Impalila
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats…

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2016
the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N$ 311,800

- Combined tourism returns N$ 162,040 (52 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 133,500 (43 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 16,260 (5 %)

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$ 311,800
Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	8 staff	N$ 245,650

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 51,530
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 51,530

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 311,800

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 51,530

Approximate positive ratio 6 : 1

Management performance in 2016

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 2016

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

- Hyaena
- Lion
- Crocodile
- Other predators
- Elephant
- Hippo
- Pigs/Porcupine
- Antelope/baboon

(bar chart, 2007–2016, y-axis 0–200)

Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016
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 2016 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2016 are on the right

(bar chart: Crocodile, Hyaena, Hippo, Elephant; y-axis 0–90)

Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016
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

(bar chart: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack; y-axis 0–140)

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, 2008–2016, y-axis 0–2.5)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart, 2008–2016, y-axis 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart, 2008–2016, y-axis 0–2)

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2016			Animals actually used in 2016						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		
Crocodile	1	1								25,500	
Elephant*	5	3	2	1	1				2	200,000	180,000
Hippo	5	2	3	1					1	25,000	5,500

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	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra					
Duiker					
Elephant					
Giraffe					
Impala					
Kudu					
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog					

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 — □ 2014 □ 2015 □ 2016

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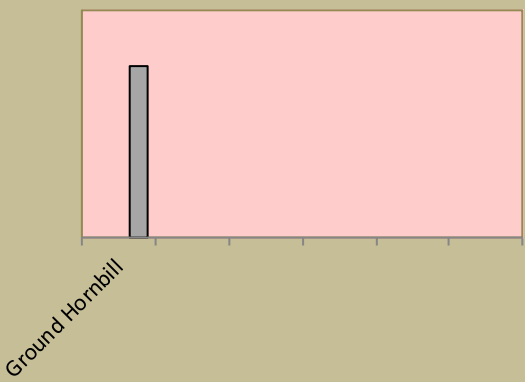
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

■ Hippo

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection
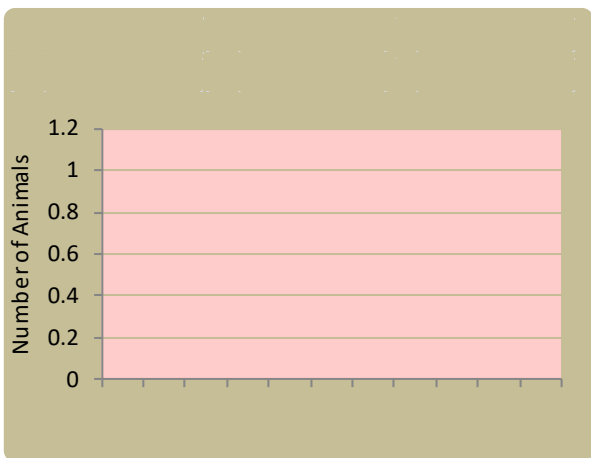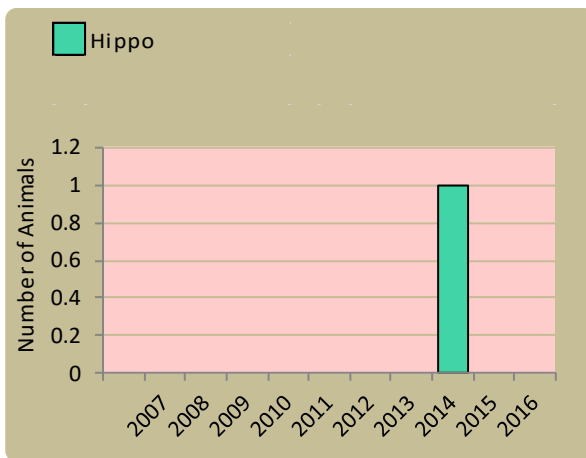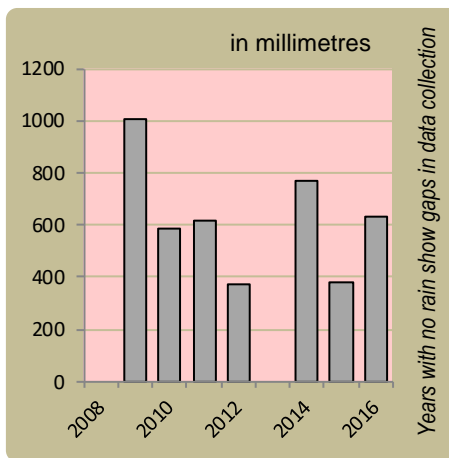
Fixed route patrols
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year

Kudu
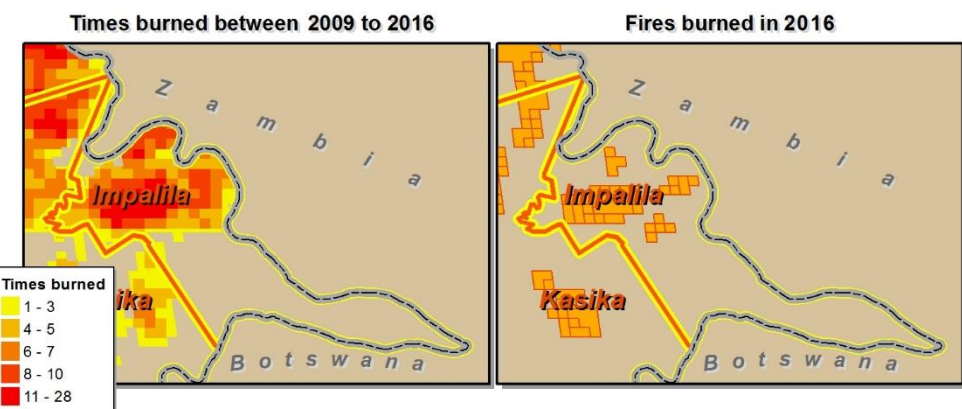
Elephant

Duiker

Hippo

Impala
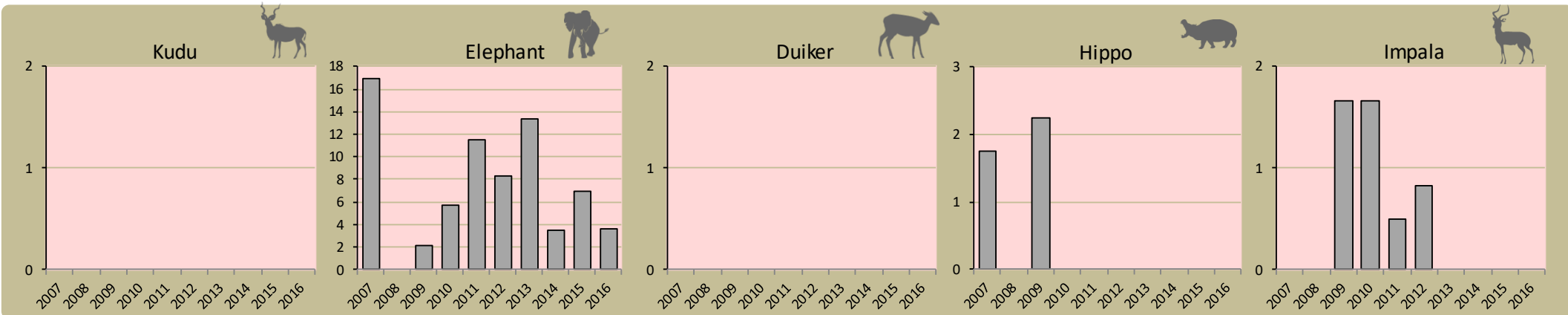
Predator monitoring
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Wild Dog

Hyaena

Cheetah

Leopard

Lion

Vegetation monitoring

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare

Percent — Kilogrammes per hectare

■ Tree cover (%) ■ Average biomass (Kg/ha)

Fire monitoring

Photo: conservationphotographynamibia.com

Times burned between 2009 to 2016

Z a m b i a

Impalila

ika

B o t s w a n a

Times burned
1 - 3
4 - 5
6 - 7
8 - 10
11 - 28

Fires burned in 2016

Z a m b i a

Impalila

Kasika

B o t s w a n a
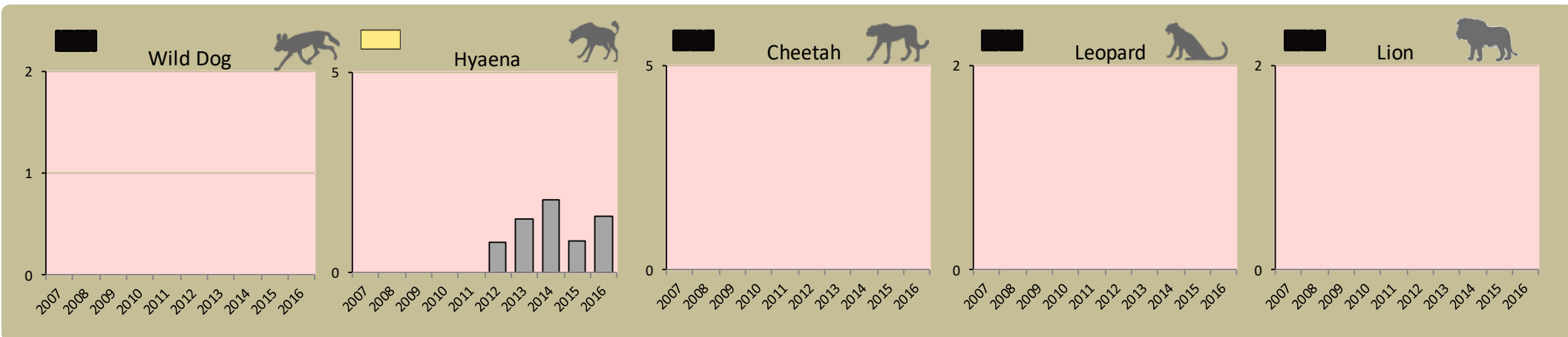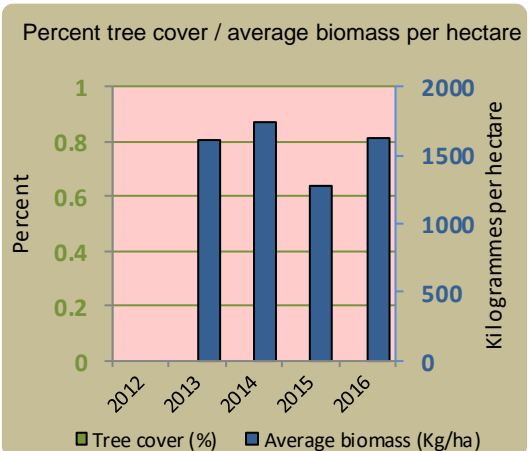
Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.

Impalila
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered: December 2005

Population (2011 census)**:** 880

Size (square kilometres)**:** 73

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: 9

Date of last AGM: Mon, November 28, 2016

Attendance at AGM: Men: 33; Women: 64

Date of next AGM: Sat, October 28, 2017

Other important issues

Budget approved?	✗
Work plan approved?	✗

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		5
Female		3
Community game guards:		2
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		0
Female		0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Other Benefits
	Social 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 Management and Utilisation			■	Illegal fishing has decreased drastically due to patrols from reports.
Zonation Plan		■		Difficult to relocate people that were already settled in wildlife corridors.
Benefit Distribution			■	It was equitably distributed.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management			■	All the members that came to the office for assistamce were assisted promptly.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning			■	Successful budgeting was carried out. Did the auditing of missing funds.
Tourism			■	Some negotiations have started and look promising, plus there is a new MOU with new PH.
Staff Management			■	new members have contracts.
Assets Management/Register			■	There is an updated asset register
HIV/AIDS	■			It's a new management.
Communication			■	Reports are presented monthly and important info is also tabled there.