

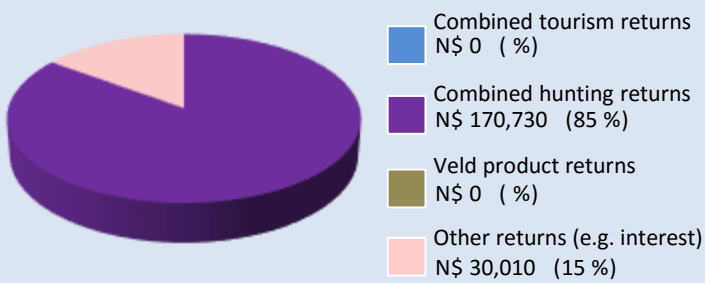
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 200,740



### 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\$ 200,740
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Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	8 staff	N\$ 69,500

### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

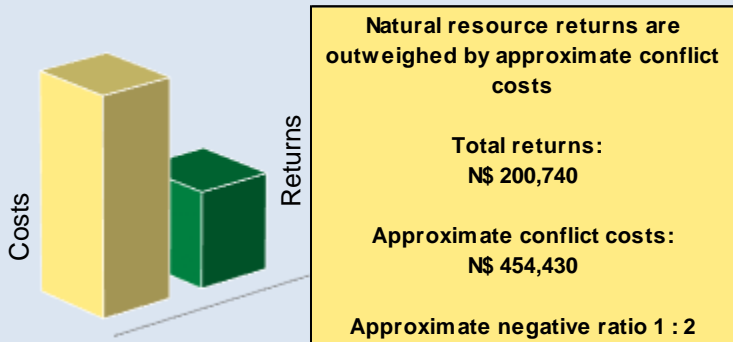
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 424,710
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Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 29,720
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<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 454,430</b>
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### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

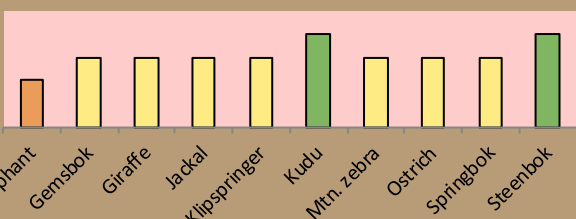
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



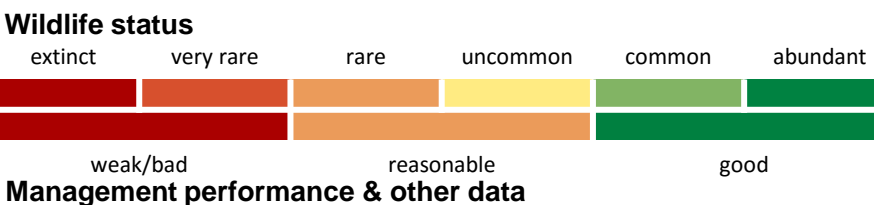
### Management performance in 2015

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	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	Weak
19 Resource targets	Weak

### Wildlife status summary in 2015



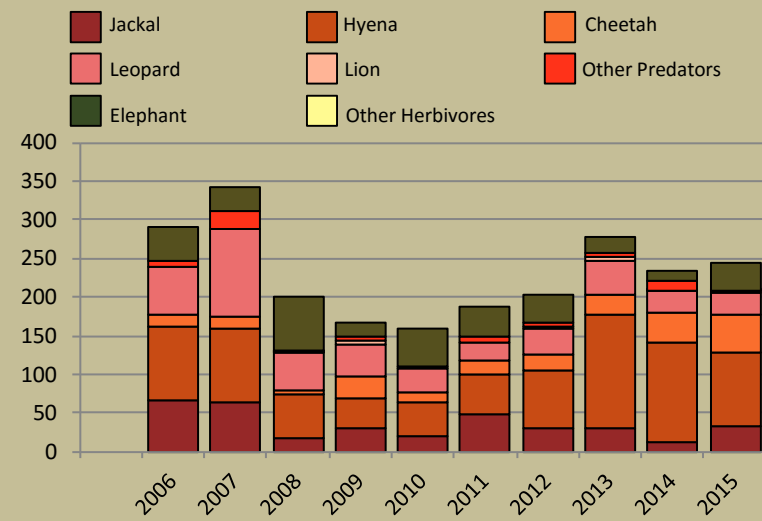
### Key to the status barometer



## Human wildlife conflict

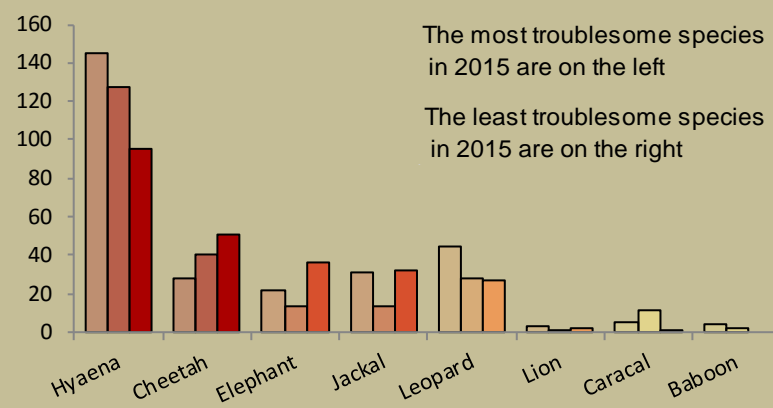
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



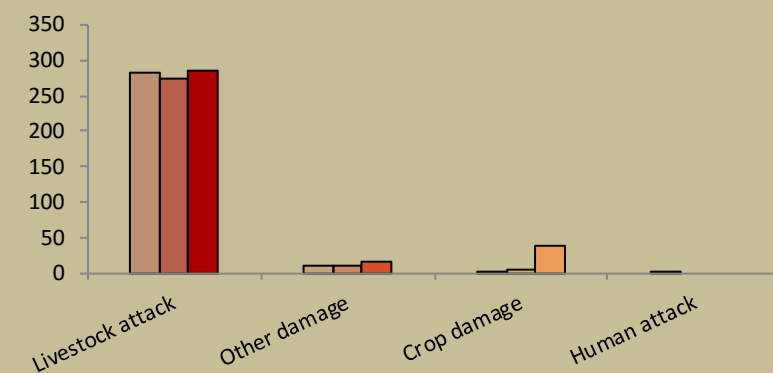
### Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

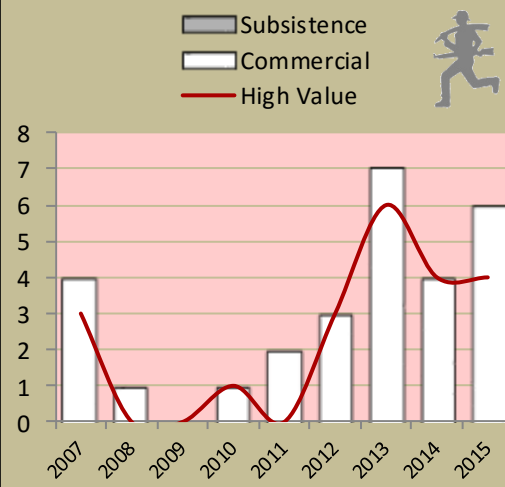
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

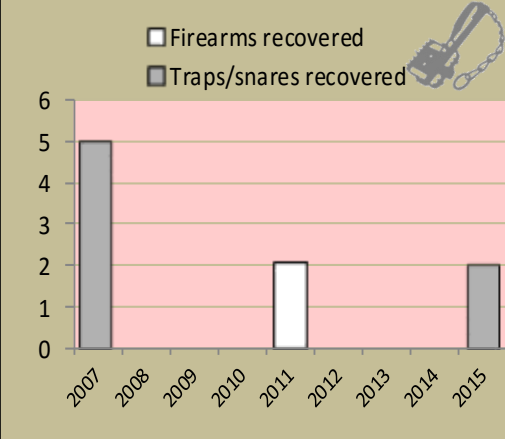
### Number of incidents per year

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



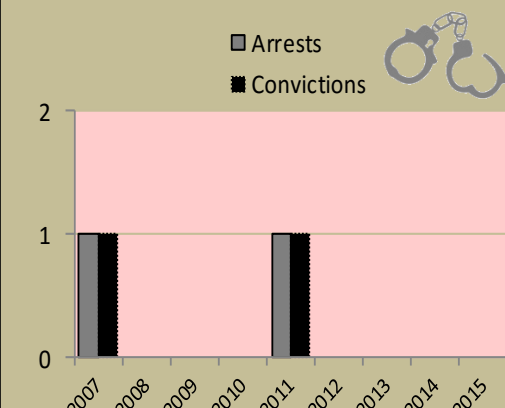
### Traps and firearms recovered

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
Baboon	5	5								383	
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Duiker	2	2								1,916	
Elephant*	1	1		1					1	204,320	
Hyaena	1	1						1	2	5,746	
B-f Impala	2	2		1					1	8,939	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Klipspringer	1	1								4,980	
Kudu	10	6	4		3				3	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Lion								1	1		
Ostrich	15	5	10							1,277	600
Springbok	40	15	25		8				8	2,937	520
Steenbok	7	7								1,532	
Warthog	1	1								2,682	
Mtn Zebra	6	3	3							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.



# 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	3	6 - 10	Yellow	Yellow	
Jackal			Dark Orange	Green	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu	12	70 - 160	Green	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra			Dark Orange	Green	
Ostrich	12	71 - 140	Dark Orange	Green	
Springbok	81	336 - 770	Dark Orange	Green	
Steenbok	11	67 - 800	Yellow	Green	

### Wildlife Status

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

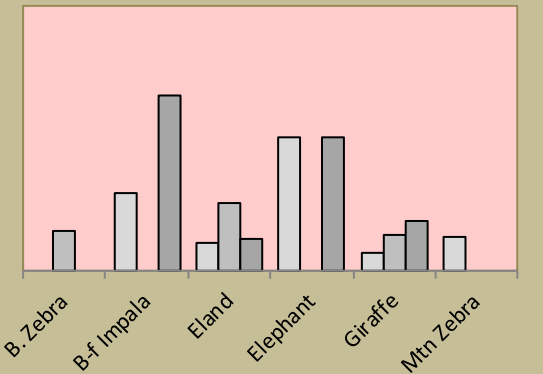
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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.

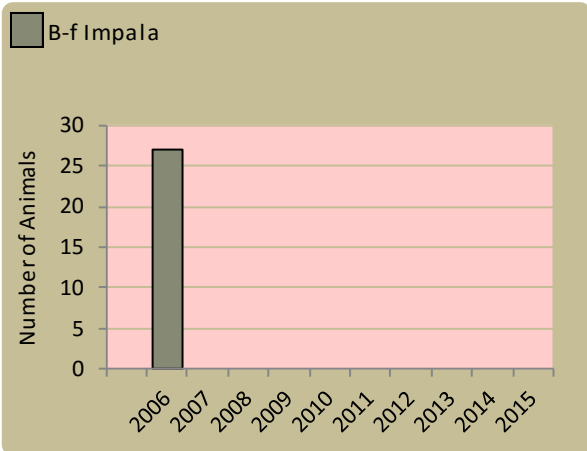
## Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015

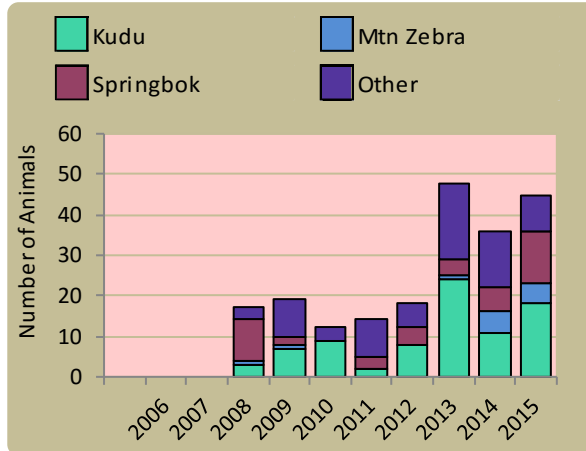


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

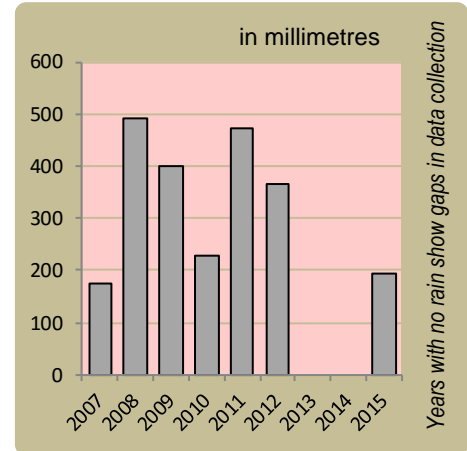
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

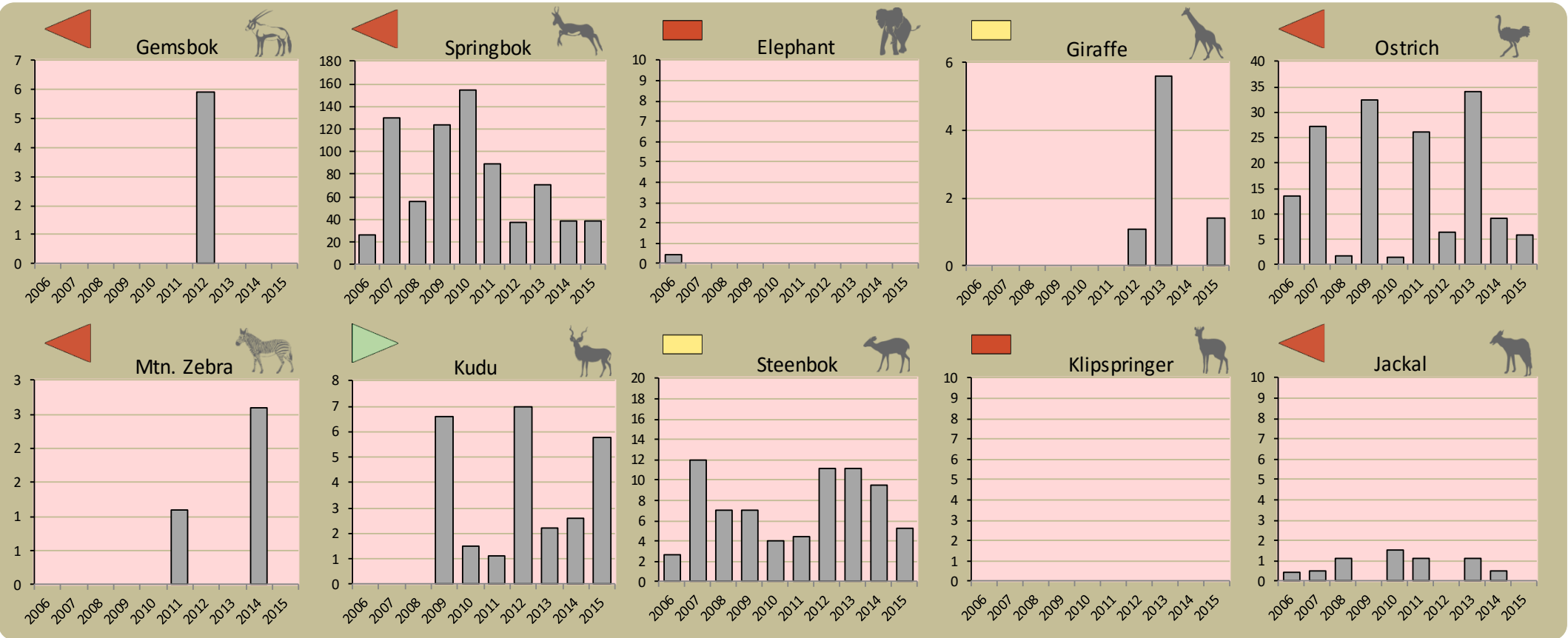


## Annual rainfall



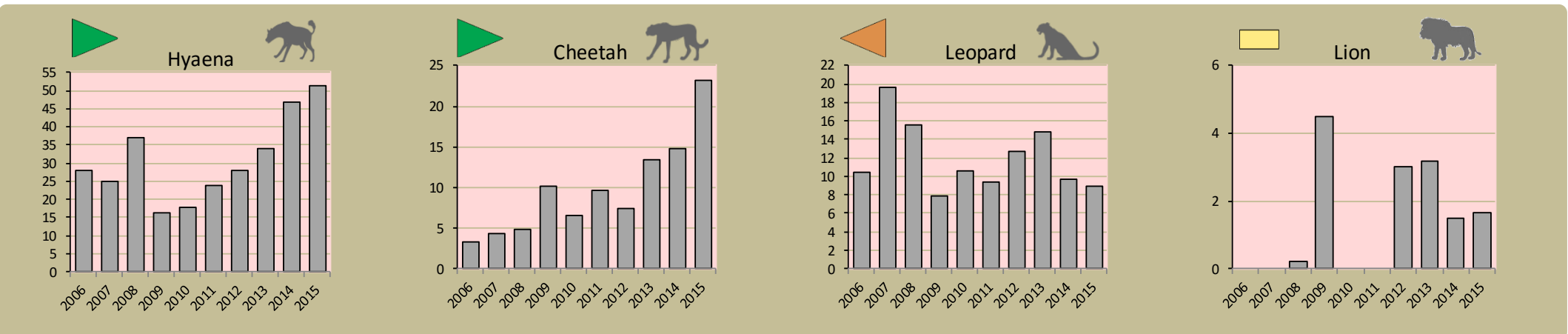
## Annual game count

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)

**Vegetation Index**

- Dense
- Moderate
- Sparse

**Vegetation Difference**

- Positive
- No Difference
- Negative

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:	March 2011
Members:	937
Size (square kilometres):	1234

### Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	14
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sun, June 26, 2016
<b>Other important issues</b>	
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	7
Female	2
Community game guards:	6
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

### 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				The GUMP was not implemented.
Zonation Plan				Was not implemented due to AGM not taking place.
Natural Resource Plan				Members did not understand it.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				AGM did not take place.
Staff Plan				Plan was drafted.
Assets Plan				All our assets were recorded and it is up to date.
HIV/AIDS Plan				Our members have a better understanding of HIV/AIDS.
Communication Plan				Our people attend our planned activities which indicates better communication.