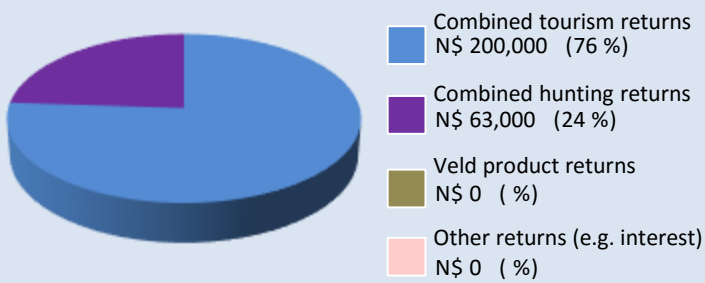# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 263,000

- Combined tourism returns N$ 200,000 (76 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 63,000 (24 %)
- 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 to conservancy residents

Conservancy income		N$
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

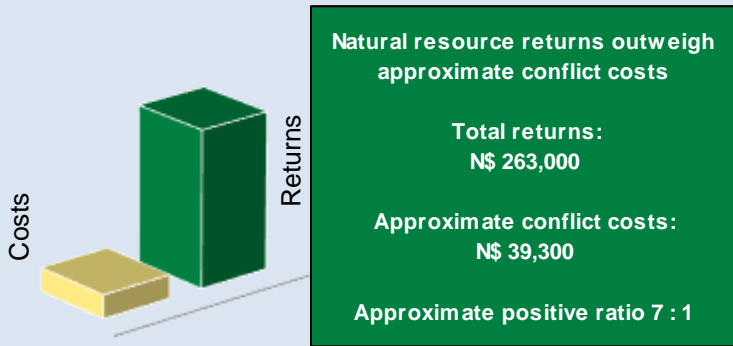### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014
estimates are based on average national values

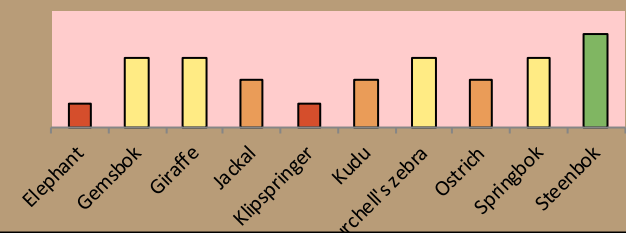| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 39,300
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 39,300

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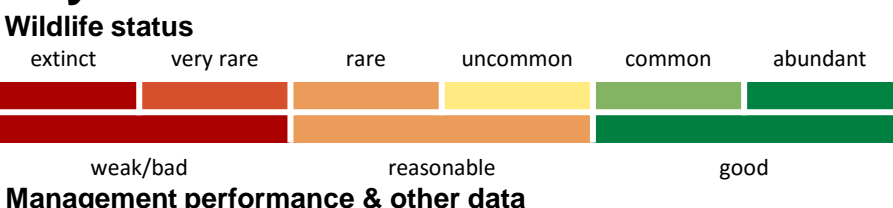the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 263,000

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 39,300

Approximate positive ratio 7 : 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, Burchell's 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 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, Elephant, Jackal, Cheetah, Baboon; values 0–60)

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; values 0–60)

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 2007–2015, values 0–7)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart years 2007–2015, values 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart years 2007–2015, values 0–16)

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		
Eland	10	4	6	1	1	3			7	8,300	7,000
Elephant*	1	1		1					1	204,320	
Gemsbok	10	4	6	2	3	1			8	4,725	2,160
Giraffe	2	1	1		1				1	10,854	11,200
Hyaena	3	3		1					1	5,746	
B-f Impala	4	4		1					1	8,939	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Kudu	1	1		1					1	5,491	
Springbok	50	5	45	3	8	13			24	2,937	520
Warthog	3	3		1					1	2,682	
B. Zebra	5	3	2	2		1			3	5,108	3,500
Hartebeest	10	7	3	2	2				4	6,385	1,160

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
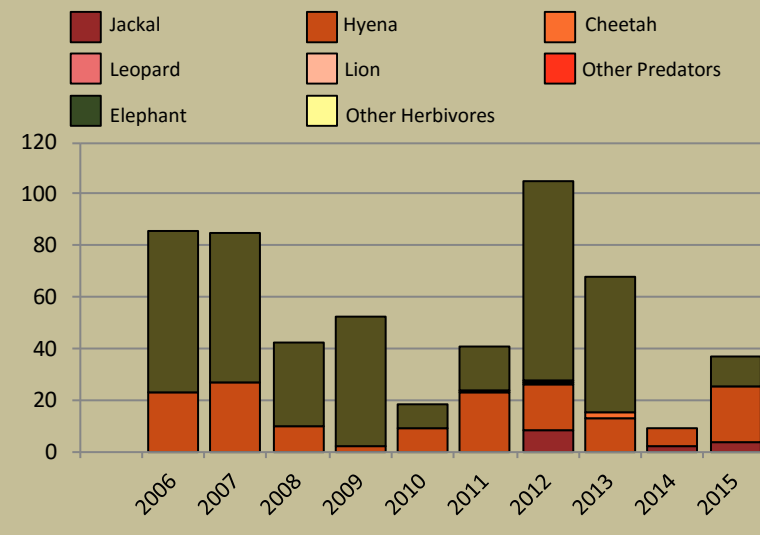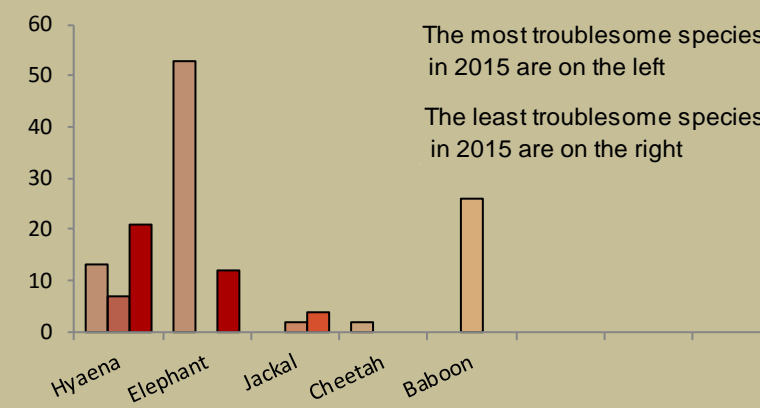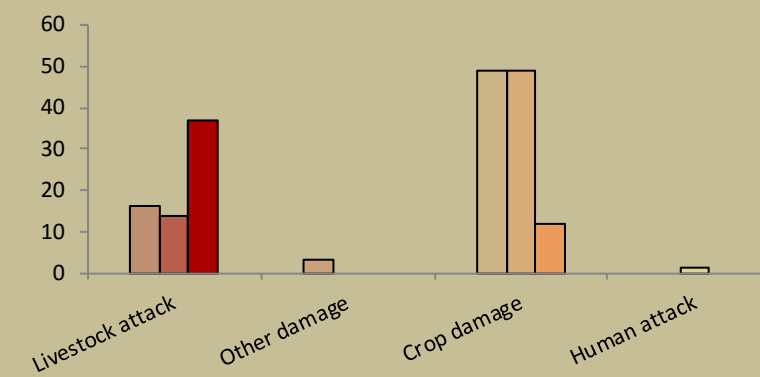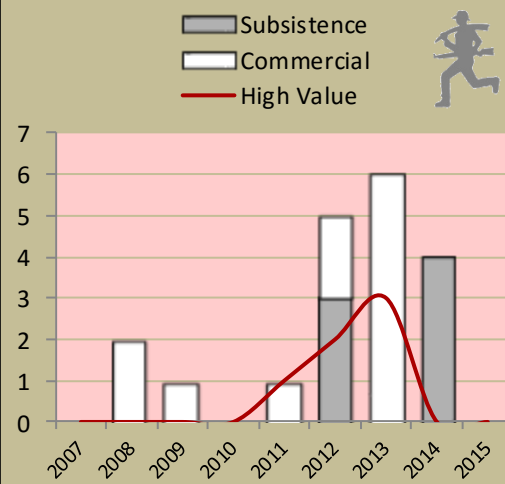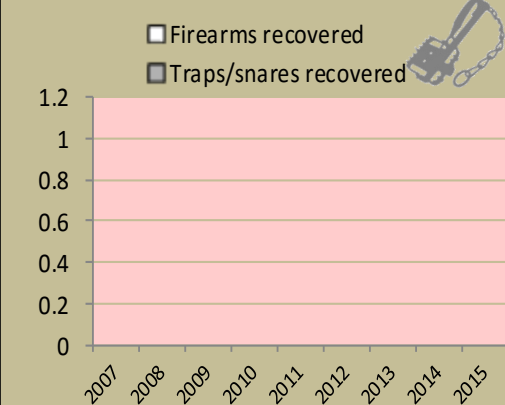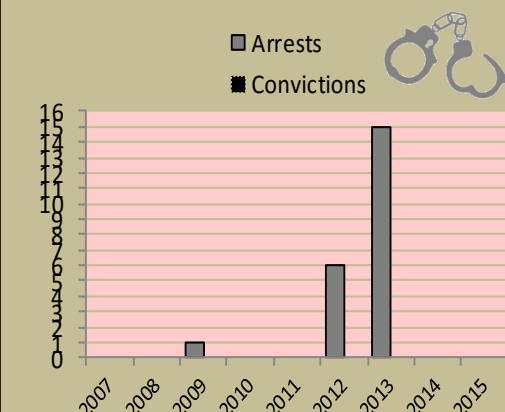- weakness/action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

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

Species	Animals Seen 2015	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok	190	190 - 330			
Giraffe	46	27 - 30			
Jackal	7				
Klipspringer					
Kudu	15				
Burchell's zebra	104	104 - 190			
Ostrich					
Springbok	380	380 - 534			
Steenbok	4	4 - 25			

Wildlife Status

Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.
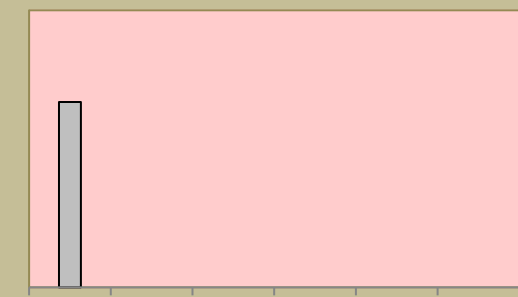
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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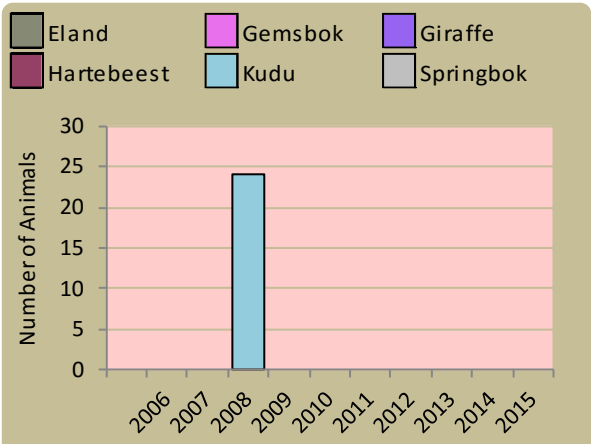**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

☐ 2013 ☐ 2014 ☐ 2015
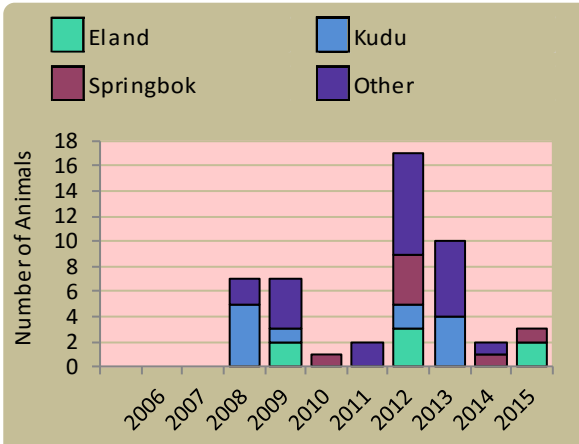
Sightings indicator

Elephant

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

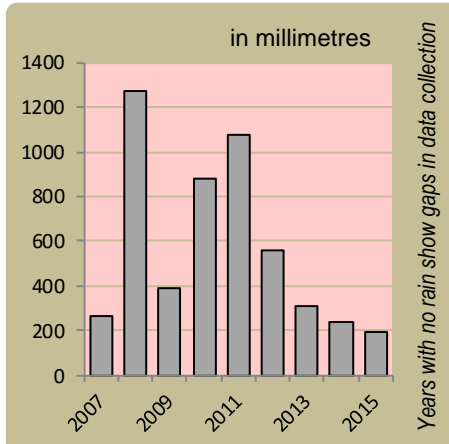## Wildlife introductions

Eland ☐ Gemsbok ☐ Giraffe ☐
Hartebeest ☐ Kudu ☐ Springbok ☐

Number of Animals
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Wildlife mortalities

Eland ☐ Kudu ☐
Springbok ☐ Other ☐

Number of Animals
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Annual rainfall

in millimetres
2007 2009 2011 2013 2015

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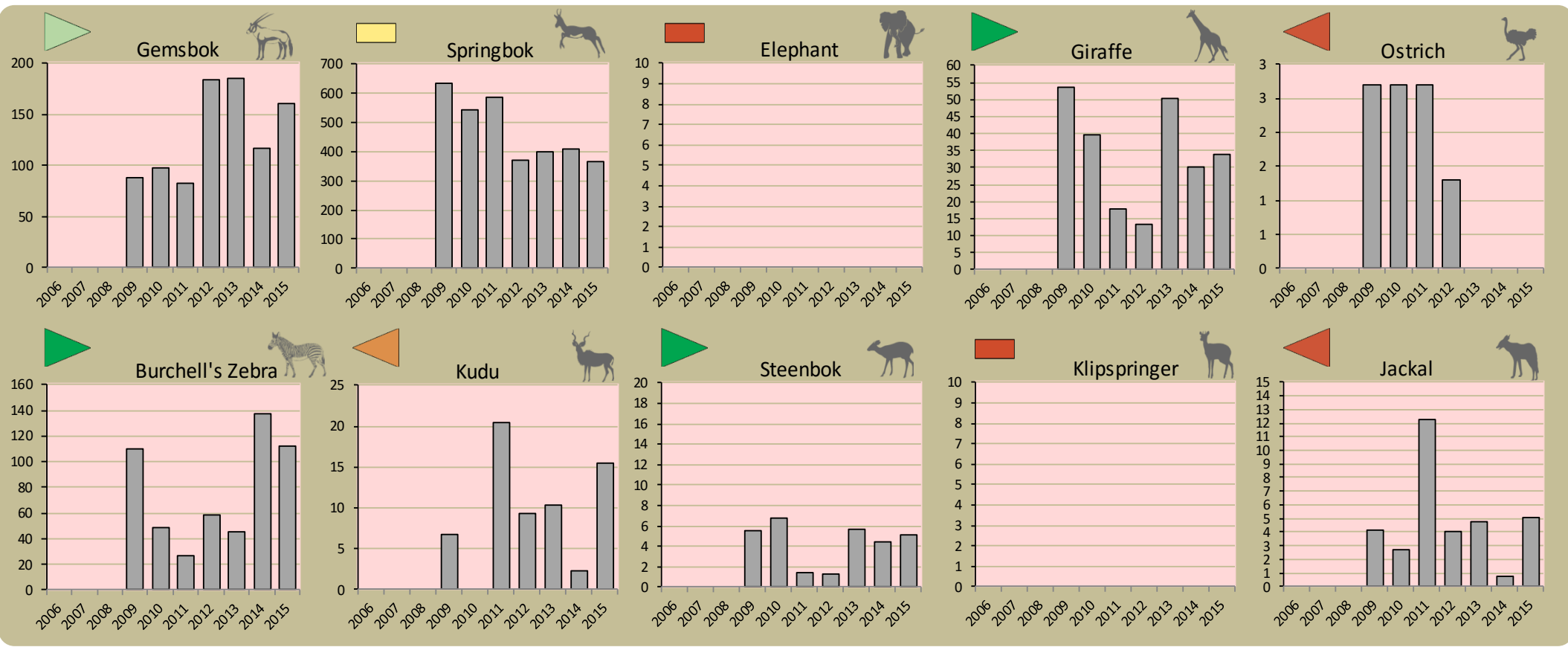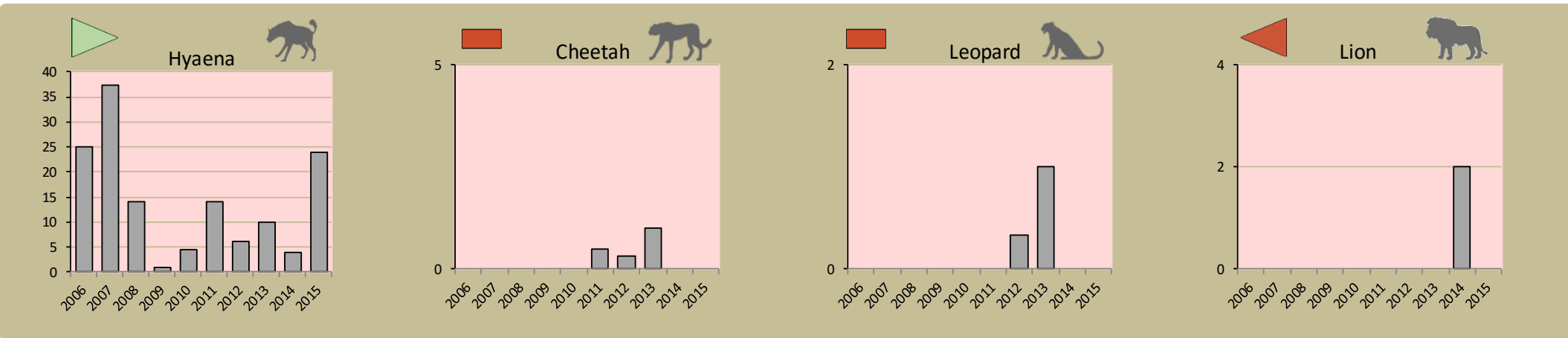
Annual game count

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
Springbok
Elephant
Giraffe
Ostrich

Burchell's 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

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.

Uukwaluudhi
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	March 2003
Members:	5000
Size (square kilometres):	1437

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:	24
Date of last AGM:	Sat, October 10, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, October 1, 2016

Other important issues

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

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		2
Female		0
Community game guards:		2
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				
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				