

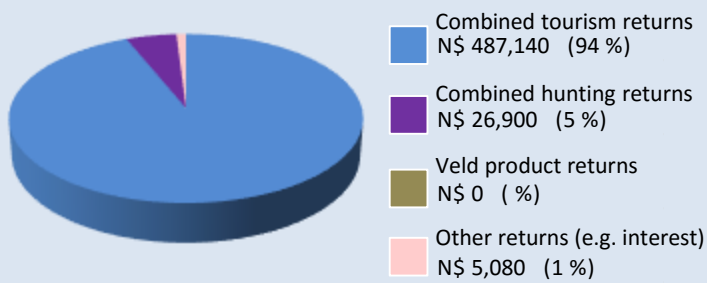
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 519,120



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\$ 98,310	
Employment	Private Sector	18 staff	N\$ 385,010
	Conservancy	2 staff	N\$ 74,010

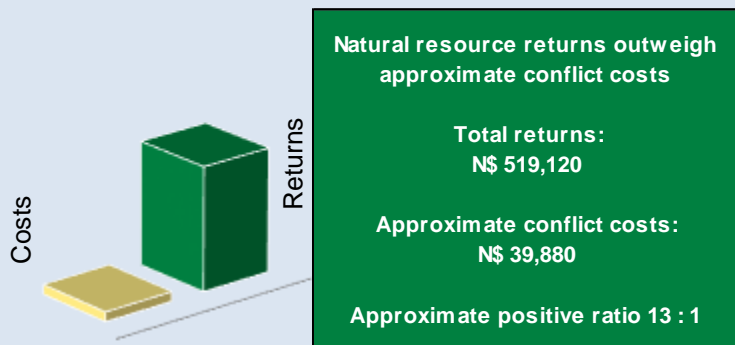
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 39,880
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 39,880

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

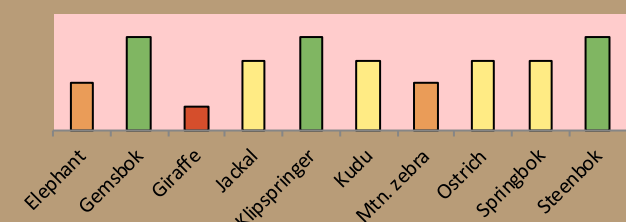
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



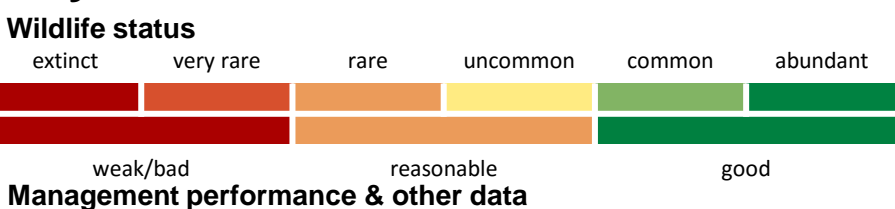
Management performance in 2015

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Good
4 NR management plan	Good
5 Zonation	Weak
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	Weak
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	Good

Wildlife status summary in 2015



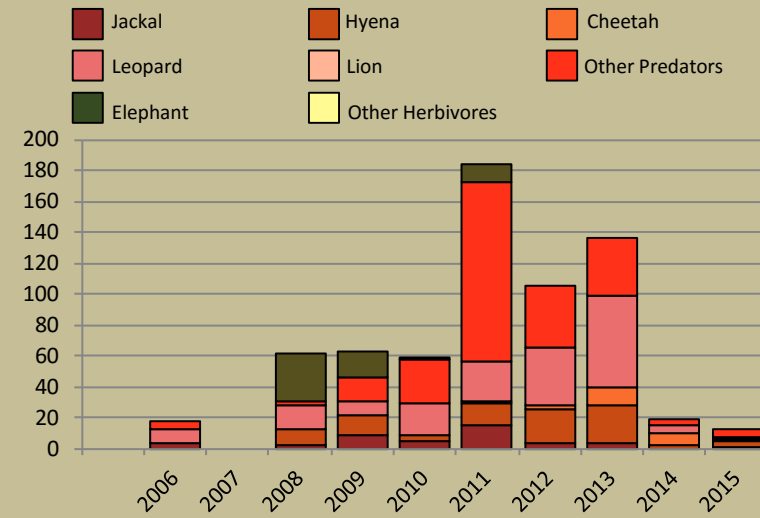
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

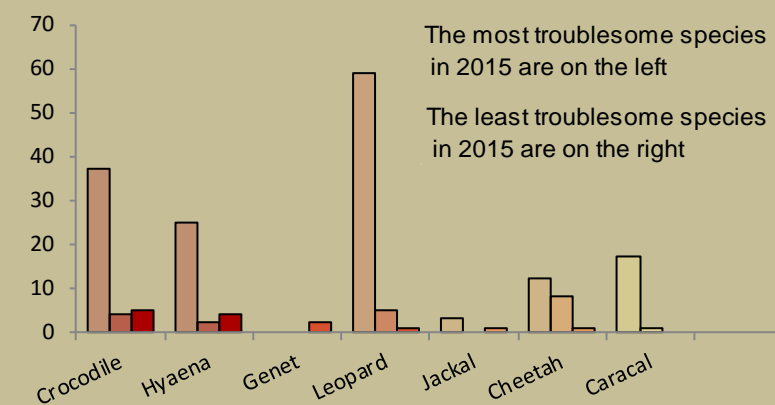
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



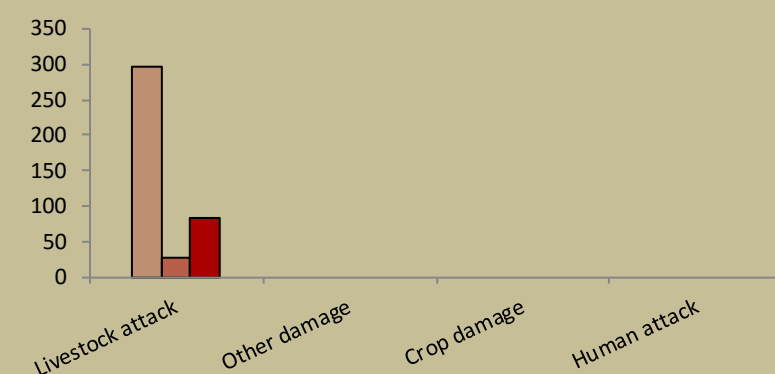
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

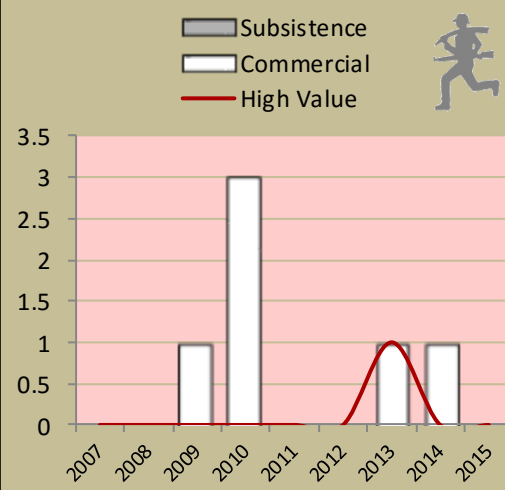
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

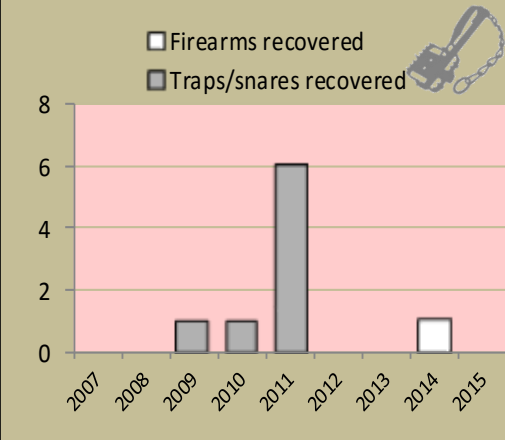
Number of incidents per year

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



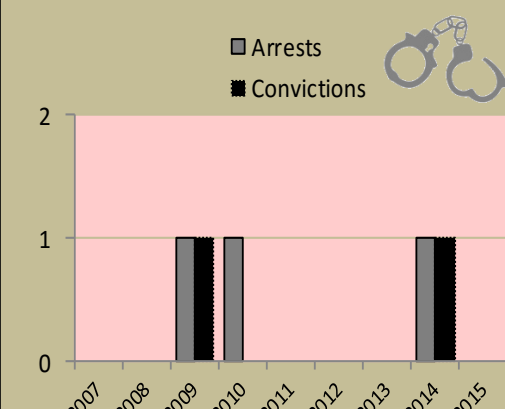
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Baboon	5	5								383	
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Crocodile	1	1								19,155	
Duiker	1	1								1,916	
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
B-f Impala	3	3		2					2	8,939	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Klipspringer	1	1								4,980	
Kudu	15	5	10		5				5	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Steenbok	4	4								1,532	
Mtn Zebra	10	5	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]

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	
Gemsbok				Light Green	
Giraffe				Dark Orange	
Jackal				Yellow	
Klipspringer				Light Green	
Kudu				Yellow	
Mtn. zebra				Dark Orange	
Ostrich				Yellow	
Springbok				Yellow	
Steenbok				Light Green	

Wildlife Status

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

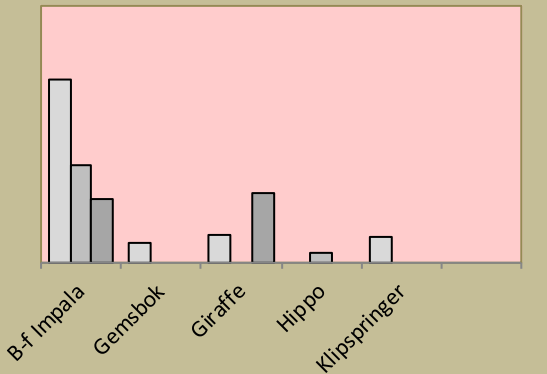
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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.

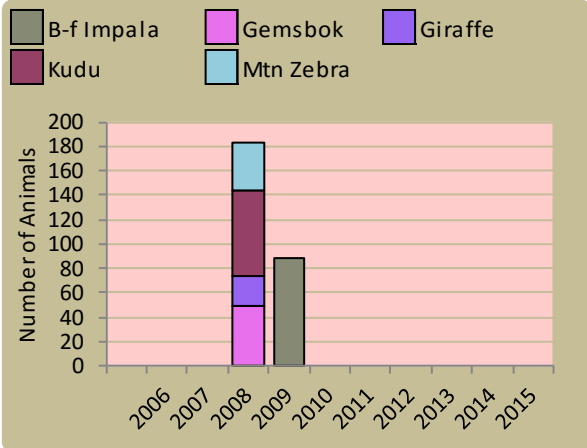
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015

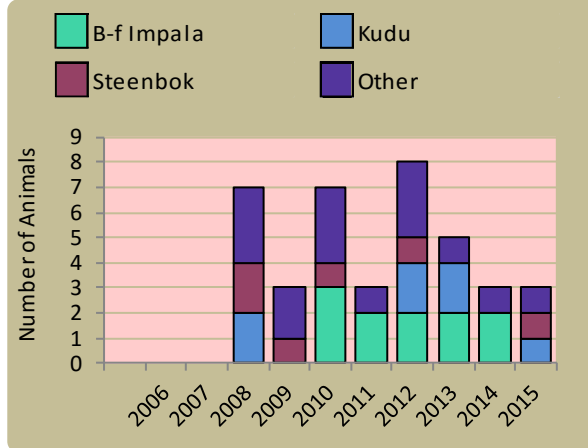


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

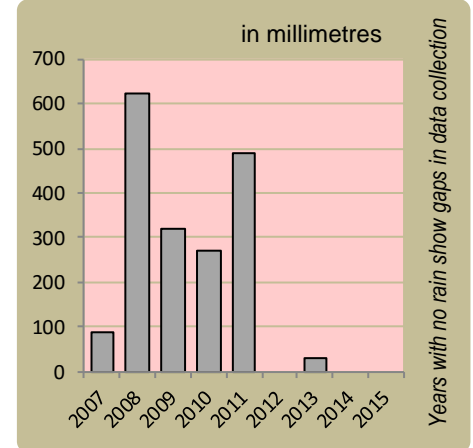
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

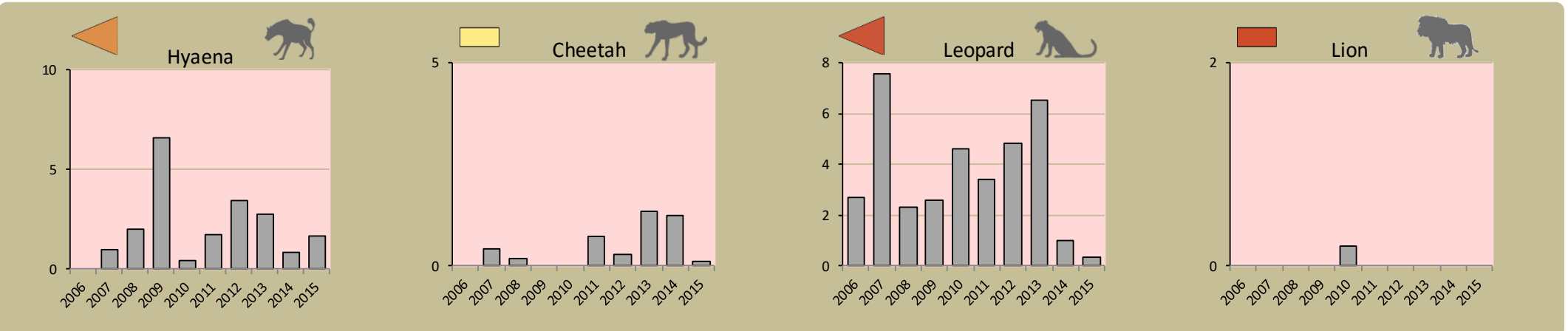


Annual rainfall



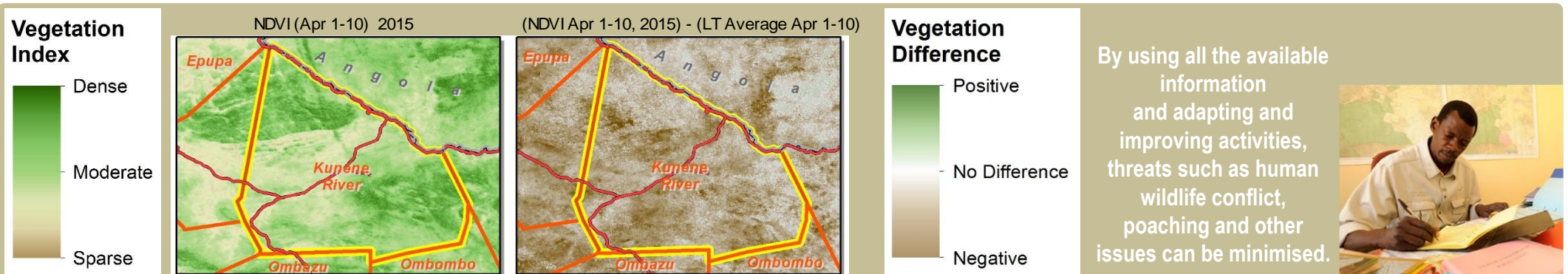
Predator monitoring

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:	October 2006
Members:	500
Size (square kilometres):	2764

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	13
Date of last AGM:	Thu, January 1, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 200; Women: 70
Date of next AGM:	Sat, October 22, 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	11
Female	1
Community game guards:	9
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	12
Female	12

Benefits

Meat Distribution	
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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				Due to the drought, our blocks being very far from each other and roads not being in good condition. Short of equipment like tents, sleeping bags, food etc.
Zonation Plan				Still waiting for the plan to return from MET and IRDNC
Natural Resource Plan				Plan is needed.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				More funds are needed to pay for claims. There is no budget for that and currently waiting for MET.
Tourism Plan				What the conservancy benefits from the lodge and campsite is not enough.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Funds are not enough
Benefit Distribution Plan				No plan.
Staff Plan				Still need funds for more training.
Assets Plan				There are problems
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				Because of the size of the area and the weather, and the unstable network reception smooth communication is hindered.