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

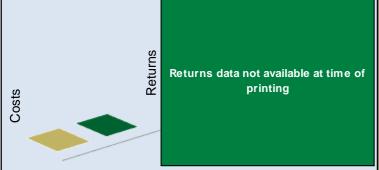| Conservancy income		N$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

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

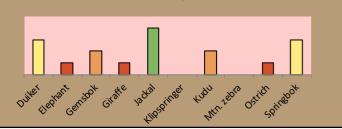| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 0
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 0

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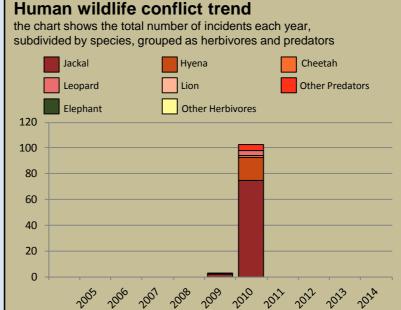the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs | Returns

Returns data not available at time of printing

Management performance in 2014

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

Wildlife status summary in 2014

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

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

- Jackal
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Hyena
- Lion
- Other Herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other Predators

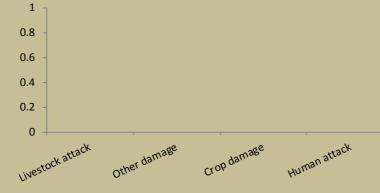(chart values: 120, 100, 80, 60, 40, 20, 0; years 2005–2014)

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

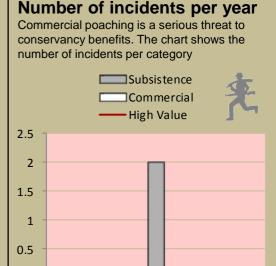(chart values: 1.2, 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0)

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
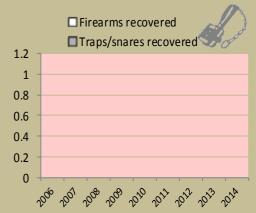
(chart values: 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0)

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

(chart values: 2.5, 2, 1.5, 1, 0.5, 0; years 2006–2014)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart values: 1.2, 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0; years 2006–2014)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart values: 3, 2, 1, 0; years 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		

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

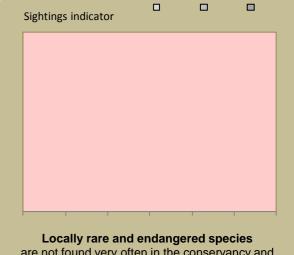| Species	Animals Seen 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Duiker					
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					

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.
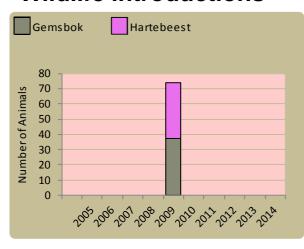
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
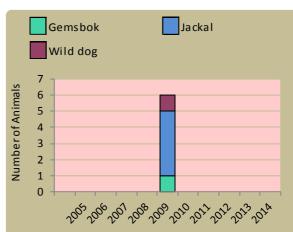**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

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

Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

Annual rainfall

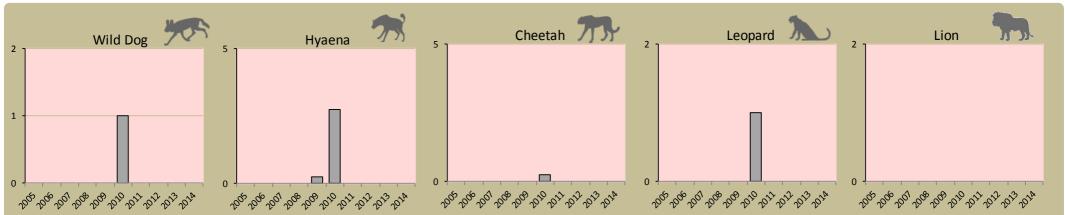in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

Annual game count   currently not done

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

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:	September 2005
Members:	150
Size (square kilometres):	3096

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:	12
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	21 November 2015

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✖
Budget approved?	✖
Work plan approved?	✖

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		0
Female		0
Community game guards:		0
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		0
Female		0

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				