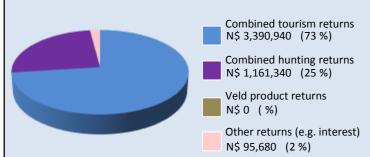
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 4,647,960



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\$ 1,974,710		
Employment	Private Sector	121 staff	N\$ 2,088,240
	Conservancy	21 staff	N\$ 661,070

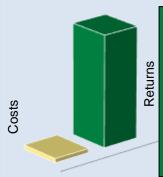
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 173,300
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 173,300

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\$ 4,647,960

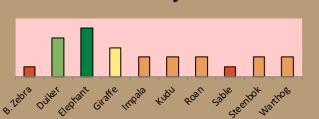
Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 173,300

Approximate positive ratio 27 : 1

Management performance in 2014

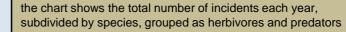
Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	3	
2 Adequate expenditure	4	
3 Audit attendance	6	
4 NR management plan	1	
5 Zonation	2	
6 Leadership	3	
7 Display of material	2	
8 Event Book modules	4	
9 Event Book quality	3	
10 Compliance	2	
11 Game census	4	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	4	
13 Law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

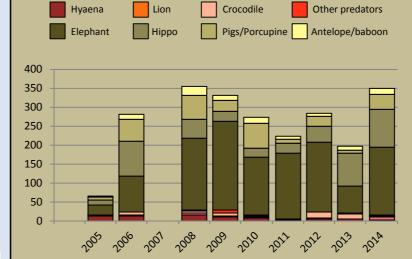
Wildlife status summary in 2014



Human wildlife conflict

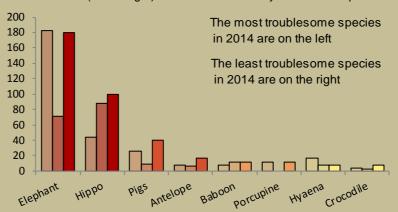
Human wildlife conflict trend





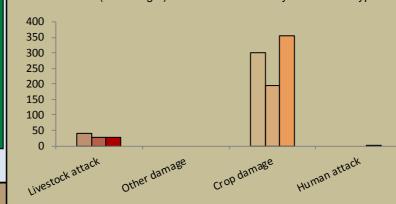
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

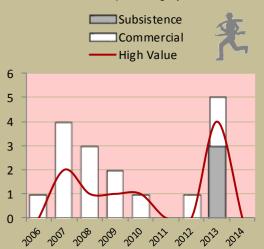
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

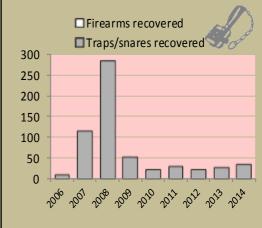
Number of incidents per year

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



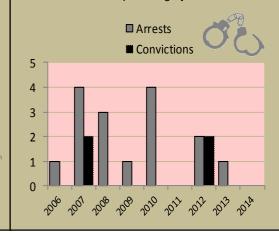
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

			Quota 201	.4	Animals actually used in 2014			Potential	Potential			
Spec	cies	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$
Buffalo	1	5	4	1	4	1				5	56,450	5,500
Crocodi	le	1	1		1					1	16,750	
Elephai	nt*	7	5	2	5	1			1	8	126,800	63,600
Hippo		5	4	1	4	1				5	21,850	5,500
Impala		8	5	3	4	2				6	1,800	680
Kudu		6	4	2		1				1	4,240	2,580
Lechwe		2	2		2					2	12,000	
Reedbu	ıck	1	1		1					1	6,200	
Roan*		1	1		1					1	53,150	
Sable*		1	1								56,800	
Wildeb	eest	3	2	1	1	1				2	3,680	2,600
B. Zebr	а	7	6	1	7					7	4,100	3,500

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]

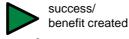
Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status
extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant

weak/bad reasonable good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags



weakness/

action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns.

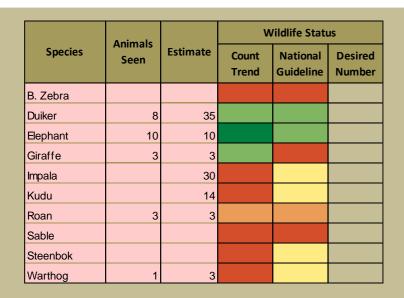
Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



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



Wildlife Status

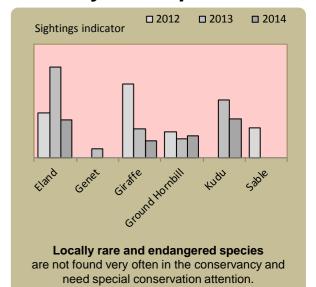
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

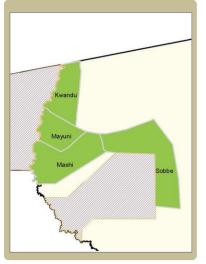
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

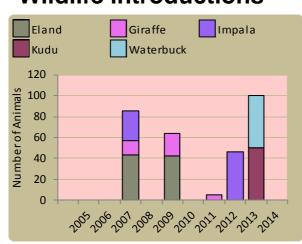
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

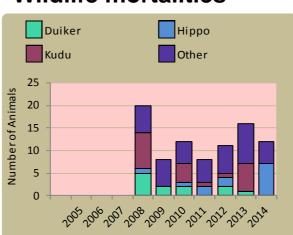




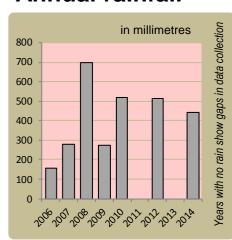




Wildlife mortalities

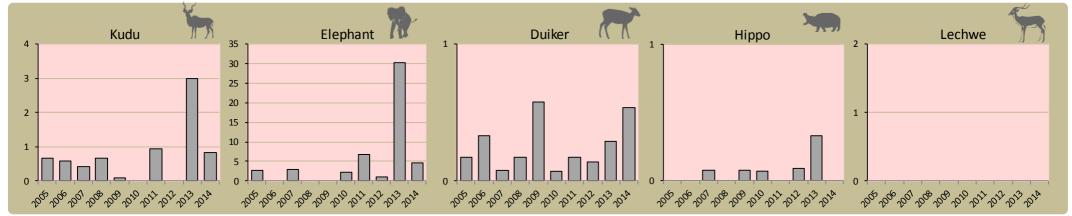


Annual rainfall



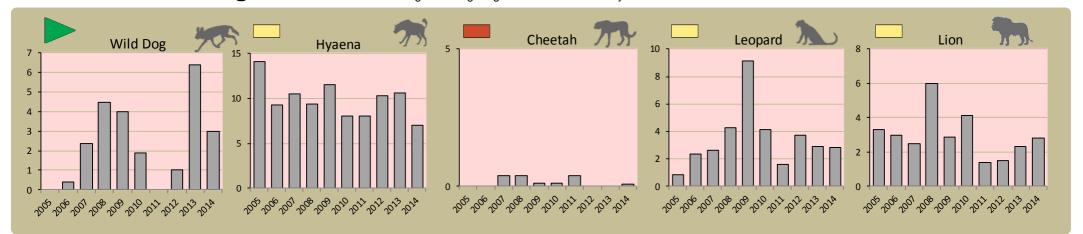
Fixed route patrols

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

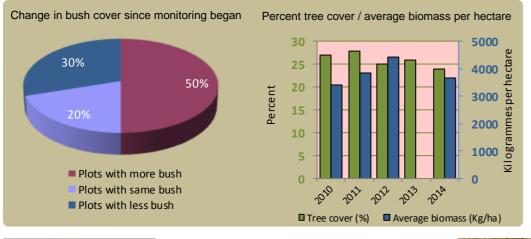


Predator monitoring

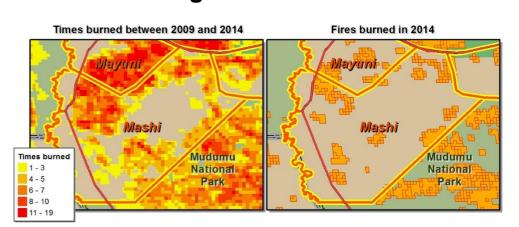
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Vegetation monitoring



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.



Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered: March 2003

Members: 1898

Size (square kilometres): 297

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	12
Date of last AGM:	24 November 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 88; Women: 98
Date of next AGM:	24 November 2015
Other important issues Financial report approved? Budget approved? Work plan approved?	4

Constitutional adherence

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



Employment

Conservancy staff: Male Female	17 4
Community game guards:	12
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	45
Female	43

Benefits

	1
Meat Distribution	Scholarship
Transport	
Cash Distribution	
Offset Hwc	
Community Members Contracted For Projects	
Church	
Sports	
Schools	

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				Successfully implemented activities within plan.
Zonation Plan				Community members still struggle to implement the plan.
Natural Resource Plan				Implemented most activities within plan with positive results.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Community members fully aware of plan no complaints.
Tourism Plan				Interference from TA regarding tourism developments in conservancy. Interference from TA regarding tourism developments in conservancy.
Sustainable Financial Plan				There is a need to increase implementation of activities.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Members not satisfied with benefit distribution.
Staff Plan				Need to strengthen staff ploicies and performance appraisals.
Assets Plan				Asset register needs revising.
HIV/AIDS Plan				More still needs to be done to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS especially in schools.
Communication Plan				Effective communication with members.