# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Summarv

#### **Conservancy status summary**

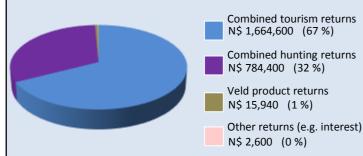
Returns from natural resources in 2014

Conservane

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

#### Approximate Total Returns N\$ 2,467,540

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Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy: ✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments

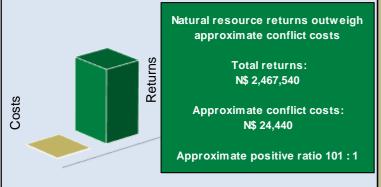
✓ Employment to conservancy residents

Conservancy	N\$ 336,740		
E. L	Private Sector	57 staff	N\$ 562,800
Employment	Conservancy	11 staff	N\$ 134,430

#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

	Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 24,440
	Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 7,430
	Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 17,010
е	stimates are based on average national values	

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



#### Management performance in 2014

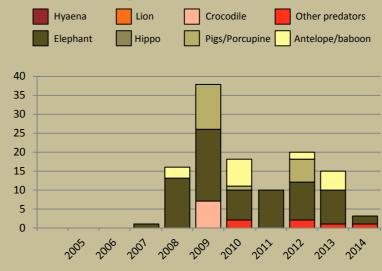
Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	2	
2 Adequate expenditure	3	
3 Audit attendance	6	
4 NR management plan	3	
5 Zonation	2	
6 Leadership	2	
7 Display of material	2	
8 Event Book modules	4	
9 Event Book quality	2	
10 Compliance	1	
11 Game census	3	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	3	
13 Law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

## Human wildlife conflict

#### Human wildlife conflict trend

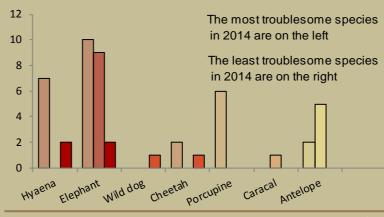
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators

Muduva Nyangana



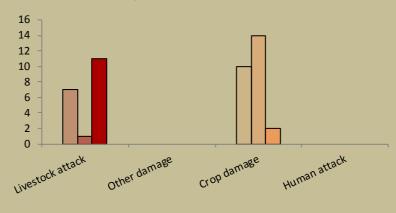
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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



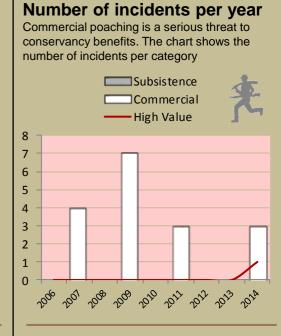
#### Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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

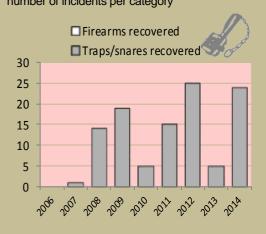


## Poaching

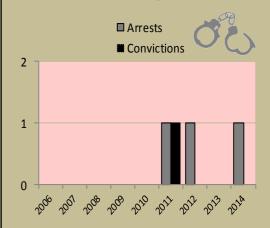
latural Resource



#### 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	.4		Anim	als actually	y used in 20	014		- 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\$	
Elephant*	5	4	1							126,800	63,600	
Leopard	1	1								27,300		

Wildlife status summary in 2014



#### 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





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

#### Current wildlife numbers and status

	Animals	Estimate	Wildlife Status				
Species	Seen		Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number		
B. Zebra							
Duiker	12						
Elephant							
Giraffe	6						
Impala							
Kudu							
Roan							
Sable							
Steenbok	2						
Warthog							

#### Wildlife Status

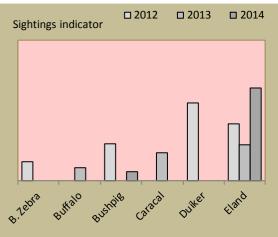
Count trend - gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

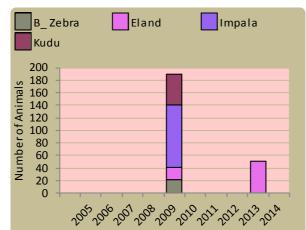
## Locally rare species



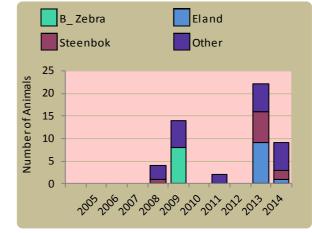
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



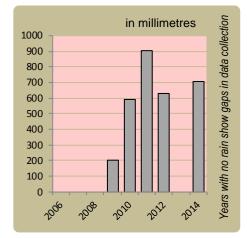
## Wildlife introductions



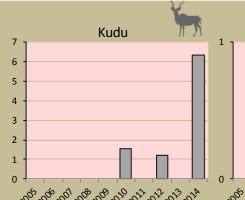
## Wildlife mortalities



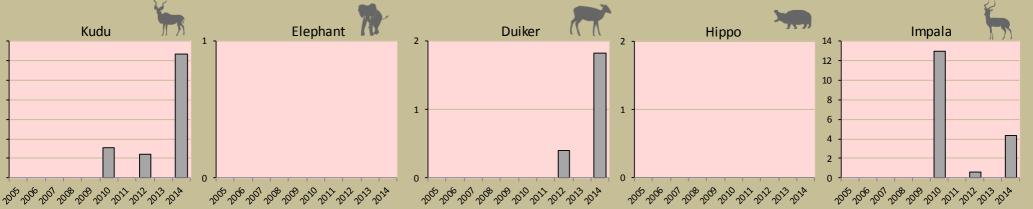
Annual rainfall



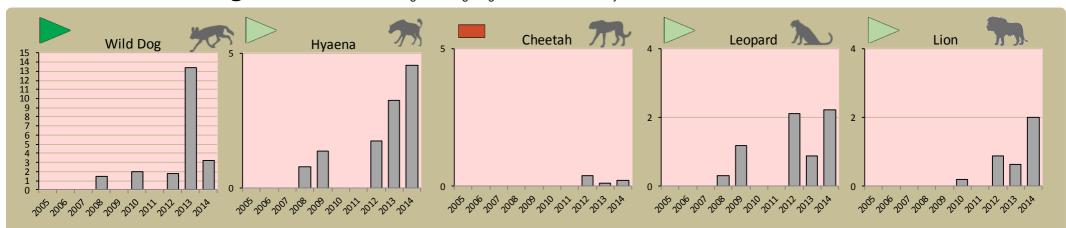
## **Fixed route patrols**



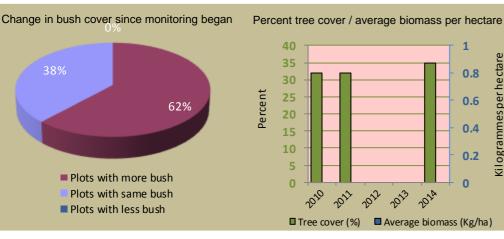
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year



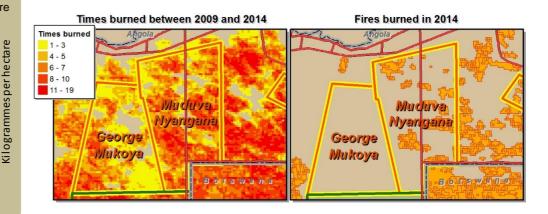
**Predator monitoring** charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



## **Vegetation monitoring**



## **Fire monitoring**





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.



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# Enabling wise conservancy governance...

## **Conservancy statistics**

Date Registered:	September 2005
Members:	522
Size (square kilometres):	615

#### **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee members:	9
Date of last AGM:	23 November 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 97; Women: 92
Date of next AGM:	21 November 2015
Other important issues Financial report approved? Budget approved? Work plan approved?	4 4 4

### Employment

11
0
0
0
9
9
1

### **Constitutional adherence**

Approved constitution	A
AGM held	s and a second s
Management and utilisation plan	s and a second s
Financial annual report	A
Benefit distribution plan	A
Audit of the constitution	×



### **Benefits**

	_
Traditional Authority	
Schools	
Community Projects	
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				Activities not implemented as planned. Accessibility is poor.
Zonation Plan				Cutlines was not maintained, cattle grazing inside wildlife zone
Natural Resource Plan				Difficult to find buyers due to distance.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				No claims forms for offset, communities use mitigations measures.
Tourism Plan				Khaudum Lodge development almost completed, no development at Sikerete, no craft centre and hunting camp.
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				Activities not implemented due to lack of funds
Staff Plan				Staff not evaluated, trained needed for the supervisor
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				