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$ 3,846,100

- Combined tourism returns N$ 3,632,970 (94 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 76,830 (2 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 136,300 (4 %)

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$ 1,358,390
Employment	Private Sector	72 staff	N$ 2,380,210
	Conservancy	10 staff	N$ 390,380

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 62,030
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 62,030

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$ 3,846,100

Approximate conflict costs:
N$ 62,030

Approximate positive ratio 62 : 1

Management performance in 2014

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

Wildlife status summary in 2014

Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

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: Jackal, Hyena, Cheetah, Leopard, Lion, Other Predators, Elephant, Other Herbivores

(2005–2014)

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

The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

Jackal, Leopard, Crocodile, Caracal, Hyaena, Cheetah, Wildcat

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

Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value

(2006–2014)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered

(2006–2014)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions

(2006–2014)

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		
Gemsbok	100	20	80		38				43	2,400	2,160
Springbok	150	15	135		46				48	1,370	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, 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

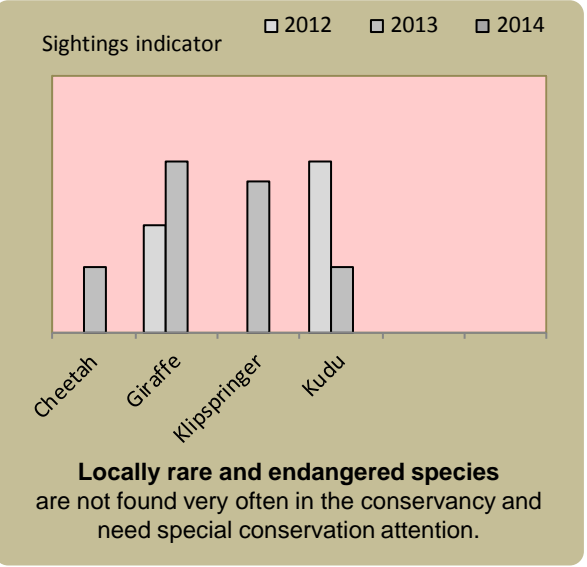| Species	Animals Seen 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant					
Gemsbok	308	4120 - 6550			
Giraffe	1	7 - 10			
Jackal	3				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra	21	70 - 90			
Ostrich	66	230 - 430			
Springbok	612	3060 - 7020			
Steenbok		10 - 120			

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.
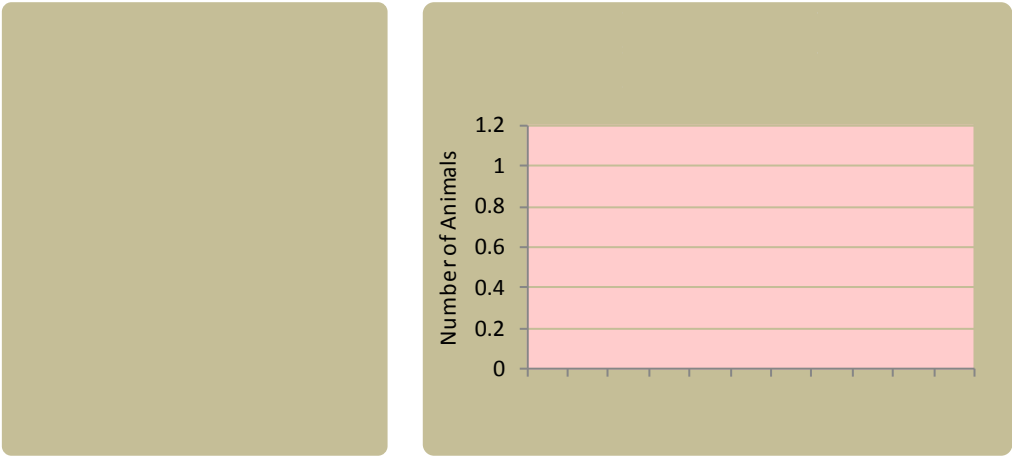
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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;
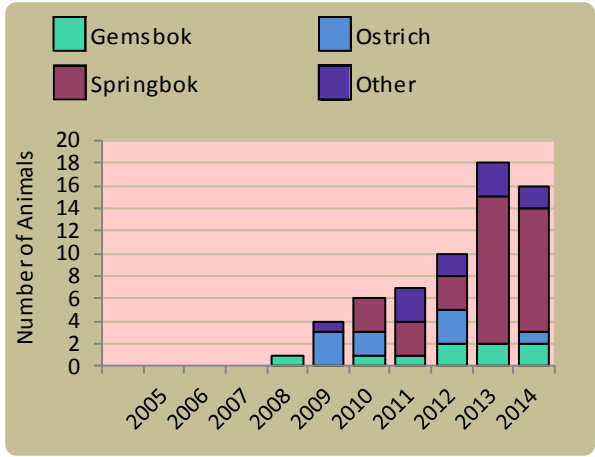**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.
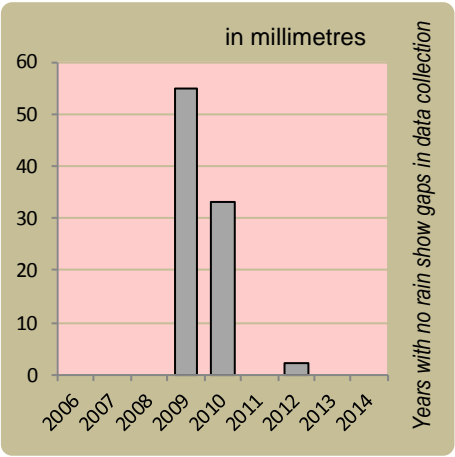
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

□ 2012   □ 2013   □ 2014

Cheetah   Giraffe   Klipspringer   Kudu

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

■ Gemsbok   ■ Ostrich
■ Springbok   ■ Other

Number of Animals

Annual rainfall
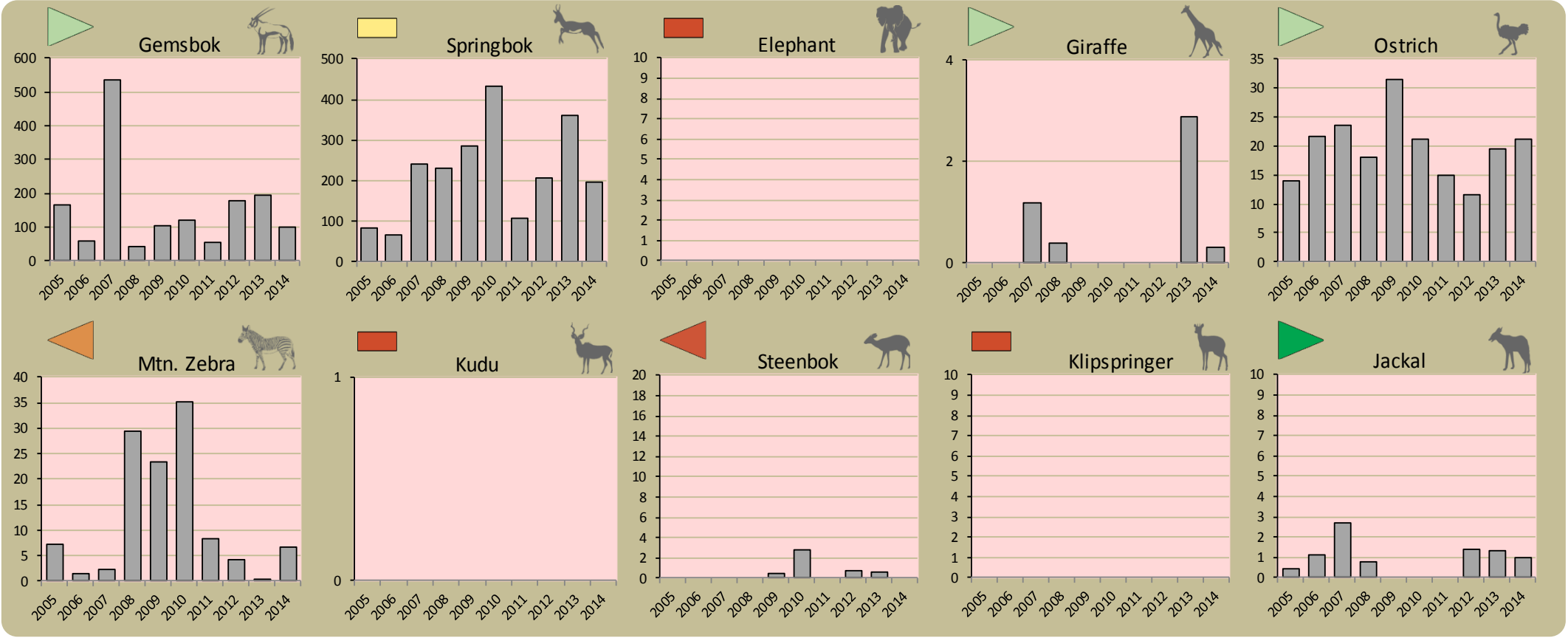
in millimetres

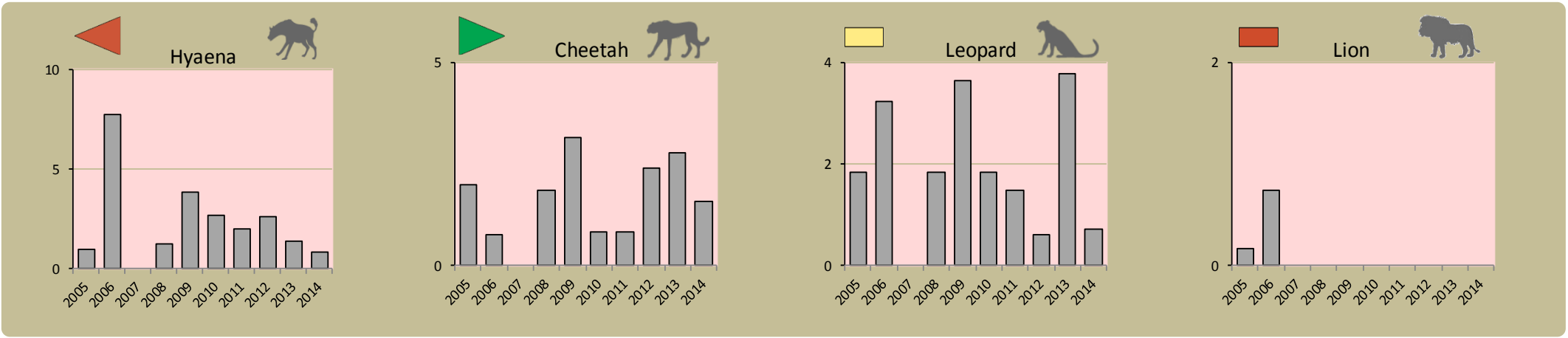*Years with no rain show gaps in data collection*

Annual game count

charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count
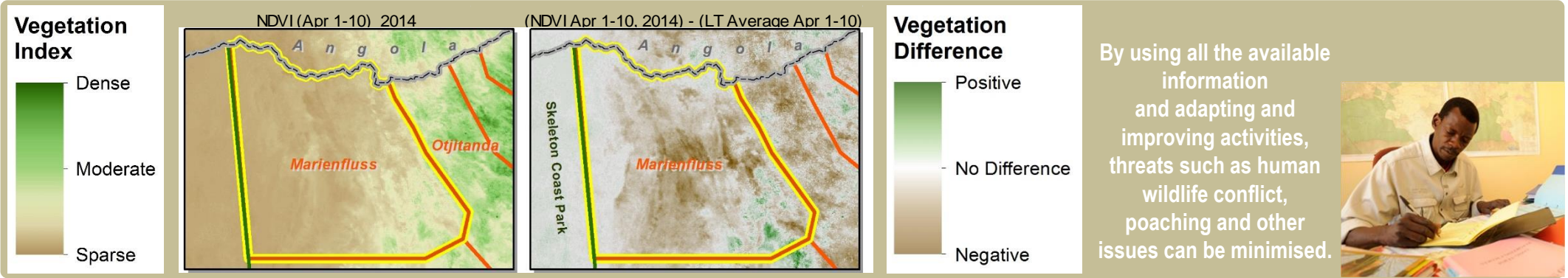status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

Predator monitoring

charts show the average number of animals seen per 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)

Vegetation Index

Dense

Moderate

Sparse

NDVI (Apr 1-10) 2014

(NDVI Apr 1-10, 2014) - (LT Average Apr 1-10)

Vegetation Difference

Positive

No Difference

Negative

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.

Marienfluss
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	January 2001
Members:	155
Size (square kilometres):	3034

Constitutional adherence

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

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	9
Date of last AGM:	08 December 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 40; Women: 49
Date of next AGM:	18 August 2015

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✔
Budget approved?	✔
Work plan approved?	✔

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		6
Female		4
Community game guards:		7
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		37
Female		30

Benefits

Employment
Food For Students
Cash Distribution
Transport
Funeral Support
Meat Distribution

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			■	Because all activities are done on time and as planned.
Zonation Plan			■	Because our activities are strictly done at the assigned areas.
Natural Resource Plan		■		Because we are only benefiting from commiphora.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan	■			Because we don't have kraals and employees to take care of livestock.
Tourism Plan			■	Because there are very effective.
Sustainable Financial Plan		■		Because we need financial mangement training.
Benefit Distribution Plan			■	Because we distribute benefits very well.
Staff Plan		■		Because we still need assistance with training.
Assets Plan		■		Because we don't have asset policy
HIV/AIDS Plan	■			Because we don't have a clinic and we don't do HIV tests.
Communication Plan			■	Because it works as planned.