## **Anabeb**

# Conservancy Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

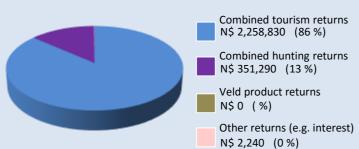
## maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

## **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\$ 2,612,360



#### 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\$ 848,680		
- · · · · · · · ·	Private Sector	62 staff	N\$ 1,525,710
Employment	Conservancy	18 staff	N\$ 417,780

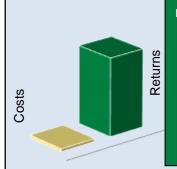
#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 77,000
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 22,290
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 99,290

#### 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\$ 2.612.360

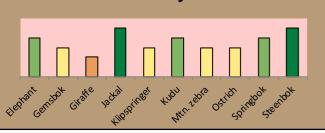
Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 99,290

Approximate positive ratio 26 : 1

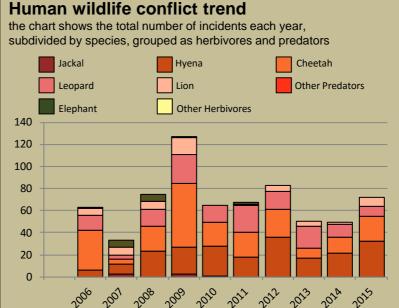
### Management performance in 2015

Category	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	
19 Resource targets	

### Wildlife status summary in 2015

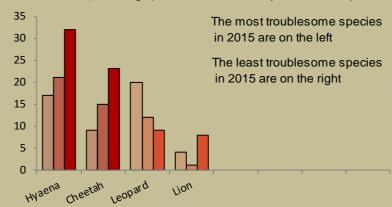


### **Human wildlife conflict**



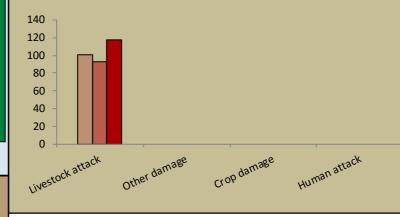
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

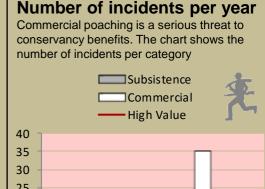


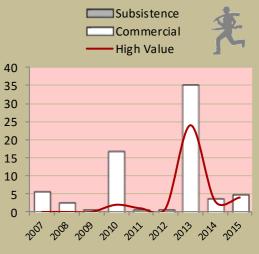
### Type of damage by problem animals 2013-2015

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



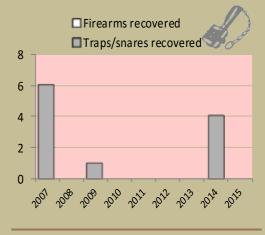
## **Poaching**





### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



### **Arrests and convictions**

number of incidents per category



## Wildlife removals - quota use and value

	Quota 2015		Animals actually used in 2015					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\$
Baboon	5	5		2					2	383	
Caracal	1	1								2,554	
Cheetah	1	1		1					1	9,450	
Gemsbok	30	15	15	11	12				26	4,725	2,160
Giraffe	3	2	1			1			1	10,854	11,200
Hyaena	1	1		1					1	5,746	
Jackal	5	5		2					2	128	
Klipspringer	2	2								4,980	
Kudu	10	7	3	3					3	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1		1					1	51,080	
Ostrich	15	5	10	5					5	1,277	600
Springbok	120	20	100	14	95				114	2,937	520
Steenbok	2	2								1,532	
Mtn Zebra	50	16	34	13		28			41	5,108	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 reasonable weak/bad good Management performance & other data

### Success/threat flags

success/ benefit created

weakness/

action needed

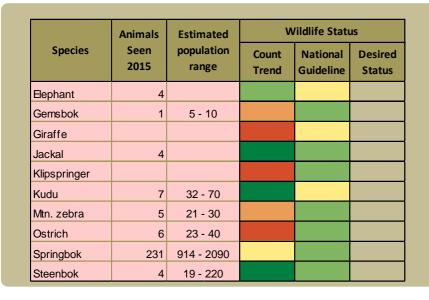
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



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**



#### Wildlife Status

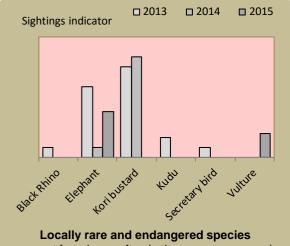
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

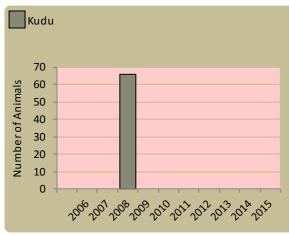
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

## Locally rare species

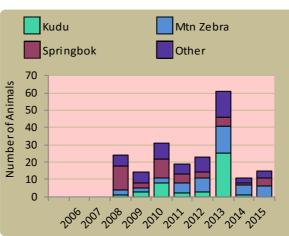


Locally rare and endangered species
are not found very often in the conservancy and
need special conservation attention.

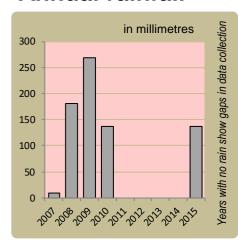
## Wildlife introductions



### Wildlife mortalities

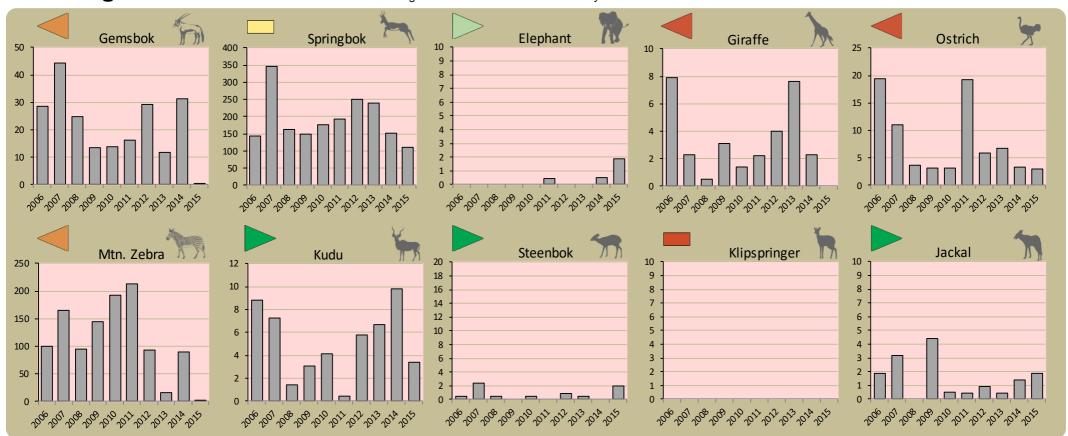


### **Annual rainfall**



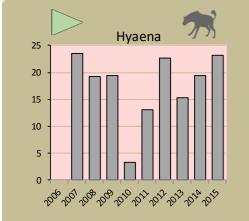
### **Annual game count**

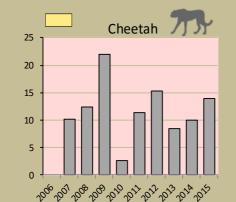
charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

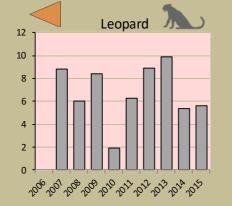


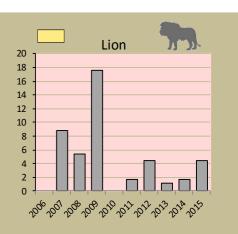
### **Predator monitoring**

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



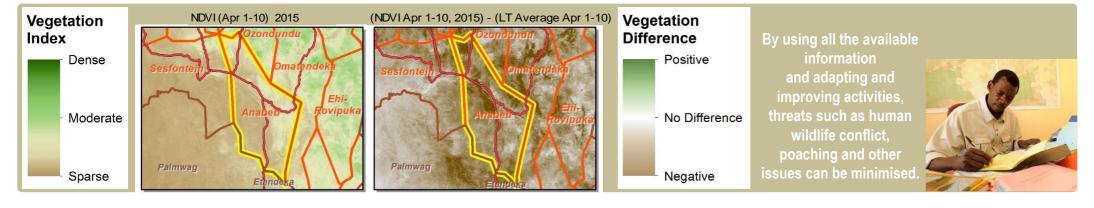






## **Vegetation monitoring**

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)



## Anabeb 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: 434

Size (square kilometres): 1570

## **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee members:	10
Date of last AGM:	Thu, July 23, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, July 2, 2016
Other important issues  Financial report approved?  Budget approved?  Work plan approved?	4

### **Constitutional adherence**

Approved constitution	4
AGM held	4
Management and utilisation plan	4
Financial annual report approved at AGM	4
Financial report external review	4
Benefit distribution plan	4



## **Employment**

Conservancy staff: Male	13
Female	5
Community game guards:	8
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

### **Benefits**

Infrastructure
Cash Benefits
Meat Benefits

## 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				The document is still a draft.
Zonation Plan				We normally do excellently but with drought it was difficult to get people off core wildlife areas.
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Provide offsets to all members from our own budget. A challenge with non members who don't receive any off-sets as it is unconstitutional.
Tourism Plan				We have done very well. It is a good achievement.
Sustainable Financial Plan				We have done pretty well with implementing the plan.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Plan very well implemented. Good benefits provided to members.
Staff Plan				Contracts are yet to be signed by the employees.
Assets Plan				The Asset register is revised every 3 months.
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				We don't have a plan but communication is easy. Cellphone coverage, notice board etc. We have received training on several occassions.