King Nehale
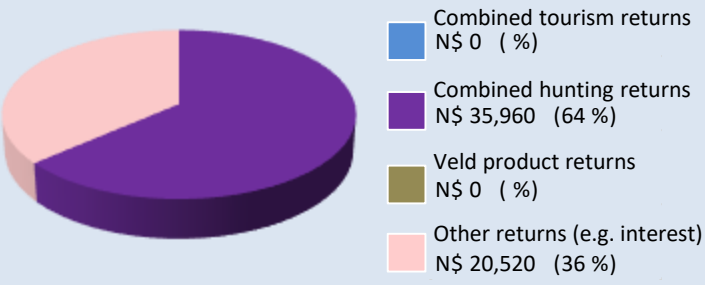# Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 56,480

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 35,960 (64 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 20,520 (36 %)

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$ 56,480

Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	2 staff	N$ 16,500

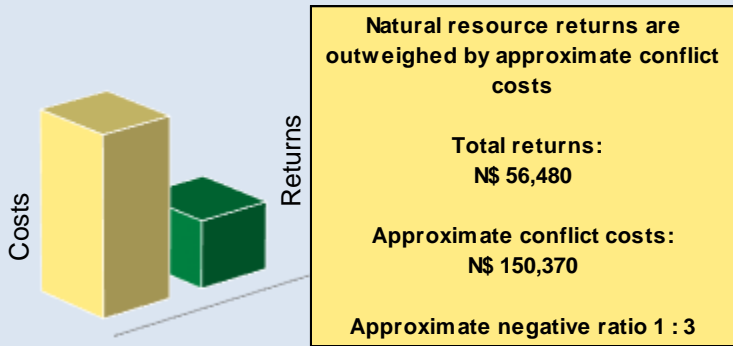### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016
estimates are based on average national values

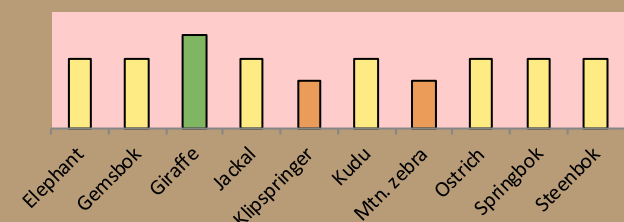| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 150,370
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 150,370

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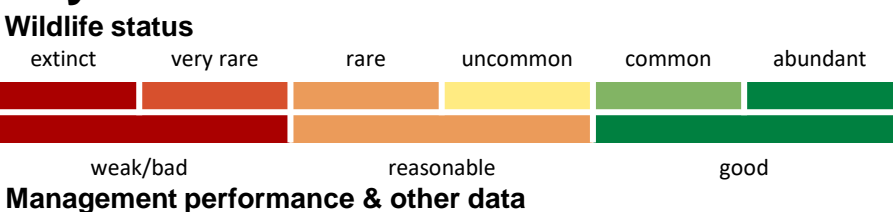the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 56,480

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 150,370

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 3

Management performance in 2016

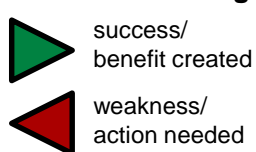| Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	
2 Adequate expenditure	
3 Audit attendance	
4 NR management plan	
5 Zonation	
6 Leadership	
7 Display of material	
8 Event Book modules	
9 Event Book quality	
10 Compliance	
11 Game census	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	
13 Law enforcement	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	
15 Harvesting management	
16 Sources of NR income	
17 Benefits produced	
18 Resource trends	
19 Resource targets	

Wildlife status summary in 2016

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

(years 2007–2016)

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

Hyaena, Elephant, Lion, Jackal, Caracal

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

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 category

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(years 2008–2016)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(years 2008–2016)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(years 2008–2016)

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		
Hyaena	4	4								5,000	
Jackal	4	4								600	
Lion	1	1								100,000	
Springbok	85	5	80							2,900	520
Blue wildebeest*	5	5								3,800	

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
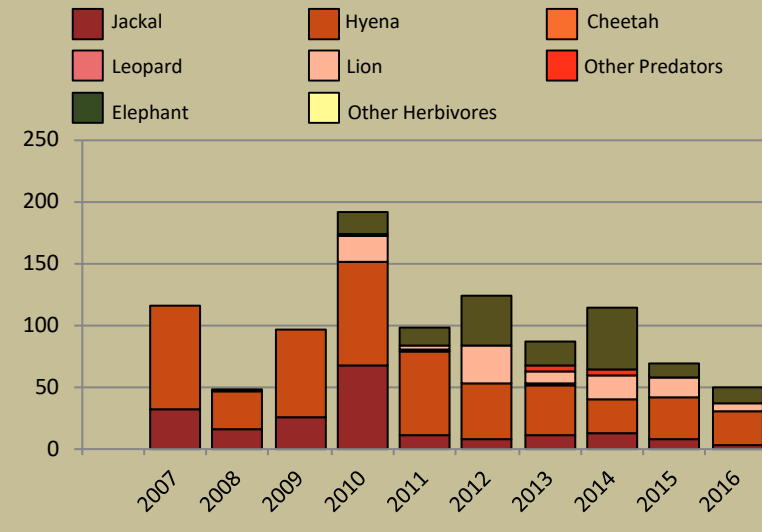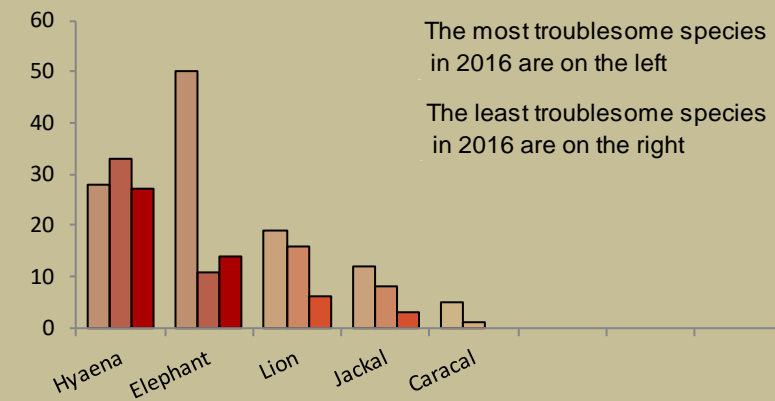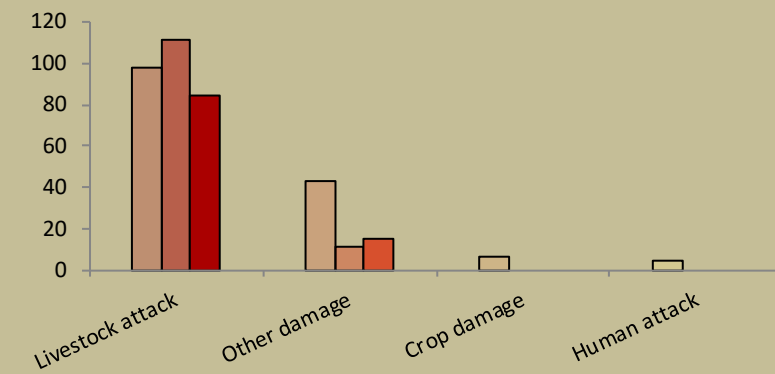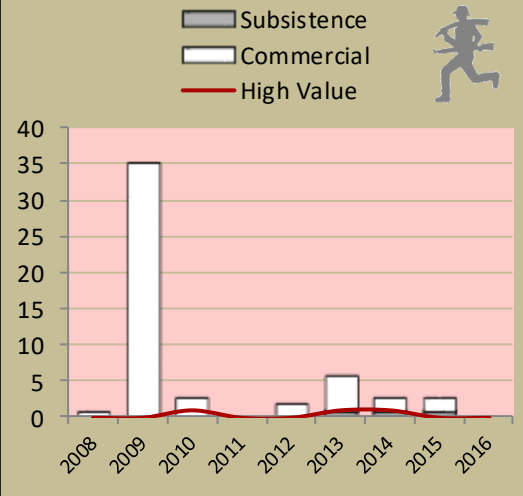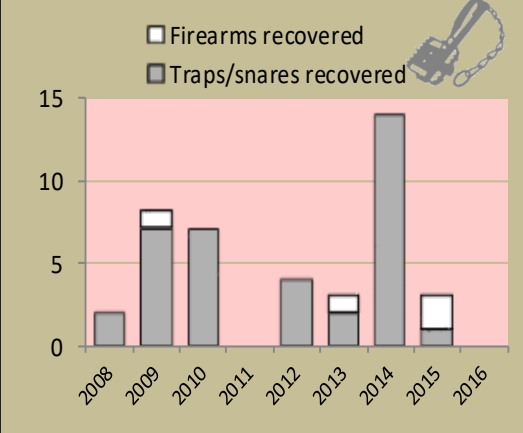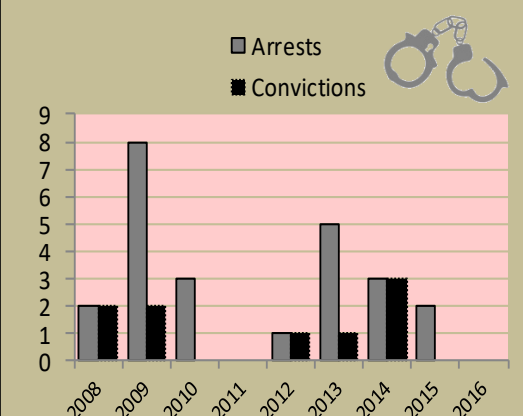- ◀ weakness/action needed

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 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe	3				
Jackal	4				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok	213	466 - 1550			
Steenbok					

Wildlife Status

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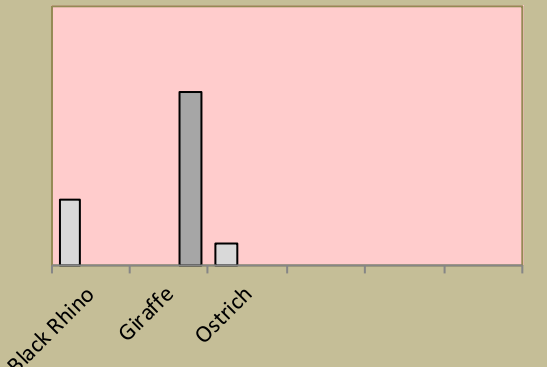
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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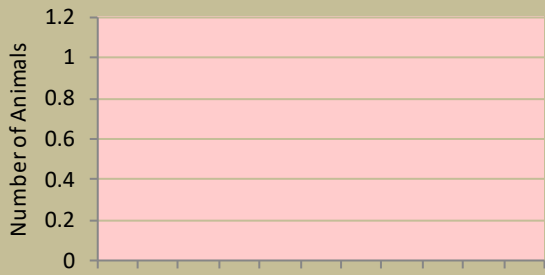**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

□ 2014 □ 2015 ▣ 2016
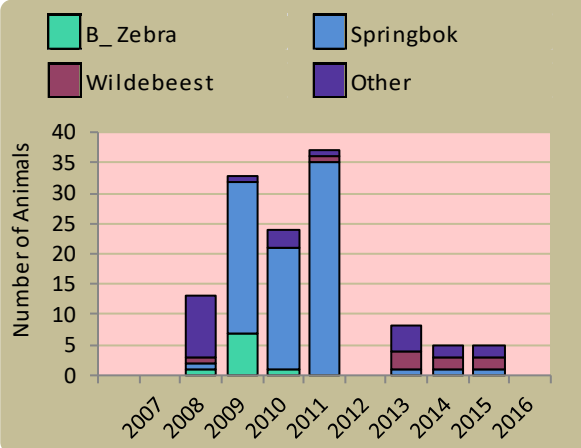
Black Rhino   Giraffe   Ostrich

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

Wildlife introductions
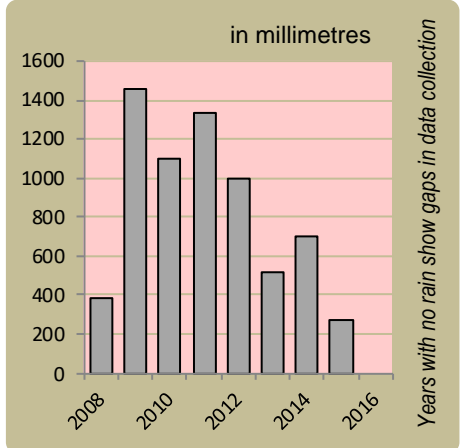
Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

□ B_Zebra   □ Springbok   □ Wildebeest   □ Other

Number of Animals

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

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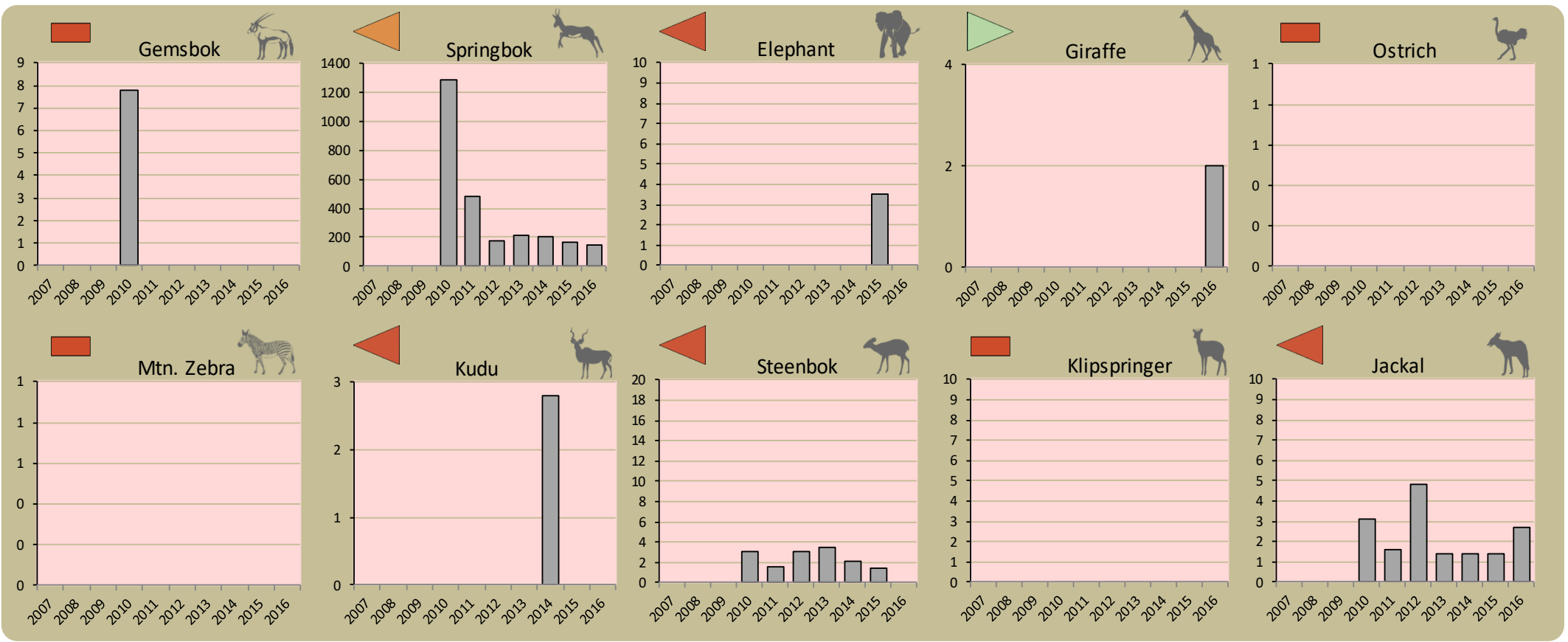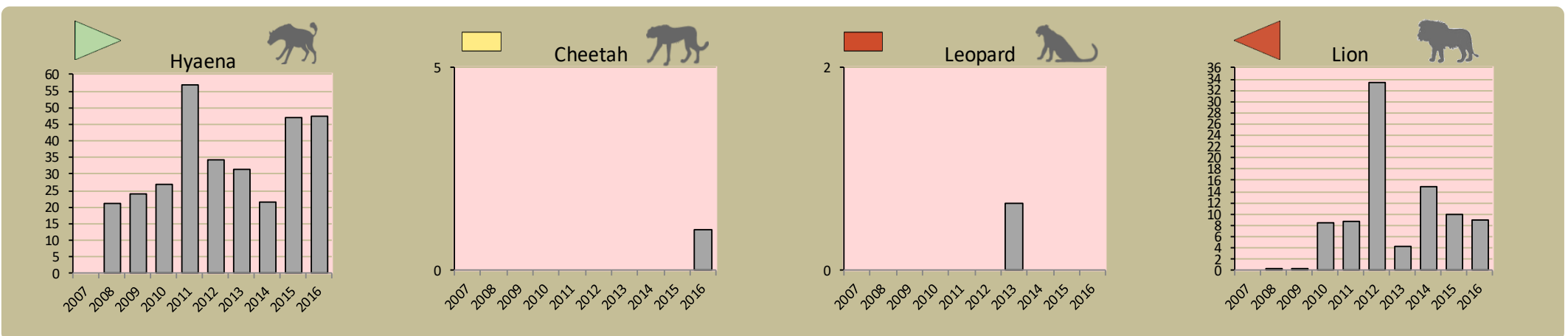
Annual game count

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

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.

20
16
**Annual
Conservancy
Audit Report**

King Nehale
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: September 2005

Population (2011 census)**:** 4500

Size (square kilometres)**:** 508

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee
members: 20

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:

Date of next AGM: Sat, April 1, 2017

Other important issues

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		1
Female		1
Community game guards:		1
Community resource monitors:		1
Lodge staff: Male		0
Female		0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Social Benefit

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			■	Almost all activities were implemented except one (establishing fixed route patrols)
Zonation Plan			■	The by-laws are not respected as people are allocating new crop fields within the grazing areas.
Benefit Distribution		■		Almost all activities were implemented except one (establishing fixed route patrols).
Human Wildlife Conflict Management	■			
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		■		There was not much progress achieved on sustaining the business financial activities.
Tourism		■		Not many activities were undertaken.
Staff Management	■			Not many activities were undertaken.
Assets Management/Register	■			Not many activities were undertaken.
HIV/AIDS	■			No activity undertaken.
Communication		■		Communication with conservancy members was not effective.