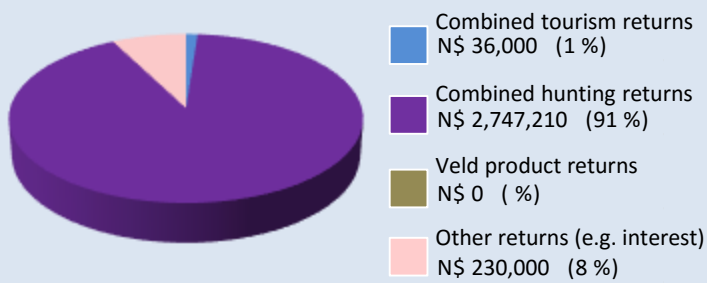# Nyae Nyae
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 3,013,210

- Combined tourism returns N$ 36,000 (1 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 2,747,210 (91 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 230,000 (8 %)

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

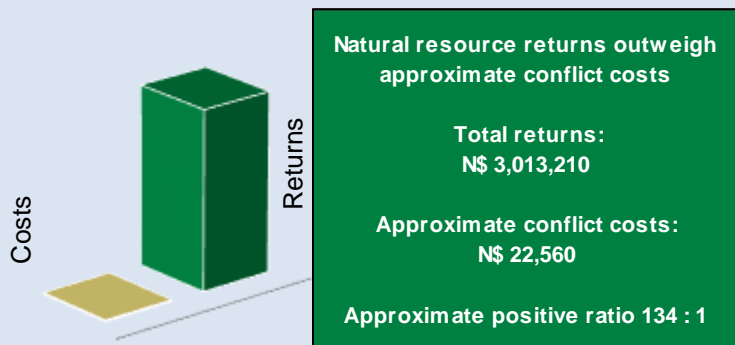| Conservancy income			N$ 2,628,050
Employment	Private Sector	20 staff	N$ 385,160
	Conservancy	27 staff	N$ 292,090

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

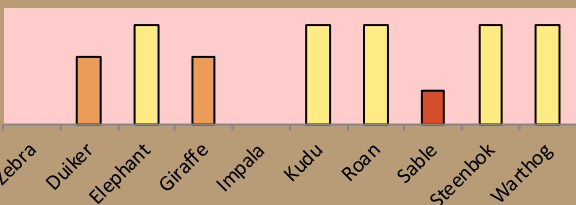| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 22,560
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 22,560

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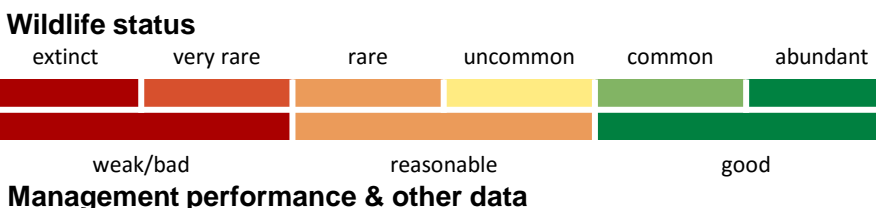the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 3,013,210

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 22,560

Approximate positive ratio 134 : 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

B. Zebra, Duiker, Elephant, Giraffe, Impala, Kudu, Roan, Sable, Steenbok, Warthog

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
- Hyaena
- Lion
- Other Herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other Predators

2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 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, Wild dog, Porcupine, Lion, Leopard, Jackal, Elephant, Cheetah

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 year

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 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		
Buffalo	25	5	20	5					5	76,620	5,500
Duiker	70	5	65		7				7	1,916	140
Eland	7	5	2							8,300	7,000
Elephant*	9	5	4	5	4				9	204,320	63,600
Gemsbok	35	10	25	4	20				24	4,725	2,160
Hyaena	5	5		2					2	5,746	
Kudu	20	8	12	6	29				35	5,491	2,580
Leopard	3	3		3					3	51,080	
Ostrich	5	5								1,277	
Roan*	4	4		6					6	76,620	
Springbok	20	8	12	6	7				13	2,937	520
Steenbok	100	5	95	2	12				14	1,532	120
Warthog	30	10	20	2	13				15	2,682	400
Wildebeest	40	10	30	6	18				24	5,108	2,600
Kori bustard	5	3	2								
Porcupine					50				50		

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

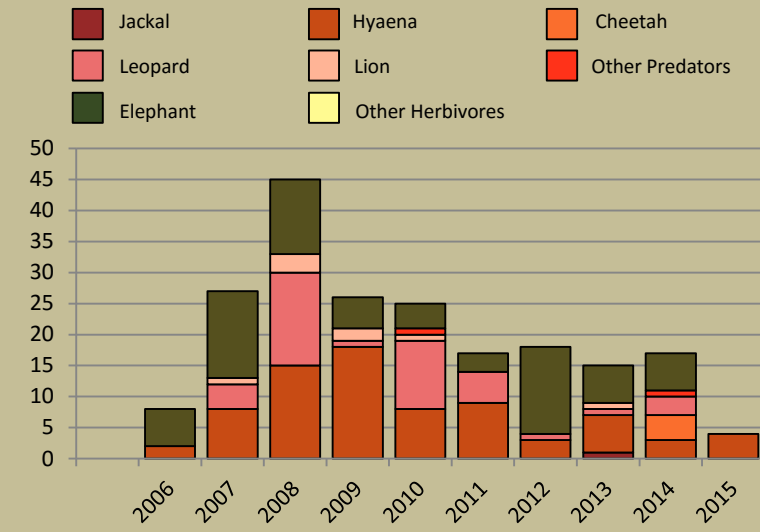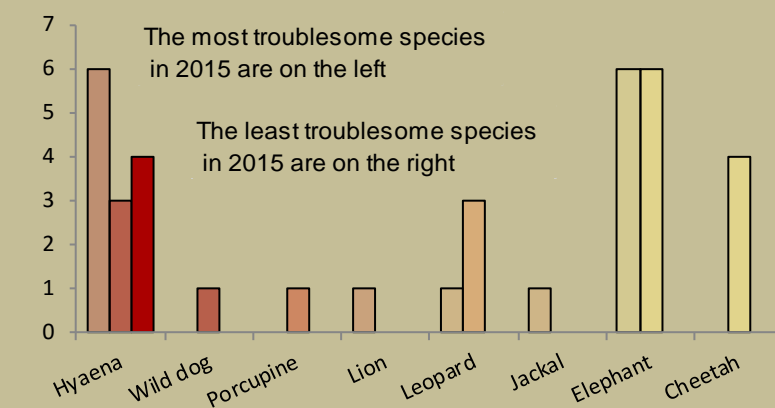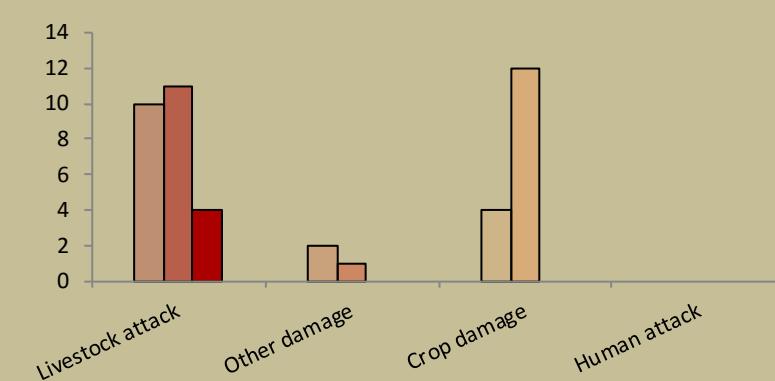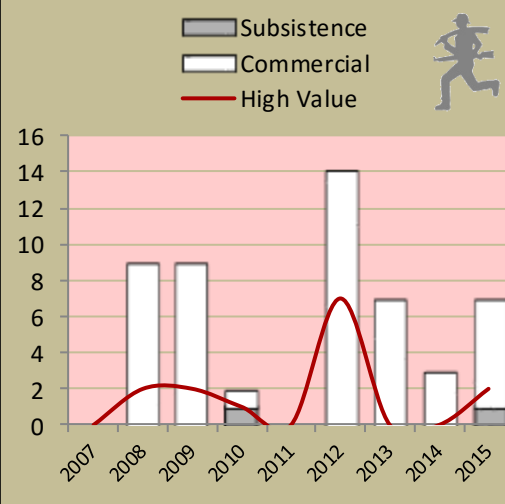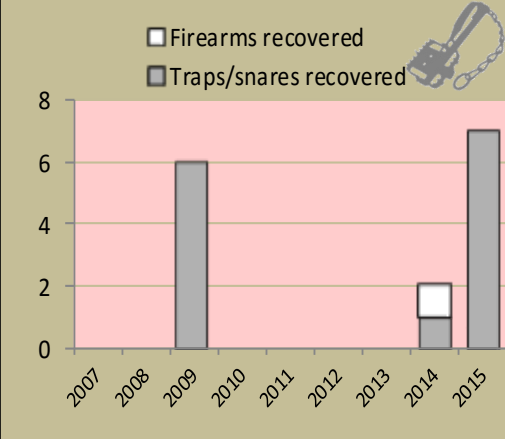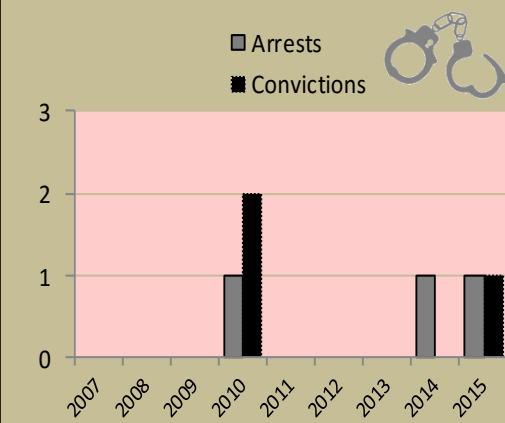▶ success/ benefit created

◀ 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	Waterhole counts		Wildlife Status		
	Animals Seen	Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Buffalo	288	250			
Duiker	3				
Elephant	1797	1000			
Gemsbok	48				
Hartebeest	53				
Kudu	538	500			
Roan	68				
Springbok	37				
Steenbok	21				
Wild Dog	96				

Wildlife Status

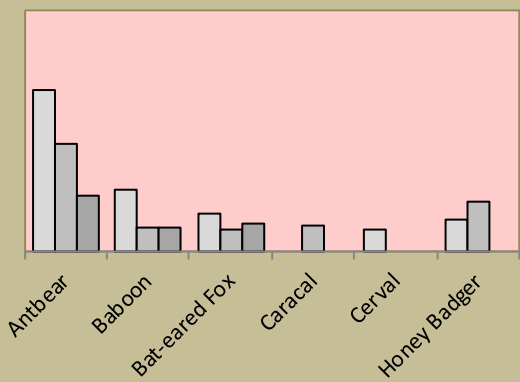**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

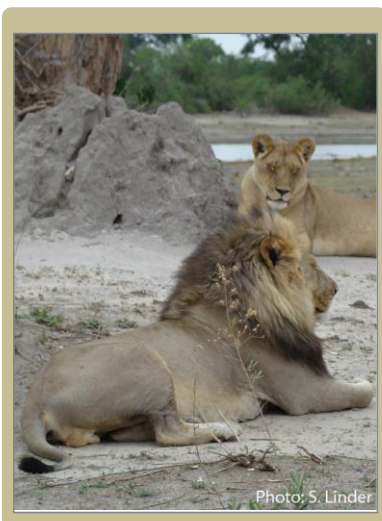**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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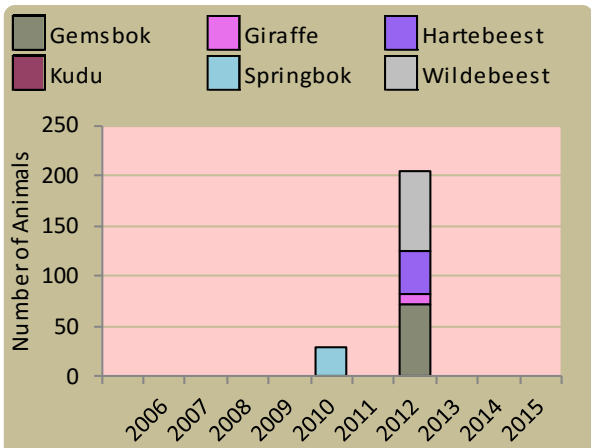**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator ☐ 2013 ☐ 2014 ☐ 2015

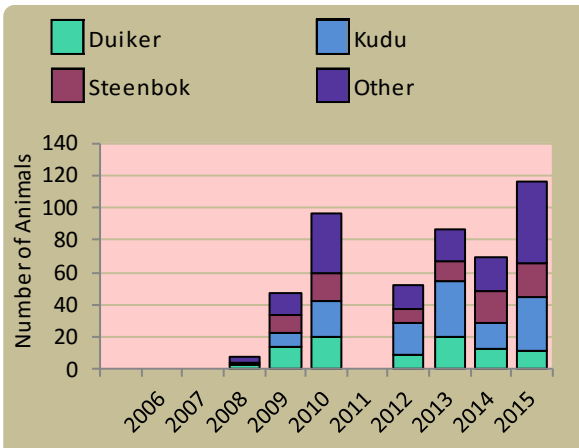Antbear, Baboon, Bat-eared Fox, Caracal, Cerval, Honey Badger

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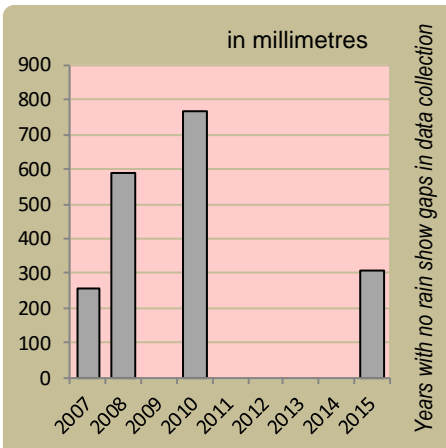
Wildlife introductions

Legend: Gemsbok, Giraffe, Hartebeest, Kudu, Springbok, Wildebeest
Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

Legend: Duiker, Kudu, Steenbok, Other
Number of Animals

Annual rainfall

in millimetres
Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

Photo: S. Linder

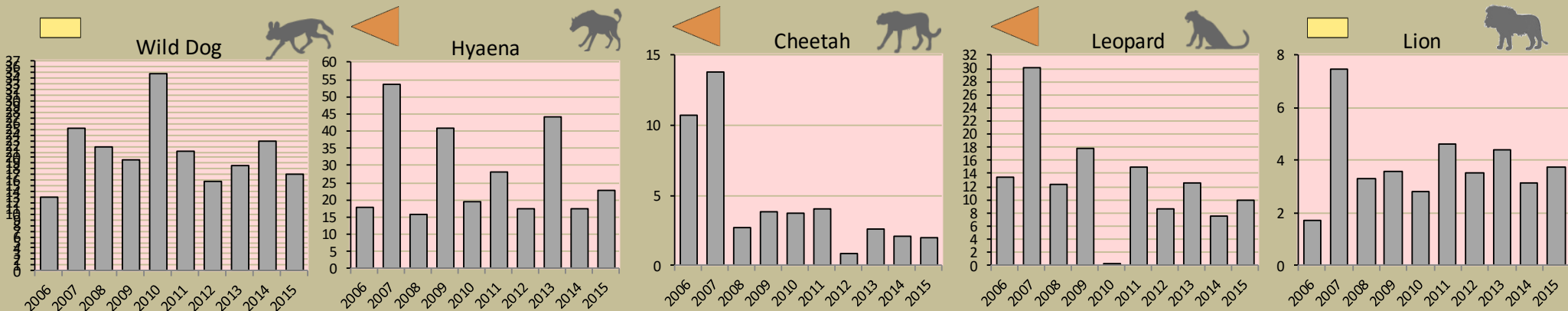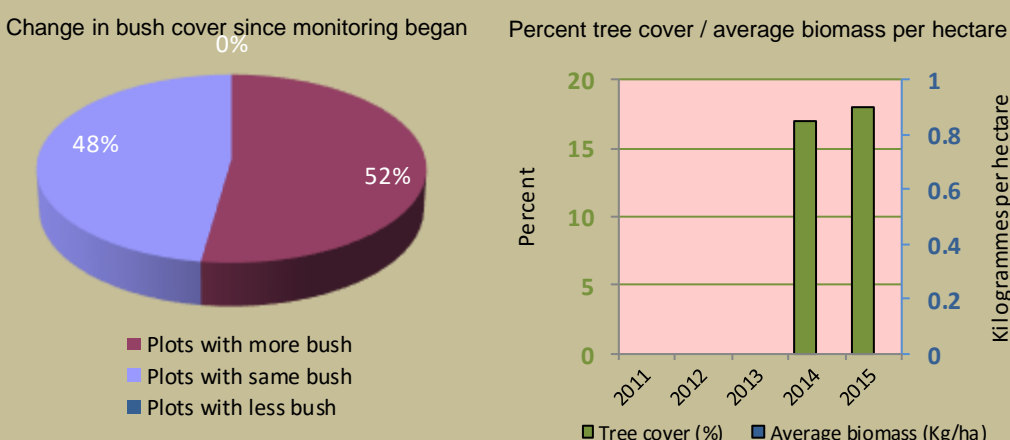## Predator monitoring

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

Wild Dog | Hyaena | Cheetah | Leopard | Lion

Vegetation monitoring (Buffalo Camp only)

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

0%
48%
52%

■ Plots with more bush
■ Plots with same bush
■ Plots with less bush

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare

Percent
Kilogrammes per hectare
☐ Tree cover (%) ☐ Average biomass (Kg/ha)

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.

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15
**Annual
Conservancy
Audit Report**

Nyae Nyae
Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown on this report: use your governance institution audit for more information

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	February 1998
Members:	1400
Size (square kilometres):	8992

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	17
Date of last AGM:	Thu, September 10, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 56; Women: 19
Date of next AGM:	Sat, September 10, 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		24
Female		3
Community game guards:		12
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				