

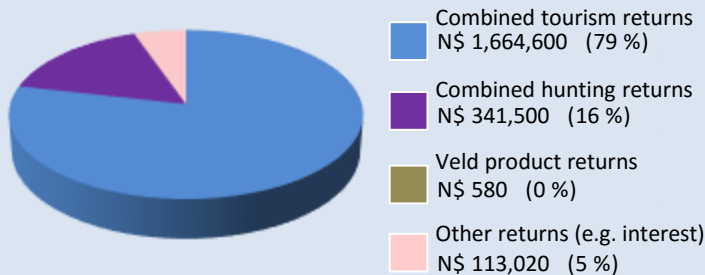
## maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 2,119,700



## 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\$ 442,500

## Employment

Private Sector	13 staff	N\$ 109,200
Conservancy	14 staff	N\$ 156,740

## Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

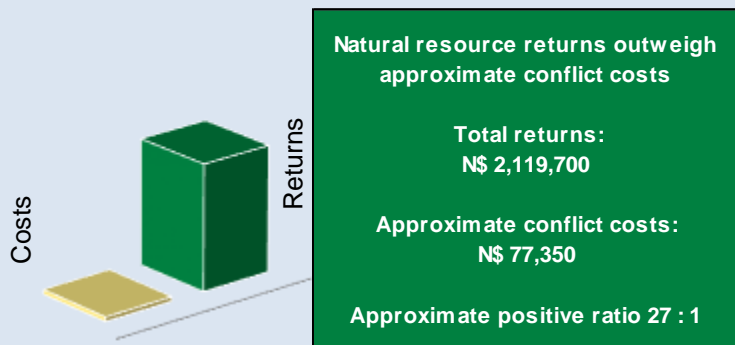
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N\$ 77,350

Estimated poached high value species loss N\$ 0

Total conflict cost estimate N\$ 77,350

## Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014

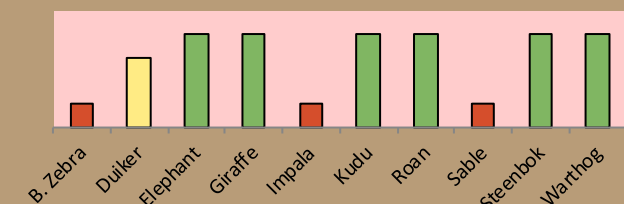
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



## Management performance in 2015

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
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



## Key to the status barometer

## Wildlife status

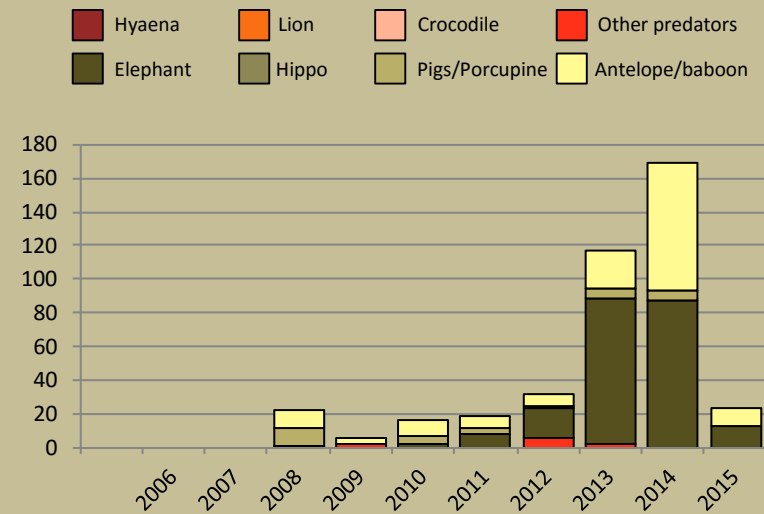
extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant

## Management performance &amp; other data

## Human wildlife conflict

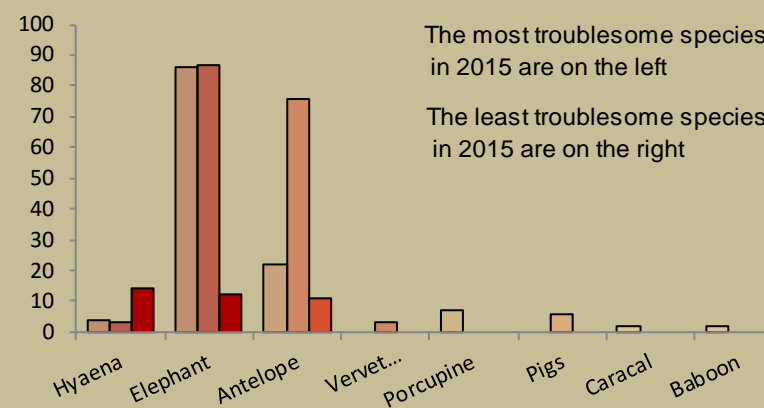
## Human wildlife conflict trend

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



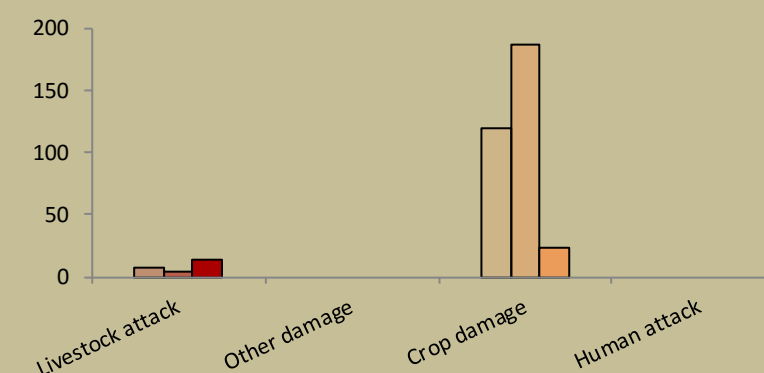
## Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

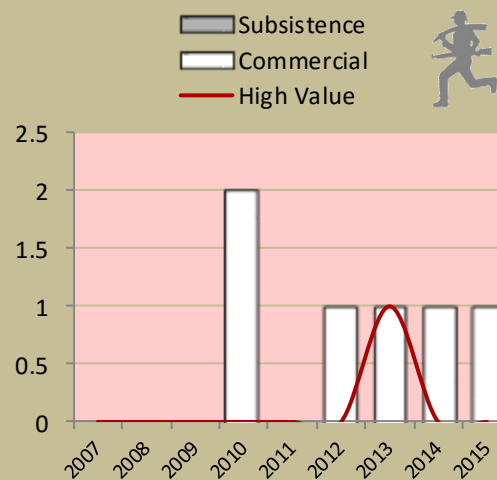
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

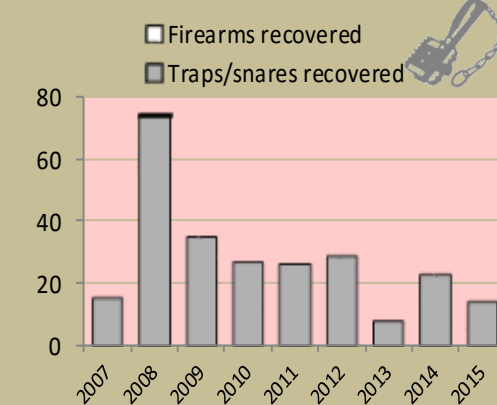
## Number of incidents per year

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



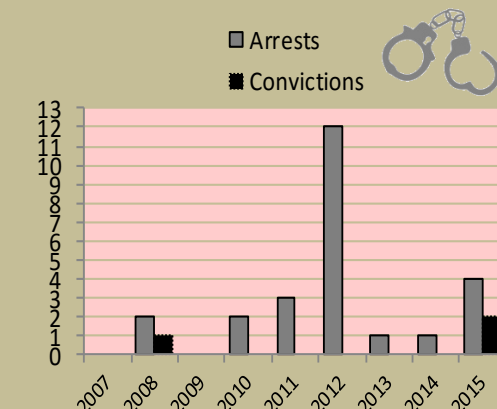
## Traps and firearms recovered

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		
Caracal	2	2								2,554	
Duiker	2	2								1,916	
Eland	2	2								8,300	
Elephant*	5	4	1	1					1	204,320	63,600
Gemsbok	10	4	6		2				2	4,725	2,160
Giraffe	1		1						1		11,200
Impala	3	3		0.5					1	3,576	
Kudu	13	5	8	0.5	2				2	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	3	3								1,277	
Roan*	2	2		1					1	76,620	
Steenbok	3	3								1,532	
Warthog	4	2	2	1					1	2,682	400

## 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]

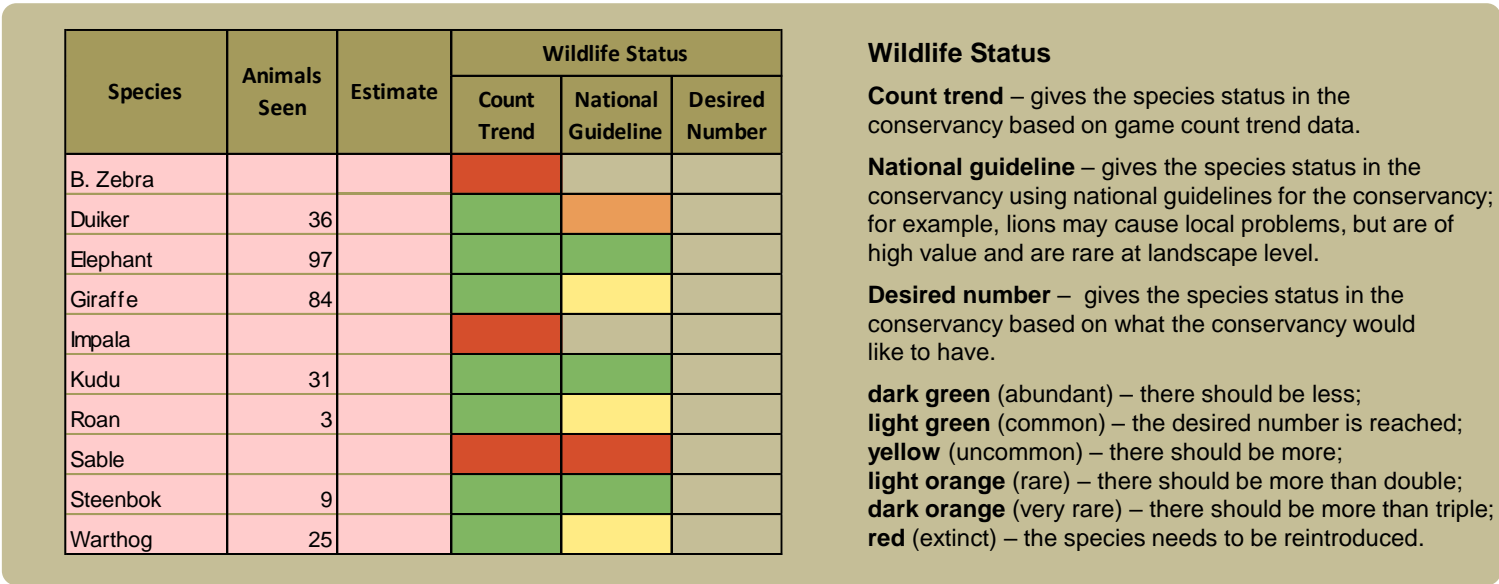
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



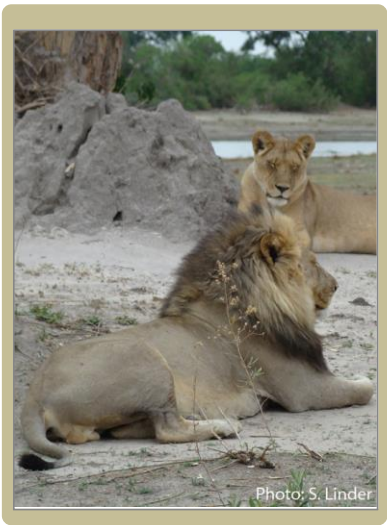
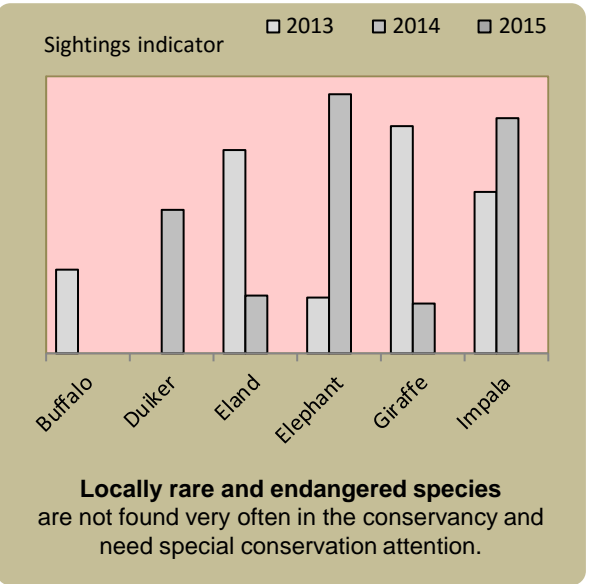


# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

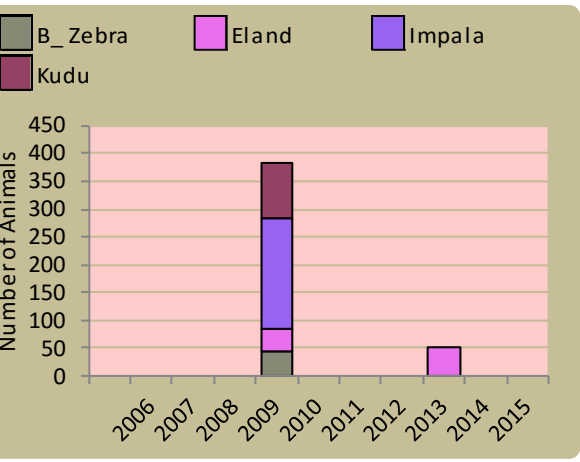
## Current wildlife numbers and status



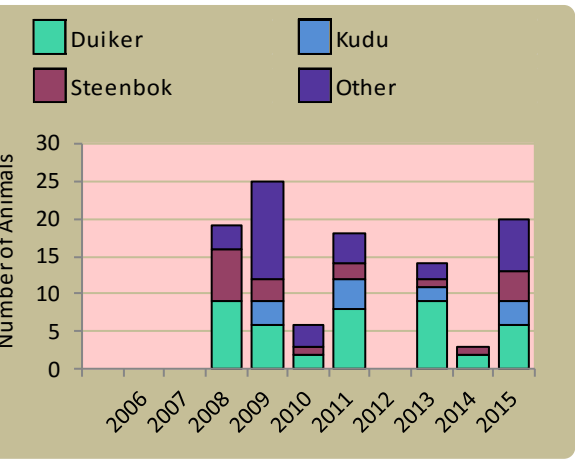
## Locally rare species



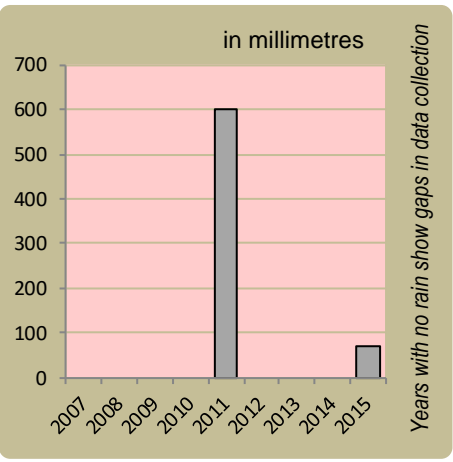
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

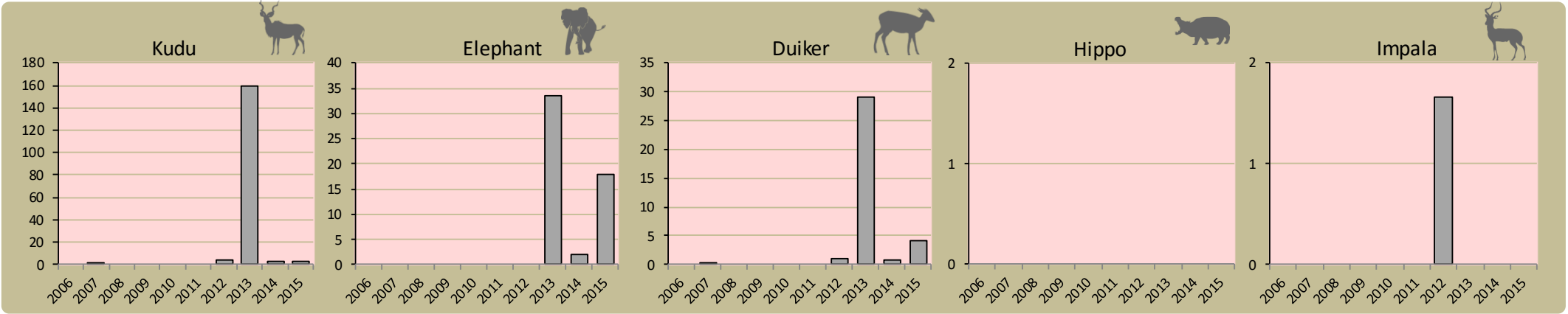


## Annual rainfall



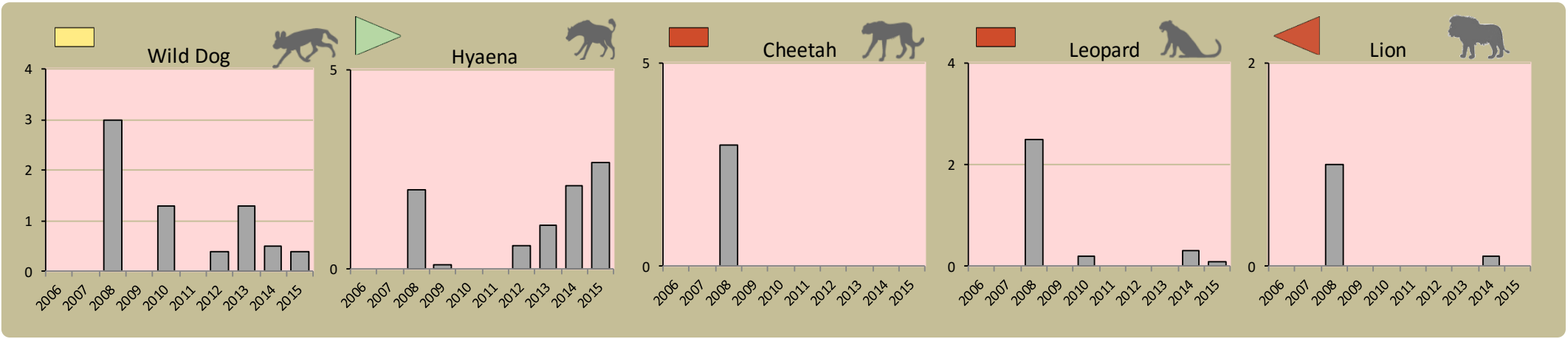
## Fixed route patrols

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

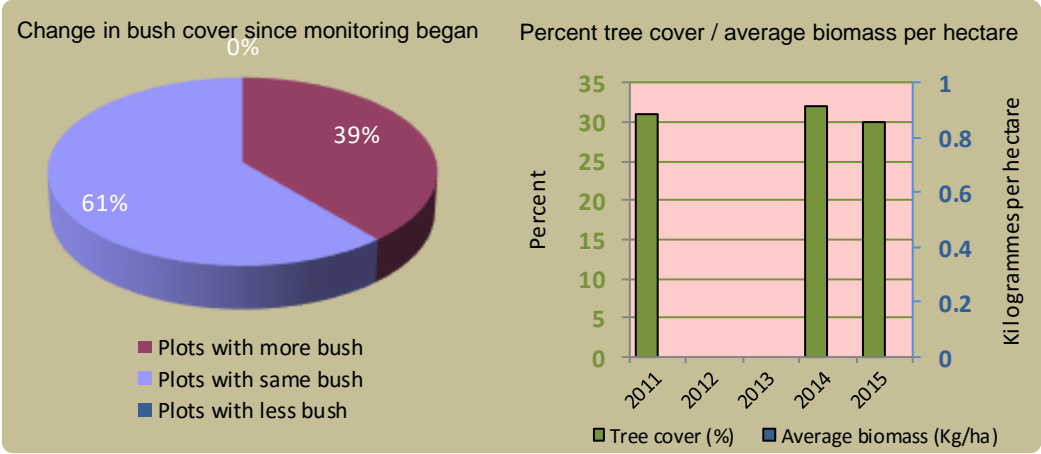


## Predator monitoring

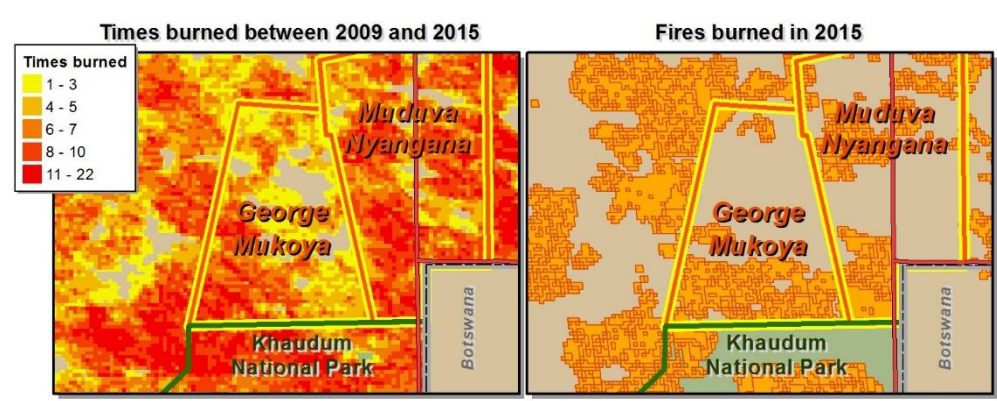
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year  
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



## 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:	September 2005
Members:	544
Size (square kilometres):	486

## Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	10
Date of last AGM:	Sat, November 14, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Mon, November 14, 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	9
Female	4
Community game guards:	0
Community resource monitors:	11
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

## Benefits

Meat Distribution - Members	
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## 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				More effort on fixed route patrols needed.
Zonation Plan				Still one settlement in the wildlife zone that needs to be addressed.
Natural Resource Plan				Improve on fixed route patrols.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Need to improve on receiving of claims and making payments, and protecting crops
Tourism Plan				Not all animals on quota were used.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Still require assistance in proper book keeping.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Need to put more focus on village projects.
Staff Plan				Training resource monitors on event book required.
Assets Plan				Need more control over use of assets
HIV/AIDS Plan				Need to acquire required materials to address the issue; Also need to give awareness to members through meetings.
Communication Plan				Cellphone repton is not good, lack of computer makes it difficult to type letters.