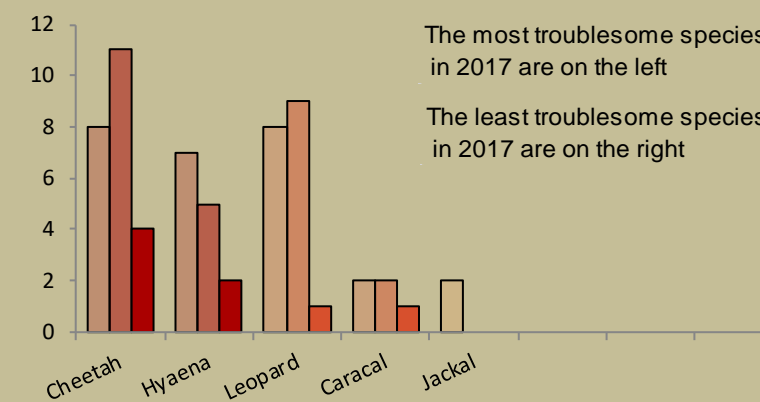
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



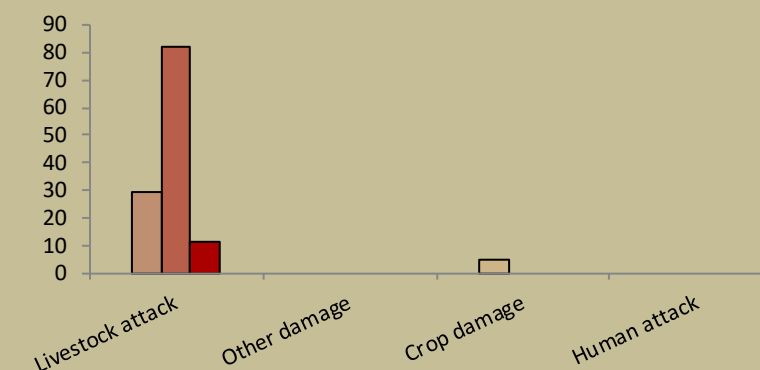
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

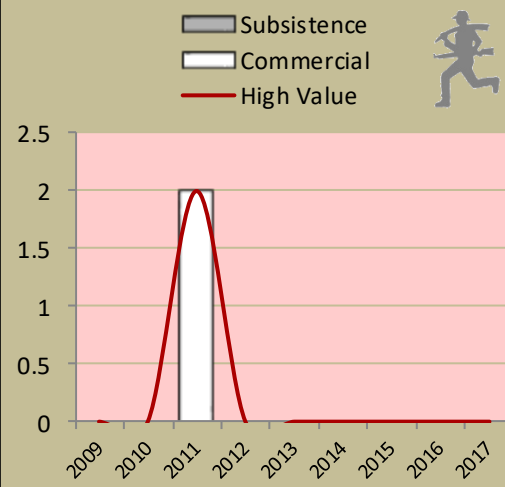
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

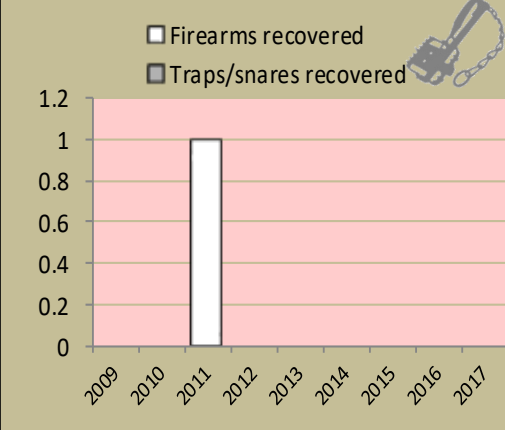
Number of incidents per year

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



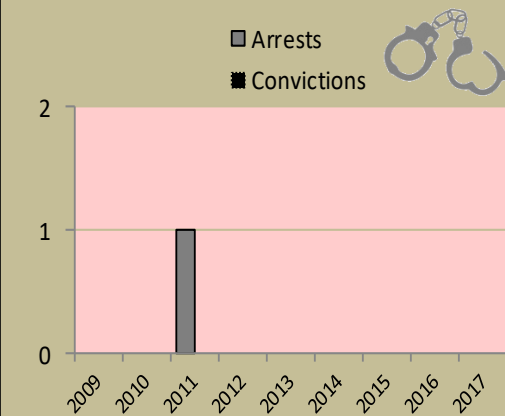
Traps and firearms recovered

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		
Baboon	5	5								600	
Caracal	1	1								2,400	
Cheetah	1	1								14,000	
Jackal	5	5								500	
Klipspringer	1	1								5,200	
Kudu*	20	5	15		3				3	9,400	116,250
Steenbok	2	2								3,500	
Mtn Zebra	5	5								5,600	

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]

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				Yellow	
Gemsbok				Dark Orange	
Giraffe				Yellow	
Jackal				Yellow	
Klipspringer				Yellow	
Kudu				Dark Orange	
Mtn. zebra				Yellow	
Ostrich				Yellow	
Springbok				Yellow	
Steenbok				Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

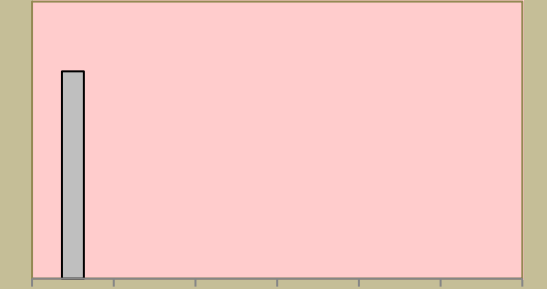
Landscape status – gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

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.

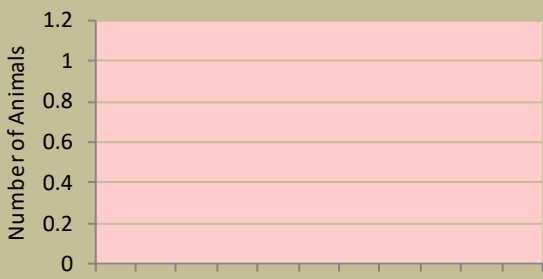
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2015 □ 2016 □ 2017

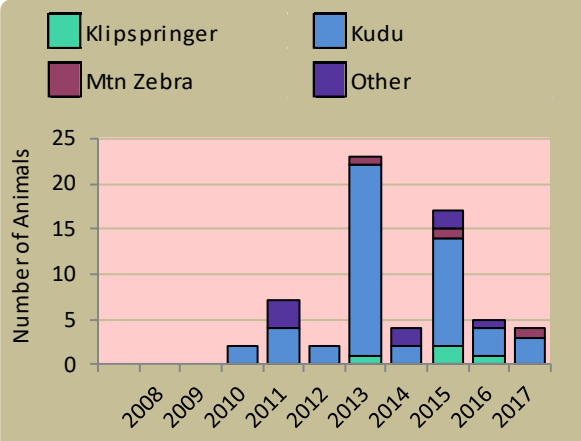


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

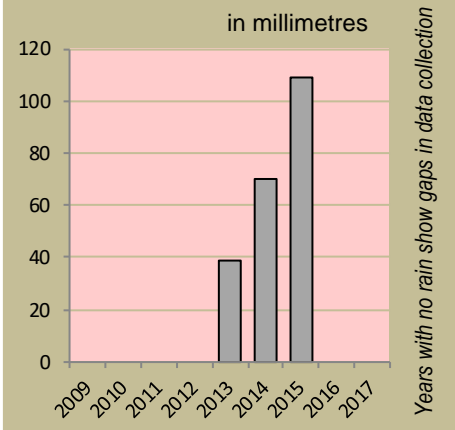
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

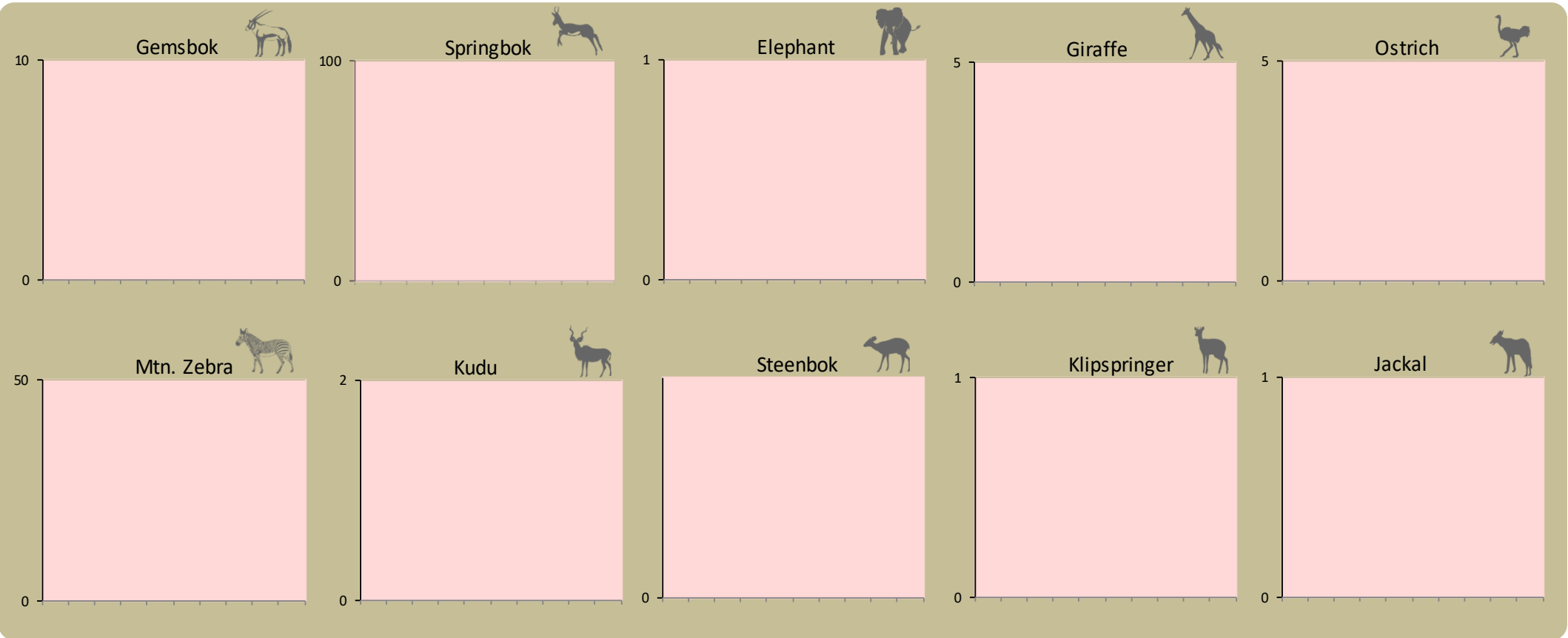


Annual rainfall



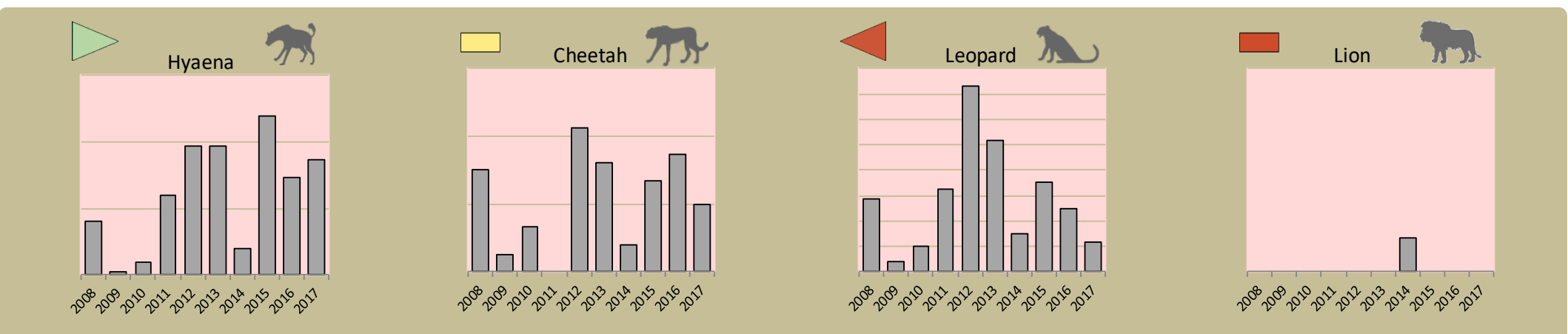
Annual game count

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



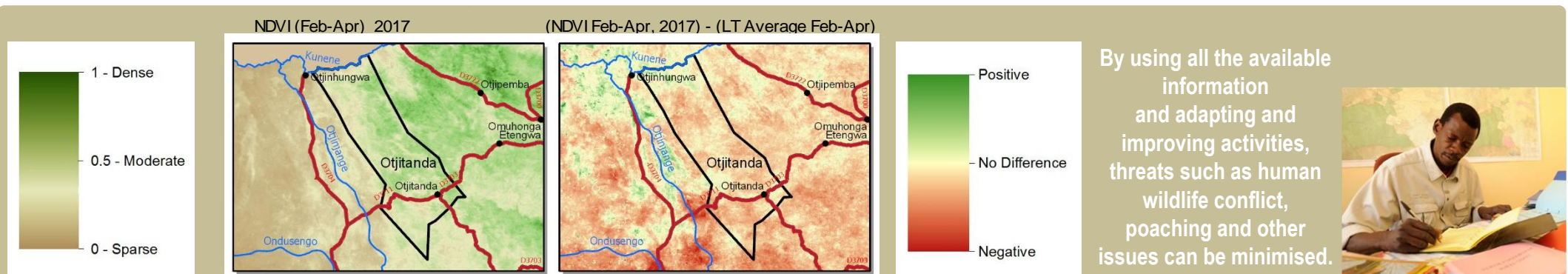
Predator monitoring

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



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

Date Registered:	March 2011
Population (2011 census):	450
Size (square kilometres):	1174

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 4; Women: 9
Date of last AGM:	Sat, September 2, 2017
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 35; Women: 30
Date of next AGM:	Tue, July 31, 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	5
Female	0
Community game guards:	3
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind

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					A fixed foot patrol was only conducted in one month for the entire year
Zonation Plan					Farmers don't adhere to the zonation
Benefit Distribution					
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					Not all farmers are adhering to the rules
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					No mismanagement of money
Tourism					Hunter only pays guaranteed price; campsite is the only other source of income
Staff Management					
Assets Management/Register					
HIV/AIDS					An HIV/AIDS awareness plan is needed
Communication					Some do come when a message is received