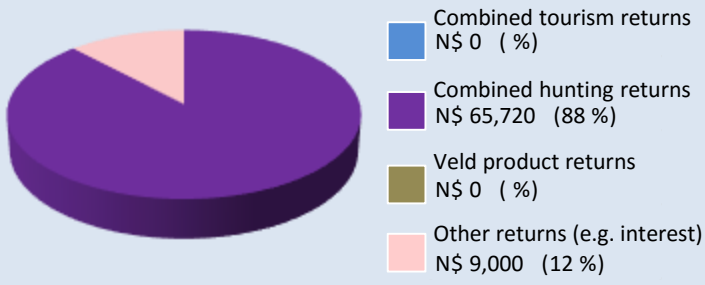# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 74,720

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 65,720 (88 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 9,000 (12 %)

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$ 74,720

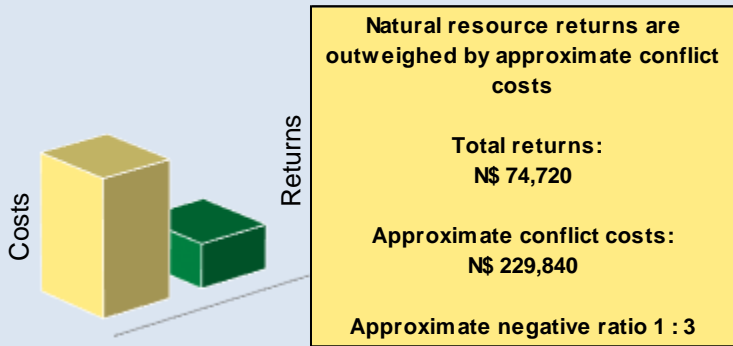| Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	4 staff	N$ 30,040

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

| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 222,410
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 7,430
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 229,840

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$ 74,720

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 229,840

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 3

Costs | Returns

Management performance in 2015

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

Wildlife status summary in 2015
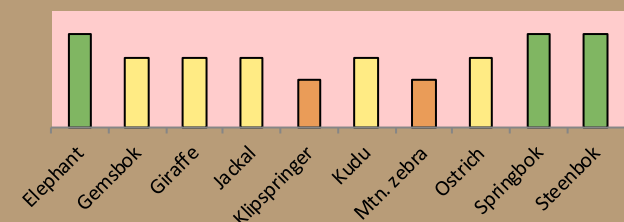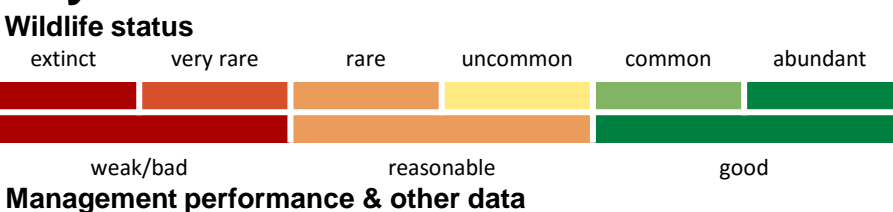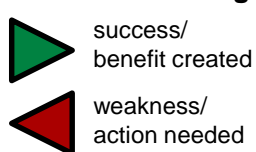
Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

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 2006–2015)

Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015
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 2015 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2015 are on the right

Hyaena, Lion, Elephant, Jackal, Caracal, Pigs, Leopard

Type of damage by problem animals 2013-2015
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
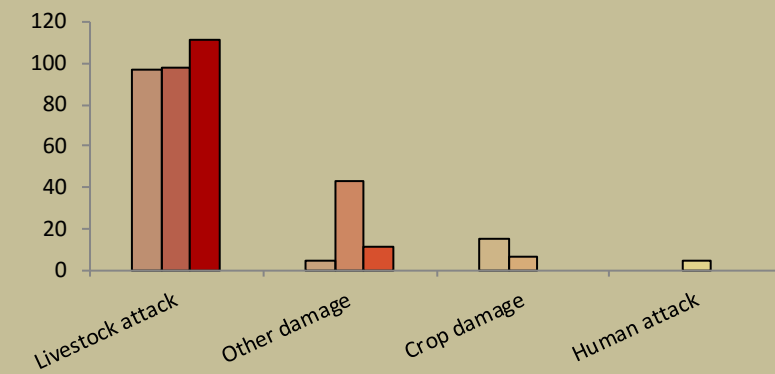
Poaching

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 2007–2015)
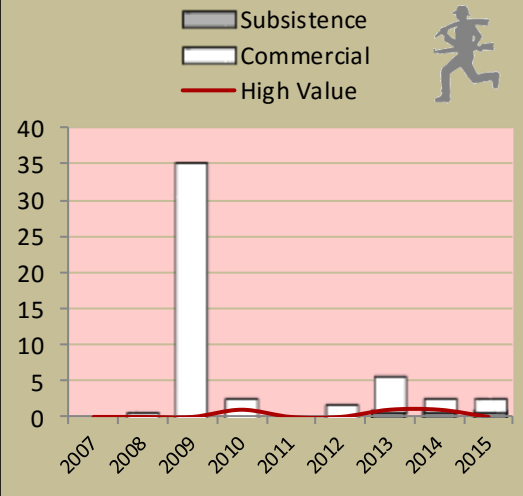
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(years 2007–2015)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(years 2007–2015)
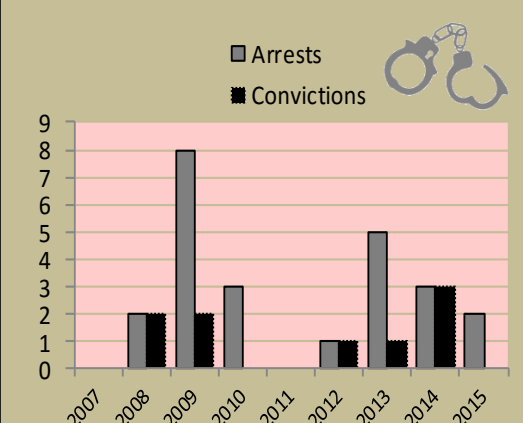
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2015			Animals actually used in 2015						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		
Hyaena	4	4								5,746	
Jackal	4	4								128	
Lion	1	1								153,240	
Springbok	85	5	80	3	10	53			66	2,937	520
Wildebeest	5	5		3					3	5,108	

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
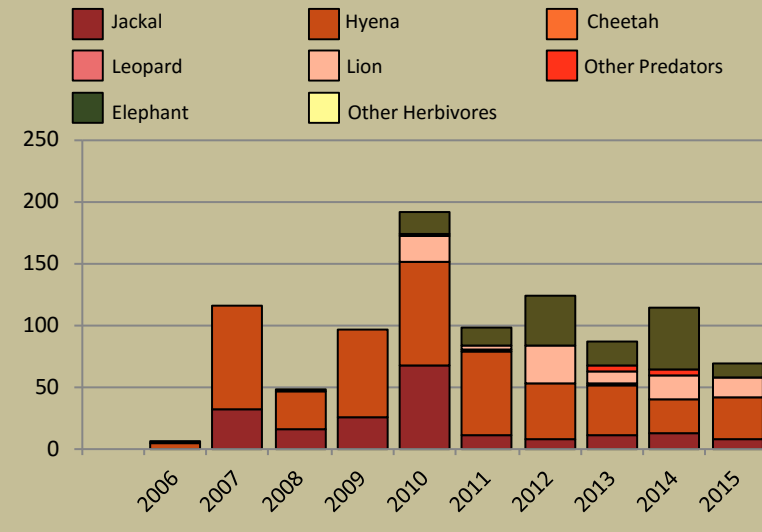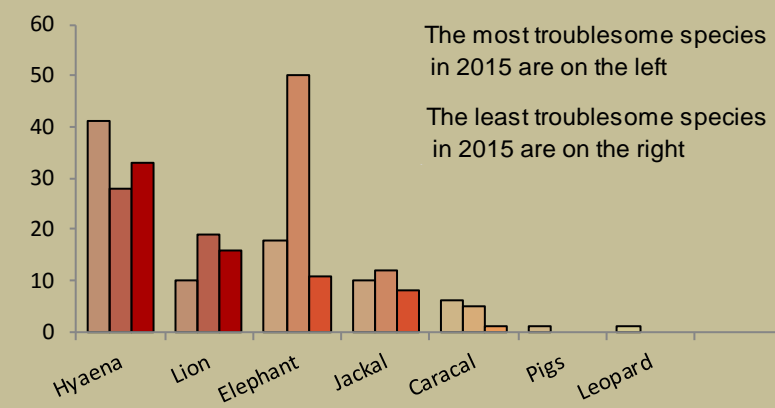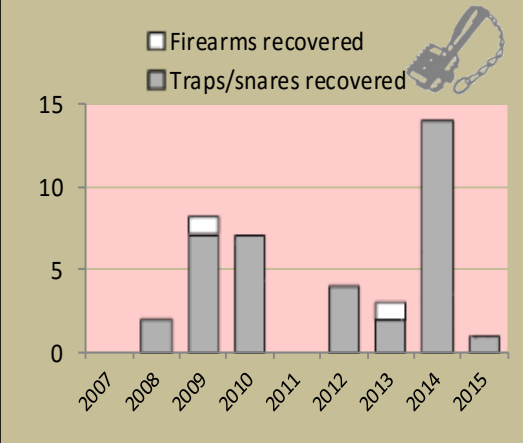- weakness/ action needed

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 2015	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant	5				
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal	2				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok	235	894 - 1380			
Steenbok	2	7 - 80			

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;
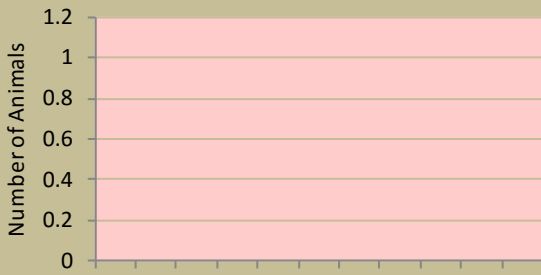**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2013 □ 2014 ■ 2015

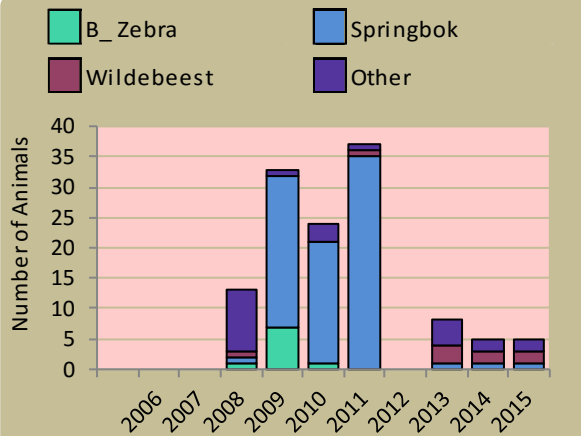*(bar chart: Black Rhino, Caracal, Elephant, Leopard, Lion, Ostrich)*
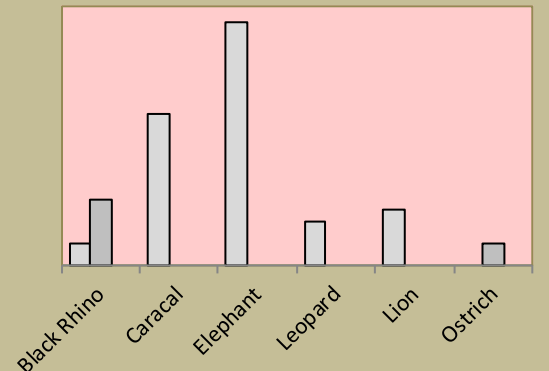
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
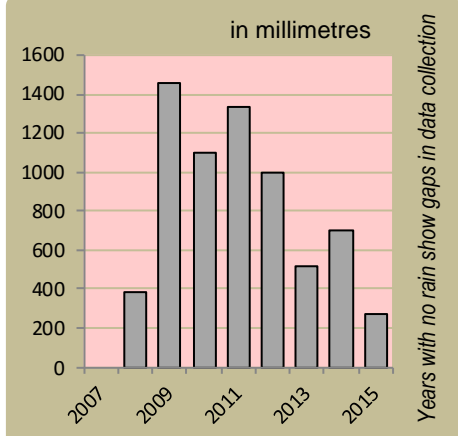
Wildlife introductions

(chart: Number of Animals, 0 – 1.2)

Wildlife mortalities

Legend: ■ B_Zebra ■ Springbok ■ Wildebeest ■ Other

(bar chart: Number of Animals, 0 – 40, years 2006–2015)

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

(bar chart: 0 – 1600, years 2007–2015)

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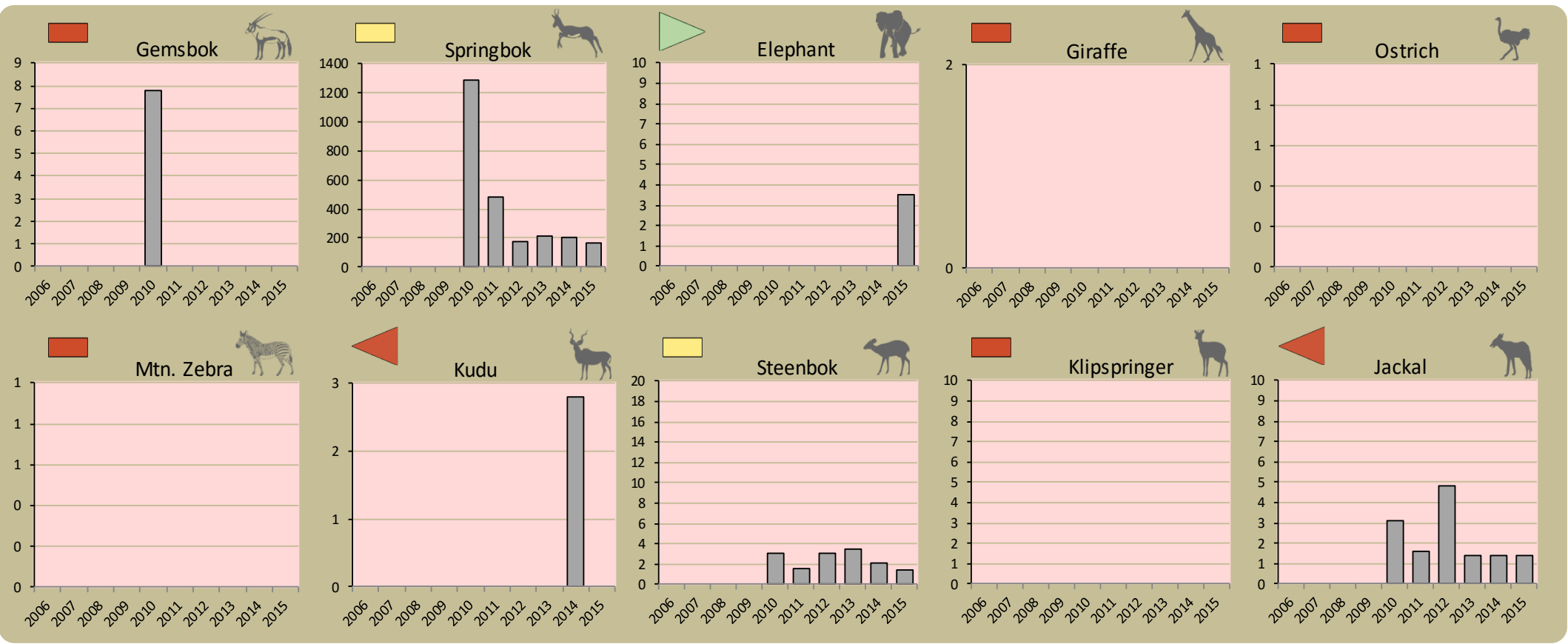
Annual game count

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 🦌 (0–9, 2006–2015)
Springbok 🦌 (0–1400, 2006–2015)
Elephant 🐘 (0–10, 2006–2015)
Giraffe 🦒 (0–2, 2006–2015)
Ostrich (0–1, 2006–2015)

Mtn. Zebra 🦓 (0–1, 2006–2015)
Kudu (0–3, 2006–2015)
Steenbok (0–20, 2006–2015)
Klipspringer (0–10, 2006–2015)
Jackal (0–10, 2006–2015)

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 (0–60, 2006–2015)
Cheetah (0–5, 2006–2015)
Leopard (0–2, 2006–2015)
Lion (0–36, 2006–2015)
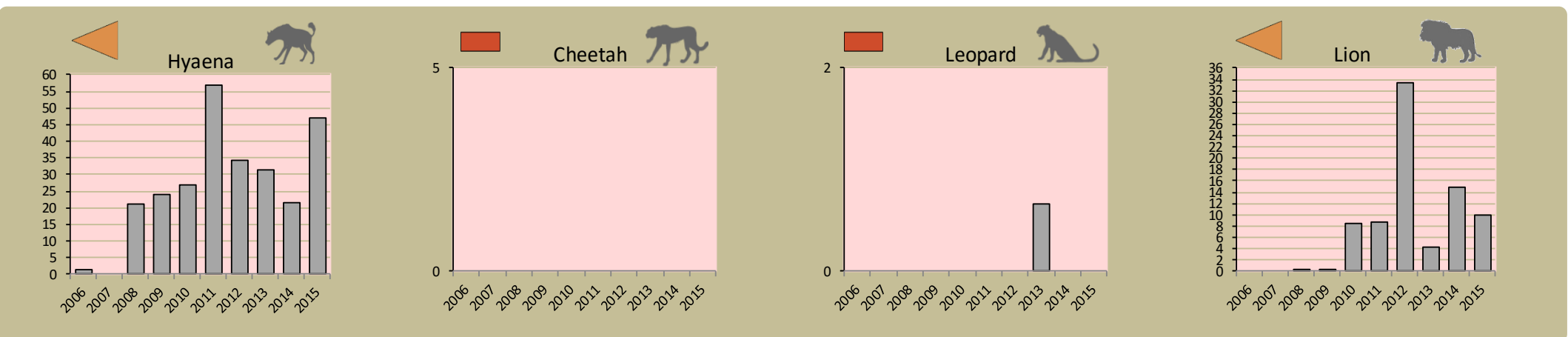
Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

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:	510
Size (square kilometres):	508

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	✔
AGM held	✔
Management and utilisation plan	✔
Financial annual report approved at AGM	✖
Financial report external review	✔
Benefit distribution plan	✔

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	20
Date of last AGM:	Sat, December 5, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 62; Women: 61
Date of next AGM:	

Other important issues

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

Employment

Conservancy staff:	Male	3
	Female	1
Community game guards:		3
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff:	Male	0
	Female	0

Benefits

Training
Transport For Members
Solar Lights For Learners
Meat Distribution - Members

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			■	We managed to implement all the planned activities
Zonation Plan		■		Use did not cover all the activities
Natural Resource Plan		■		We do not have NR plan in place though we carry out activities.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan			■	We implemented most of the planned activities.
Tourism Plan			■	We managed to carry out a lot of activities.
Sustainable Financial Plan		■		We could not account for all funds received.
Benefit Distribution Plan			■	We managed to distribute various benefits to members.
Staff Plan		■		We do not have a plan and did not carry out all activities.
Assets Plan		■		We don't have a plan and a store room to keep assets.
HIV/AIDS Plan	■			We don't have any plan in place and no activities implemented.
Communication Plan		■		We don't have a plan that can guide us.