Marienfluss
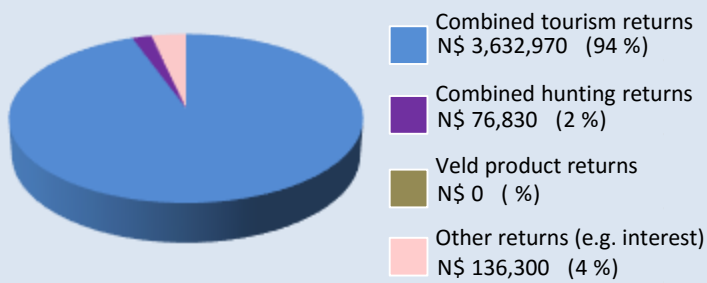# Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 3,846,100

- Combined tourism returns N$ 3,632,970 (94 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 76,830 (2 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 136,300 (4 %)

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

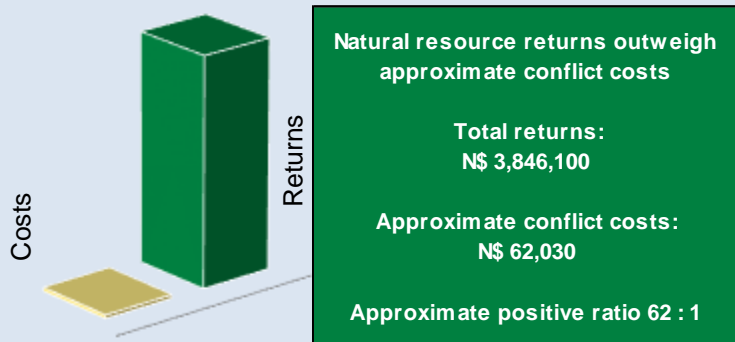| Conservancy income			N$ 1,358,390
Employment	Private Sector	72 staff	N$ 2,380,210
	Conservancy	10 staff	N$ 390,380

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

| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 62,030
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 62,030

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

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 3,846,100

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 62,030

Approximate positive ratio 62 : 1

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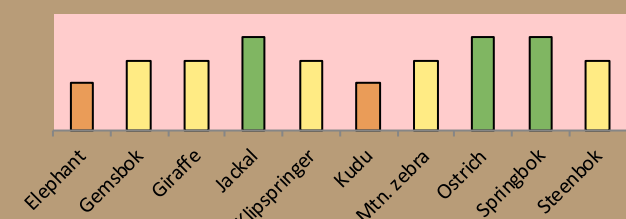
Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

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

(chart: years 2006–2015, values axis 0–120)
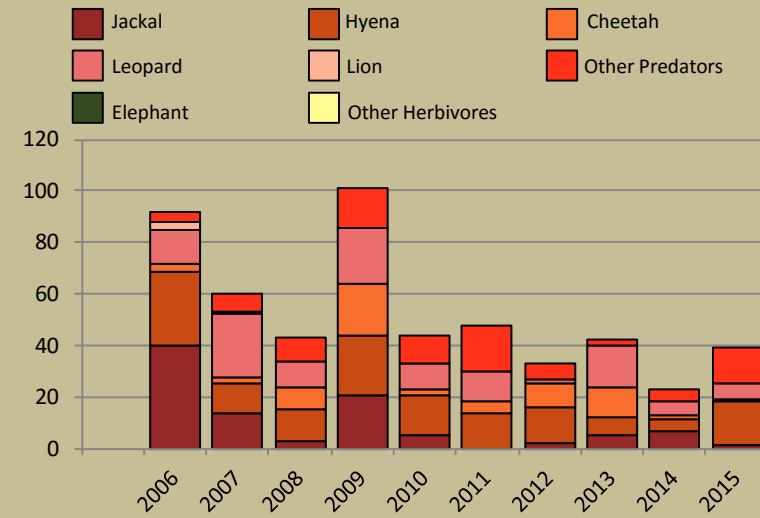
Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2015 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2015 are on the right

(chart: Hyaena, Caracal, Leopard, Crocodile, Jackal, Cheetah, Wildcat; axis 0–18)

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

(chart: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack; axis 0–80)
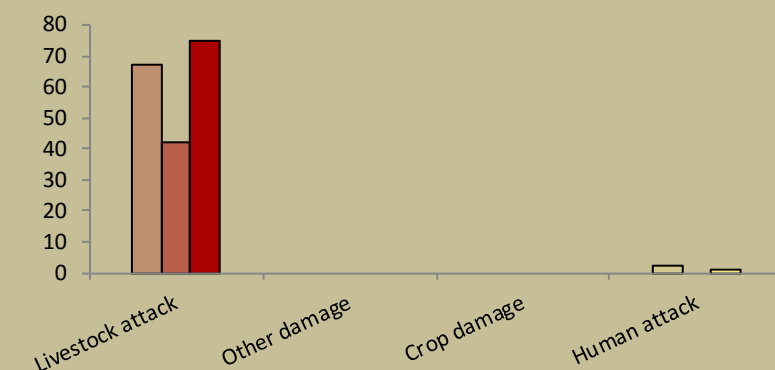
Poaching

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: years 2007–2015, axis 0–8)
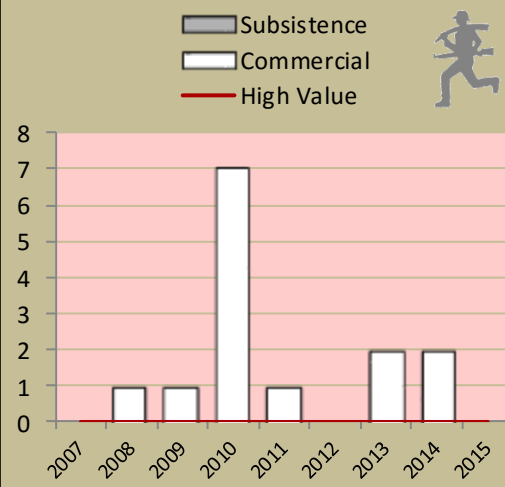
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart: years 2007–2015, axis 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart: years 2007–2015, axis 0–14)

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		
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Crocodile	1	1								19,155	
Gemsbok	45	20	25		2	1			3	4,725	2,160
Jackal	4	4								128	
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	18	10	8							1,277	600
Springbok	70	15	55		14				14	2,937	520
Steenbok	2	2								1,532	
Mtn Zebra	12	10	2							5,108	3,320

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

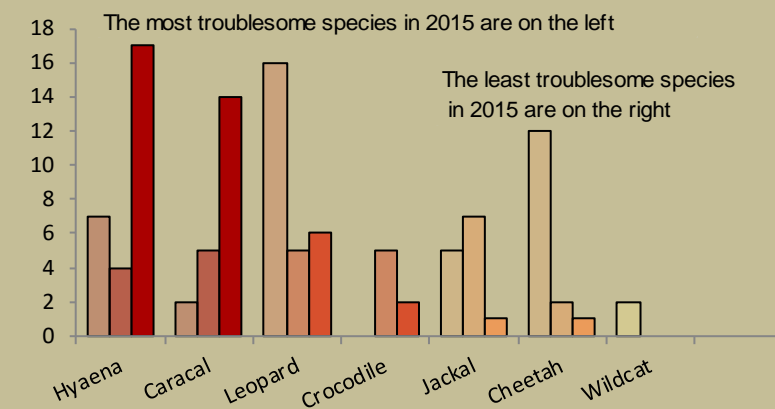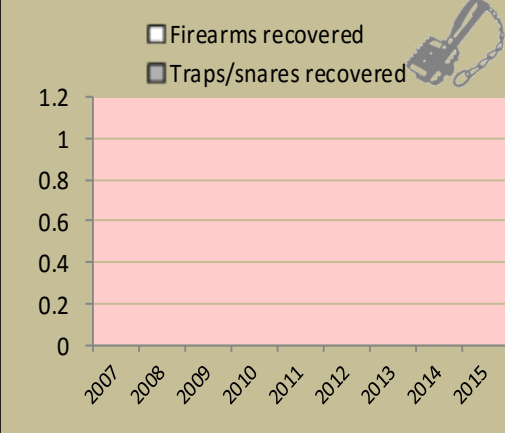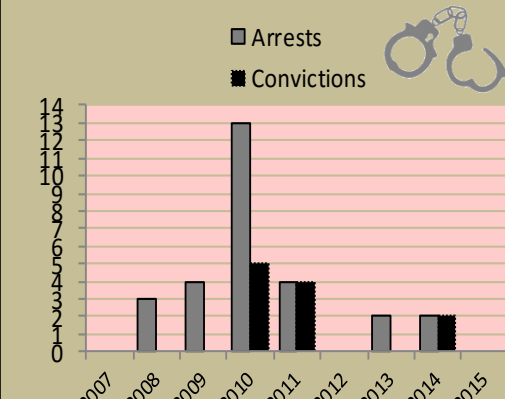extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

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					
Gemsbok	256	1346 - 2140			
Giraffe	1				
Jackal	4				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra	6	47 - 60			
Ostrich	64	267 - 510			
Springbok	186	1154 - 2640			
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;
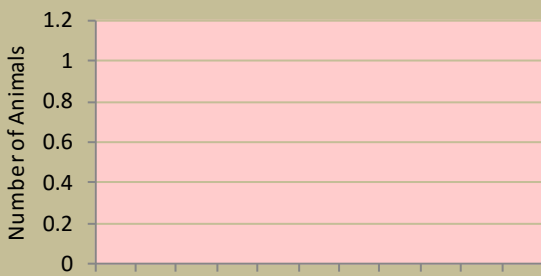**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

☐ 2013 ☐ 2014 ☐ 2015
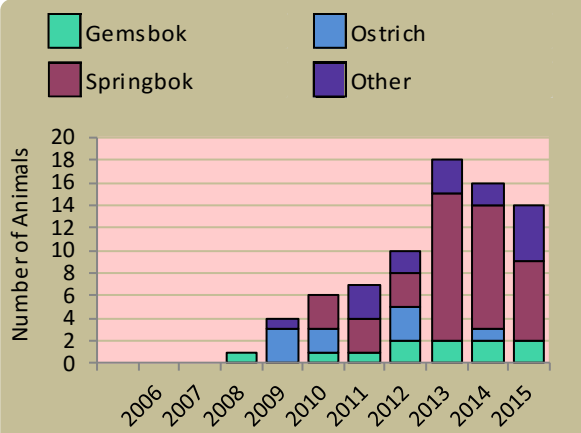
Cheetah, Giraffe, Klipspringer, Kudu
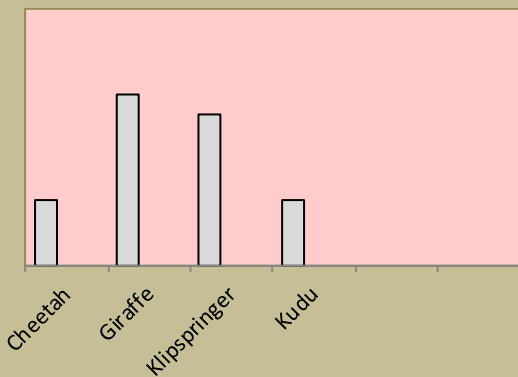
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
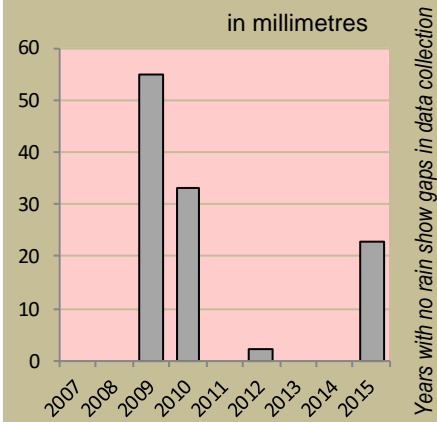
Wildlife introductions

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

Number of Animals

Legend: Gemsbok, Ostrich, Springbok, Other

Annual rainfall
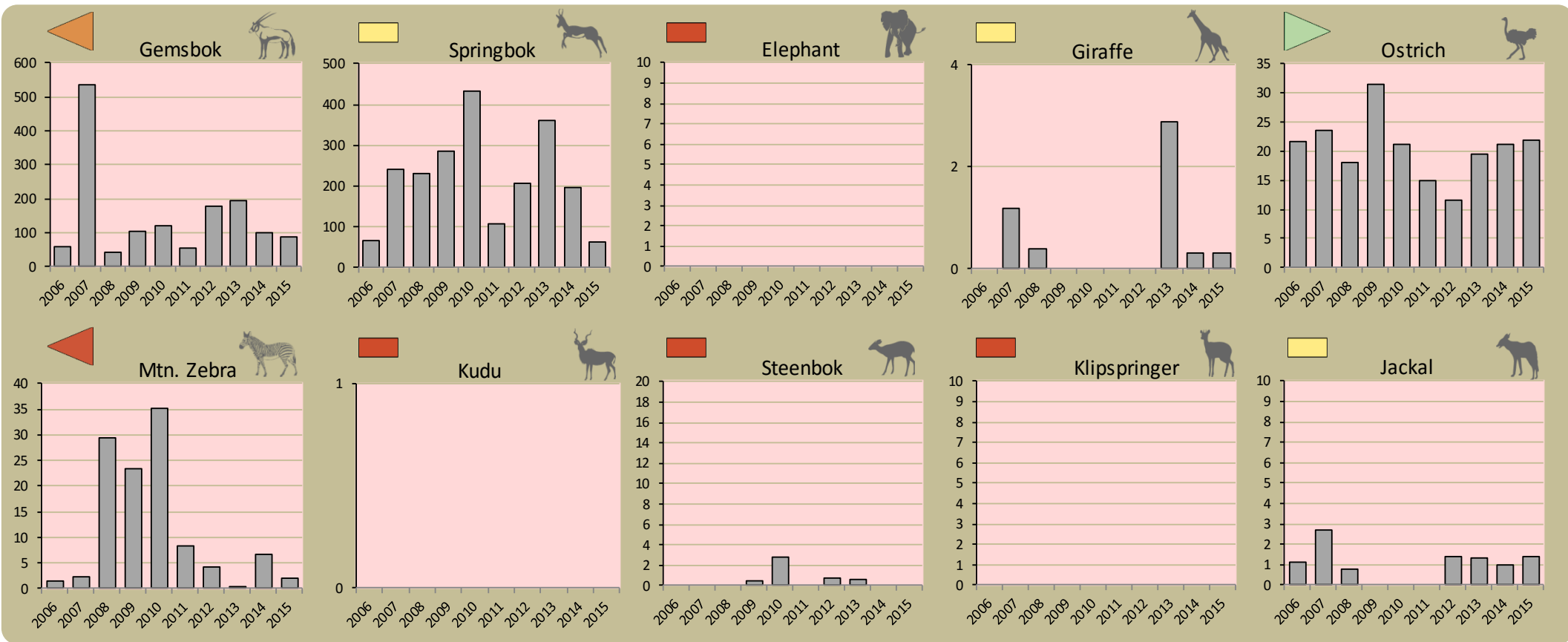
in millimetres

*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
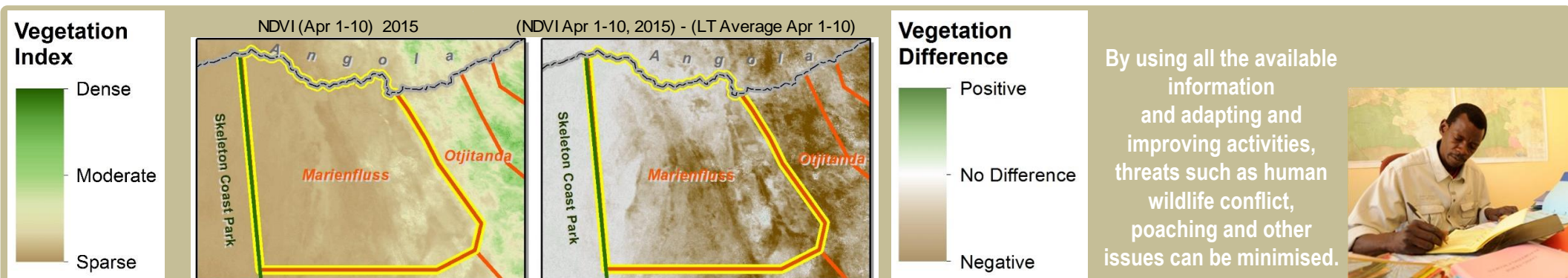
Predator monitoring

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
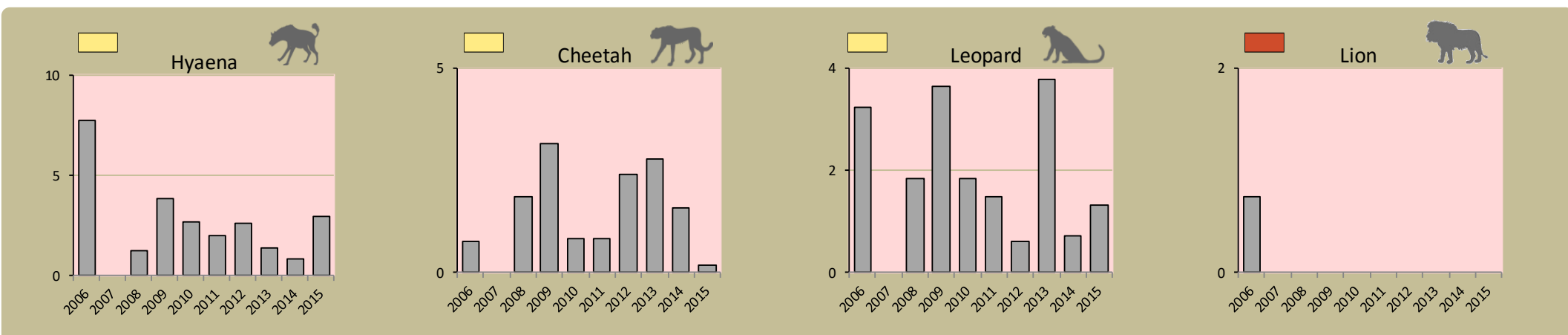
Vegetation monitoring

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) 2015

(NDVI Apr 1-10, 2015) - (LT Average Apr 1-10)

Angola

Skeleton Coast Park

Marienfluss

Otjitanda

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:	January 2001
Members:	185
Size (square kilometres):	3034

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	9
Date of last AGM:	Tue, December 1, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 50; Women: 46
Date of next AGM:	Sat, October 1, 2016

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓

Constitutional adherence

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

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		10
Female		6
Community game guards:		6
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				