

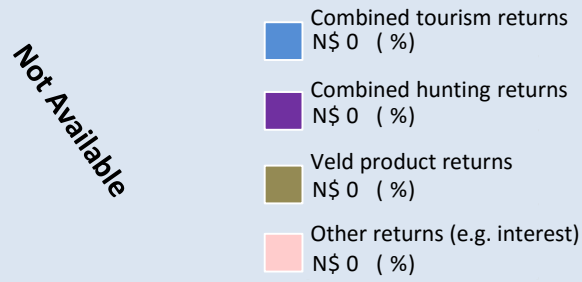
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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	

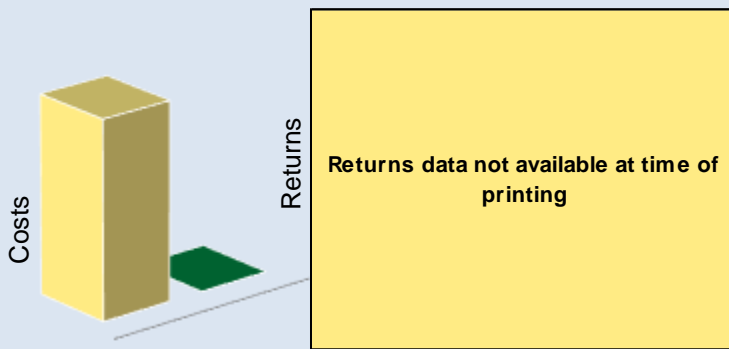
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 165,420
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 165,420

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

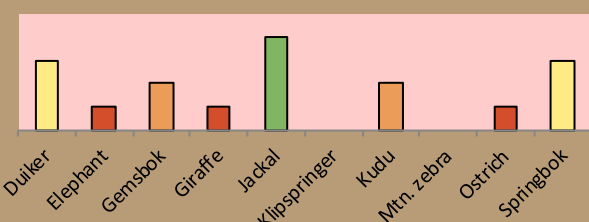
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Management performance in 2015

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Reasonable
4 NR management plan	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	Weak/Bad
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	Good

Wildlife status summary in 2015



Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant



weak/bad reasonable good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags

- Green triangle: success/benefit created
- Red triangle: weakness/action needed

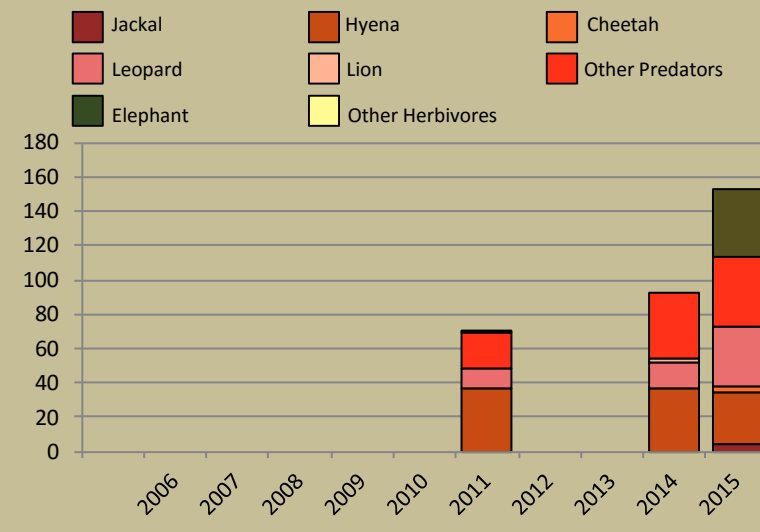
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Human wildlife conflict

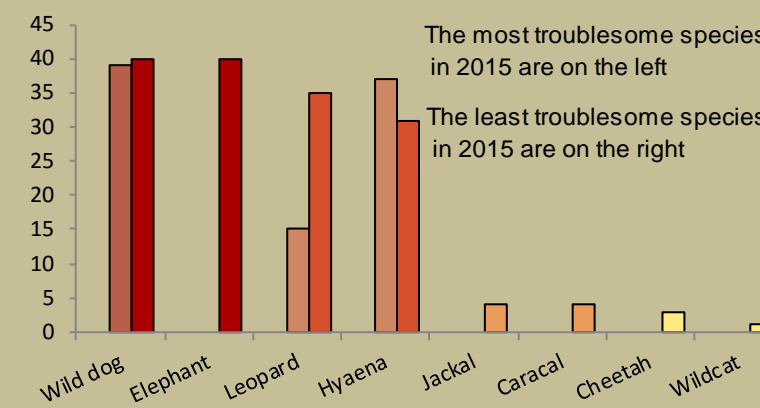
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



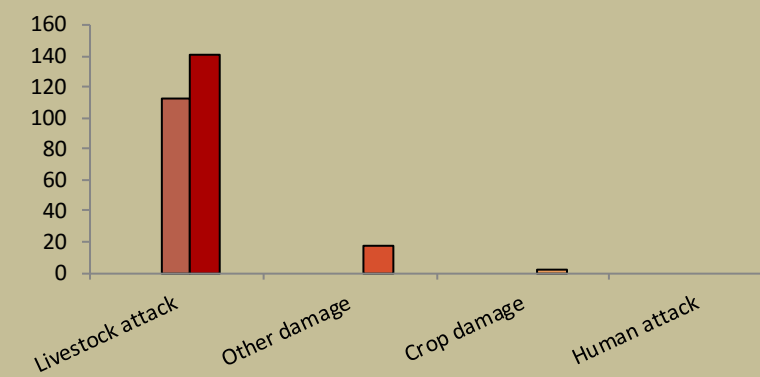
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

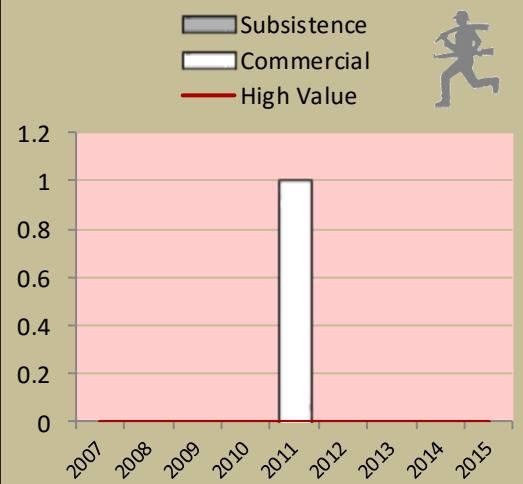
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

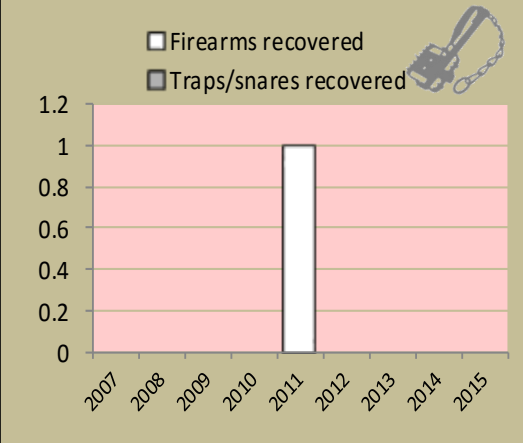
Number of incidents per year

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



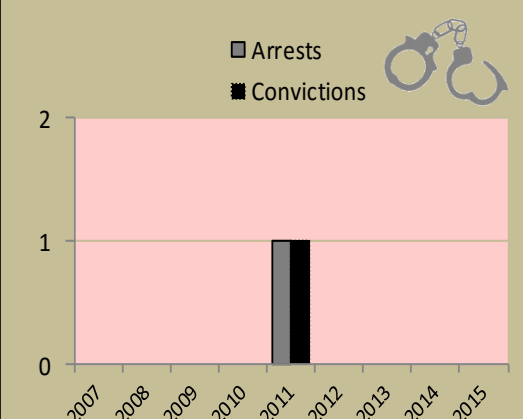
Traps and firearms recovered

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
Caracal	2	2		1					1	2,554	
Duiker	2	2		1					1	1,916	
Elephant*	3	2	1	2	1				3	204,320	63,600
Gemsbok	4	2	2	2	2				4	4,725	2,160
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
Jackal	2	2		1					1	128	
Kudu	6	2	4	2	4				6	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1		1					1	51,080	
Steenbok	2	2		2	1				3	1,532	
Warthog	3	2	1	2					2	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]

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
Duiker				Yellow	
Elephant				Red	
Gemsbok				Light Orange	
Giraffe				Red	
Jackal				Light Green	
Klipspringer				Red	
Kudu				Light Orange	
Mtn. zebra				Red	
Ostrich				Red	
Springbok				Yellow	

Wildlife Status

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

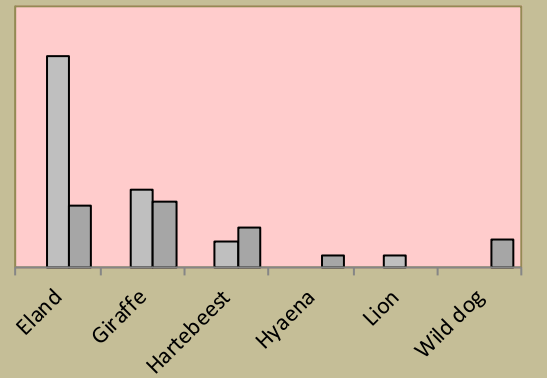
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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.

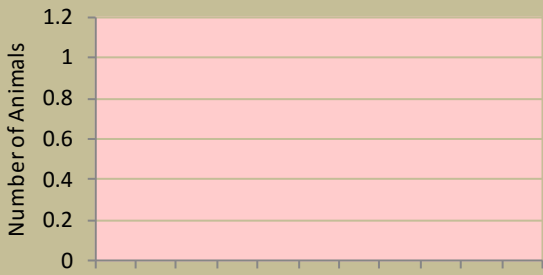
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015

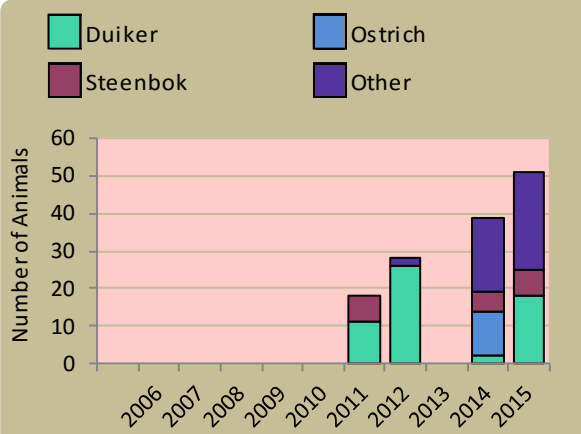


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

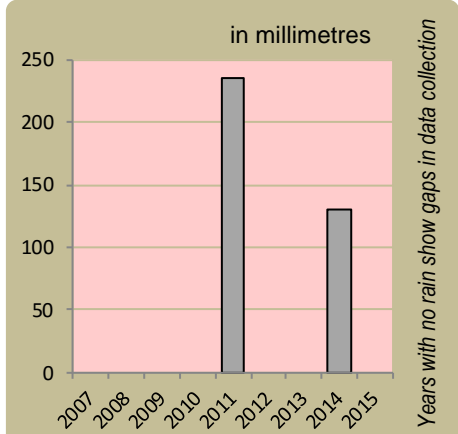
Wildlife introductions



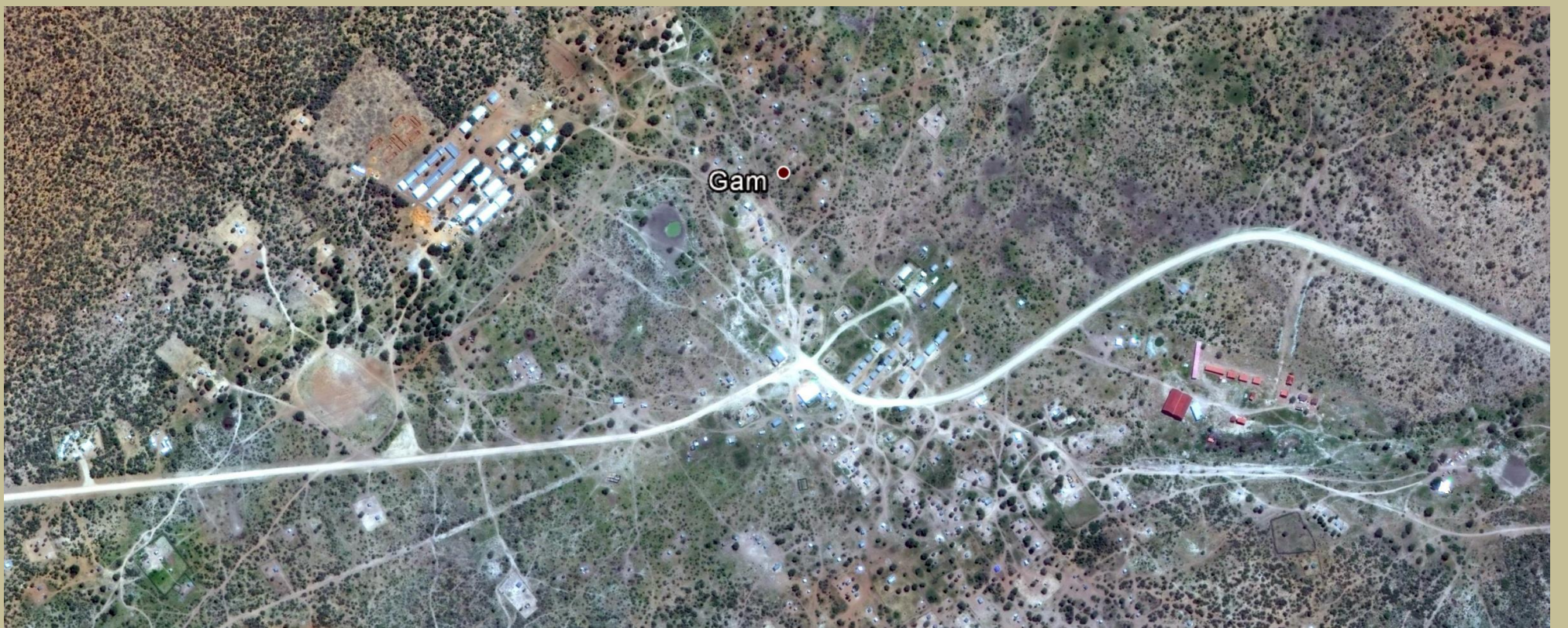
Wildlife mortalities



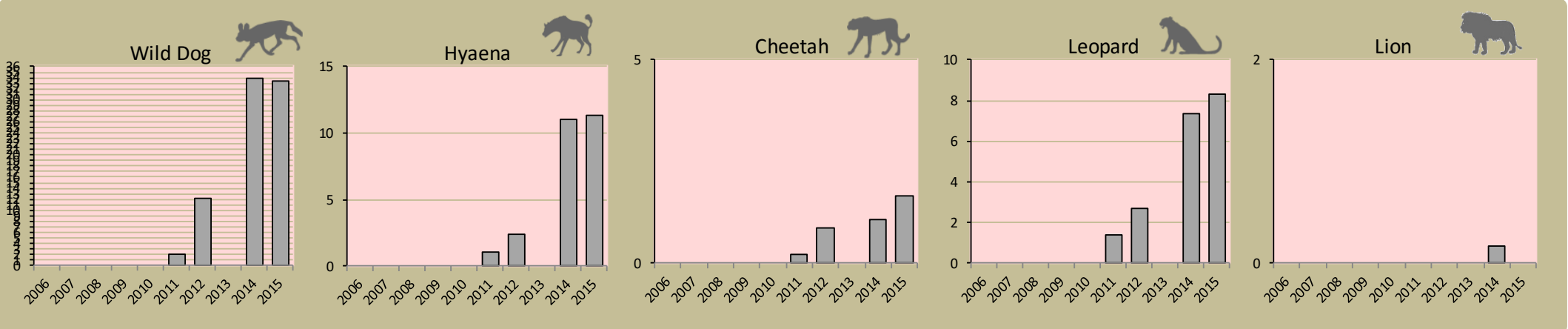
Annual rainfall



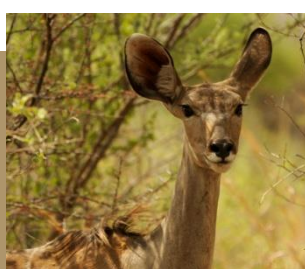
Annual game count currently not done



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



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:	October 2006
Members:	500
Size (square kilometres):	8729

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	12
Date of last AGM:	Fri, December 18, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 151; Women: 100
Date of next AGM:	
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	13
Female	2
Community game guards:	12
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Hwc	
Diesel To Water Points - Members	
Meat Distribution - Community Members	

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				Partially. Game Guards conduct patrols in the conservancy effectively.
Zonation Plan				
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Partially. Panel committee sits annually to resolve the issue and payments.
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				Effective as planned. During the AGM members have to approve the financial budget for all their annual activities.
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				