# 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\$



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 benefits to conservancy residents

Conservancy	N\$	
<b>Employment</b>	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

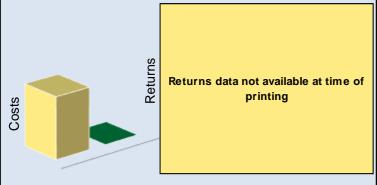
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 20,700
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 20,700

### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

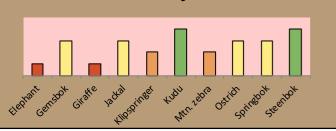
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



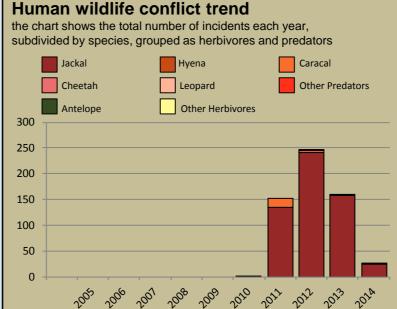
### Management performance in 2014

Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	1	
2 Adequate expenditure	0	
3 Audit attendance	2	
4 NR management plan	1	
5 Zonation	0	
6 Leadership	1	
7 Display of material	1	
8 Event Book modules	3	
9 Event Book quality	1	
10 Compliance	1	
11 Game census	3	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	1	
13 Law enforcement	1	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	1	
15 Harvesting management	1	
16 Sources of NR income	0	
17 Benefits produced	1	
18 Resource trends	1	
19 Resource targets	1	
Wildlife status summery	: 20	4.4

# Wildlife status summary in 2014

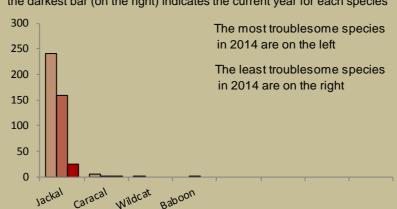


# **Human wildlife conflict**



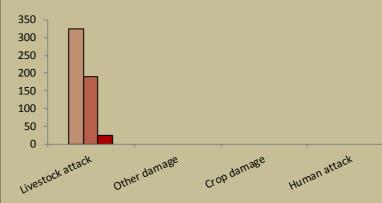
### Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

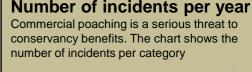


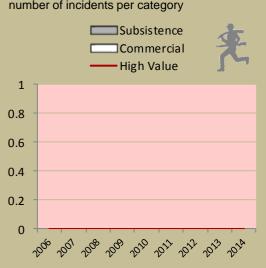
### Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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



# **Poaching**





### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



### **Arrests and convictions**

number of incidents per category



# Wildlife removals – quota use and value

		Quota 201	L <b>4</b>		Animals actually used in 2014			- Potential Potential				
Species	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$	
Kudu	15		15		2				2		2,580	
Springbok	20		20		1				1		520	

### 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 abundant uncommon common rare 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.



Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

## **Current wildlife numbers and status**

#### Wildlife Status **Estimated Animals** population **Species** Seen National Desired 2014 range Guideline Number **Elephant** Gemsbok Giraffe Jackal Klipspringer 4 - 20 Kudu Mtn. zebra Ostrich 10 - 40 Springbok 2 - 20 Steenbok

### Wildlife Status

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

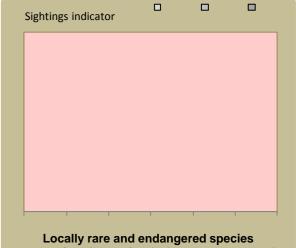
National guideline - gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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;

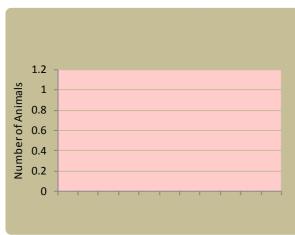
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple; **red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

# Locally rare species

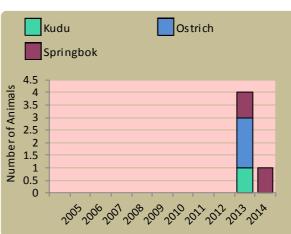


are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

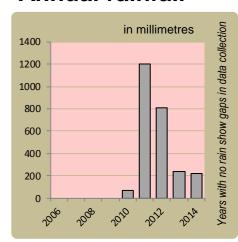
# Wildlife introductions



### Wildlife mortalities

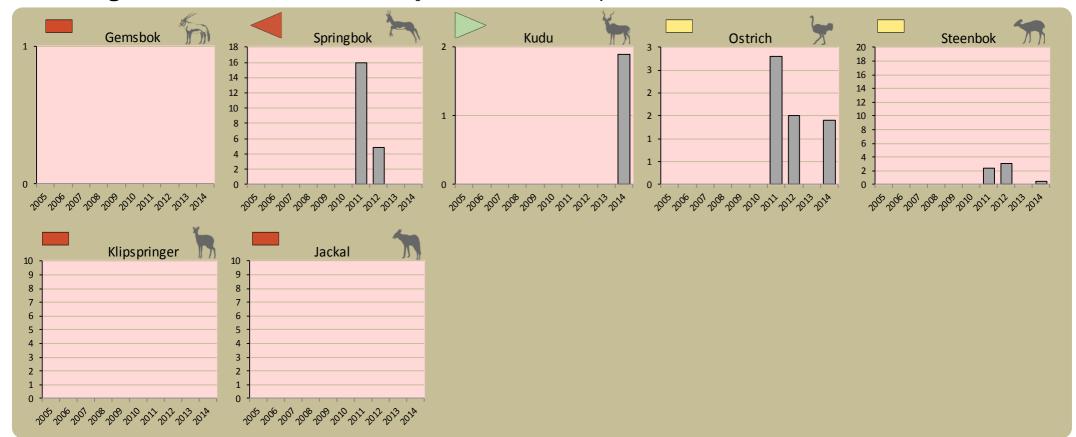


### **Annual rainfall**

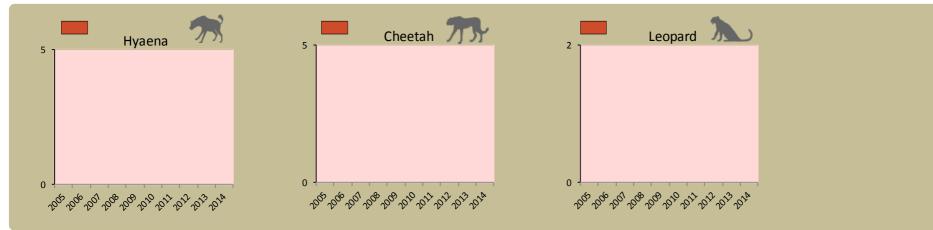


### **Annual game count**

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 Everil book each ye status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year





Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.



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: October 2009

Members: 185

Size (square kilometres): 1327

# **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee

members:

Date of last AGM: 07 March 2015

Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:

Date of next AGM:

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	0
Female	0

Community game guards:

Community resource monitors: 0

Lodge staff: Male 0

Female

### **Benefits**

benefits		

### Conservancy Self Evaluation How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

0

Poor	Fair	Good	Explanation of effectiveness rating
			Event book system implementation was not so effective because game
			guards were due to the fact that theya re not paid or get incentives for
			Due to the unvailability of game guards at all times the recording and
			investigations adequate. And the lack of funds for the HWCSRS demoralise
			All southern regions conservancies game guards attended.
			It is often difficult to communicate due to long distanced and a lack of transport