

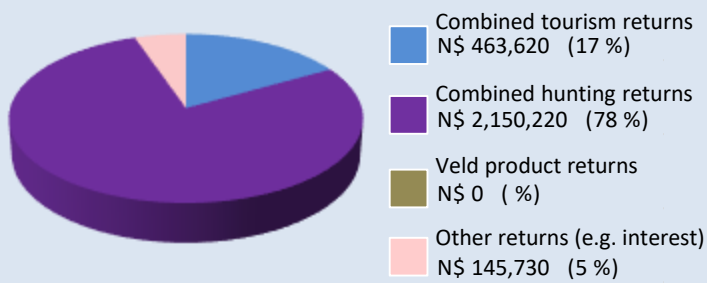
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 2,759,570



### 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\$ 2,087,910

Employment	Private Sector	33 staff	N\$ 281,660
	Conservancy	35 staff	N\$ 1,213,020

### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

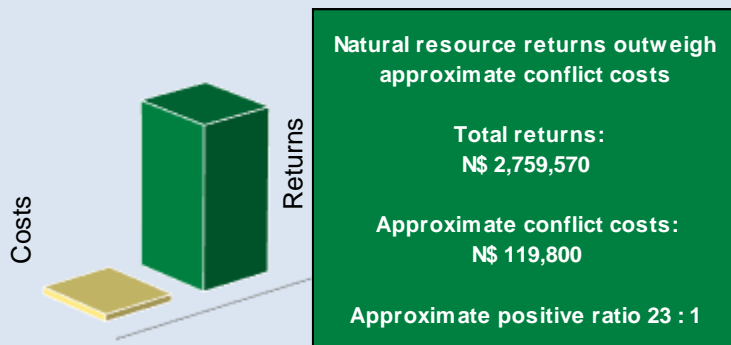
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N\$ 112,050

Estimated poached high value species loss N\$ 7,750

Total conflict cost estimate N\$ 119,800

### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

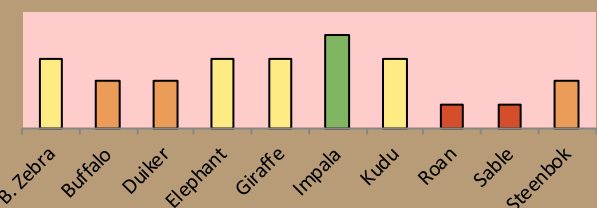
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



### 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	Good

### Wildlife status summary in 2017



## Key to the status barometer

### Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant



### Management performance & other data

### Success/threat flags

- success/benefit created
- weakness/action needed

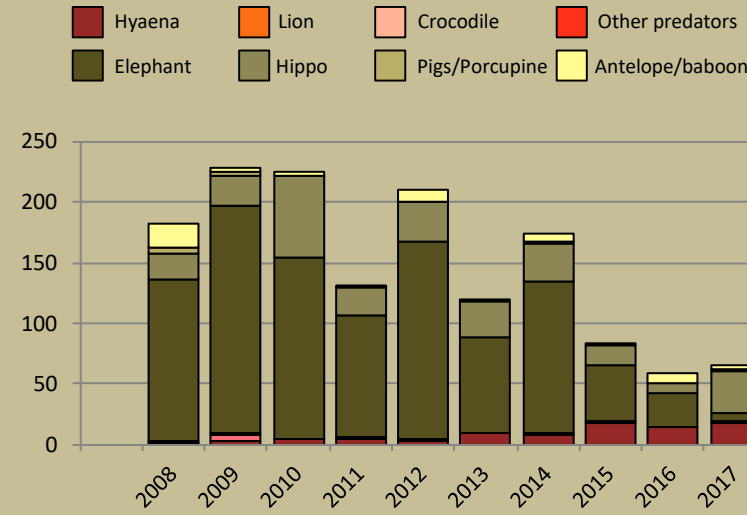
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



## Human wildlife conflict

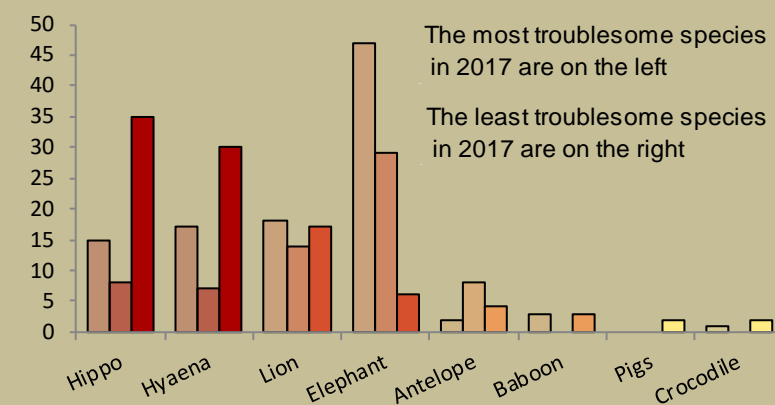
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



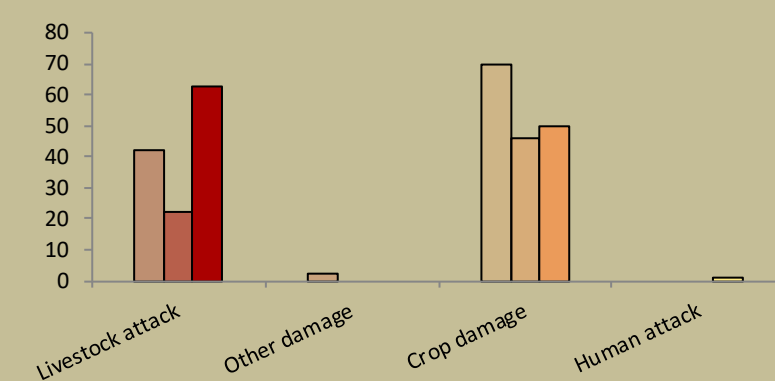
### Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

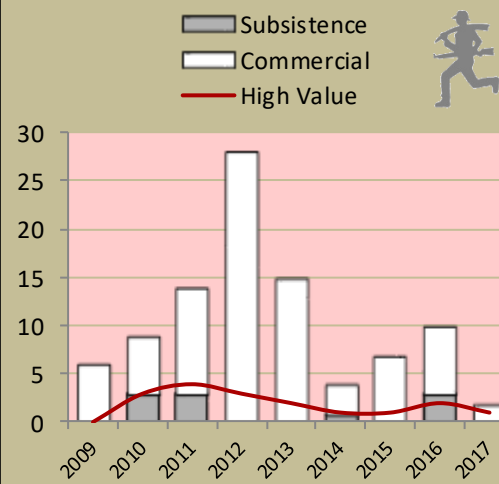
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

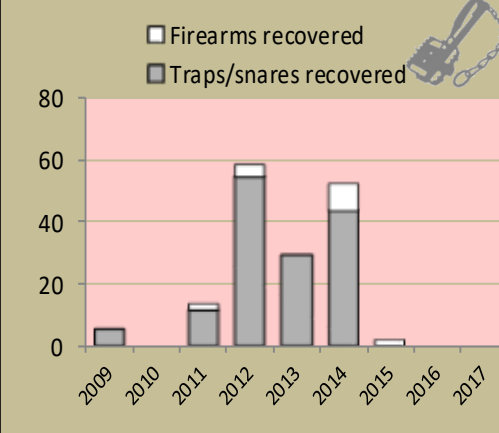
### Number of incidents per year

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



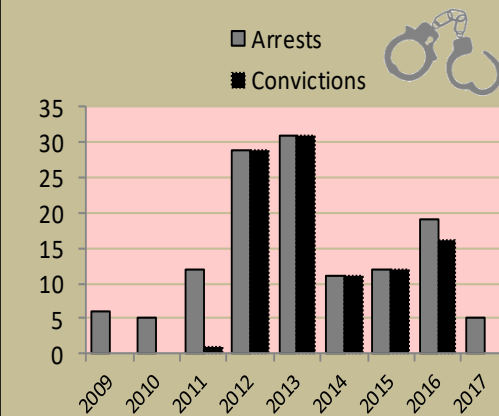
### Traps and firearms recovered

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	2	2								400	
Buffalo	4	3	1	2	1				3	74,000	6,600
Crocodile	2	1	1							26,200	
Elephant*	12	6	6	4	2				7	210,000	540,000
Hippo	4	2	2	2	3				5	36,000	6,600
Hyaena	1	1								6,200	
Impala	25	10	15	1	7				12	2,600	816
Kudu*	6	2	4		2				2	5,800	31,000
Warthog	13	3	10	1	6				9	2,100	480
Waterbuck*	2	2								9,700	
Blue wildebeest*	11	3	8		3				4	3,800	28,600
B. Zebra	40	10	30	10			30		40	4,200	4,200

### 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]

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	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	Landscape Status	Desired Number
B. Zebra	1968	1970	Yellow	Yellow	
Buffalo			Red	Yellow	
Duiker	1	191	Red	Yellow	
Elephant	12		Red	Light Green	
Giraffe	3		Light Green	Light Orange	
Impala	173	2063	Light Green	Yellow	
Kudu	10	173	Light Green	Light Orange	
Roan			Red	Red	
Sable			Red	Red	
Steenbok			Red	Yellow	

### Wildlife Status

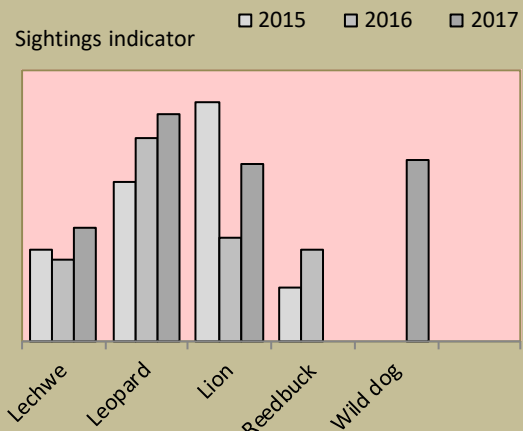
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**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.

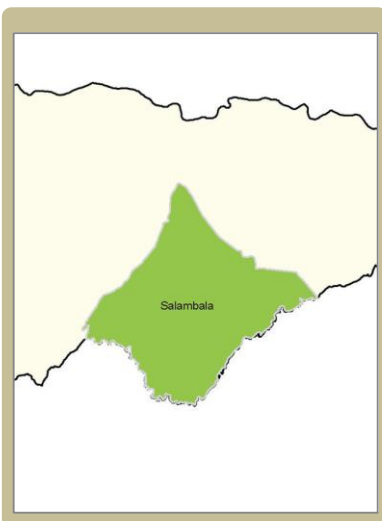
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

**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.

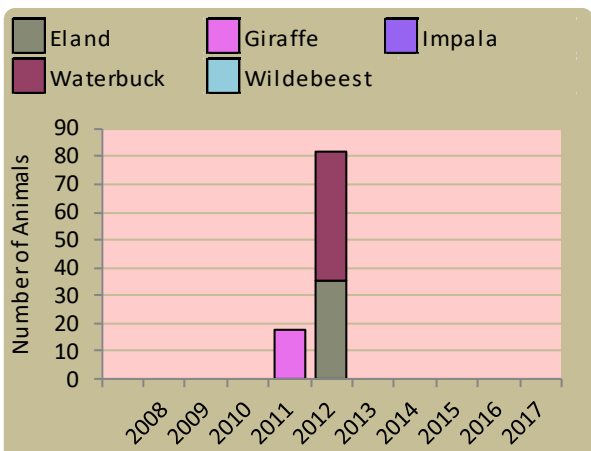
## Locally rare species



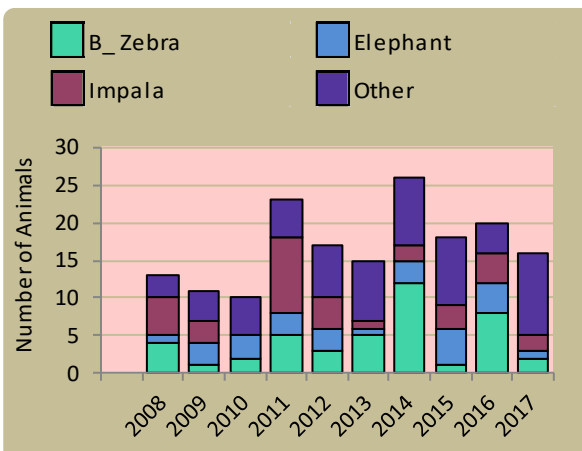
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



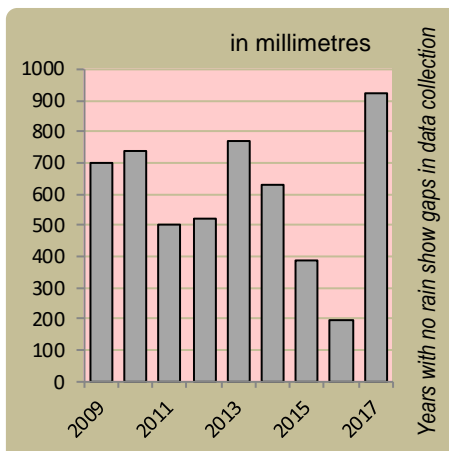
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

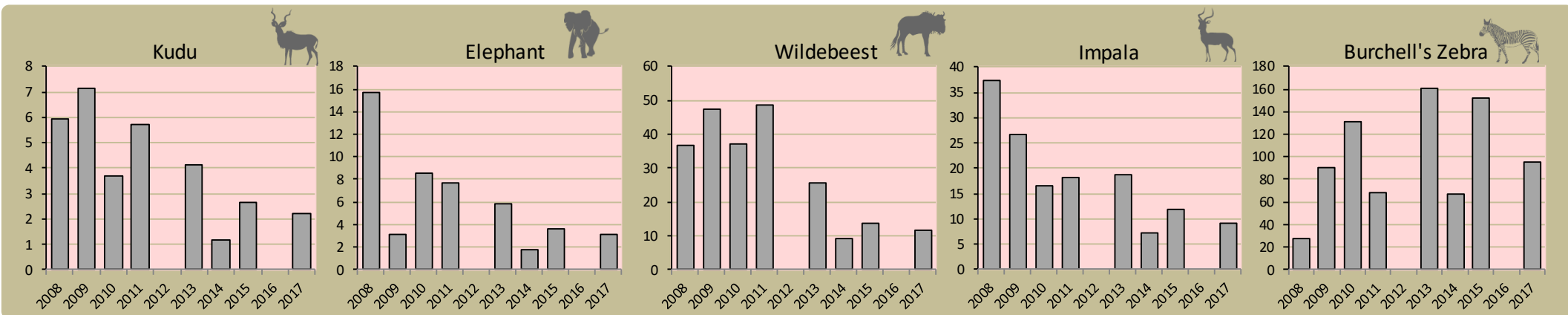


## Annual rainfall



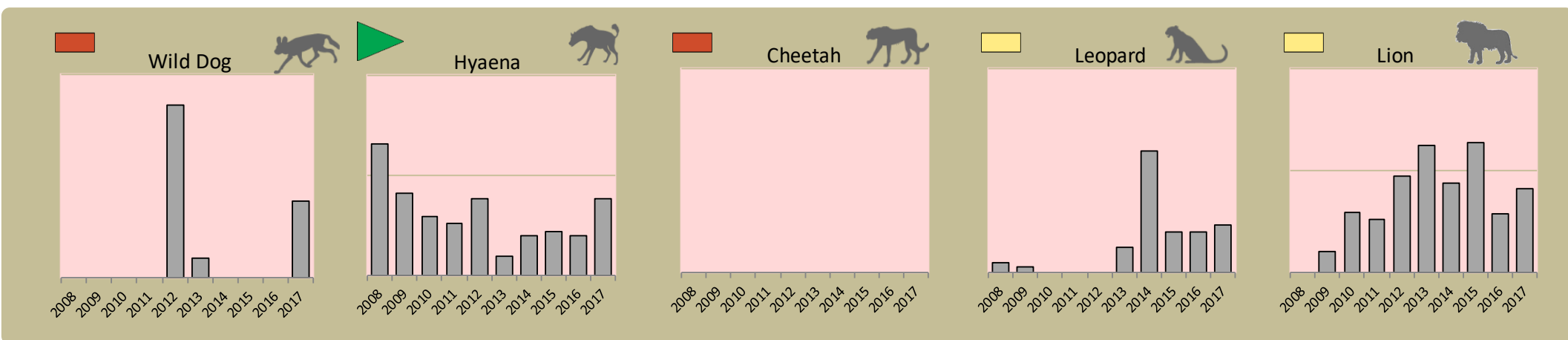
## Fixed route patrols

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

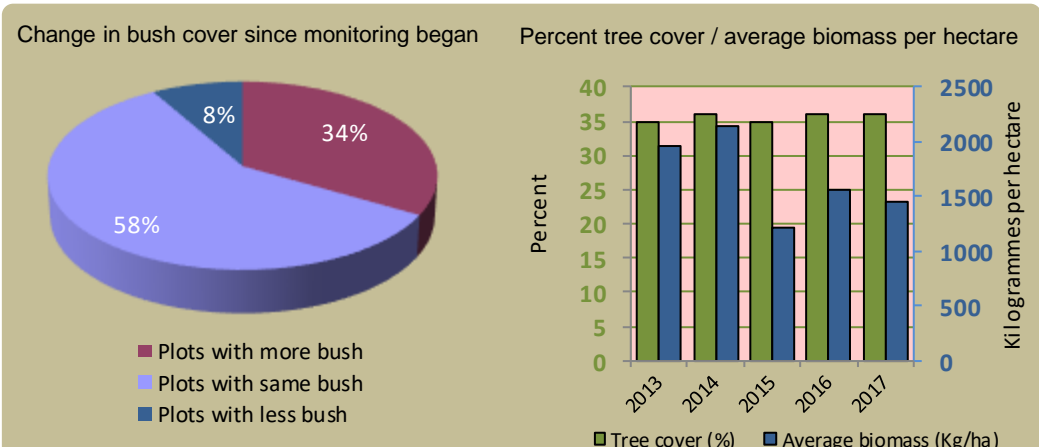


## Predator monitoring

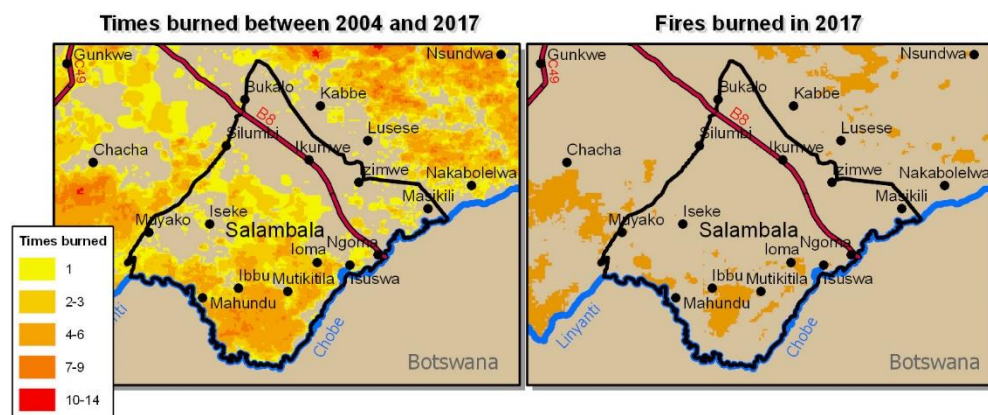
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



## 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

<b>Date Registered:</b>	June 1998
<b>Population (2011 census):</b>	8240
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	930

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	Men: 18; Women: 20
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	Wed, November 8, 2017
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: 100; Women: 55
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	Tue, November 7, 2017
<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>	28
<b>Female</b>	7
<b>Community game guards:</b>	21
<b>Community resource monitors:</b>	0
<b>Lodge staff: Male</b>	0
<b>Female</b>	0

### Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Meat Distribution
Community Projects	
Other Benefits	
Haccis	
Hwc Offset	

### 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
<b>Game Management and Utilisation</b>			✓	✓	The conservancy monitors at night and also monitors the new wildlife that comes into area (e.g. Ostrich from Botswana)
<b>Zonation Plan</b>		✗		✗	The conservancy plans on increasing the tourism zone from the wildlife core area
<b>Benefit Distribution</b>			✓	✓	Divided the resources equally to all the involved community members
<b>Human Wildlife Conflict Management</b>		✗		✓	Claims were approved but were not paid due to lack of funds
<b>Sustainable Business and Financial Planning</b>			✓	✓	The new committee discovered the missing funds and an independent auditor was called in to assist
<b>Tourism</b>		✗		✓	Renovations must be done to the old campsite
<b>Staff Management</b>			✓	✓	The staff have been properly trained and they understood the necessary information
<b>Assets Management/Register</b>			✓	✓	Assets are being managed well
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>		✗		✓	Need to strengthen awareness to members
<b>Communication</b>			✓	✓	Members are happy