maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Summarv

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2016

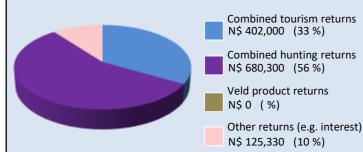
Conservancy

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N\$ 1,207,630

20

16



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	N\$ 1,206,830		
E	Private Sector	1 staff	N\$ 800
Employment	Conservancy	20 staff	N\$ 434,170

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

е	sumales are based on average hallonal values	
	Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 50,300

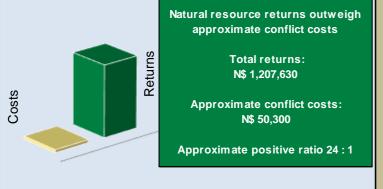
atao ara bagad an ayaraga national yalua

 Estimated poached high value species loss
 N\$ 0

 Total conflict cost estimate
 N\$ 50,300

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2016

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



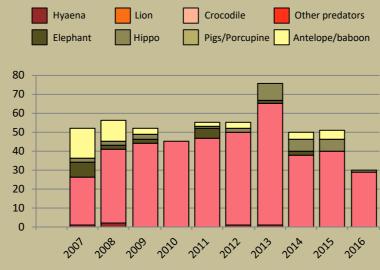
Management performance in 2016

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	

Human wildlife conflict

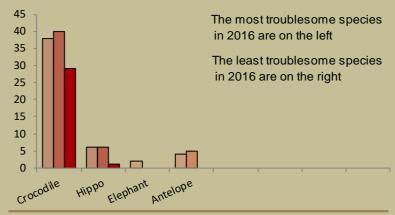
Human wildlife conflict trend

the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators



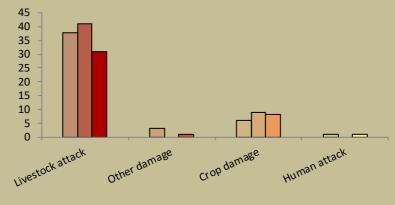
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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



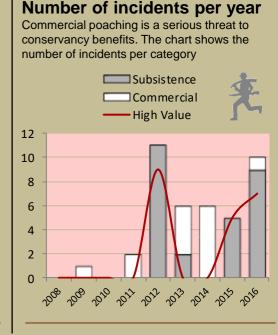
Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016

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

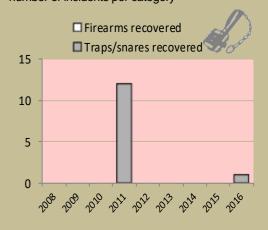


Poaching

Natural Resource



Traps and firearms recovered number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

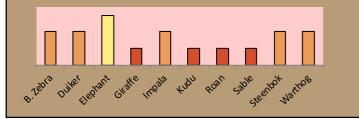
number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals - quota use and value

Quota 2016		Animals actually used in 2016					Potential	Potential				
Species	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$	
Buffalo	11	7	4	7	3				11	70,000	5,500	
Crocodile	1	1		1					1	25,500		
Elephant*	5	3	2	1	1				2	200,000	180,000	
Нірро	5	3	2	1	1				3	25,000	5,500	

Wildlife status summary in 2016



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





monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

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

Wildlife Status

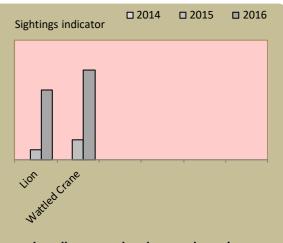
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

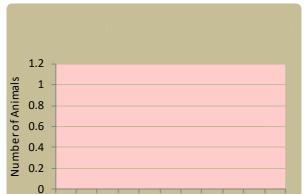
dark green (abundant) - there should be less; light green (common) - the desired number is reached; yellow (uncommon) - there should be more; light orange (rare) - there should be more than double; dark orange (very rare) - there should be more than triple; red (extinct) - the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

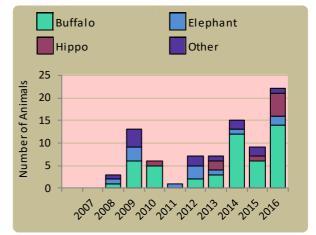


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

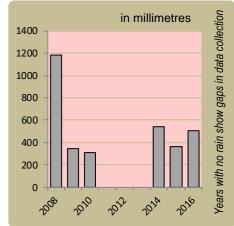




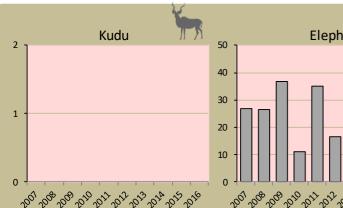
Wildlife introductions Wildlife mortalities

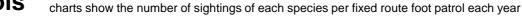


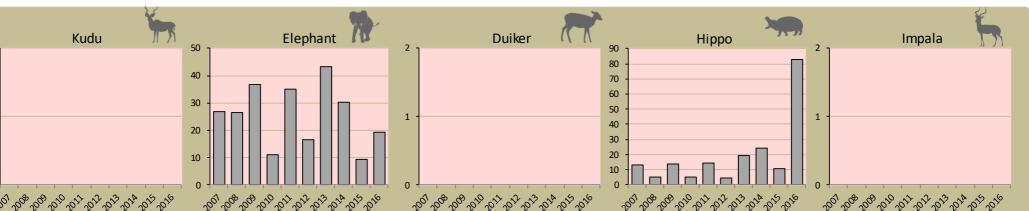
Annual rainfall



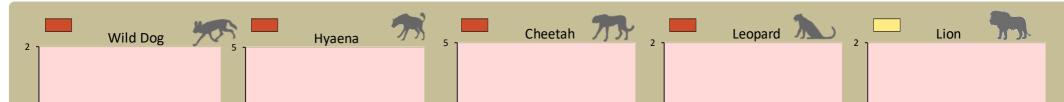
Fixed route patrols

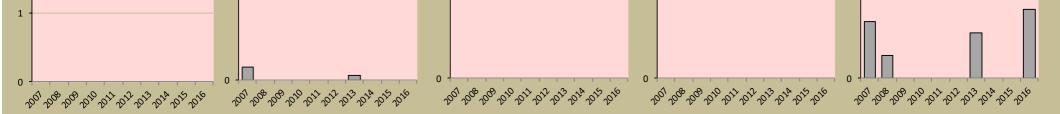






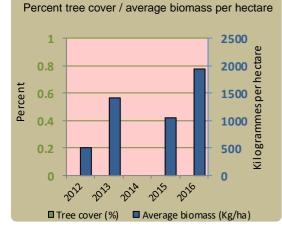
Predator monitoring charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



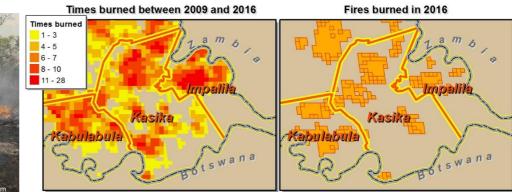


Vegetation monitoring











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.



Kasika Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	December 2005
Population (2011 census):	1130
Size (square kilometres):	147

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	13
Date of last AGM:	Sun, November 27, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 47; Women: 82
Date of next AGM:	
Other important issues	
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	×

Constitutional adherence

×
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Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	9
Female	11
Community game guards:	5
Community resource monitors:	5
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Cash Benefits
Funeral Assistance	Other Benefits
Community Projects	Social Benefits
Haccis	
Hwc Offset	

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				All activities done as per plan.
Zonation Plan				Ongoing landuse disputes.
Benefit Distribution				Tangible water projects implemented instead of cash distribution.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				More awareness is needed by members.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				No sustainable business and financial planning in place.
Tourism				Tourism activities are running well.
Staff Management				Staff are well managed.
Assets Management/Register				Proper asset management register in place.
HIV/AIDS				More needs to be done.
Communication				Good communication between management and members.