20 Annual Conservancy Audit Report Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

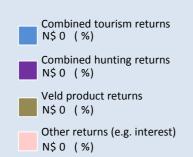
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$



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

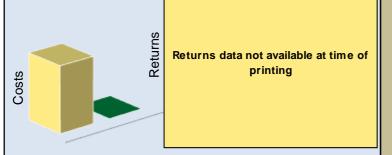
Conservancy	Conservancy income					
E	Private Sector					
Employment	Conservancy					

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

	Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 223,260			
	Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 22,290			
	Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 200,970			
е	estimates are based on average national values				

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



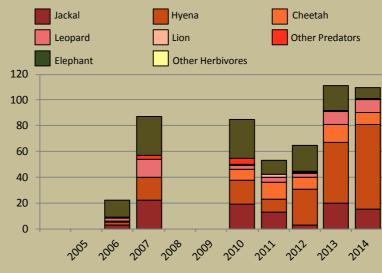
Management performance in 2014

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

Human wildlife conflict

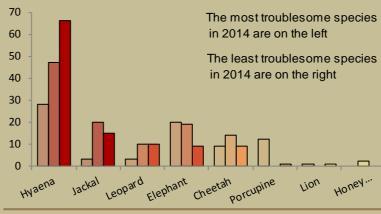
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



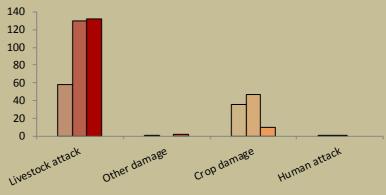
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

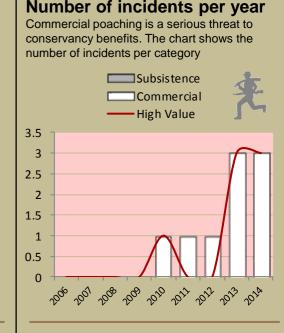


Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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

 $\square \text{ Arrests}$ $\blacksquare \text{ Convictions}$ 2 1 0 $D^{66} D^{61} D^{68} D^{69} D^{19} D^{11} D^{12} D^{13} D^{14}$

Wildlife removals - quota use and value

		Quota 201	.4		Animals actually 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\$
											_

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	Estimated	N	Wildlife Status				
Species	Seen 2014	population range	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number			
Elephant								
Gemsbok								
Giraffe								
Jackal								
Klipspringer								
Kudu								
Mtn. zebra								
Ostrich								
Springbok								
Steenbok								

Wildlife Status

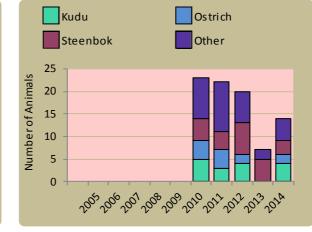
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

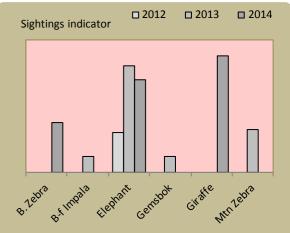
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

Wildlife mortalities

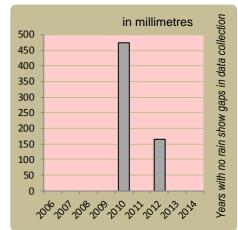


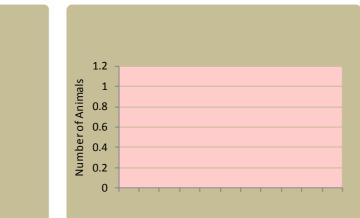
Locally rare species



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

Annual rainfall

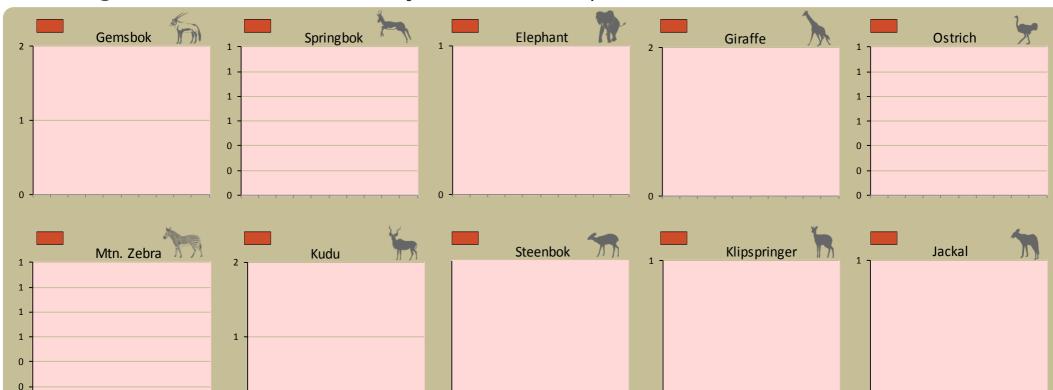




Wildlife introductions

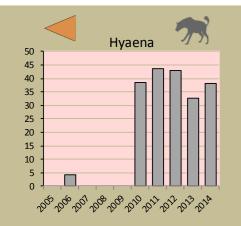
Annual game count

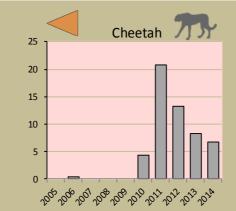
charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

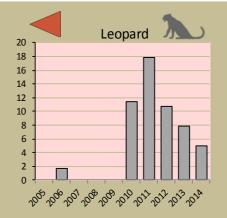


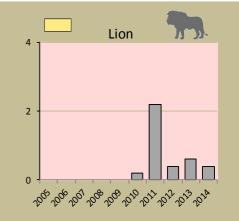
Predator monitoring

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

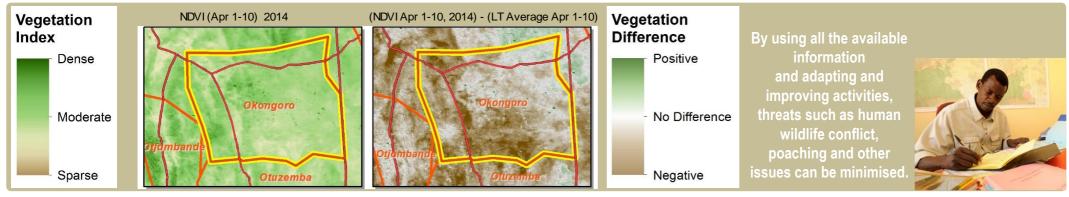








Vegetation monitoring Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover in the first 10 days of April of the current year and the difference between the current year and the 10 year average (2001-2010)



Okongoro 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:	February 2012
Members:	450
Size (square kilometres):	956

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	20
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 0; Women:
Date of next AGM:	30 September 2015
Other important issues Financial report approved? Budget approved?	×
Work plan approved?	×

Employment

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

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	A
Approved constitution	×
AGM held	×
Management and utilisation plan	star and a star a sta
Financial annual report	×
Benefit distribution plan	star and a star a sta
Audit of the constitution	×



Benefits

Funeral Support	
Meat Distribution	

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				Always done according to the programm event book indicate that they are working hard.
Zonation Plan				Need donation for tourism activities.
Natural Resource Plan				Because devils claw is supposed to be harvested in 3 different stages but only one is being done.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Because we planned to fence of the gardens with electrical fence but it didn't work because of scattered gardens.
Tourism Plan				Because people didn't start hunting yet and campsite was still not upgraded.
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				The conservancy does not have income, event there was meat distribution it was still not enough.
Staff Plan				The out come of work for game quarrels indicate that they were well trained.
Assets Plan				No regular follow up on the asset. Very few assets.
HIV/AIDS Plan				Members are well informed, T/A meetings are also educating the people.
Communication Plan				It indicate people always get the message whenever we send the message.