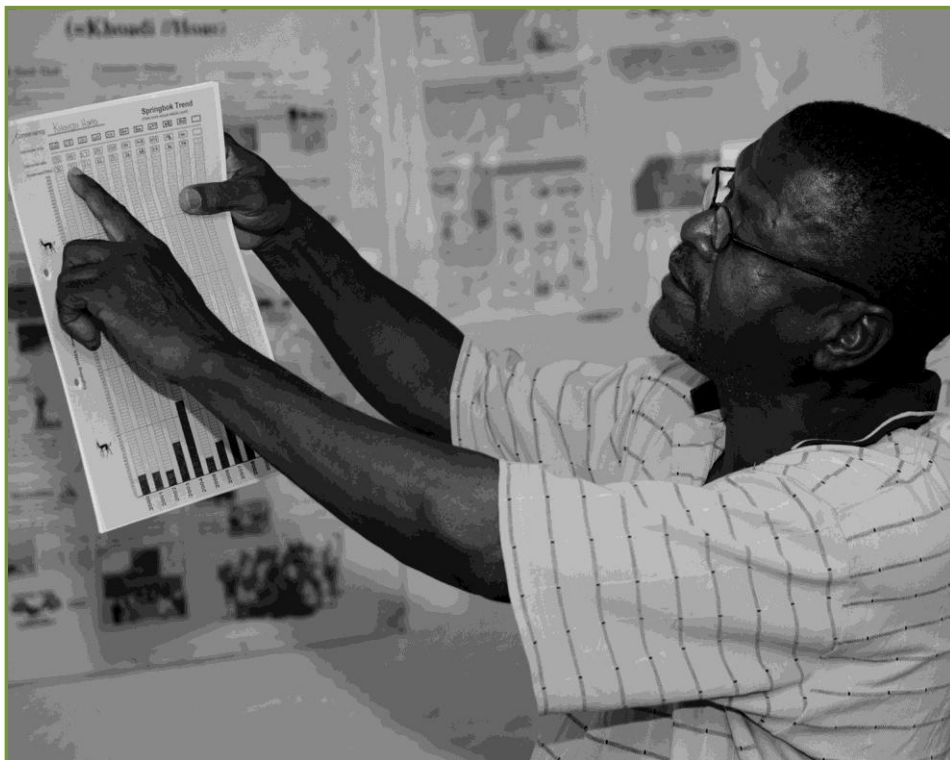


NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Module 3.4: QUOTA SETTING



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The materials used to develop this training module were developed and compiled by a number of individuals and organisations over the past 15 years as part of the Namibian CBNRM Programme. Acknowledgement is thus given to all contributing NACSO members, NACSO's international development support partners, and the individual and collective experiences of the NACSO members and partners who made the production of this module possible. The further development of the training material has been made possible with support from MCA Namibia.



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GENERAL TRAINING TIPS

Preparation:

- Prepare each session in advance and ensure all necessary materials and visual aids are available (use visual aids wherever possible to enhance your training).
- Be aware of local customs – remember to open and close the training day with a prayer and give due recognition to any traditional leaders present.
- Provide translation services where necessary (this will need to be arranged in advance – it may not be appropriate to ask a participant to translate).

General training and presentation guidelines:

- Use good time management to ensure every aspect of your training is completed – but take into account the possible need for translation and be prepared to slow down if necessary to ensure that all participants understand.
- Maintain good eye contact with participants.
- Speak clearly.
- Keep your training language simple and appropriate to your audience.
- Bridge one topic to the next.
- Provide clear instructions for activities and check to see if your instructions are understood.
- Where appropriate, summarise each component of the module.
- Avoid reading from this trainer's manual.

Visual presentation:

- Write clearly and boldly if using flipchart sheets.
- Keep your visual aids clear – avoid blocking participants' view of visual aids.

Involving the participants:

- Encourage questions and participation.
- Ask questions to get participants thinking about the topic and key issues.
- Keep the group focused on the task, but take breaks if participants are tired and losing concentration – be aware of body language.
- Be patient and courteous with all participants.
- Talk to your participants and not to the flipchart.
- Acknowledge the comments and feedback from participants.



NB: Where we wish to indicate that text in this module refers to an activity that training participants are expected to undertake, we have employed this little icon.



ABOUT MODULE 3.4: QUOTA SETTING

OBJECTIVES: People who receive training in MODULE 3.4 will gain knowledge on:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background to quota setting 2. Basic population dynamics 3. Appropriate off-take percentages 4. Principles and rules for quota setting 5. Application to MET for an annual quota 6. Reporting to MET on use of quota
COMPETENCIES: People who receive training in MODULE 3.4 will be able to:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the population status and set a sustainable off-take level for different species 2. Set up annual quotas for different types of use 3. Complete a quota application to MET 4. Complete an accurate annual utilisation report for MET
MODULE 3.4 is intended for:	Conservancy staff, Conservancy Committee, MET Officers
Duration of MODULE 3.4:	The training for this Module will usually last 2 days

To train this MODULE 3.4 you will need to have (enough for everyone):	Check
Flipchart stand, sheets and different coloured marker pens ("kokies")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Module 3.4 Handouts #1 – #12	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepared Flipchart Sheets #1 – #6 if you prefer to use them (may be laminated for duplicate use)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paper and pens for participants	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 small pieces of card per participant (for the Topic 3 activity)	<input type="checkbox"/>

The training of this MODULE 3.4 will generally follow this schedule:

TOPIC 1:	Quota setting: background, definitions and principles
TOPIC 2:	Calculating suggested quotas
TOPIC 3:	The quota-setting meeting
TOPIC 4:	Review and approval of quotas
TOPIC 5:	Reporting to MET on use of quota
SELF-ASSESSMENT:	Assessing participants' understanding of this Module (Handout #12)

NOTE:

The prerequisites for training this 3.4 Module are that the conservancy must be registered, it must have a functioning Conservancy Committee, and it must have an Event Book monitoring system in place. In addition, the conservancy must have submitted a Game Utilisation Report for the previous year.



KEYWORDS and ACRONYMS for this MODULE

EBMS	Event Book monitoring system
GIS	A geographic information system (also known as geographical information system, or geospatial information system) is any system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data that are linked to locations
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia
WMUP	Wildlife Management and Utilisation Plan



INTRODUCTION

- 1** **LIST:** The **objectives** of Module 3.4 by writing them on a flipchart sheet. To save time you may prefer to have Flipchart Sheet #1 prepared in advance (or even laminate this one and others for duplicate use).

Participants attending this training will gain knowledge on:

1. Background to quota setting
2. Basic population dynamics
3. Appropriate off-take percentages
4. Principles and rules for quota setting
5. Application to MET for an annual quota
6. Reporting to MET on use of quota

- 2** **LIST:** The **competencies** of Module 3.4 by writing them on a flipchart sheet. To save time you may prefer to have Flipchart Sheet #2 prepared in advance.

People who receive training in Module 3.4 will be able to:

1. Assess the population status and set a sustainable off-take level for different species
2. Set up annual quotas for different types of use
3. Complete a quota application to MET
4. Complete an accurate annual utilisation report for MET

ASK: Participants if they have any questions about the Module. Address any questions.



TOPIC 1: Quota setting: background, definitions and principles


1 **EXPLAIN:** In order to utilise wildlife populations, conservancies have to implement good management strategies. **Good management tries to maximise benefits to the community whilst at the same time ensuring that the wildlife populations are not overexploited** so that they continue to provide benefits in the long term.

2 **EXPLAIN:** **Wildlife management in a conservancy is guided by its Wildlife Management and Utilisation Plan.** This is a requirement by government in order that the conservancy is allowed to apply for off-take quotas. This WMUP sets out strategies which aim to provide good management of wildlife populations and will probably include at least:

1. A Zonation Plan to maximise the potential of different land uses, acknowledging that conservancies combine wildlife utilisation with livelihood practices such as livestock ranching and crop growing.
2. Methods for dealing with illegal activities, including poaching.
3. Methods for mitigating human wildlife conflict.
4. Options for providing water.
5. A monitoring system.
6. Types of wildlife utilisation to be applied. These types of utilisation include:
 - Photographic tourism
 - Trophy hunting
 - Premium and shoot and sell hunting
 - Live capture for sale
 - Meat harvesting (own-use hunting)

(NB: *These are described in more detail below.*)

ASK: What is a quota?

3  Ask participants as a group to consider this question, and then ask for participants to say what they think we mean by the word 'quota'. Note contributions on a flipchart sheet under the heading 'What is a quota?'.

EXPLAIN: **A quota is the number of animals that is to be taken from a population.**



ASK: What is a sustainable quota?

- 4 Divide the participants into pairs and ask them to think about this question. Each pair presents their answers while the rest listen. The first few pairs write their contributions on a flipchart sheet under the heading 'What is a sustainable quota?' and then the rest add any different ideas.

EXPLAIN: Sustainable quotas allow wildlife populations to recover or to remain at the same level despite some animals having been removed. This means that people can continue to take animals off in the future – **the quota would either be the same as, or lower than, the natural population increase rate** (growth rate).

ASK: What is a cull?

- 5 Ask participants as a group to consider this question, and then ask for participants to say what they think we mean by the word 'cull'. Note contributions on a flipchart sheet under the heading 'What is a cull?'.

EXPLAIN: A cull is an off-take which deliberately aims to reduce the size of the population using a quota that exceeds the natural growth rate of the population. This might be done to reduce a population in times of drought or when monitoring shows that there is over-utilisation of the veld.

NOTE: The quota-setting discussions we will focus on during this workshop are for annual off-takes for on-going benefits to the community.

ASK: What is trophy quality?

- 6 Ask participants as a group to consider this question, and then ask for participants to say what they think we mean by the term 'trophy quality'. Note contributions on a flipchart sheet under the heading 'Trophy quality'.

EXPLAIN: Trophy quality is about long horns, big tusks, or simply large animals. It's what the trophy hunters perceive as being evidence of big, healthy animals that they have shot, and which they can proudly show to their friends.

EXPLAIN: Sometimes special quotas need to be set simply to ensure that the trophy quality is maintained. Why?


- So that the area gets a reputation for good trophies. Having good trophies in an area will ensure that trophy hunters will continue to come to the conservancy to hunt.
- On the other hand, if trophy quality declines, the area gets a poor reputation and trophy hunters will prefer to go to other areas.



- Eventually this means that the conservancy will get less income from its professional hunter or even be unable to get any hunter to come and hunt in their area.

So these quotas are simply designed to ensure that the hunting product remains excellent – it's a quota for commercial reasons, not for biology.

ASK: What are sustainable off-take calculations based on?

- 7  Ask participants as a group to consider this question, and then ask for participants to say what they think the basis is for off-takes. Note contributions on a flipchart sheet under the heading 'Calculations for sustainable off-takes'.

DISTRIBUTE: Handout #1.

EXPLAIN: The **percentage of the population that can be removed for hunting or capture is calculated from the population growth rate for each species.** For example, if the rate at which the population increases (the population growth rate) is 10% per annum, then removing 10% of the population should theoretically be sustainable. This growth rate depends on the carrying capacity of the area and:

- Sex ratio
- Calving rate
- Calf survival
- Predation

8 **EXPLAIN:** The **percentage of trophy animals in the population** depends on a number of factors including:


- Sex and age ratios.
- Past hunting pressure (that has removed all the good trophies).
- Population growth rate of the species.
- Basic genetics or the environment that allows large trophies to grow (e.g., in some areas elephant tusks never get large).


9 **EXPLAIN:** There are several rules for quota-setting that must **always** be considered.

DISTRIBUTE: Handout #2 and make sure that you emphasise these rules.



ASK: How many of you have been involved in quota setting for the conservancy?

10  A show of hands by participants will guide the trainer in the level of detail and participation required for this part of the training.

If there are sufficient numbers of participants who are familiar with the process, ask them if they can describe how quotas are set. Ask participants as a group to consider this question, and then ask for participants to say how they think quota setting is done. Note contributions on a flipchart sheet under the heading 'How do we set a quota?'. 

11 **EXPLAIN:** There are basically four steps involved in setting quotas:

Step 1: Gathering together all the available information (e.g., on wildlife population sizes, trophy quality, population trends, etc.) and calculating 'suggested quotas' using basic maths.

Step 2: Conducting a meeting attended by the conservancy and all local stakeholders (safari and tourism operators, traditional authorities, relevant NGOs and MET officers, etc.) at which the suggested quotas are considered in relation to local knowledge and objectives for each species in the area.

Step 3: After discussion, agreeing on quotas that are appropriate for the area.

Step 4: Submitting these 'requested' quotas to government for final review and approval.

LIST: These steps on a flipchart sheet (which you may prefer to prepare in advance as Flipchart Sheet #3).

1. Suggested quotas
2. Quota-setting workshop
3. Requested quotas
4. Government review and approval

12 **EXPLAIN:** The types of off-take stated in the conservancy's WMUP can include:

1. **Trophy hunting** (by a 'sport' hunter with a safari operator, who pays the highest price, takes only the trophy (horns, skull and skin), but leaves the meat for the community) – the conservancy gets good money plus meat.



2. **Premium hunting** (by a 'sport' hunter who, pays less than the trophy hunter, takes only photographs, and leaves the 'trophy' and meat for community use) – the conservancy get some money plus the meat, skins and horns.
3. **Shoot and sell hunting** (by trained conservancy hunters or commercial hunters from outside who remove all animal products and pay per carcass removed) – the conservancy gets only money.
4. **Own-use hunting** (by community hunters on behalf of the community or traditional authorities for meat and other products, often for special occasions) – the conservancy gets only meat and has to pay for all harvest and transport costs.
5. **Problem animal hunting** (removal of animals that have been causing problems to the community, sometimes offered to safari operators in order to maximise returns).
6. **Live capture for sale** (capture of live animals – particularly valuable species such as rhino, black-faced impala, for sale to other conservancies, private farms etc.) – the conservancy gets only money for animals caught and sold.
7. **Disturbance hunting** (usually done to frighten the rest of a herd away from an area in which they are not wanted or are doing damage – e.g., elephants) – the conservancy get the meat plus the benefit of having problem animals move away from areas where they are not wanted.

13 **EXPLAIN:** Sensible, fact-based quotas will:

- Benefit communities financially and materially.
- Maintain wildlife populations at optimal levels.
- Ensure that wildlife populations are not damaged in the long term.
- Ensure that the area continues to generate good cash flow from trophy hunting.

14 Ask participants as a group to consider which of the various types of off-take can have most impact on:



- a.) wildlife populations and
- b.) tourism and safari hunting markets.

Then ask for participants to score activities that have the most impact and explain why. Note contributions on a flipchart sheet in columns under off-take types as headings.



15 **EXPLAIN:** Some types of off-take can be extremely damaging to wildlife populations if not carefully managed.

DISTRIBUTE: Handouts #3 and #4 and explain:

1. **Live capture for sale takes large numbers of females** – if repeated too often, males dominate the population and numbers can't recover. It is one of the most damaging forms of game utilisation.
2. **Own-use hunting may take females/young males** – like game capture, own-use can skew the sex ratio towards males and the population will decline. Own-use hunting of young males can also have a negative impact on future trophy size (fewer males live to become trophies when mature).
3. **Trophy hunting normally has very little, if any, negative impact** as generally only surplus males are removed and so the breeding core of the population is untouched. However in some species, such as lions and hyaenas, trophy hunting can cause their decline because of the special social structure of these species, which suffer greatly when dominant males (lion) or matriarchs (hyaena) are removed.

16 **EXPLAIN:** Some off-take activities can also damage the reputation of the conservancy as a hunting or tourism destination and result in a decline in the market:

1. Unethical trophy, premium and shoot and sell hunting practices (or even live capture) can bring Namibia a bad name and turn potential tourists away.
2. Unprofessional own-use hunting resulting in wounded animals can upset tourists.
3. Over-hunting will result in declines in not only trophy quality (and result in increased hunt effort), but also in the tourism product.
4. Harvesting can cause the remaining animals to leave the area.
5. So if tourism and trophy hunting are important to a conservancy, then harvest quotas need to be lower and the management of any off-take very carefully controlled to minimise these negative impacts.

17 **EXPLAIN:** Quotas are intended to minimise negative aspects of removing animals from the population. It is crucial that they are set on the basis of good monitoring and adjusted in response to trends in population or trophy sizes, or their impacts on tourism. The numbers taken vary according to the type of off-take.



DISTRIBUTE: Handout #5 and explain:

1. There are different rates of off-take depending on the kind of off-take to be conducted and these can have different impacts on the population.
2. There are therefore a number of very important points to take into consideration when setting off-take quotas:
 - Numbers of animals.
 - Whether wildlife numbers are increasing or decreasing.
 - How fast the population can potentially increase.
 - The biology of each species.
 - Sex and age ratios.
 - Impacts on other species.
 - Trophy quality.
 - Last year's quota achieved.
 - Potential negative impacts on other forms of tourism.
 - The maximum density of animals the area could support.
 - The density of animals that is desired.

18



Ask participants as a group to consider what you can do if you can't get all this information, and then ask for participants to say what they think is the best solution. Note contributions on a flipchart sheet under the heading 'What do we do if we don't have enough information to set off-take quotas?'.

EXPLAIN: Other methods have to be used if there isn't enough information, in which case it is necessary to apply the '**precautionary principle**'. Write the following on a flipchart sheet (or you may prefer to prepare this in advance as Flipchart Sheet #4.)

The precautionary principle states that:

When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.

What does this mean? It means be very careful when you don't have good information. Be conservative when setting quotas.

DISTRIBUTE: The adaptive management Handout #6.



EXPLAIN: In the absence of information about the wildlife population in question, the following steps could be used:

1. Guess how big the population is and set a quota.
2. Monitor the population trend – if it declines the quota may be too big and *vice versa*.
3. Monitor how difficult (or easy) it is to obtain the quota – if it is difficult, the quota may be too big and *vice versa*.
4. Monitor the size of trophies – if they get smaller, the quota may be too big and *vice versa*.
5. Change the quota depending on the above and keep monitoring.

DISTRIBUTE: Handouts #7 and #8 (the latter comprises 3 pages) and show participants how the species template is used by going through each step in Handout #8 in turn.

EXPLAIN:

- The density target tables are included in WMUPs for each species in a conservancy. These become the baseline as part of deciding on the appropriate utilisation strategy for each species (Table 7.1 of Handout #7. **NB:** this is an example only). These can be used to guide the conservancy to choose 'desired' population sizes. These may change as more data on wildlife population biology and dynamics are acquired.
- The harvest off-take rates for example species under various utilisation strategies are also provided in the WMUP shown in Table 8.2 and suggested % rates in Table 8.3 of Handout #8.



TOPIC 2: Calculating suggested quotas

1 **EXPLAIN:** The purpose of this topic is to provide an **overview of the method used to calculate suggested quotas.**

Firstly, all the available information for a particular area is entered into a database and usually includes:

- Game count data.
- Human wildlife conflict information.
- Trophy quality.
- Past quotas.
- Past off-takes.
- Optimal stocking densities for each species.
- Population objectives for each species.

2 **EXPLAIN:** A Technical Working Group compiles an 'Annual Conservancy Quota Guideline Sheet', which uses data from count databases, regional species management plans and GIS data to:

1. Classify the entire region (for example all the NW conservancies) into zones of similar target densities.
2. Determine current regional densities in each of these zones.

3 **DESCRIBE:** *Why the annual game count estimates from the past three years are combined to give an average population density for each conservancy. This is to smooth out apparent population changes resulting from the movements of the animals.*

4 **EXPLAIN:** The maps and the average densities are used to compare the current population with the target populations for each species in each conservancy. These guide the population management objectives and harvest strategies shown in Table 8.2 (see *Handout #8*).

EXPLAIN: Selecting the correct utilisation strategy is a critically important step because if your present population is below what you desire you use the animals in a completely different way compared to if the present population is above what you desire. **NOTE:** it is possible to utilise a population even if it has not reached the desired densities – in this case you confine the use to non-breeding males (see *Table 8.3 in Handout #8*).



The estimated densities from the past three years are plotted to show whether there is a significant change in the population sizes of each species.

DRAW: The following table onto a flipchart sheet to show the symbols used to denote population changes. (You may prefer to prepare this in advance as Flipchart Sheet #5.)

SYMBOL	MEANING
↑	Population appears to be growing rapidly (gradient >0.5)
↔	Population appears steady at current numbers (gradient >-0.5 and <0.5)
↓	Population appears to be declining rapidly (gradient <-0.5)

- 5 EXPLAIN:** The full analysis is done using a computer model to generate a table entitled 'Annual Conservancy Quota Guideline Sheet' for each conservancy.

DRAW: The following guideline sheet on a flipchart sheet. (You may prefer to prepare this in advance as Flipchart Sheet #6.)

Conservancy:			Year:		Report from last year? Y / N	
Species	Population density target (#/100km)	Current population density (average of 3 yrs) (#/100km)	Population density difference (#/100km)	Population management objective icon (++, +, #, --)	Trend in meta population zone (over 3 years) ↑ ↓ ↔	Standard quota rate (%)

NOTE: For further details of the methods used to derive the suggested quotas, a technical report (Scientists' Manual) is available from WWF/the Natural Resource Working Group.

- 6 EXPLAIN:** Sometimes it is necessary to combine smaller conservancies in order to obtain a viable quota. This is also done for quotas of rare and valuable species (e.g., elephant and lion), where the quota would be shared between neighbouring conservancies.






7 SUMMARISE/LINK: In Topic 1 we have looked at some background information relating to quota setting and also some important definitions and principles. In Topic 2 we have explored how to use information that exists in databases and maps to generate suggested (theoretical quotas) for a conservancy, or across smaller neighbouring conservancies.


Let's go back and look at our initial objectives for this workshop to confirm that we are 'on track' (*refer back to the first flipchart sheet – or prepared Flipchart Sheet #1*). Does anyone have any questions?

TOPIC 3: The quota-setting meeting

1 **EXPLAIN:** The purpose of this topic is to **describe the quota-setting meeting and provide training in requesting quotas**. Note that this phase of the quota-setting process takes place in each conservancy. It should be attended by all the relevant stakeholders and especially key conservancy members, local MET officers, the trophy hunter and tourism operators plus, of course, local NGO conservancy support staff.

2 **ASK:** *Participants to turn all their Handouts face down.*

 Give each participant 3 cards on which to write the 3 most important quota-setting rules, without looking at their Handouts. When the cards have all been collected, stick them on the wall or board and classify them into groups of the same rules. Add up the number of cards in each group and write the top (say) 6 in descending order on a flipchart sheet.

Now ask the participants to look at Handout #2 and compare this with the order of the rules on the flipchart sheet. Discuss the importance of the top three (on Handout #2) even if these haven't been prioritised by the workshop participants. 

3 **GUIDE:** *Participants through a review of past off-take and game monitoring data. Discuss whether there have been any adverse impacts on the population and point out that this is adaptive management in action!*

EXPLAIN: The conservancy quota-setting sheet (distribute Handout #9 to participants now, and Handout #10, which is three pages long) has been developed using all the available information about the wildlife populations in the area but the suggested quotas are meant as a guideline and the meeting can change them based on local knowledge and population objectives.

4 **EXPLAIN:** Once the quotas have been agreed at the meeting:

1. The requested quotas are filled in.
2. The quota-setting sheet is signed by the Chairperson of the Conservancy.
3. The quotas are finally sent to MET, which looks at all the quotas across the entire country and evaluates them. Once the National Quota Review Committee has completed its analysis it will forward its recommendations to the Minister for approval and signature.



TOPIC 4: Review and approval of quotas

- 1** **EXPLAIN:** The purpose of this topic is to **provide guidelines for reviewing and approving quotas.**

NOTE: While it may be useful to inform those conservancy members involved in quota setting about how their requested quotas are reviewed, this topic is intended as a guide for MET Officers.

- 2** **EXPLAIN:** After the Conservancy Chairperson has signed the quota-setting sheet, it is sent to MET Head Office (Windhoek) for review by the National Quota Review Committee. The Review Committee guides the final decision by:

1. Checking that the accumulated quotas across all conservancies for specially protected species are within the national CITIES quotas for the country.
2. Advising the Director if the quotas are responsible, are based on both regional and local-level monitoring data, and incorporate a transparent decision-making process.
3. Making recommendations to the Director where the quotas are inappropriate or questionable.
4. From time to time making recommendation to the Director to allocate a seasonal adjustment to all quotas in a particular region if it becomes necessary due to unforeseen or random events such as severe droughts.
5. The quotas are finally sent to the Minister for approval and signature.

- 3** **EXPLAIN:** There are a number of very important points that are taken into consideration when the Review Committee meets and reviews the conservancy quota-setting sheet.

ASK: Participants refer to Handout #9, Table 9.1 and Handout #10 (3 pages).



EXPLAIN: Requested quotas should be reduced:

1. Where the quota is an **unreasonably high percentage** of the estimated population.
2. If the population **trend is downward** and the requested quota is not reduced from previous years.
3. If the number of animals actually removed was **lower** than the set quota. This may indicate that the past quotas were probably too high.
4. If **the hunting effort is increasing** then it's a possible indication that the past quotas were probably too high.
5. If **trophy quality has been decreasing**, the past trophy quota may be too high.
6. If **some of the populations are shared between adjacent conservancies** and the conservancies have not accounted for this in their quota applications.





TOPIC 5: Reporting to MET on use of quota

1 EXPLAIN: Conservancies have been given conditional rights to utilise wild animals and part of this condition is that **they are obliged to report on their levels of utilisation**. The conservancies have also been given the means to record and report all off-takes using the Event Book monitoring system (NRM Training Manual 3.1). This comprises a separate A4 'yellow level' book in which the following 'modules' are included:

- Own-use hunting
- Premium hunting
- Shoot and sell hunting
- Problem animal removal
- Captures
- Introductions
- Trophy hunting
- Job creation
- Income generated for the reporting period

EXPLAIN: It is a legal necessity to report any off-takes to government. Without this information, further quotas will not be approved and in certain cases the government may even de-register the conservancy.

DISTRIBUTE: Handout #11.

2 EXPLAIN: The EBMS system includes an annual audit. Among other data that are collected at the end of each year by the audit teams is a questionnaire to obtain information on off-takes. This takes the form of asking whether the activity (capture, trophy hunt etc.) has taken place, and if so, the information from the Off-Take Book is copied down. These results should have already been submitted to MET.

NOTE: If harvest activity has taken place and there are no records of the details of the hunts, the conservancy will not have met compliance regulations and will be unlikely to be allocated a quota for the forthcoming year.

3 SUMMARISE/LINK: In Topic 3 we have looked at the quota-setting meeting and the process of requesting quotas; in Topic 4 we explored how quota applications are reviewed and approved. In the final topic of this workshop we discussed how the conservancy's level of utilisation is recorded and reported. We have now completed the training on quota setting. Before we undertake a short and easy self-assessment activity to evaluate the training that you have received, let's just go back and look at all our objectives for this workshop again to confirm that we have indeed covered all the key aspects of this quota-setting workshop (*refer back to the first flipchart sheet – or prepared Flipchart Sheet #1*). Does anyone have any questions?

SELF-ASSESSMENT: Assessing participants' understanding of this Module

Handout #12 comprises a set of questions based on this Module and designed to evaluate the knowledge and skills that participants receiving this training have acquired. It is not intended as a formal test but is meant to help participants assess areas where they have sound knowledge and strong skills, and areas that require further work.

You can either use the questions as the basis of a plenary session with all the participants, or – if more suitable – ask them to write their answers out on some paper that you will provide for the purpose.

Although it will help you personally to modify your training approaches should you be able to discuss their answers with participants, they should not feel compelled to share their responses with you. If they are willing to share their responses, either collectively or individually, then use the information that you gather to assess your own training skills. Also note from participants' responses where these printed training materials might require amendment, for example, if an activity or section of the text is proving problematic.



List of Handouts that you should make available for this Module

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #1: Mean sustainable yield from population growth rates and % of trophy animals

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #2: Principles and rules of quota setting

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #3: Impact of off-take on wildlife populations

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #4: Benefits and threats of different types of off-take

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #5: Off-take information

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #6: Adaptive management – diagrammatic explanation

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #7: Calculating the target wildlife numbers

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #8: Selecting the appropriate utilisation strategy
(3 pages)

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #9: Example of a conservancy quota-setting sheet

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #10: Explanation of the conservancy quota-setting sheet
(3 pages)

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #11: Event Book monitoring system off-take records

MODULE 3.4, HANDOUT #12: *Self-assessment activity*

All Handouts are one page only, unless otherwise specified. Please make sure that you make enough copies for each trainee.



NOTES



