MODULE 3.1, HANDOUT #1: Diagrammatic explanation of adaptive management

1. SET OBJECTIVES
   (land-use planning)

2. MANAGE
   according to objectives

3. MONITOR
   to see if objectives are being achieved

4. Are objectives being achieved?

   - YES
   - NO

5. MODIFY
   objectives or management
INTRODUCTION
This is a system that enables people to collect and interpret information that is relevant to their needs

The aims of the system are:
1. To collect information in a simple, user-friendly and practical way
2. To provide a way of analysing the information that can be done by anyone and not just highly-trained people
3. To improve methods of passing on information (reporting)
4. To allow data to be stored (archived) in an orderly way so that it can be kept safely for use in the future

The operating principles of the system are:
1. The people in the communities decide on what they need to monitor – things that are relevant to them and related to their work or livelihoods
2. Everything – data collection, analysis and archiving – is done locally
3. Everything – data sheets with data, analysis charts etc., stays with the community
4. A technical team supports the process only
5. It’s entirely paper-based, although data can be captured electronically
6. It is modular – for each theme there is a complete system colour-coded to avoid confusion

The advantages of the system over traditional data collection systems are that:
1. There is no ‘data mining’ – where field workers are expected to spend a lot of their time collecting data for others (and seldom see the outcome)
2. It gives a sense of ‘ownership’ of the data and motivates field workers to do the collection
3. There is no sophisticated/expensive equipment required
4. There is little technical input required
5. ANYTHING can be monitored
6. It is sustainable

The phases of the system are:
1. Identifying what to monitor: done by users with help from technical support team – produces a ‘Mind Map’
2. Designing the materials: done by technical support team
3. Training in recording data (yellow level)
4. Practice with support visits from technical team (monthly at first)
5. Training in monthly reporting (blue level)
6. Practice with regular support visits from technical team
7. Training in annual reporting (red level)
8. Practice with regular support visits from technical team
9. Archiving
10. Audits
### Module 3.1, Handout #3: Event Book Basic Training (Page 1 of 5)

**Yellow Level**

#### PROBLEM ANIMALS

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Problem Species</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>South</th>
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#### Event Books

- As often as possible, copy the information from the pocket books into the office register.
In the Office Register, add up the number of incidents for each COLUMN (eg this page shows 12 elephant incidents in Jan).

Take the totals from the Office Register and colour in the number of blocks for that number each month (eg 12 elephants for Jan).
Module 3.1, Handout #3: Event Book Basic Training (Page 3 of 5)

Red Level

1. Add up the total number of incidents for each species for the year on the blue chart.

2. Colour in the number of blocks for each incident for the year.
MODULE 3.1, HANDOUT #3: Event Book basic training (page 4 of 5)

AUDITS

Figure 1 (left): Checking the data from the Event Books

Figure 2 (above): The monthly reporting charts and Office Register

Figure 3 (above): Checking that the monthly data are correct

Figure 4 (above): Discussing the audit results
ARCHIVING

Figure 2 (right): Filing the year's data in the Archive Boxes

Figure 1 (left): Event Book Monitoring System Archives
The Trust will provide a number of economic benefits. It is important to monitor these to evaluate progress towards the economic vision and to justify expenditure of the Trust’s funds.

- Income
- Employment
- Business opportunities
- Meat
- Veld products

The Trust will provide a number of social benefits. It is important to monitor these to evaluate progress towards the social vision and to justify expenditure of the Trust’s funds.

- Transport
- Training
- Social services
- Co-operation & Friendship

Natural resources are the foundation for generating benefits and should be sustained. Monitor these to ensure that they are being used sustainably.

- Wildlife: trends, numbers and changes in distribution
- Status of rare & endangered sp.
- Removals/mortalities
- Health of other natural resources
- Achievement of landuse vision

These are means of obtaining economic benefits. Monitor to see if these enterprises are being managed properly.

- Income and employment
- Trophy hunting quality statistics
- Tourism quality statistics

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It is critical that the Trust is managed according to the vision and rules agreed by the community. Are these developed and does the Trust staff adhere to them? Monitor this!

- Management plan in place?
- Members understand constitution
- Resource by-laws in place?
- Rules & regulations for Trust staff
- AGM & elections held?
- Benefits distributed?

The Trust is managed for the benefit of the community. Trust staff must implement the agreed management plan. Monitor this!

- Progress against the development plan
- Progress against the annual work plan
- Meetings held regularly (AGM, general, special, monthly & board meetings)

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It is important to patrol the area. This serves to keep in touch with ordinary members, acts as a deterrent for unlawful activities and is needed to interpret other data. Monitor patrol effort!

- Number of persons patrolling
- Amount of km or area patrolled

Outbreaks of certain animal diseases (e.g., Anthrax) can be devastating for wildlife, tourism and the community. Monitor this for early warning.

- Animal disease outbreaks

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Effort required to catch fish can indicate the status of the fish populations. Monitor
- Number of fishermen fishing
- Time spent fishing
- Number of boats being used

Control of off-take is essential to prevent over-fishing & to protect the fish stocks. Monitor
- Species
- Weight of catch
- Net size
- Effort made to control illegal activities

Meetings are important commercially. Increasingly efficient business management is required to ensure maximum profit. Monitor
- Sales
- Prices

Fish type caught

Weight of fish caught

No. of patrols

Type of nets used

Mposa & Mtila BVCs

Fisheries are an important commercial activity. Increasingly efficient business management is required to ensure maximum profit.

No. of boats

No. of fishermen

CATCH EFFORT

FISHERIES STATUS

MANAGEMENT & COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES
UPPER SHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF LIWONDE

ADMINISTRATION

To manage the area properly activities & resources must be recorded.

- Budgets
- Income
- Expenditure

Established GAs

- Staff activities
- Legislation

Meetings

Finances

MANAGEMENT

Monitoring & Research is required to guide management

- Weather records
- Animal counts
- Rare & endangered species
- Vegetation survey

Management Activities are required for conservation of wildlife & habitats

- Fence clearing
- Patrols
- Problem animal control

Illegal activities threaten conservation of wildlife & habitats.

Monitor illegal activity

- Type
- Number
- Response
- Who

Poaching

Fencing vandalism

Problem animals

Human-wildlife conflicts can impact negatively on neighbouring communities as well as on conservation. Monitor

- Species
- Location
- Damage
- Response
- No of incidents

Natural threats may not be controlled but are monitored for their impacts on wildlife & the environment

UPPER SHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF LIWONDE

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- No of incidents

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MODULE 3.1, HANDOUT #5: EBMS Rules

Event Books

1. Your Event Book is always with you (take it everywhere with you)
2. It never sleeps (enter information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
3. It never shares incidents with other Event Books (check in the Office Register to see that the incident has not already been reported)
4. It never works in another conservancy
5. It never lies
6. It is always neat
7. Never tear out pages
8. Transfer information to the Office Register as soon as possible

Office Register

1. The Office Register never leaves the office
2. The Office Register never sleeps (enter information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
3. It never records incidents from another conservancy
4. It never lies
5. It is always neat
6. Never tear out pages
7. At the end of each month, leave 2 lines blank for summaries
8. Summarise Office Register at the end of each and every month
MODULE 3.1, HANDOUT #6: Example of a blue level reporting map

The map below shows where poaching incidents were concentrated in the conservancy. Different symbols can be used to represent different types of events and different colours for different months (useful for problem animal events).
EBMS Process & Data Flow: a summary

Event Books
Office register
Red level
Community Game Guards
Senior Community Game Guard
Committee

Yellow level
Daily Collection of data in Field

Blue level
Daily consolidation of Field data into one register (if appropriate)

Species

EXTENT OF LOSS

GPS/Grid Cell

Module 3.1, Handout #7: Data flow chart