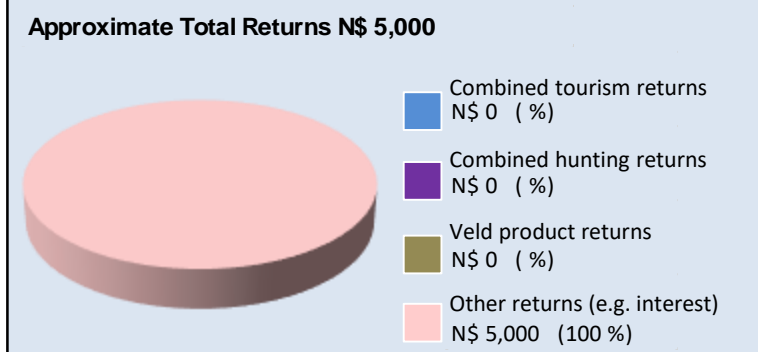# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

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$ 5,000

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
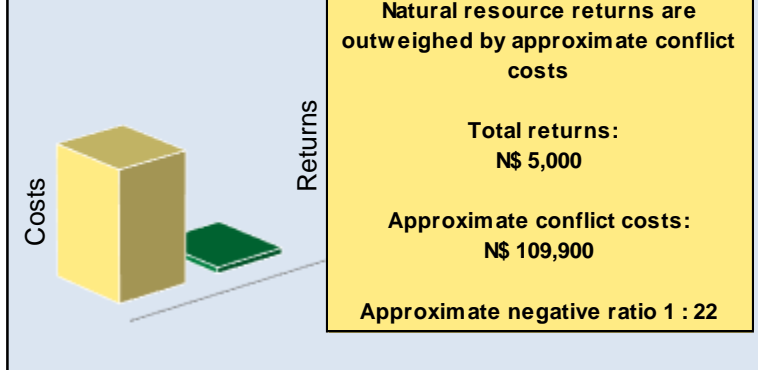- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 5,000 (100 %)

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$ 5,000
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 109,900
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 109,900

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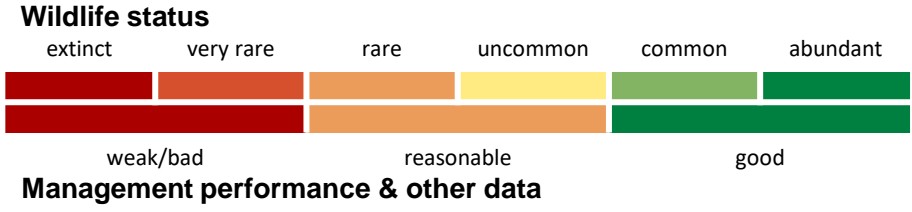the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Natural resource returns are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 5,000

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 109,900

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 22

Costs / Returns

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
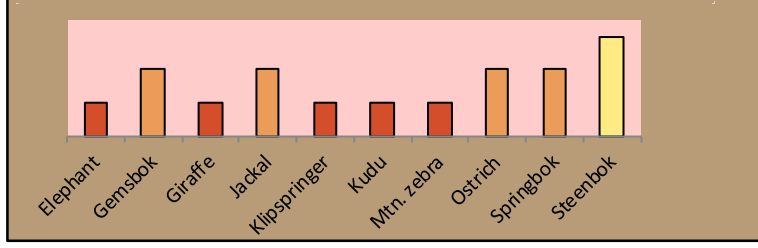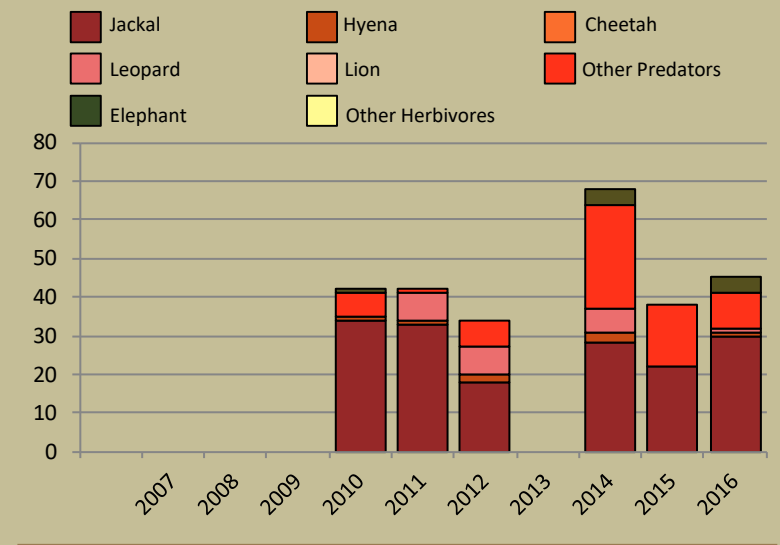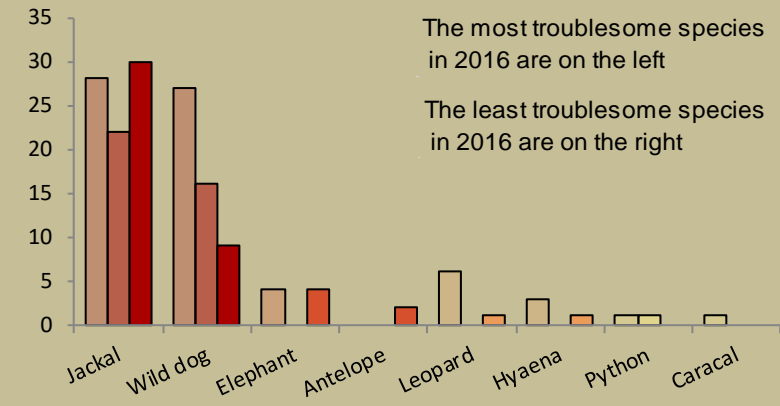
Human wildlife conflict

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

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

Jackal, Wild dog, Elephant, Antelope, Leopard, Hyaena, Python, 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
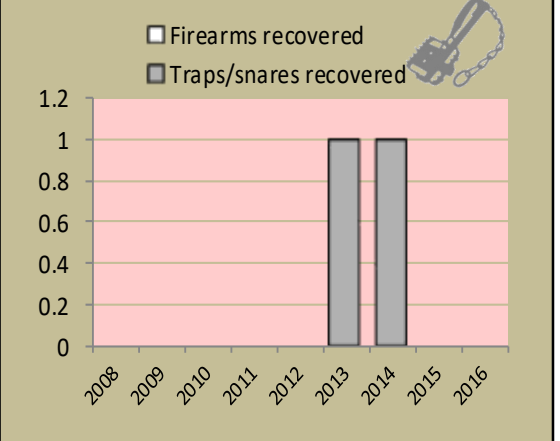
Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack
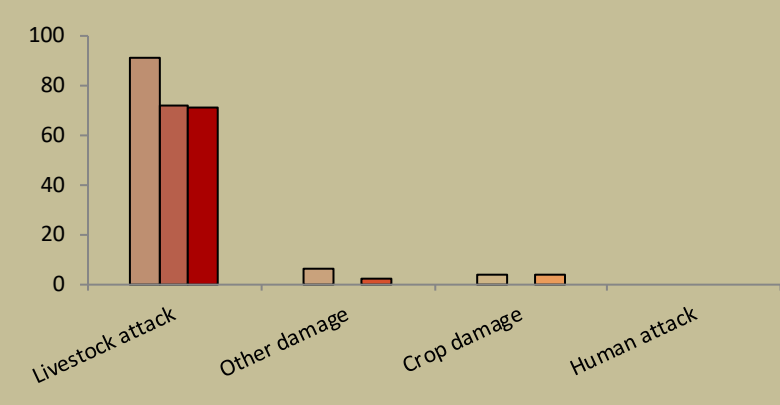
Poaching

Number of incidents per year
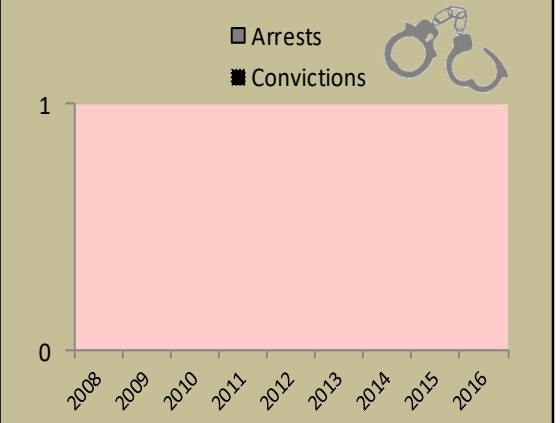Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
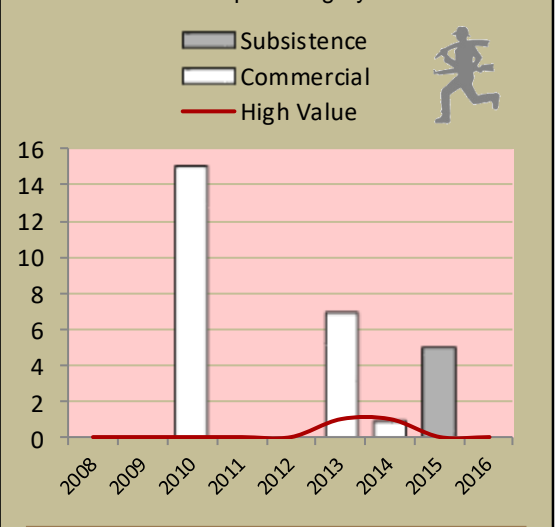
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- 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	3	2	1								
Eland*	1		1								9,625
Jackal	5	5									
Kudu*	4		4								19,400
Steenbok	3	2	1								

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.

20 16

Okongo
Natural Resource Report continued…

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 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu	1	1 - 10			
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					
Steenbok	6	6 - 40			

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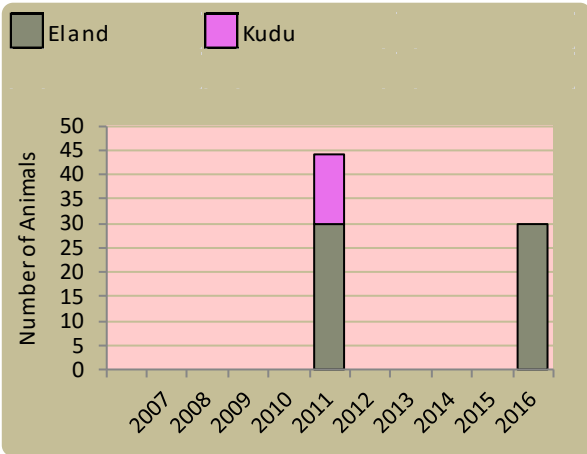**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

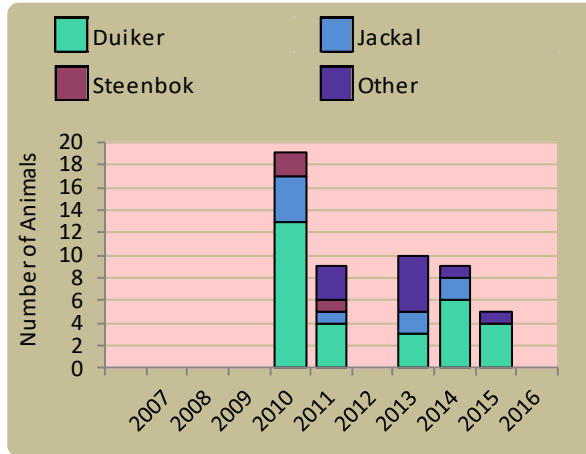Sightings indicator — ☐ 2014 ☐ 2015 ☐ 2016

(Elephant, Pangolin)
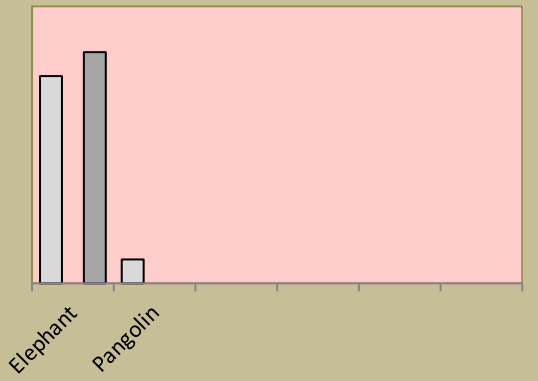
Locally rare and endangered species
are not found very often in the conservancy and
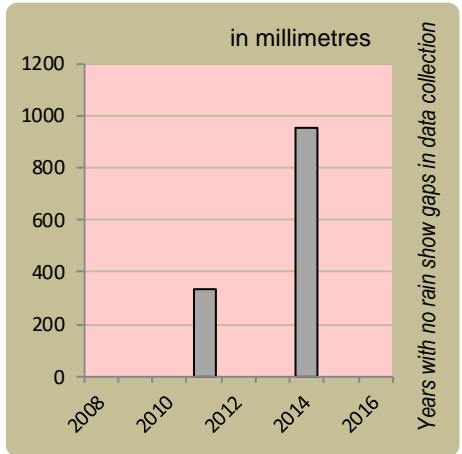need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions

Legend: Eland, Kudu
Number of Animals (0–50) — years 2007–2016

Wildlife mortalities

Legend: Duiker, Jackal, Steenbok, Other
Number of Animals (0–20) — years 2007–2016

Annual rainfall

in millimetres (0–1200) — years 2008–2016
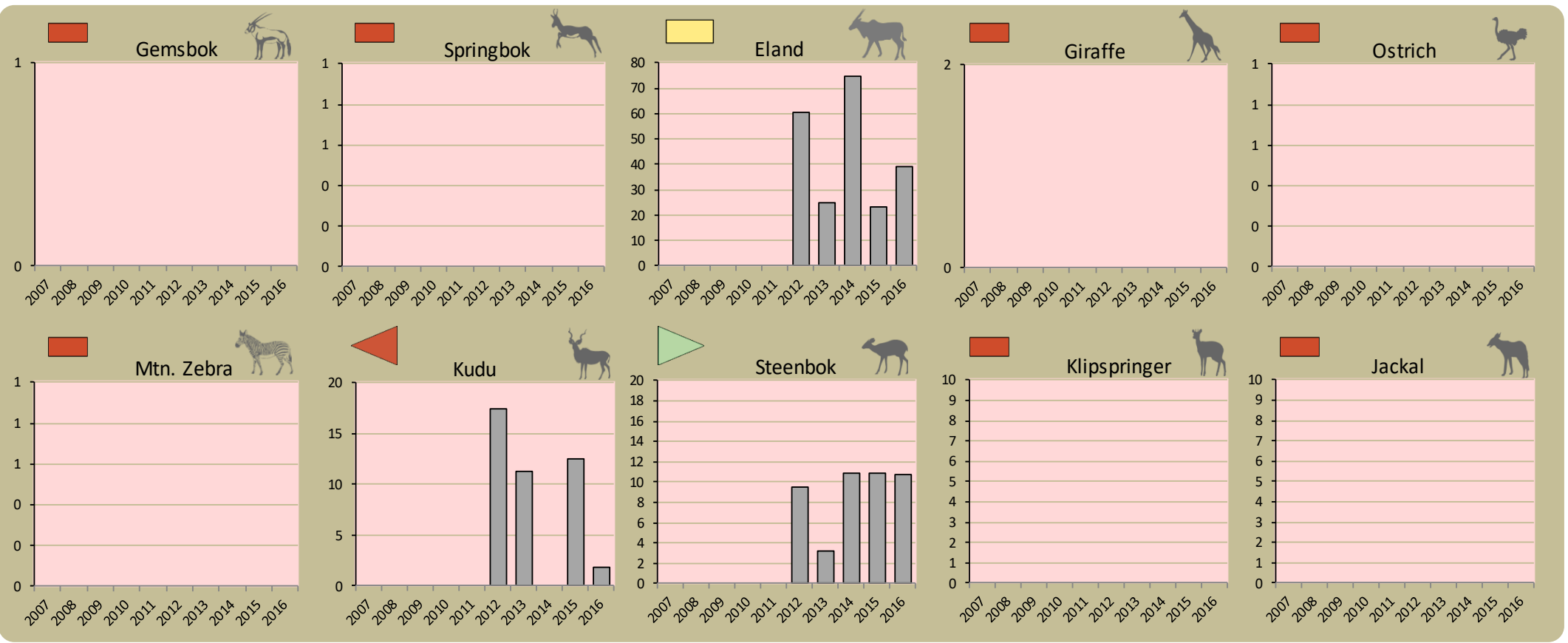
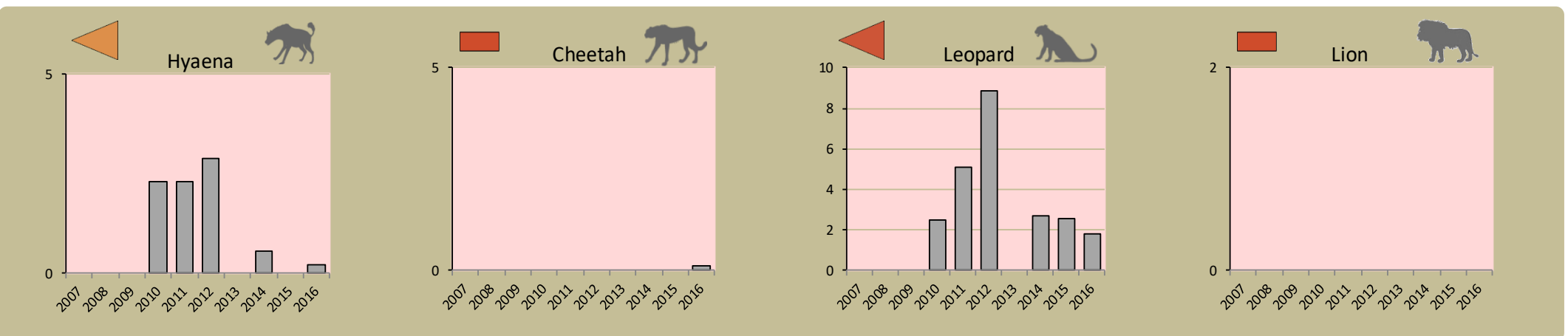*Years with no rain show gaps in data collection*

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 — years 2007–2016
Springbok — years 2007–2016
Eland (0–80) — years 2007–2016
Giraffe — years 2007–2016
Ostrich — years 2007–2016
Mtn. Zebra — years 2007–2016
Kudu (0–20) — years 2007–2016
Steenbok (0–20) — years 2007–2016
Klipspringer (0–10) — years 2007–2016
Jackal (0–10) — years 2007–2016

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 (0–5) — years 2007–2016
Cheetah (0–5) — years 2007–2016
Leopard (0–10) — years 2007–2016
Lion (0–2) — years 2007–2016

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: September 2009

Population (2011 census): 2500

Size (square kilometres): 1339

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members: 16

Date of last AGM: Sat, November 26, 2016

Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:

Date of next AGM: Wed, November 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	6
	Female	4
Community game guards:		10
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff:	Male	0
	Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind

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			■	Implemented all planned activities.
Zonation Plan	■			Have only implemented one activity.
Benefit Distribution	■			There was no benefit distribution due to lack of income and no hunting done due to game being introduced last year.
Human Wildlife Conflict Management	■			The review panel committee did not attend meetings.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning			■	Implemented all planned activities.
Tourism		■		Not many activities done.
Staff Management	■			Only one activity was done.
Assets Management/Register	■			No activities done.
HIV/AIDS	■			No activities done.
Communication		■		Only few activities done.