maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Human wildlife conflict

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

Management performance in 2017

Natural resource costs–return ratio in 2017

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

Returns from natural resources in 2017

Costs

Returns

Natural resource returns are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 166,660
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 442,200
Approximate negative ratio 1 : 3

Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017

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 type

Wildlife status summary in 2017

Wildlife removals – quota value and use

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 live sale value for each high value species (indicated with an *)

[High value species are never used for meat]

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant

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.
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Animals Seen 2017</th>
<th>Estimated population range</th>
<th>Wildlife Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gemsbok</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kudu</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mtn. Zebra</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ostrich</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Springbok</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steenbok</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 more than triple;
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

Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information.

Annual game count

Charts show the number of animals seen each 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 Etosha concessions. Status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years.

Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

Annual rainfall

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Registered:</th>
<th>July 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (2011 census):</td>
<td>1670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size (square kilometres):</td>
<td>1131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservancy Governance

- Number of management committee members: Men: 2; Women: 14
- Date of last AGM: Thu, August 31, 2017
- Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:
- Date of next AGM: Fri, July 6, 2018
- Other important issues
  - Financial report approved?
  - Budget approved?
  - Work plan approved?
  - Chairperson's report approved?

Employment

- Conservancy staff: Male 6; Female 1
- Community game guards: 6
- Community resource monitors: 0
- Lodge staff: Male 0; Female 0

Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>In Kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Authority</td>
<td>Community Projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservancy Self Evaluation How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness of implementation</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Prev. Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game Management and Utilisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zonation Plan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefit Distribution</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Wildlife Conflict Management</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable Business and Financial Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Assets Management/Register</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation of effectiveness rating

- All members following the plans; made changes to the management plan.
- Changes made need to be approved by members
- No implementation done