

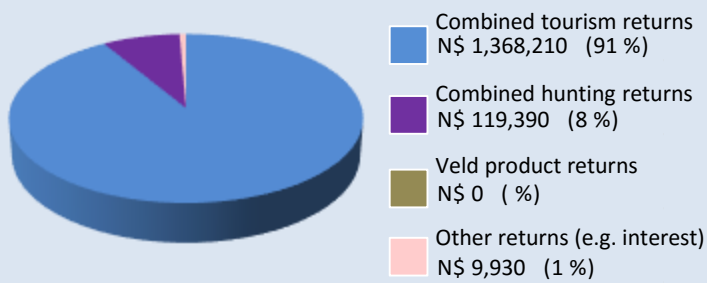
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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\$ 1,497,530



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\$ 651,690	
Employment	Private Sector	61 staff	N\$ 711,600
	Conservancy	29 staff	N\$ 396,530

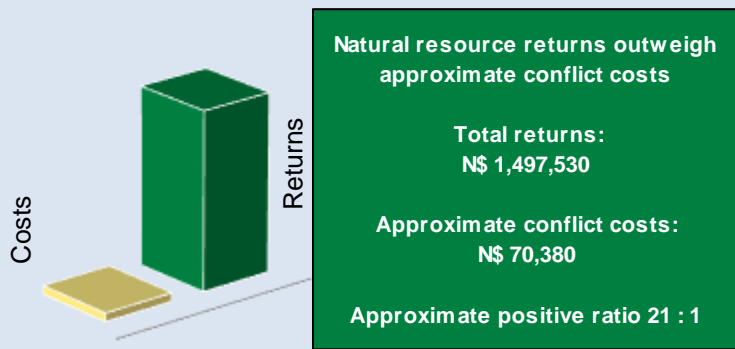
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 70,380
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 70,380

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

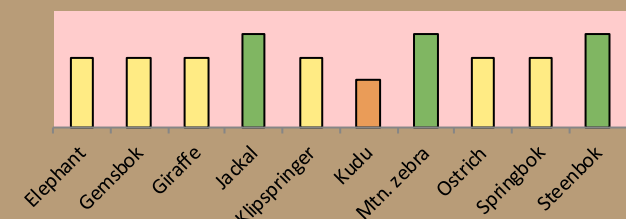
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



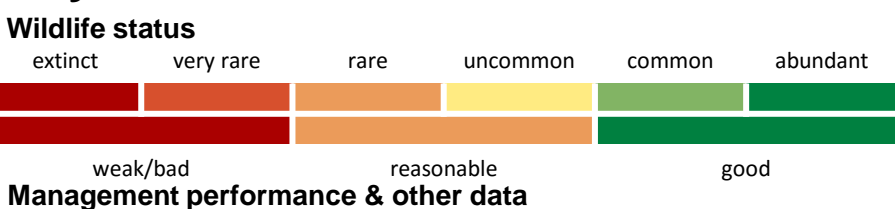
Management performance in 2015

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Good
4 NR management plan	Good
5 Zonation	Good
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Good
9 Event Book quality	Weak
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



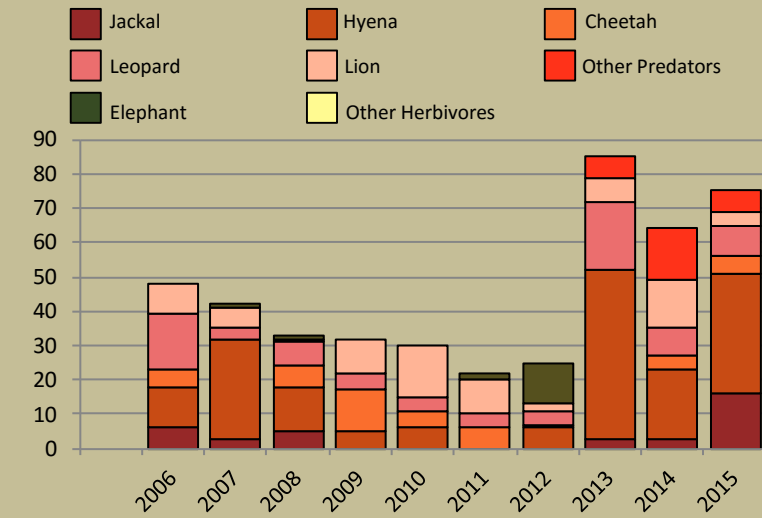
Key to the status barometer



Human wildlife conflict

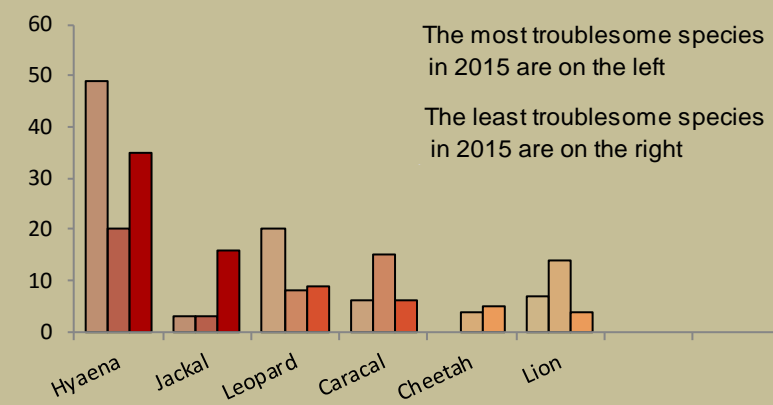
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



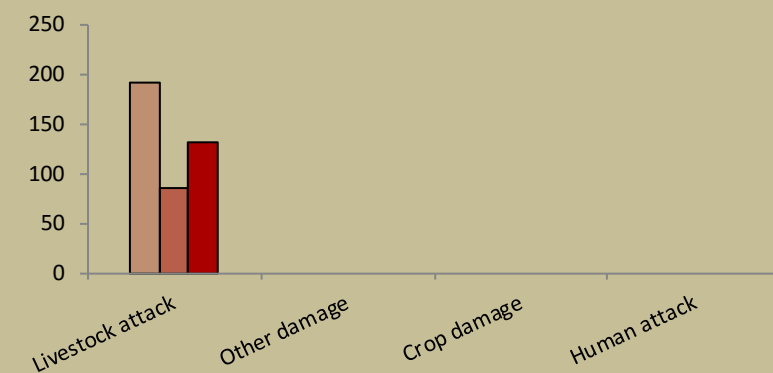
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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

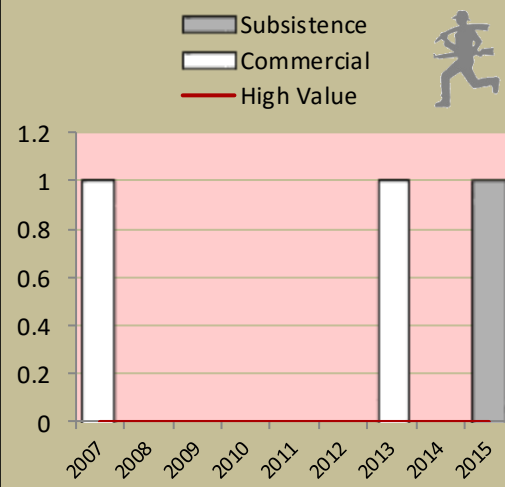
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

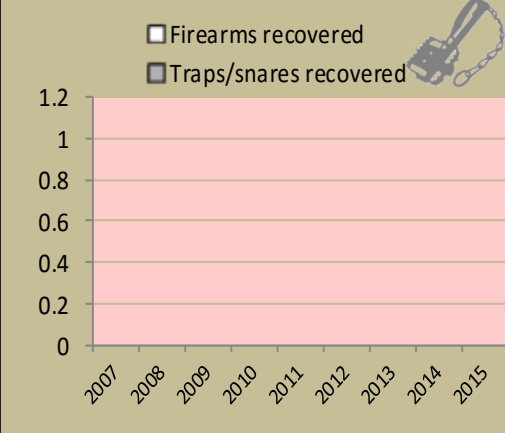
Number of incidents per year

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



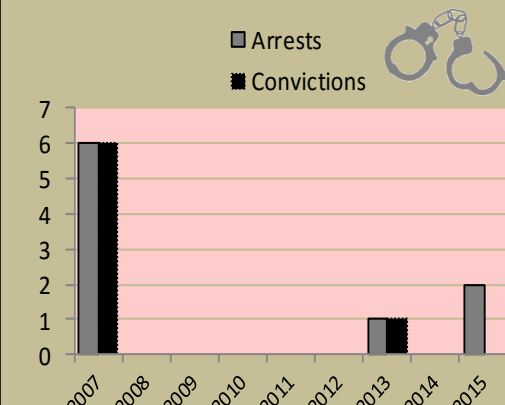
Traps and firearms recovered

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	2	2		1					1	383	
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Gemsbok	50	10	40	7	27				34	4,725	2,160
Giraffe	2	1	1	1	1				2	10,854	11,200
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
Jackal	2	2								128	
Klipspringer	2	2								4,980	
Kudu	1	1		1					1	5,491	
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	20	5	15							1,277	600
Springbok	65	15	50	6	35				41	2,937	520
Steenbok	1	1								1,532	
Mtn Zebra	15	5	10							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	1		Yellow	Yellow	
Gemsbok	28	221 - 350	Dark Orange	Green	
Giraffe	55	110 - 160	Orange	Yellow	
Jackal	1		Yellow	Green	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Green	
Kudu			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra	4	31 - 40	Yellow	Green	
Ostrich	56	351 - 670	Orange	Green	
Springbok	83	654 - 1500	Orange	Green	
Steenbok	2	16 - 190	Yellow	Green	

Wildlife Status

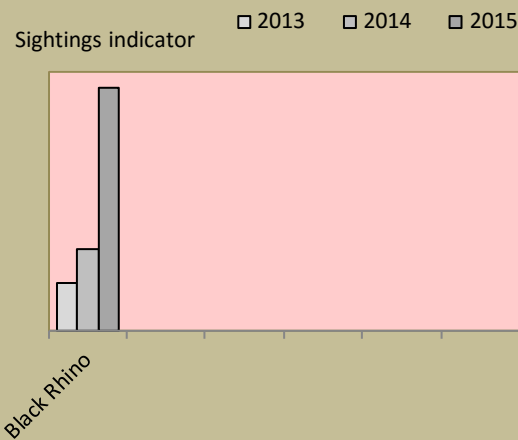
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

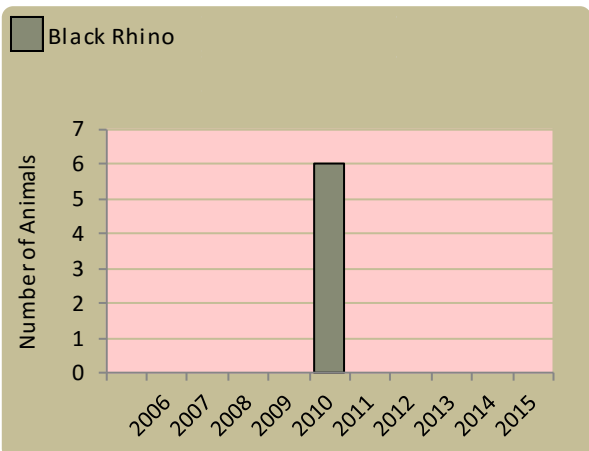
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

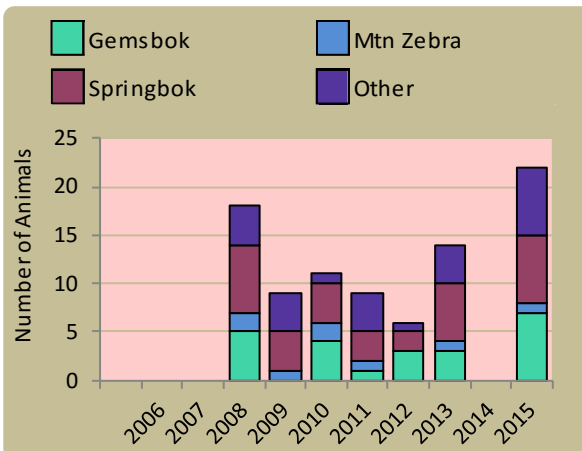


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

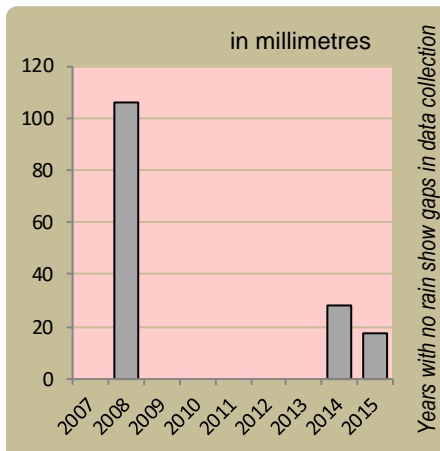
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

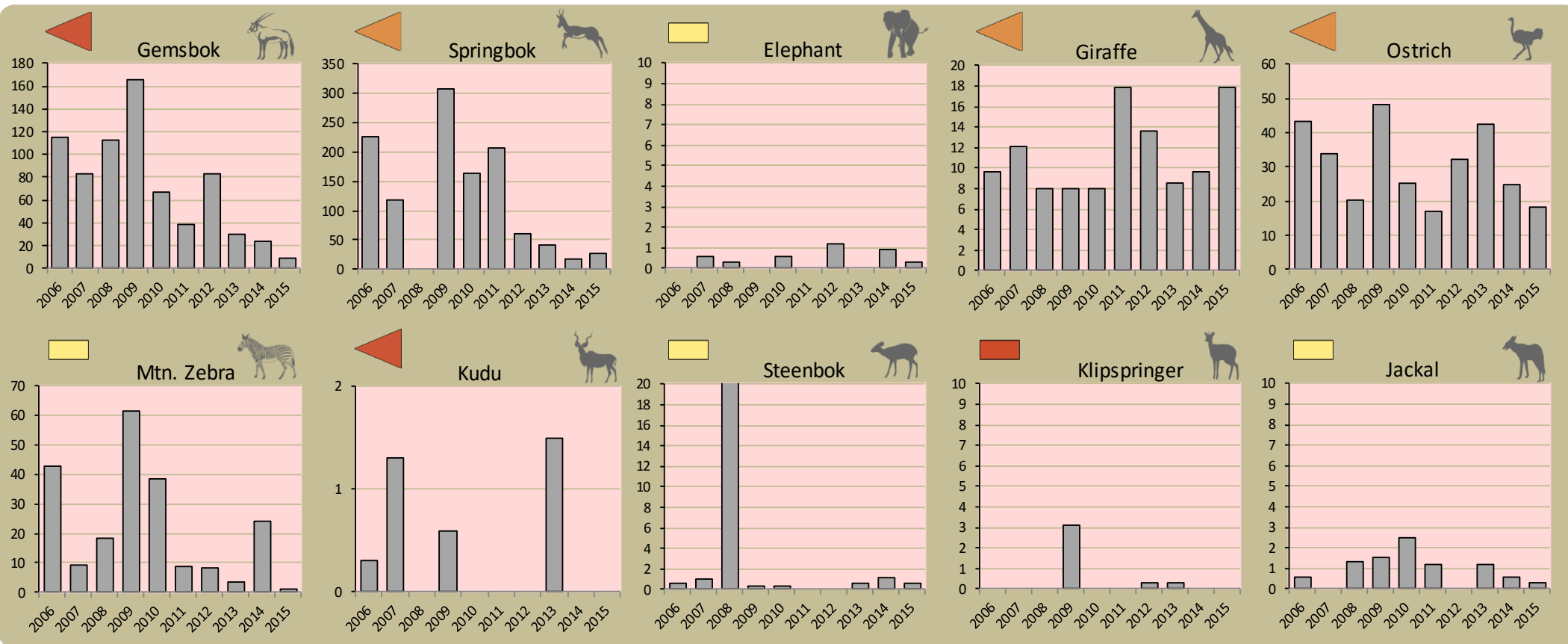


Annual rainfall



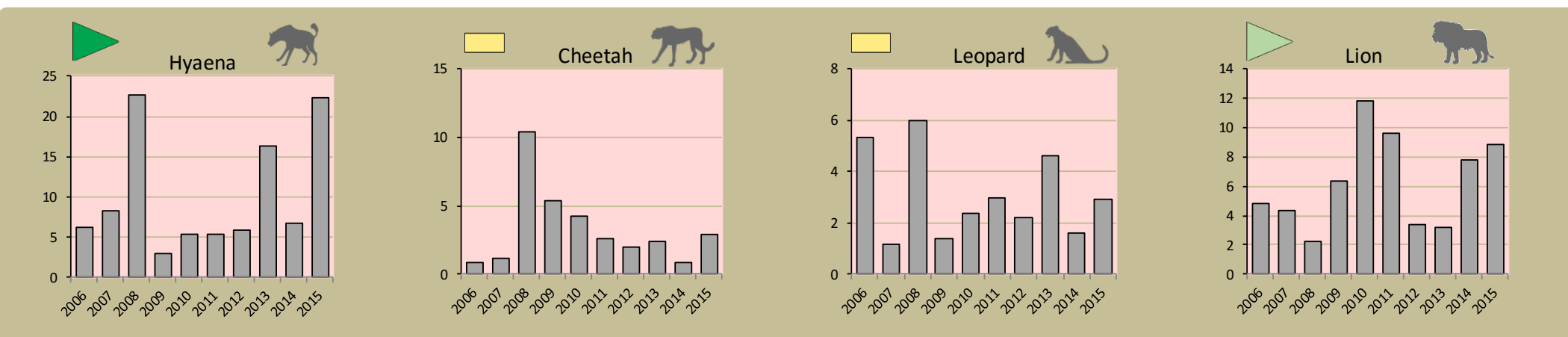
Annual game count

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



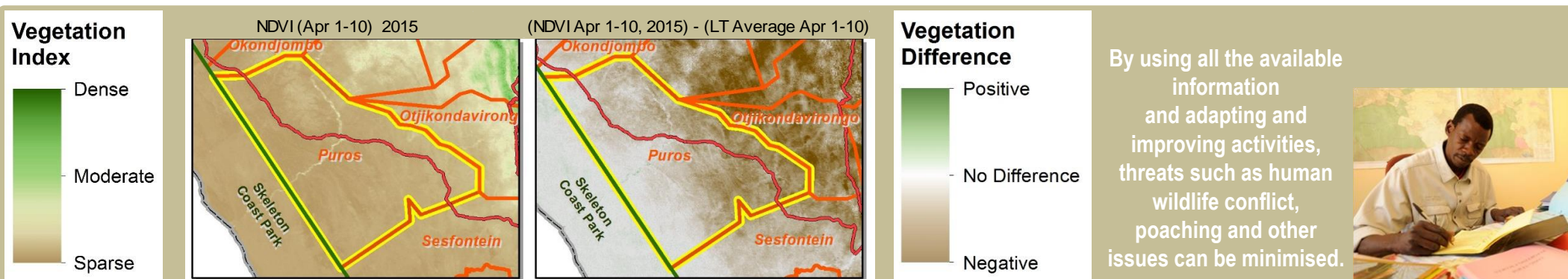
Predator monitoring

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:	May 2000
Members:	216
Size (square kilometres):	3562

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	9
Date of last AGM:	Fri, October 23, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 49; Women: 53
Date of next AGM:	Wed, June 1, 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	18
Female	17
Community game guards:	10
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Water Pumps (solar And Pipes)	
Donations	
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				Hunting sometimes happens 5km outside the no hunting area because of limited funds for petrol.
Zonation Plan				Worked as planned
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				This was implemented as planned. Offsets are smoothly given to the members and lion rangers and game guards are using the event book
Tourism Plan				The plan is not working.
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				Plan not followed. We did not really know we had it before.
Staff Plan				Procedures are followed as per plan all employees are working with signed contracts and job descriptions.
Assets Plan				No asset plan.
HIV/AIDS Plan				No HIV/AIDS Plan.
Communication Plan				There is no Plan but the activities are implemented.