Otjitanda
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$ 19,010

- Combined tourism returns N$ 8,010 (42 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 11,000 (58 %)

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$ 19,010

Employment	Private Sector	2 staff	
	Conservancy	1 staff	N$ 36,690

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 56,130
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 56,130

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

Natural resource returns are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 19,010

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 56,130

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 3

Costs / Returns

Management performance in 2014

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

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

(chart years 2005–2014, scale 0–120)

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 species: Caracal, Leopard, Cheetah, Hyaena, Lion, Jackal, scale 0–45)

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 categories: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack, scale 0–180)

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, scale 0–2.5)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart years 2006–2014, scale 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart years 2006–2014, scale 0–2)

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	20	5	15							4,240	2,580

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					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
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

Sightings indicator

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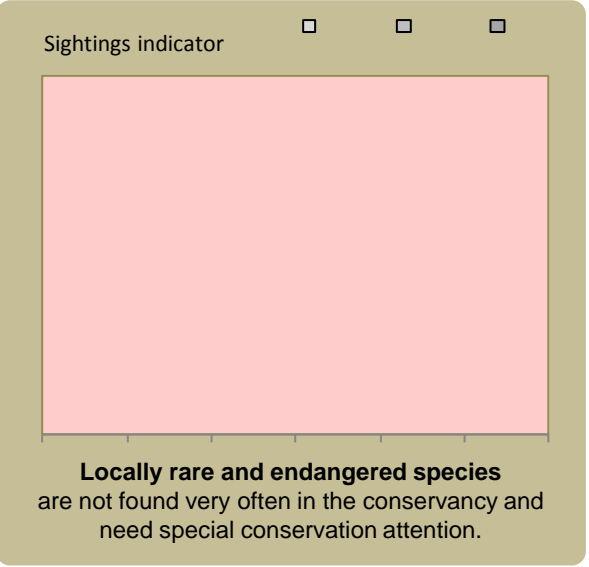
Wildlife introductions

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

Kudu
Ostrich
Springbok
Other

Number of Animals

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

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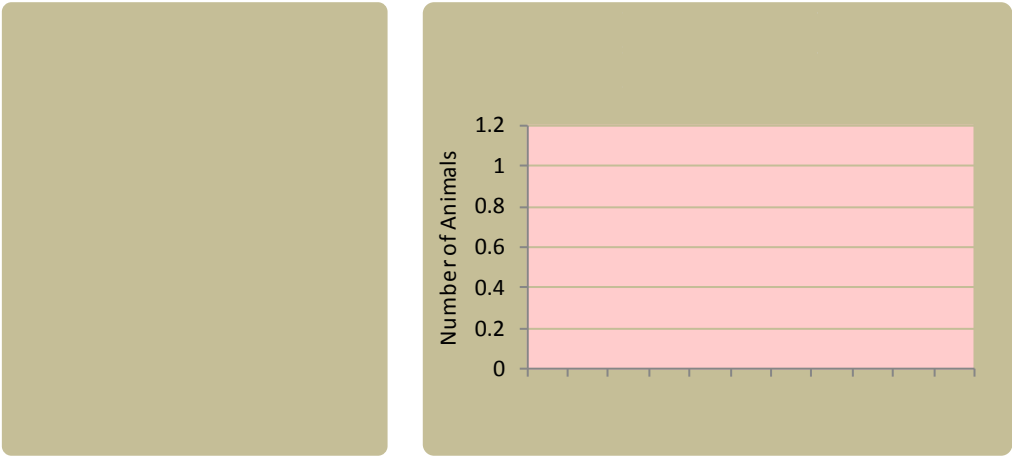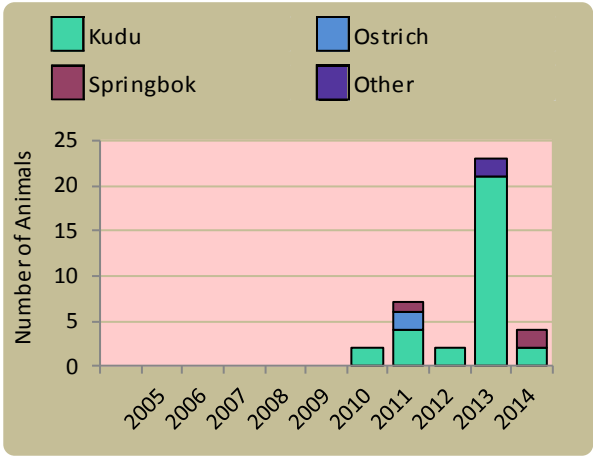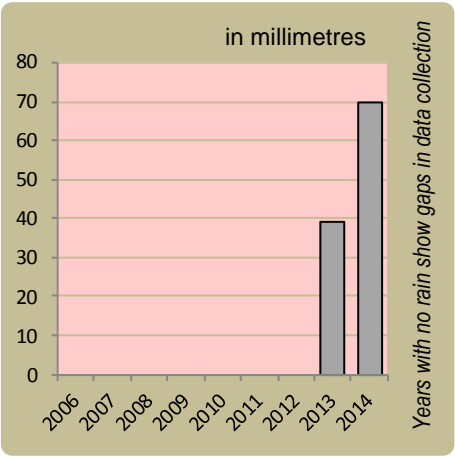
Annual game count

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
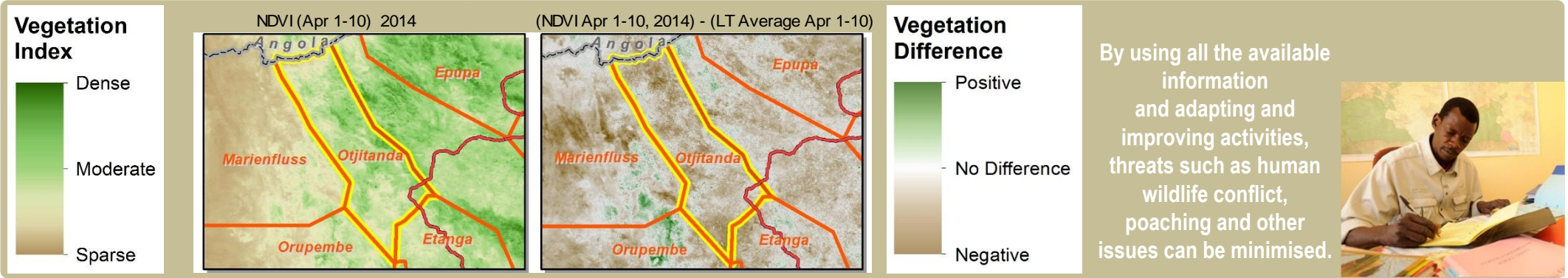
Steenbok

Klipspringer

Jackal
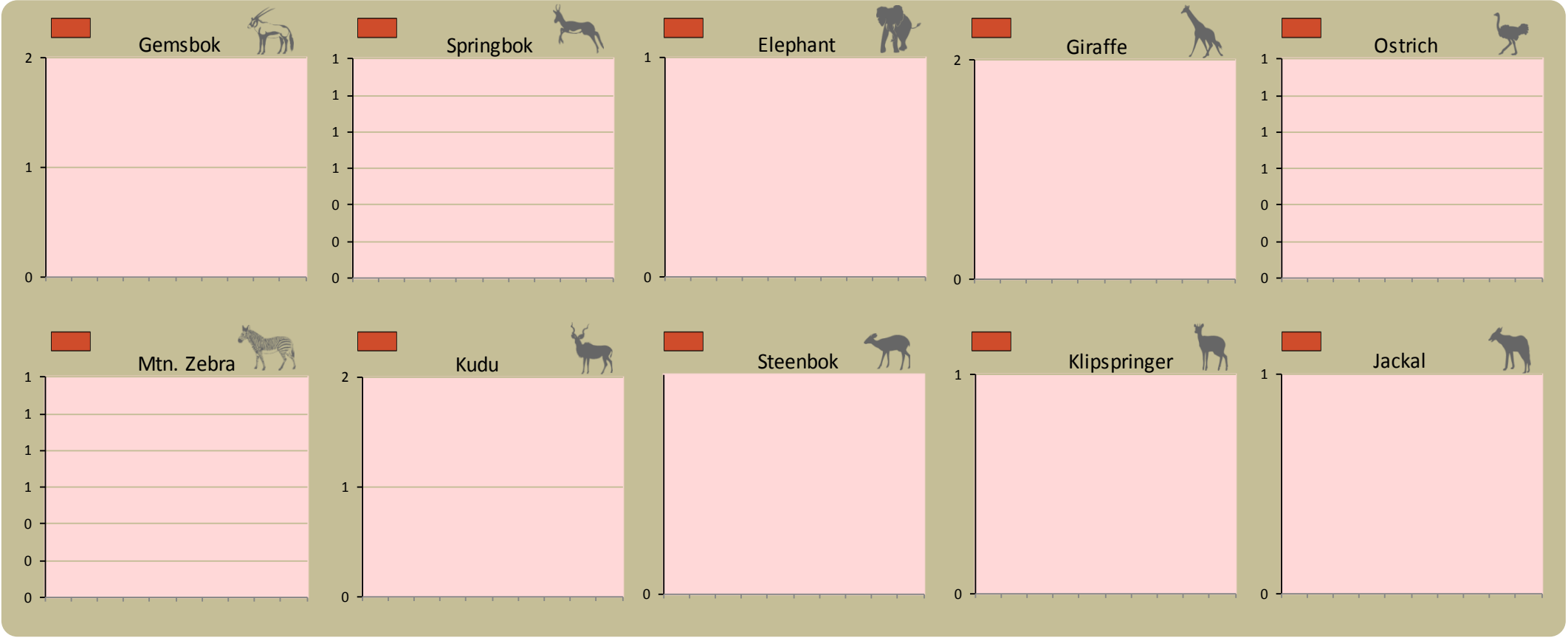
Predator monitoring

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
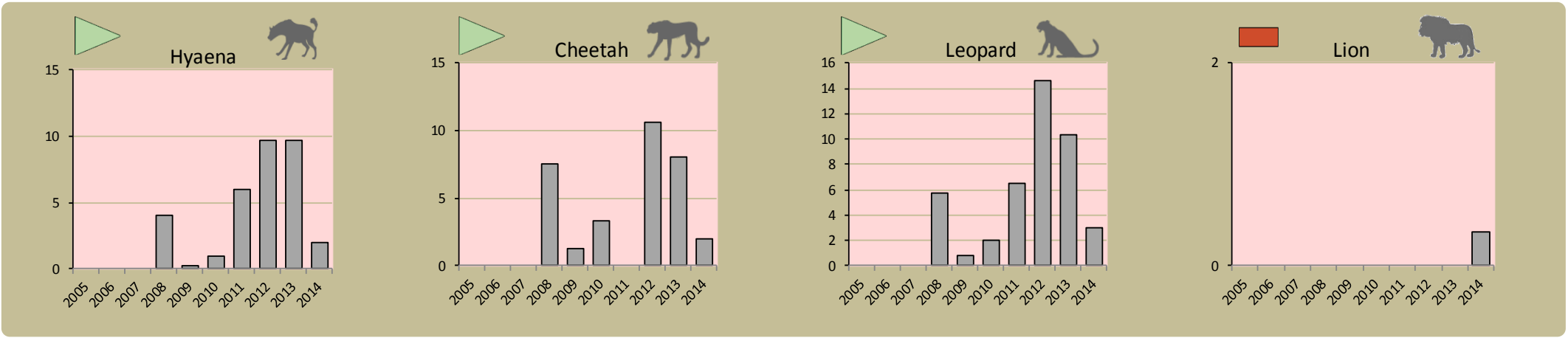
Vegetation monitoring

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)

Angola
Epupa
Marienfluss
Otjitanda
Orupembe
Etanga

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:	200
Size (square kilometres):	1174

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	13
Date of last AGM:	05 September 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 50; Women: 24
Date of next AGM:	30 May 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		1
Female		0
Community game guards:		3
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		0
Female		0

Benefits

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			■	Work effective.
Zonation Plan			■	Working according to the plan.
Natural Resource Plan		■		Because buying delay collection of the product
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan			■	Because it works as planed.
Tourism Plan			■	Because even though we only have one campsite it gives income for the running cost of the conservancy
Sustainable Financial Plan			■	Because no missing funds. All work well.
Benefit Distribution Plan		■		There is no income to do cash distribution
Staff Plan		■		Because there are no staff policy.
Assets Plan	■			Not Done
HIV/AIDS Plan		■		Because the are no material to use when assisting the sick people.
Communication Plan			■	Because it works well.