

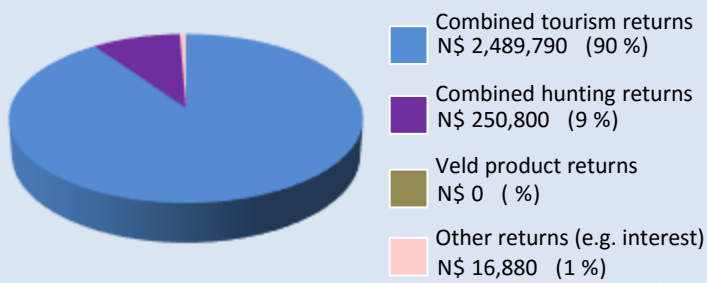
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 2,757,470



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\$ 839,100	
Employment	Private Sector	68 staff	N\$ 1,449,820
	Conservancy	13 staff	N\$ 310,160

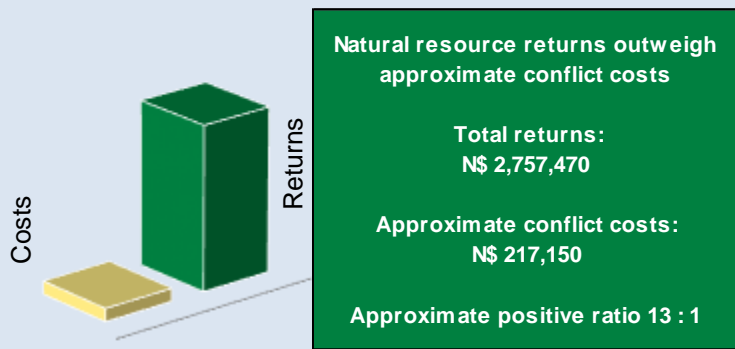
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 217,150
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 217,150

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

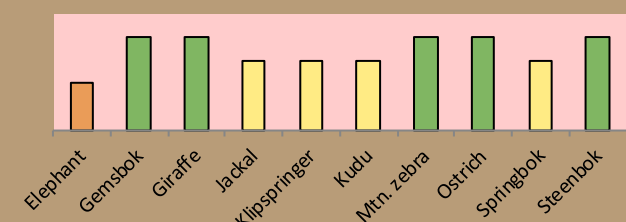
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



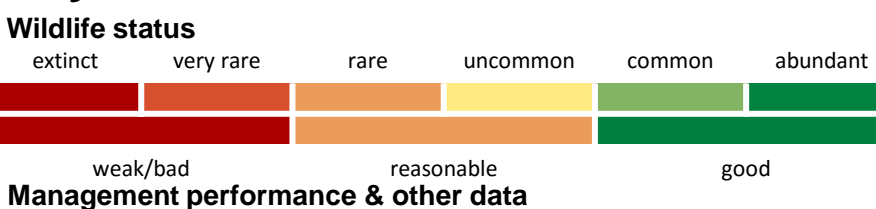
Management performance in 2015

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



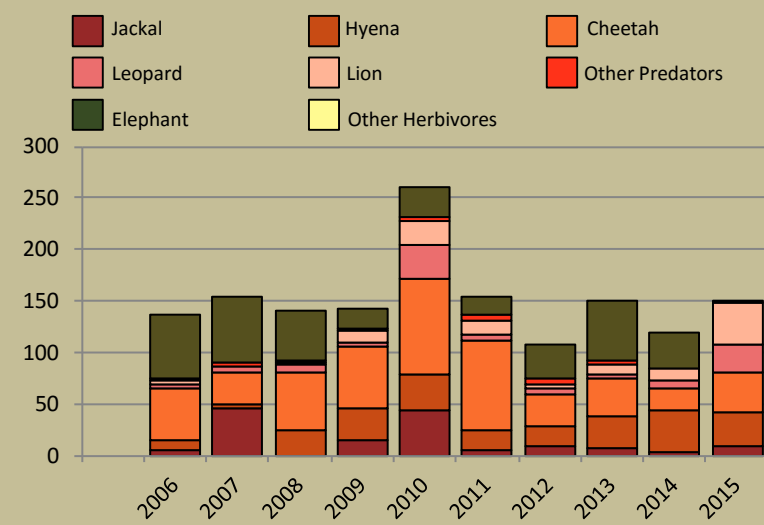
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

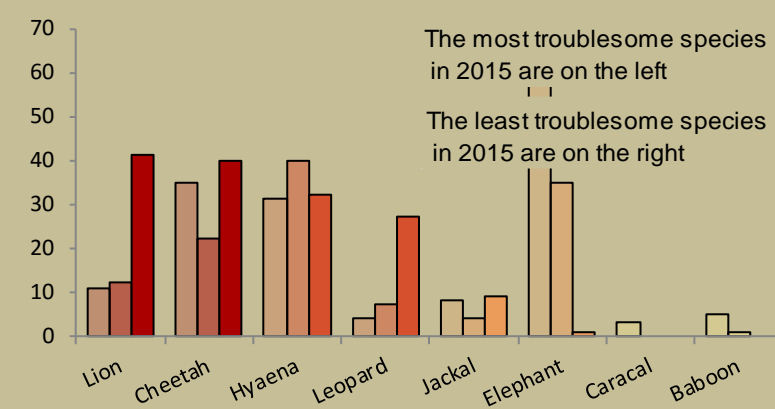
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



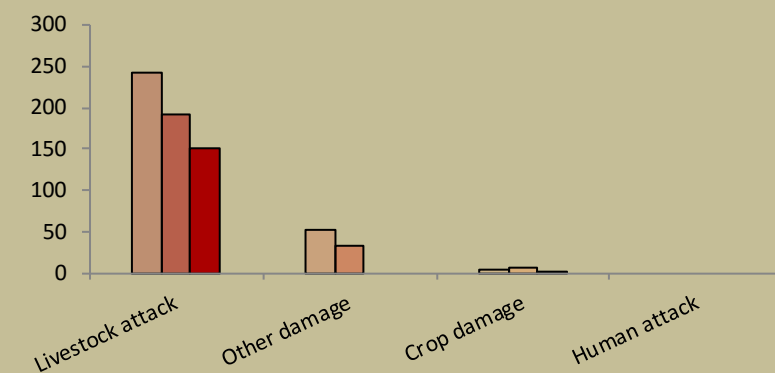
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

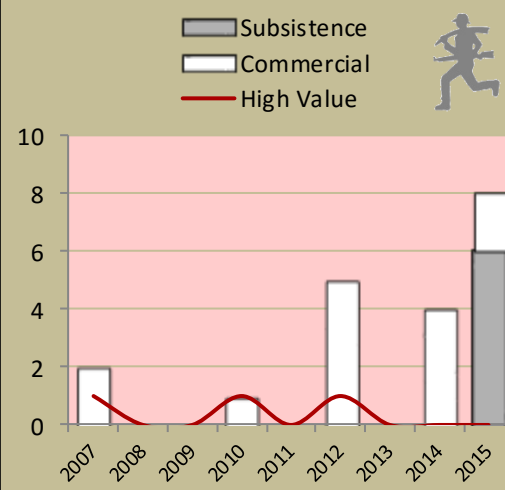
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

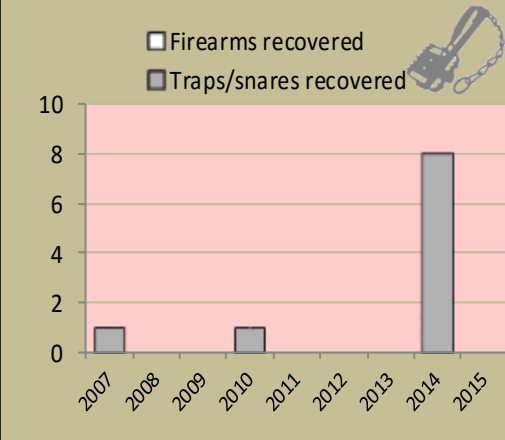
Number of incidents per year

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



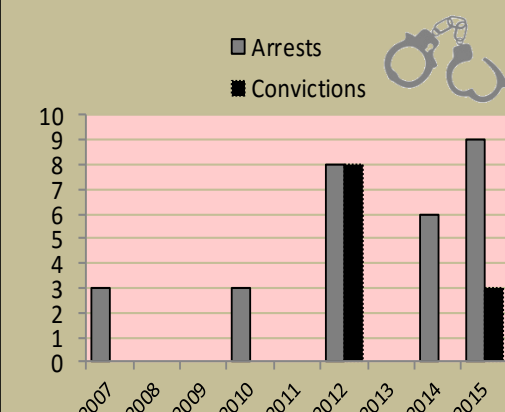
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



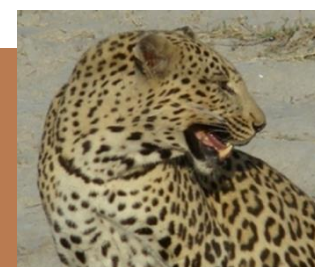
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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	2	2								9,450	
Elephant*	1	1								204,320	
Gemsbok	30	10	20	5					5	4,725	2,160
Giraffe	7	3	4	1	2				3	10,854	11,200
Hyaena	1	1		1					1	5,746	
B-f Impala	15	3	12	3					3	8,939	700
Jackal	5	5								128	
Klipspringer	2	2		1					1	4,980	
Kudu	25	10	15	6					6	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1		1					1	51,080	
Lion	2	2		1					1	153,240	
Ostrich	10	4	6	3					3	1,277	600
Springbok	60	12	48	6					6	2,937	520
Steenbok	5	5		1					1	1,532	
Mtn Zebra	40	10	30	6	10				16	5,108	3,320
Hartebeest	2	2		1					1	6,385	

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.



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

Species	Animals Seen 2015	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Gemsbok	49	114 - 180	Green	Green	
Giraffe	43	121 - 180	Green	Yellow	
Jackal	4		Dark Orange	Green	
Klipspringer	2		Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu	22	72 - 160	Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra	97	237 - 300	Green	Green	
Ostrich	5	20 - 40	Yellow	Green	
Springbok	17	69 - 160	Dark Orange	Green	
Steenbok	18	91 - 1100	Green	Green	

Wildlife Status

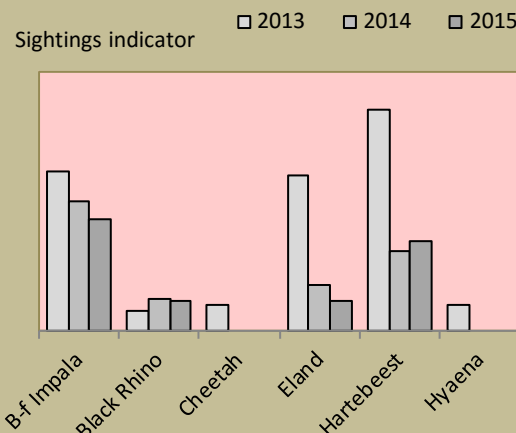
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

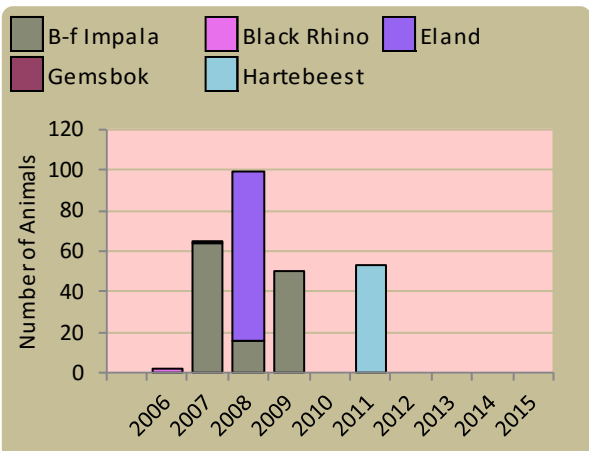
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

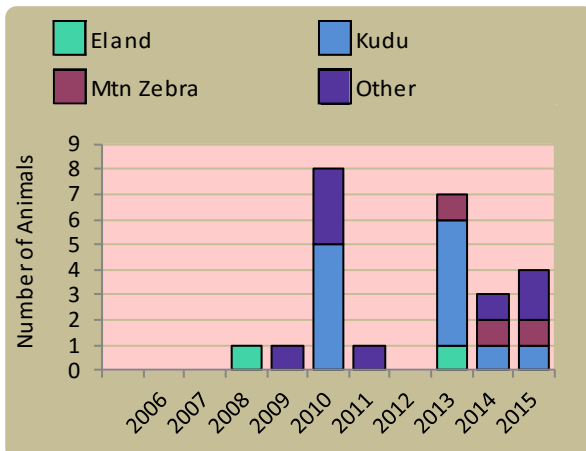


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

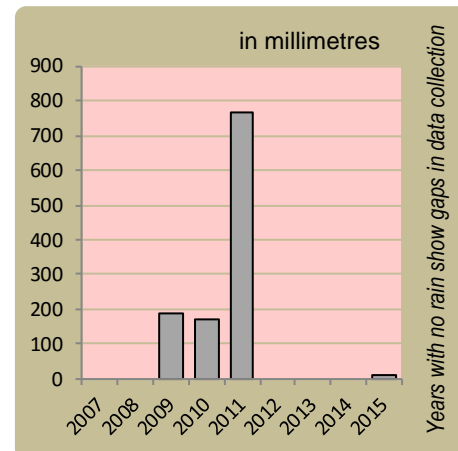
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

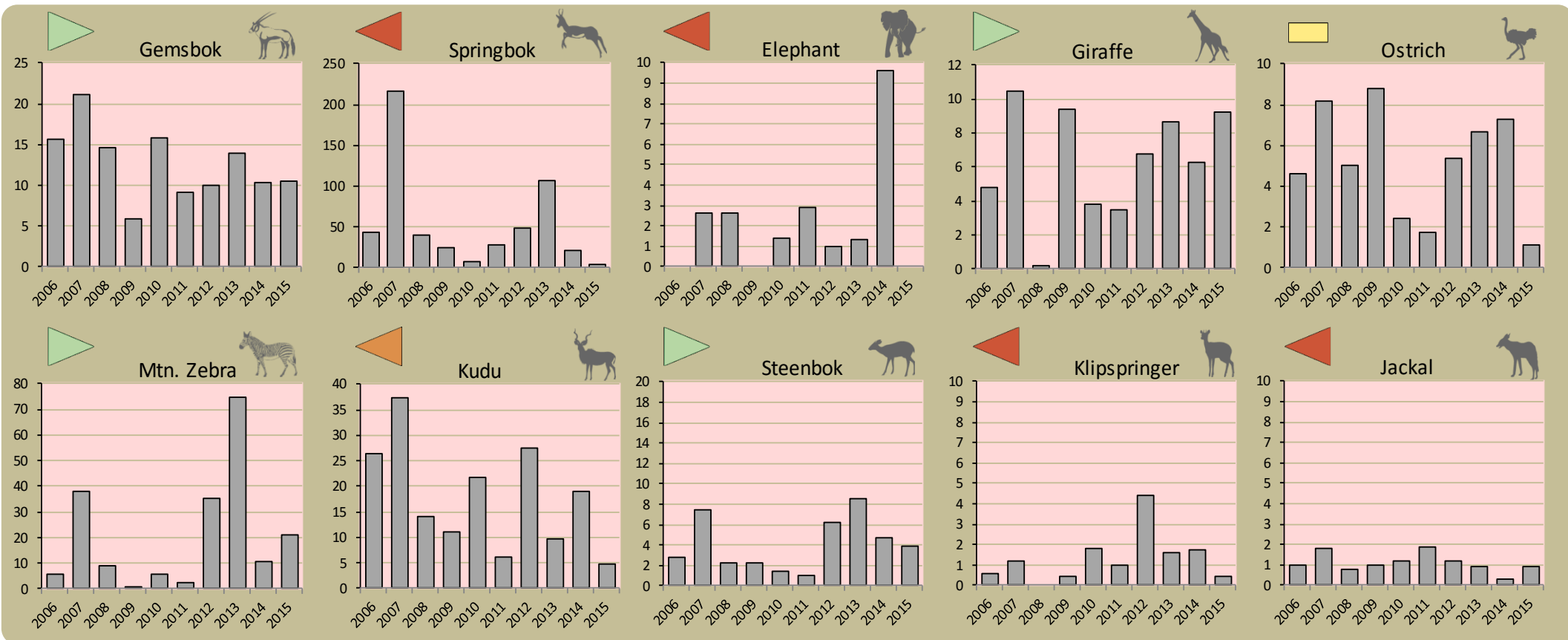


Annual rainfall



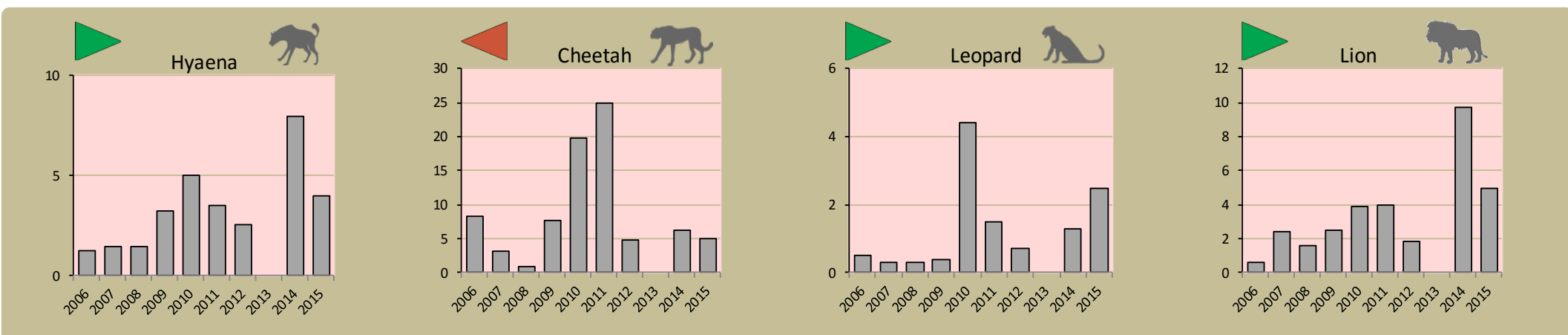
Annual game count

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



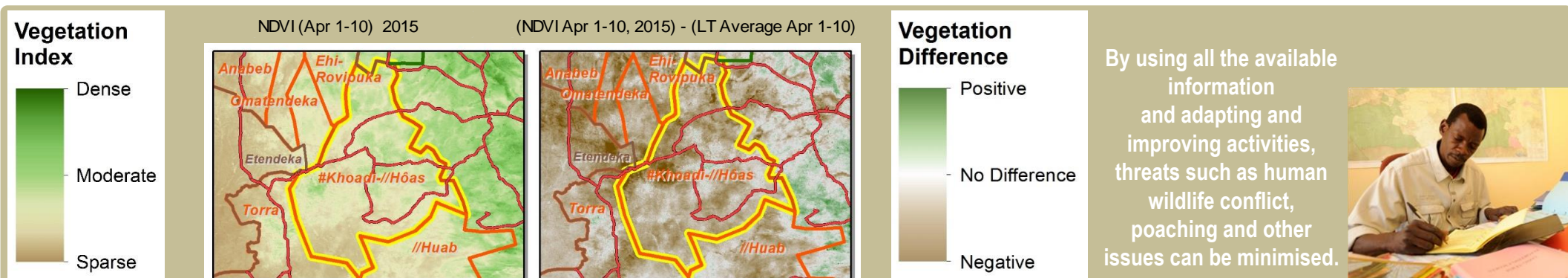
Predator monitoring

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)



Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	June 1998
Members:	2005
Size (square kilometres):	3364

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	16
Date of last AGM:	Fri, July 25, 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Mon, June 13, 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:	7
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	52
Female	62

Benefits

Staff - Shopping Trip
Community Hunting
Social Upliftment - Youth Sport
Elephant Dams - Diesel To Members
Dog Project - Livestock Guarding Dogs
Hwc Offset - Livestock
Projects - 8 Leagues

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			✓	Annual workplan activities were fully implemented.
Zonation Plan			✓	Adherence to the zonation plan.
Natural Resource Plan		✓		Don't have fire fighting equipment. We are fighting fire with the assistance of members.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan			✓	Plan implemented.
Tourism Plan			✓	Full ownership of all tourism enterprises.
Sustainable Financial Plan			✓	Constitution implemented.
Benefit Distribution Plan			✓	Each year the conservancy distributes benefits to members.
Staff Plan		✓		Staff training on going.
Assets Plan		✓		Archive needs to be updated.
HIV/AIDS Plan		✓		Need more training.
Communication Plan			✓	Communicated fully with members.