maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Hyaena

1.2

1

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

1.2

1

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

1

0

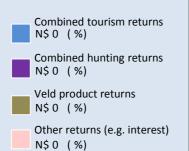
Elephant

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in

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

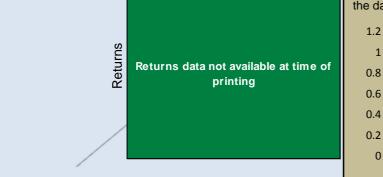
Conservancy	ncy income N\$ 0			
Employment	Private Sector			
	Conservancy			

Cost of natural resource conflicts in estimates are based on average national values

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

Natural resource cost-return ratio in

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in

Costs

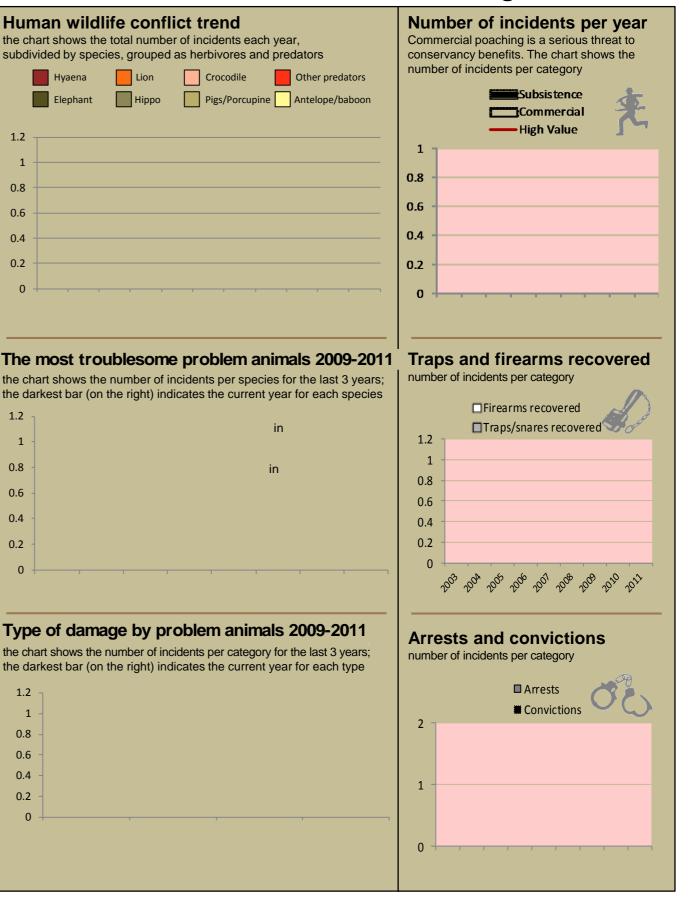
Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	0	
2 Adequate expenditure	0	
3 Audit attendance	5	
4 NR management plan	2	
5 Zonation	1	
6 Leadership	2	
7 Display of material	0	
8 Event Book modules	3	
9 Event Book quality	1	
10 Compliance	2	
11 Game census	0	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	0	
13 Law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

Human wildlife conflict

Joseph Mbambangu

Poaching

Resource



Wildlife removals - quota use and value

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

0	0	0			0	0

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





monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

	Animals	Animala		Wildlife Status				
Species	Seen	Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number			

Wildlife Status

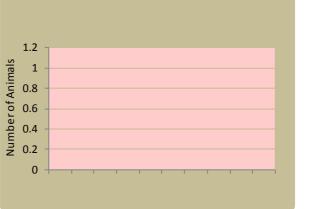
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

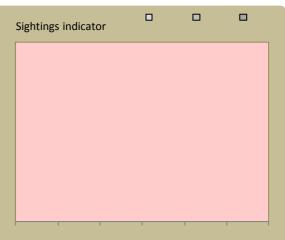
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

Wildlife mortalities

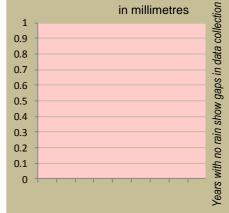


Locally rare species



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

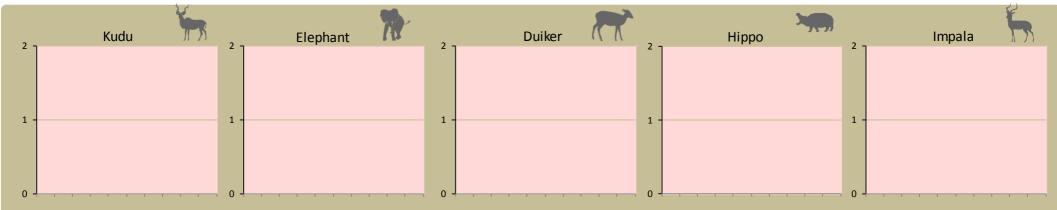
Annual rainfall



Wildlife introductions

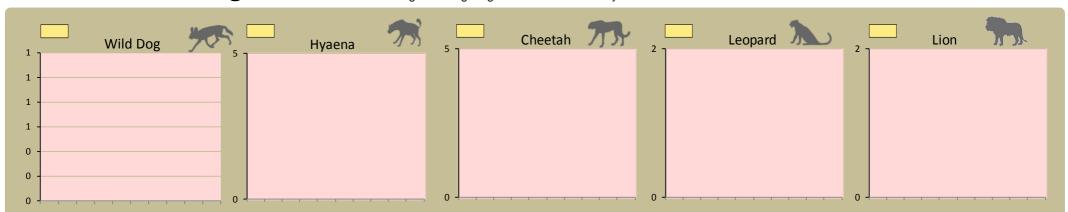
Fixed route patrols

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



Predator monitoring

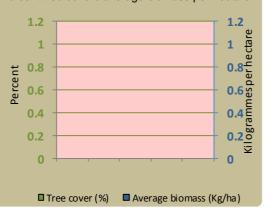
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



Plots with more bush
 Plots with same bush
 Plots with less bush



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.



Fire monitoring

Times burned between 2008 and

Fires burned in

Joseph Mbambangandu Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown on this report: use your governance institution audit for more information

Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Audit Repor

lsunnA

Co

20

14

Date Registered:	March 2004
Members:	800
Size (square kilometres):	43

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	11
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	
Other important issues	
Financial report approved?	×
Budget approved?	×
Work plan approved?	×

Employment

0
0
0
0
0
0

Constitutional adherence

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



Benefits

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				