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$ 601,200

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

- Estimation based on average national values
- Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N$ 0
- Estimated poached high value species loss N$ 0
- Total conflict cost estimate N$ 0

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

- The chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Human wildlife conflict

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

Poaching

- The chart shows the number of incidents per year for commercial poaching

Number of incidents per year

- Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits

Traps and firearms recovered

- Number of incidents per category

Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

- 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 species

Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

- 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

Wildlife status summary in 2014

Potential value estimates (N$) for high value species

- The average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *)
- High value species are never used for meat

Key to the status barometer

- Wildlife status: very rare, rare, uncommon, common, abundant
- Success/threat flags: success, benefit created, weakness, action needed

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Animals Seen 2014</th>
<th>Estimated population range</th>
<th>Wildlife Status</th>
<th>Count Trend</th>
<th>National Guideline</th>
<th>Desired Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemsbok</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70 - 120</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>150 - 125</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>45 - 92</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>340 - 440</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtn. Zebra</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>30 - 50</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30 - 50</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springbok</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>630 - 1450</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steenbok</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50 - 630</td>
<td>Locally rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wildlife Status
- Count trend: gives the species status 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
- Not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions
- B. Zebra
- Kf Impala
- Giraffe

Wildlife mortalities
- Kudu
- Mtn Zebra
- Springbok
- Other

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.

Annual rainfall
- Shows rainfall in millimetres.

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: January 2001
Members: 2300
Size (square kilometres): 1980

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members: 10
Date of last AGM: 30 July 2014
Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM: 30 July 2015

Other important issues
Financial report approved?
Budget approved?
Work plan approved?

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male 2
Female 10
Community game guards: 0
Community resource monitors: 0
Lodge staff: Male 15
Female 0

Benefits

Transport (soccer Tournament)
Traditional Authority
Meat Distribution

Conservancy Self Evaluation

How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness of implementation</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Explanation of effectiveness rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game Utilisation and Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Game count count work effectively. Patrols was half succesfull because the area is too big for rangers to cover the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonation Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities are done according to the plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cutline was pute in place for preventing fire, harvesting of devils claw is done to improve the livelihood of the people and is done sustainable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Wildlife Conflict Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farmers are now aware and they keep their animal in kraals, numbers of HWC incidents have reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Join venture still in construction, hunting sometimes take time before the operator pay money. Still in a process of building a lodges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Financial Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use the conservancy finances as per financial policy. No missing fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit Distribution Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benefits are shared equally among the members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities are done as planed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Office assets are done monthly but assets at the hunting camp is only done when people get time to go to the hunting camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>there is good communication in place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>