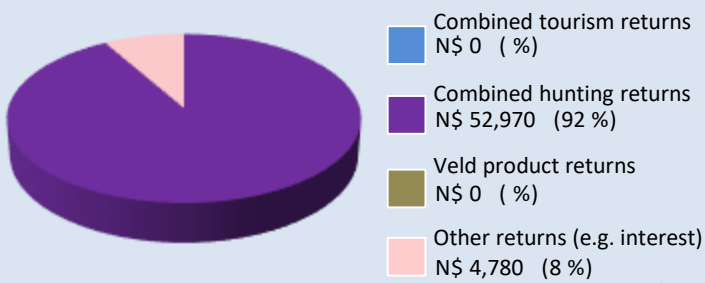# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2017

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

Approximate Total Returns N$ 57,750

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 52,970 (92 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 4,780 (8 %)

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$ 57,750

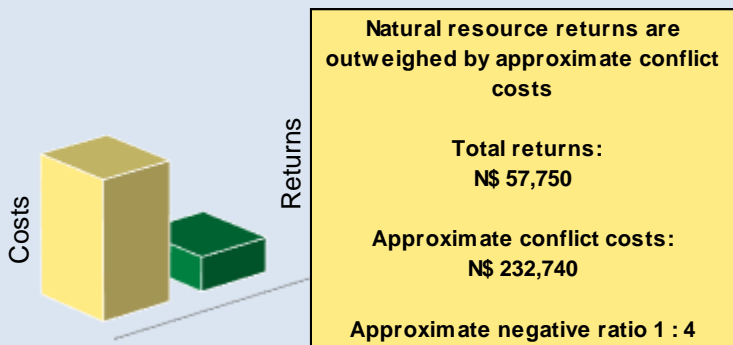| Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	6 staff	N$ 39,660

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 232,740
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 232,740

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2017

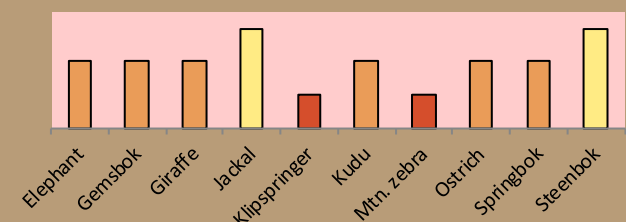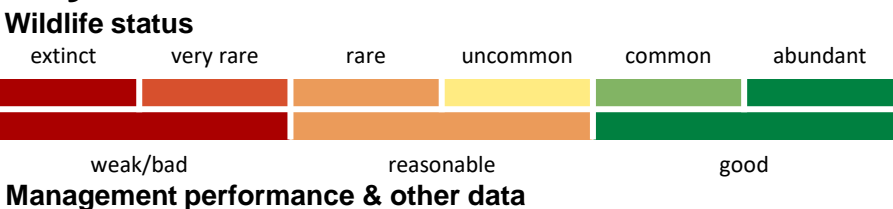the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Natural resource returns are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 57,750

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 232,740

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 4

Management performance in 2017

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 2017

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

Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017

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 2017 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2017 are on the right

Hyaena, Jackal, Elephant, Caracal, Lion, Porcupine, Leopard

Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017

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

Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2017			Animals actually used in 2017						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	3								1,600	
Elephant *	1	1								136,500	
Jackal	5	5								200	
Kudu*	2	1	1							5,700	7,750
Ostrich	6	3	3			1			1	700	720
Springbok	50	10	40		14	13			27	900	624
Steenbok	3	3								2,800	
Warthog	2	2								2,100	

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
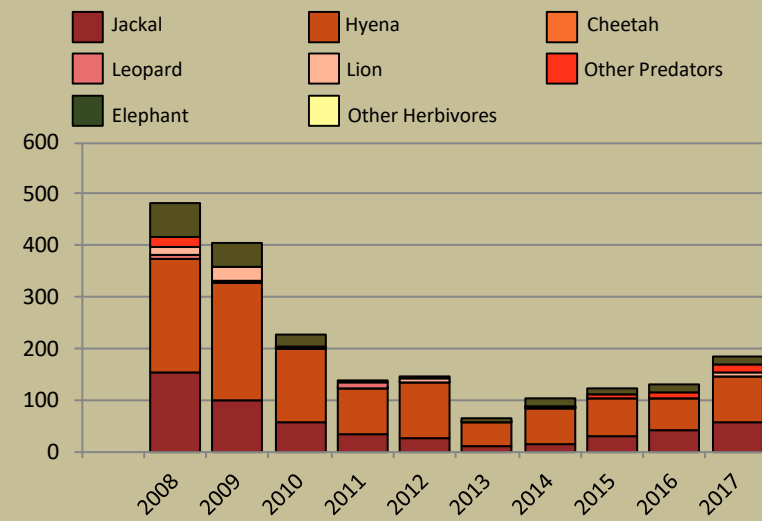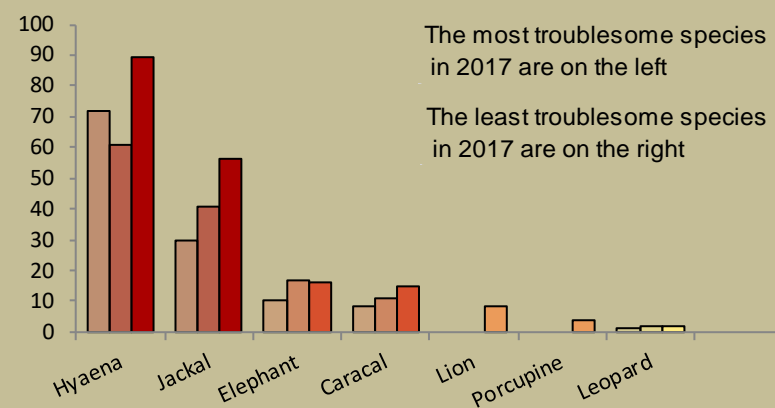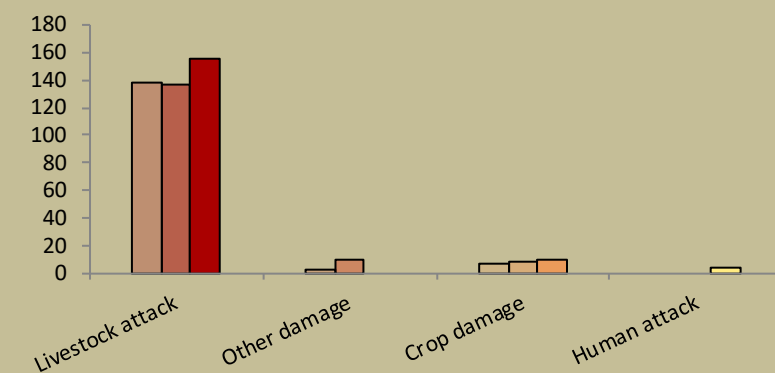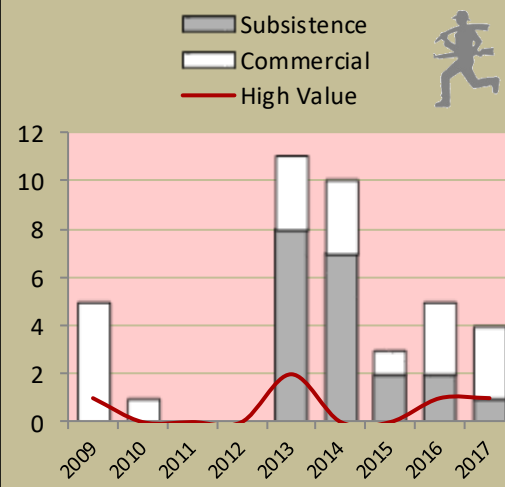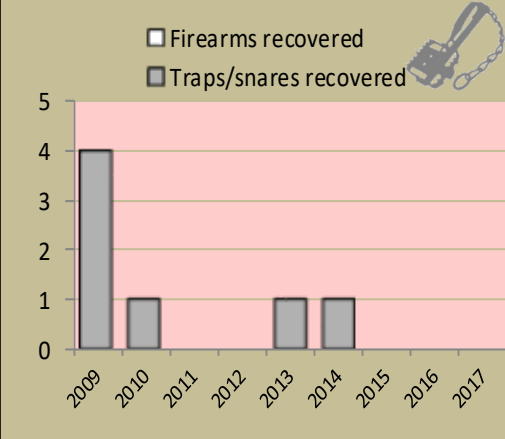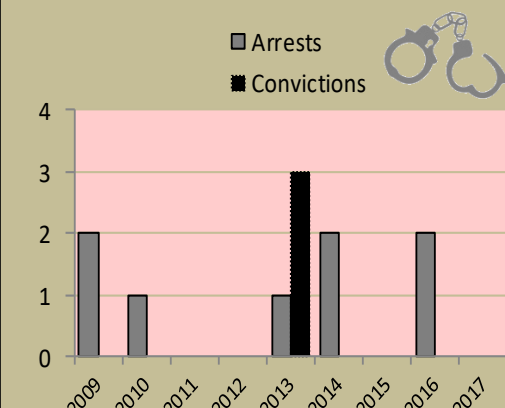
▶ success/benefit created

◀ 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

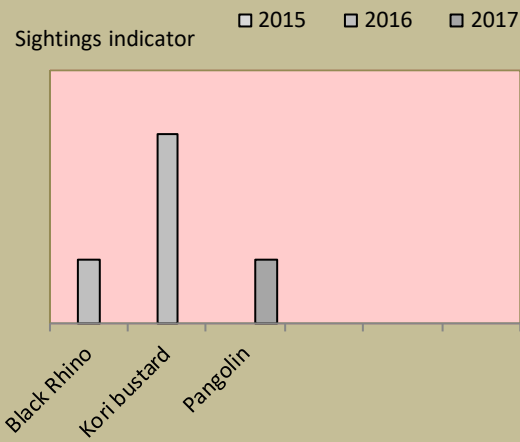| Species	Animals Seen 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe	2	4			
Jackal	3				
Klipspringer					
Kudu	2				
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich	22	193 - 790			
Springbok	68	622 - 1760			
Steenbok	38	366 - 2780			

Wildlife Status

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

Landscape status – gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be rare at landscape level.

Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.
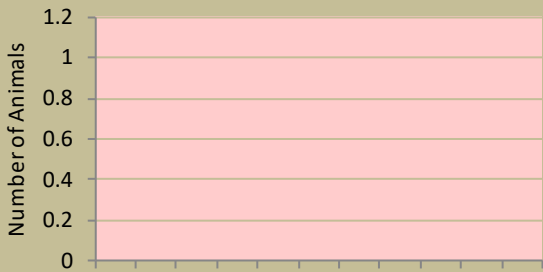
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

☐ 2015 ☐ 2016 ☐ 2017

Sightings indicator

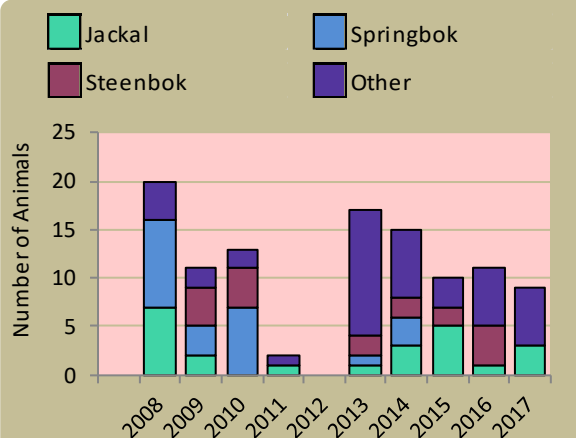Black Rhino, Kori bustard, Pangolin

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

Wildlife introductions
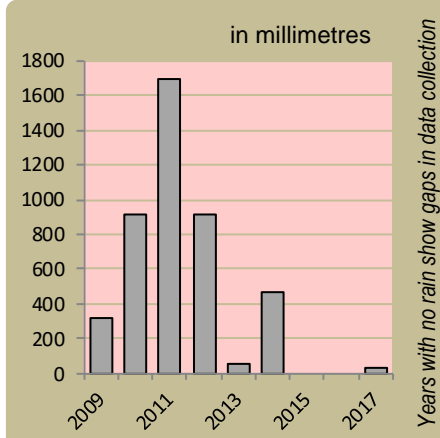
Number of Animals (0 – 1.2)

Wildlife mortalities

- Jackal
- Springbok
- Steenbok
- Other

Number of Animals (0 – 25)
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

(0 – 1800)
2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

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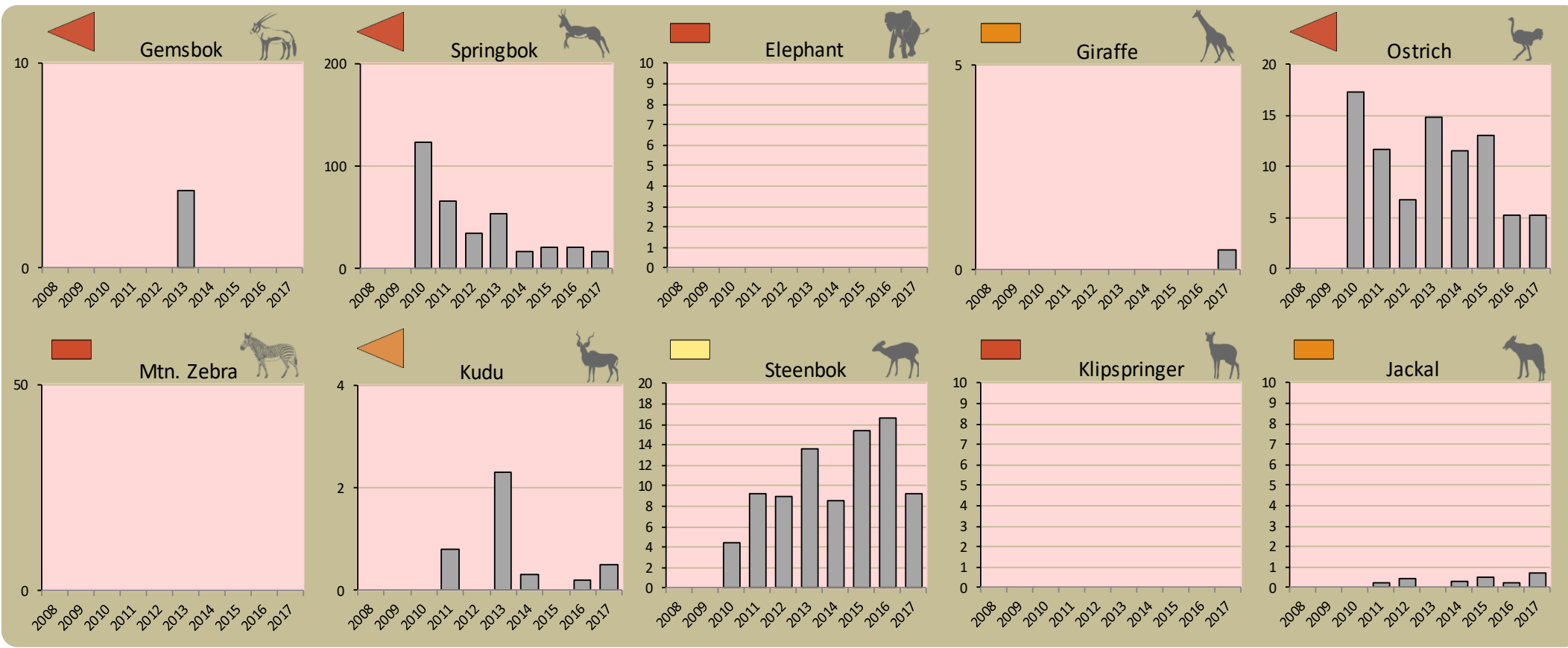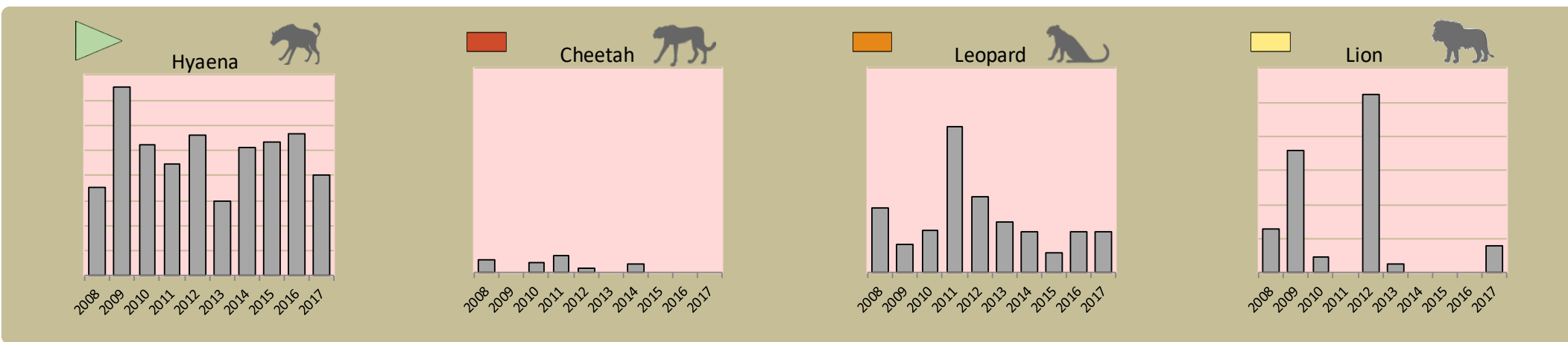
Annual game count

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 (0 – 10)
Springbok (0 – 200)
Elephant (0 – 10)
Giraffe (0 – 5)
Ostrich (0 – 20)
Mtn. Zebra (0 – 50)
Kudu (0 – 4)
Steenbok (0 – 20)
Klipspringer (0 – 10)
Jackal (0 – 10)

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

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

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

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 2005
Population (2011 census):	2960
Size (square kilometres):	5067

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 10; Women: 9
Date of last AGM:	Sat, November 18, 2017
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 75; Women: 113
Date of next AGM:	Thu, November 1, 2018

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓
Chairperson's report approved?	✓

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✓
Were elections held?	✓
Is there a Benefit Distribution Plan?	✓
Is there a Game Management and Utilisation Plan?	✓
Was an Annual Financial Report produced?	✓

Employment

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

Benefits

	Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority		
Community Projects		
Other 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	Prev. Year	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation		Fair			Only some of the activities were implemented
Zonation Plan		Fair			The activities were partially done
Benefit Distribution		Fair			The conservancy doesn't have a lot of resources to distribute benefits to every member
Human Wildlife Conflict Management			Good		The conservancy has implemented the activities effectively
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		Fair			Not enough resources
Tourism		Fair			Conservancy has just reactivated JV lodge activities
Staff Management		Fair			The comspurancy has a staff policy and employed staff
Assets Management/Register		Fair			Assets are in a good condition but not many activities were carried out
HIV/AIDS	Poor				No activities were carried out
Communication			Good		Activities were carried out effectively