2014 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Orupembe
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

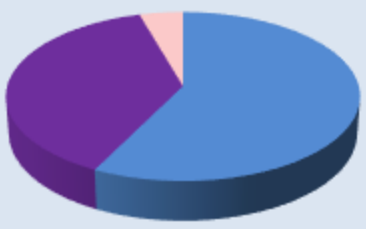
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 414,120



- Combined tourism returns N$ 237,560 (57 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 158,040 (38 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 18,520 (4 %)

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$ 236,500**
Employment	**Private Sector**	**14 staff**	**N$ 169,420**
	Conservancy	**3 staff**	**N$ 112,510**

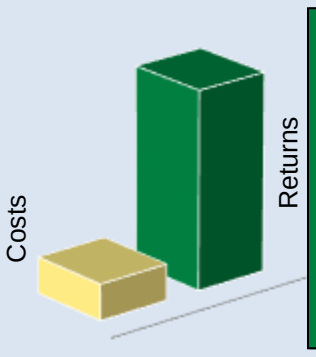
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 75,330
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 75,330**

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$ 414,120

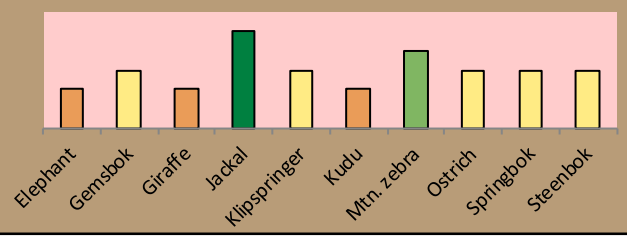
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 75,330

Approximate positive ratio 5 : 1

Management performance in 2014

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

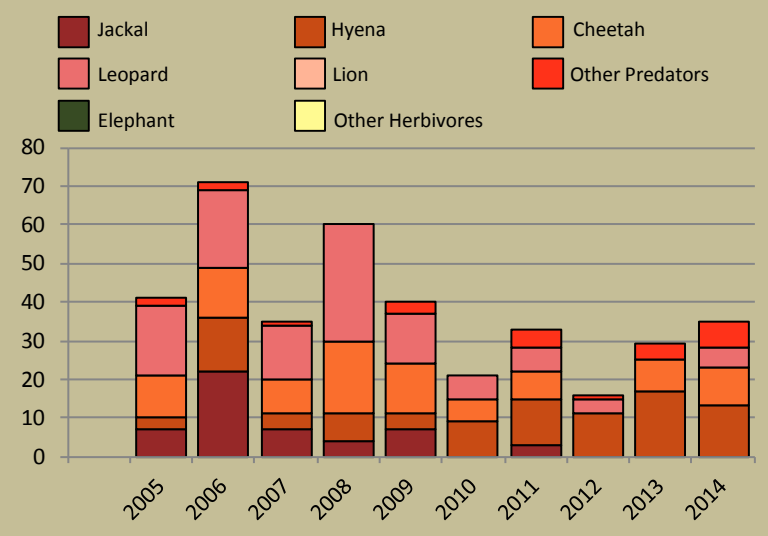
Wildlife status summary in 2014



Human wildlife conflict

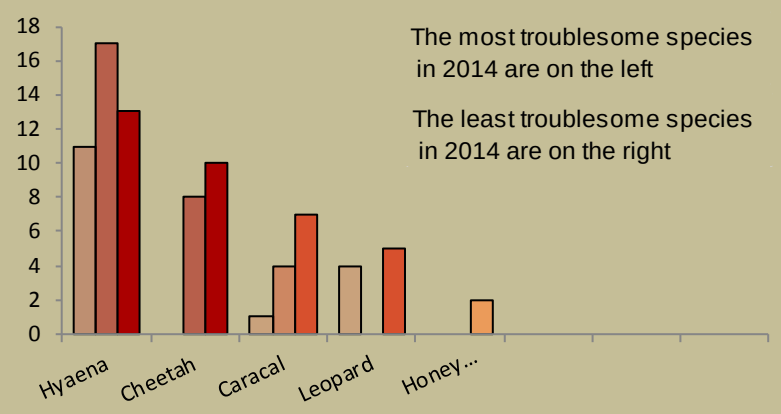
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



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

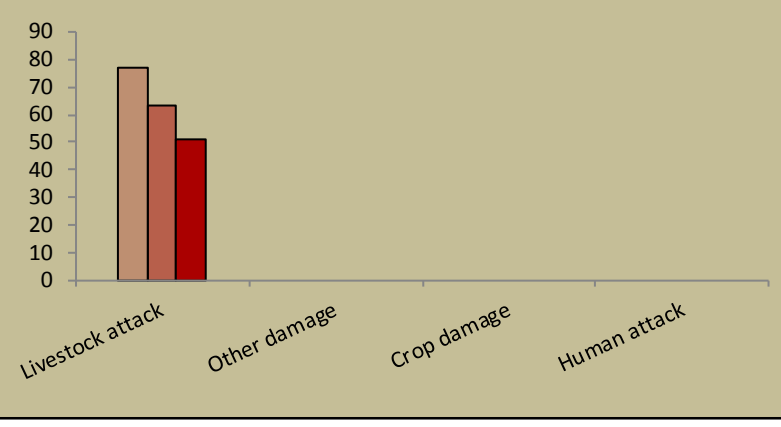


The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

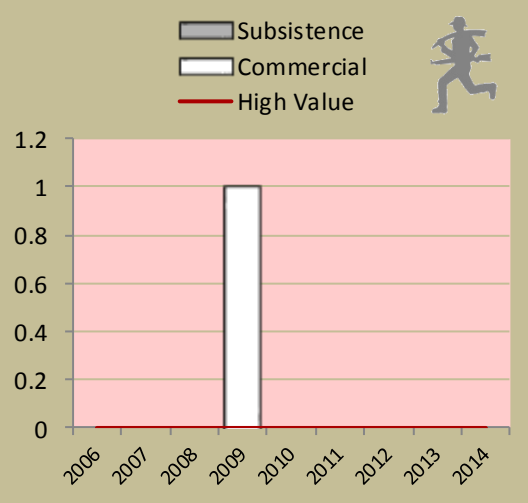
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

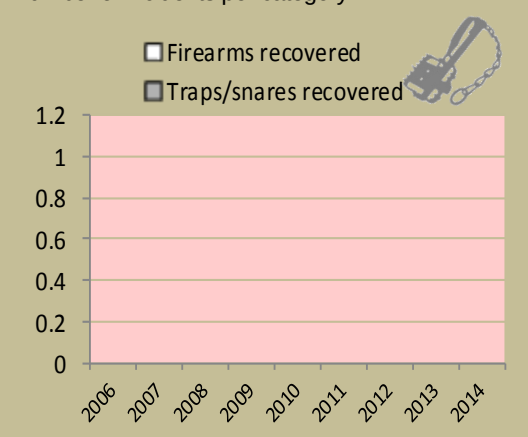
Number of incidents per year

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



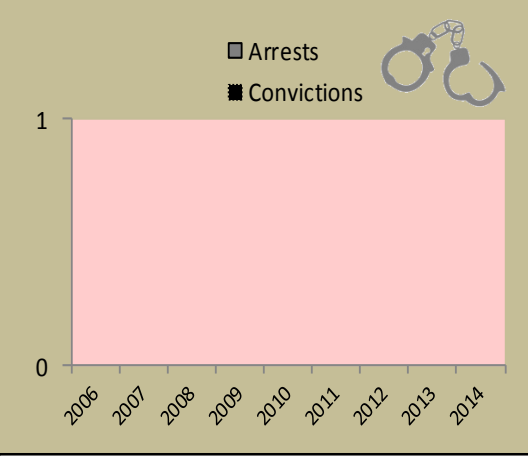
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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	200	50	150	2	41	69			118	2,400	2,160
Springbok	320	20	300	2	53	20			86	1,370	520

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

success/ benefit created

weakness/ action needed

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

2014

Orupembe

Natural Resource Report continued...

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

Species	Animals Seen 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant	0				
Gemsbok	330	3640 - 5790			
Giraffe	4	20 - 30			
Jackal	8				
Klipspringer	0				
Kudu	0				
Mtn. zebra	148	470 - 600			
Ostrich	54	470 - 910			
Springbok	291	2780 - 6360			
Steenbok	4	45 - 540			

Wildlife Status

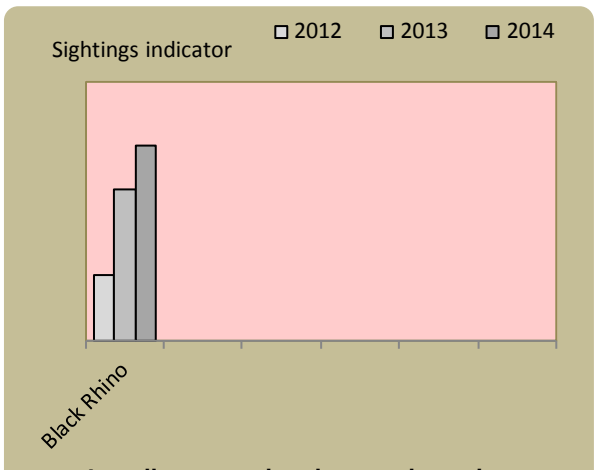
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

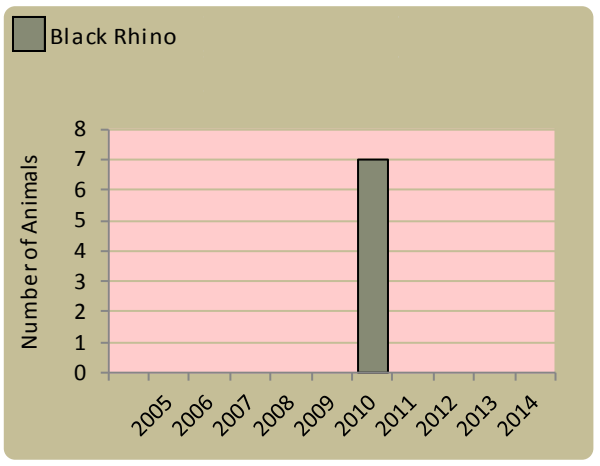
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

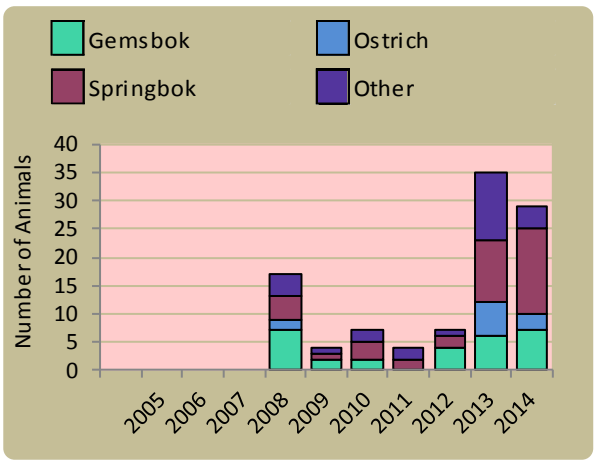


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

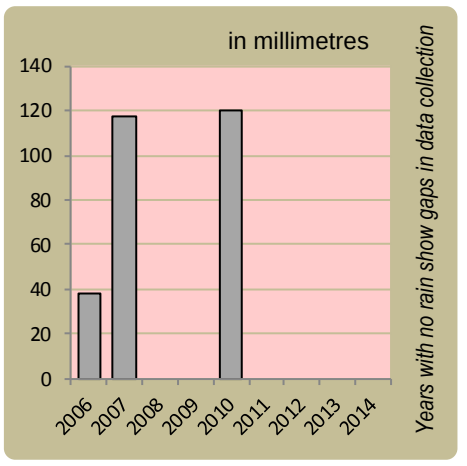
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

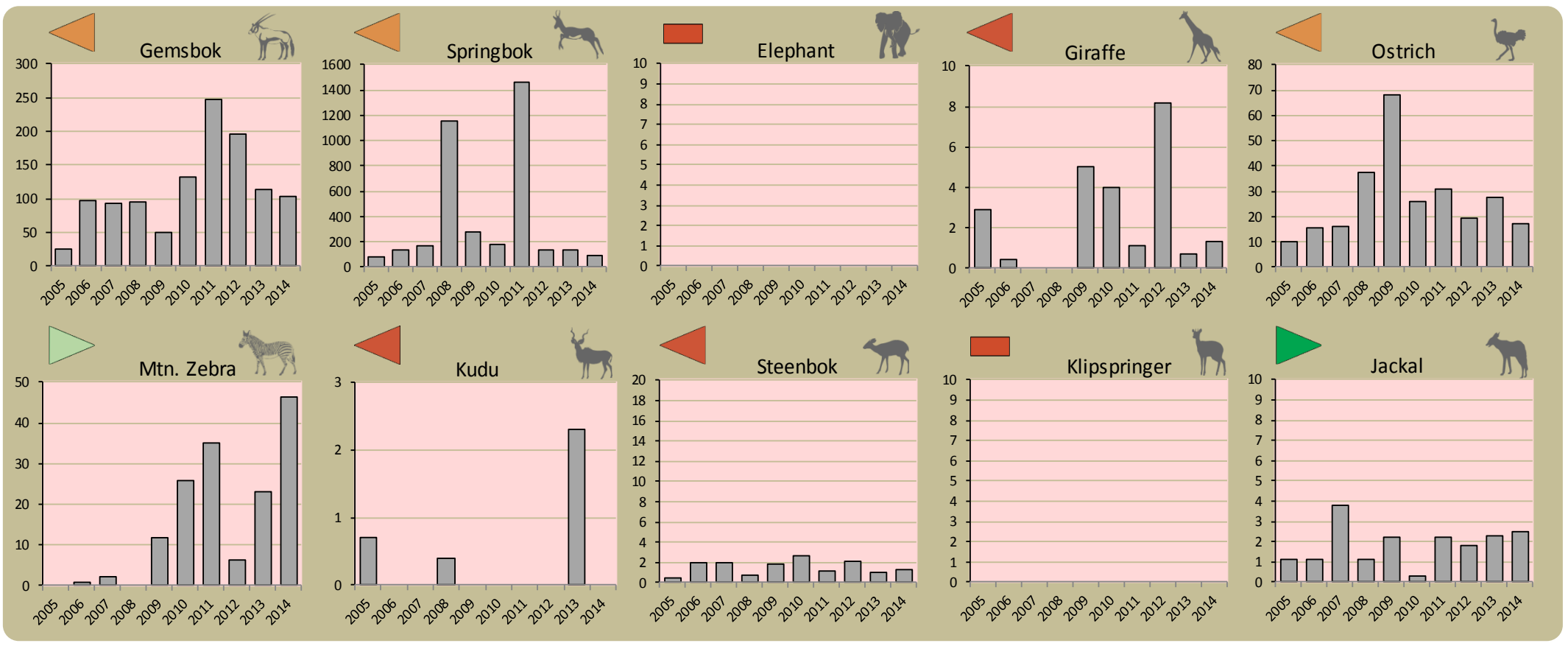


Annual rainfall



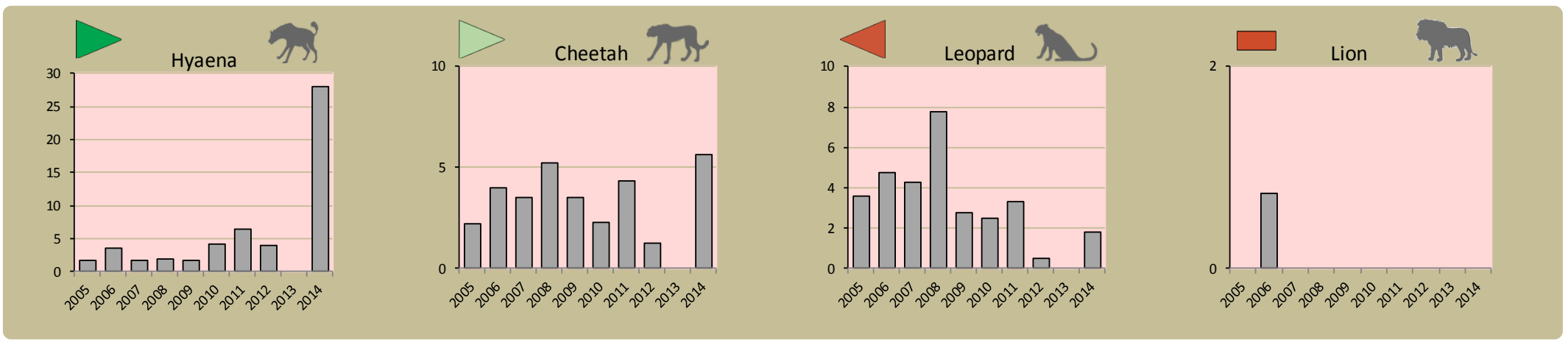
Annual game count

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



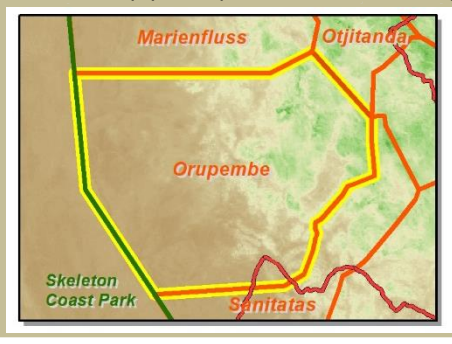
Vegetation monitoring

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)

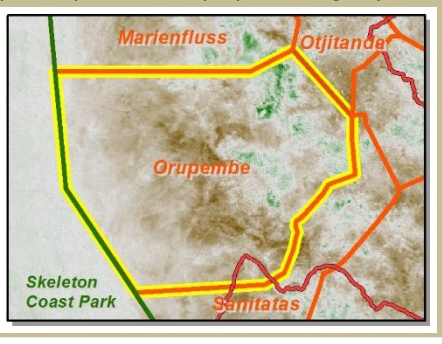
Vegetation Index

Dense
Moderate
Sparse

NDVI (Apr 1-10) 2014



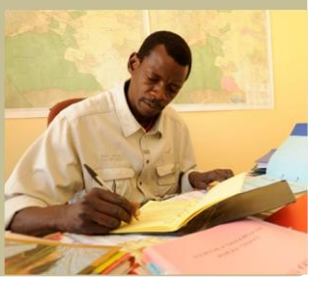
(NDVI Apr 1-10, 2014) - (LT Average Apr 1-10)



Vegetation Difference

Positive
No Difference
Negative

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.



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Orupembe 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:	July 2003
Members:	236
Size (square kilometres):	3565

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:	8
Date of last AGM:	27 September 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	30 May 2015

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✗
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	1
Female	2
Community game guards:	6
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	4
Female	6

Benefits

Schools

Traditional Authority

Meat Distribution

Funeral Support

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				Because its very effective.
Zonation Plan				Because farmers move to wildlife area due to drought.
Natural Resource Plan				Because it works very effectively.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Because payments are not done.
Tourism Plan				All work effectively.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Becayse financial statements are sometimes done late.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Done on time and fairly.
Staff Plan				Nothing is happening.
Assets Plan				Because some assets does not appear on the asset register.
HIV/AIDS Plan				No HIV/AIDSS awarenedd was done.
Communication Plan				We put all effect to keep people informed.