

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

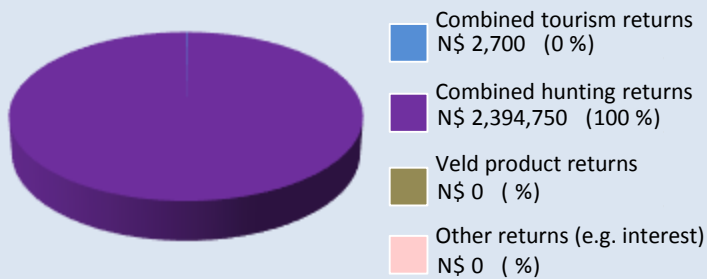
Kyaramacan Association (Omega 1, Omega 3, Chetto, Mutjiku Combined)

Returns

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\$ 2,397,450



Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy:

- ✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
- ✓ employment benefits to conservancy residents

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Conservancy income | N\$ 2,394,750 |
|--------------------|---------------|

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| Employment | Private Sector | 1 staff | N\$ 2,700 |
| | Conservancy | 54 staff | N\$ 1,257,330 |

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

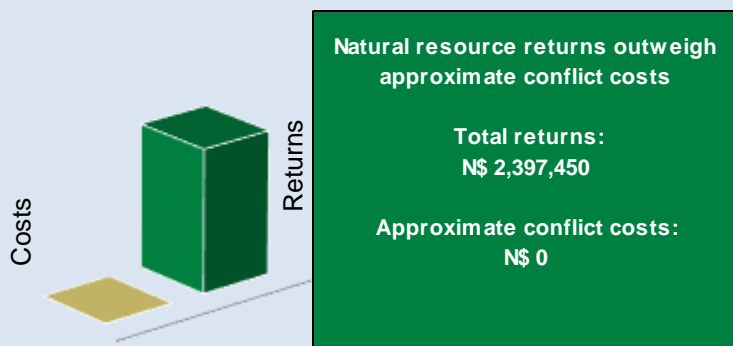
| | |
|--|-------|
| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost | N\$ 0 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Estimated poached high value species loss | N\$ 0 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total conflict cost estimate | N\$ 0 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



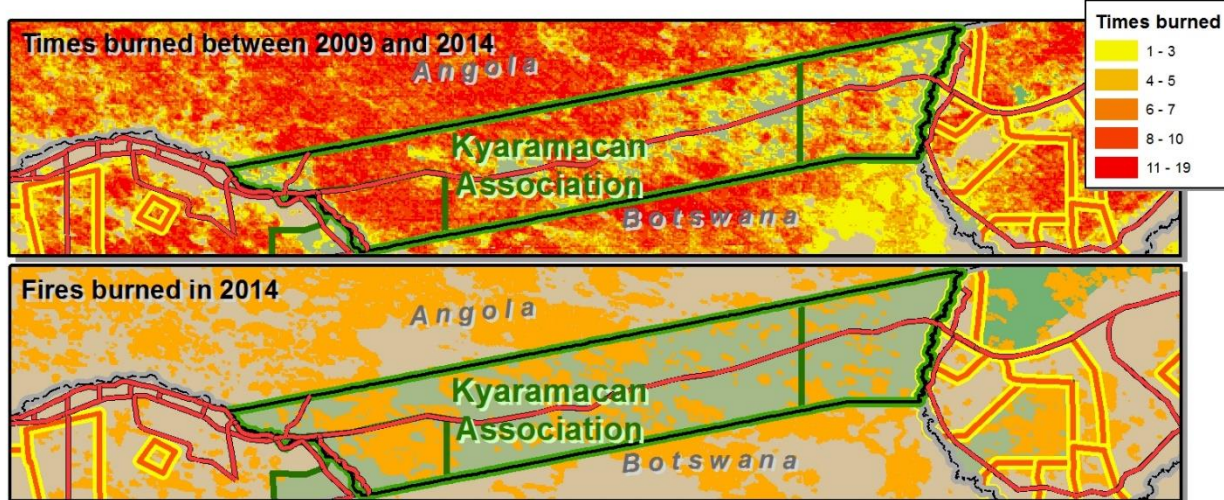
Wildlife removals - quota use and value in 2014

[illegible]

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]

Fire monitoring

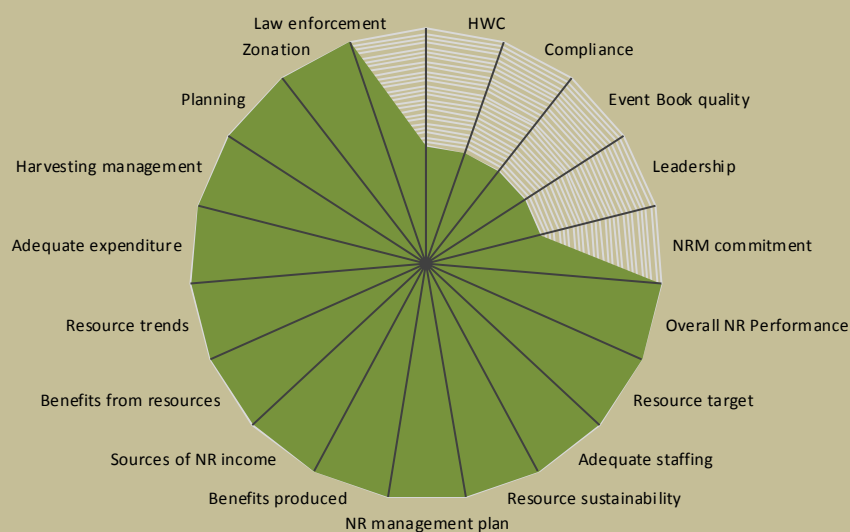


Performance

Management performance in 2014

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

Shown as a wheel, the 'damaged' categories which need attention are those only partly coloured green



Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status



extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant



weak/bad reasonable

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.



Kyaramacan Association - Omega

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

Hyaena

Elephant

Lion

Hippo

Crocodile

Pigs/porcupine

Other predators

Antelope/baboon

Poaching

Number of incidents per year

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

Subsistence

Commercial

High Value

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

The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

Firearms recovered

Traps/snares recovered

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

Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

Arrests

Convictions

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

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

Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

Buffalo

Kudu

Elephant

Other

Fixed route patrols

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

Kudu

Elephant

Burchell's zebra

Sable

Roan

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

Wild Dog

Hyaena

Cheetah

Leopard

Lion

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.

Kyaramacan Association - Omega 3

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

Hyaena

Elephant

Lion

Hippo

Crocodile

Pigs/Porcupine

Other predators

Antelope/baboon

| Year | Incidents |
|------|-----------|
| 2005 | 34 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 30 |
| 2008 | 40 |
| 2009 | 24 |
| 2010 | 50 |
| 2011 | 13 |
| 2012 | 1 |
| 2013 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 |

Poaching

Number of incidents per year

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

Subsistence

Commercial

High Value

| Year | Subsistence | Commercial | High Value |
|------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Leopard

Hyaena

| Species | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Leopard | 0 | 0 | 1.0 |
| Hyaena | 0 | 0 | 1.0 |

The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

Firearms recovered

Traps/snares recovered

| Year | Firearms recovered | Traps/snares recovered |
|------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2006 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 3 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 |

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

Livestock attack

Other damage

Crop damage

Human attack

| Category | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| Livestock attack | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Other damage | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crop damage | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human attack | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

Arrests

Convictions

| Year | Arrests | Convictions |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 2006 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 2 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 2 | 2 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 |

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

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

Wildlife introductions

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

Elephant

Roan

Kudu

Other

| Year | Elephant | Roan | Kudu | Other |
|------|----------|------|------|-------|
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Kudu

| Year | Sightings |
|------|-----------|
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 |
| 2009 | 12 |
| 2010 | 10 |
| 2011 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 |
| 2013 | 128 |
| 2014 | 5 |

Elephant

| Year | Sightings |
|------|-----------|
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 |
| 2009 | 10 |
| 2010 | 15 |
| 2011 | 5 |
| 2012 | 5 |
| 2013 | 145 |
| 2014 | 5 |

Burchell's zebra

| Year | Sightings |
|------|-----------|
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 |
| 2009 | 10 |
| 2010 | 13 |
| 2011 | 3 |
| 2012 | 3 |
| 2013 | 46 |
| 2014 | 5 |

Sable

| Year | Sightings |
|------|-----------|
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 |
| 2009 | 5 |
| 2010 | 12 |
| 2011 | 2 |
| 2012 | 2 |
| 2013 | 95 |
| 2014 | 5 |

Roan

| Year | Sightings |
|------|-----------|
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 |
| 2009 | 1 |
| 2010 | 2 |
| 2011 | 1 |
| 2012 | 1 |
| 2013 | 29 |
| 2014 | 3 |

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

Wild Dog

| Year | Average |
|------|---------|
| 2005 | 0.5 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 8.5 |
| 2008 | 3.5 |
| 2009 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 |
| 2012 | 3.5 |
| 2013 | 0.5 |
| 2014 | 0 |

Hyaena

| Year | Average |
|------|---------|
| 2005 | 3 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 3.5 |
| 2008 | 3 |
| 2009 | 4.5 |
| 2010 | 2 |
| 2011 | 6.5 |
| 2012 | 5.5 |
| 2013 | 1 |
| 2014 | 2.5 |

Cheetah

| Year | Average |
|------|---------|
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0.5 |
| 2008 | 1 |
| 2009 | 0.5 |
| 2010 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 |

Leopard

| Year | Average |
|------|---------|
| 2005 | 2.5 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 1.5 |
| 2008 | 1.5 |
| 2009 | 0.5 |
| 2010 | 0.5 |
| 2011 | 1.5 |
| 2012 | 2.5 |
| 2013 | 0.5 |
| 2014 | 0.5 |

Lion

| Year | Average |
|------|---------|
| 2005 | 0.5 |
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0.5 |
| 2008 | 0.5 |
| 2009 | 1.8 |
| 2010 | 0.5 |
| 2011 | 1.5 |
| 2012 | 2 |
| 2013 | 1.5 |
| 2014 | 0.5 |

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.

Kyaramacan Association - Chetto

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

Hyaena

Elephant

Lion

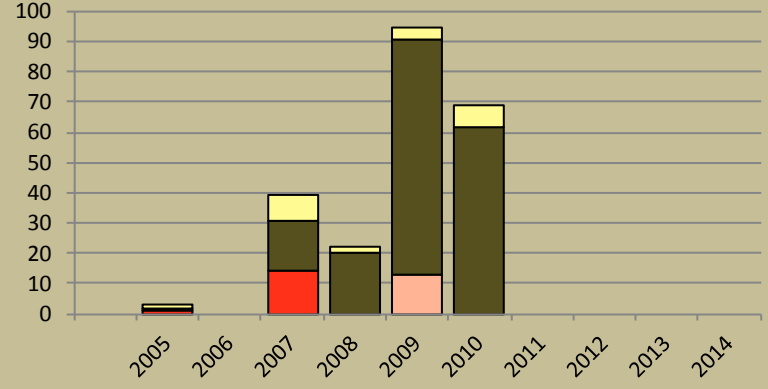
Hippo

Crocodile

Pigs/Porcupine

Other predators

Antelope/baboon



Poaching

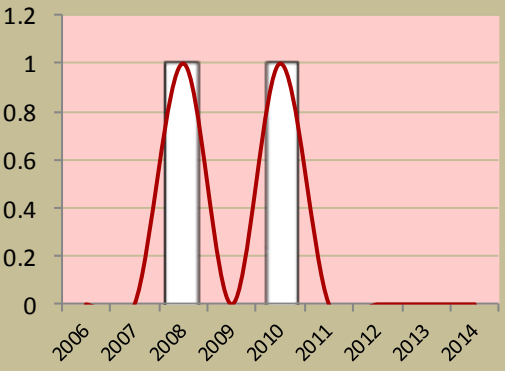
Number of incidents per year

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

Subsistence

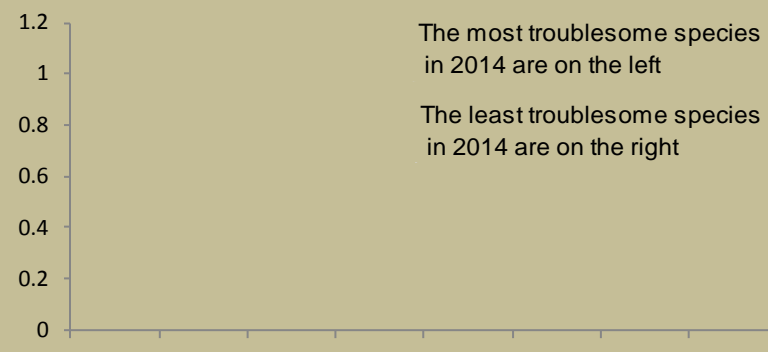
Commercial

High Value



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



The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

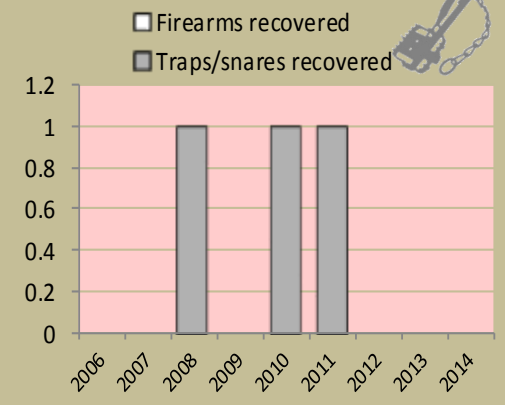
The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

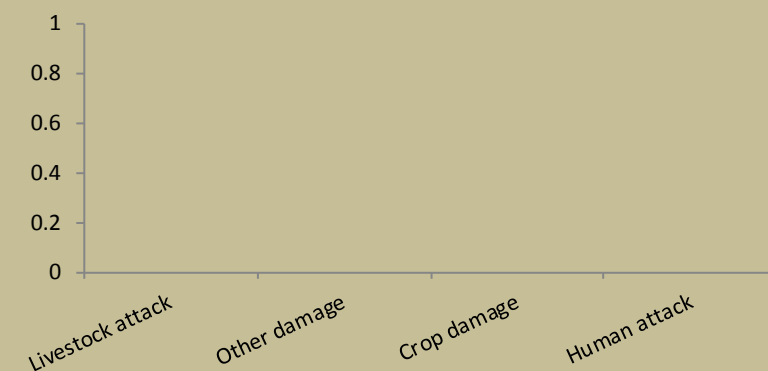
Firearms recovered

Traps/snares recovered



Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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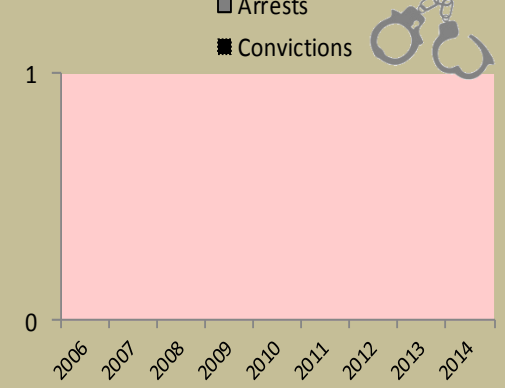


Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

Arrests

Convictions



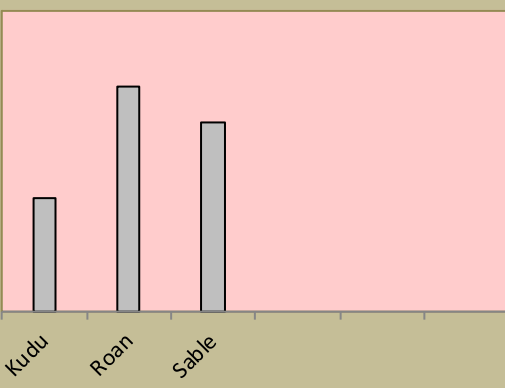
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

2012

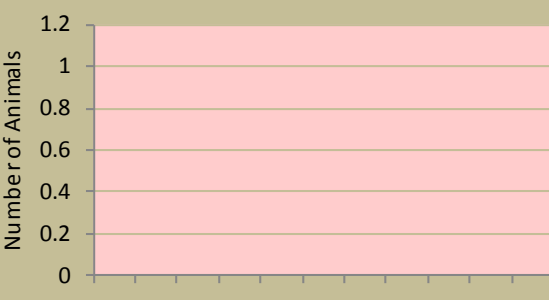
2013

2014



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

Wildlife introductions



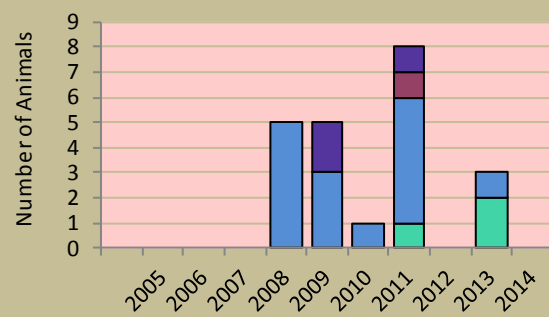
Wildlife mortalities

Elephant

Steenbok

Kudu

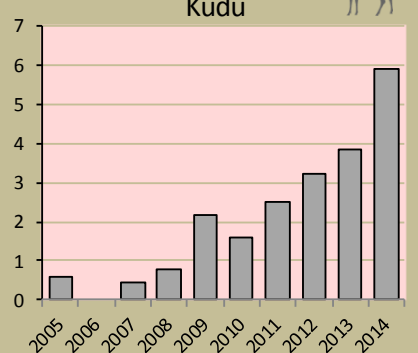
Other



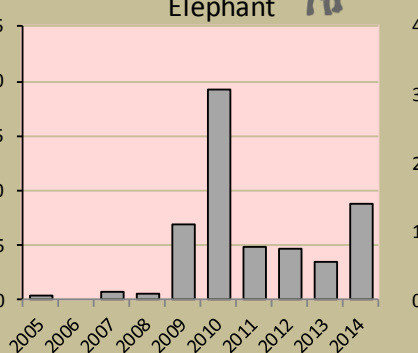
Fixed route patrols

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

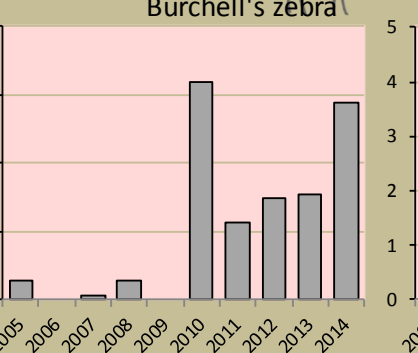
Kudu



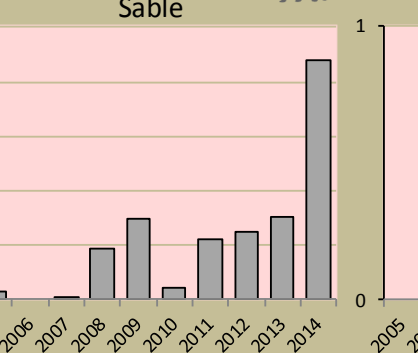
Elephant



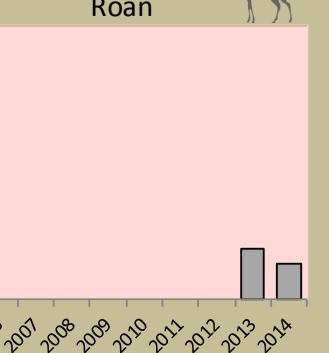
Burchell's zebra



Sable



Roan

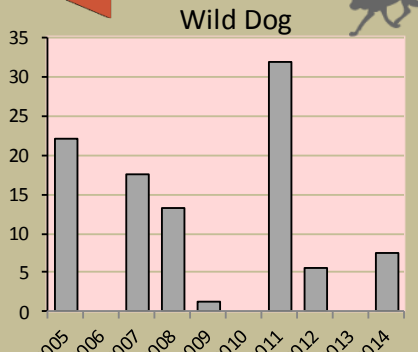


Predator monitoring

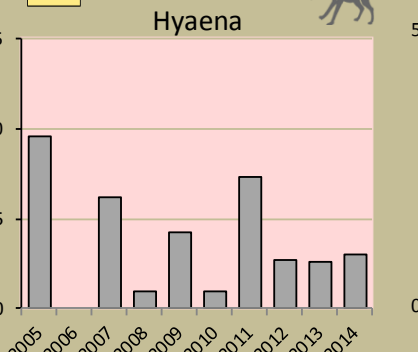
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year

status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

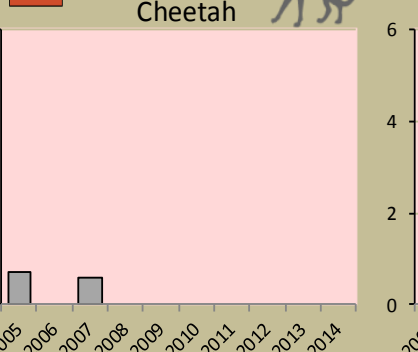
Wild Dog



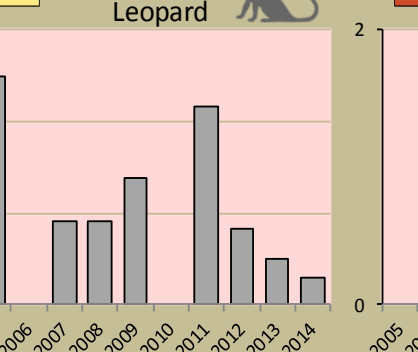
Hyaena



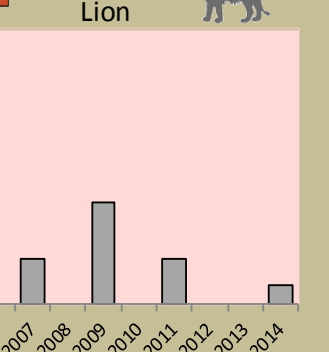
Cheetah




Leopard




Lion






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Kyaramacan Association - Mutjiku

Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend

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Hyaena

Elephant

Lion

Hippo

Crocodile

Pigs/Porcupine

Other predators

Antelope/baboon

Poaching

Number of incidents per year

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

Subsistence

Commercial

High Value

Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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Hippo

Elephant

Crocodile

Hyaena

The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

Firearms recovered

Traps/snares recovered

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

Livestock attack

Other damage

Crop damage

Human attack

Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

Arrests

Convictions

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

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

Wildlife introductions

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

Elephant

Sable

Hippo

Other

Number of Animals

Fixed route patrols

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

Kudu

Elephant

Burchell's zebra

Sable

Roan

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Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Date Registered: | January 2006 |
| Members: | 3253 |
| Size (square kilometres): | |

Conservancy Governance

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Number of management committee members: | 12 |
| Date of last AGM: | 18 October 2014 |
| Attendance at AGM: | Men: 200; Women: 196 |
| Date of next AGM: | 30 June 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 | 33 |
| Female | 21 |
| Community game guards: | 28 |
| Community resource monitors: | 16 |
| Lodge staff: Male | 0 |
| Female | 0 |

Benefits

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Community Assistance | |
| Community Development Projects | |
| Meat | |
| Capacity Building | |

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 | | | | |
| Zonation Plan | | | | |
| Natural Resource Plan | | | | Some activities were not performed as planned. |
| Human Wildlife Conflict Plan | | | | |
| Tourism Plan | | | | |
| Sustainable Financial Plan | | | | |
| Benefit Distribution Plan | | | | |
| Staff Plan | | | | |
| Assets Plan | | | | |
| HIV/AIDS Plan | | | | |
| Communication Plan | | | | |