

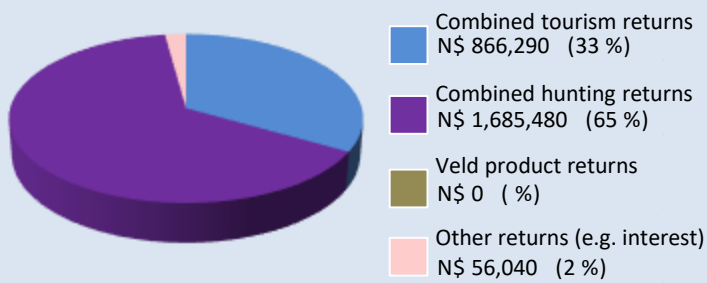
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 2,607,810



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\$ 1,682,860	
Employment	Private Sector	48 staff	N\$ 775,470
	Conservancy	24 staff	N\$ 547,120

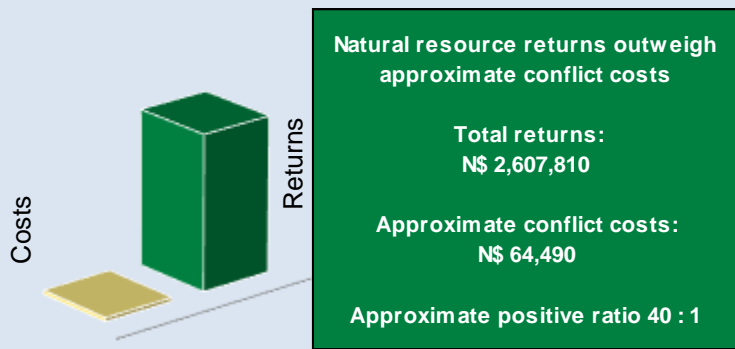
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 64,490
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 64,490</b>

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2017

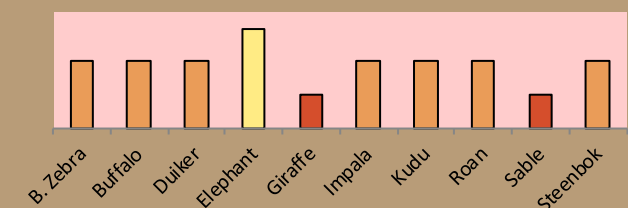
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



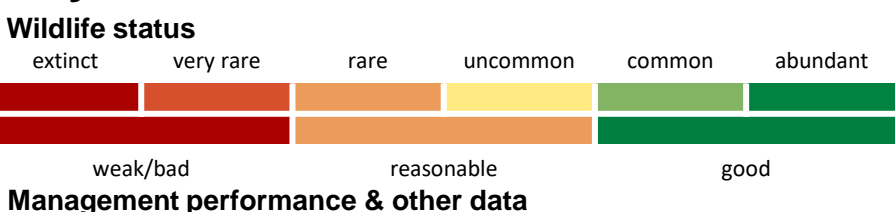
Management performance in 2017

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	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	Weak
19 Resource targets	Weak

Wildlife status summary in 2017



Key to the status barometer



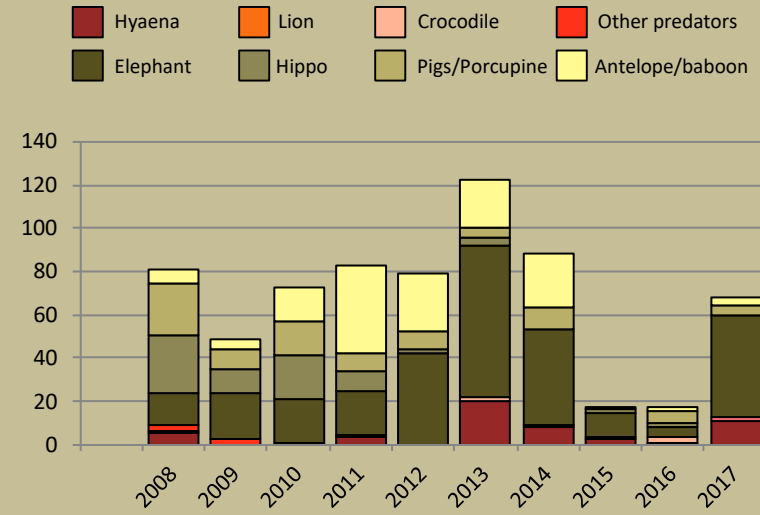
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

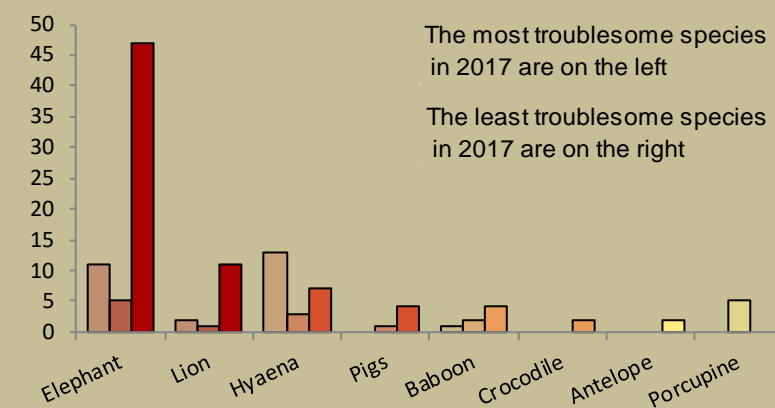
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



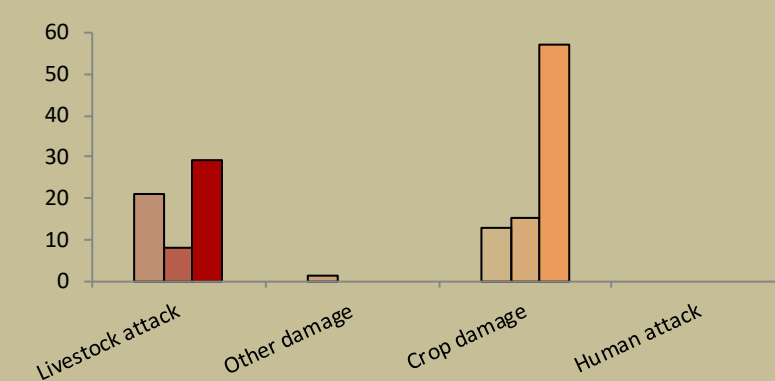
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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

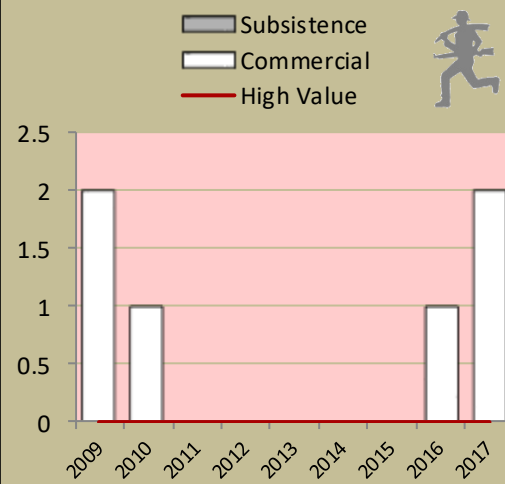
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

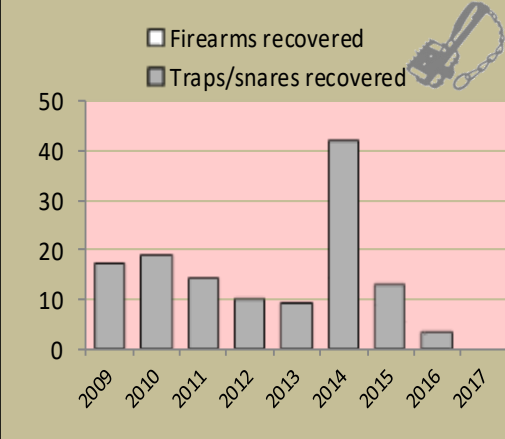
Number of incidents per year

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



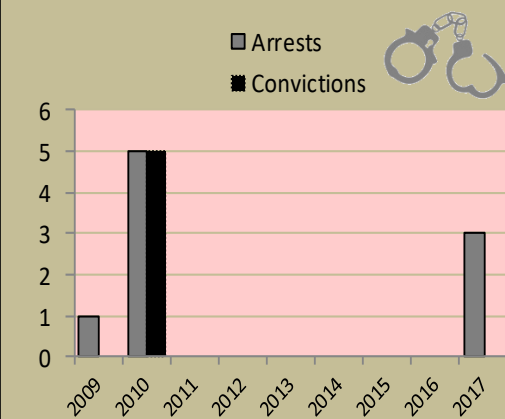
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Buffalo	16	12	4	12	3				16	74,000	6,600
Bushbuck	1	1		1					1	3,400	
Crocodile	1	1								26,200	
Duiker	6		6								168
Eland*	1	1								10,900	
Elephant*	7	3	4	1	1				3	210,000	360,000
Hippo	4	2	2	1	1				2	36,000	6,600
Impala	12	5	7	4	4				8	2,600	816
Kudu*	5	3	2	2					3	5,800	15,500
Lechwe	1	1		1					1	18,700	
Reedbuck	1	1		1					1	7,500	
Roan*	2	2		1					1	64,900	
Sable*	0.33	0		1					1	64,400	
Waterbuck*	3	3		2					2	9,700	
Blue wildebeest*	2	2								3,800	
B. Zebra	5	5								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		255			
Buffalo					
Duiker		177			
Elephant		143			
Giraffe					
Impala					
Kudu		95			
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					

### Wildlife Status

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

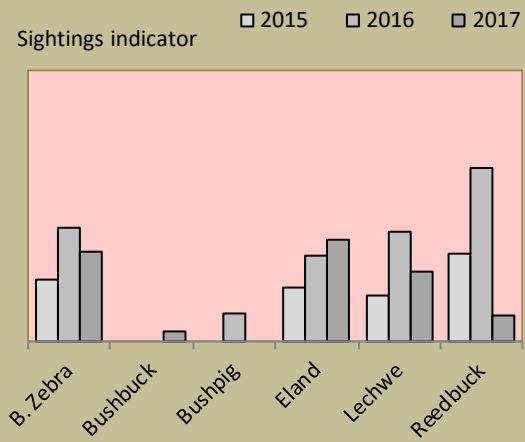
**Landscape status** – gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

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

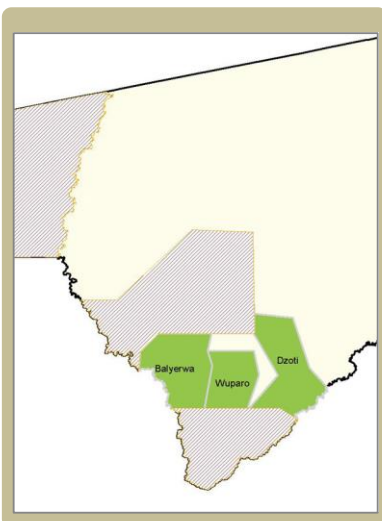
**dark green** (abundant) – there should be less;  
**light green** (common) – the desired number is reached;  
**yellow** (uncommon) – there should be more;  
**light orange** (rare) – there should be more than double;  
**dark orange** (very rare) – there should be more than triple;  
**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

\* Estimates are for the focal conservancy and neighbouring conservancies combined

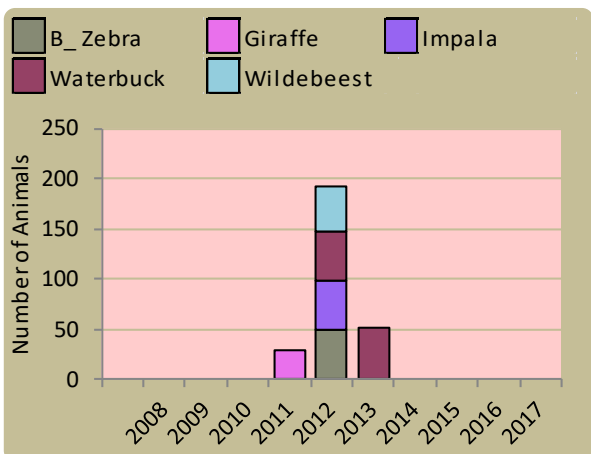
## Locally rare species



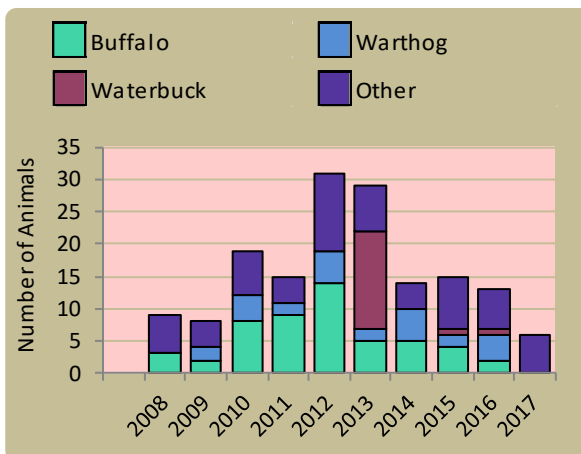
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



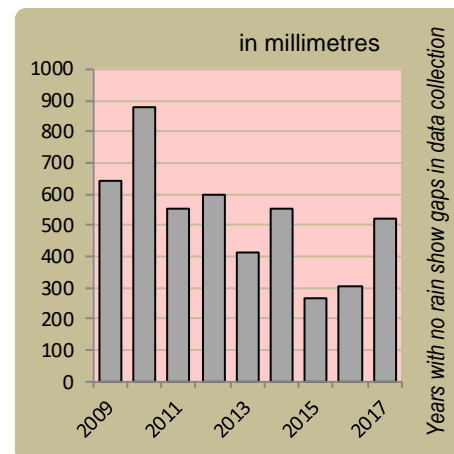
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

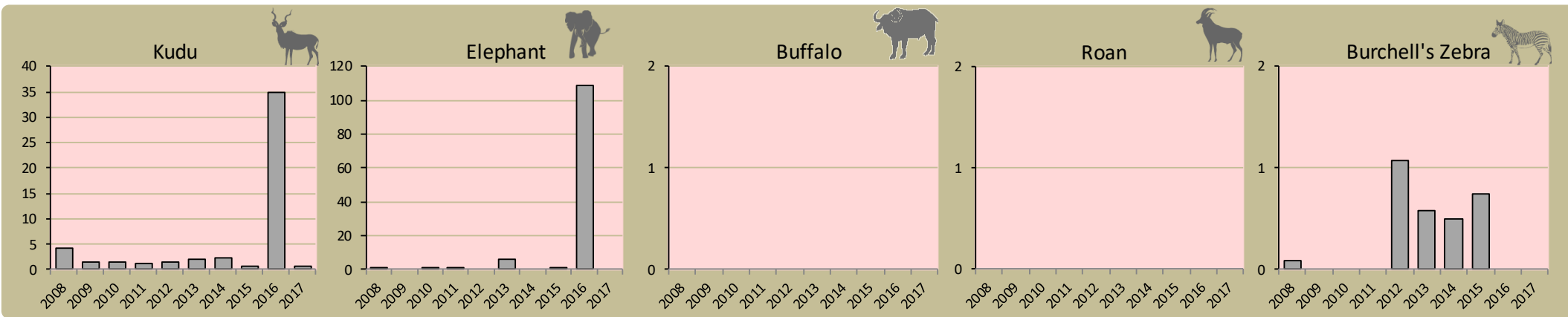


## Annual rainfall



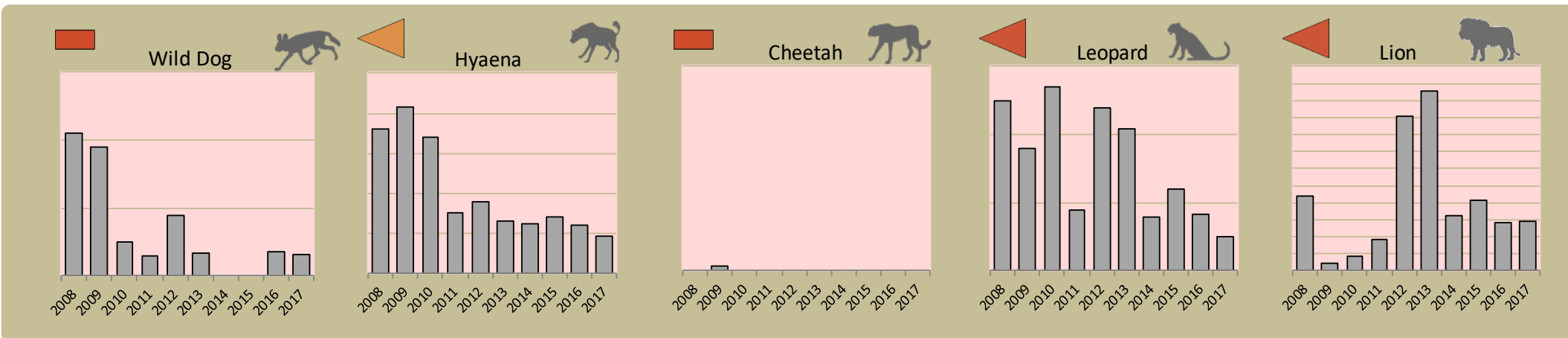
## Fixed route patrols

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

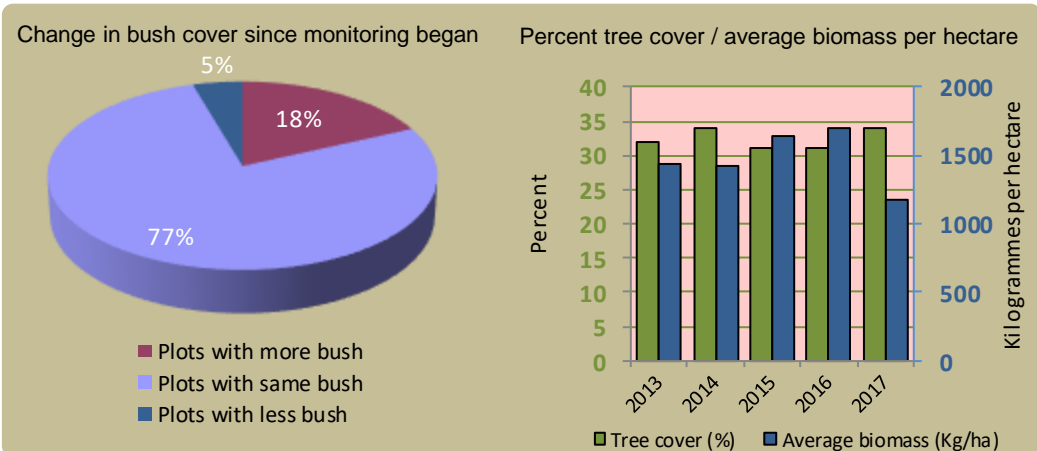


## Predator monitoring

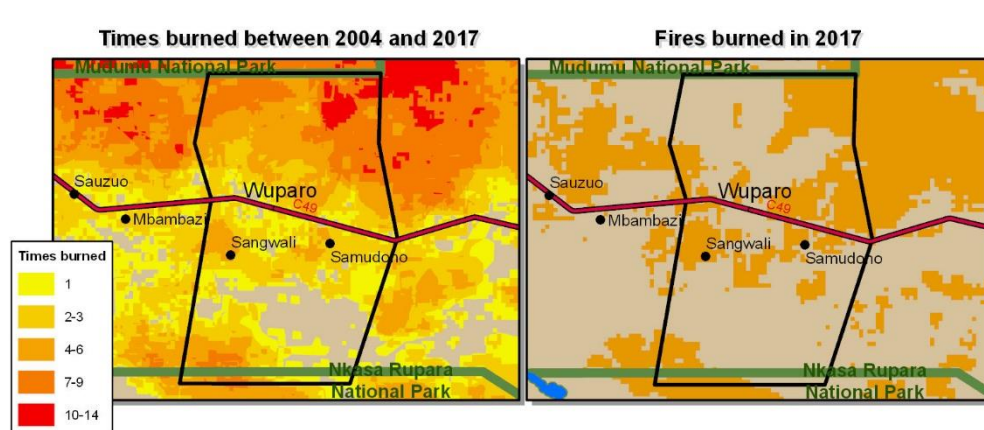
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



## 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>	December 1999
<b>Population (2011 census):</b>	1140
<b>Size (square kilometres):</b>	148

### Conservancy Governance

<b>Number of management committee members:</b>	Men: 4; Women: 4
<b>Date of last AGM:</b>	Sun, December 10, 2017
<b>Attendance at AGM:</b>	Men: 77; Women: 85
<b>Date of next AGM:</b>	Mon, December 10, 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>	17
<b>Female</b>	7
<b>Community game guards:</b>	9
<b>Community resource monitors:</b>	4
<b>Lodge staff: Male</b>	12
<b>Female</b>	20

### Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Cash Benefits
Community Projects	Computer Training
	Meat Distribution
	Training
	Village Electricity
	Water Installation In Zones
	Youth Sports Event

### 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			✓		The wildlife numbers have increased in the area and the CCGs are monitoring illegal activities
Zonation Plan			✓		There has been an understanding in the community regarding the harvesting of natural resources and also of hunting
Benefit Distribution		✗			BD plan not in place
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		✗			Some claimants are still owed money for offsets, since wildlife is increasing there is no way that the conflict will end
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		✗			There is unaccounted money for last year; this needs to be improved for this financial year
Tourism		✗			There are other JV partnerships that still need to be sorted out
Staff Management		✗			There is still a need to enforce rules especially absenteeism and also to sign contracts with new staff
Assets Management/Register			✓		Nothing got lost last year
HIV/AIDS	✗				It was not on the plan
Communication		✗			In some meetings there are low numbers of attendees, so a quorum is not always reached