

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\$ 2,612,360

Combined tourism returns  
N\$ 2,258,830 (86 %)

Combined hunting returns  
N\$ 351,290 (13 %)

Veld product returns  
N\$ 0 (0 %)

Other returns (e.g. interest)  
N\$ 2,240 (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\$ 848,680

Employment

Private Sector

62 staff

N\$ 1,525,710

Conservancy

17 staff

N\$ 417,780

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost

N\$ 77,000

Estimated poached high value species loss

N\$ 22,290

Total conflict cost estimate

N\$ 99,290

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs

Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns:  
N\$ 2,612,360

Approximate conflict costs:  
N\$ 99,290

Approximate positive ratio 26 : 1

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

Jackal

Leopard

Elephant

Hyena

Lion

Other Herbivores

Cheetah

Other Predators

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

Hyaena

Cheetah

Leopard

Lion

The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

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

Livestock attack

Other damage

Crop damage

Human attack

Poaching

Number of incidents per year

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

Subsistence

Commercial

High Value

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

Firearms recovered

Traps/snares recovered

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

Arrests

Convictions

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

Management performance in 2014

Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	3	
2 Adequate expenditure	3	
3 Audit attendance	4	
4 NR management plan	2	
5 Zonation	3	
6 Leadership	2	
7 Display of material	2	
8 Event Book modules	3	
9 Event Book quality	3	
10 Compliance	2	
11 Game census	2	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	3	
13 Law enforcement	3	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	2	
15 Harvesting management	3	
16 Sources of NR income	2	
17 Benefits produced	3	
18 Resource trends	1	
19 Resource targets	3	

Wildlife status summary in 2014

Elephant

Gemsbok

Giraffe

Jackal

Klipspringer

Kudu

Mtn. zebra

Ostrich

Springbok

Steenbok

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2014			Animals actually used in 2014						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		5					5	370	
Caracal	1	1		1					1	1,300	
Cheetah	1	1		1					1	7,400	
Gemsbok	35	15	20	15	17				35	2,400	2,160
Giraffe	3	2	1	2	1				3	7,050	11,200
Hyaena	1	1		1					1	4,270	
Jackal	5	5		5					5	160	
Klipspringer	2	2		2					2	3,160	
Kudu	10	7	3	7	2				9	4,240	2,580
Leopard	1	1		1					1	27,300	
Ostrich	15	5	10	5	5	5			15	1,040	600
Springbok	250	20	230	20	60	165			250	1,370	520
Steenbok	2	2		2					2	840	
Mtn Zebra	80	16	64	16	4	60			80	3,500	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]

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant

weak/bad reasonable good

Management performance & other data

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

Species	Animals Seen 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant	1				
Gemsbok	67	160 - 160			
Giraffe	5	20 - 30			
Jackal	3				
Klipspringer	0				
Kudu	21	50 - 120			
Mtn. zebra	192	420 - 535			
Ostrich	7	50 - 100			
Springbok	325	1660 - 3800			
Steenbok	0				

**Wildlife Status**

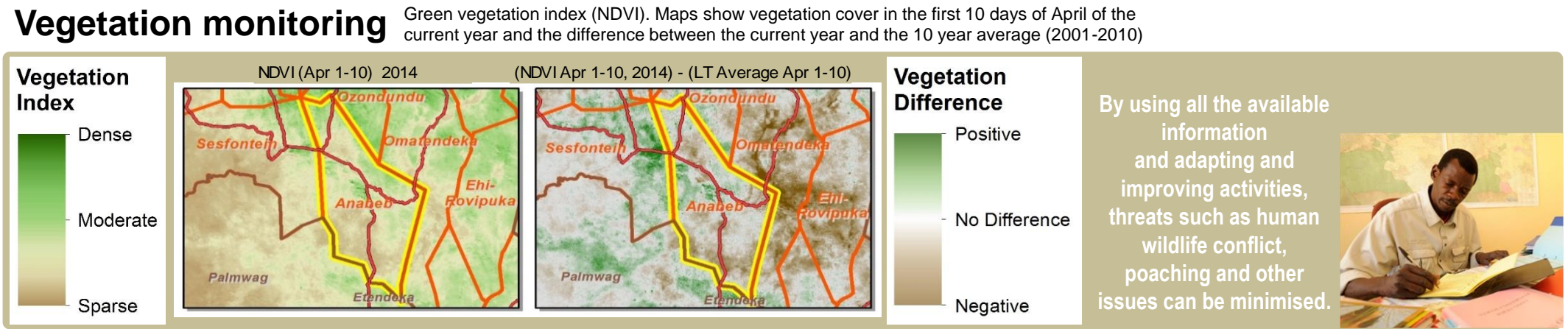
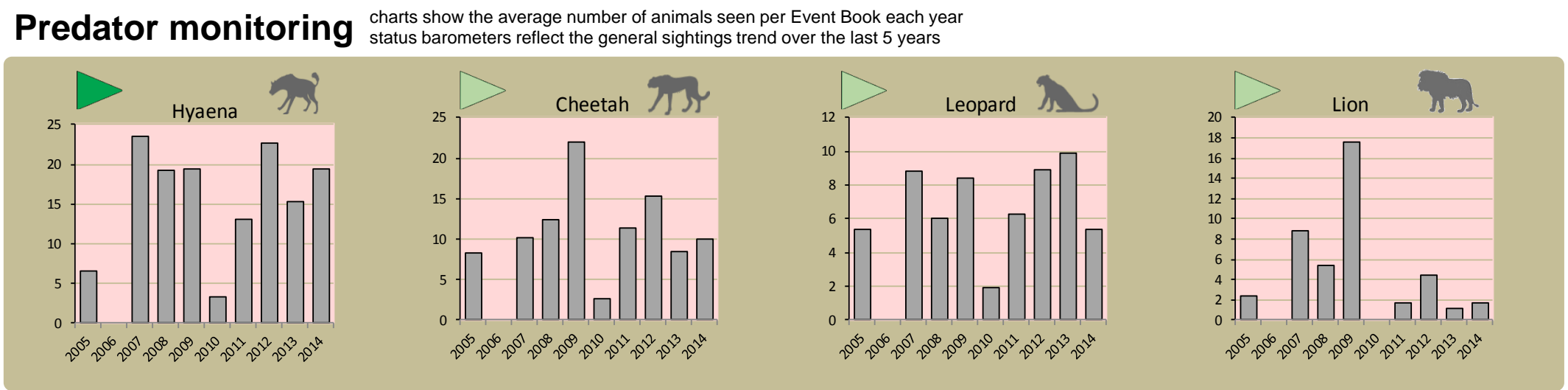
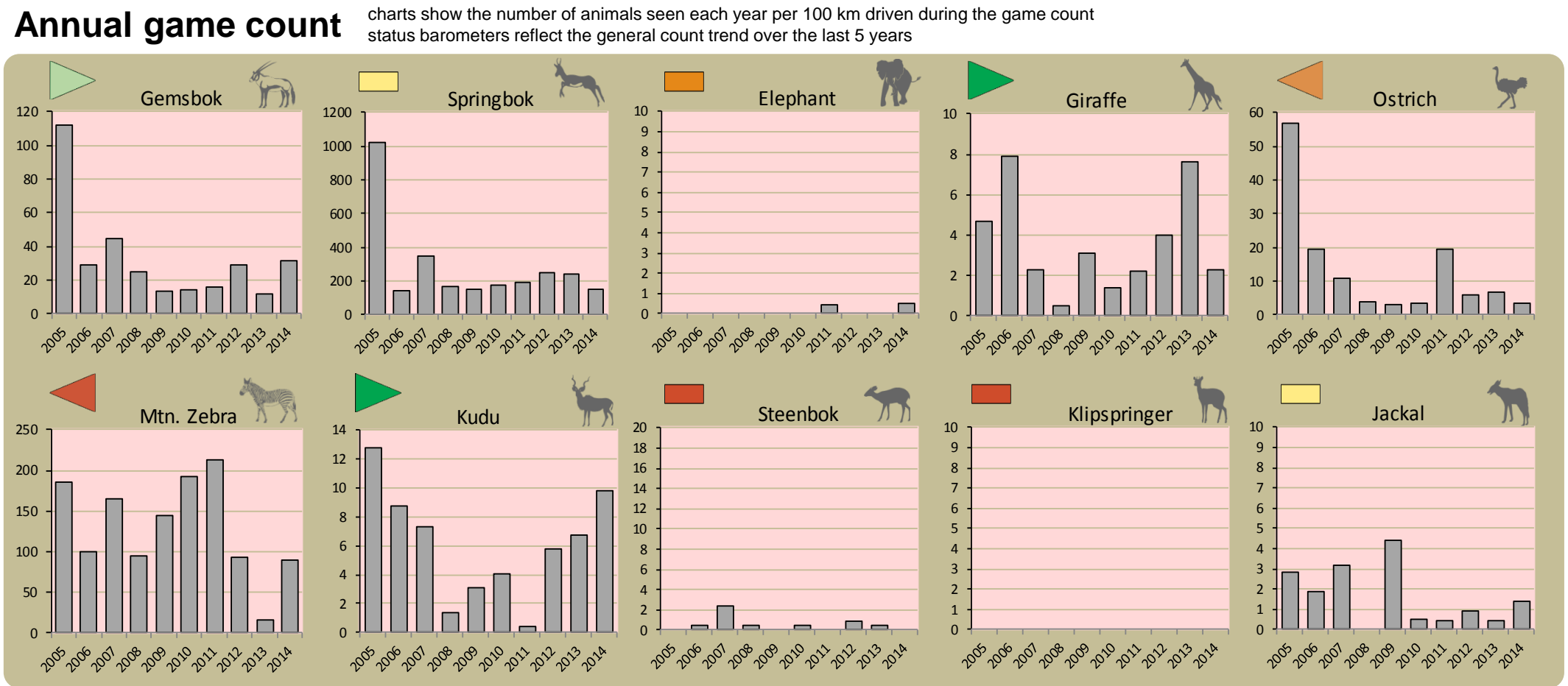
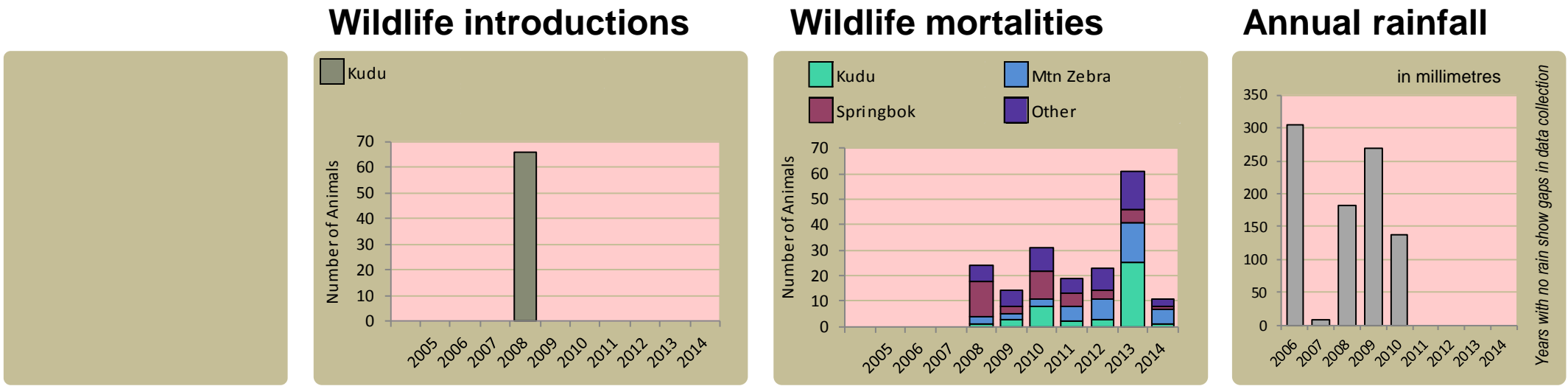
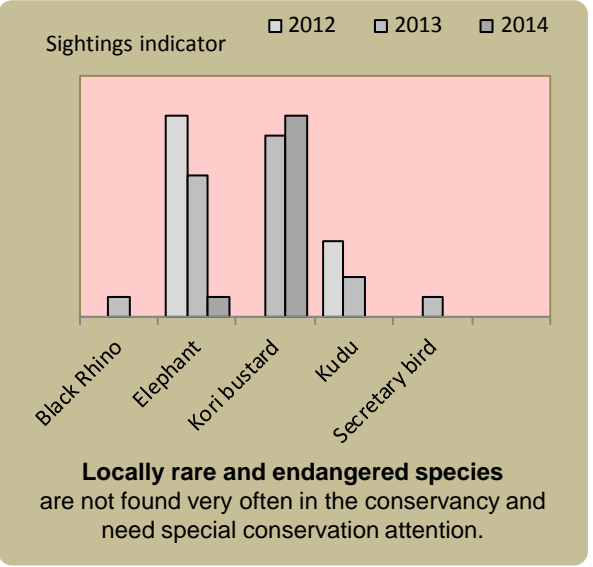
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**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





# Enabling wise conservancy governance...

## Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	July 2003
Members:	400
Size (square kilometres):	1570

## 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?	✓

## Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	✓
AGM held	✓
Management and utilisation plan	✓
Financial annual report	✓
Benefit distribution plan	✓
Audit of the constitution	✓



## Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	14
Female	3
Community game guards:	8
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	29
Female	22

## Benefits

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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				Partially this is in operation at conservancy level though not approved at AGM.
Zonation Plan				The conservancy is working according to the zonation plan. But farmers some times move in zonation desigend for other activities. But they
Natural Resource Plan				Nothing is is operation yet, but serious attention needed as this will generate extra income to the conservancy. I.e usage of sands, stones and
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Partially. Some how this is working but some times farmers don't follow the prescribed procedures when making claims, this brought conflicts.
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				