

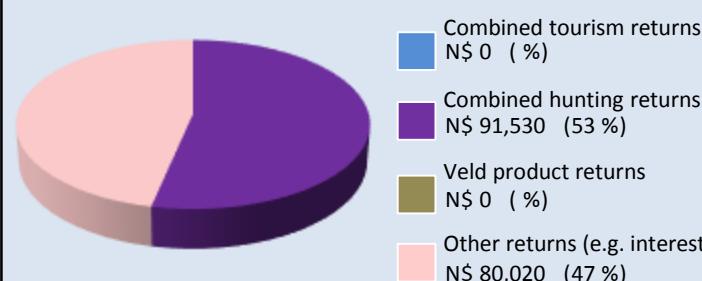
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 171,550



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	N\$ 171,550
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Employment	Private Sector	Conservancy	2 staff	N\$ 48,600
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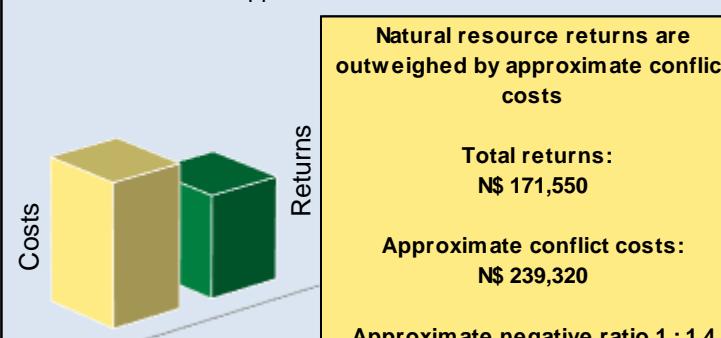
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 231,890
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 7,430
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 239,320

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

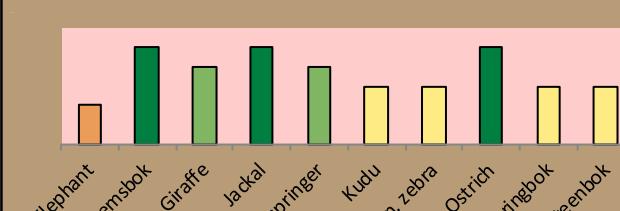
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2014

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

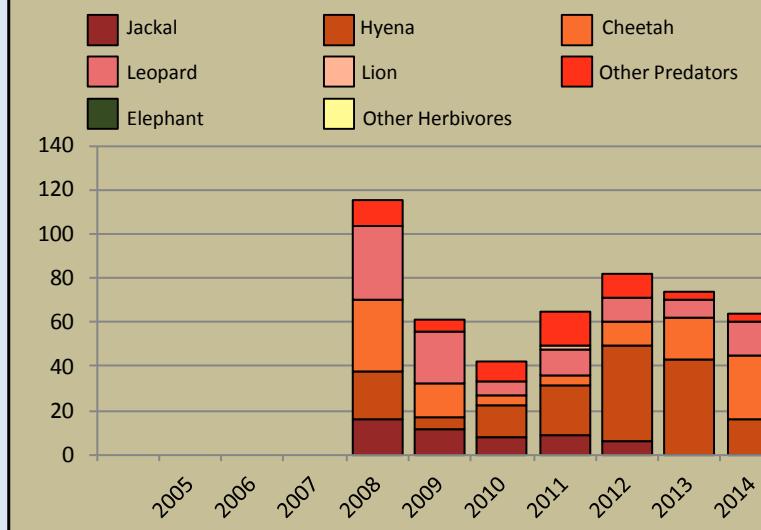
Wildlife status summary in 2014



Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend

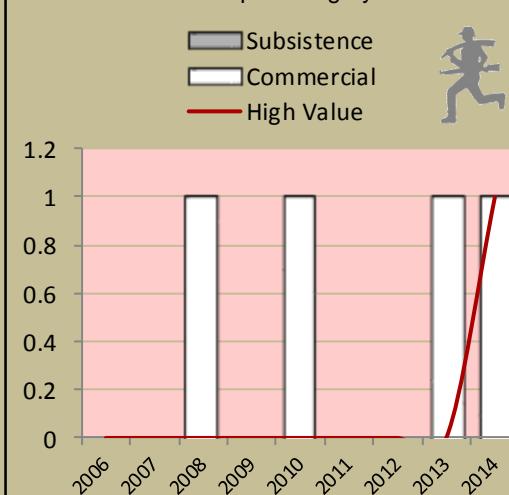
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators



Poaching

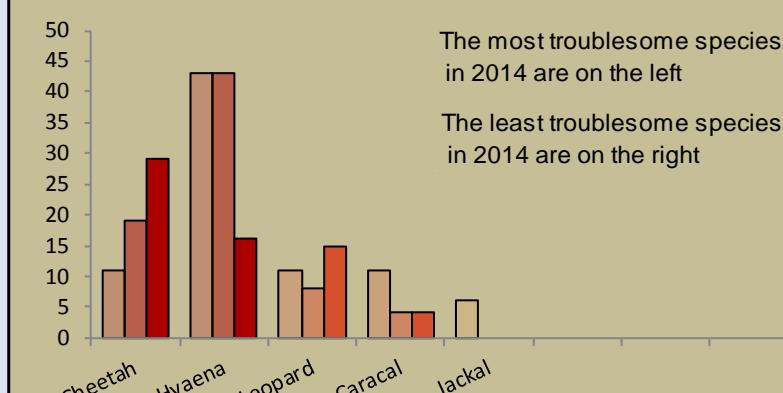
Number of incidents per year

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



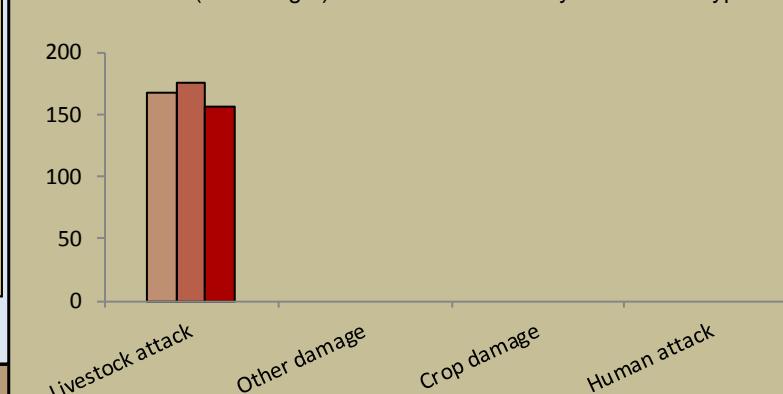
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2014				Animals actually used in 2014					Potential Trophy Value N\$	Potential Other use Value N\$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		
Gemsbok	30	10	20		8	10			18	2,400	2,160
Kudu	2	2				4			4	4,240	
Springbok	100	15	85		22	60			85	1,370	520
Mtn Zebra	60	10	50			23			23	3,500	3,320

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

Success/threat flags



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

Species	Animals Seen 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant	0		Red	Yellow	
Gemsbok	81	770 - 1220	Dark Green	Light Green	
Giraffe	7	20 - 30	Light Green	Yellow	
Jackal	1		Dark Green	Light Green	
Klipspringer	3		Yellow	Light Green	
Kudu	2	20 - 40	Yellow	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra	206	1960 - 2500	Light Orange	Light Green	
Ostrich	40	380 - 710	Dark Green	Light Green	
Springbok	121	1760 - 4040	Light Orange	Light Green	
Steenbok	0		Red	Yellow	

Wildlife Status

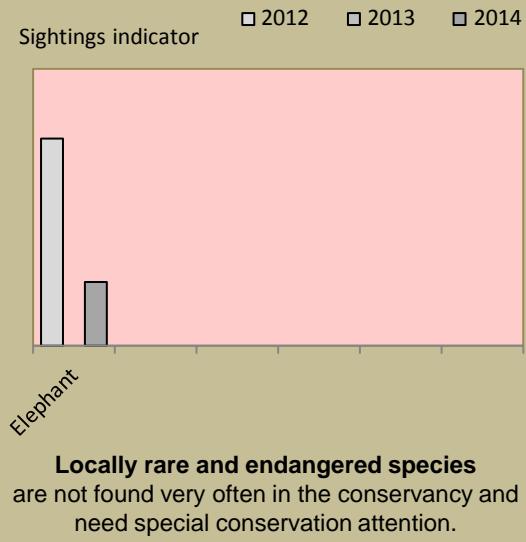
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

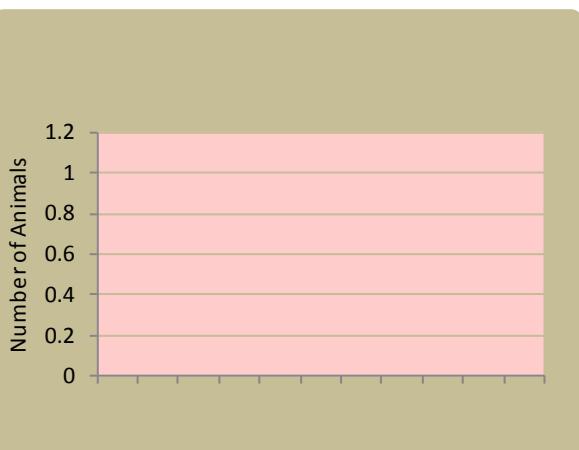
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

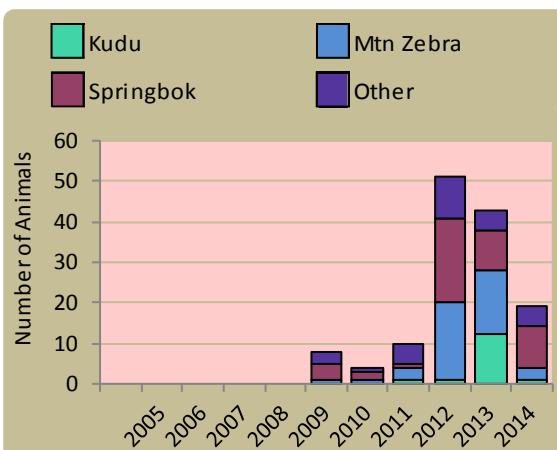
Locally rare species



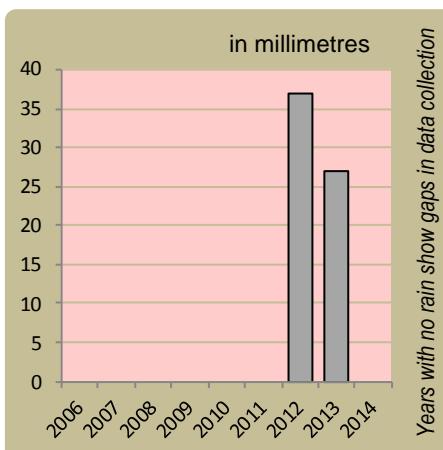
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

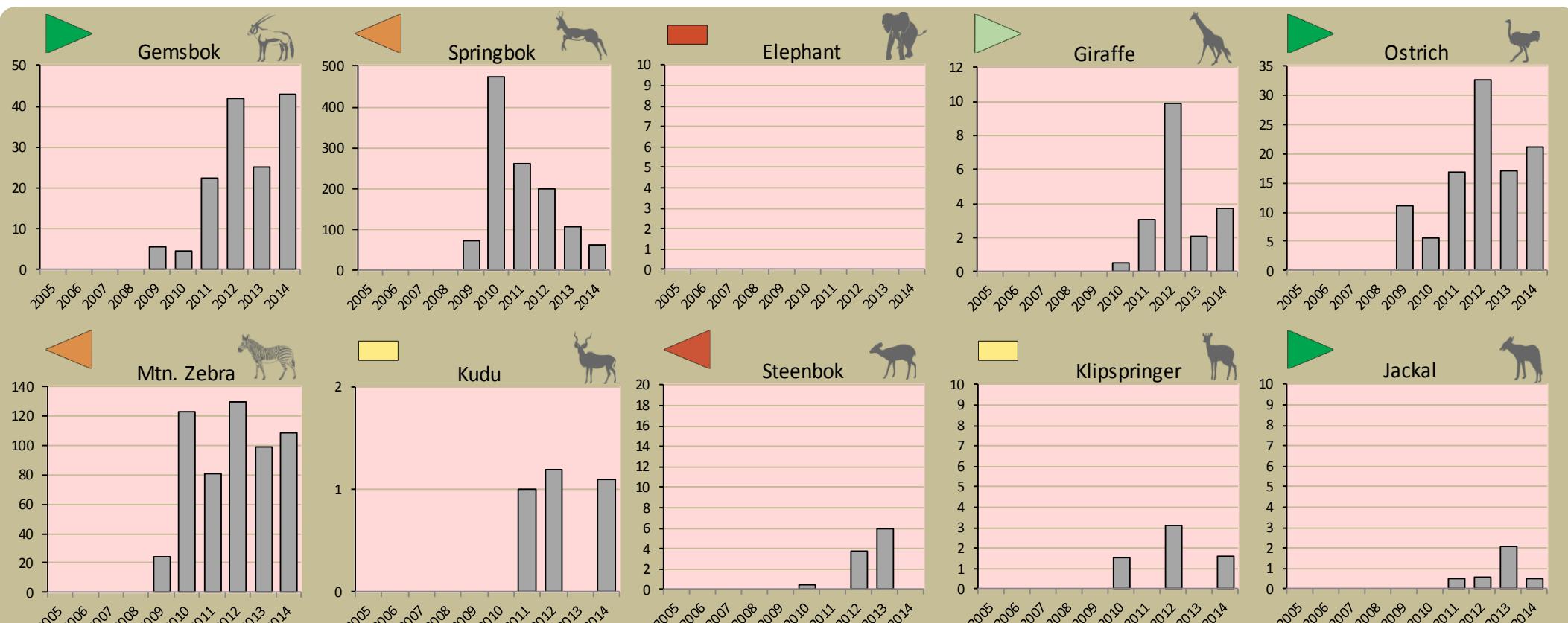


Annual rainfall



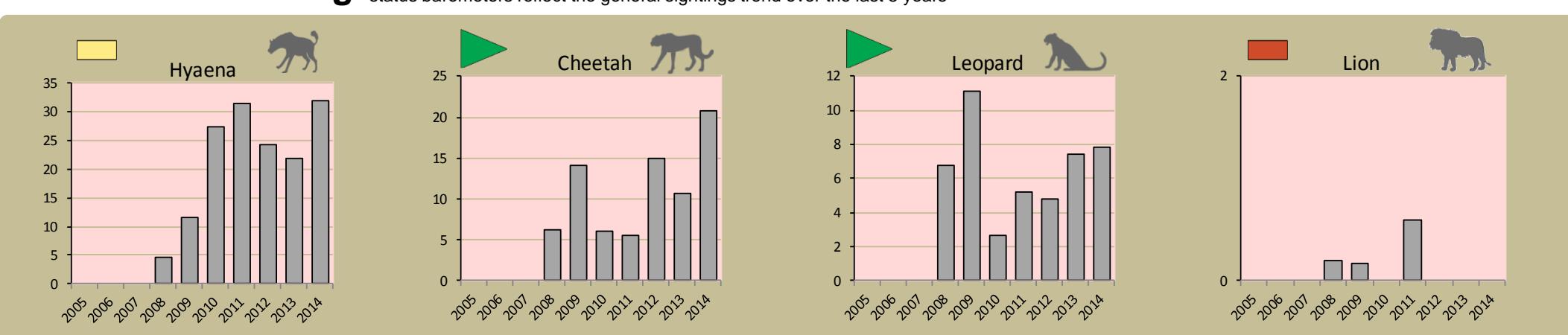
Annual game count

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



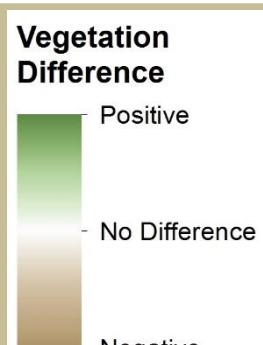
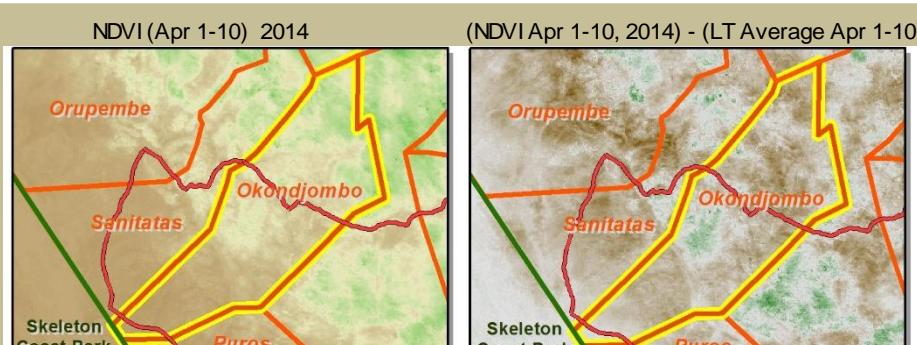
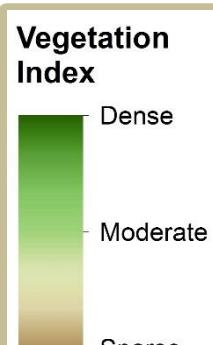
Predator monitoring

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)



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:	August 2008
Members:	183
Size (square kilometres):	1645

Constitutional adherence

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

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	
Date of last AGM:	27 July 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	27 July 2015
Other important issues	
Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓



Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	2
Female	0
Community game guards:	5
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Meat Distribution	
Traditional Authority	

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				Some activities is not work per plan.
Zonation Plan				Works as per plan
Natural Resource Plan				Harvesters have to walk to were they need to harvest.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				We work as per plan.
Tourism Plan				The operator hunt a few animals.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Money is missing.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Meat was not enough to give to all members
Staff Plan				Some people domt read or write
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				Not taught at every meeting if the facilitator is not available then not taught.
Communication Plan				Some times the message is not delivered as per program.