maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Summarv &

Conservancy status summary

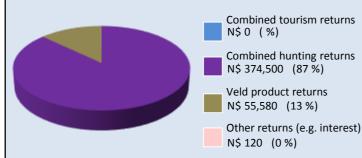
Returns from natural resources in 2014

Conservancy

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N\$ 430,200

20



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

Total conflict cost estimate

Conservancy	N\$ 255,700		
	Private Sector	20 staff	N\$ 135,000
Employment C	Conservancy	24 staff	N\$ 360,460

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

.

e	stimates are based on average national values	
	Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 181,580
	Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0

N\$ 181,580

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

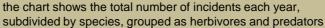


Management performance in 2014

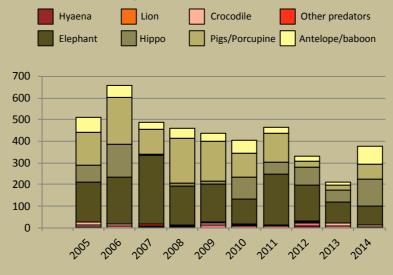
Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	3	
2 Adequate expenditure	4	
3 Audit attendance	6	
4 NR management plan	3	
5 Zonation	4	
6 Leadership	3	
7 Display of material	2	
8 Event Book modules	3	
9 Event Book quality	3	
10 Compliance	2	
11 Game census	4	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	5	
13 Law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

Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend

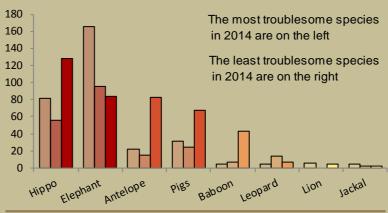


wandu



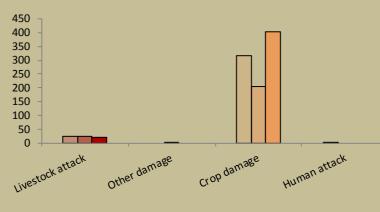
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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



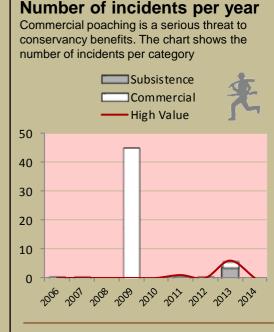
Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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

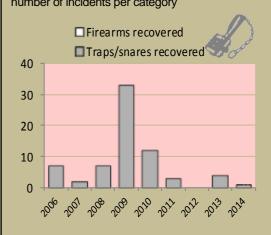


Poaching

Natural Resource



Traps and firearms recovered number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

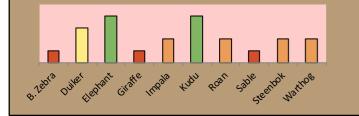
number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

		Quota 201	.4		Anim	als actually	used in 2)14		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\$	
Duiker	7	7			4				4	1,110		
Elephant*	5	3	2	3	1				4	126,800	63,600	
Нірро	5	3	2	3	1				4	21,850	5,500	
Kudu	5		5		3				3		2,580	
Lechwe	4		4	3					3		840	
Leopard	1	1								27,300		
Reedbuck	3	3								6,200		

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		N	/ildlife Statu	JS
Species	Seen	Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra					
Duiker	4	280			
Elephant	10	10			
Giraffe					
Impala		35			
Kudu	12	18			
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog		2			

Wildlife Status

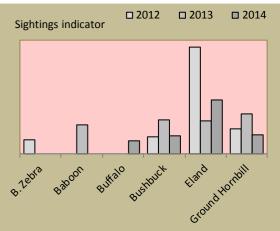
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

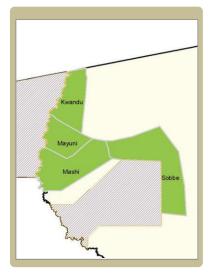
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

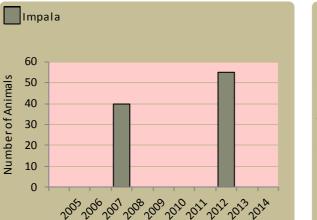
Locally rare species



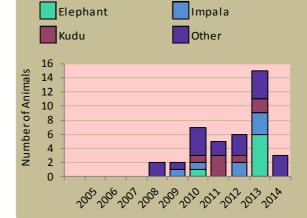
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



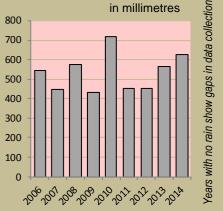
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

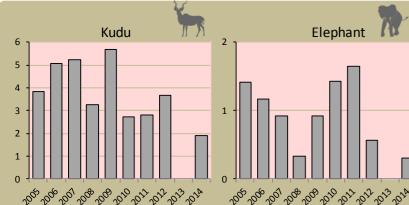


Annual rainfall in millimetres 800 700 600

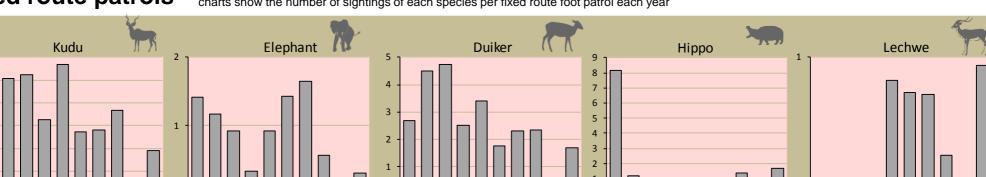


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Fixed route patrols



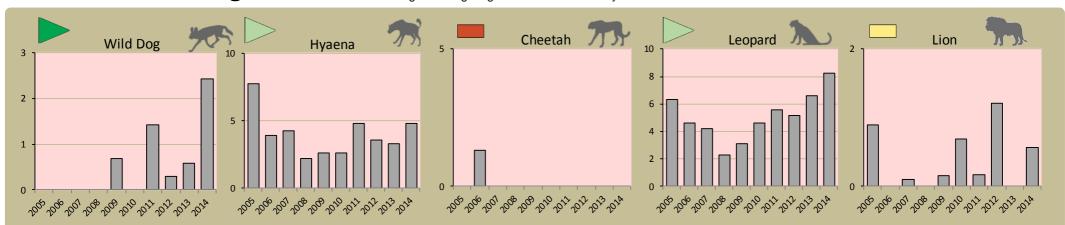
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year



205 205 201 205 205 201 201 201 201 201 201

Predator monitoring

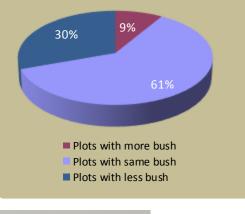
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Vegetation monitoring

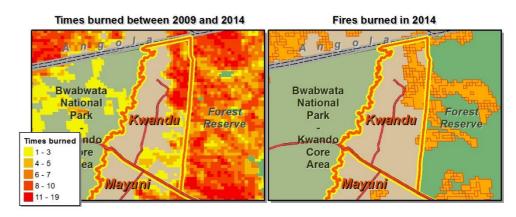
Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



25 3000 2500 E 20 2000 Percent 15 1500 10 1000 Kilogi 500 0 Ω 2013 2012 2014 2010 2011 □ Tree cover (%) □ Average biomass (Kg/ha)

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.



Kwandu Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	December 1999
Members:	4300
Size (square kilometres):	190

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	13
Date of last AGM:	02 December 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 70; Women: 66
Date of next AGM:	02 December 2015
Other important issues Financial report approved? Budget approved? Work plan approved?	4 4 4

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	17
Female	7
Community game guards:	14
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	4
AGM held	J
Management and utilisation plan	J
	J
Financial annual report	
Benefit distribution plan	4
Audit of the constitution	4



Benefits

Meat	
Training To Farmers On Hwc	
Cash Distribution	
Wires To Farmers	

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				Activities implemented well, no complaints from the community.
Zonation Plan				Challenging due to biophysical constraints. Communities that were moved to higher ground do not have access to drinking water.
Natural Resource Plan				Most planned activities were implemented with positive results. Most planned activities were implemented with positive results.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Challenge in raising funds to supplement money received from KAZA and MET.
Tourism Plan				Achieved all the goals within the plan.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Not enough income to adhere to plan.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Have not fully adhered to plan.
Staff Plan				Plan was revised in 2012, only started implementing it in 2014
Assets Plan				Have not had asset register over some time as it went with MAC and Associates for auditing. Could not update. Need to improve asset plan.
HIV/AIDS Plan				No supply of condoms, Need to increase awareness, need to improve link between support organisations that deal with HIV/AIDS.
Communication Plan				Need to strenthen communication with members.