Mayuni
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$ 2,242,040

Combined tourism returns
N$ 1,816,840 (81 %)

Combined hunting returns
N$ 400,600 (18 %)

Veld product returns
N$ 18,380 (1 %)

Other returns (e.g. interest)
N$ 6,220 (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$ 847,120
Employment	Private Sector	97 staff	N$ 1,036,140
	Conservancy	15 staff	N$ 353,020

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 75,530
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 75,530

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns:
N$ 2,242,040

Approximate conflict costs:
N$ 75,530

Approximate positive ratio 30 : 1

Management performance in 2014

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

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

Hyaena | Lion | Crocodile | Other predators
Elephant | Hippo | Pigs/Porcupine | Antelope/baboon

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

Elephant, Hippo, Baboon, Antelope, Pigs, Leopard, Porcupine, Crocodile

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 year

Subsistence
Commercial
High Value

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Firearms recovered
Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Arrests
Convictions

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	
Eland	3	2	1							5,400	7,000
Elephant*	5	2	3	1	2				4	126,800	63,600
Hippo	2	2		2					2	21,850	
Kudu	5	2	3	1	2				3	4,240	2,580
Lechwe	4	4		3					3	12,000	
Reedbuck	3	3		1					1	6,200	
Wildebeest	4	3	1	1					1	3,680	2,600

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	4	93			
Elephant	20	20			
Giraffe	4	4			
Impala	4	4			
Kudu		3			
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog	2	2			

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

□ 2012   □ 2013   ■ 2014

Sightings indicator

Bushbuck   Eland   Giraffe   Impala   Lechwe   Roan

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

Kwandu
Mayuni
Mashi
Sobbe
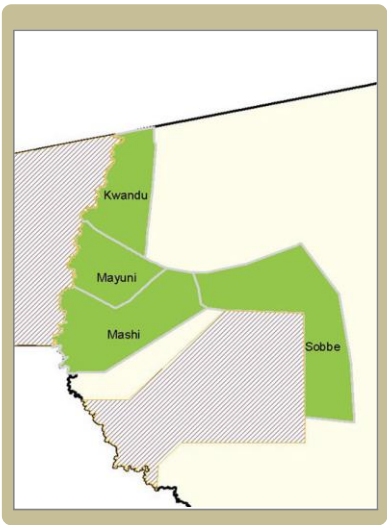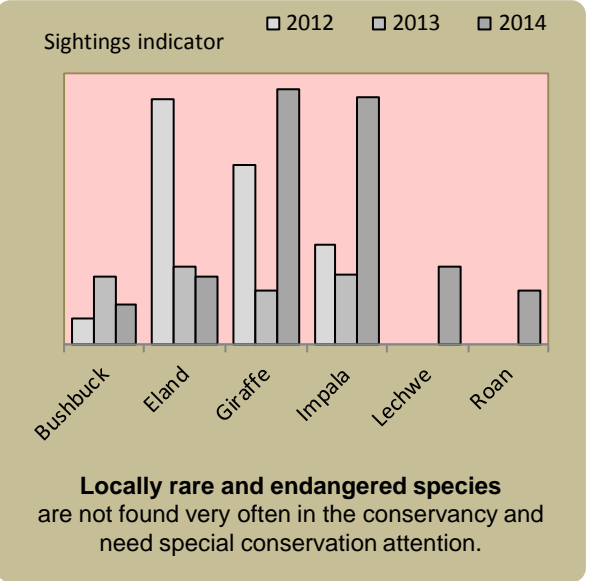
Wildlife introductions

Eland   Kudu   Sable   Wildebeest

Number of Animals
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Wildlife mortalities

Duiker   Reedbuck   Wildebeest   Other

Number of Animals
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

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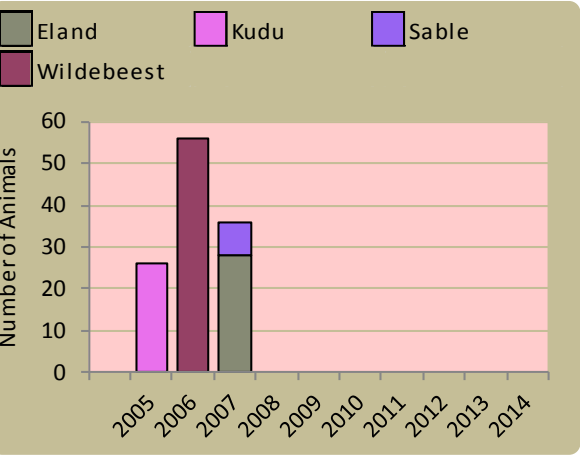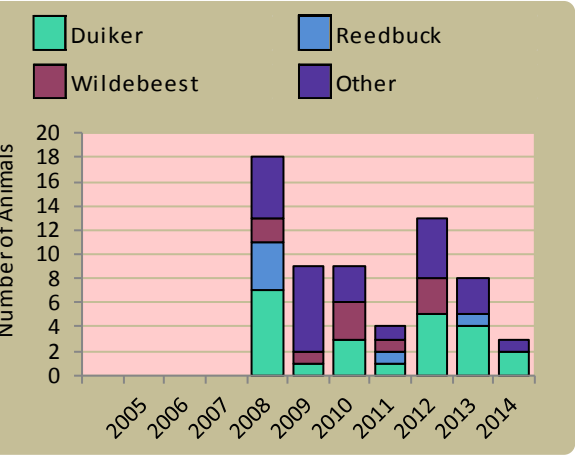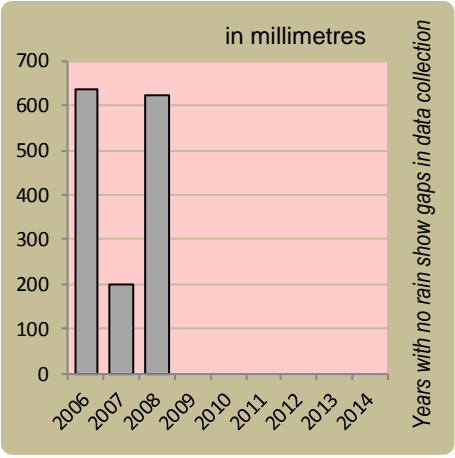
Fixed route patrols
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year

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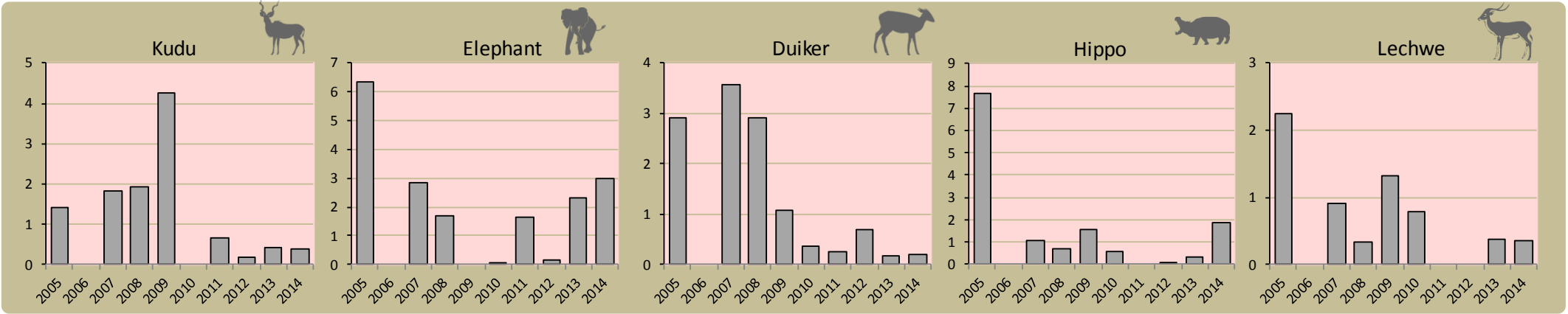
Predator monitoring
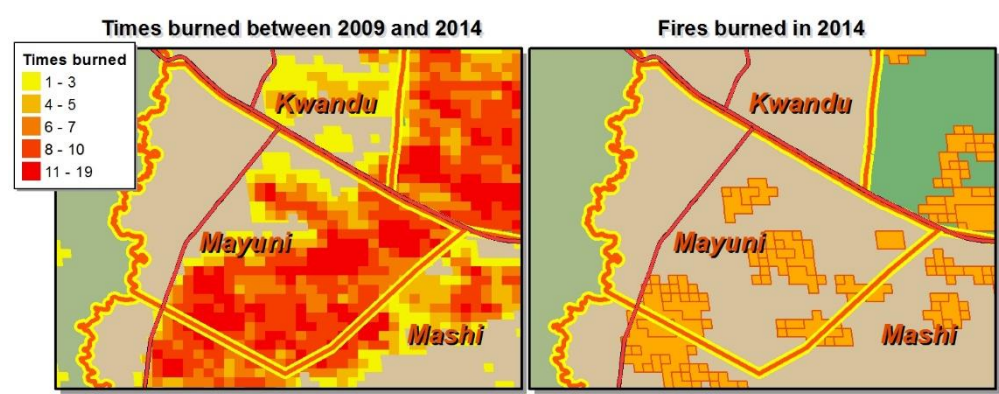charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Wild Dog
Hyaena
Cheetah
Leopard
Lion

Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

10%
37%
53%

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

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare

Percent
Kilogrammes per hectare
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

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

Fire monitoring

Times burned between 2009 and 2014

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

Kwandu
Mayuni
Mashi

Fires burned in 2014

Kwandu
Mayuni
Mashi

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.

Mayuni
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	December 1999
Members:	3249
Size (square kilometres):	151

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	14
Date of last AGM:	29 November 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 106; Women: 103
Date of next AGM:	29 November 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		12
Female		3
Community game guards:		9
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		39
Female		27

Benefits

Training On Hwc	**Schools**
Transport	
Employment	
Meat Distribution	
Distribution	
Traditional Authority	
Funerals	
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			▉	Implemented most activities within the plan. Implemented most activities within the plan.
Zonation Plan			▉	Implemented most activities with in plan
Natural Resource Plan			▉	Implemented most activities within plan
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan		▉		There are delays in the payments of claims.
Tourism Plan			▉	Implemented most of the activities within the plan successfully.
Sustainable Financial Plan		▉		Income streaming in slowly.
Benefit Distribution Plan		▉		Management committee not following up on benefits and not giving advice how benefits should be distributed in order to be more tangible.
Staff Plan			▉	Stadd managed according to policy and held accountable.
Assets Plan			▉	Regular check of assets
HIV/AIDS Plan		▉		The conservancy could do more then what is currently being done.
Communication Plan			▉	Effectively communicating with members.