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$ 835,790

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

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

Number of incidents per year
Conservancy status summary

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017
estimates are based on average national values
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N$ 113,390
Estimated poached high value species loss N$ 7,750
Total conflict cost estimate N$ 121,140

Natural resource costs-return ratio in 2017
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Management performance in 2017
Category Performance
1 Adequate staffing Adequate
2 Adequate expenditure Adequate
3 Audit attendance Adequate
4 NR management plan Adequate
5 Zonation Adequate
6 Leadership Adequate
7 Display of material Adequate
8 Event Book modules Adequate
9 Event Book quality Adequate
10 Compliance Adequate
11 Game census Adequate
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment Adequate
13 Law enforcement Adequate
14 Human Wildlife Conflict Adequate
15 Harvesting management Adequate
16 Sources of NR income Adequate
17 Benefits produced Adequate
18 Resource trends Adequate
19 Resource targets Adequate

Wildlife status summary in 2017

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant

Success/threat flags

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

Wildlife returns outweigh approximate conflict costs
Total returns: N$ 835,790
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 121,140
Approximate positive ratio 7 : 1

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

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

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species Quota 2017 Animals actually used in 2017 Potential Trophy Value (N$) Potential Other use value (N$)

Balloon 5 5 600
Giraffe 3 1 2,400
Cheetah 1 1 14,000
Gnusbok 20 5 15 1 9 10 4,200 2,592
Gnusfe 1 1 10,300
Jackal 5 5 500
Klipspringer 1 1 5,200
Kudu 7 3 4 5 3 9,400 31,000
Leopard 1 1 32,900
Ostrich 20 5 15 5 5 2,000 720
Springbok 40 10 30 1 25 26 2,700 624
Steenbok 2 2 8,500
Mtn Zebra 20 6 14 12 12 5,600 3,984
Hartebeest 2 2 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 live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *) [high value species are never used for meat]
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>Count Trend</th>
<th>National Guideline</th>
<th>Desired Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemsbok</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>79 - 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24 - 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kudu</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtn. Zebra</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>139 - 190</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>220 - 340</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springbok</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>610 - 1640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steenbok</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>88 - 920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</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;
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.

Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

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 Pairmaw and Etendeka concessions. Status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years.

Sightings indicator

Locally rare species

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

Annual rainfall

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).

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.

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

Date Registered: October 2001
Population (2011 census): 950
Size (square kilometres): 2290

Conservancy Self Evaluation

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered: October 2001
Population (2011 census): 950
Size (square kilometres): 2290

Conservancy governance

Number of management committee members: Men: 4; Women: 4
Date of last AGM:
Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM: Sat, March 17, 2018

Other important issues

Financial report approved?
Budget approved?
Work plan approved?
Chairperson's report approved?

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male 7
Female 5
Community game guards: 5
Community resource monitors: 0
Lodge staff: Male 11
Female 7

Benefits

Cash

In Kind

Traditional Authority
Meat Distribution (5 Ostrich)
Community Projects
Meat Distribution (1 Zebra, 1 Kudu)
Other Benefits
Meat Distribution (2 Springboks)
Haccis
Meat Distribution (2 Zebras)
Hwc Offset
Meat Distribution (5kg/person)

Conservancy Self Evaluation

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

Effectiveness of implementation

Game Management and Utilisation
Zonation Plan
Benefit Distribution
Human Wildlife Conflict Management
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning
Tourism
Staff Management
Assets Management/Register
HIV/AIDS
Communication

Prev. Year

Explanation of effectiveness rating

Poor Fair Good

Did implement the plan, but limited in terms of transport

There are some challenges such as the drought

Effective at implementing the BDP

Panel non-existent; do not have effective mitigation; financial challenges

Challenges with finances; need assistance

Some negotiations not updated; some activities still need a business plan/expertise/finances

Financial/HR policies need updating. Lack of training for treasurer and CGs

Asset application forms are needed

Not effective in educating

Very effective with communicating with members