

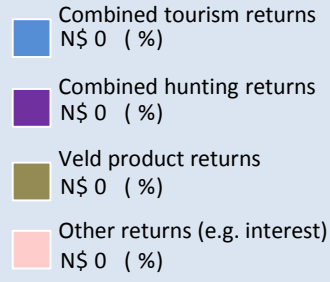
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2014

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N\$



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\$
Employment	Private Sector Conservancy

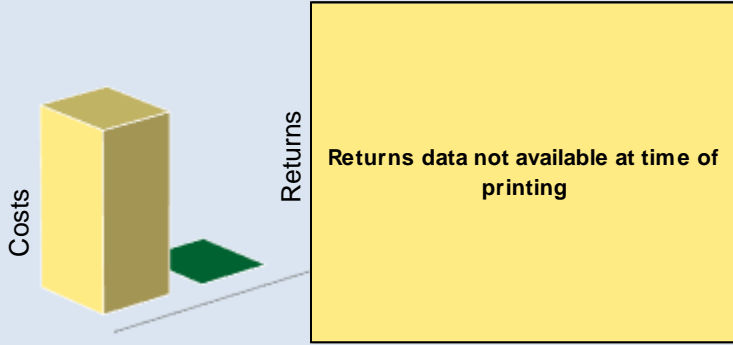
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 301,310
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 301,310

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

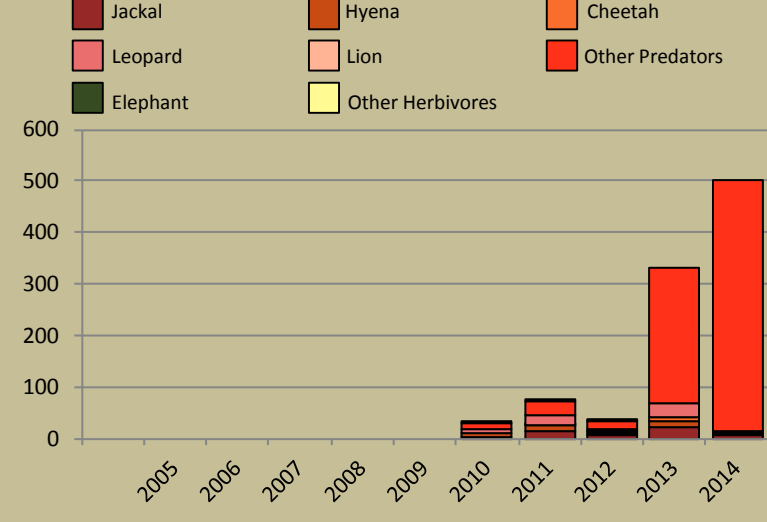
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Human wildlife conflict

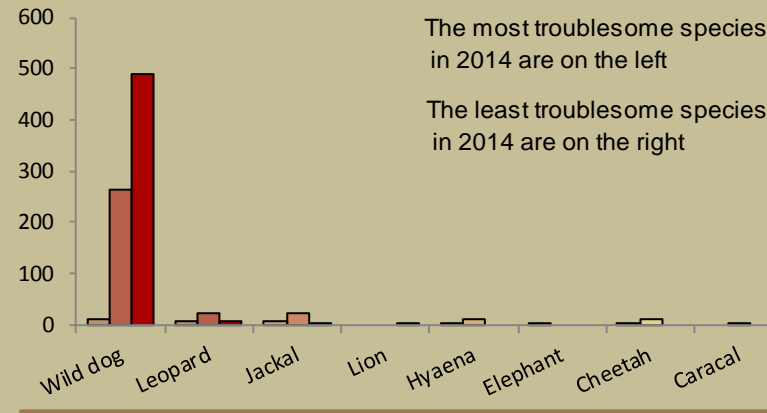
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



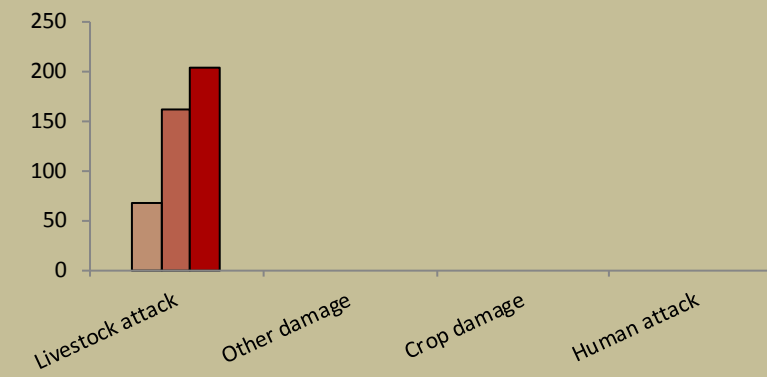
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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 2012-2014

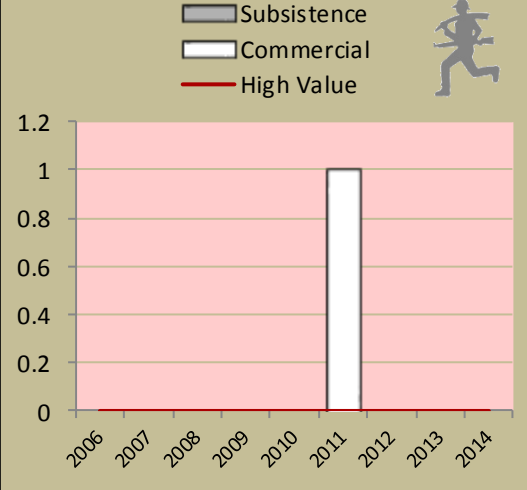
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

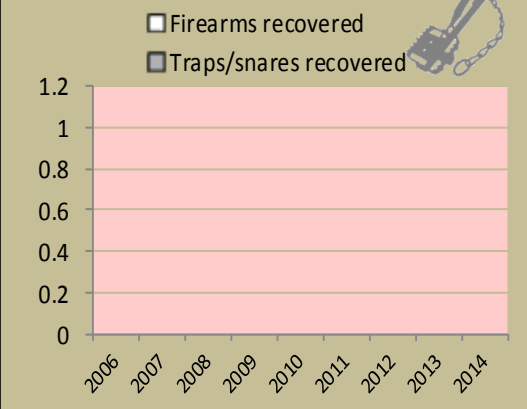
Number of incidents per year

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



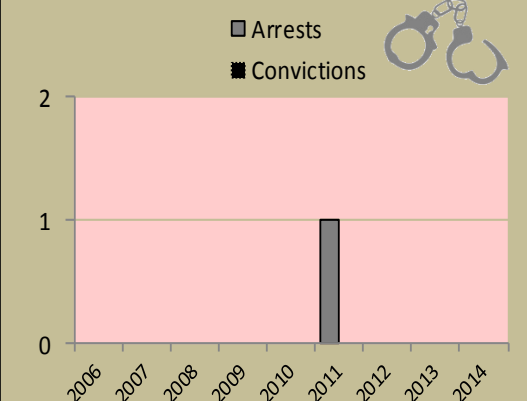
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

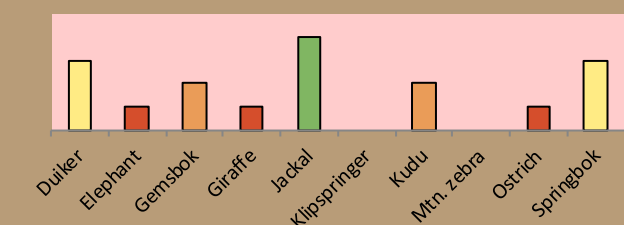
number of incidents per category



Management performance in 2014

Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	2	
2 Adequate expenditure	2	
3 Audit attendance	5	
4 NR management plan	2	
5 Zonation	3	
6 Leadership	2	
7 Display of material	1	
8 Event Book modules	3	
9 Event Book quality	2	
10 Compliance	0	
11 Game census	0	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	0	
13 Law enforcement	1	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	2	
15 Harvesting management	0	
16 Sources of NR income	0	
17 Benefits produced	0	
18 Resource trends		
19 Resource targets		

Wildlife status summary in 2014



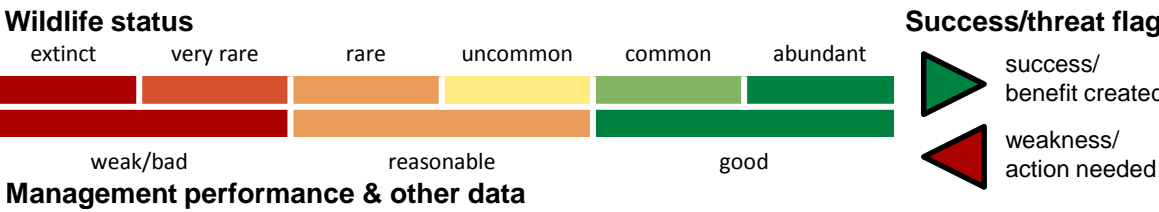
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2014			Animals actually used in 2014					Potential Trophy Value N\$	Potential Other use Value N\$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal		

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]

Key to the status barometer



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



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 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Duiker				Yellow	
Elephant				Dark Orange	
Gemsbok				Light Orange	
Giraffe				Dark Orange	
Jackal				Light Green	
Klipspringer				Dark Orange	
Kudu				Light Orange	
Mtn. zebra				Dark Orange	
Ostrich				Dark Orange	
Springbok				Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

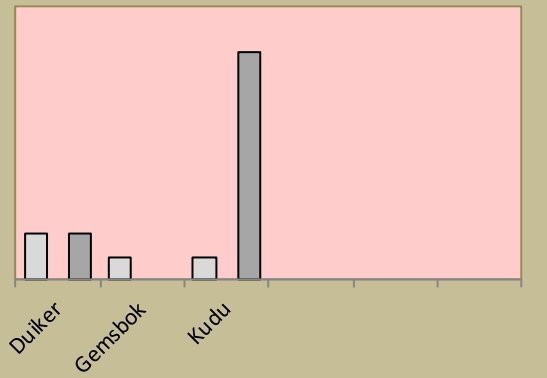
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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.

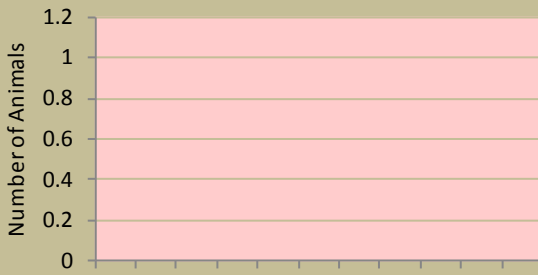
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2012 □ 2013 □ 2014

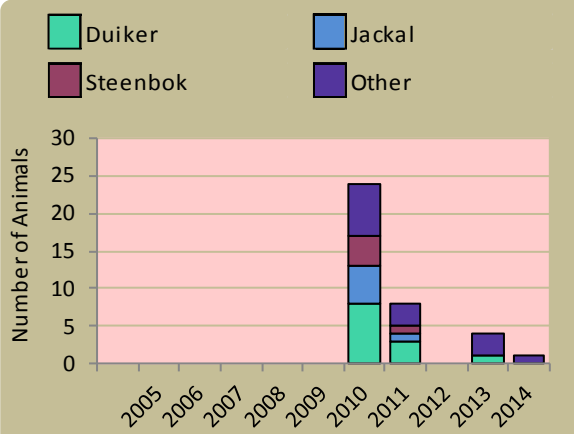


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

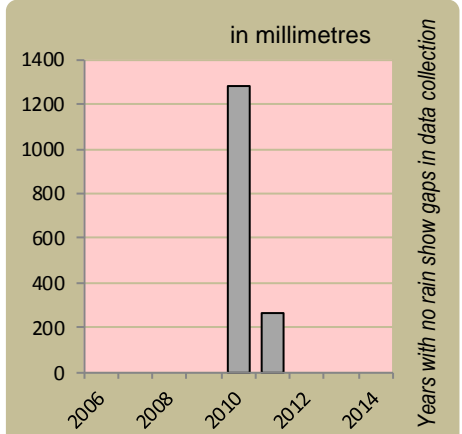
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

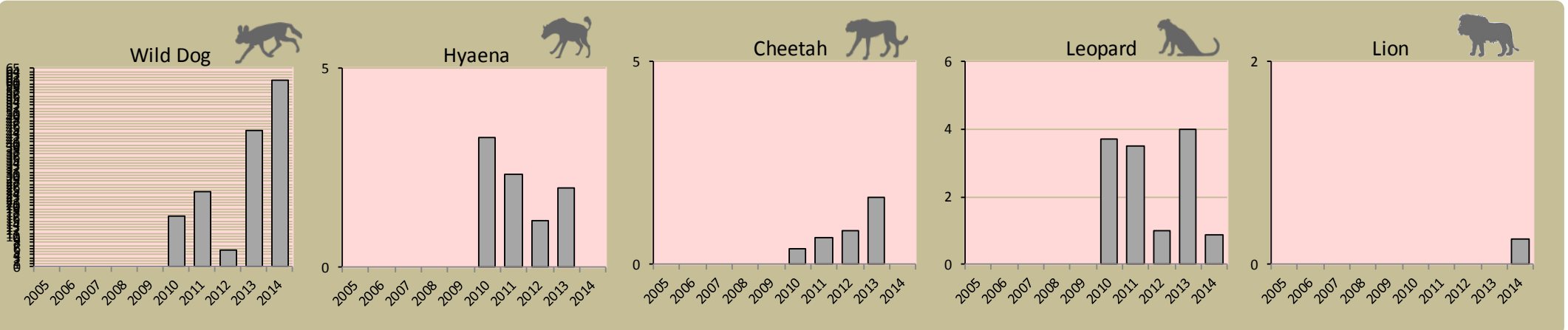


Annual rainfall



Annual game count currently not done

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



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

Date Registered:	March 2009
Members:	500
Size (square kilometres):	6625

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	
Date of next AGM:	
Other important issues	
	Financial report approved?
	Budget approved?
	Work plan approved?

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	✗
AGM held	✗
Management and utilisation plan	✗
Financial annual report	✗
Benefit distribution plan	✗
Audit of the constitution	✗



Employment

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Benefits

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

Effectiveness of implementation	Poor	Fair	Good	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Utilisation and Management Plan				
Zonation Plan				
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				