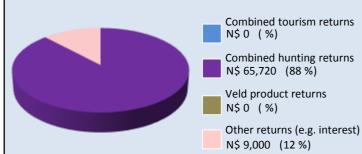
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 74,720



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	N\$ 74,720		
	Private Sector		
Employment	Conservancy	4 staff	N\$ 30,040

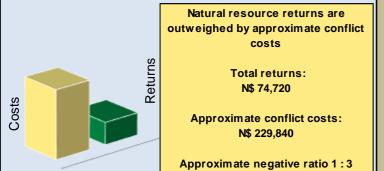
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

е	stin	ate	s ar	e bas	ed on a	average	e natio	nai	values	5	
	_										

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 222,410
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 7,430
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 229,840

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



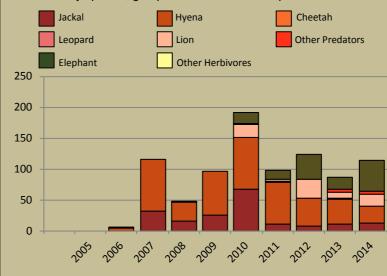
Management performance in 2014

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

Human wildlife conflict

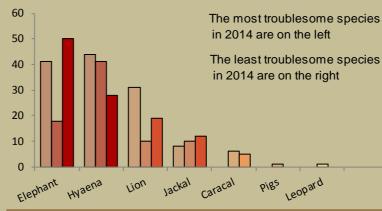
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



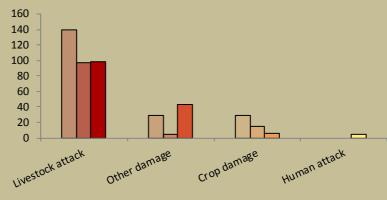
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

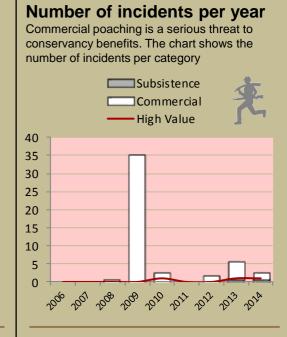


Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

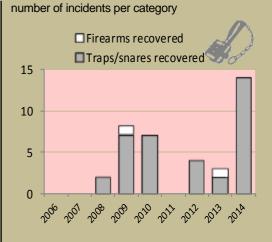
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching



Traps and firearms recovered



Arrests and convictions

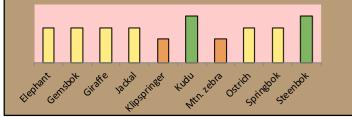
number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals - quota use and value

		Quota 2014		Animals actually used in 2014					Potential	Potential		
Species	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$	
Elephant*									1			
Jackal	4	4		2					2	160		
Springbok	100	5	95	4	7	83			99	1,370	520	
Wildebeest	5	5		4					4	3,680		

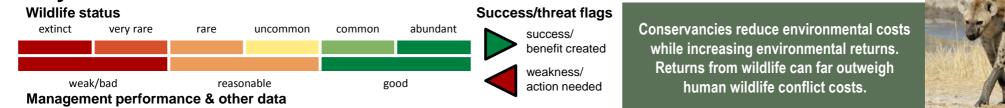
Wildlife status summary in 2014



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	Estimated	N	/ildlife Statu	ıs
Species	Seen 2014	population	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal	2				
Klipspringer					
Kudu	4				
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok	291	1150			
Steenbok	3	120			

Wildlife Status

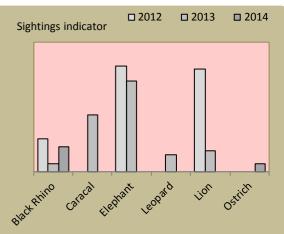
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

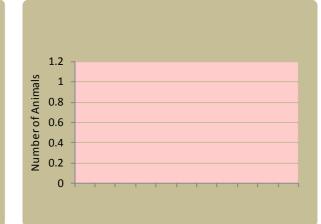
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

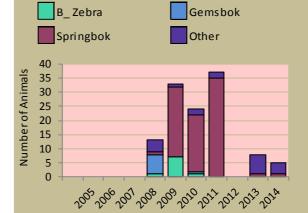


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

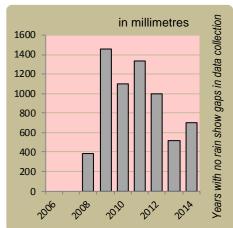
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

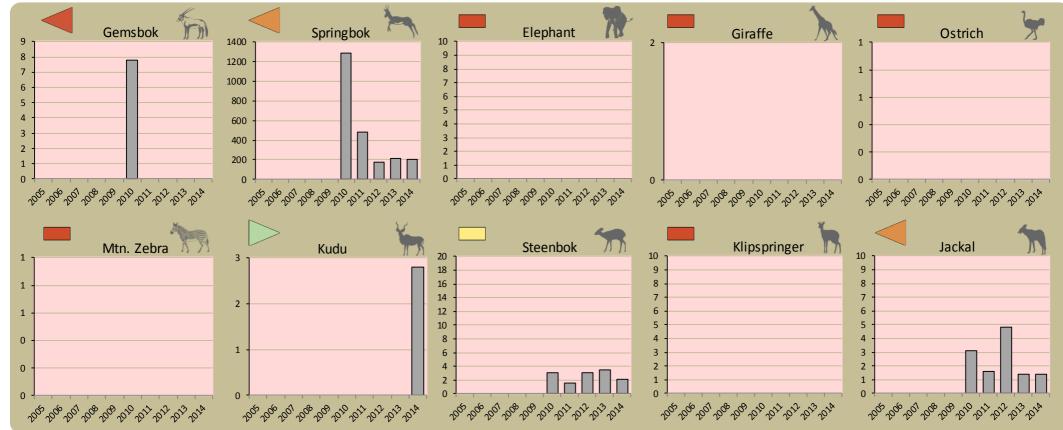


Annual rainfall



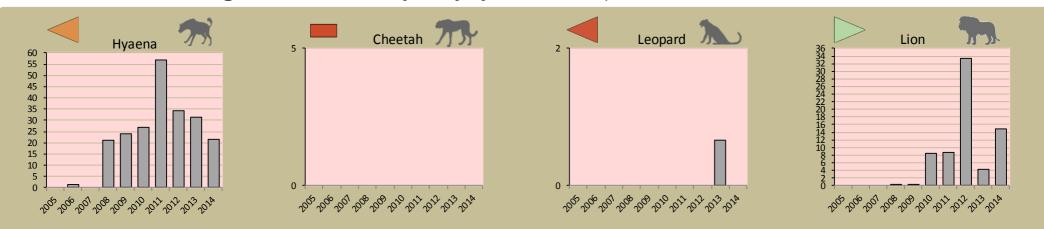
Annual game count

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





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:	September 2005
Members:	510
Size (square kilometres):	508

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	20
Date of last AGM:	07 December 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	
Other important issues Financial report approved? Budget approved? Work plan approved?	4 4

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	3
Female	1
Community game guards:	3
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	4
AGM held	A
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				Game animals are competing with livestock for resources, toomany cattle posts in the area
Zonation Plan				
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Area close to etosha NP, too many cattle posts.
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				Done according to the plan.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Not enough benefit, population too big
Staff Plan				Staff follow the constitution and plan
Assets Plan				Some committee are just responsible for asset management.
HIV/AIDS Plan				More training is needed.
Communication Plan				