

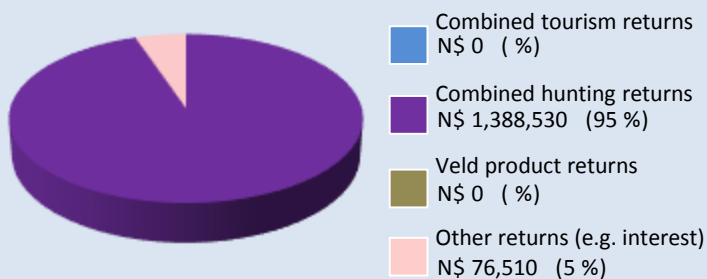
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 1,465,040



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\$ 1,321,210	
Employment	Private Sector	8 staff	N\$ 122,330
	Conservancy	17 staff	N\$ 270,600

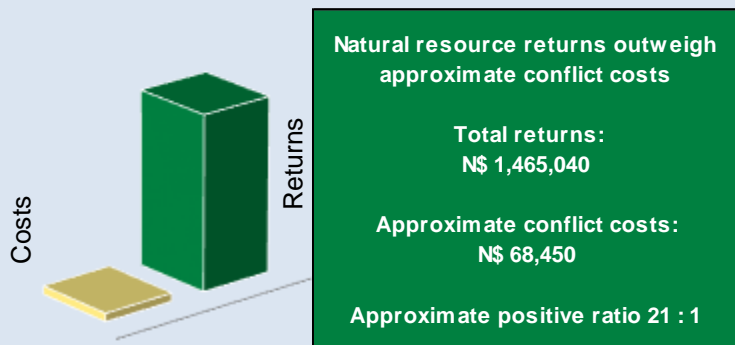
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 68,450
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 68,450

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

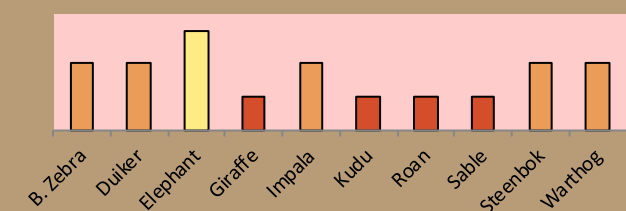
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



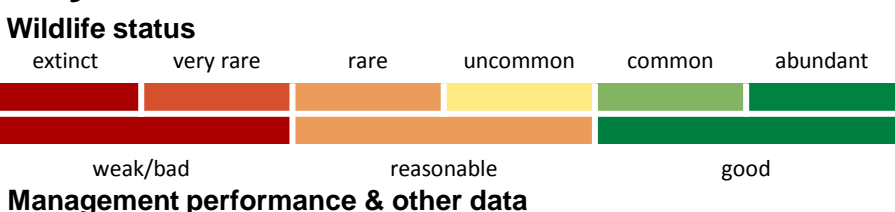
Management performance in 2014

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

Wildlife status summary in 2014



Key to the status barometer



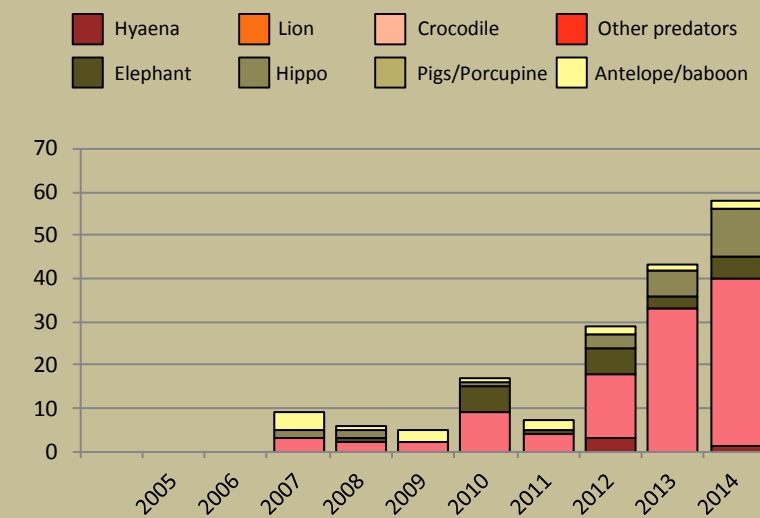
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

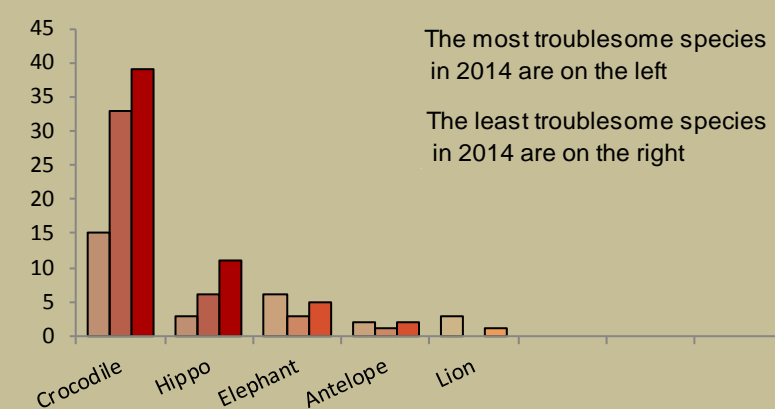
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



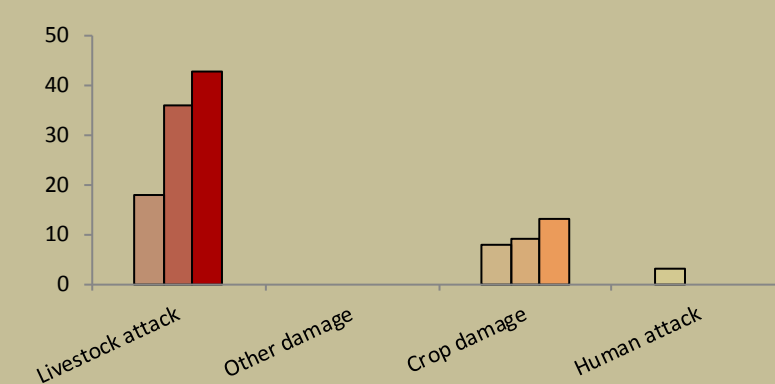
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

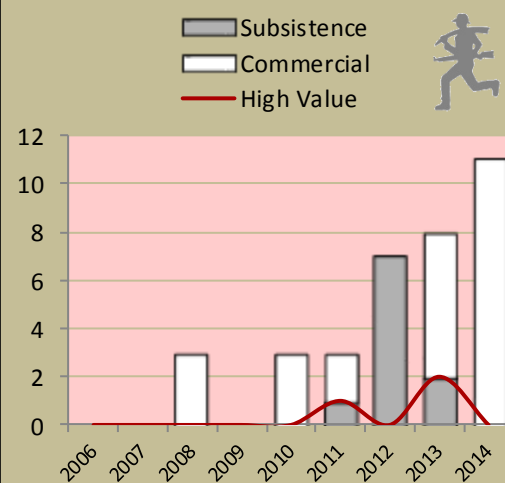
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

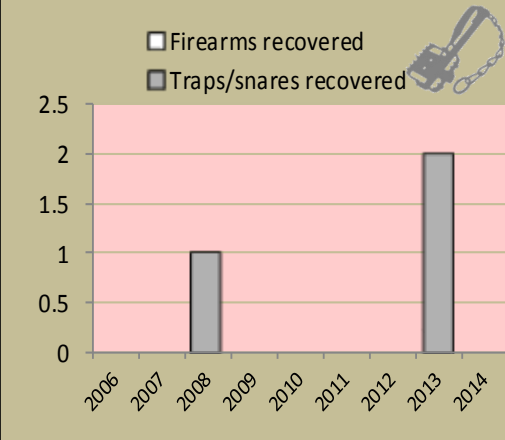
Number of incidents per year

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



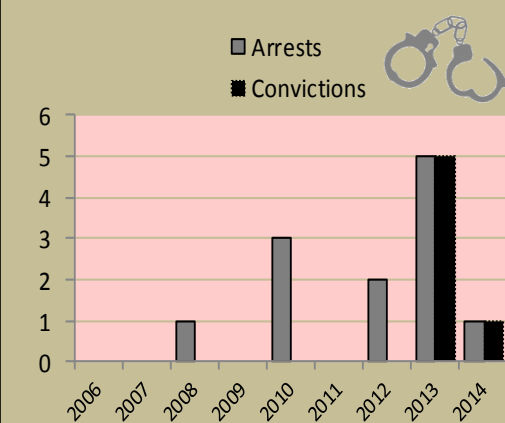
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



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			Total Use
Buffalo	16	13	3	13	5				19	56,450	5,500
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	16,750	
Elephant*	5	3	2	3	2				6	126,800	63,600
Hippo	6	4	2	4	2				6	21,850	5,500
Lechwe	1	1		1					1	12,000	

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]

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	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra			Red	Yellow	
Duiker			Red	Orange	
Elephant			Red	Green	
Giraffe			Red	Red	
Impala			Red	Yellow	
Kudu			Red	Red	
Roan			Red		
Sable			Red		
Steenbok			Red	Yellow	
Warthog			Red	Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

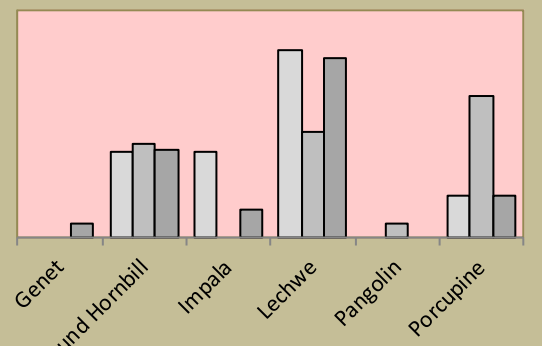
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

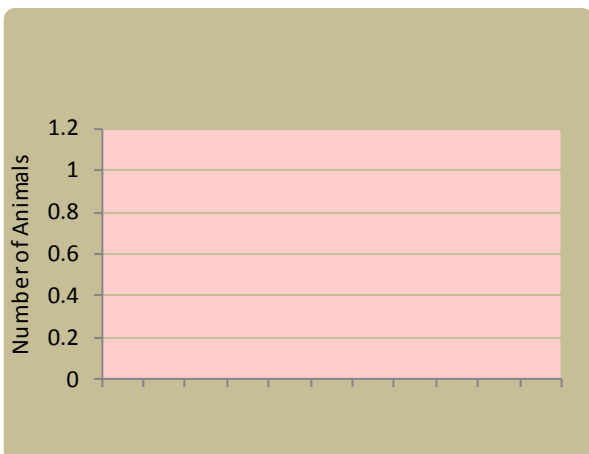
Sightings indicator □ 2012 □ 2013 □ 2014



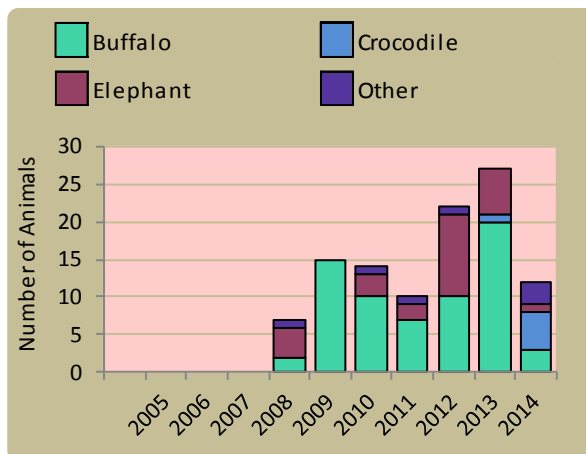
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



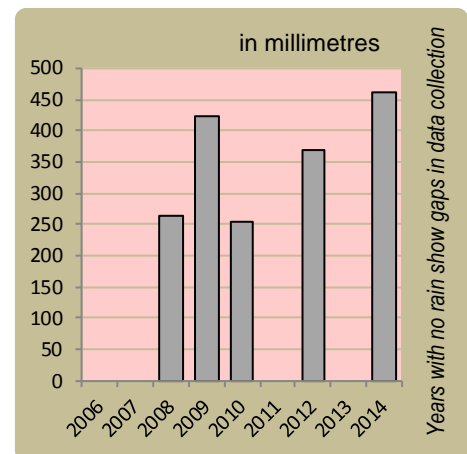
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

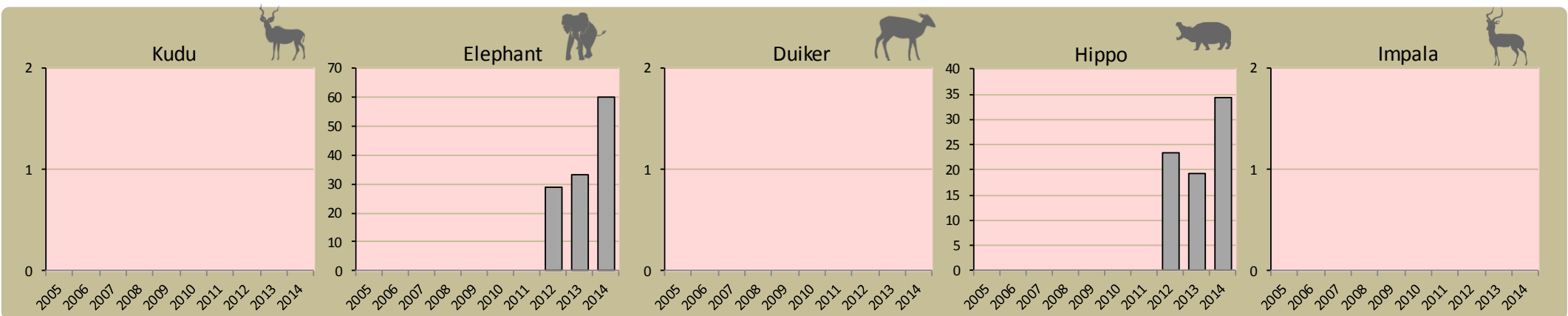


Annual rainfall



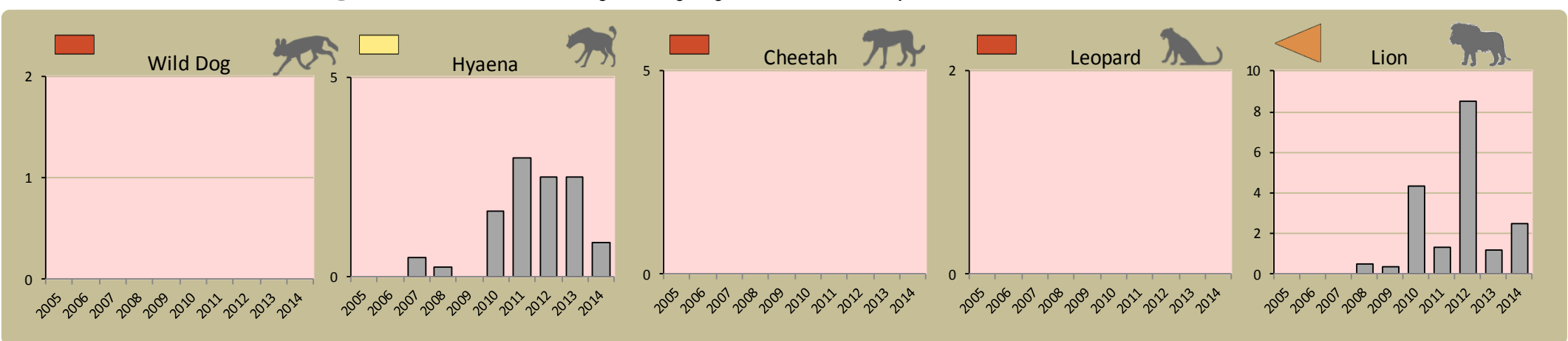
Fixed route patrols

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

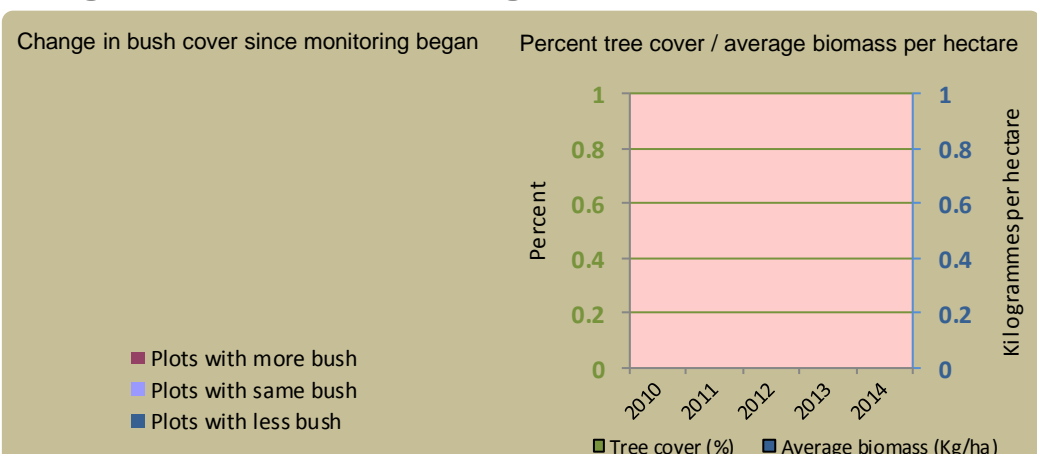


Predator monitoring

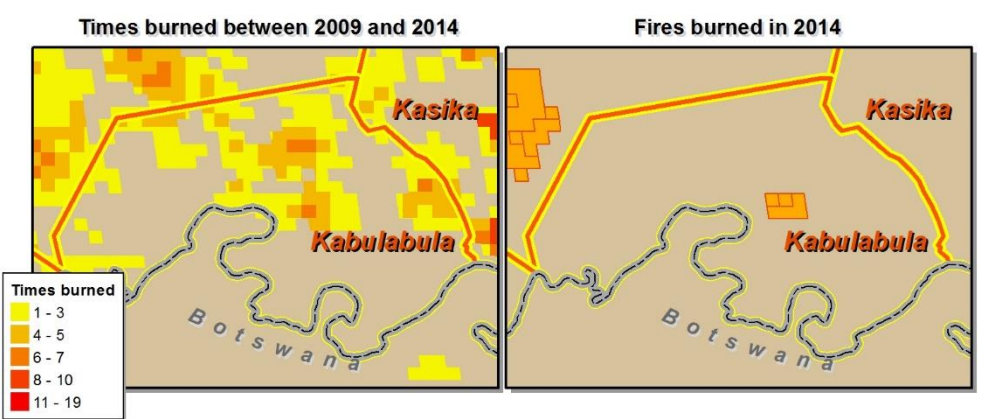
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
 status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Vegetation monitoring



Fire monitoring



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:	November 2011
Members:	1007
Size (square kilometres):	89

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	8
Date of last AGM:	26 November 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 89; Women: 98
Date of next AGM:	26 November 2015
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

Conservancy staff: Male	13
Female	4
Community game guards:	6
Community resource monitors:	2
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Culture Group	Churches
Hwc	
Cash To Members	
Scholarships	
Meat	
Ta (bukalo & Sub Khuto)	
School	
Sports Tournament	

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				Shprtage of resources to use Shortage of resources to use.
Zonation Plan				For community benefits to local members and future generation within the conservancy.
Natural Resource Plan				Reduce spoiling natural beauty of the area and its vegetation of the environment. Most of the activities within plan not implemented.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				To standardise the living condition of our community. Effectively implemented activities according to the plan.
Tourism Plan				Have created employment for community.
Sustainable Financial Plan				To work transparency on financial communication to members.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Members are happy with how benefits are distributed.
Staff Plan				Staff is complying to policy.
Assets Plan				Asset register kept up to date.
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				Members involved with conservancy activities and are well informed.