

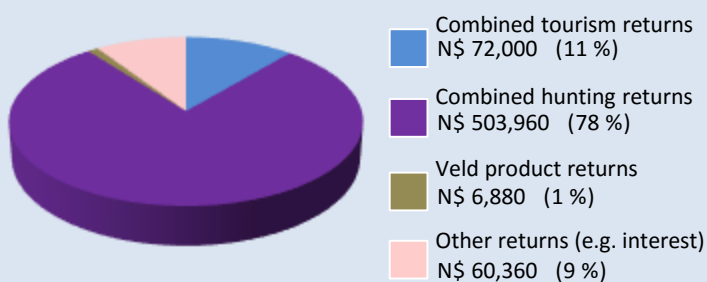
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 643,200



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\$ 441,000	
Employment	Private Sector	26 staff	N\$ 172,200
	Conservancy	13 staff	N\$ 142,440

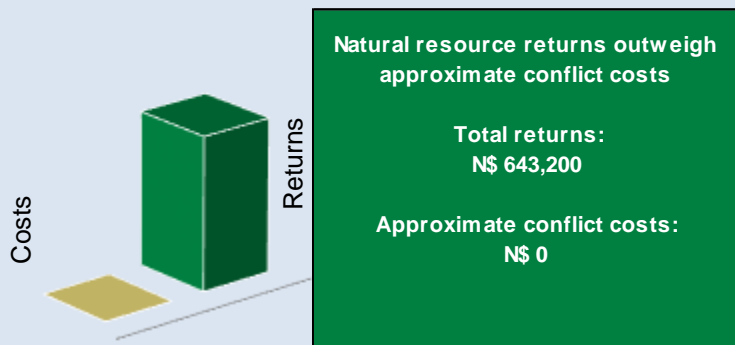
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

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

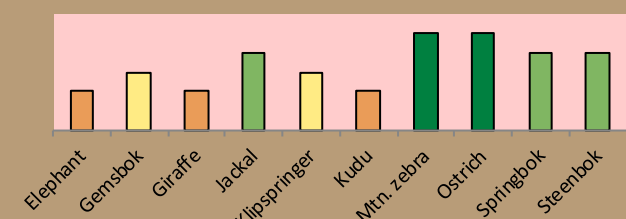
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



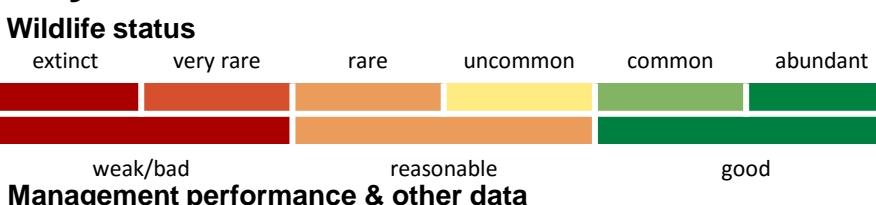
Management performance in 2015

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



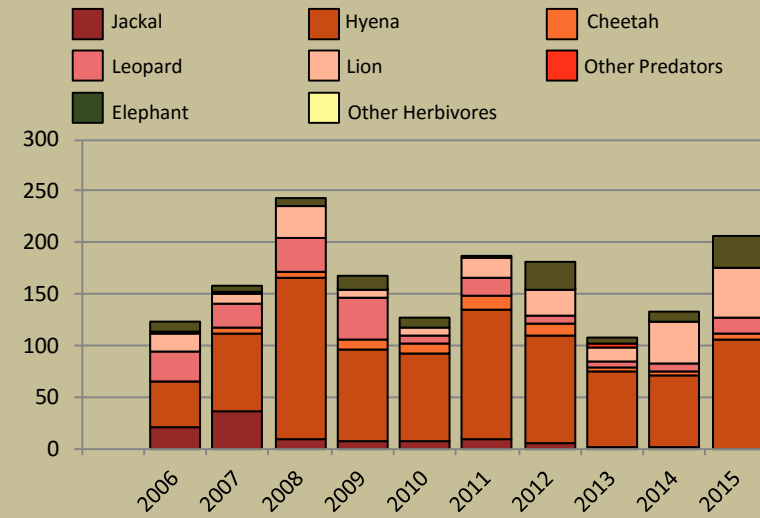
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

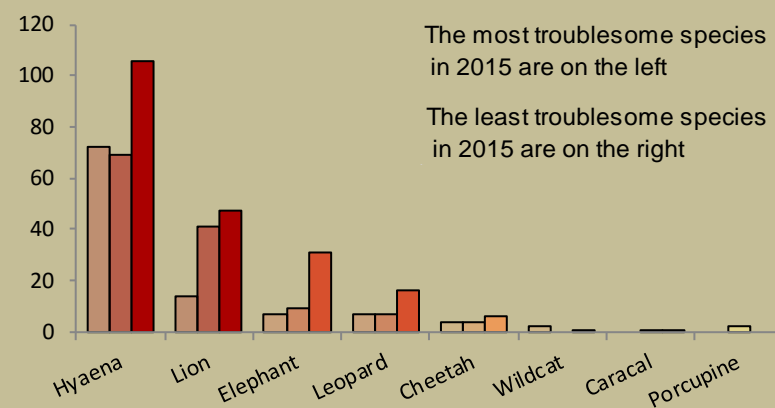
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



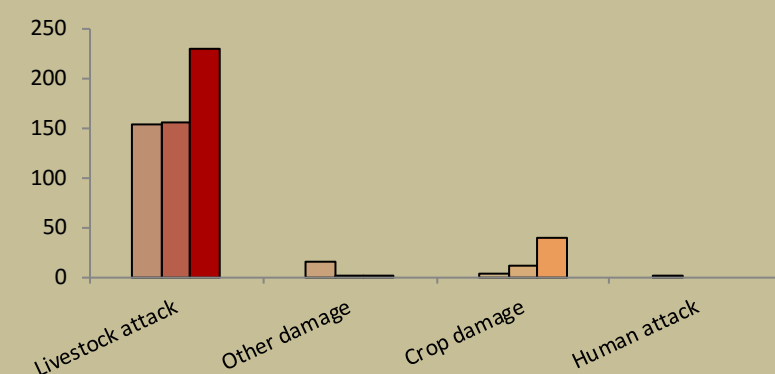
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

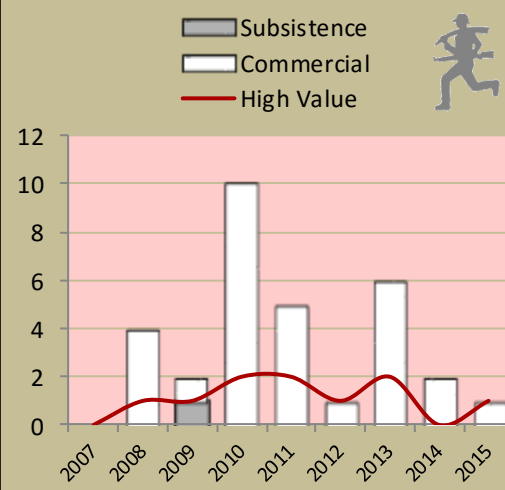
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

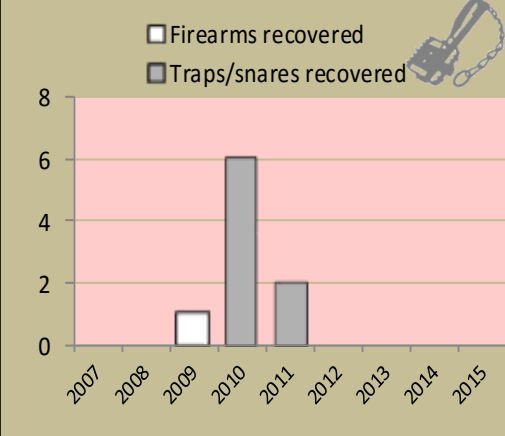
Number of incidents per year

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



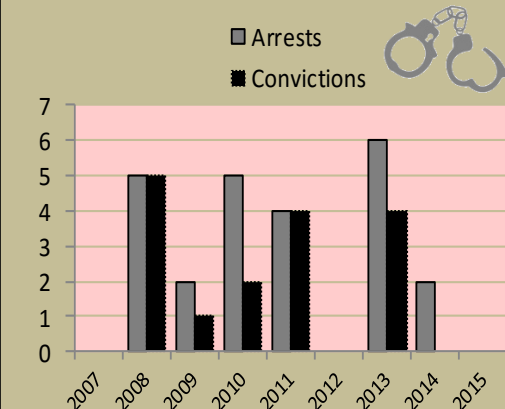
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Duiker	2	2								1,916	
Elephant*	1	1								204,320	
Gemsbok	25	20	5							4,725	2,160
Giraffe	3	1	2							10,854	11,200
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
B-f Impala	2	2								8,939	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Kudu	8	8								5,491	
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Lion	1	1								153,240	
Ostrich	15	10	5							1,277	600
Springbok	50	30	20							2,937	520
Steenbok	8	8								1,532	
B. Zebra	2	2								5,108	
Mtn Zebra	25	20	5							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]

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2015	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Gemsbok	2	5 - 10	Dark Orange	Green	
Giraffe	35	91 - 130	Dark Orange	Yellow	
Jackal	3		Yellow	Green	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra	79	232 - 300	Green	Green	
Ostrich	30	238 - 450	Green	Green	
Springbok	178	637 - 1460	Green	Green	
Steenbok	16	102 - 1240	Green	Green	

Wildlife Status

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

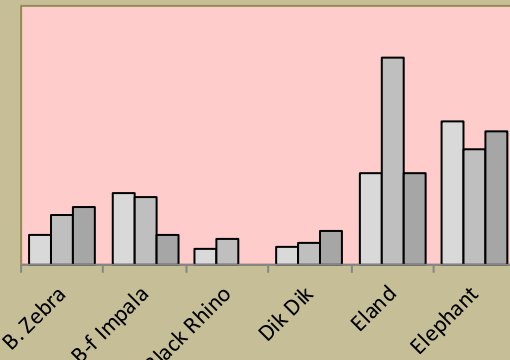
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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.

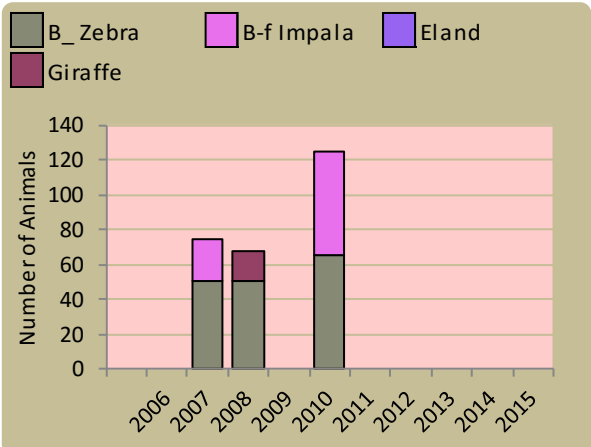
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015

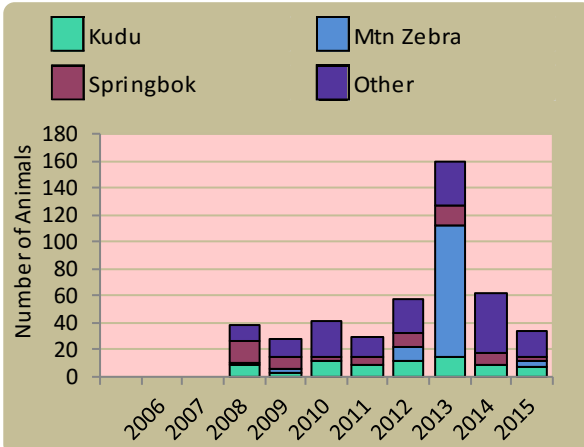


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

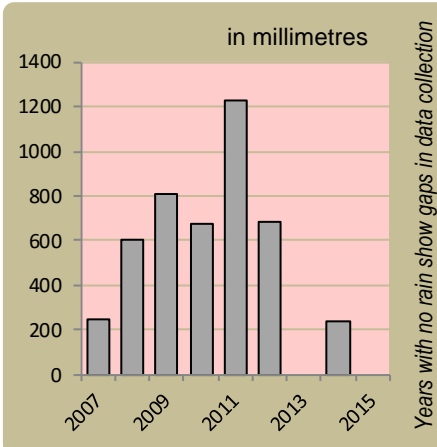
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

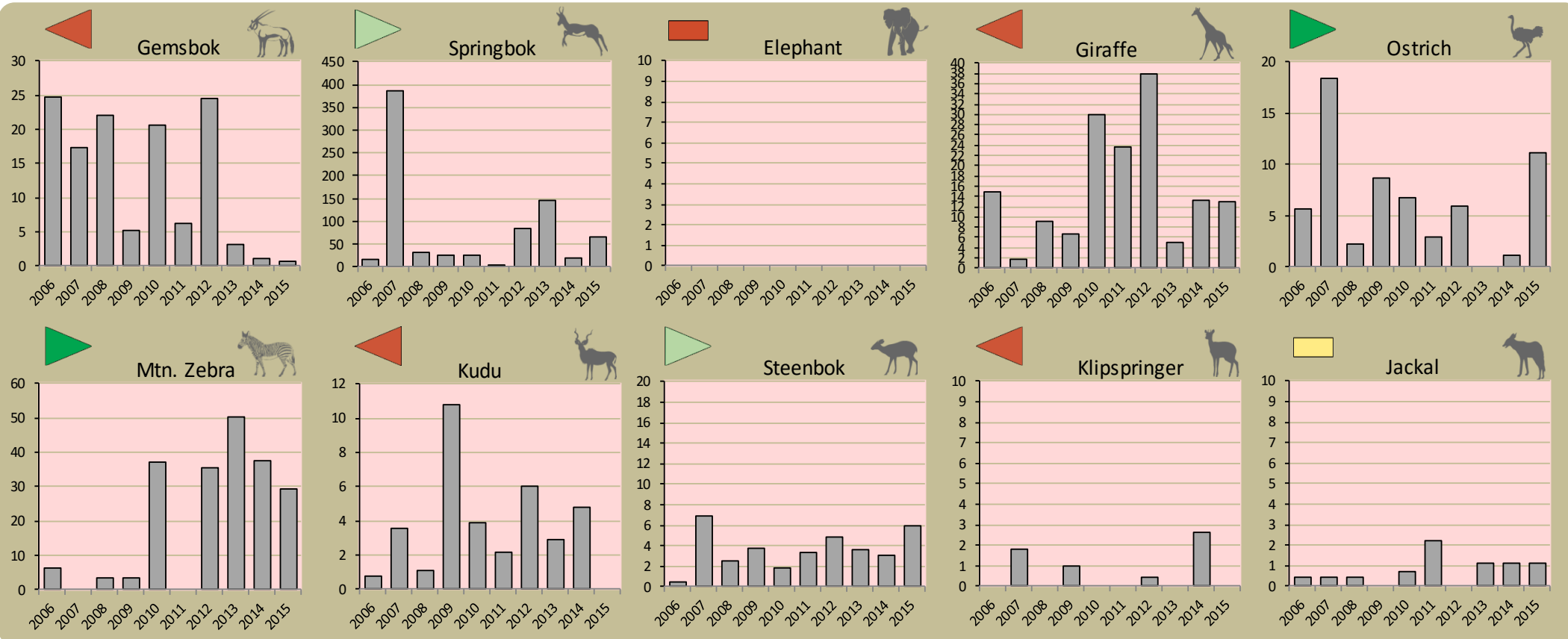


Annual rainfall



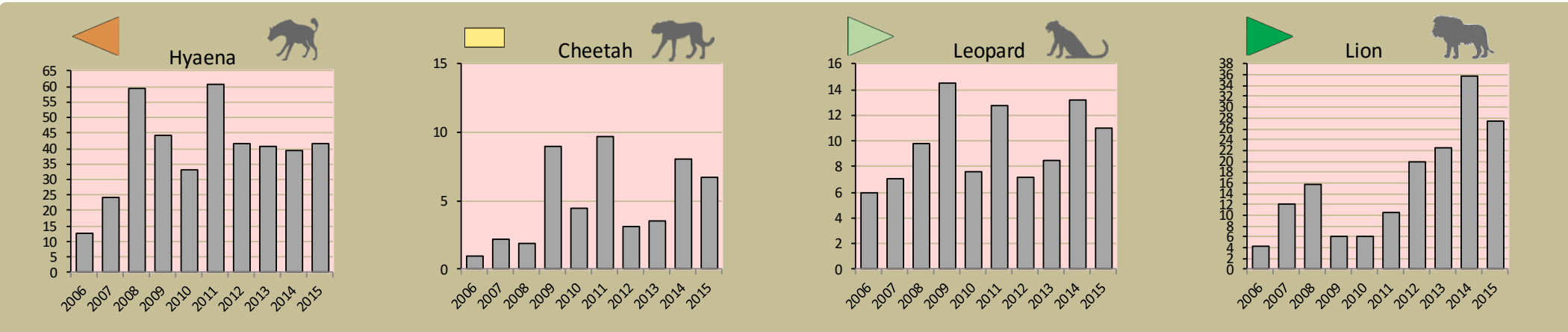
Annual game count

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

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.

Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	January 2001
Members:	2000
Size (square kilometres):	1980

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	10
Date of last AGM:	Tue, July 7, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 257; Women: 70
Date of next AGM:	Thu, July 7, 2016
Other important issues	
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	10
Female	2
Community game guards:	7
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Members Meat
Transport
Meals

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			✓	Our GUMP was implemented based on our work plan. Our zonation is currently operating according to the plan. Our financial report was produced. NRM is doing well.
Zonation Plan			✓	Because all the planned activities were conducted people are aware of the zones and the activities to be carried out
Natural Resource Plan			✓	All the activities well completed as planned and HWC in someof this area was reduced. Soil erosion is being taken care of.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan			✓	The predators programme is being carried out which needs a lot of help. Farmers are being compensated which has create a good relationship with the conservation agency.
Tourism Plan			✓	The lodge is constructed which was one of our work plan activities. Five of our staff are working there. Our concession fee was paid.
Sustainable Financial Plan			✓	All the planned activities according to our workplan were completed. Outstanding money was recovered.
Benefit Distribution Plan			✓	Most of our work plan activities under benefits distribution plan were completed.
Staff Plan			✓	Physical evidence such as the good events book monitoring shows our staff are now happy that they have a signed contract.
Assets Plan			✓	Most of our assets are recorded and maintained.
HIV/AIDS Plan			✓	Lots of effort was invested to ensure that HIV/AIDS is understood and the stigma is reduced.
Communication Plan			✓	Good communication is indicated by how our members are attending the AGM and how they take part on a daily basis.