# maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

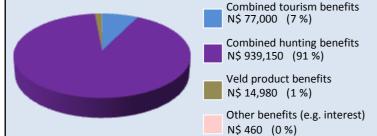
50

# **Conservancy status**

### Benefits from natural resources in 2011

the chart shows the main benefit sources and values and their percentage of the total benefits

Approximate Total Benefits N\$ 1,031,590



### Two of the most significant benefits for the conservancy:

- √ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
- ✓ employment benefits to conservancy residents

Conscivancy	14φ 1,002,400		
Employment	Private Sector	14 staff	N\$ 10,200
benefits	Conservancy	27 staff	N\$ 507,390

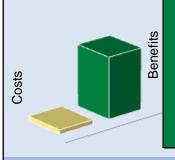
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 65,820		
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 7,040		
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 72,860		
Total commet cost estimate	140 / 2,000		

### Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs



Natural resource benefits outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total benefits: N\$ 1,031,590

Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 72,860

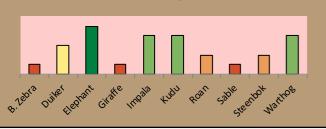
Approximate positive ratio 14:1

\* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data \*

## Management performance in 2012

Category	Score	Performance				
1 Adequate staffing	3					
2 Adequate expenditure	3					
3 Audit attendance	5					
4 NR management plan	0					
5 Zonation	0					
6 Leadership	2					
7 Display of material	2					
8 Event Book modules	4					
9 Event Book quality	3					
10 Compliance	3					
11 Game census	3					
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	4					
13 Law enforcement	4					
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	3					
15 Sources of NR income	1					
16 Benefits produced	2					
17 Resource Sustainability	2					

# Wildlife status summary in 2012

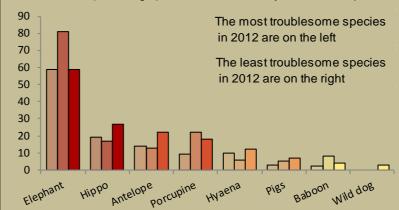


# **Human wildlife conflict**

# Human wildlife conflict trend the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators Hyaena Lion Crocodile Other predators Elephant Hippo Pigs/Porcupine Antelope/baboon

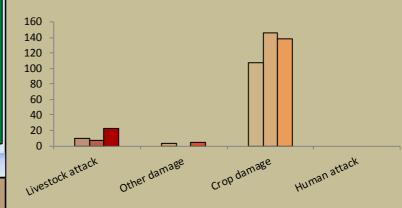
### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

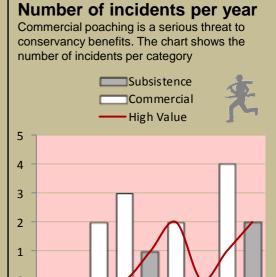


### Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

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



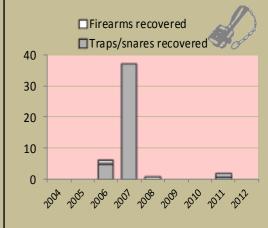
# **Poaching**



### Traps and firearms recovered

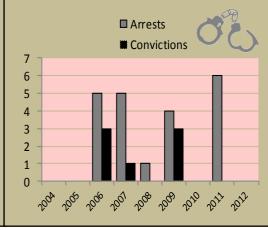
number of incidents per category

god god god god god god



## **Arrests and convictions**

number of incidents per category



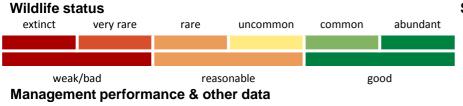
# Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2012				Animals actually used in 2012							
	Total	Potential Total Value N\$	Trophy	Potential Trophy Value N\$	Other Use	Potential Other use Value N\$	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use
Buffalo	11	477,550	9	477,000	2	550	7	2				10
Crocodile							1					1
Elephant*	9	863,797	7	857,437			2	2				5
Нірро	6	80,302	4	79,752	2	550	5					5
Hyaena	1	2,981	1	2,981								
Impala	6	7,044	4	6,976	2	68		2				2
Kudu	6	17,202	4	16,944	2	258		1				1
Leopard	2	41,172	2	41,172								
Roan*	2	95,112	2	95,112			1					1
Warthog	4	9,956	4	9,956			1					1
B. Zebra	12	47,208	12	47,208								

## Potential value estimates (N\$) for quotas are based on:

- Potential trophy value the average national trophy value of each trophy species multiplied by the quota number
- Potential other use value the average national meat value of each common species multiplied by the quota number the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an \*) multiplied by the quota number
- high value species are never used for meat

# **Key to the status barometer**



## Success/threat flags

success/ benefit created

weakness/

action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental benefits.

Benefits from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

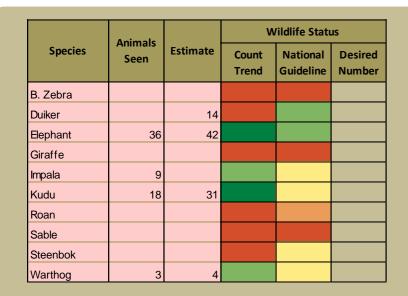


Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

# Balyerwa

# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

# **Current wildlife numbers and status**



### Wildlife Status

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

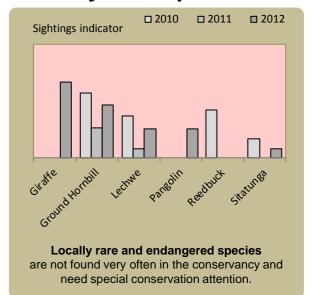
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

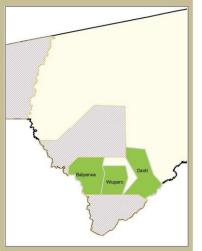
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

dark green (abundant) - there should be less; light green (common) - the desired number is reached; yellow (uncommon) - there should be more;

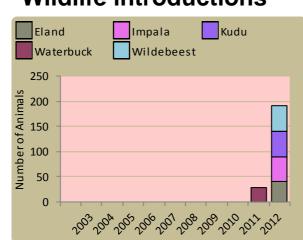
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double; dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple; red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

# Locally rare species

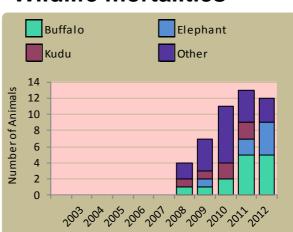




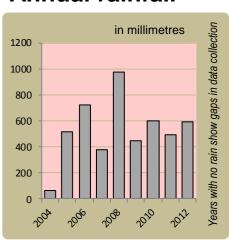
# Wildlife introductions



# Wildlife mortalities

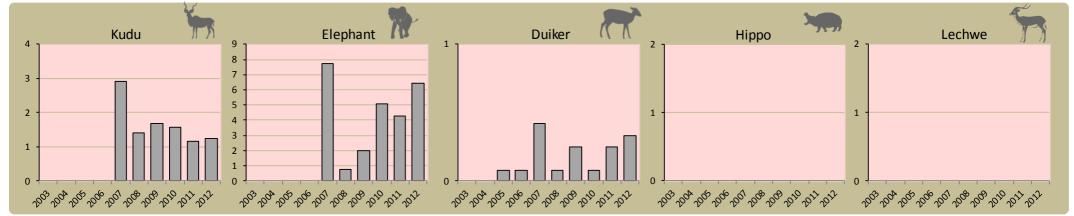


# **Annual rainfall**



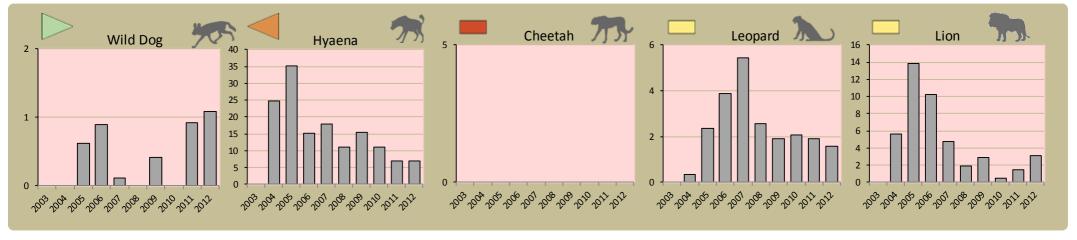
# **Fixed route patrols**

charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year

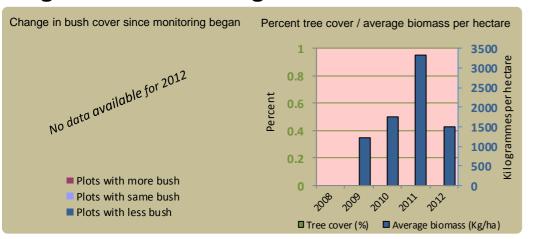


# **Predator monitoring**

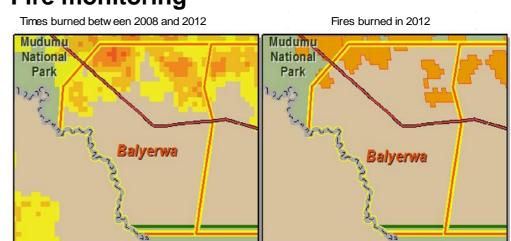
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



# **Vegetation monitoring**



# Fire monitoring





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.

