## Okanguati

# conservancy 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\$** 



- Combined hunting returns N\$0 (%)
- Veld product returns N\$0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest)

#### 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					
Private Sector					
Conservancy					
	Private Sector	Private Sector			

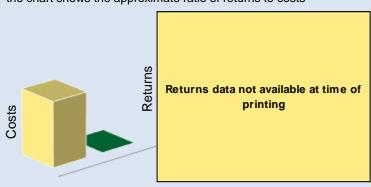
#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 209,730
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 7,430
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 217,160

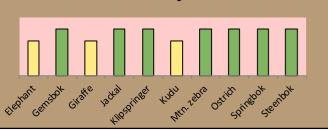
#### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

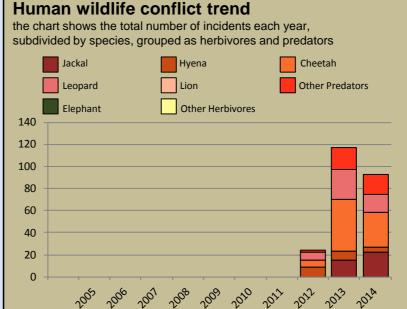


#### Management performance in 2014

Category	Score	Performance				
1 Adequate staffing	0					
2 Adequate expenditure	0					
3 Audit attendance	5					
4 NR management plan	3					
5 Zonation	0					
6 Leadership	1					
7 Display of material	2					
8 Event Book modules	3					
9 Event Book quality	2					
10 Compliance	2					
11 Game census	0					
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	3					
13 Law enforcement	2					
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	2					
15 Harvesting management	1					
16 Sources of NR income	0					
17 Benefits produced	0					
18 Resource trends						
19 Resource targets						
Wildlife status summary in 2014						

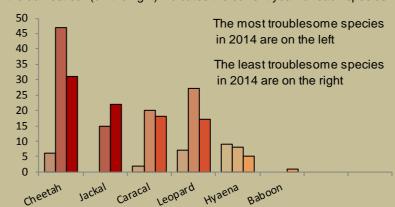


### **Human wildlife conflict**



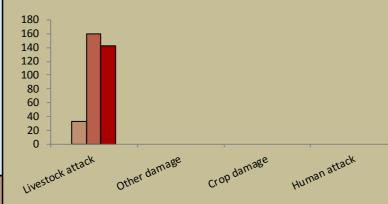
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

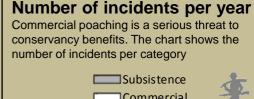


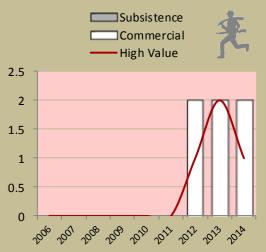
#### Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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



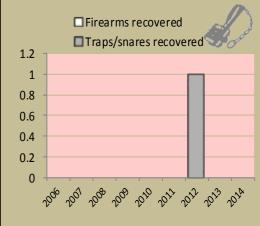
### **Poaching**





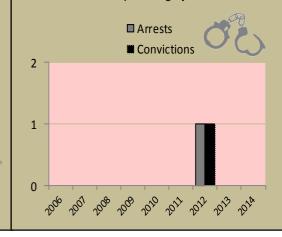
#### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



#### **Arrests and convictions**

number of incidents per category



## Wildlife removals - quota use and value

		Quota 201	L4	Animals actually used in 2014			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\$

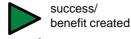
#### Potential value estimates (N\$) for species are based on:

- · 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



#### Success/threat flags



weakness/

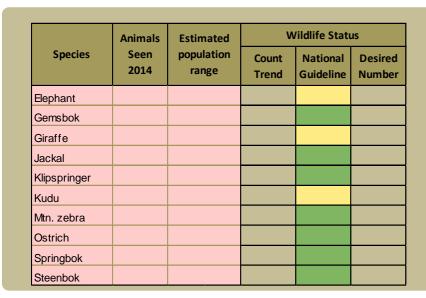
action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



## monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

### **Current wildlife numbers and status**



#### Wildlife Status

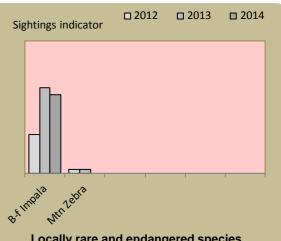
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**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.

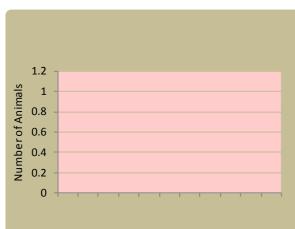
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

### Locally rare species

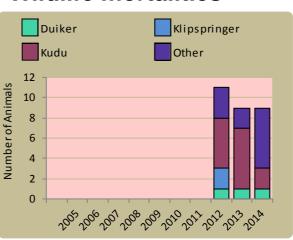


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

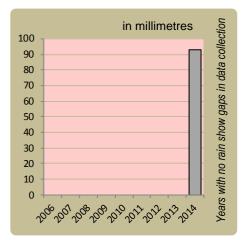
#### Wildlife introductions



#### Wildlife mortalities

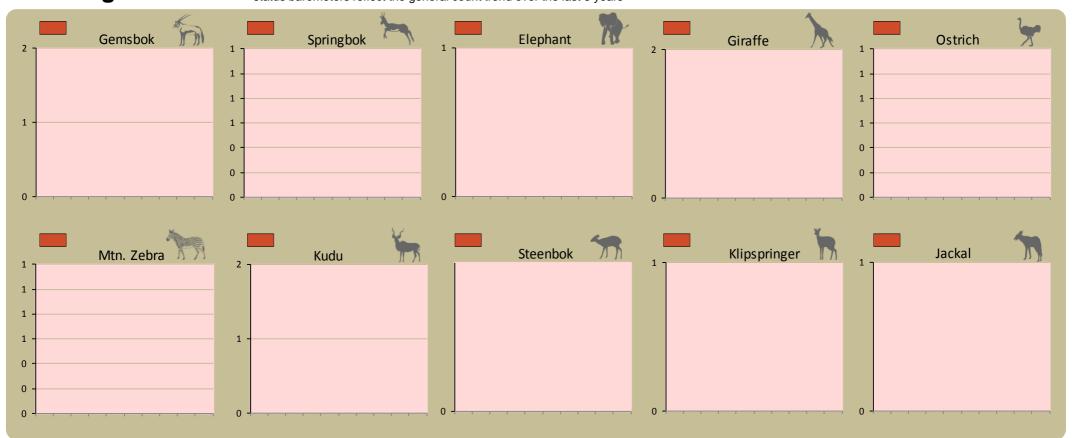


#### Annual rainfall



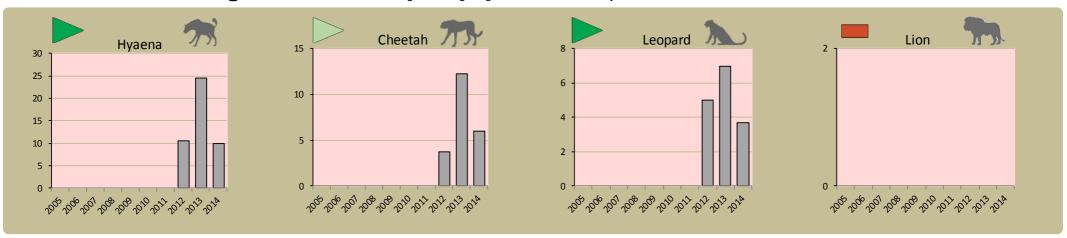
### **Annual game count**

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



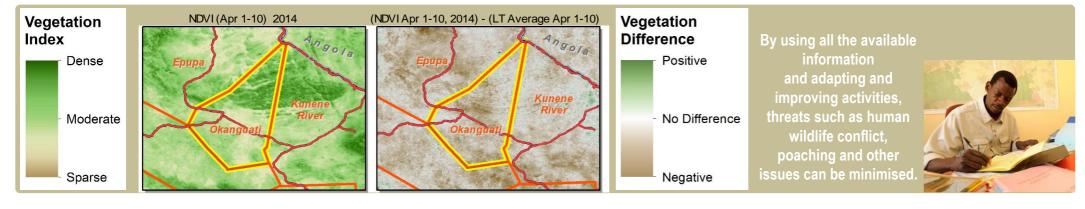
#### **Predator monitoring**

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)



## Okanguati 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: May 2012

Members: 350

Size (square kilometres): 1159

### **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee members:	15
Date of last AGM:	16 October 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	30 August 2015
Other important issues  Financial report approved?  Budget approved?	<b>✓</b>
Work plan approved?	✓

### **Constitutional adherence**

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



### **Employment**

**Communication Plan** 

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

### **Benefits**

1	

### 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
Company this is a sound Management Disc				Because when people do event book audit, they complement our good
Game Utilisation and Management Plan				work. Patrols is effective as well.
Zonation Plan				
				Because we did not come up with a plan on how to use our NR like
Natural Resource Plan				harvesting.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Because onlu some farmers adhere to what they have been told.
riaman viname commet riam				Because even though we have beautiful area, we don't have any campsite
Tourism Plan				currently.
Sustainable Financial Plan				We do not have income
				Because there are no species to distribute meat or income to do cash
Benefit Distribution Plan				payments.
Staff Plan				No staff contracts.
Assets Plan				The conservancy still don't have any assets
				Because the trained people do not attend all meetings to educate the
HIV/AIDS Plan				community.  Because people do respond to the message given either by coming to

meetings.