Impalila
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 1,258,210

- Combined tourism returns N$ 1,258,210 (100 %)
- 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 to conservancy residents

Conservancy income		N$ 60,000

Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy		

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 0
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 63,600
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 63,600

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$ 1,258,210

Approximate conflict costs:
N$ 63,600

Approximate positive ratio 20 : 1

Management performance in 2014

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

Wildlife status summary in 2014

B. Zebra, Duiker, Elephant, Giraffe, Impala, Kudu, Roan, Sable, Steenbok, Warthog

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

Legend: Hyaena, Lion, Crocodile, Other predators, Elephant, Hippo, Pigs/Porcupine, Antelope/baboon

(bar chart, years 2005–2014, scale 0–180)

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

The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

(bar chart, scale 0–80: Hyaena, Hippo, Elephant, Crocodile, Antelope)

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

(bar chart, scale 0–120: 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

Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value

(bar chart, years 2006–2014, scale 0–2.5)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered

(bar chart, years 2006–2014, scale 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions

(bar chart, years 2006–2014, scale 0–2)

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		
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	16,750	
Elephant*	5	3	2	1	1				2	126,800	63,600
Hippo	3	1	2	1	2				3	21,850	5,500

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	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra					
Duiker					
Elephant					
Giraffe					
Impala					
Kudu					
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog					

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

Sightings indicator   □ 2012 □ 2013 □ 2014

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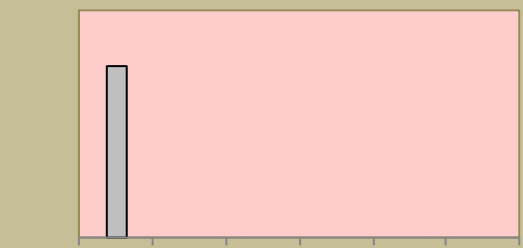
Locally rare and endangered species
are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

☐ Hippo

Number of Animals

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection
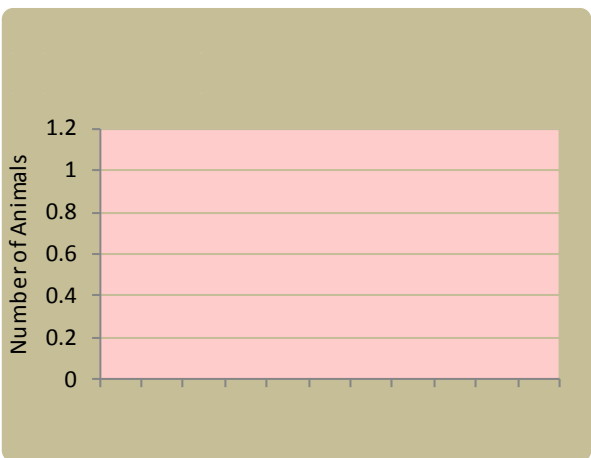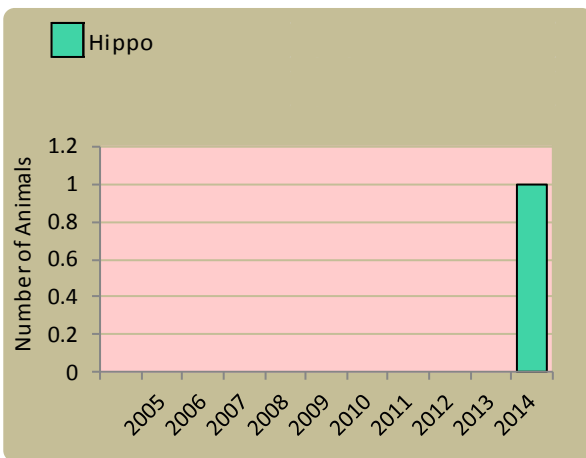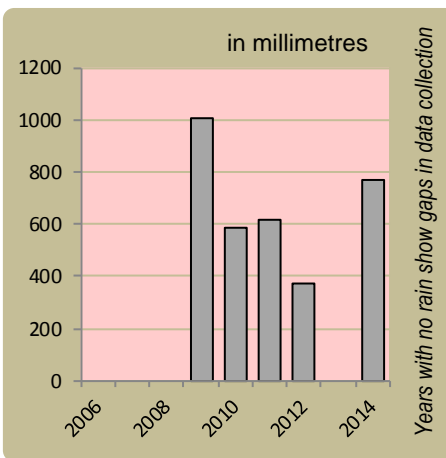
Fixed route patrols
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year

Kudu **Elephant** **Duiker** **Hippo** **Impala**
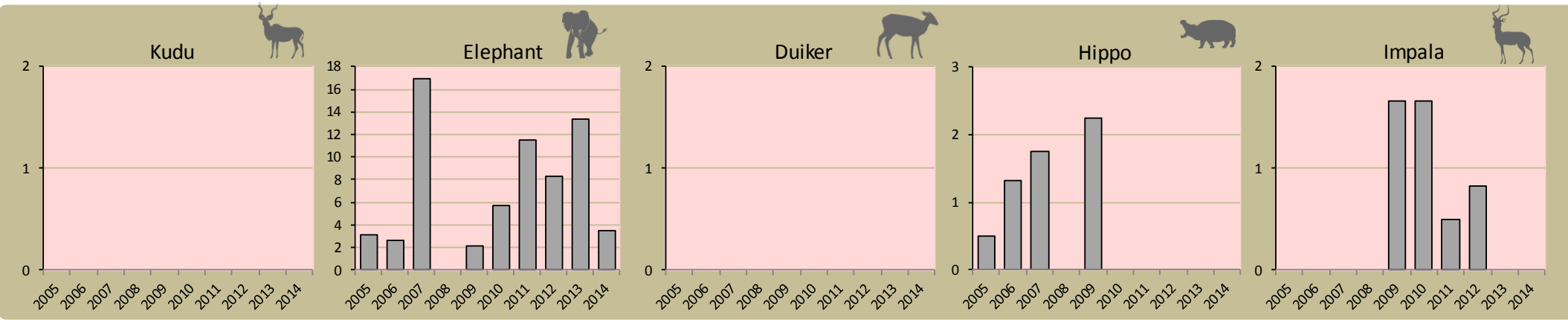
Predator monitoring
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
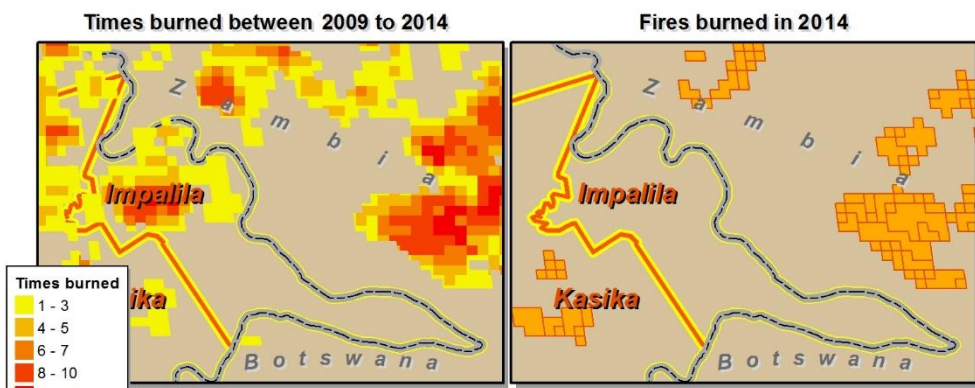status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Wild Dog **Hyaena** **Cheetah** **Leopard** **Lion**
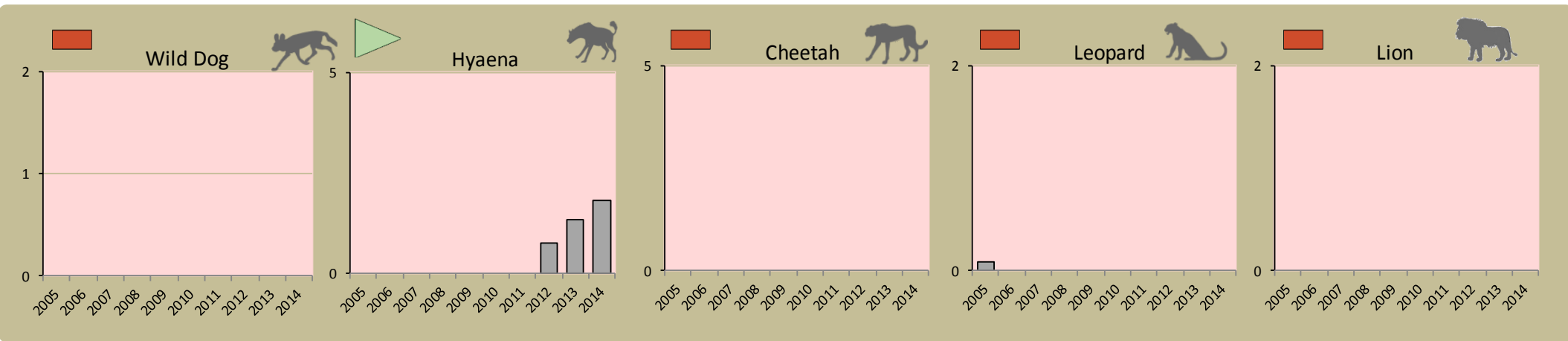
Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare

Percent

Kilogrammes per hectare

■ Plots with more bush
■ Plots with same bush
■ Plots with less bush

☐ Tree cover (%) ☐ Average biomass (Kg/ha)

Fire monitoring

Times burned between 2009 to 2014

Z a m b i a
Impalila
Kasika
B o t s w a n a

Times burned
☐ 1 - 3
☐ 4 - 5
☐ 6 - 7
☐ 8 - 10
☐ 11 - 19

Fires burned in 2014

Z a m b i a
Impalila
Kasika
B o t s w a n a
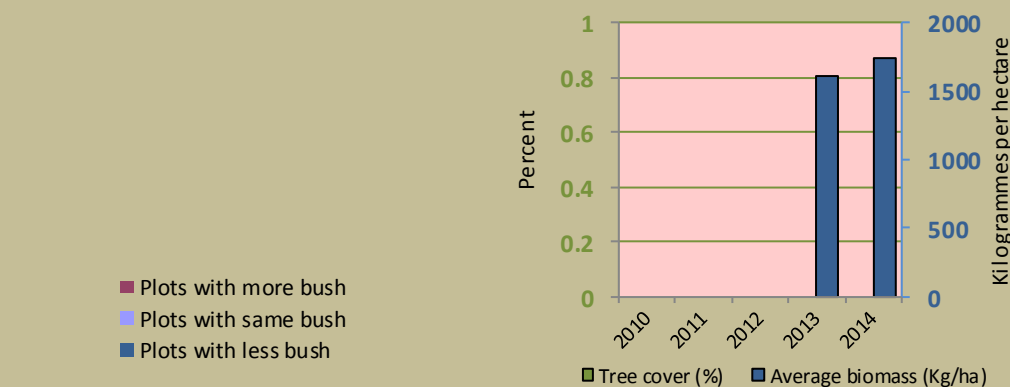
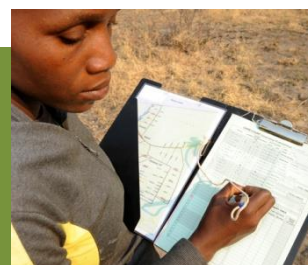**Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.**

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:	December 2005
Members:	445
Size (square kilometres):	73

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	13
Date of last AGM:	23 October 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 42; Women: 29
Date of next AGM:	22 October 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		8
Community game guards:		11
Community resource monitors:		2
Lodge staff: Male		16
Female		11

Benefits

- Meat Distribution
- Agri Show
- Bukalo Sub Khuta
- Cash Distribution (3 Zones 10k Each)
- School
- Sub Khuta (traditional Authority)
- Church

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		Fair		Game guards challenged in reaching certain ares due to flooding. Need to work on transportation.
Zonation Plan		Fair		Resistence from members to move from corridors and core areas. Resistence from members to move from the corridors and core ares.
Natural Resource Plan		Fair		Fish monitors unable to reach certain areas as boat has broken.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan		Fair		Community Members steal fences used for crocodiles fencing to sell.
Tourism Plan		Fair		Unable to reach certain areas due to lack of boats.
Sustainable Financial Plan		Fair		Still need to resolve some financial issues - community cannot budget.
Benefit Distribution Plan		Fair		Members not satisfied with benefits received.
Staff Plan			Good	Have implememnted activities effectively according to staff policy.
Assets Plan	Poor			Missing assets due to poor monitoring of assets register.
HIV/AIDS Plan			Good	Members happy with work done by committee.
Communication Plan		Fair		There are members who do not turn up for meetings and are unaware of conservancy activities.