

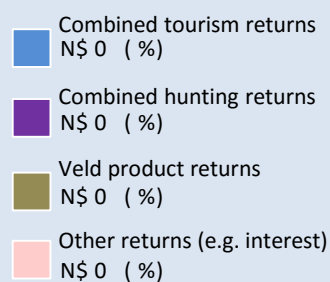
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$



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\$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

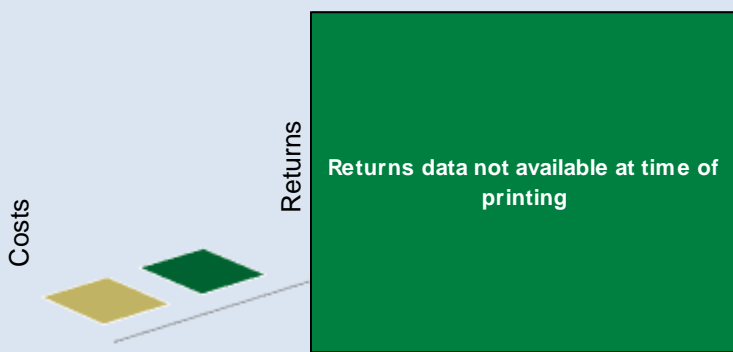
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

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

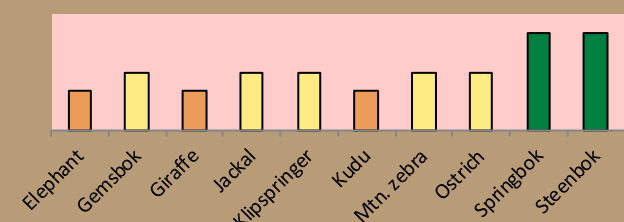
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2015

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
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 & other data

weak/bad reasonable good

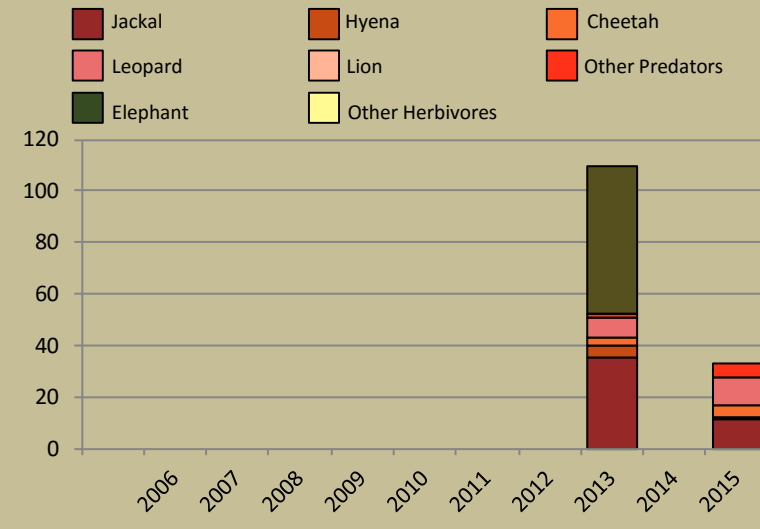
Success/threat flags

- success/benefit created
- weakness/action needed

Human wildlife conflict

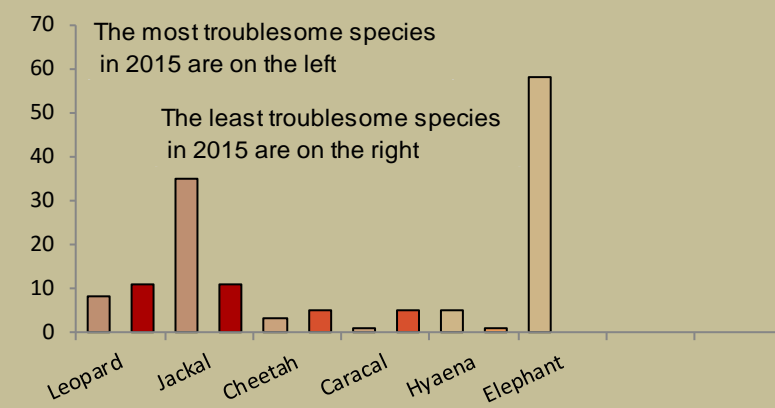
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



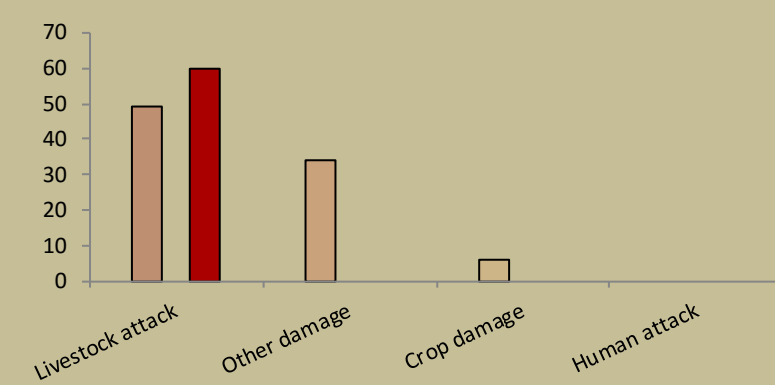
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

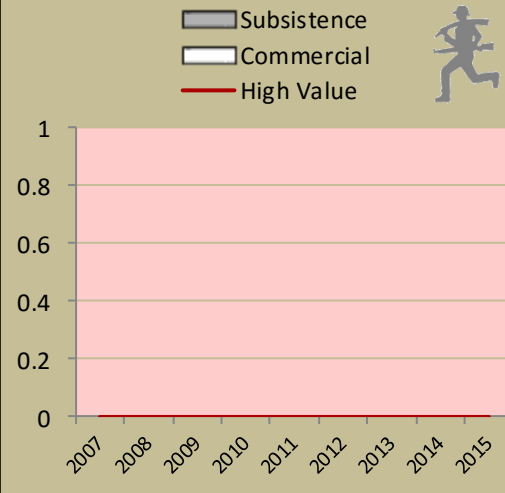
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

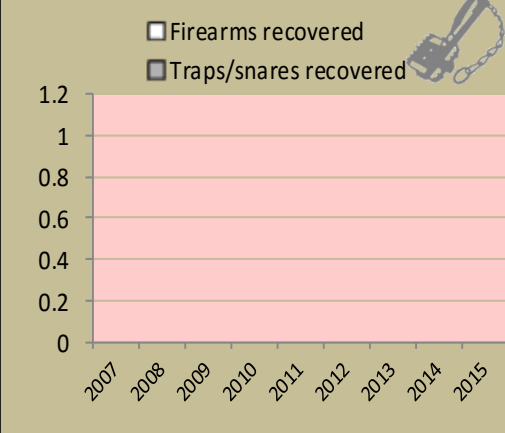
Number of incidents per year

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



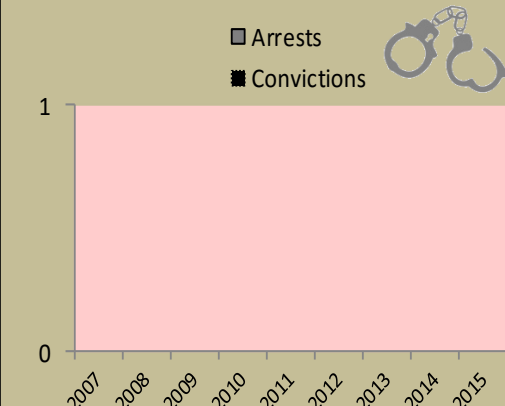
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Baboon	5	5								383	
Caracal	3	3								2,554	
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Duiker	3	3								1,916	
Elephant*	1	1								204,320	
Gemsbok	5	5								4,725	
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Klipspringer	1	1								4,980	
Kudu	10	2	8		4				4	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	6	1	5							1,277	600
Springbok	12	4	8							2,937	520
Warthog	3	3								2,682	
Mtn Zebra	12	4	8							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]

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			Dark Orange	Green	
Giraffe			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Jackal			Dark Orange	Green	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra			Dark Orange	Green	
Ostrich			Dark Orange	Green	
Springbok			Dark Green	Green	
Steenbok	3	18 - 220	Dark Green	Green	

Wildlife Status

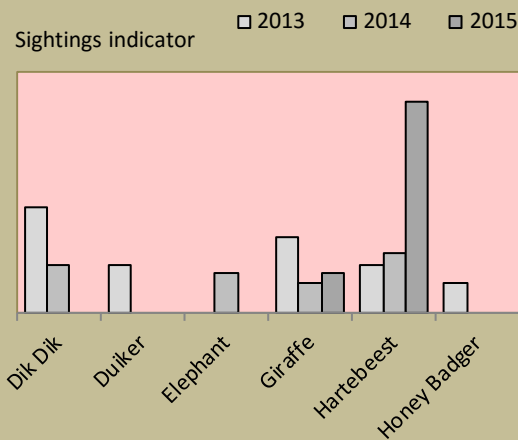
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

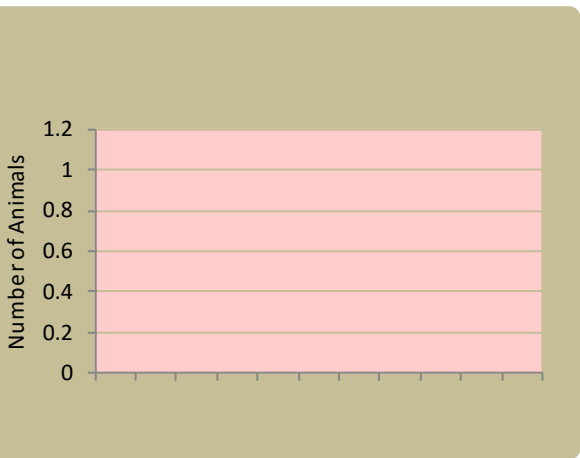
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

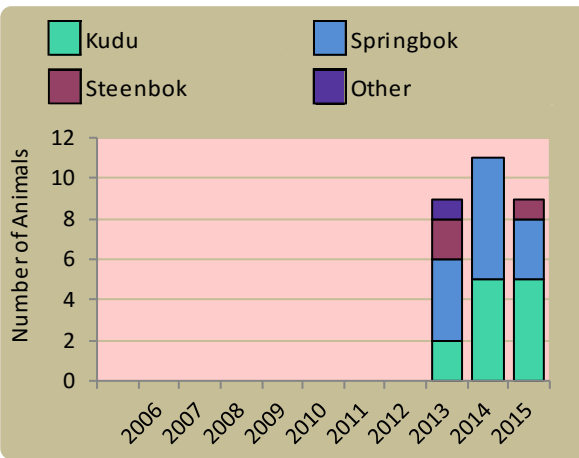


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

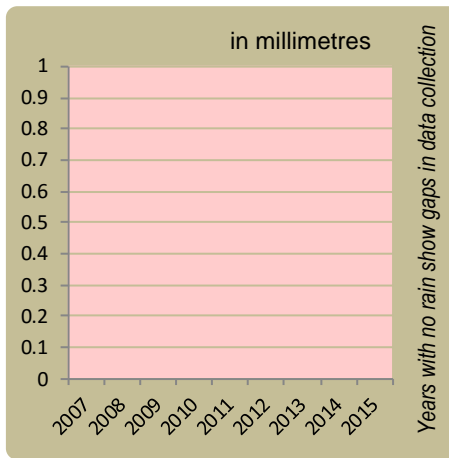
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

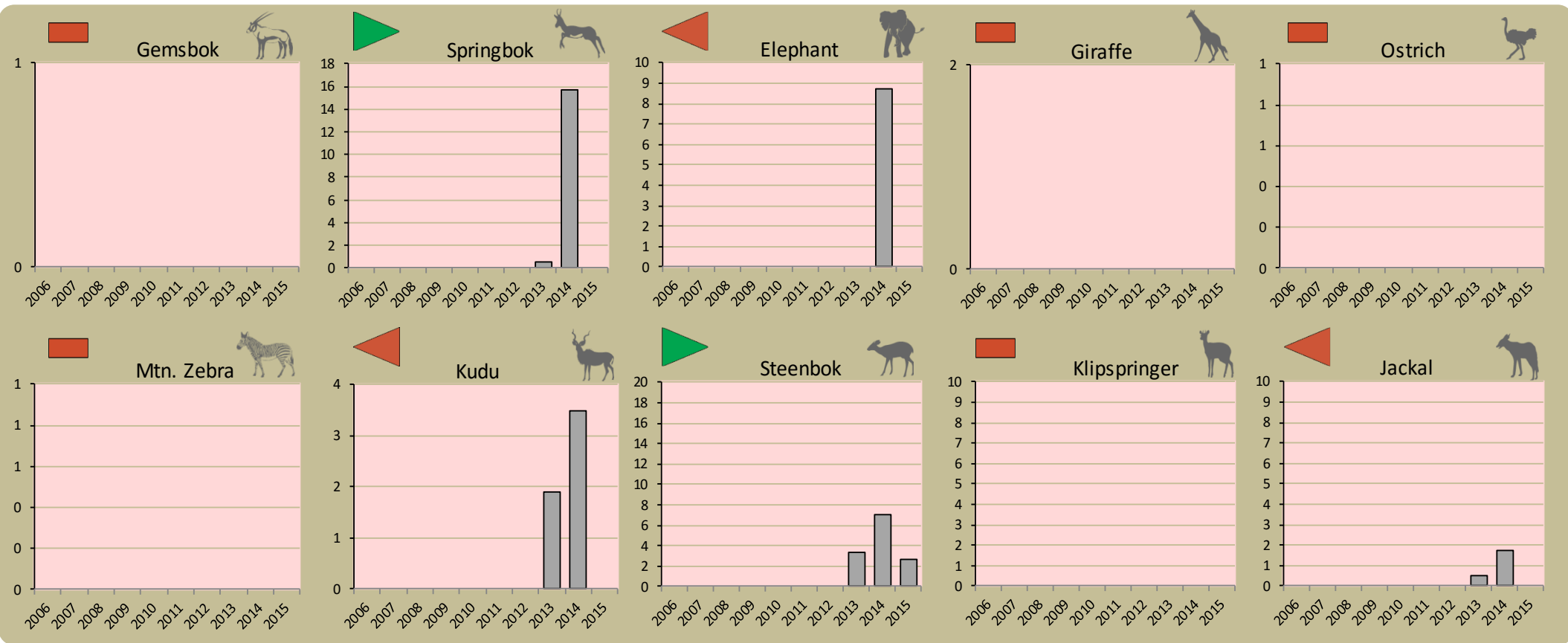


Annual rainfall



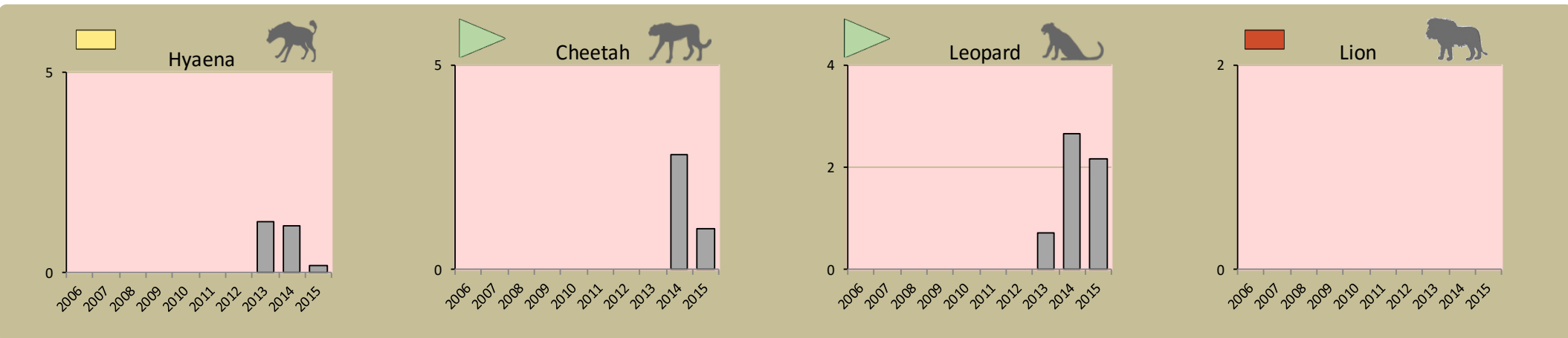
Annual game count

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



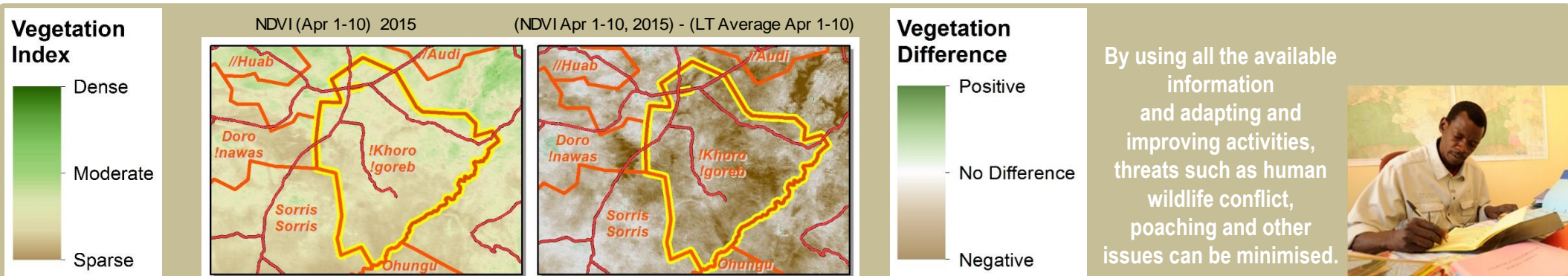
Predator monitoring

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:	September 2011
Members:	354
Size (square kilometres):	1283

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	12
Date of last AGM:	Wed, September 16, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, September 17, 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	0
Female	0
Community game guards:	6
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

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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				The conservancy is not getting enough attention from the supporting partners and others.
Zonation Plan				Zonation plan was developed by the Windhoek MET staff but the plan never reached the conservancy.
Natural Resource Plan				This activity is not a problem in our area.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				The conservancy is not self sustainable.
Tourism Plan				N/A
Sustainable Financial Plan				No expertise assistance.
Benefit Distribution Plan				N/A
Staff Plan				Although the conservancy did not have staff it managed the volunteer CGG like staff.
Assets Plan				Training needed in this regard.
HIV/AIDS Plan				Still to develop the HIV/AIDS plan.
Communication Plan				This is the only conservancy in Kunene Region that makes use of the two way radio system to monitor wildlife.