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



- 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 benefits to conservancy residents

Conservancy	N\$	
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

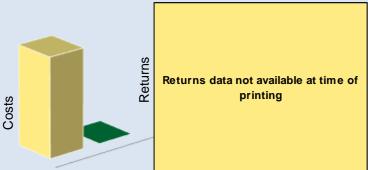
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 830
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 830

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

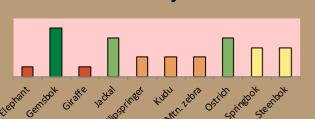
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



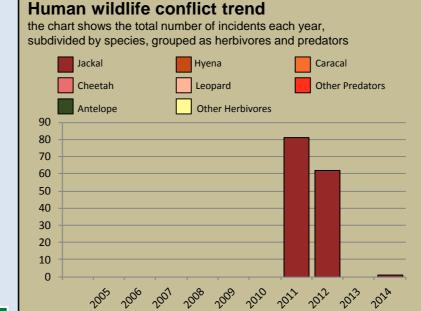
Management performance in 2014

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

Wildlife status summary in 2014

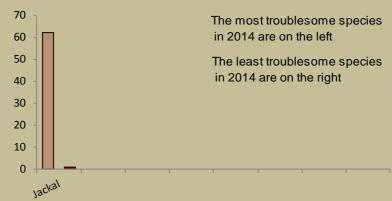


Human wildlife conflict



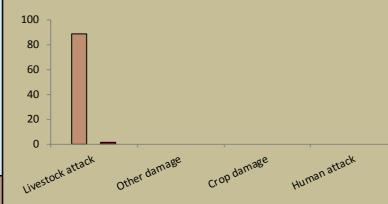
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

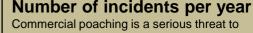


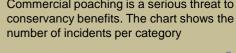
Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

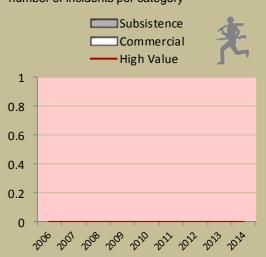
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

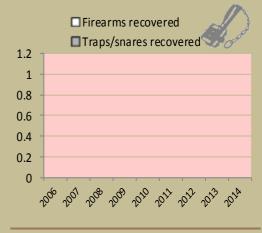






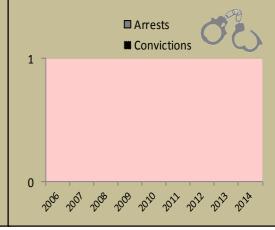
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

		Quota 201	L4		Animals actually used in 2014			- 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\$	

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 abundant very rare uncommon common rare weak/bad 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.



Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Wildlife Status **Animals Estimated** population **Species** Seen National Desired 2014 range Guideline Number **Elephant** 44 - 50 Gemsbok 44 Giraffe Jackal Klipspringer Kudu Mtn. zebra Ostrich 13 16 - 50 142 180 - 240 Springbok Steenbok

Wildlife Status

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

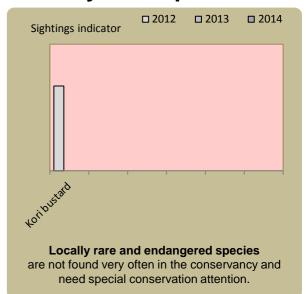
National guideline - gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

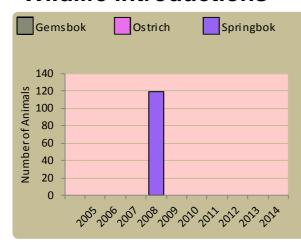
dark green (abundant) - there should be less; light green (common) - the desired number is reached; yellow (uncommon) - there should be more;

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.

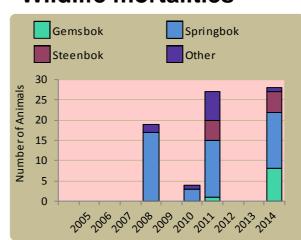
Locally rare species



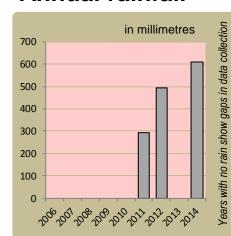
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities



Annual rainfall

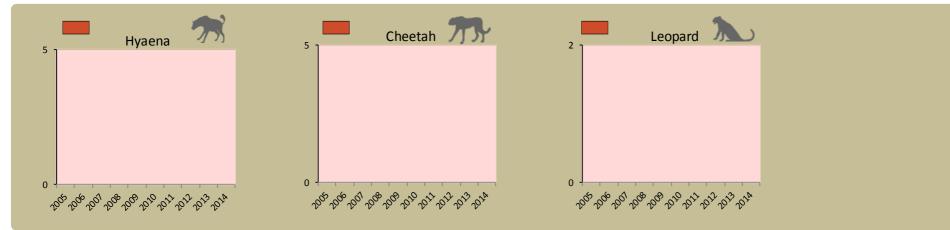


Annual game count

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



charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year Predator monitoring charts show the average number of animals seen per Everil book each ye 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: February 2001

Members: 108

Size (square kilometres): 96

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee

members:

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:

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

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

Benefits		
	ı	

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				Not so effective as game guards not paid and got no incentives for implementing activities. There was also a breakdown in the cons.
Zonation Plan				
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Recording and investigation was not adequate. The lack of funds for the HWCSRS demoralised members
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				All southern regions conservancy game guards attended.
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				There is network coverage which makes communication across the conservancy easy. Moreover some committee members reside in Marienta