maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

- Returns from natural resources in 2017
  - Approximate Total Returns N$ 2,665,720

- Employment
  - Private Sector: 30 staff, N$ 1,121,260
  - Conservancy: 9 staff, N$ 411,590

- Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017
  - Estimated human wildlife conflict cost: N$ 132,930
  - Estimated poached high value species cost: N$ 0
  - Total conflict cost estimate: N$ 132,930

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2017

- Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Management performance in 2017

- Category
  - 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 Harves/ing 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
  - Extinct: very rare
  - Threshold: rare
  - Uncommon: uncommon
  - Abundant: common

- Success/threat flags
  - Success/benefit created
  - Weakness/action needed

- Management performance & other data

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
  - The most troublesome species in 2017 are on the left
  - The least troublesome species in 2017 are on the right

Poaching

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

Arrests and convictions

- Number of incidents per category

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

- Species
  - Total
  - Trophy
  - Other Use
  - Shoot & Sell
  - Harvest
  - Total
  - Total
  - Total

Wildlife status summary in 2017

- Key to the status barometer
  - Extinct: very rare
  - Threshold: rare
  - Uncommon: uncommon
  - Abundant: common

- Success/threat flags
  - Success/benefit created
  - Weakness/action needed
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>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemsbok</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>495 - 640</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>66 - 100</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtn. Zebra</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>373 - 500</td>
<td>Very rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>354 - 540</td>
<td>Very rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springbok</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>2453 - 6600</td>
<td>Very rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steenbok</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 - 30</td>
<td>Very rare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wildlife introductions

- Gemsbok
- Springbok
- Mtn. Zebra
- Other

Wildlife mortalities

- Elephant
- Giraffe
- Jackal
- Klipspringer
- Kudu
- Ostrich
- Steenbok

Annual rainfall

- NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2015
- NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2016
- NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2017

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife Status</th>
<th>Count trend</th>
<th>Landscape status</th>
<th>Desired number</th>
<th>Desired number status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

There should be more; there should be less; there should be more than double; gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

- dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
- light green (common) – there should be more;
- 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.

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)

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 sightings 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.

Locally rare species

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

- Giraffe
- Elephant
- Ostrich
- Springbok
- Mtn. Zebra
- Kudu
- Klipspringer
- Jackal

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

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.
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.

Income, expenses, distribution

Income Trends

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