

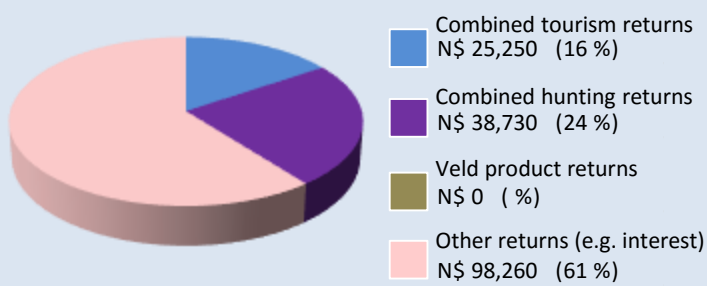
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 162,240



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\$ 143,640

Employment	Private Sector	2 staff	N\$ 18,600
	Conservancy	8 staff	N\$ 96,320

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

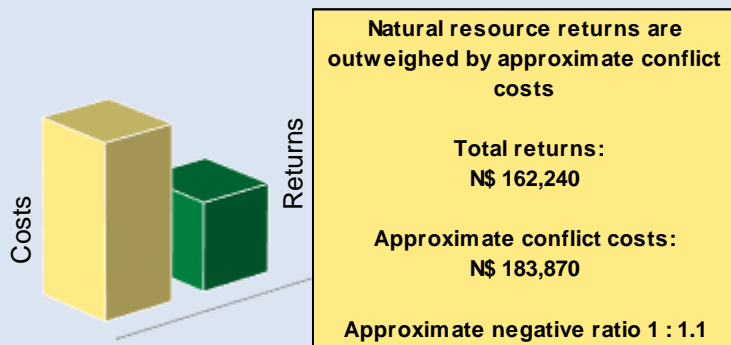
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N\$ 183,870

Estimated poached high value species loss N\$ 0

Total conflict cost estimate N\$ 183,870

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

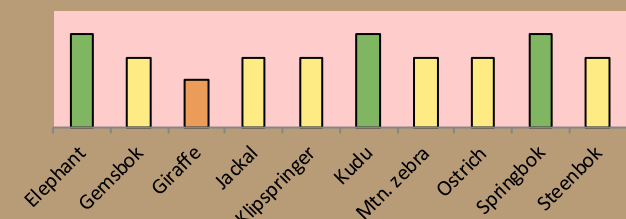
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



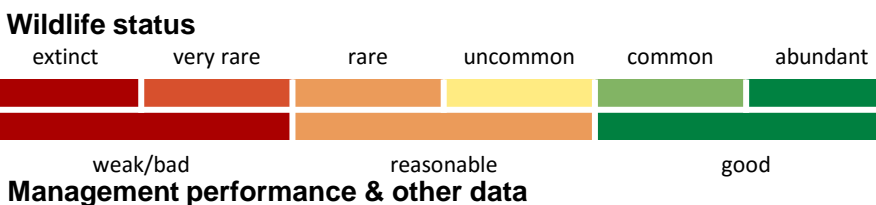
Management performance in 2015

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Reasonable
4 NR management plan	Weak/Bad
5 Zonation	Weak/Bad
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	Weak/Bad
15 Harvesting management	Good
16 Sources of NR income	Good
17 Benefits produced	Good
18 Resource trends	Weak/Bad
19 Resource targets	Good

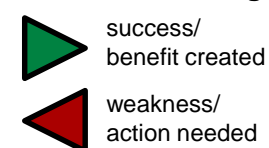
Wildlife status summary in 2015



Key to the status barometer



Success/threat flags



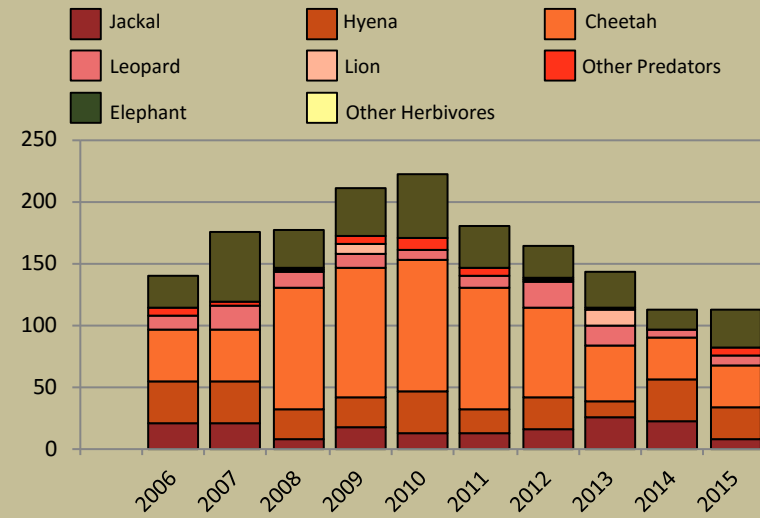
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

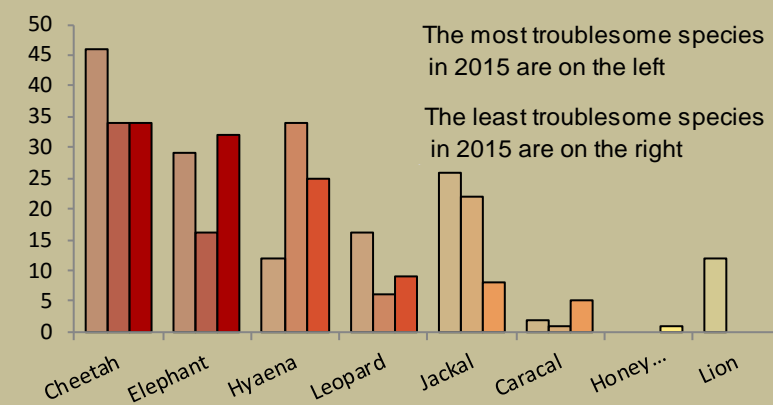
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



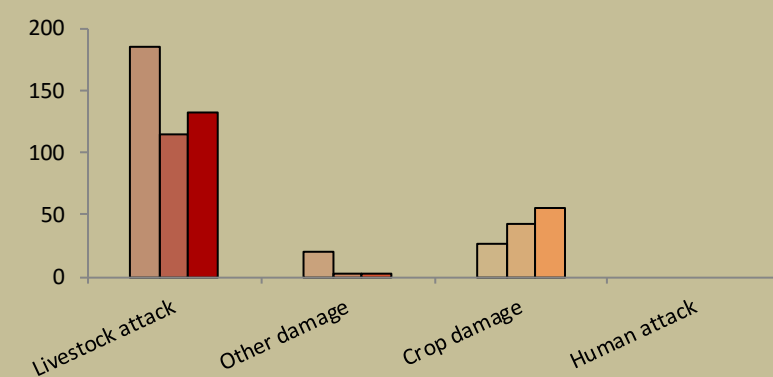
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

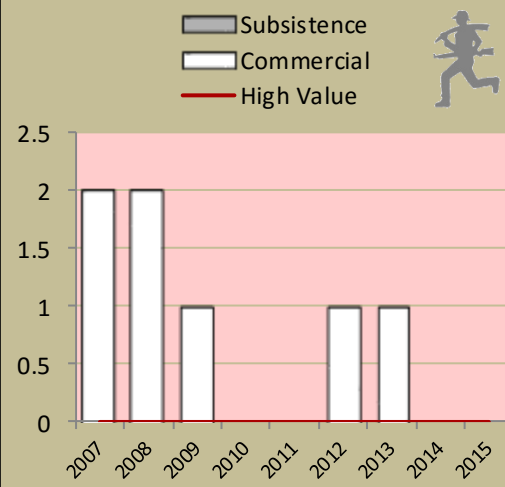
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

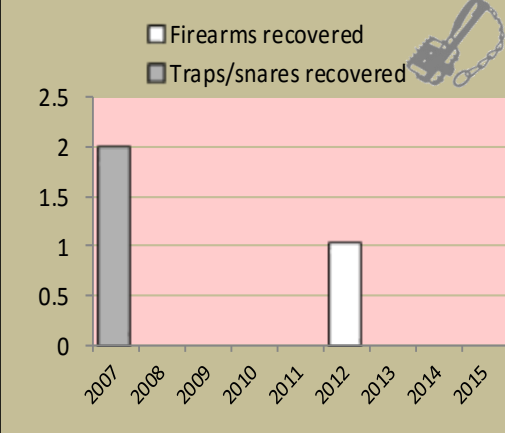
Number of incidents per year

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



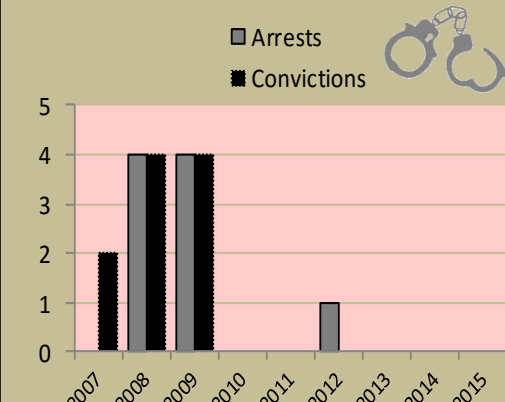
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Baboon	5	5								383	
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Dik Dik				1					1		
Duiker	2	2								1,916	
Elephant*	1	1		1					1	204,320	
Gemsbok	2	2								4,725	
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Klipspringer	2	2								4,980	
Kudu	10	5	5			2			2	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	20	5	15			2			3	1,277	600
Springbok	100	15	85						69	2,937	520
Steenbok	5	5								1,532	

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	7		Green	Yellow	
Gemsbok			Red	Green	
Giraffe			Red	Yellow	
Jackal	1		Orange	Green	
Klipspringer			Red	Green	
Kudu	3	18 - 40	Green	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra			Red	Green	
Ostrich	14	80 - 150	Orange	Green	
Springbok	261	1482 - 3390	Green	Green	
Steenbok	11	63 - 770	Orange	Green	

Wildlife Status

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

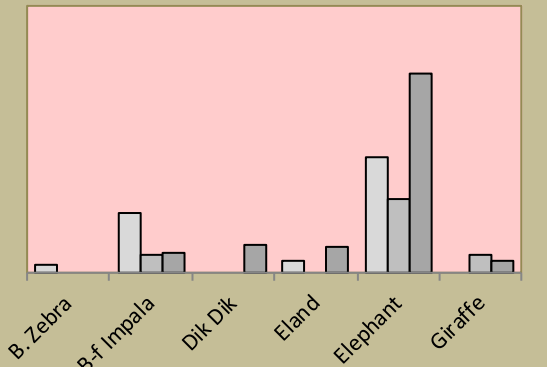
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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.

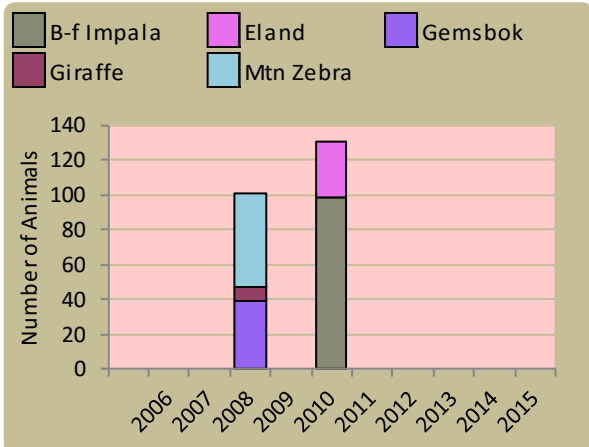
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015

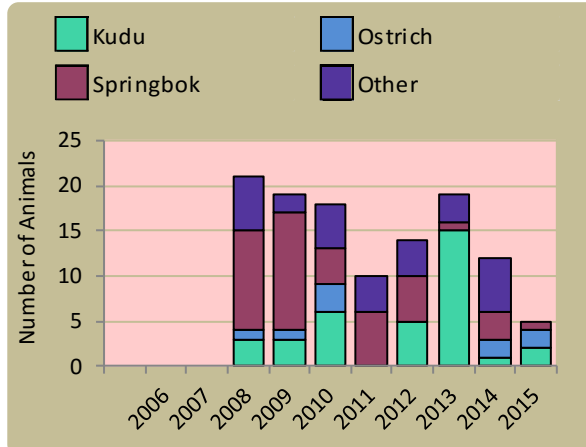


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

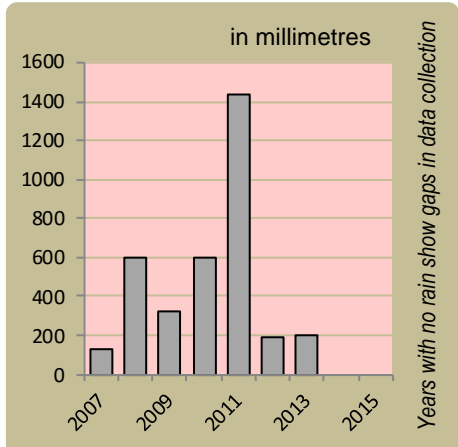
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

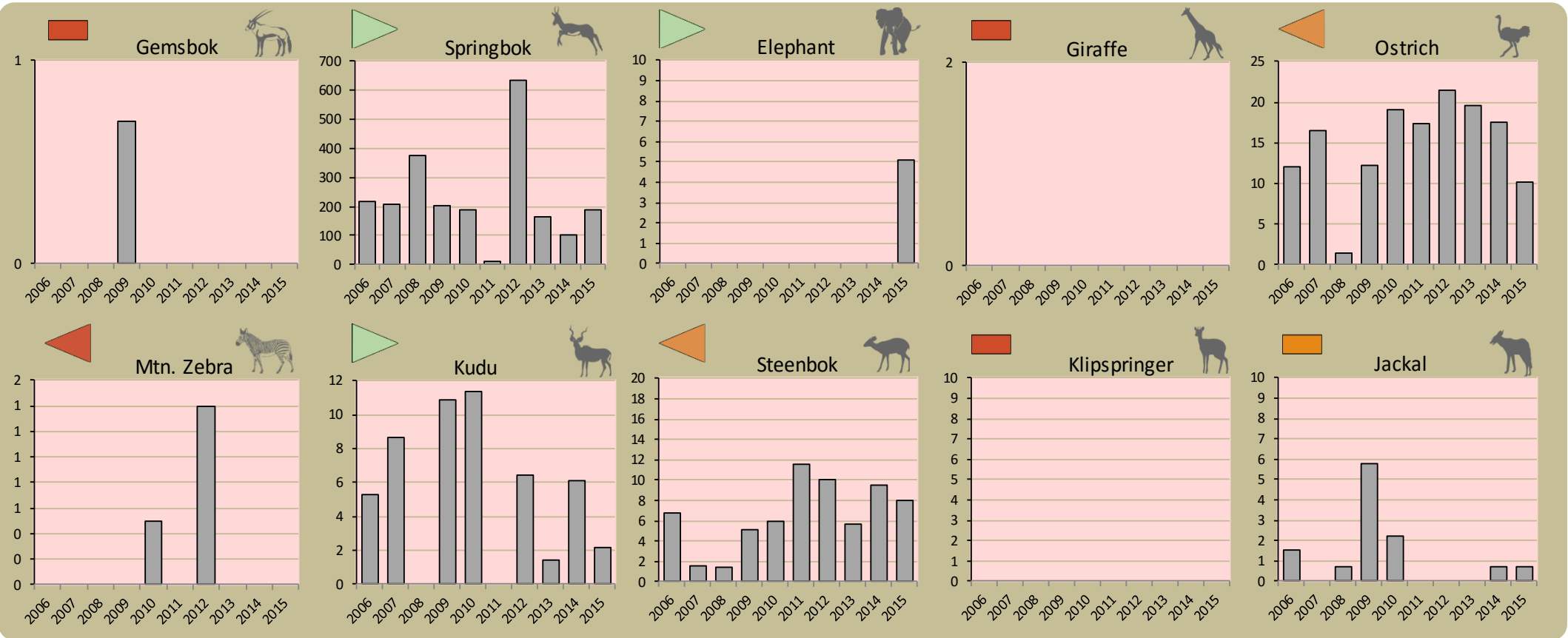


Annual rainfall



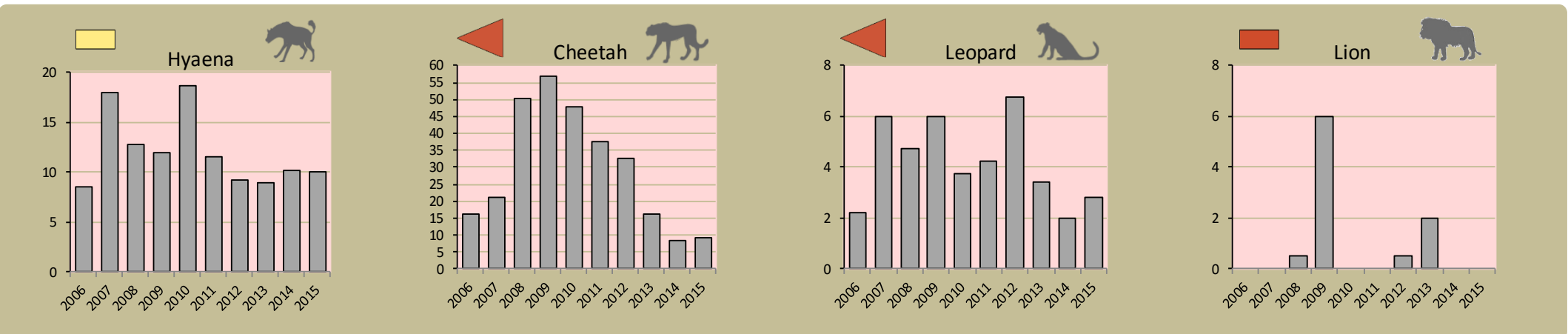
Annual game count

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



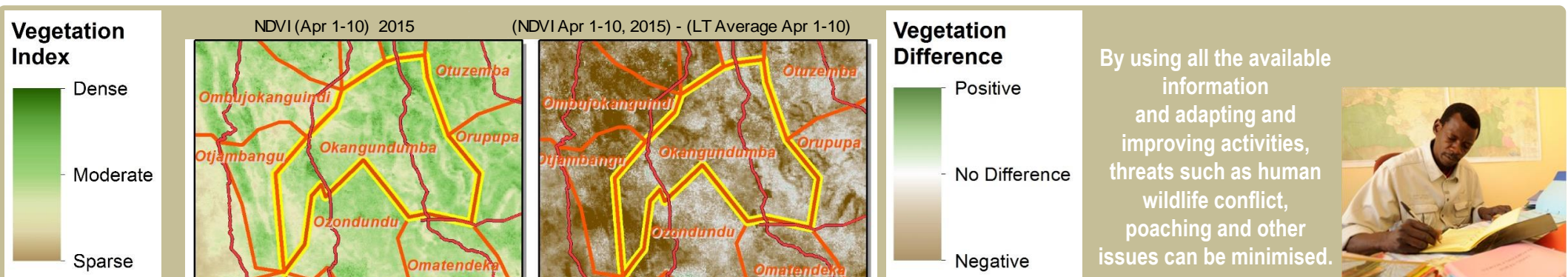
Predator monitoring

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)



Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	July 2003
Members:	470
Size (square kilometres):	1131

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	17
Date of last AGM:	Sat, August 29, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 104; Women: 60
Date of next AGM:	Mon, July 25, 2016
Other important issues	
Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓

Constitutional adherence

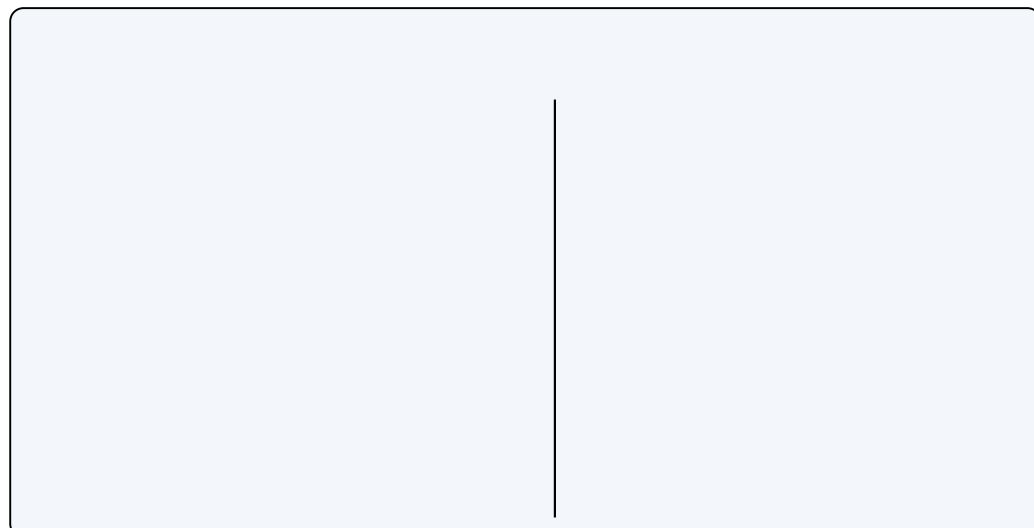
Approved constitution	✓
AGM held	✓
Management and utilisation plan	✗
Financial annual report approved at AGM	✓
Financial report external review	✓
Benefit distribution plan	✗



Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	2
Female	1
Community game guards:	5
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits



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				Not in use.
Zonation Plan				Not in use.
Natural Resource Plan				Not in use.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				We pay our farmers just based on the MET HWC policy.
Tourism Plan				Not in use.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Not in use.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Most of our benefits are decided by the committee
Staff Plan				Not available and most of our staff are just working without any contracts.
Assets Plan				Not in use.
HIV/AIDS Plan				We only discuss this during our AGM and general meeting.
Communication Plan				Not in use.