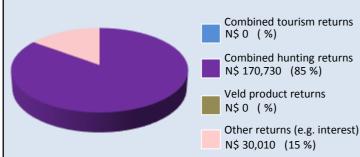# Orupupa
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 200,740

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 170,730 (85 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 30,010 (15 %)

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$ 200,740
Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	8 staff	N$ 69,500

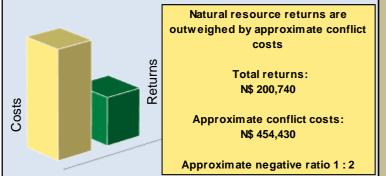### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 424,710
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 29,720
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 454,430

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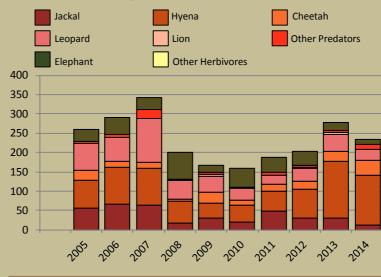the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total returns:
N$ 200,740

Approximate conflict costs:
N$ 454,430

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 2

Management performance in 2014

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

Wildlife status summary in 2014

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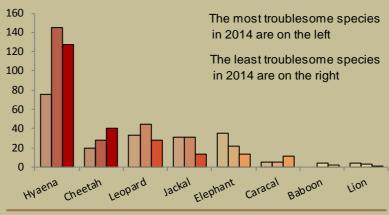
Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators
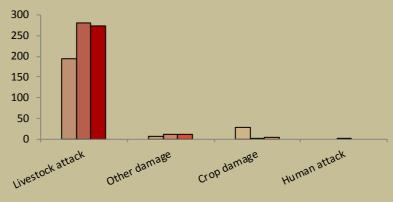
- Jackal
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Hyena
- Lion
- Other Herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other Predators

(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

Hyaena, Cheetah, Leopard, Jackal, Elephant, Caracal, Baboon, Lion
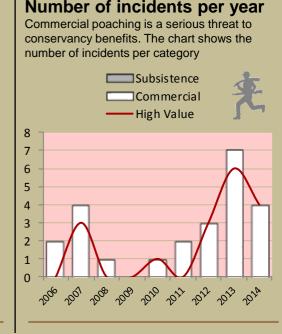
Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type
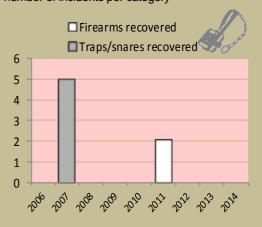
Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack

Poaching

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

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(years 2006–2014)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(years 2006–2014)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(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		
Kudu	10	6	4		4				4	4,240	2,580
Springbok	40	15	25	1	16				18	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	0				
Gemsbok	0				
Giraffe	0				
Jackal	1				
Klipspringer	0				
Kudu	5	40 - 90			
Mtn. zebra	5	10 - 12			
Ostrich	17	200 - 380			
Springbok	74	370 - 850			
Steenbok	18	110 - 1290			

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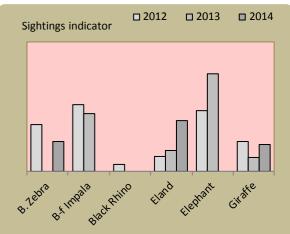
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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

B. Zebra, B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Eland, Elephant, Giraffe
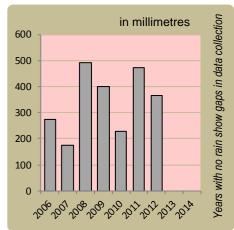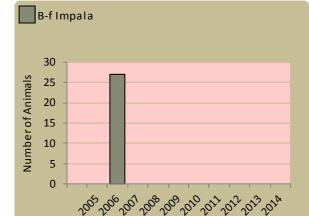
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions

B-f Impala

Wildlife mortalities

Kudu, Ostrich, Springbok, Other

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection
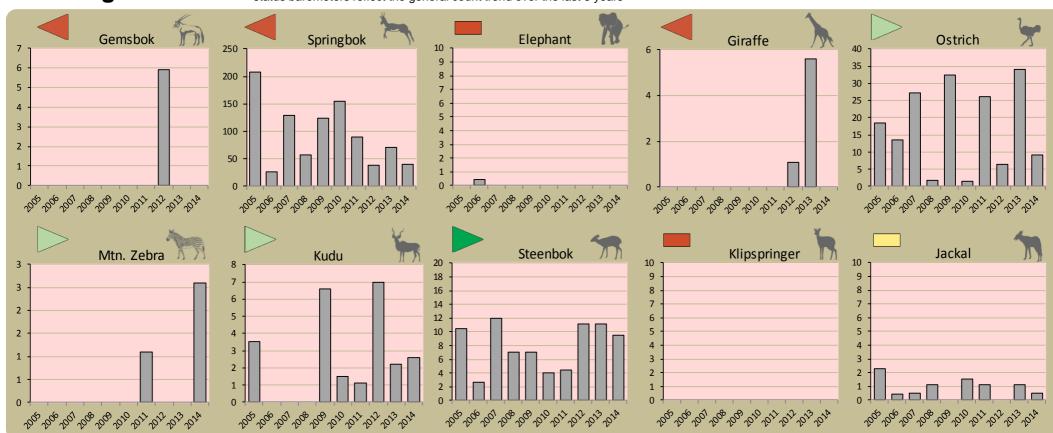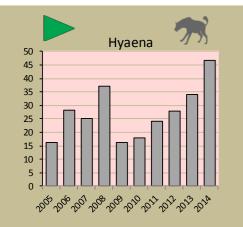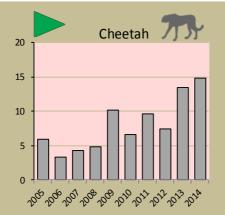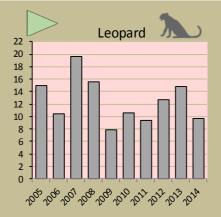
Annual game count

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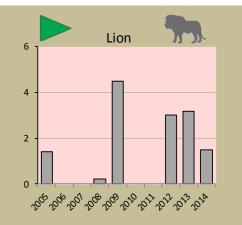status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

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

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
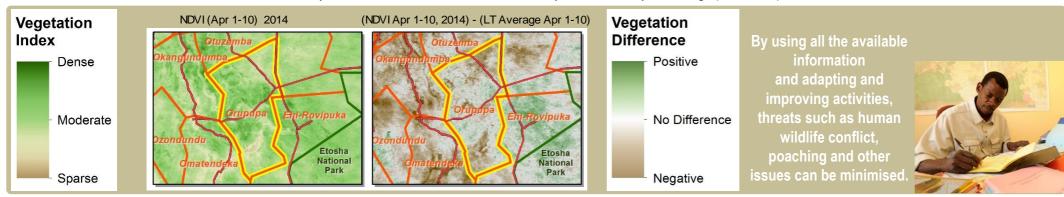

Hyaena, Cheetah, Leopard, Lion

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.

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	March 2011
Members:	700
Size (square kilometres):	1234

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	12
Date of last AGM:	27 August 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	26 June 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	6
	Female	2
Community game guards:		0
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff:	Male	0
	Female	0

Benefits

Traditional Authority
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 were effective as per plan.
Zonation Plan		■		Beucase activities were done according to the draft. There are no GPS points.
Natural Resource Plan			■	Activities working very well.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan			■	Done as per plan
Tourism Plan		■		There are no campsites and lodges but hunting go well.
Sustainable Financial Plan			■	The reports from the auditor indicate that the result was satisfactory.
Benefit Distribution Plan		■		Meat is not enough for all the people. No BDP.
Staff Plan		■		There is no staff plan, some staff were trained there is a staff policy.
Assets Plan		■		Because there is no asset plan.
HIV/AIDS Plan			■	Everything work very well. There is peer education and we took care of the sick people.
Communication Plan			■	There is to many diferent ways we use to convey the message.