2014 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

≠Khoadi-//Hôas Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

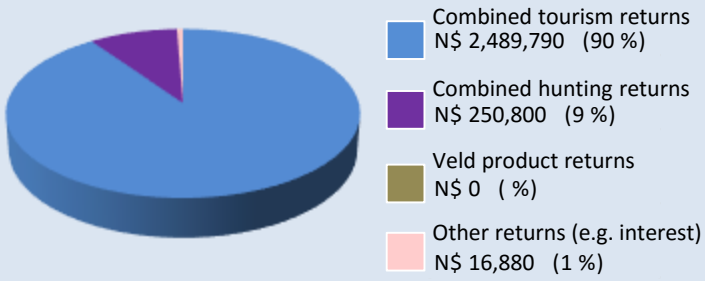
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 2,757,470



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$ 839,100
Employment	Private Sector	68 staff	N$ 1,449,820
	Conservancy	13 staff	N$ 310,160

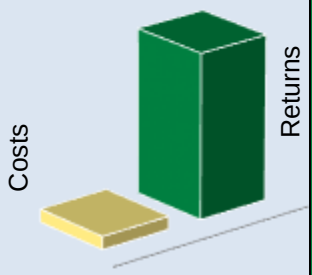
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 217,150
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 217,150**

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$ 2,757,470

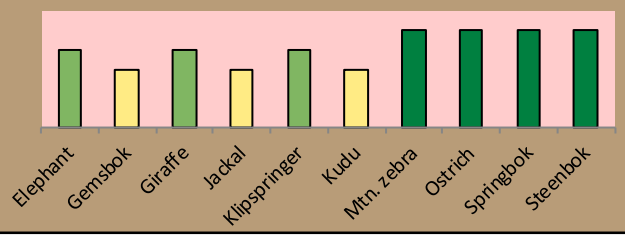
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 217,150

Approximate positive ratio 13 : 1

Management performance in 2014

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

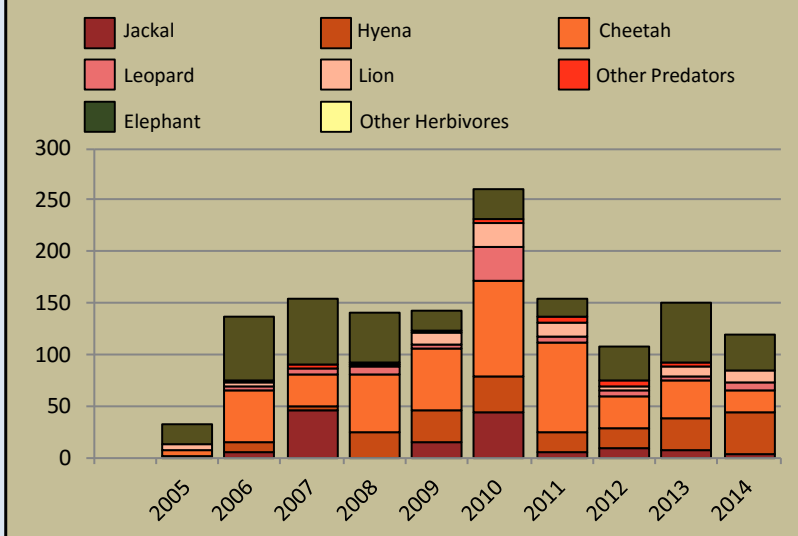
Wildlife status summary in 2014



Human wildlife conflict

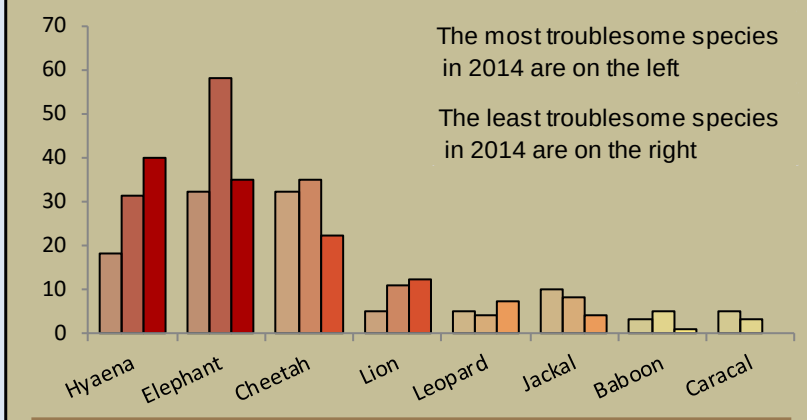
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



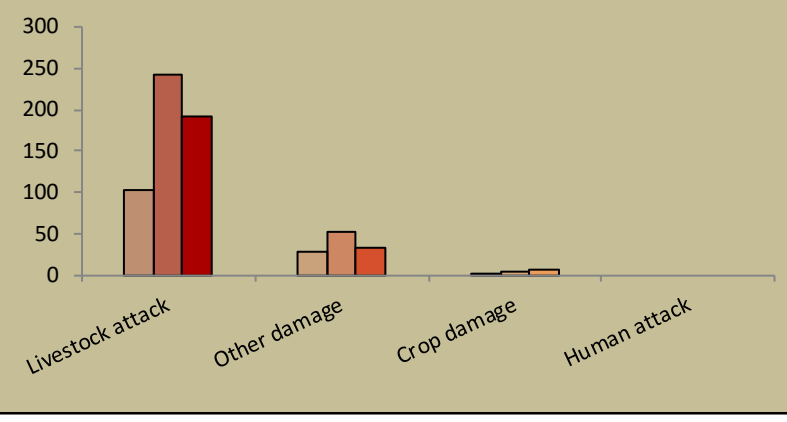
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

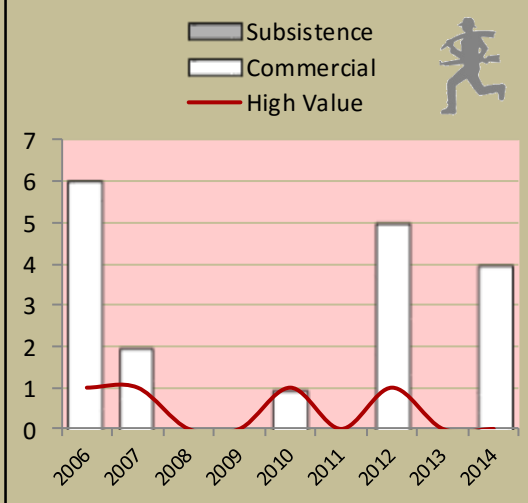
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

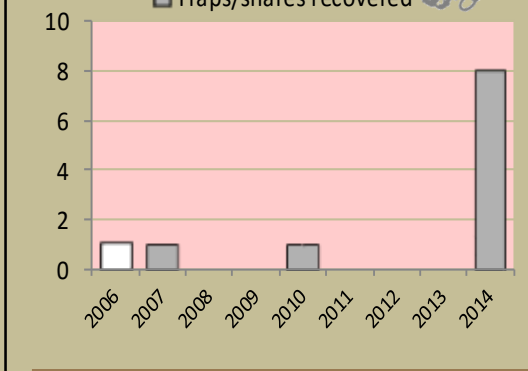
Number of incidents per year

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



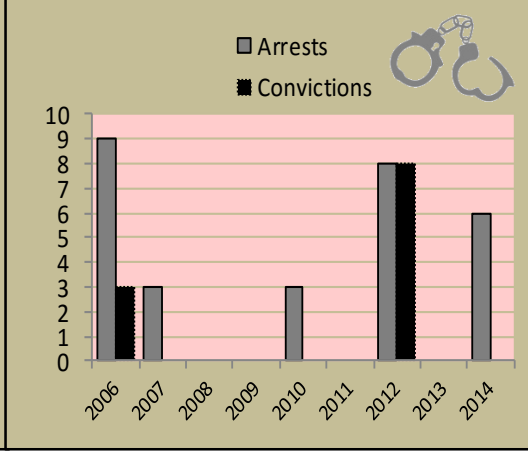
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2014 Total	Quota 2014 Trophy	Quota 2014 Other Use	Animals actually used in 2014 Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Potential Trophy Value N$	Potential Other use Value N$
Baboon	5	5		5					5		
Gemsbok	30	10	20	10	8	10			30		
Giraffe	7	3	4	3	2	2			7		
Hyaena	1	1		1					1		
Jackal	5	5		5					5		
Klipspringer	2	2		2					2		
Kudu	25	10	15	10	5	8			25		
Leopard	1	1		1					1		
Ostrich	10	4	6	4		6			10		
Springbok	60	12	48	12	33	15			60		
Steenbok	5	5		5					5		
Mtn Zebra	40	10	30	10	10	20			40		
Hartebeest	2	2		2					2		

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

extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

weak/bad | reasonable | good

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

≠Khoadi-//Hôas 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 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant	29	29 - 30			
Gemsbok	31	31 - 240			
Giraffe	19	19 - 190			
Jackal	1	1 - 20			
Klipspringer	5	5 - 20			
Kudu	57	57 - 760			
Mtn. zebra	32	32 - 620			
Ostrich	22	22 - 140			
Springbok	63	63 - 2330			
Steenbok	14	14 - 1930			

Wildlife Status

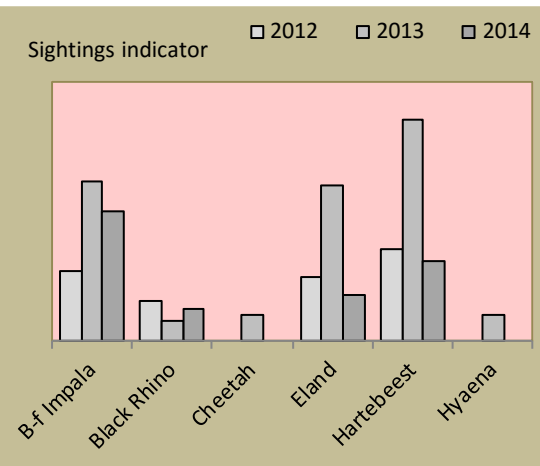
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

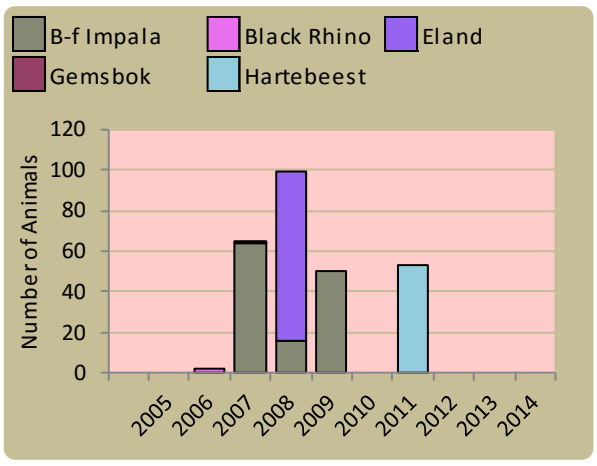
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

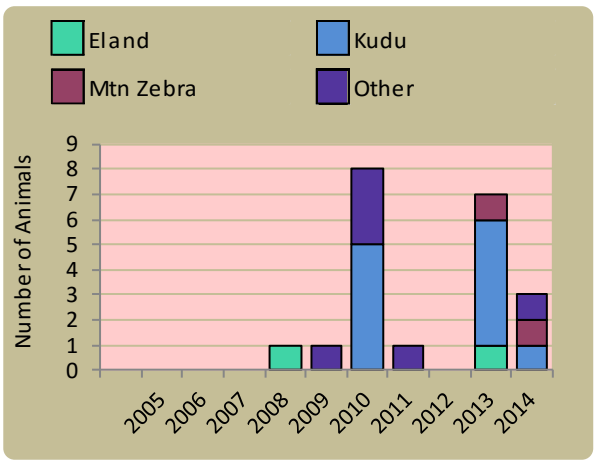


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

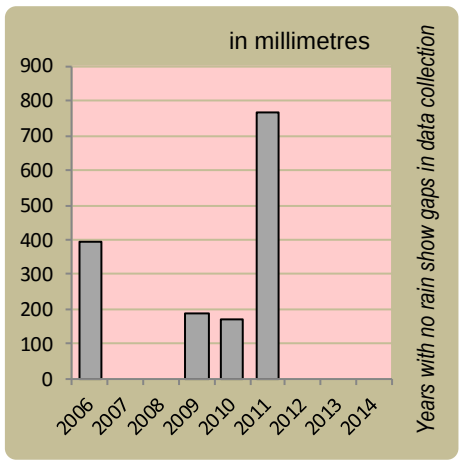
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

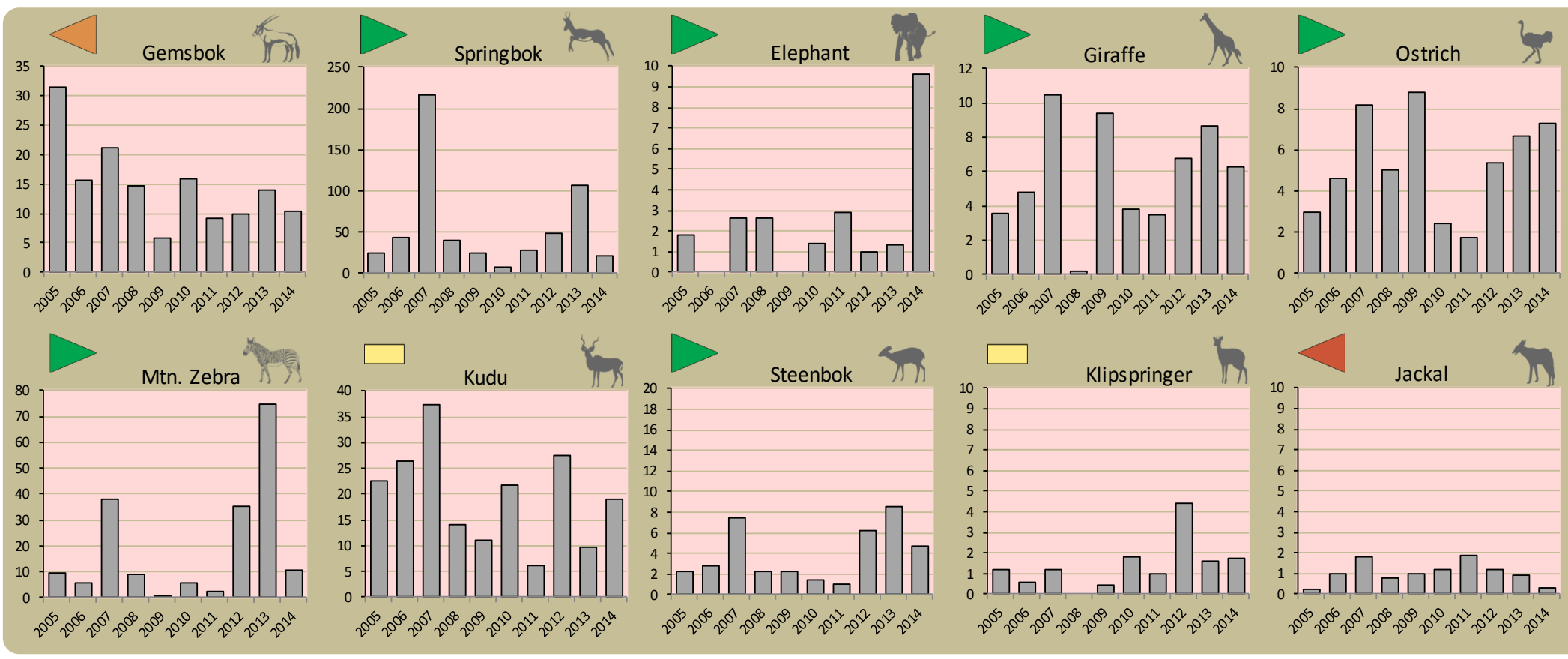


Annual rainfall



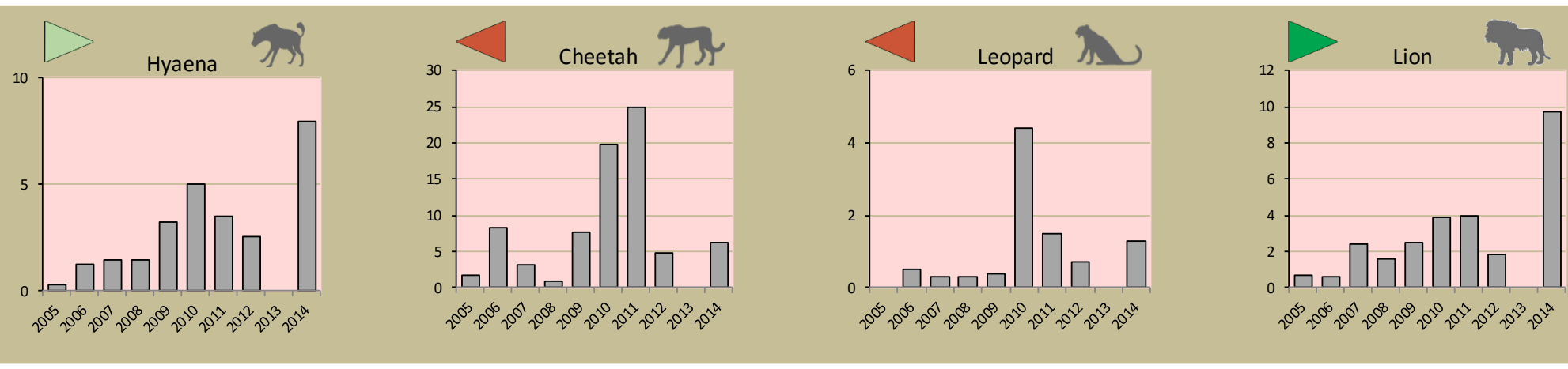
Annual game count

charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count
status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years



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

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover in the first 10 days of April of the current year and the difference between the current year and the 10 year average (2001-2010)

Vegetation Index

Dense
Moderate
Sparse

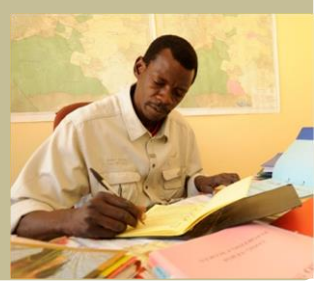
NDVI (Apr 1-10) 2014

(NDVI Apr 1-10, 2014) - (LT Average Apr 1-10)

Vegetation Difference

Positive
No Difference
Negative

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.



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≠Khoadi-//Hôas 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:	June 1998
Members:	2005
Size (square kilometres):	3364

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:	16
Date of last AGM:	25 July 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	12 June 2015

Other important issues

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

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	9
Female	4
Community game guards:	0
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	34
Female	26

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			✓	Still needs improvements. Annual workplan activities fully implemented
Zonation Plan			✓	Adhere to zonation plan
Natural Resource Plan		✓		All those not having fire management fighting equipment we are fighting fire with assistance of members
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan			✓	Plan implemented
Tourism Plan			✓	Full ownership of all
Sustainable Financial Plan			✓	Constitution implemented
Benefit Distribution Plan			✓	Each year conservancy distributing members
Staff Plan		✓		Staff training on going
Assets Plan		✓		Archive need to be updated
HIV/AIDS Plan		✓		Need more training
Communication Plan			✓	Communicated fully with members