

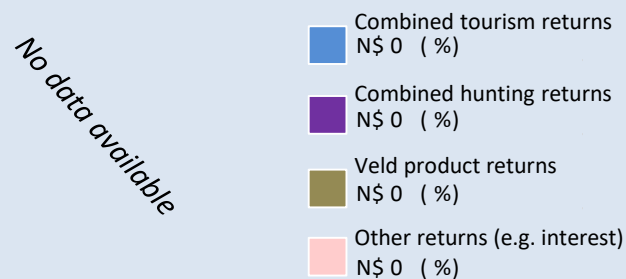
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$



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

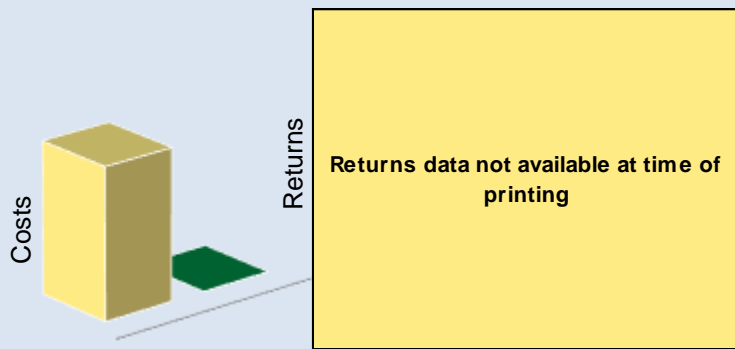
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 63,510
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 63,510</b>

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

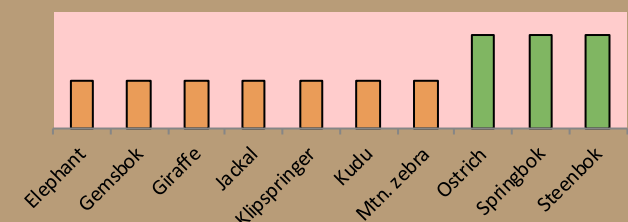
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



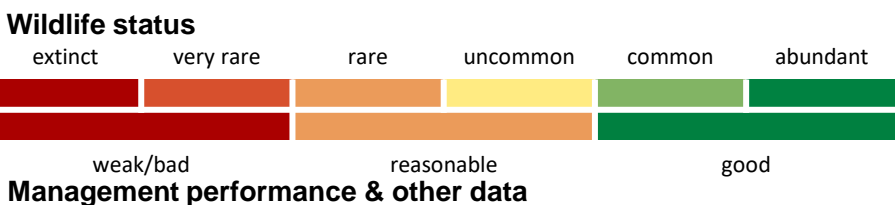
Management performance in 2017

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



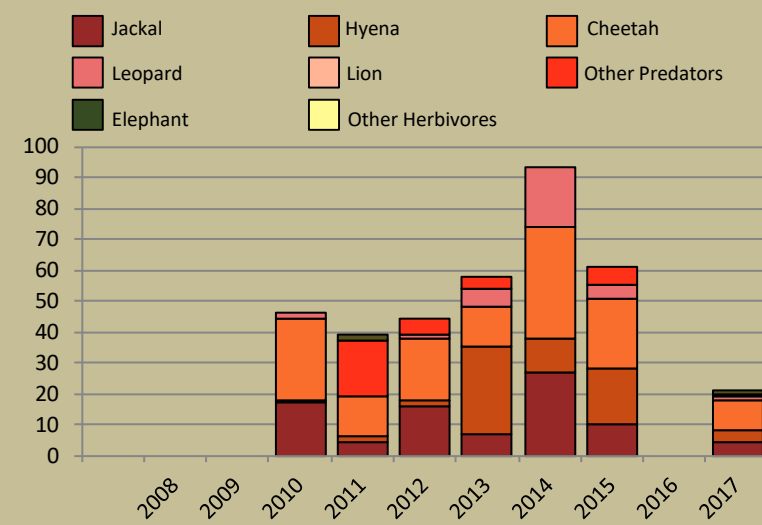
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

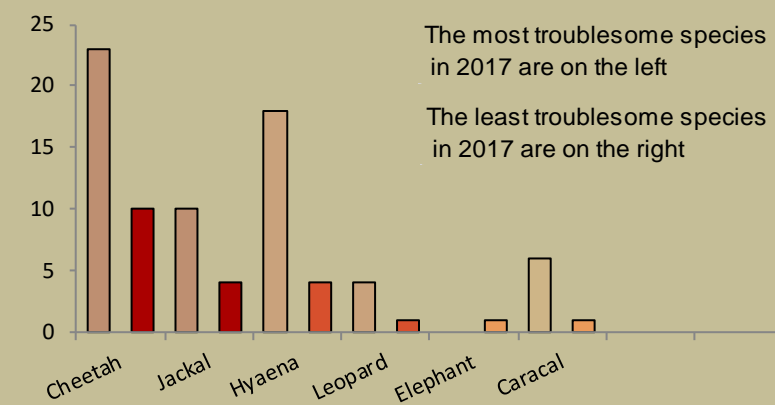
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



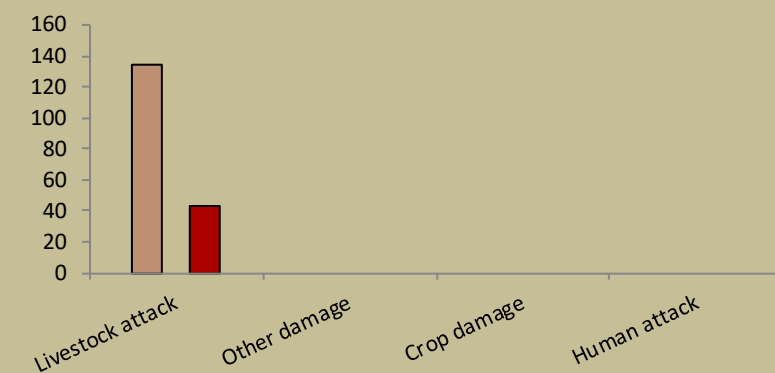
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

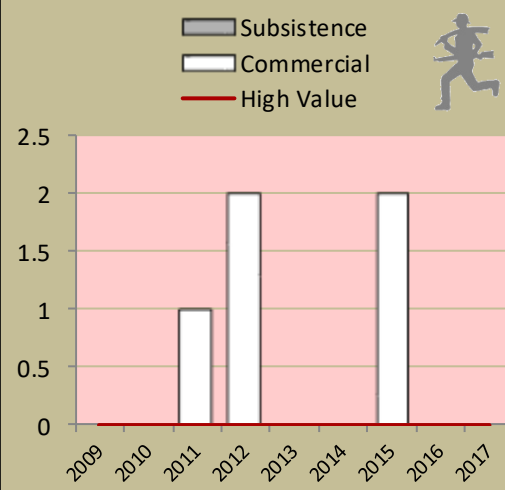
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

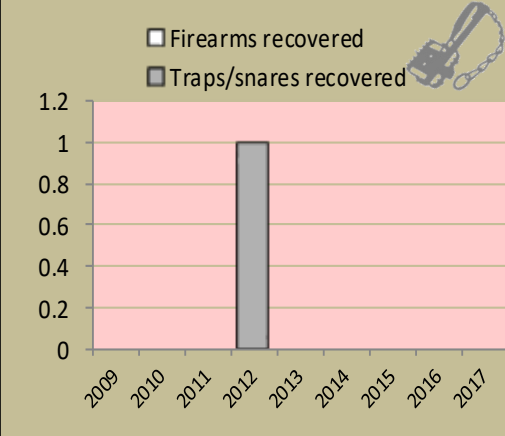
Number of incidents per year

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



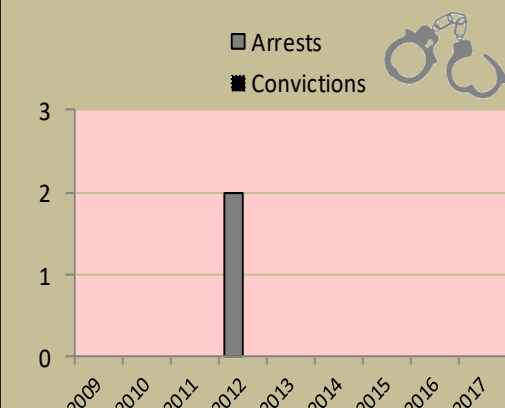
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



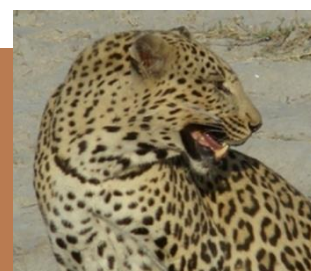
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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	2	2								2,400	
Cheetah	0.33	0.33								14,000	
Gemsbok	5	2	3							4,200	2,592
Jackal	5	5								500	
Kudu*	5	3	2							9,400	15,500
Leopard	0.33	0.33								32,900	
Ostrich	10	4	6							2,000	720
Springbok	25	5	20							2,700	624
Steenbok	2	2								3,500	
Mtn Zebra	2	2								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]

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			Red	Yellow	
Gemsbok			Red	Orange	
Giraffe			Red	Yellow	
Jackal			Red	Yellow	
Klipspringer			Red	Yellow	
Kudu			Red	Orange	
Mtn. zebra			Red	Yellow	
Ostrich	42		Green	Yellow	
Springbok	48		Green	Yellow	
Steenbok	1		Green	Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

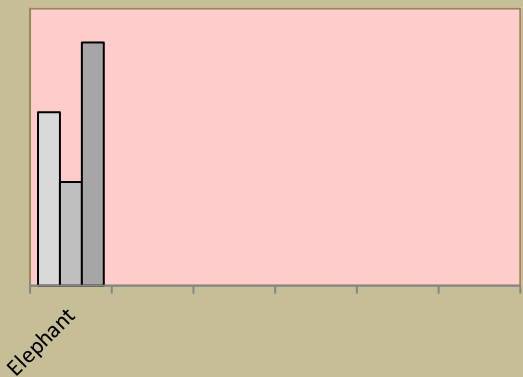
**Landscape status** – gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

**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.

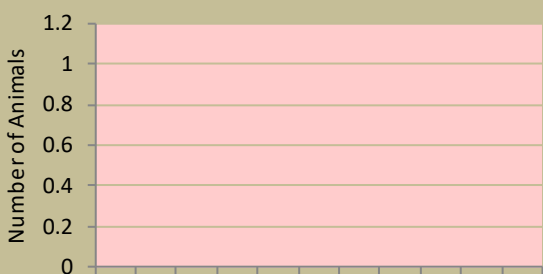
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator 2015 2016 2017

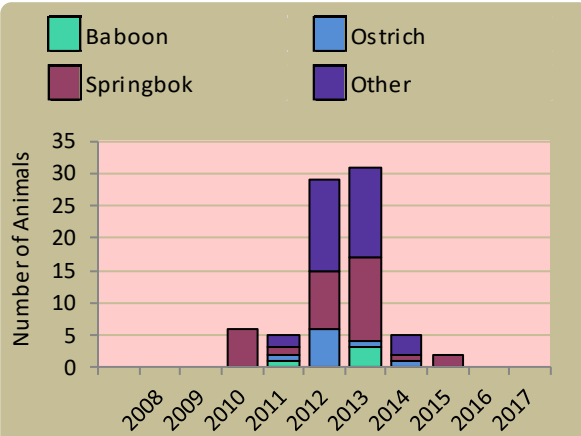


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

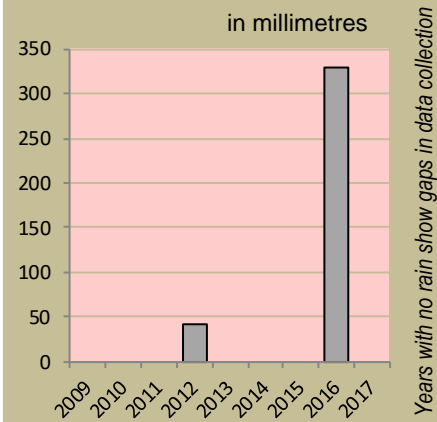
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

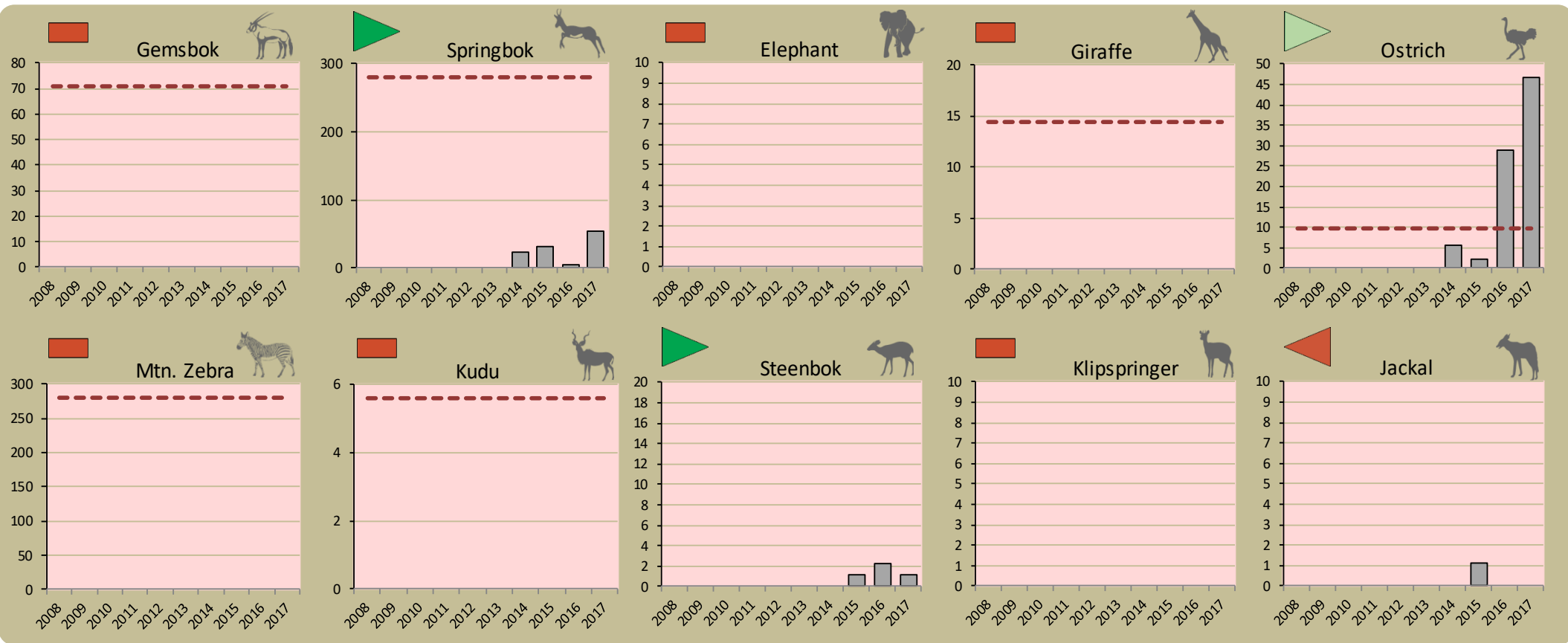


Annual rainfall



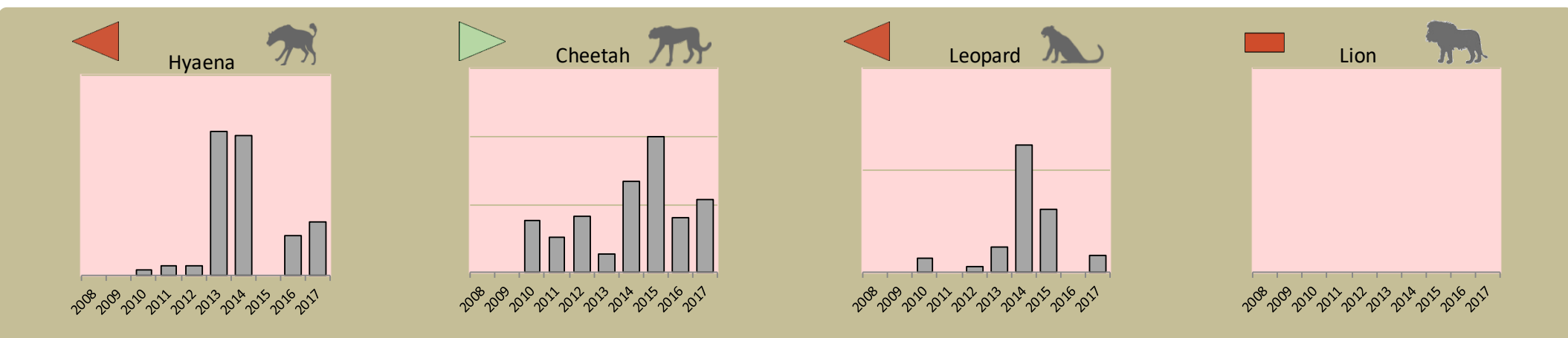
Annual game count

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

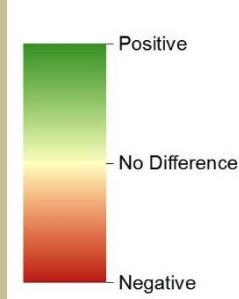
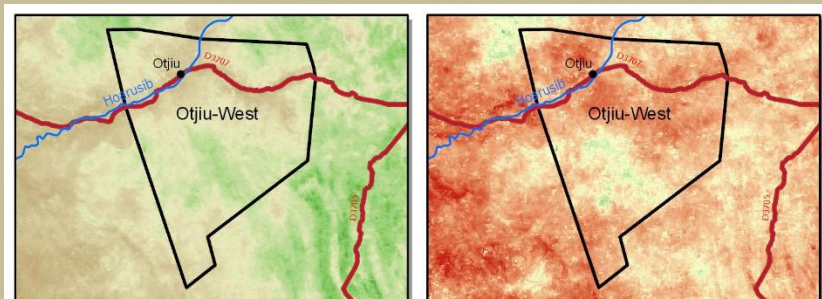
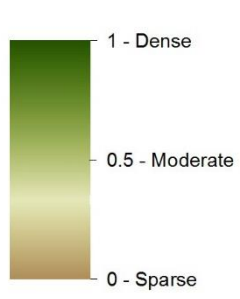
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year and status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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)

NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2017 (NDVI Feb-Apr, 2017) - (LT Average Feb-Apr)



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>	May 2012
<b>Population (2011 census):</b>	790
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	1100

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	Men: ; Women: 7
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	Tue, February 28, 2017
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: ; Women:
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	Wed, February 28, 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>	4
<b>Female</b>	0
<b>Community game guards:</b>	3
<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					Though plan is in place, the work is not done effectively according to plan
Zonation Plan					Plan is affected by neighbouring conservancy members
Benefit Distribution					No income generated, only meat being distributed
Human Wildlife Conflict Management					No plan in place at the moment
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning					No income to the conservancy yet
Tourism					No tourism plan but obtained a leasehold for the campsite
Staff Management					No staff plan in place
Assets Management/Register					No income to buy assets and no plan in place
HIV/AIDS					Only awareness campaign is conducted in the absence of a plan
Communication					No formal plan exists