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$ 1,028,340

- Combined tourism returns N$ 139,070 (14 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 866,890 (84 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 3,390 (0 %)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 18,990 (2 %)

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$ 1,028,340

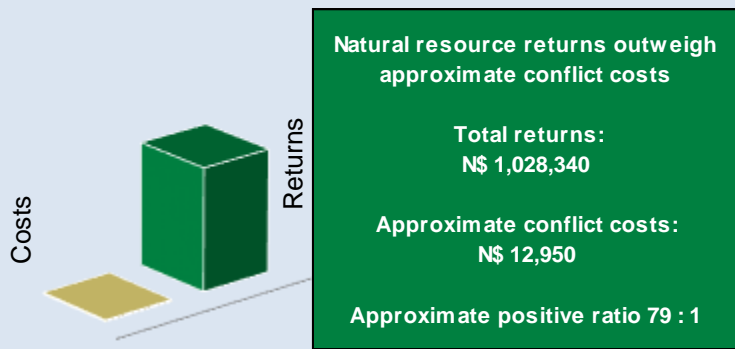| Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	13 staff	N$ 221,740

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 3,330
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 9,620
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 12,950

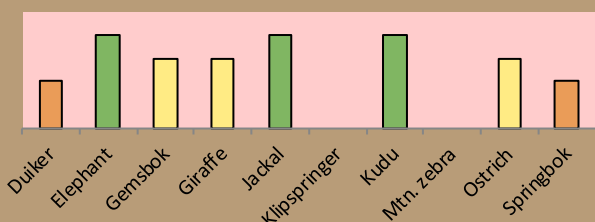### Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 1,028,340

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 12,950

Approximate positive ratio 79 : 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

Duiker, Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok

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

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

Lion, Leopard, Antelope, Wild dog, Jackal, Hyaena, Elephant, 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

(2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 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		
Duiker	10	4	6							1,200	140
Eland*	5	1	4							5,800	38,500
Elephant*	3	2	1	2	1				3	172,500	90,000
Gemsbok	6	1	5	1	2				3	2,900	2,160
Giraffe	1		1								11,200
Hyaena	3	3								6,600	
Jackal	5	5								600	
Kudu*	5		5								24,250
Leopard	3	3		3					3	12,300	
Lion											
Steenbok	24	3	21							1,100	120
Warthog	3		3								400
Blue wildebeest*	1		1								3,725

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

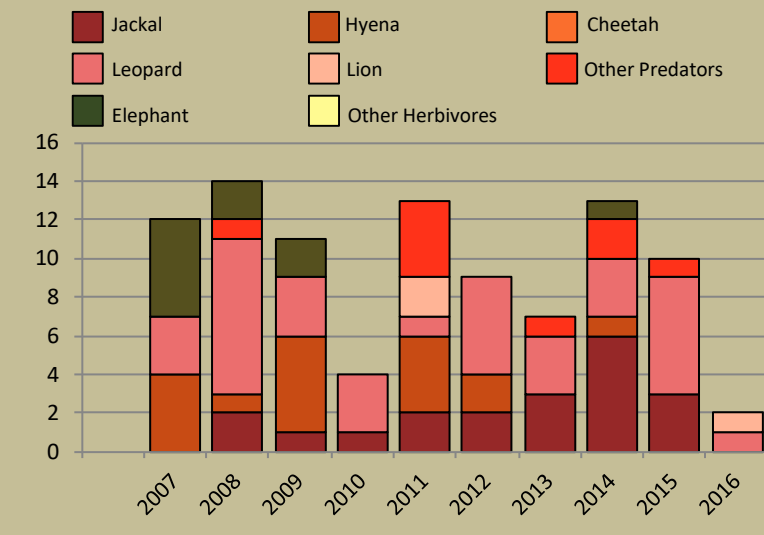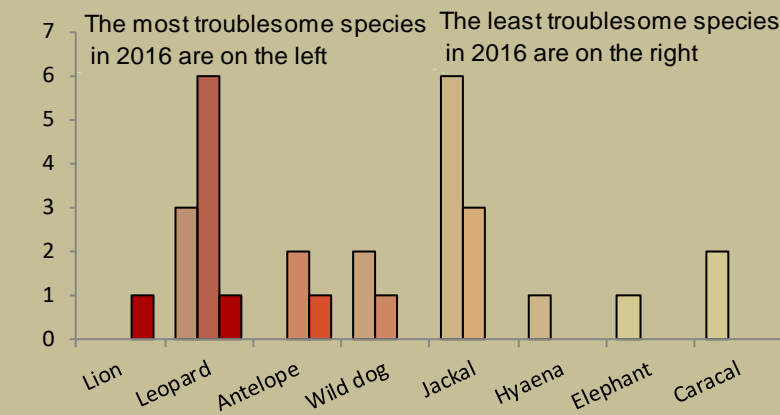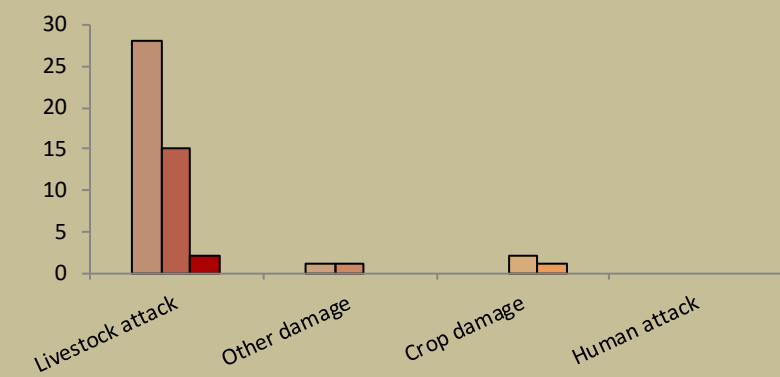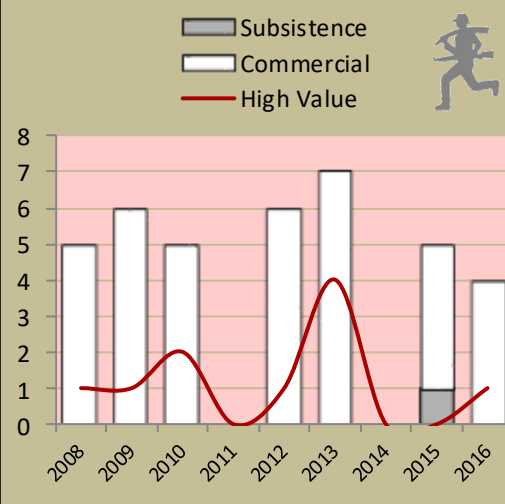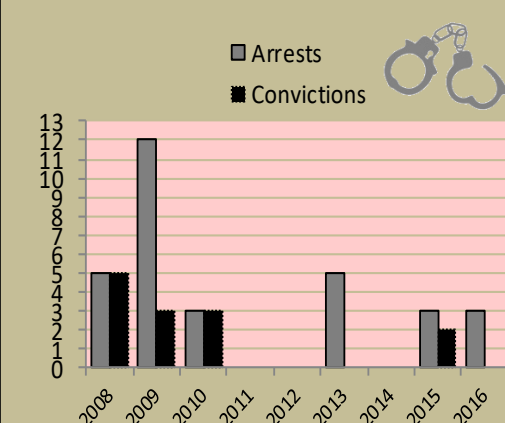▶ success/ benefit created

◀ 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
Duiker					
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					

Wildlife Status

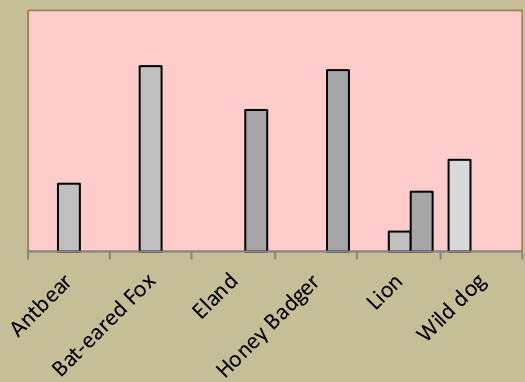**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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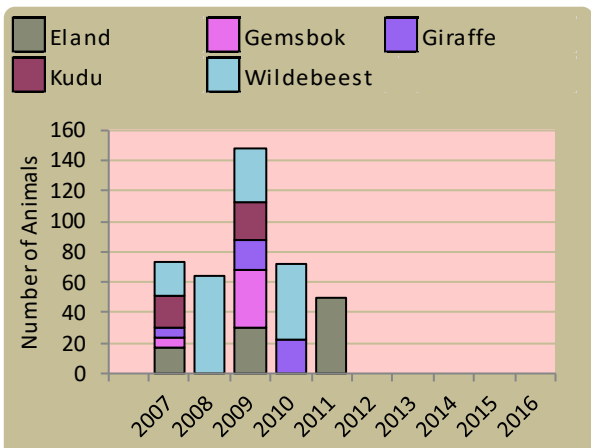**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

☐ 2014   ☐ 2015   ☐ 2016

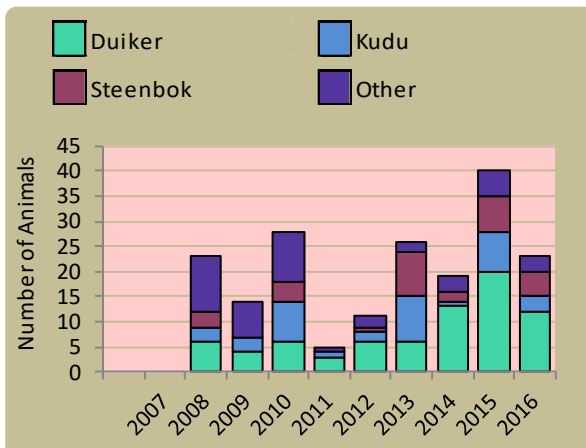Antbear, Bat-eared Fox, Eland, Honey Badger, Lion, Wild dog

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

Wildlife introductions
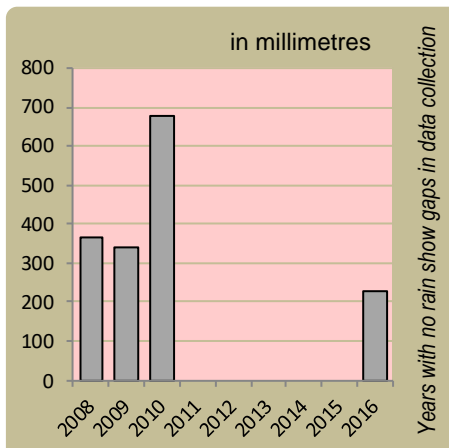
Eland, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Kudu, Wildebeest

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

Duiker, Kudu, Steenbok, Other

Number of Animals

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

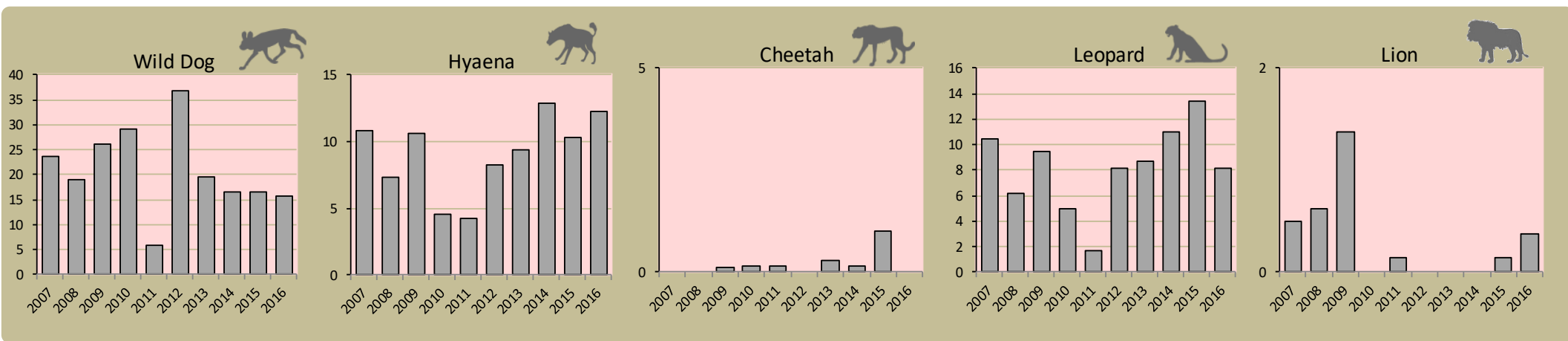*Years with no rain show gaps in data collection*

Annual game count currently not done

Google Earth

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

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.

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	July 2003
Population (2011 census)**:**	3540
Size (square kilometres)**:**	9123

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:	8
Date of last AGM:	Wed, July 27, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 25; Women: 25
Date of next AGM:	Wed, February 1, 2017
Other important issues	
Budget approved?	✔
Work plan approved?	✖

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		12
Female		1
Community game guards:		9
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		0
Female		0

Benefits

	Cash	In Kind
Other 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			■	Implementation of the programme in the conservancy is helping to manage resources.
Zonation Plan		■		Our wildlife and the area needs to be protected by both MET/MLR.
Benefit Distribution			■	
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		■		
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		■		Need to monitor and take actions.
Tourism		■		Partially.
Staff Management		■		More training improvements in staff management can be done.
Assets Management/Register		■		
HIV/AIDS			■	We are helping our members to stay safe and healthy.
Communication		■		Much can still be done on communication.