

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\$

No data available

- Combined tourism returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N\$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N\$ 0 (%)

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

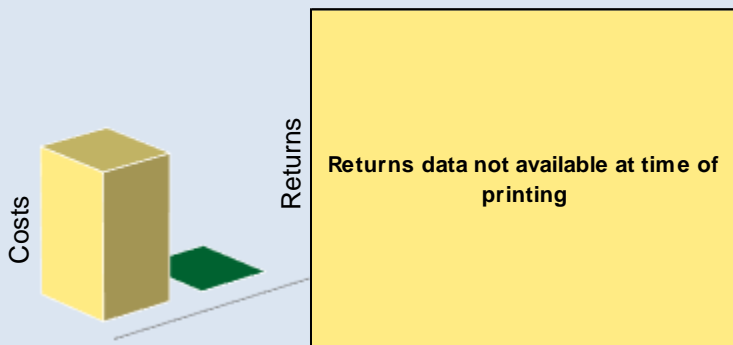
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 122,480
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 122,480</b>

### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

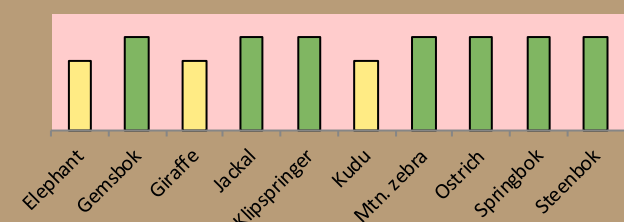
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



## 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

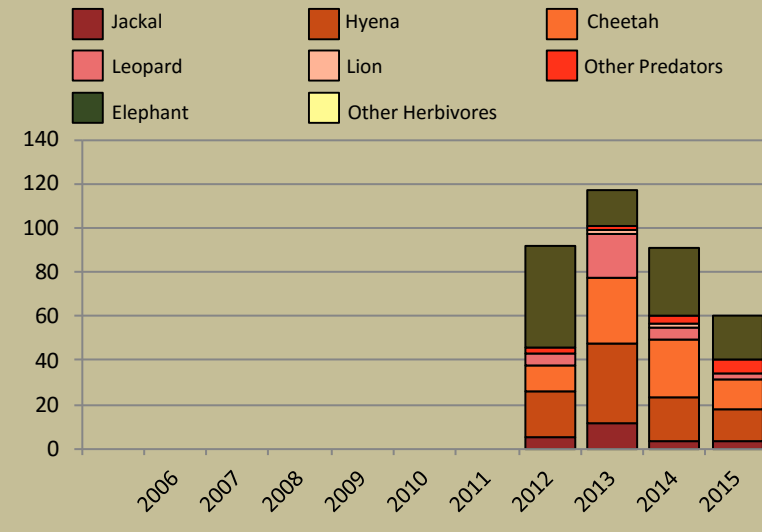
### Success/threat flags

- success/benefit created
- weakness/action needed

## Human wildlife conflict

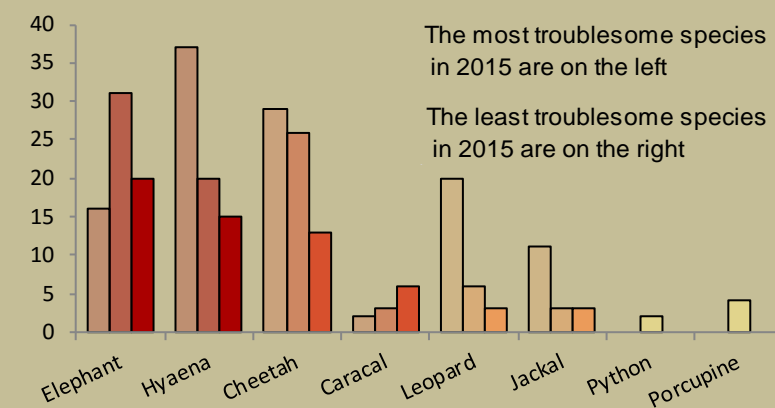
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



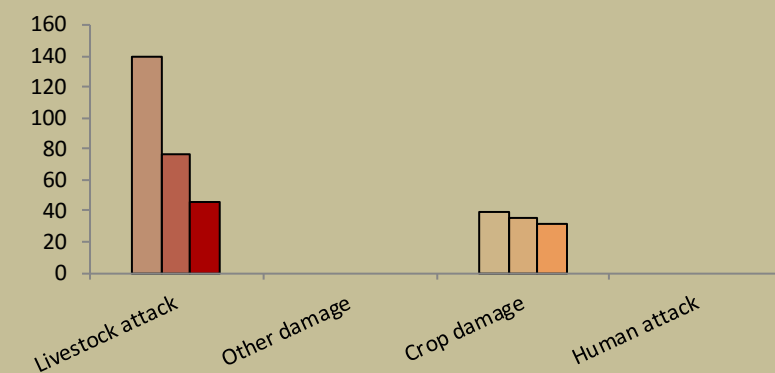
### Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

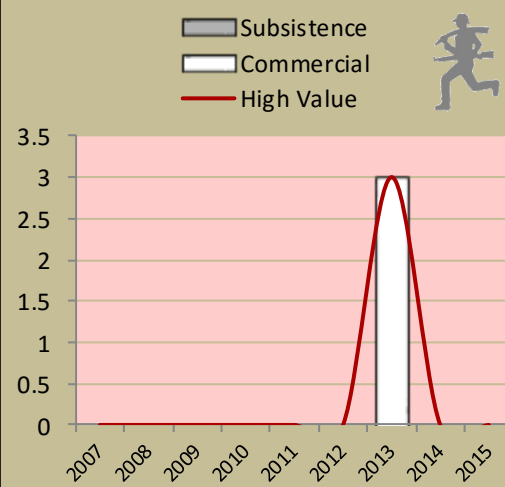
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

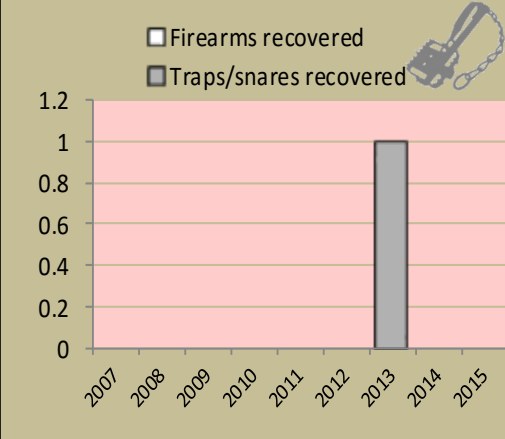
### Number of incidents per year

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



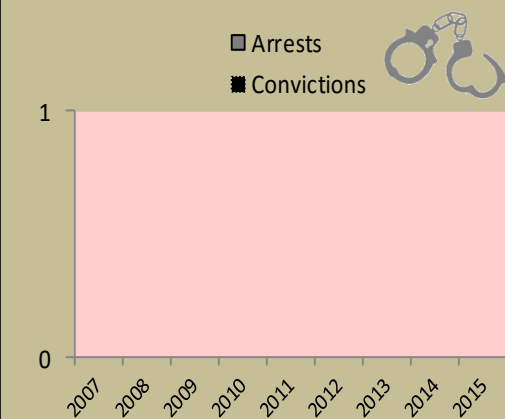
### Traps and firearms recovered

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	1	1								2,554	
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Elephant*	1	1		0.5					1	204,320	
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Klipspringer	1	1								4,980	
Kudu	15	3	12		3				4	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	5		5								600
Springbok	5	2	3							2,937	520
Steenbok	3	3								1,532	
Warthog	3	1	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]

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

### Wildlife Status

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

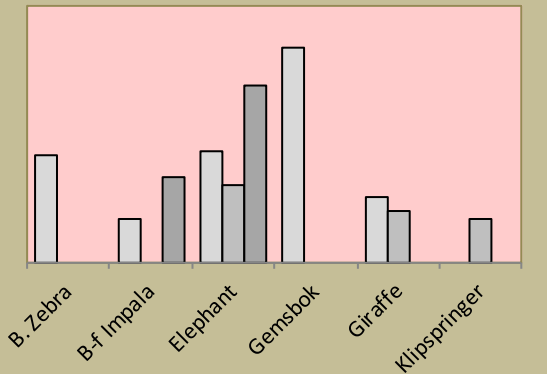
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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.

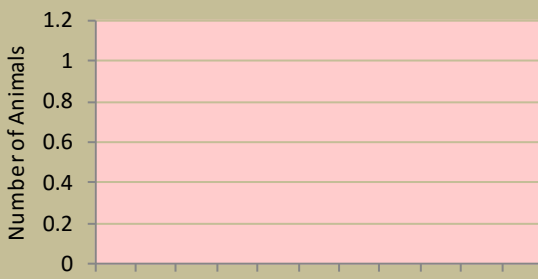
## Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 □ 2015

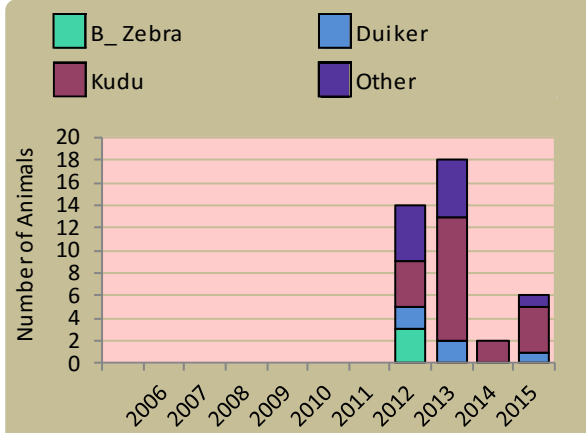


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

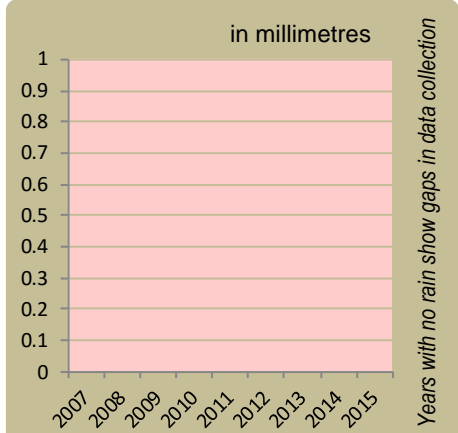
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

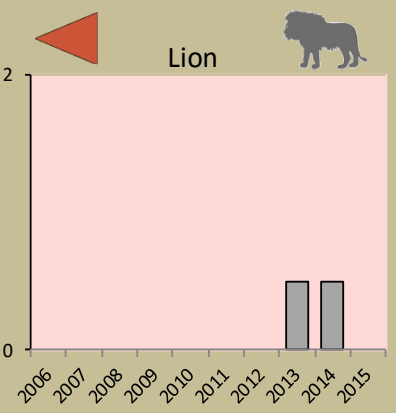
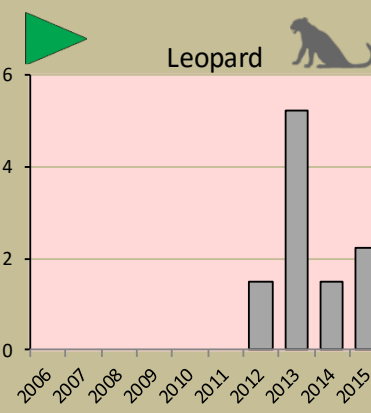
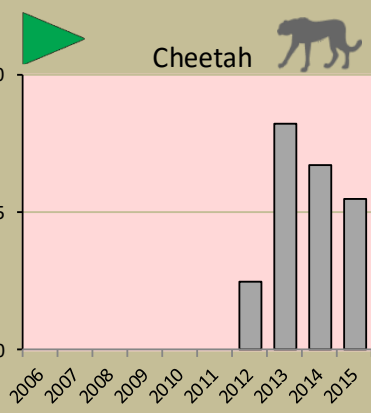
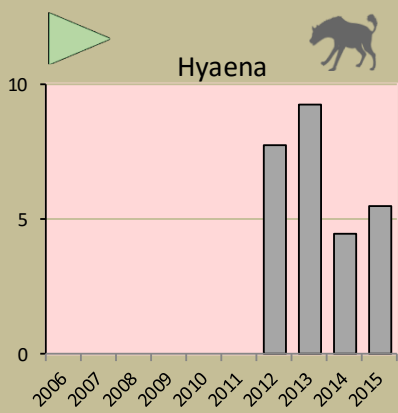


## Annual rainfall



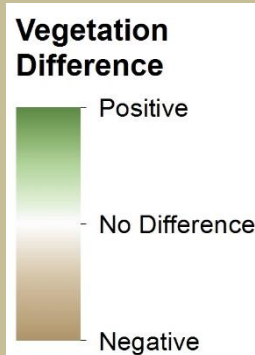
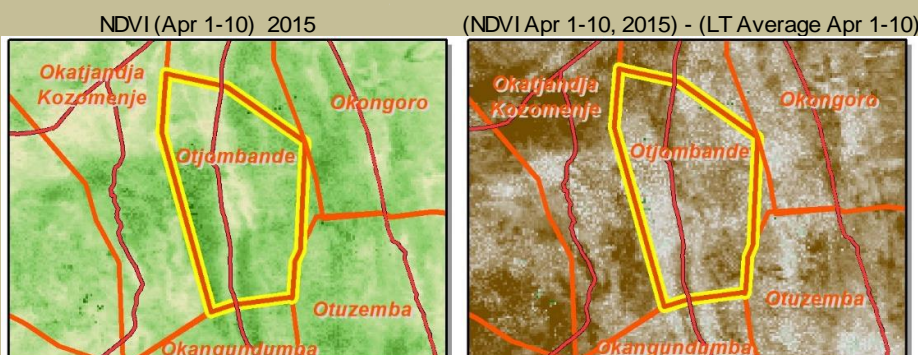
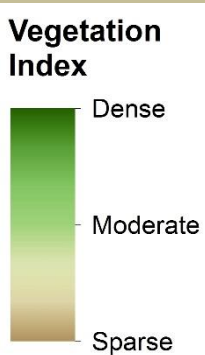
## Predator monitoring

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)



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:	February 2012
Members:	435
Size (square kilometres):	329

### Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	11
Date of last AGM:	Fri, December 18, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 200; Women: 108
Date of next AGM:	Sat, August 27, 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	0
Female	0
Community game guards:	4
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

### Benefits

Meat Distribution

### 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				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Zonation Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Natural Resource Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Tourism Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Sustainable Financial Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Benefit Distribution Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Staff Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Assets Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
HIV/AIDS Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.
Communication Plan				Did not implement because we don't have the plan.