Otjimboyo

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 | N\$ | | |
|-------------|----------------|--|--|
| Employment | Private Sector | | |
| | Conservancy | | |

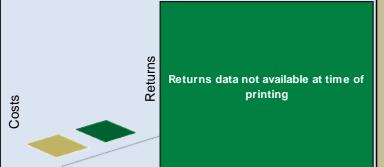
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost | N\$ 0 |
|---|-------|
| | |
| Estimated poached high value species loss | N\$ 0 |
| | |
| Total conflict cost estimate | N\$ 0 |

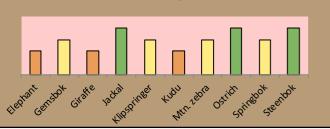
Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

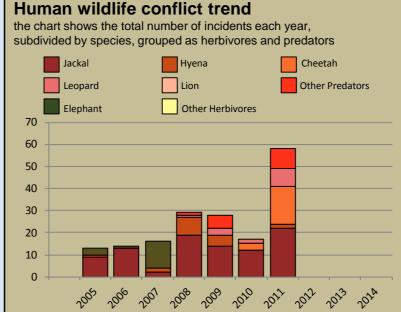


Management performance in 2014

| Category | Score | Performance |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 Adequate staffing | | |
| 2 Adequate expenditure | | |
| 3 Audit attendance | | |
| 4 NR management plan | | |
| 5 Zonation | | |
| 6 Leadership | | |
| 7 Display of material | | |
| 8 Event Book modules | | |
| 9 Event Book quality | | |
| 10 Compliance | | |
| 11 Game census | | |
| 12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment | | |
| 13 Law enforcement | | |
| 14 Human Wildlife Conflict | | |
| 15 Harvesting management | | |
| 16 Sources of NR income | | |
| 17 Benefits produced | | |
| 18 Resource trends | 1 | |
| 19 Resource targets | 0 | |
| Wildlife status summarv | in 20 | 14 |



Human wildlife conflict



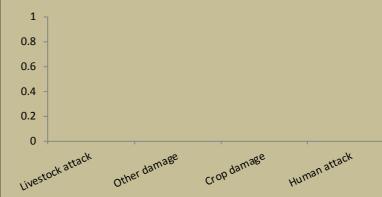
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

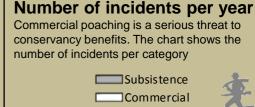


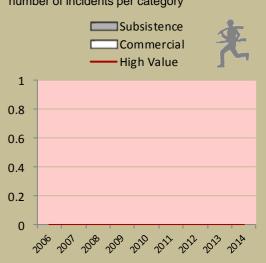
Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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 | | Anim | nimals actually used in 2014 | | | | Potential | Potential |
|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Species | Total | Trophy | Other Use | Trophy | Own Use & Premium | Shoot & Sell | Capture & Sale | Problem Animal | m Total Trophy | Trophy Value N\$ | Other use |
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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

success/ benefit created

weakness/

action needed

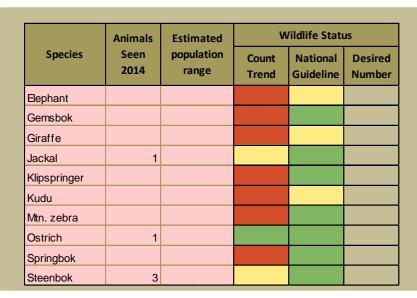
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Natural Resource Report

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status



Wildlife Status

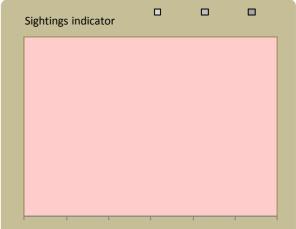
Count trend - gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data

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

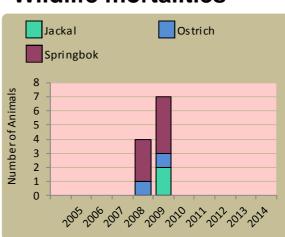


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

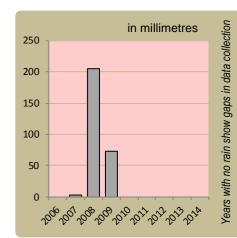
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

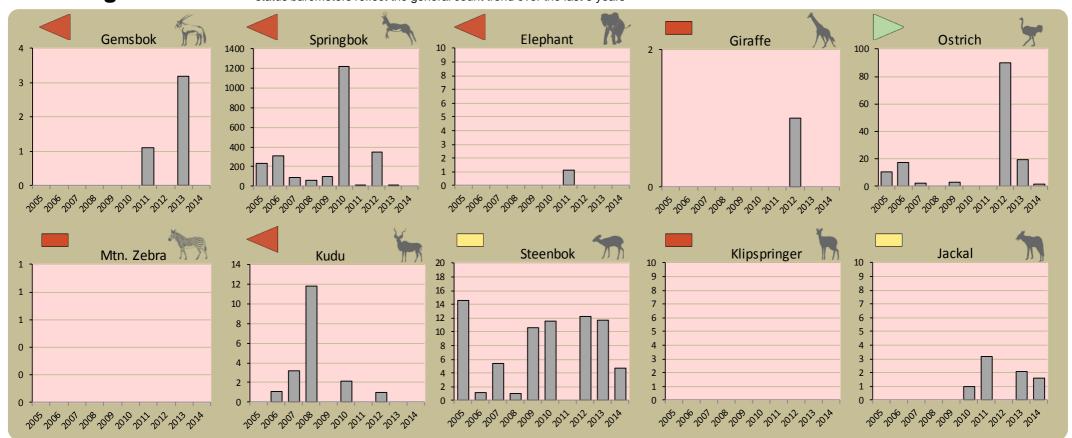


Annual rainfall

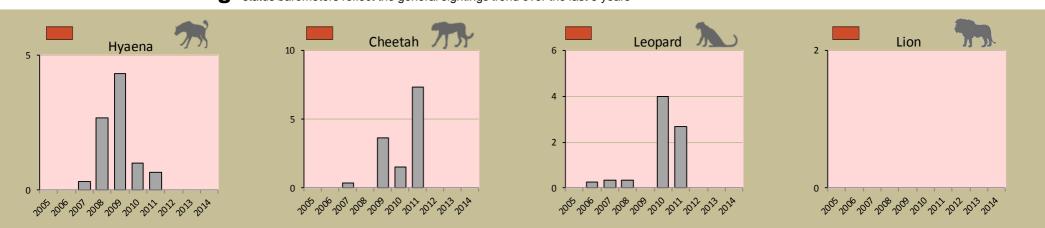


Annual game count

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



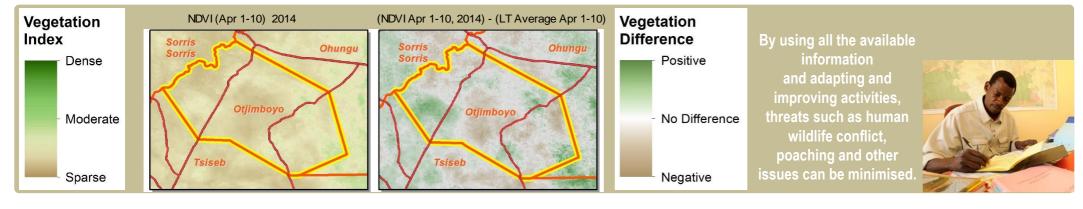
Predator monitoring charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Imaps show vegetation cover in the instance days of April 2011-2010.

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



Otjimboyo 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: March 2003

Members: 400

Size (square kilometres): 448

Conservancy Governance

| Number of management committee members: | 11 |
|---|------------------|
| Date of last AGM: | 11 February 2015 |
| Attendance at AGM: | Men: ; Women: |
| Date of next AGM: | 30 November 2014 |
| Other important issues | |
| Financial report approved? | × |
| Budget approved? | × |
| Work plan approved? | × |

Constitutional adherence

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



Employment

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

Benefits

| 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 | | | | |
| Zonation Plan | | | | |
| Natural Resource Plan | | | | |
| Human Wildlife Conflict Plan | | | | |
| Tourism Plan | | | | |
| Sustainable Financial Plan | | | | |
| Benefit Distribution Plan | | | | |
| Staff Plan | | | | |
| Assets Plan | | | | |
| HIV/AIDS Plan | | | | |
| Communication Plan | | | | |