

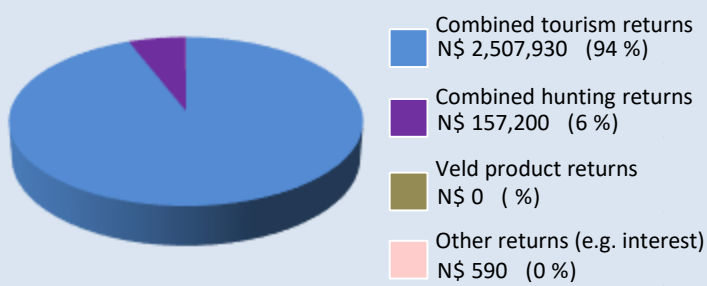
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 2,665,720



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\$ 1,252,990	
Employment	Private Sector	30 staff	N\$ 1,121,260
	Conservancy	9 staff	N\$ 411,590

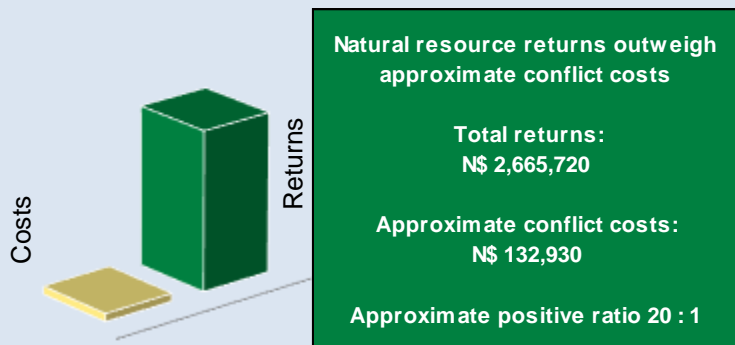
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 132,930
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 132,930

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

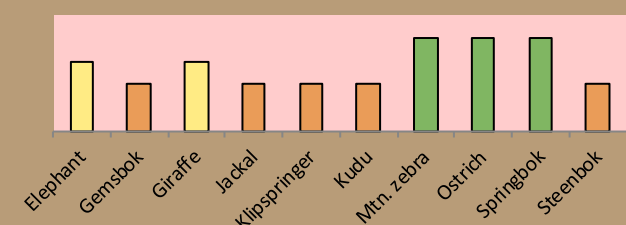
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



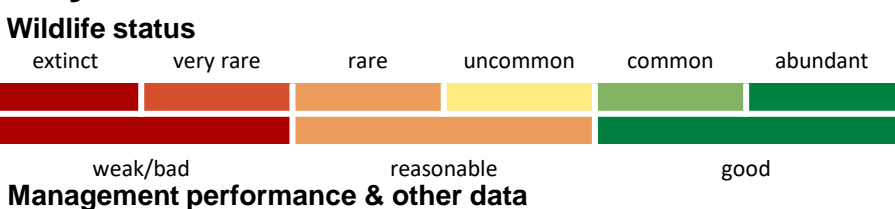
Management performance in 2017

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Reasonable
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



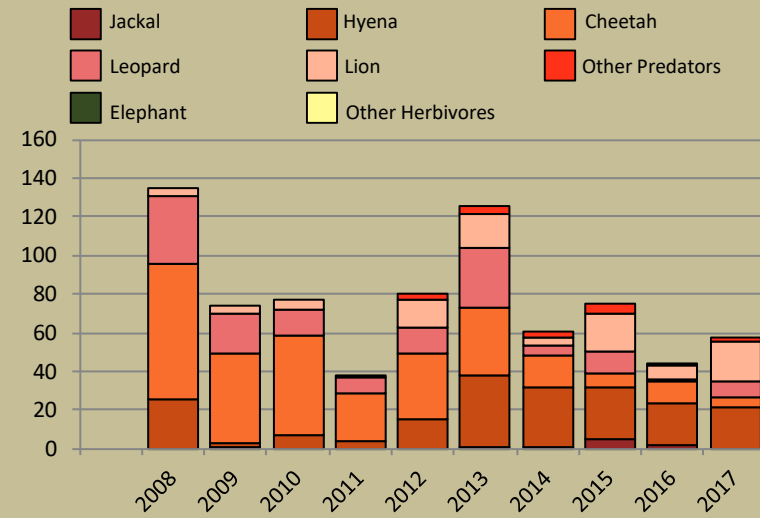
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

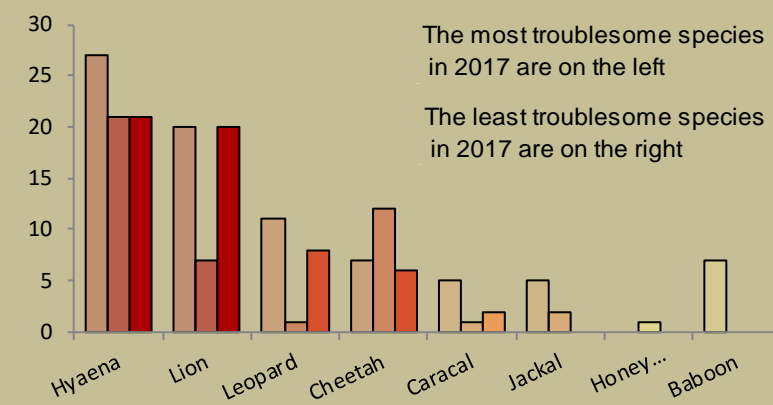
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



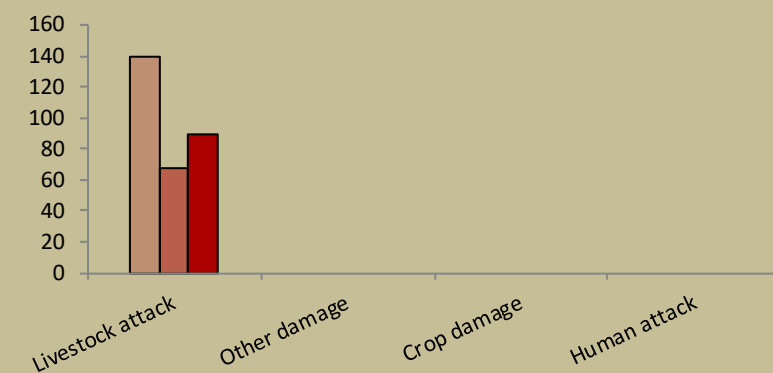
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

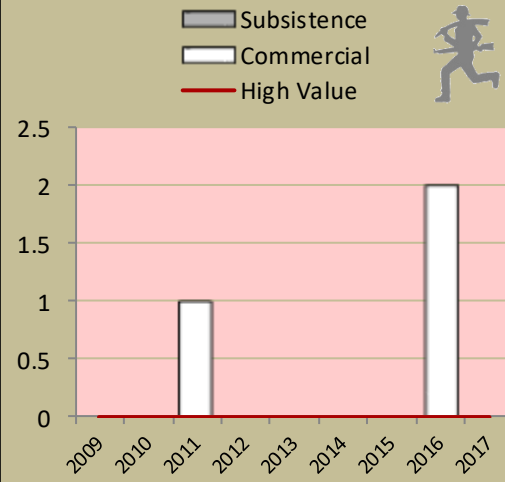
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

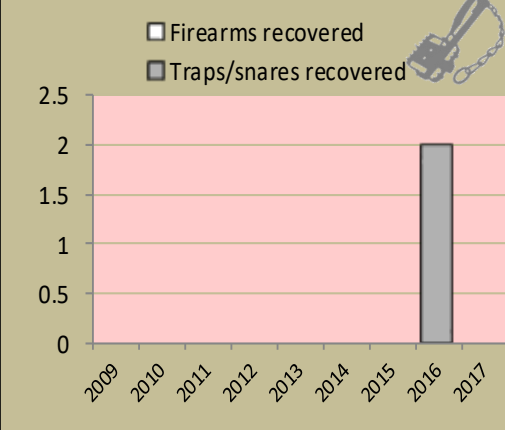
Number of incidents per year

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



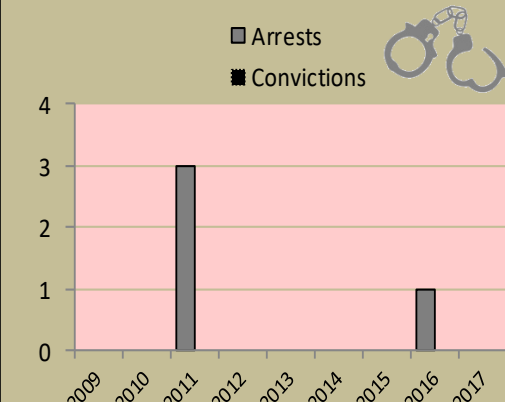
Traps and firearms recovered

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		1					1	600	
Cheetah	2	2								14,000	
Gemsbok	50	10	40	3	34				39	4,200	2,592
Giraffe	2	1	1		1				1	10,300	13,440
Jackal	5	5								500	
Klipspringer	2	2								5,200	
Kudu*	2	2								9,400	
Leopard	1	1		1					1	32,900	
Ostrich	15	5	10	2	4				6	2,000	720
Springbok	100	30	70	12	46				61	2,700	624
Steenbok	2	2								3,500	
Mtn Zebra	30	15	15	6	10				21	5,600	3,984

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	6		Yellow	Yellow	
Gemsbok	175	495 - 640	Orange	Orange	
Giraffe	33	66 - 100	Orange	Yellow	
Jackal	2		Red	Yellow	
Klipspringer			Red	Yellow	
Kudu			Red	Orange	
Mtn. zebra	117	373 - 500	Green	Yellow	
Ostrich	81	354 - 540	Green	Yellow	
Springbok	1171	2453 - 6600	Green	Yellow	
Steenbok	1	3 - 30	Red	Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

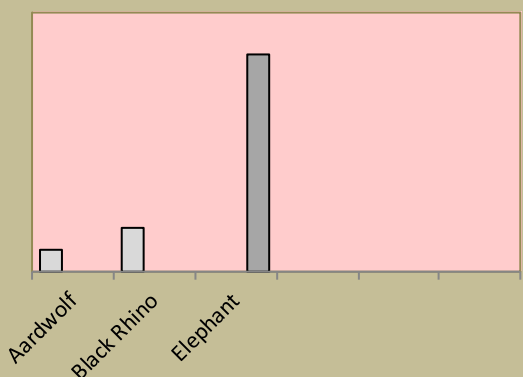
Landscape status – gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

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.

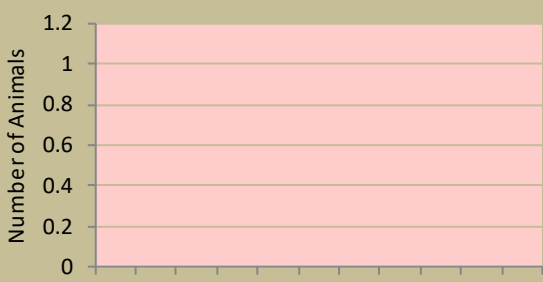
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2015 □ 2016 □ 2017

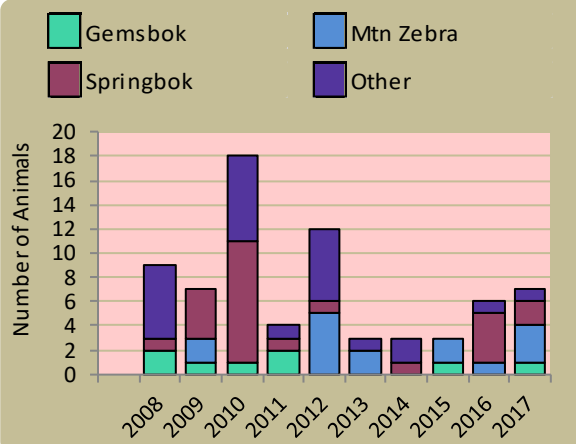


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

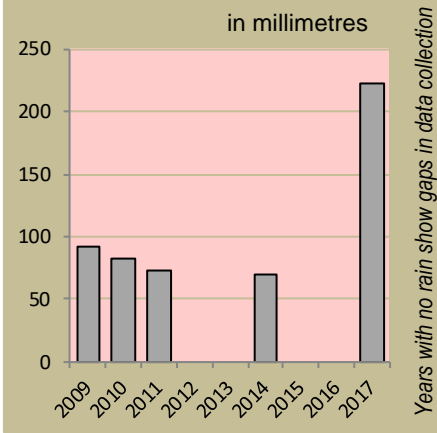
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

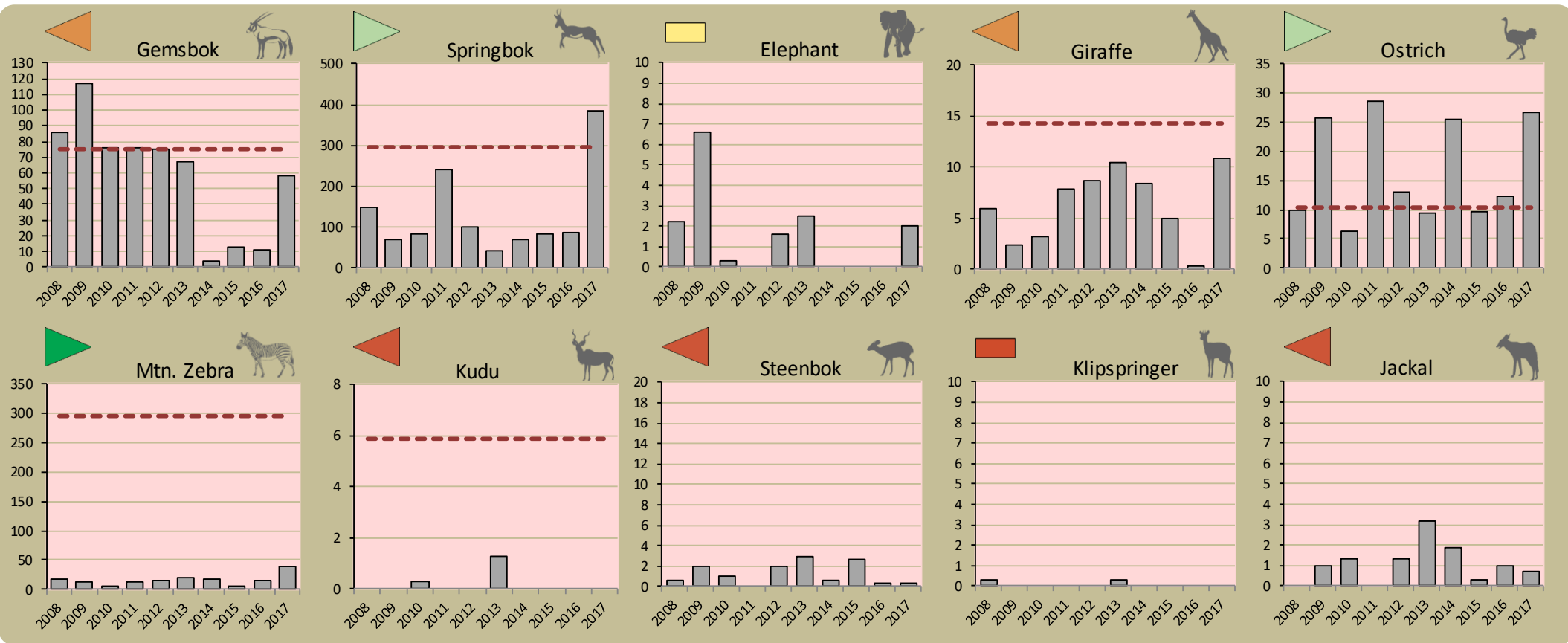


Annual rainfall



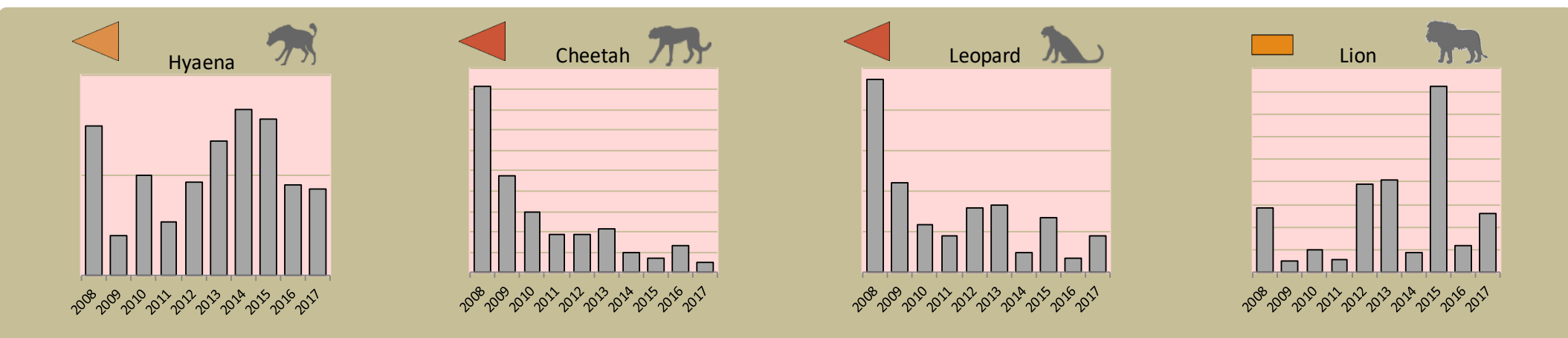
Annual game count

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



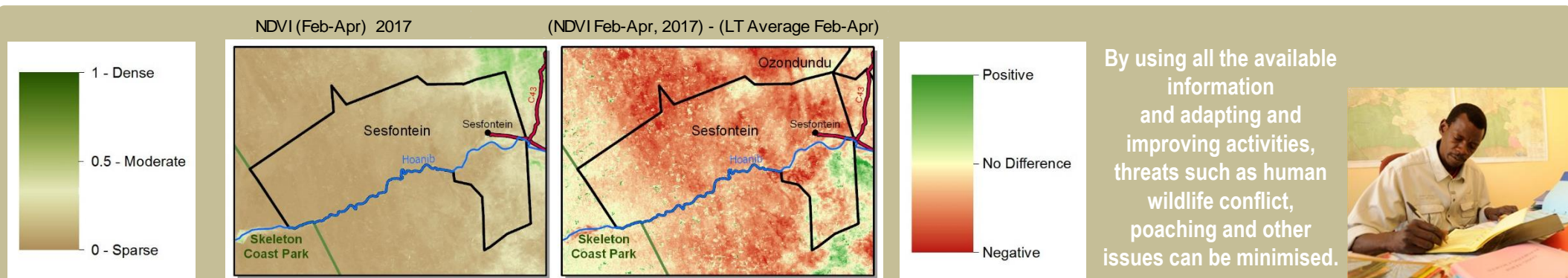
Predator monitoring

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.

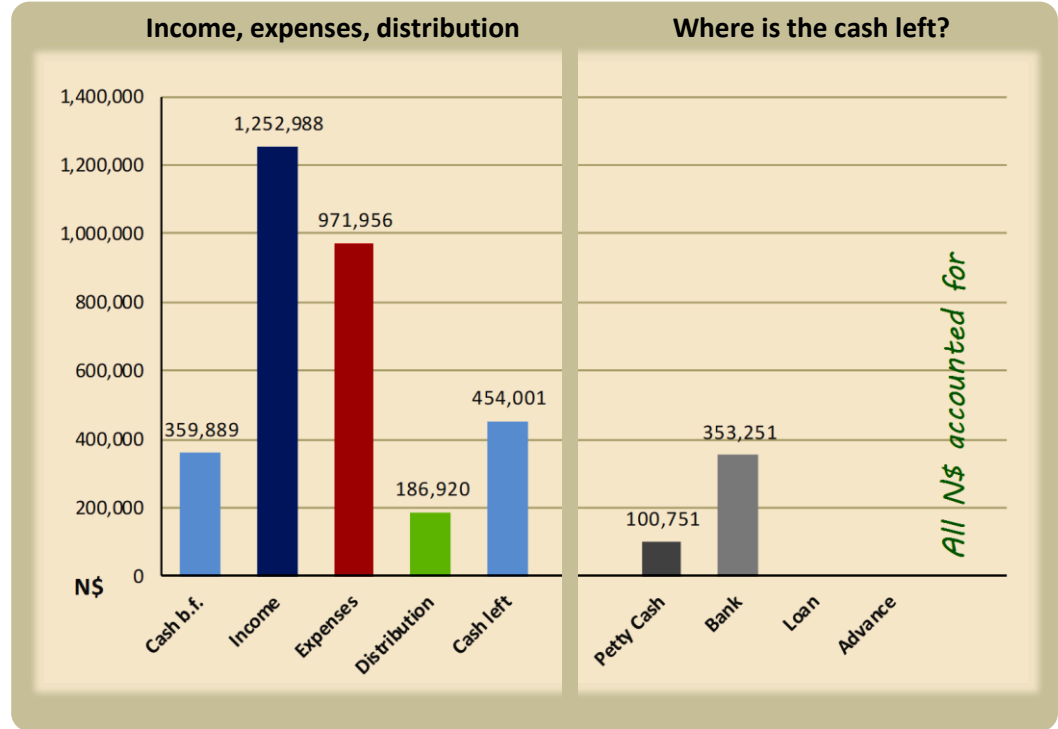


enabling equitable returns and benefit distribution...

Sources of Income

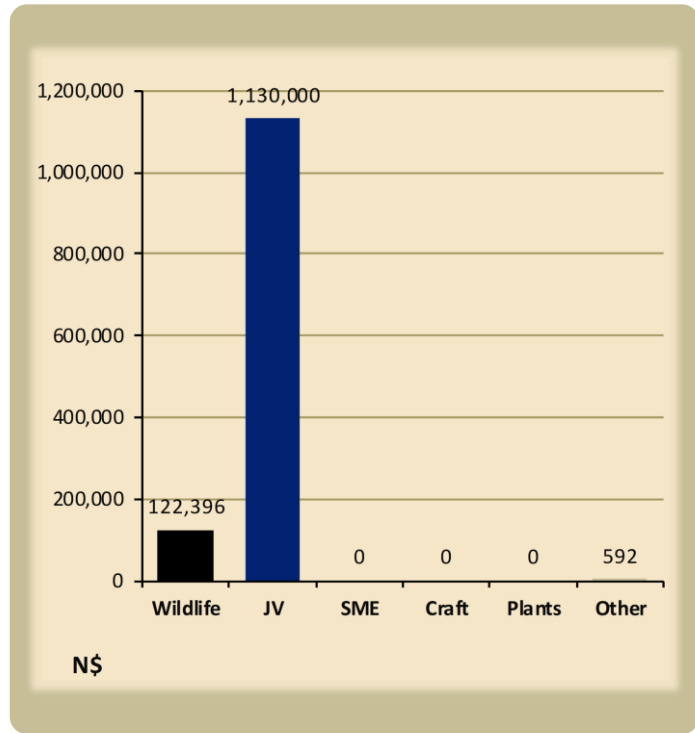
Income Type	Source	Amount
Wildlife Utilisation	Leopard Legand Hunting Safari	122,396
Joint Venture	Palmwag Lodge and Campsite	1,130,000
Other	Bank interest	592
Grand Total		1,252,988

Financial Summary

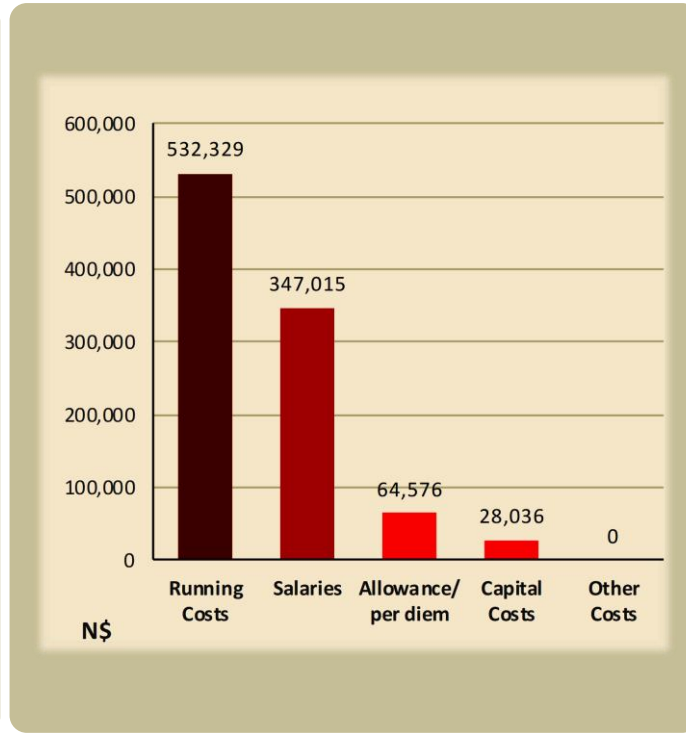


Summary of:

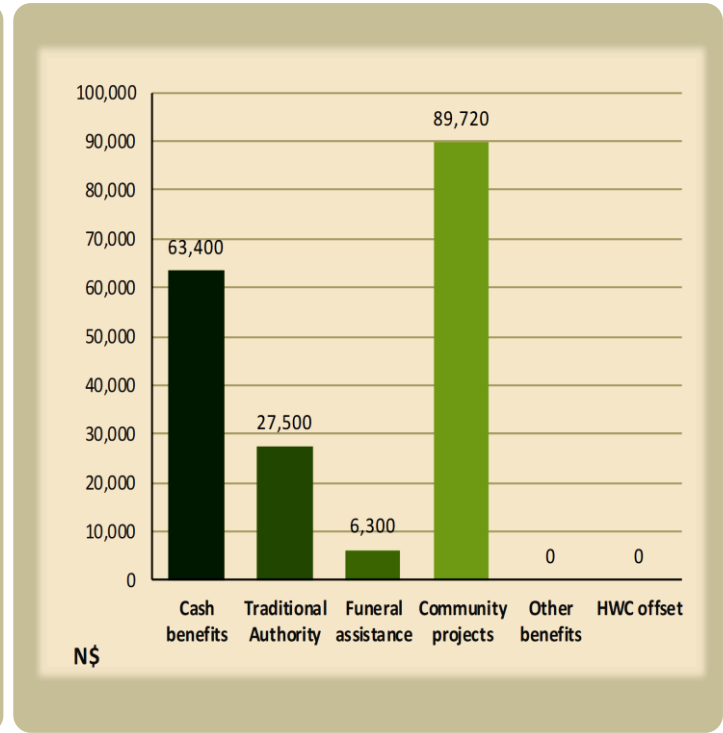
Income



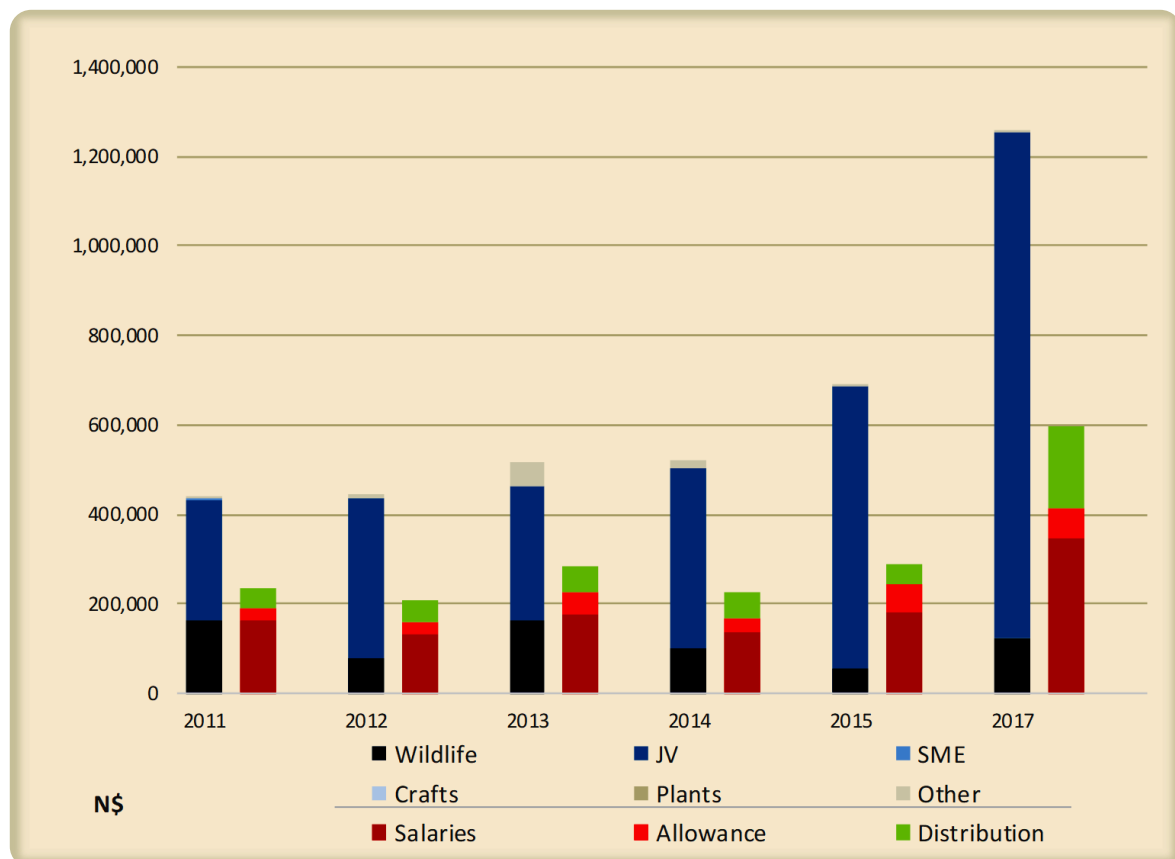
Expenditure



Benefits

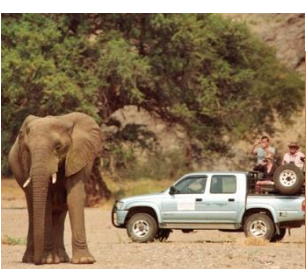


Income Trends



Breakdown of fees to the conservancy and payments to members (refer to NR report pie chart)

	Amount N\$
Palmwag Lodge and Campsite	1,130,000
Local purchases (i.e grass, reeds)	20,667
Meals	147,167
Other benefits	73,913
Other community payments (i.e. Donations, TA etc.)	1,988
Other household payments	15,823
Training	31,913
Wages to local residents	1,086,459
Tourism	2,507,930
Leopard Legand Hunting Safari	122,396
Wages to local residents	34,800
Wildlife	157,196
Bank interest	592
Other	592



Wildlife provides a wide range of returns. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.



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

