Nakabolelwa
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$

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- 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$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 19,240
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 19,240

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

Costs / Returns

Returns data not available at time of printing

Management performance in 2014

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

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

(Chart years: 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; y-axis 0–60)

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

(Species: Crocodile, Elephant, Hippo, Lion, Hyaena; y-axis 0–10)

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

(Categories: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack; y-axis 0–18)

Poaching

Number of incidents per year
Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(Chart years: 2006–2014; y-axis 0–1.2)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(Chart years: 2006–2014; y-axis 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(Chart years: 2006–2014; y-axis 0–4)

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		
Hippo				1					1		

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   Wattled Crane

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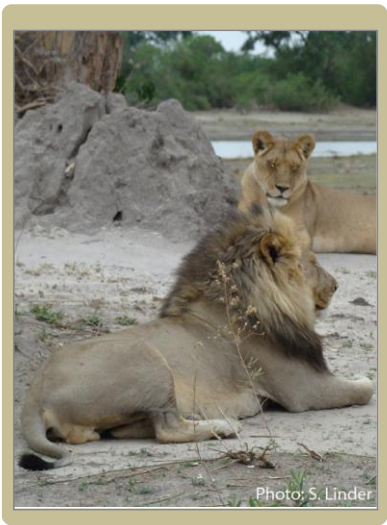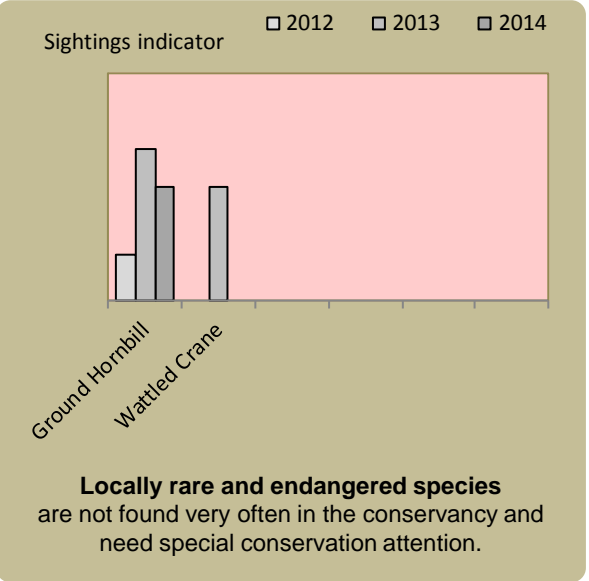
Wildlife introductions

Number of Animals: 1.2, 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0

Photo: S. Linder

Wildlife mortalities

B_ Zebra   Crocodile
Elephant   Other

Number of Animals: 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

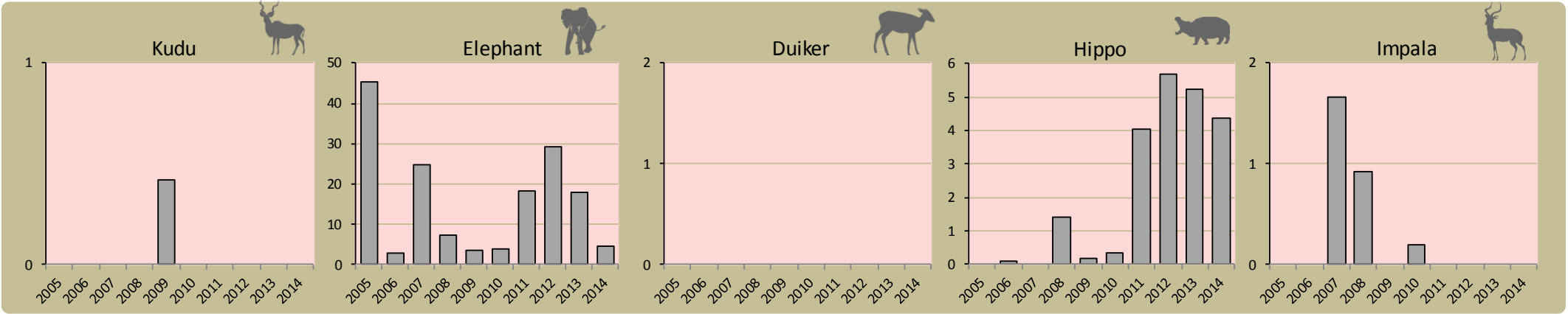800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 0
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
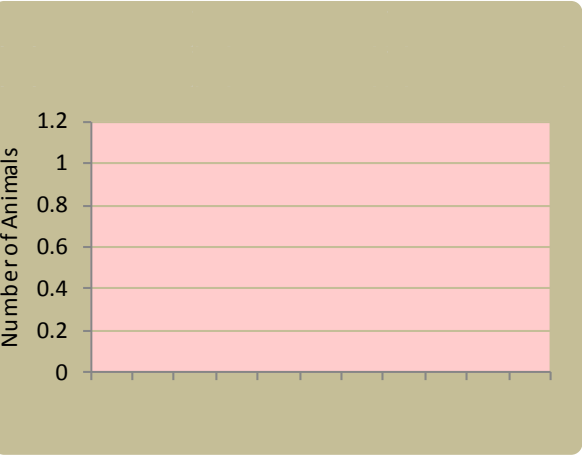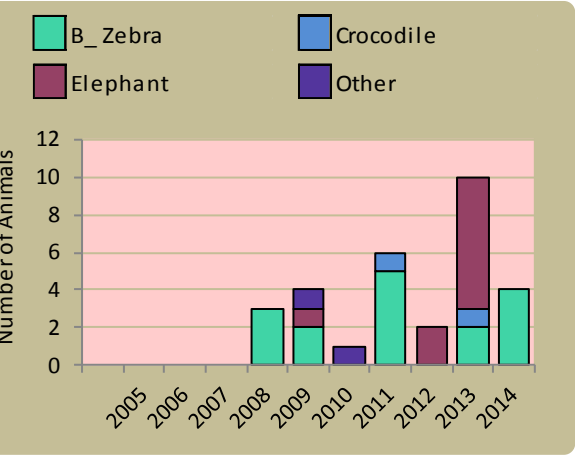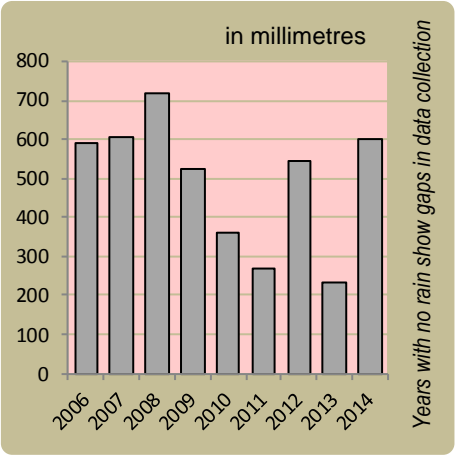
Fixed route patrols

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

Kudu — 1, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Elephant — 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Duiker — 2, 1, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Hippo — 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

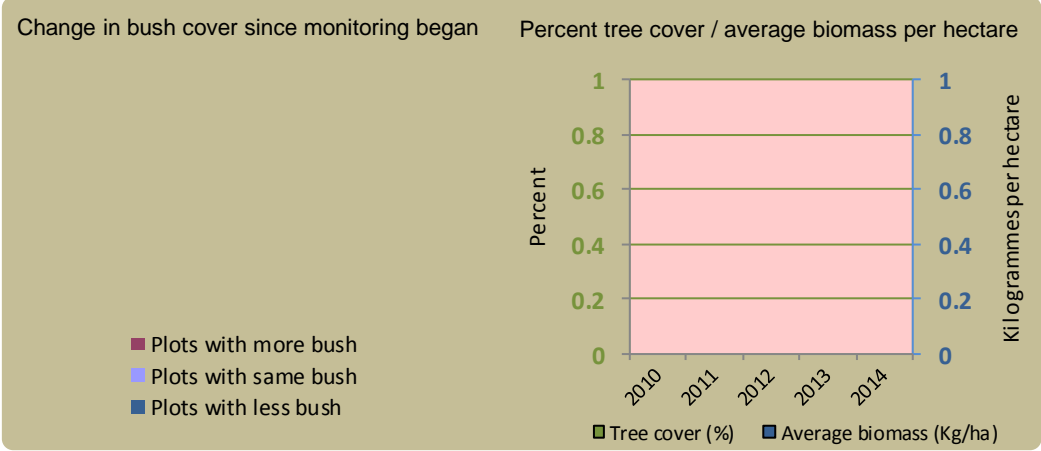**Impala** — 2, 1, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
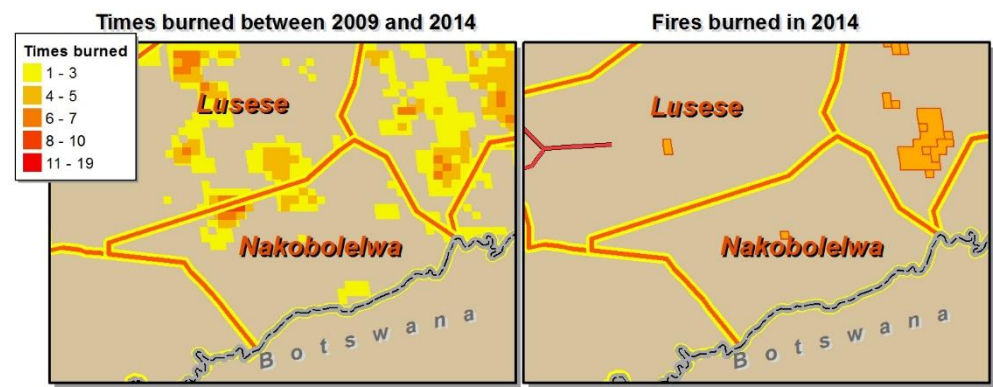
Predator monitoring

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 — 2, 1, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Hyaena — 10, 5, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Cheetah — 5, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Leopard — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Lion — 4, 2, 0 — 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare

Percent: 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0
Kilogrammes per hectare: 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

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

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

Lusese

Nakobolelwa

B o t s w a n a

Fires burned in 2014

Lusese

Nakobolelwa

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.

20
14
Annual
Conservancy
Audit Report

Nakabolelwa
Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown on this report: use your governance institution audit for more information

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	October 2014
Members:	
Size (square kilometres):	114

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM:

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

Benefits

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				
Zonation Plan				
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				