2014 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Kasika

Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

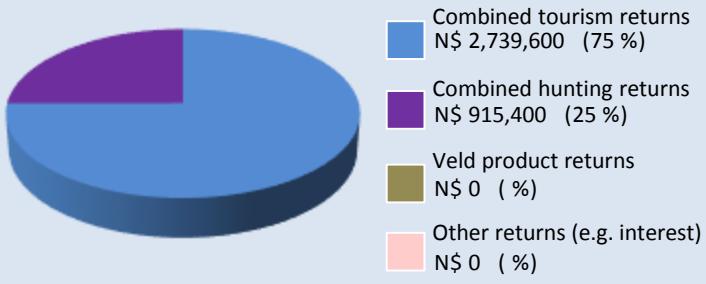
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 3,655,000



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$ 902,000**
Employment	**Private Sector**		
	Conservancy		

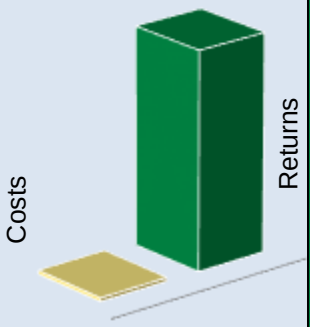
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 62,830
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 62,830**

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 3,655,000

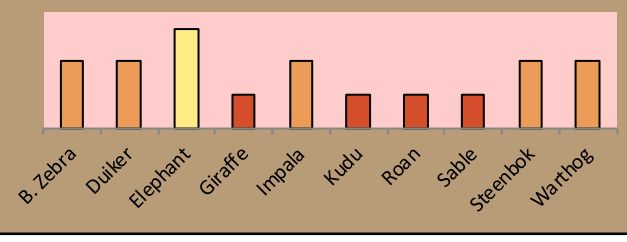
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 62,830

Approximate positive ratio 58 : 1

Management performance in 2014

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

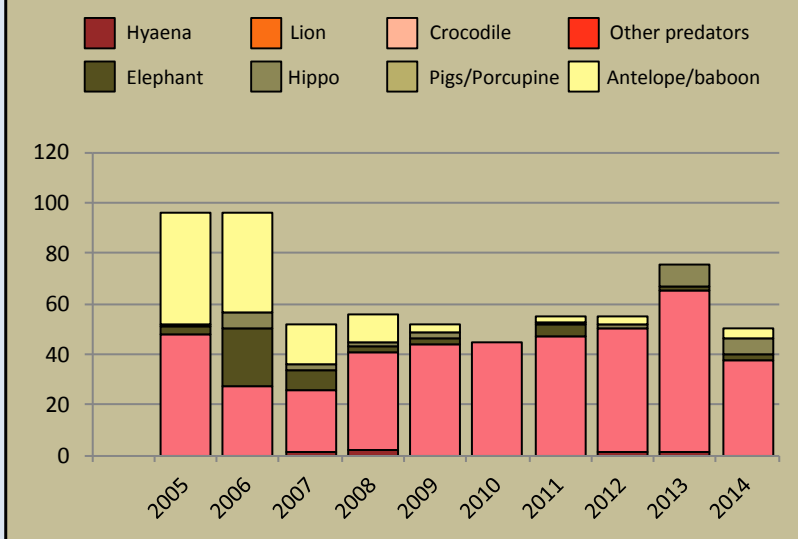
Wildlife status summary in 2014



Human wildlife conflict

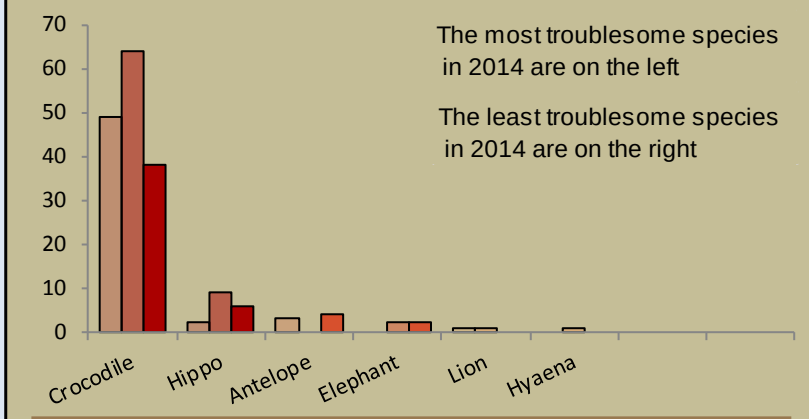
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



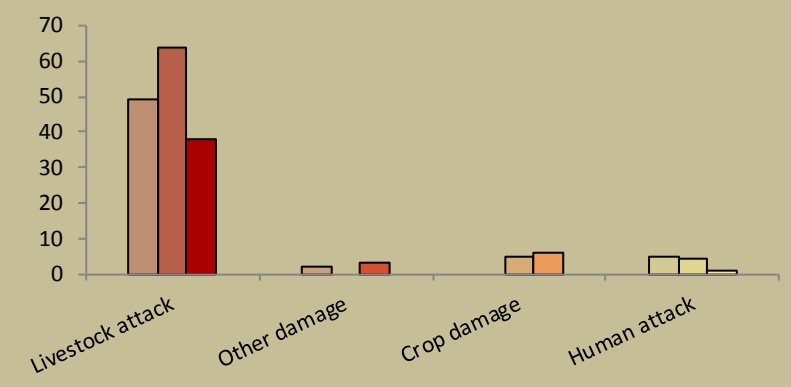
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

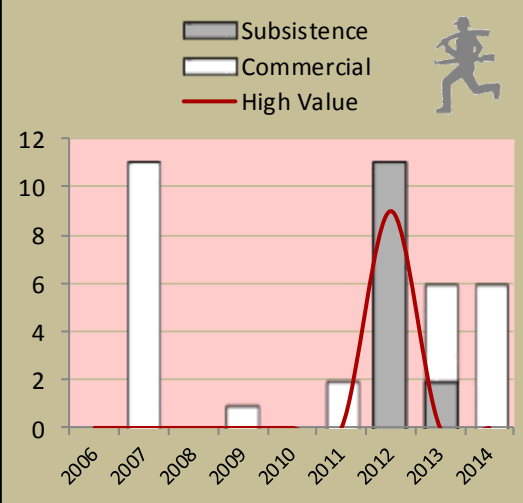
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

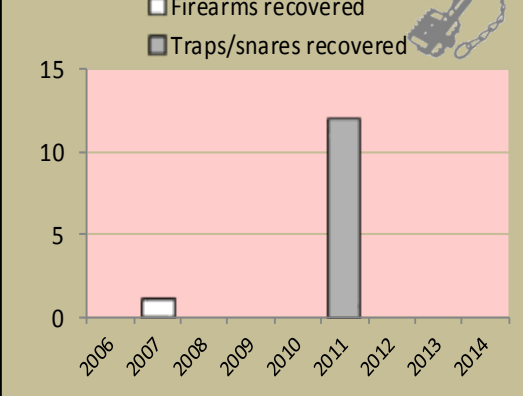
Number of incidents per year

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



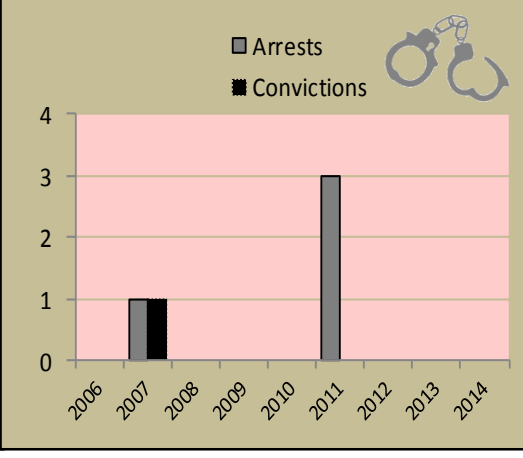
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

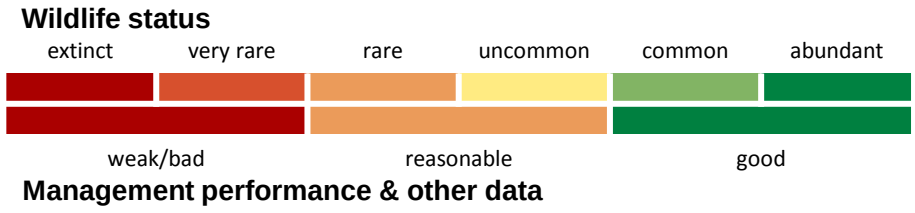
Species	Quota 2014			Animals actually used in 2014						Potential Trophy Value N$	Potential Other use Value N$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		
Buffalo	11	7	4	6	3				10	56,450	5,500
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	16,750	
Elephant*	5	3	2	2	1				3	126,800	63,600
Hippo	5	3	2	2	1				4	21,850	5,500

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

Wildlife status



Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags

success/ benefit created

weakness/ action needed

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

2014

Kasika Natural Resource Report continued...

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					
Duiker					
Elephant					
Giraffe					
Impala					
Kudu					
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog					

Wildlife Status

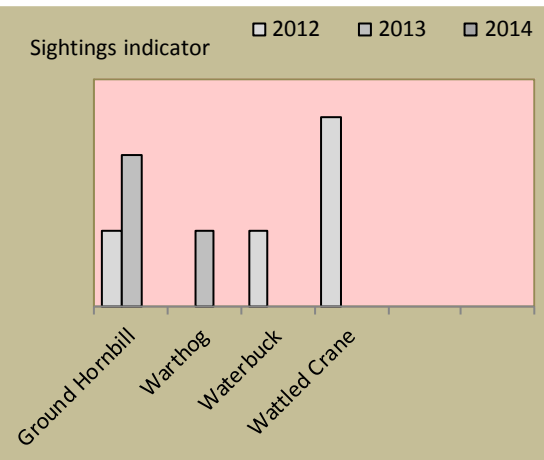
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

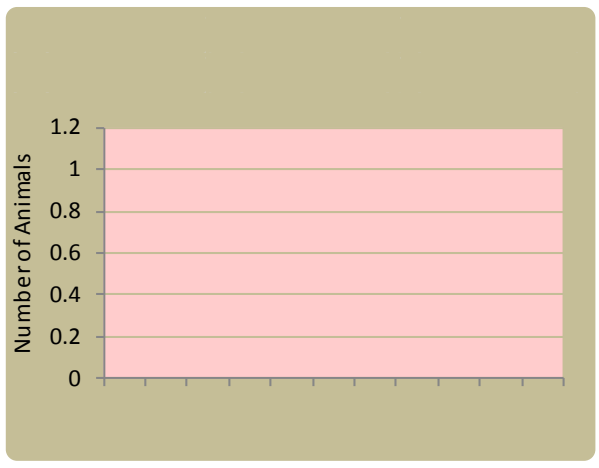
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

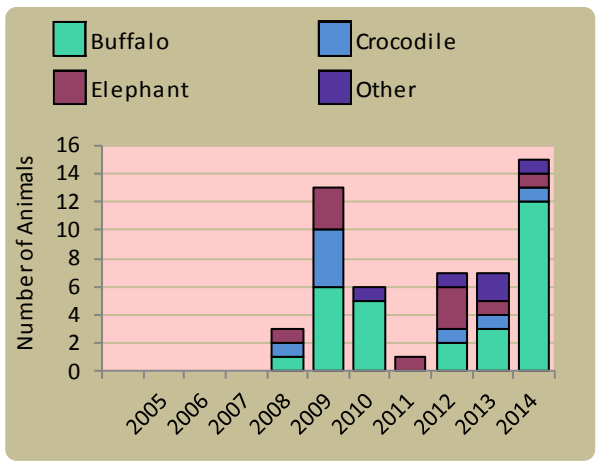


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

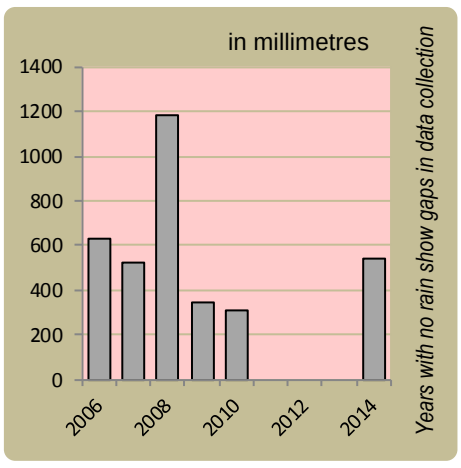
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

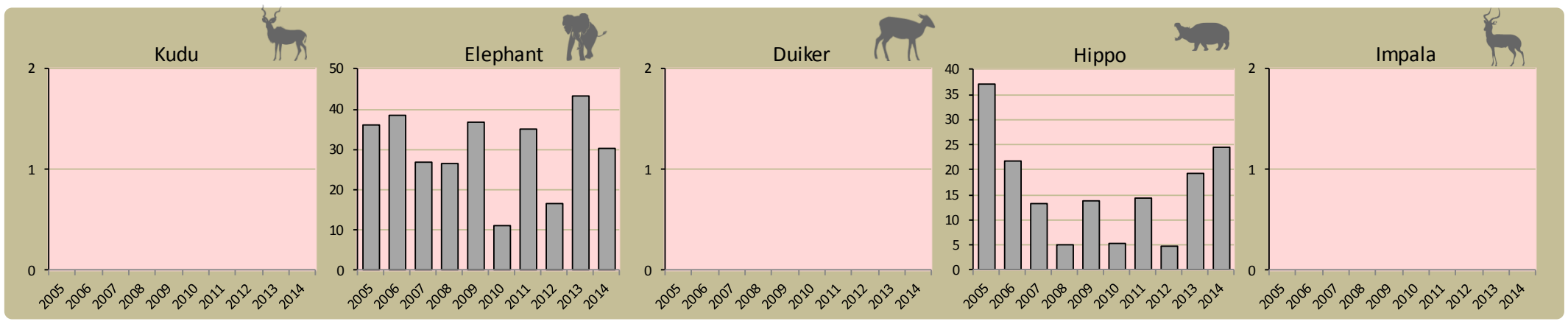


Annual rainfall



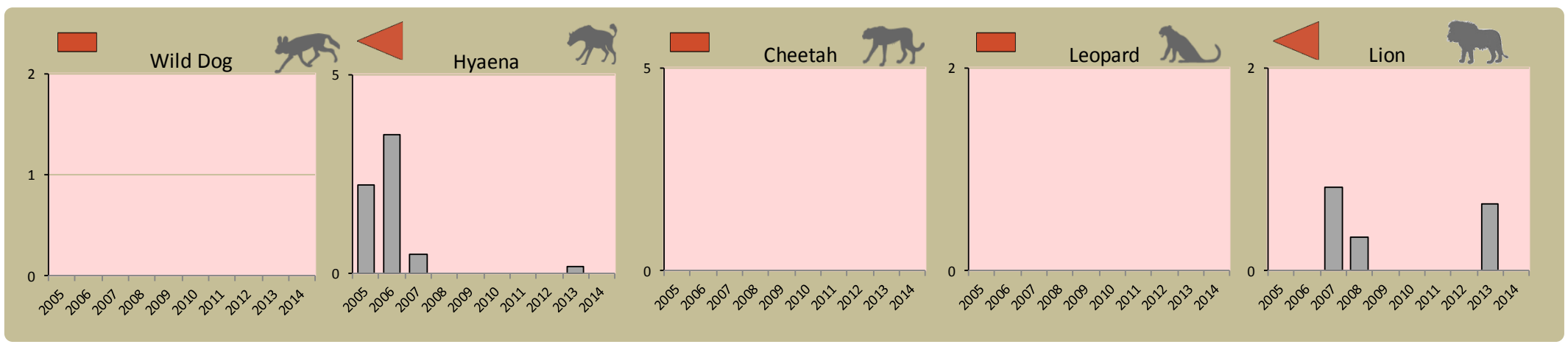
Fixed route patrols

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



Predator monitoring

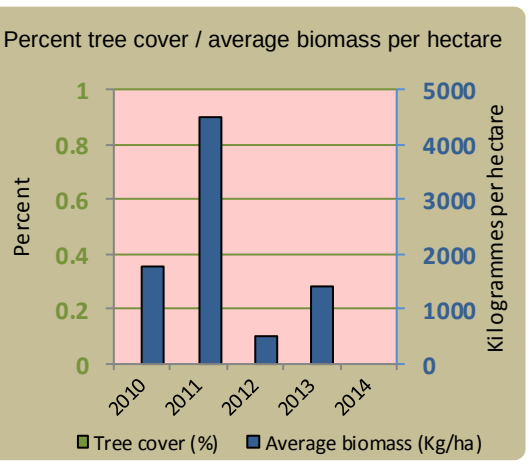
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



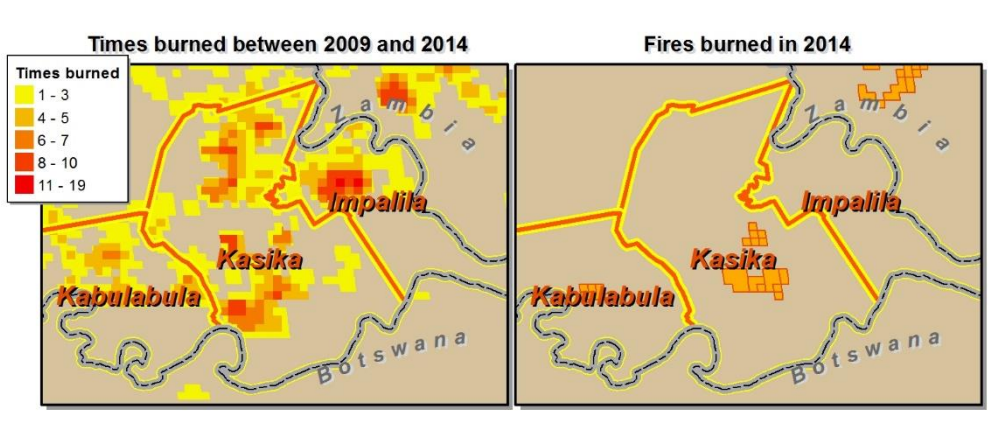
Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



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.

2014 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Kasika 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

Date Registered:	December 2005
Members:	780
Size (square kilometres):	147

Constitutional adherence

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

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	13
Date of last AGM:	27 November 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 49; Women: 67
Date of next AGM:	27 November 2015

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	13
Female	7
Community game guards:	6
Community resource monitors:	2
Lodge staff: Male	13
Female	9

Benefits

- Human Wildlife Conflicts
- Employment Of Members
- Cultural Groups
- Funeral Cover
- Meat Distribution
- Land Owners
- Sport Tournament
- School Block Construction
- School
- Khuta
- Chief (festival)
- Scholarships

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				Game guards effectively implementing plan Game guards effectively implementing plan
Zonation Plan				No land use conflicts
Natural Resource Plan				Craft makers are now of harvesting seasons and harvest priorities.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Have outstanding activities e.g increase awareness.
Tourism Plan				Conservancy do not have a copy of the plan.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Conservancy do not have a plan in place.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Members are satisfied with benefits. Have increased benefits to members.
Staff Plan				Not all staff members have contracts and job descriptions - committee is working on ensuring this happens.
Assets Plan				Regular monitoring of assets. No missing assets. Regular monitoring of assets. No missing assets.
HIV/AIDS Plan				Condoms are at conservancy office for members to collect.
Communication Plan				Members visited regularly - No complaints.