

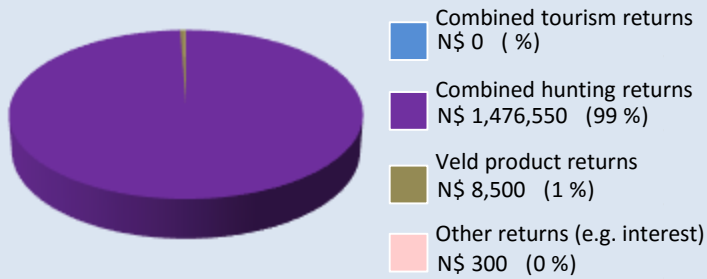
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 1,485,350



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\$ 1,133,420	
Employment	Private Sector	11 staff	N\$ 153,470
	Conservancy	21 staff	N\$ 312,830

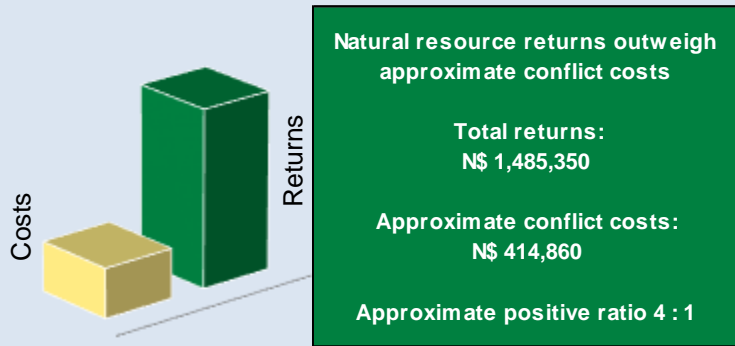
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 96,860
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 318,000
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 414,860</b>

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

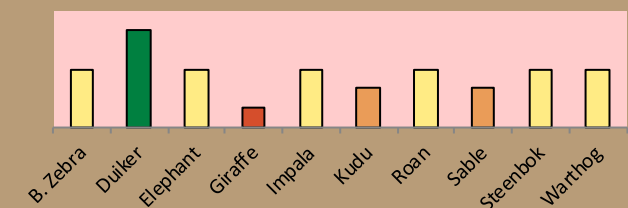
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2015

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

Wildlife status summary in 2015



Key to the status barometer



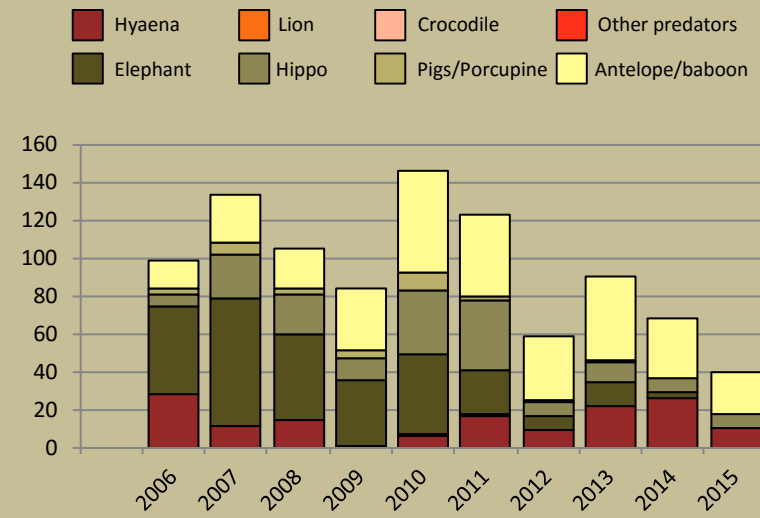
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

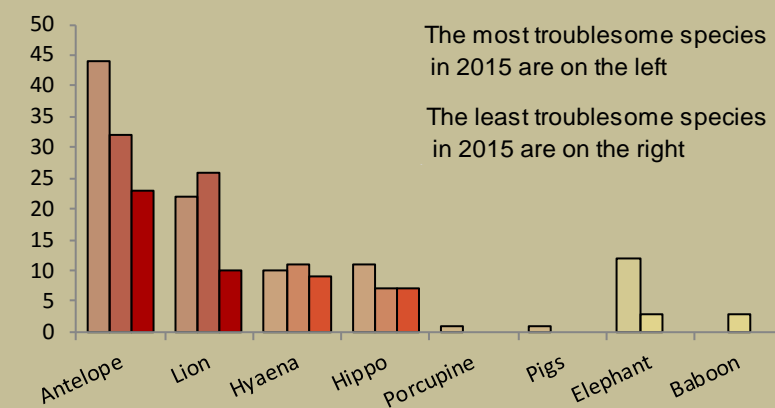
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



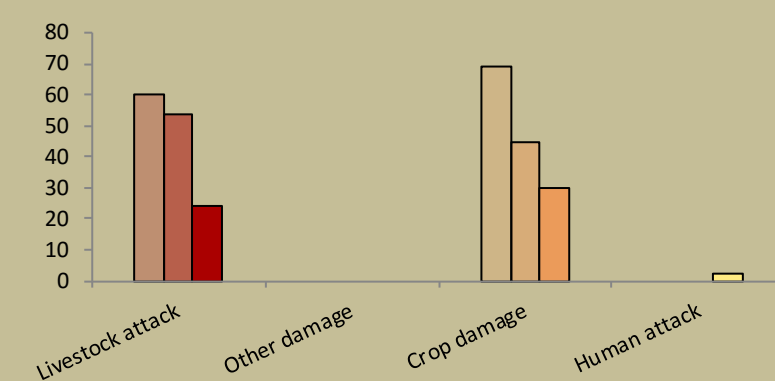
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

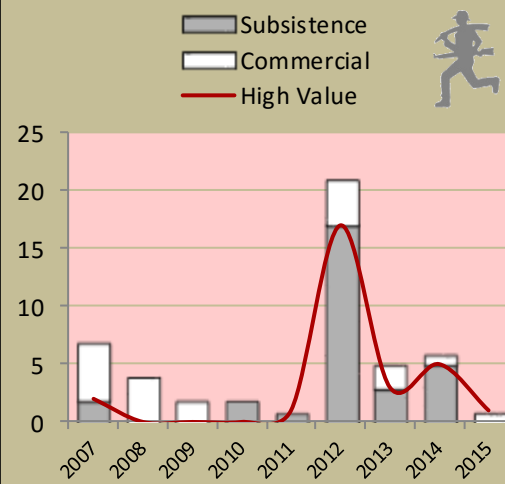
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

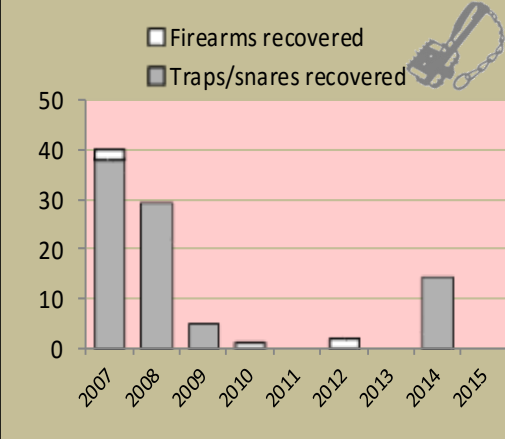
Number of incidents per year

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



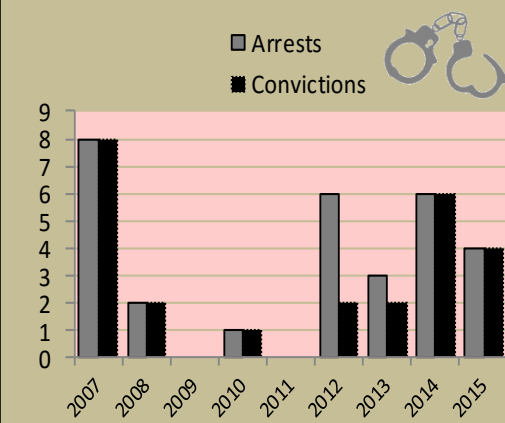
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2015			Animals actually used in 2015					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
Buffalo	15	9	6	9	6				15	76,620	5,500
Bushbuck	2	2								10,216	
Crocodile	2	2		1					1	19,155	
Duiker	2	2		1					1	1,916	
Elephant*	7	5	2	3	2				5	204,320	63,600
Hippo	8	5	3	2	4				6	25,540	5,500
Impala	2	2		2					2	3,576	
Kudu	3	2	1	2					2	5,491	2,580
Lechwe	3	3		1					1	14,047	
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Reedbuck	2	2		2					2	7,662	
Roan*	1	1								76,620	
Sable*	1	1		1					1	76,620	
Vervet monkey	1	1									
B. Zebra	3	3		3					3	5,108	

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]

# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

## Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra	69		Dark Green	Dark Orange	
Duiker	4	134	Dark Green	Light Green	
Elephant		195	Dark Orange	Light Green	
Giraffe			Dark Orange	Dark Orange	
Impala	1		Yellow	Yellow	
Kudu	4		Dark Orange	Yellow	
Roan	2	9	Light Green	Dark Orange	
Sable	2		Yellow	Dark Orange	
Steenbok	1		Yellow	Yellow	
Warthog	1	13	Dark Orange	Yellow	

### Wildlife Status

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

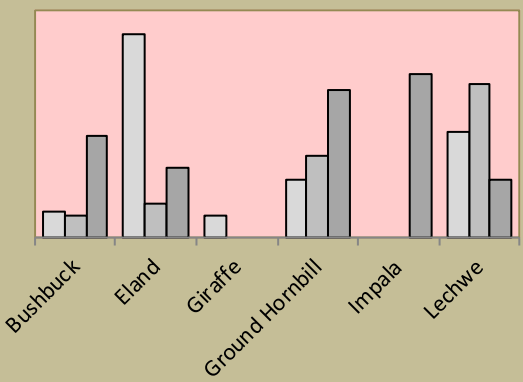
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

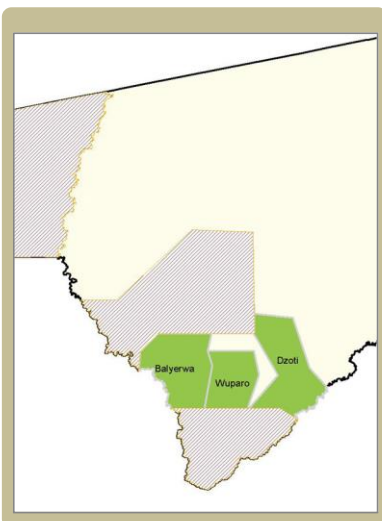
**dark green** (abundant) – there should be less;  
**light green** (common) – the desired number is reached;  
**yellow** (uncommon) – there should be more;  
**light orange** (rare) – there should be more than double;  
**dark orange** (very rare) – there should be more than triple;  
**red** (extinct)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

## Locally rare species

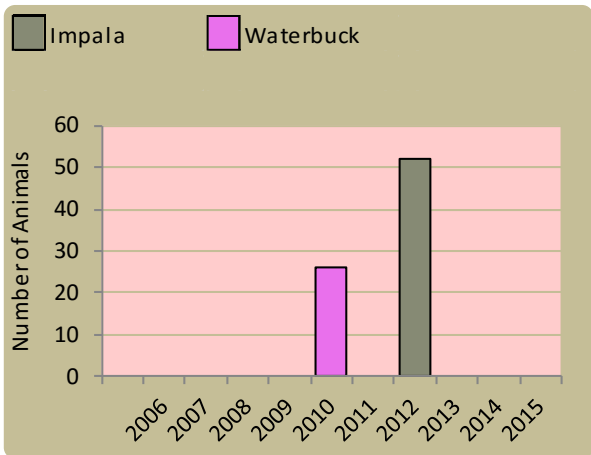
Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015



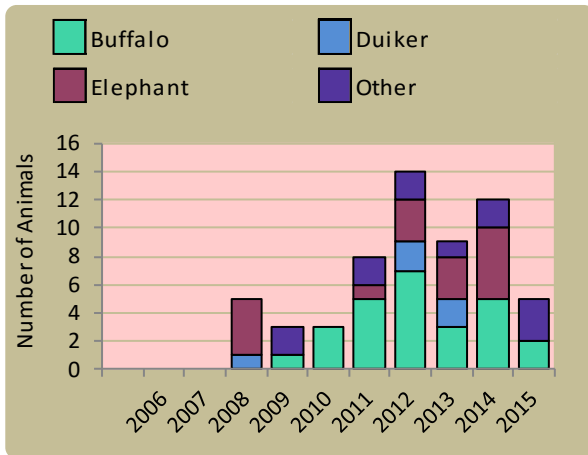
**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



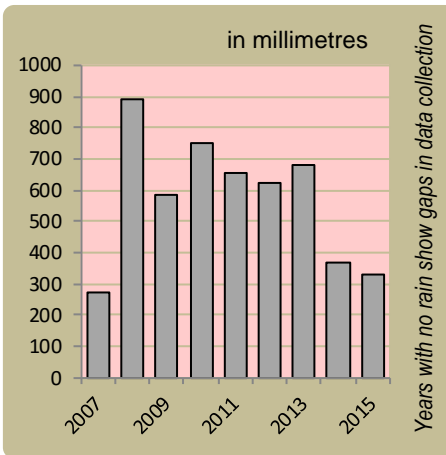
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

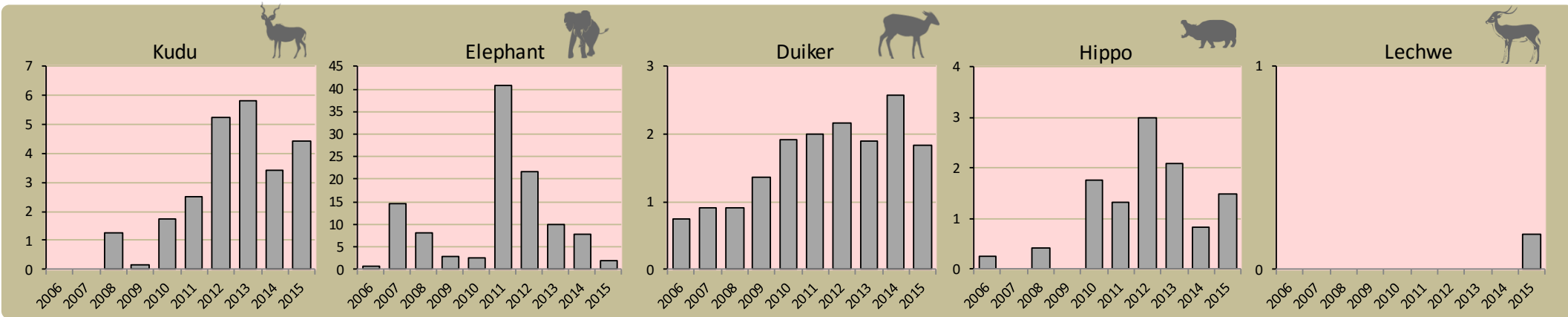


## Annual rainfall



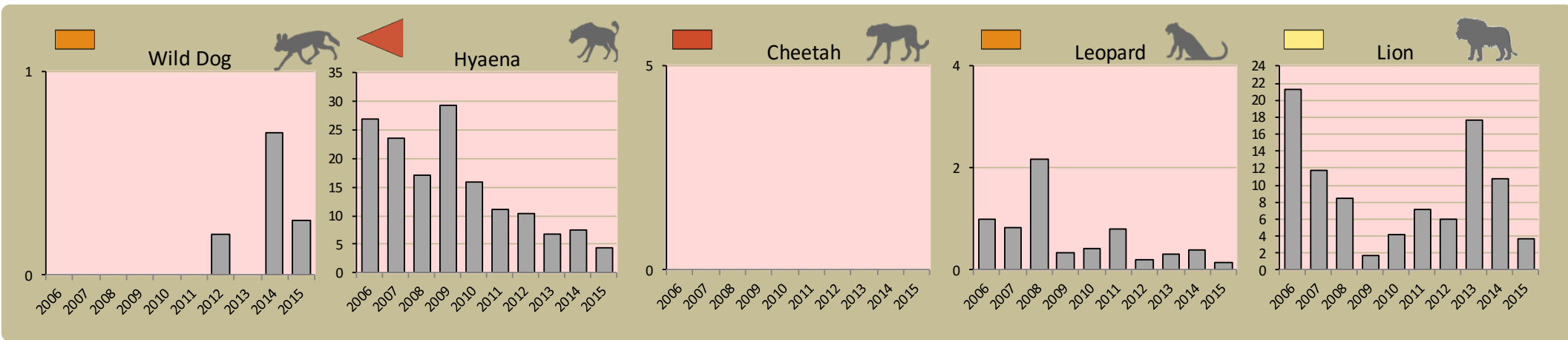
## Fixed route patrols

charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year

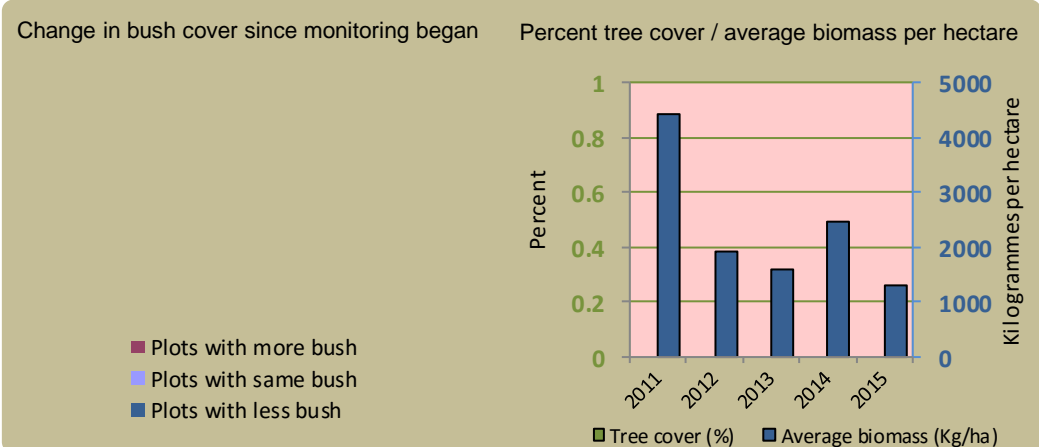


## Predator monitoring

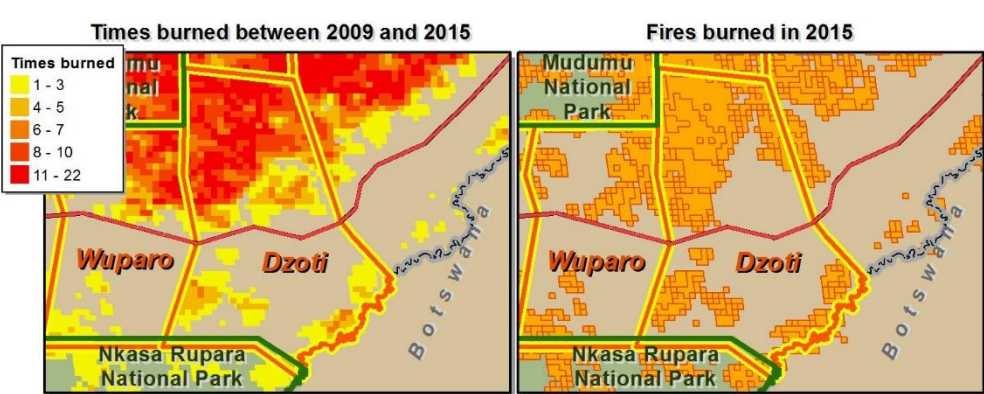
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



## Vegetation monitoring



## Fire monitoring



Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.



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:	October 2009
Members:	1220
Size (square kilometres):	287

### Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	10
Date of last AGM:	Sun, December 6, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 134; Women: 137
Date of next AGM:	Sun, December 11, 2016
<b>Other important issues</b>	
Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓

### Constitutional adherence

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



### Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	12
Female	9
Community game guards:	15
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

### Benefits

Village Projects - Water  
Meat Distribution  
5 Zones  
Churches  
Subkhuta  
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			✓	No poaching due to effective patrolling of game guards.
Zonation Plan		✓		Some members still residing in corridors and there's still need for awareness and meetings to sensitise members.
Natural Resource Plan			✓	Members and game guards use the recommended strategies.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan		✓		Hunter overlapping hunting area with tourism areas.
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan			✓	Effective implementation of planned activities and annual approved work plan for 2015 archived.
Assets Plan			✓	Assets being taken care off.
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan			✓	Maintained good relationship with members and stakeholders.

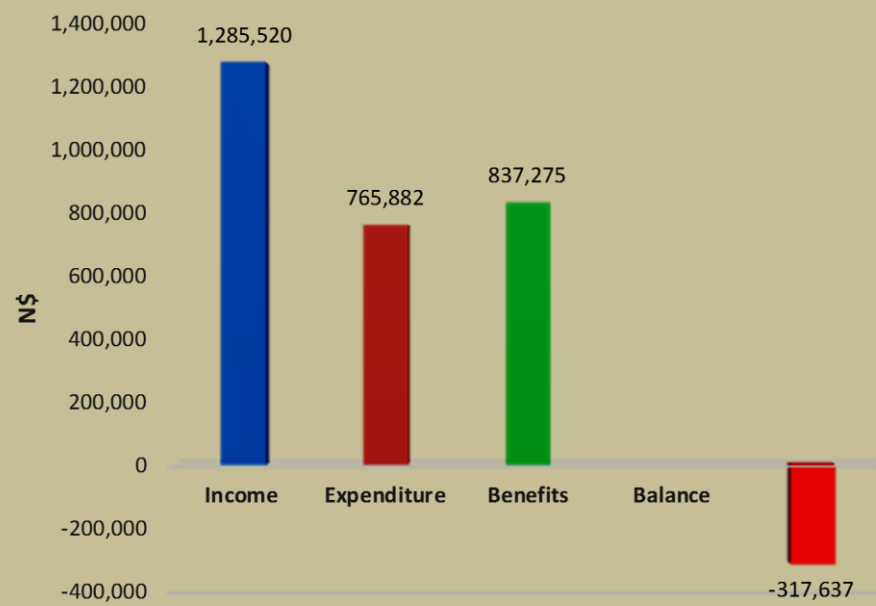
enabling equitable returns and benefit distribution...

Sources of Income

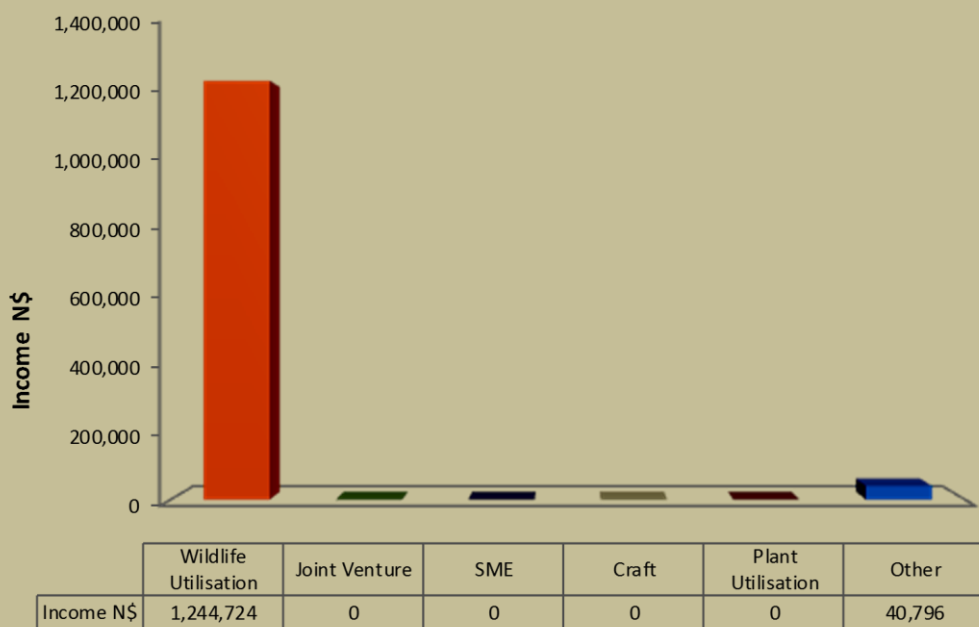
Income Type	Source	Amount
Wildlife Utilisation	Ondjou Safaris cc	1,244,724
Other	Bank interest	796
	Other income	40,000

Grand Total 1,285,520

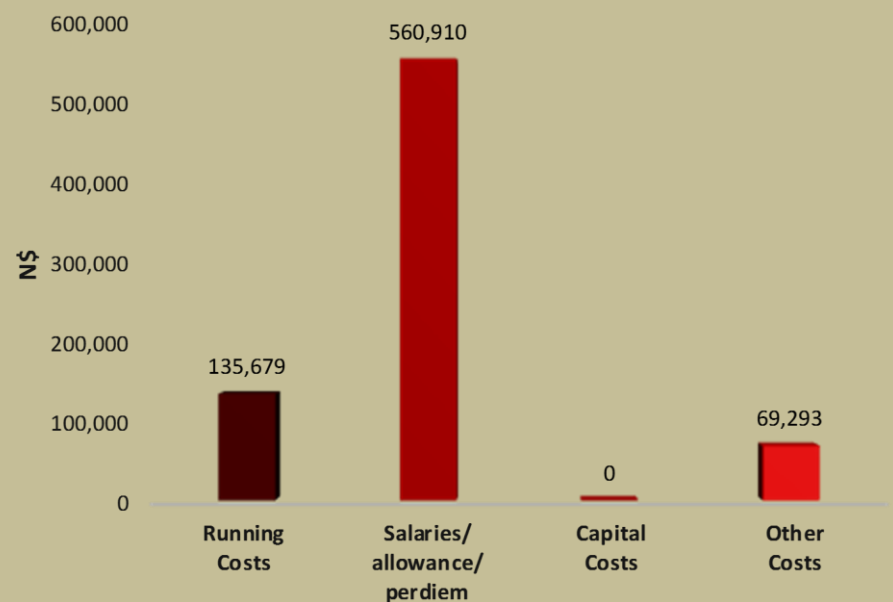
Summary of financial report



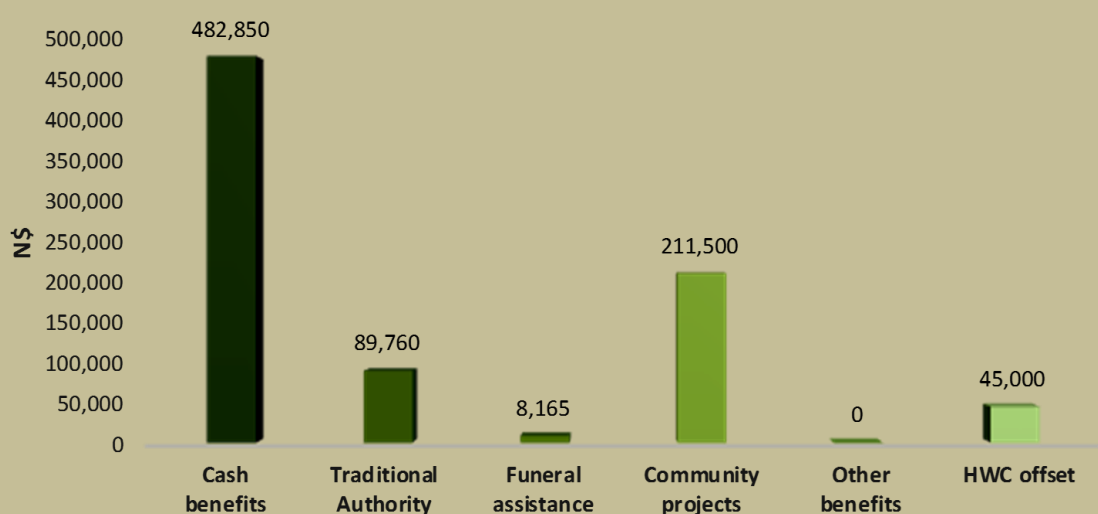
Summary of income



Summary of expenditure



Summary of benefits paid out to members



Comments



Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.



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

