

## Conservancy status

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

**Approximate Total Benefits N\$**

No data available

Benefit Category	Value (N\$)	Percentage (%)
Combined tourism benefits	0	0
Combined hunting benefits	0	0
Veld product benefits	0	0
Other benefits (e.g. interest)	0	0

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

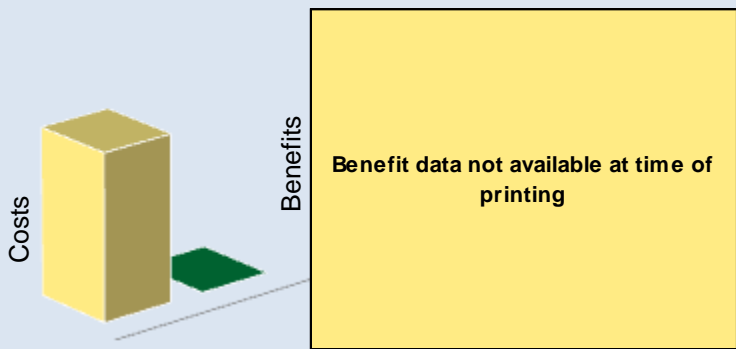
- ✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
- ✓ employment benefits to conservancy residents

Conservancy income			N\$
Employment benefits	Private Sector		
	Conservancy		

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 61,940
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 216,240
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 278,180</b>

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

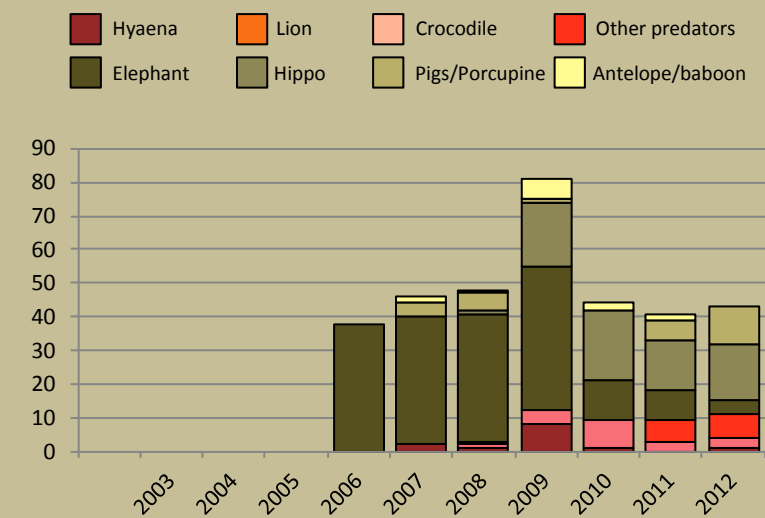


\* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data \*

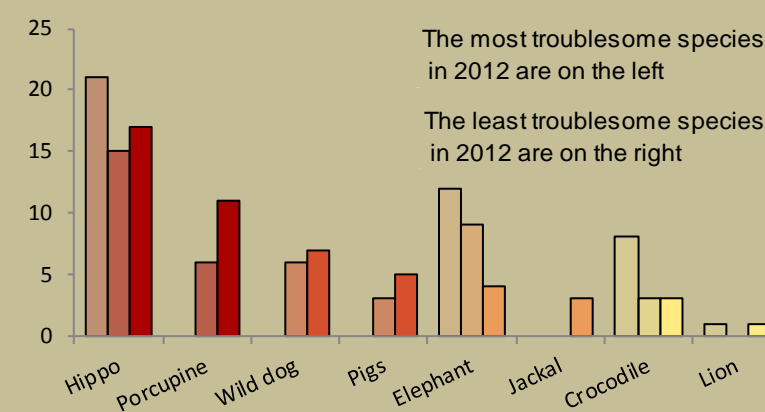
Category	Score	Performance		
1 Adequate staffing	3			
2 Adequate expenditure	2			
3 Audit attendance	4			
4 NR management plan	1			
5 Zonation	1			
6 Leadership	2			
7 Display of material	2			
8 Event Book modules	3			
9 Event Book quality	2			
10 Compliance	3			
11 Game census	1			
12 Reporting & adaptive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

Mammal	Average Number of Offspring per Female
B. Zebra	4.0
Duiker	2.5
Elephant	8.0
Giraffe	1.0
Impala	4.0
Kudu	1.0
Roan	0.0
Sable	0.0
Steenbok	4.0
Warthog	4.0

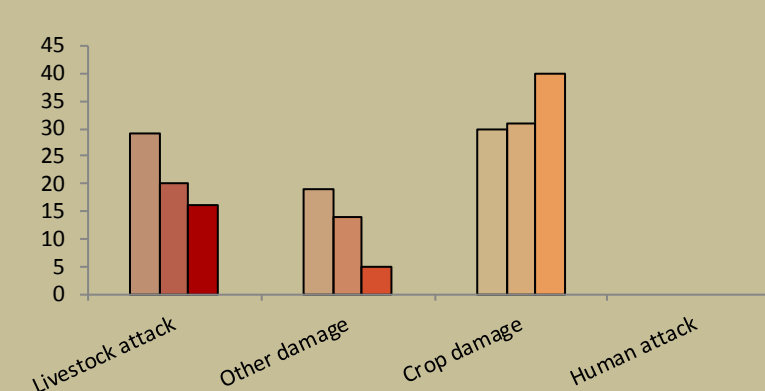
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators



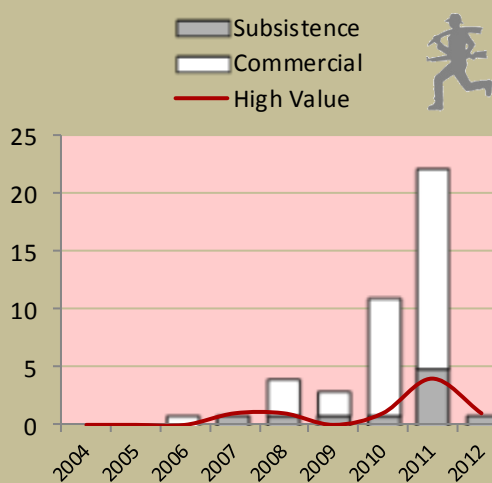
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years;  
the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species



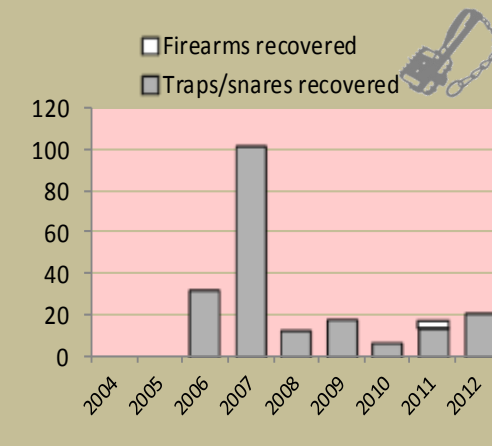
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



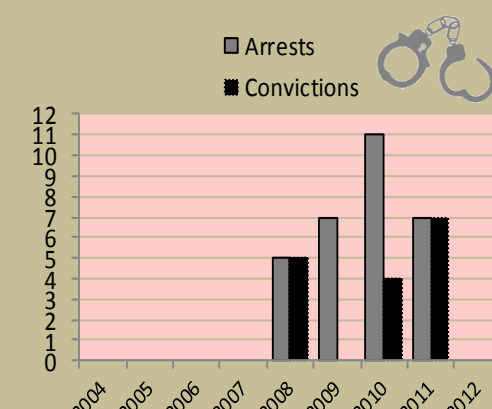
Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category



number of incidents per category



## number of incidents per category

[illegible]

**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


## 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 benefits. Benefits 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	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
B. Zebra					
Duiker					
Elephant					
Giraffe					
Impala					
Kudu					
Roan					
Sable					
Steenbok					
Warthog					

Wildlife Status

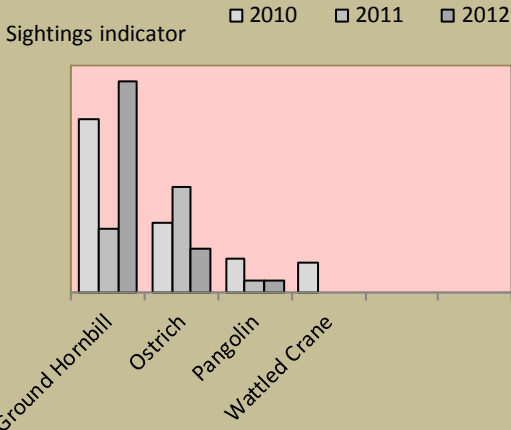
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**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.

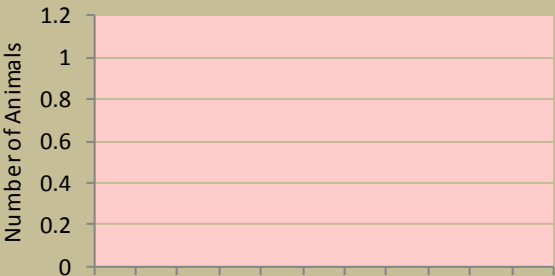
Locally rare species



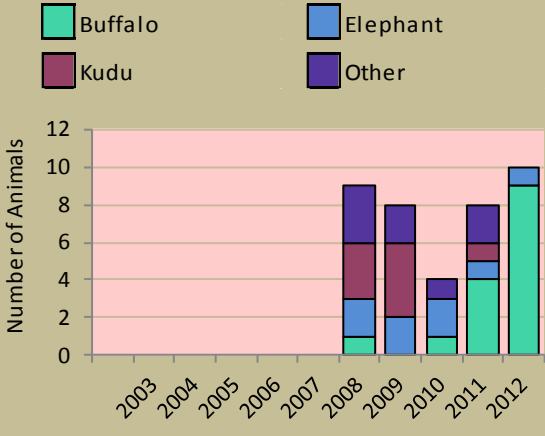
**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



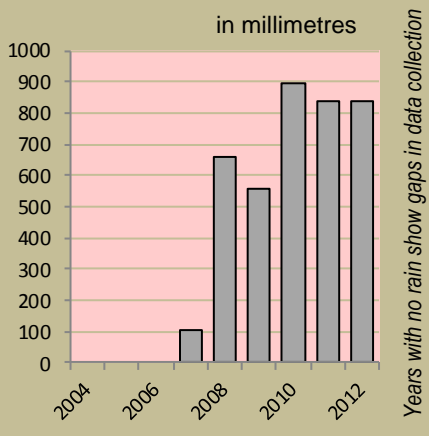
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

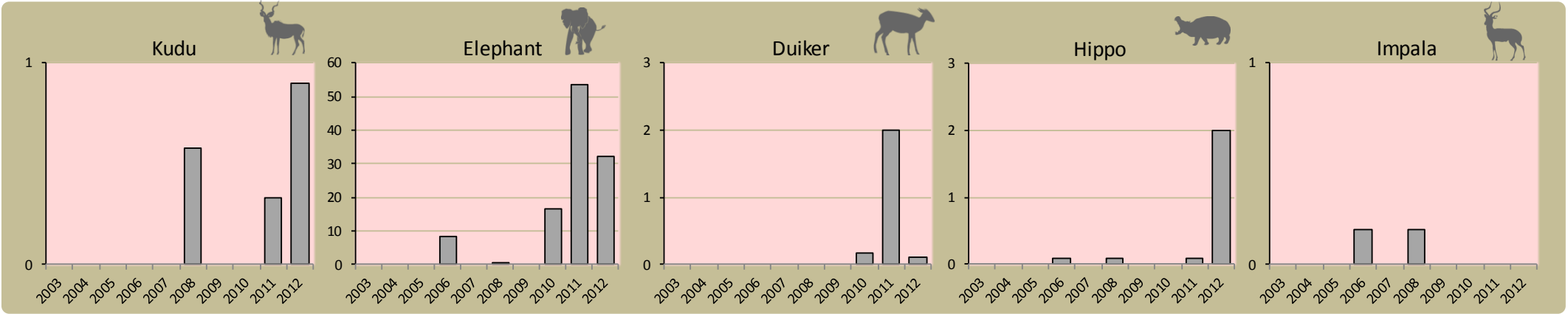


Annual rainfall



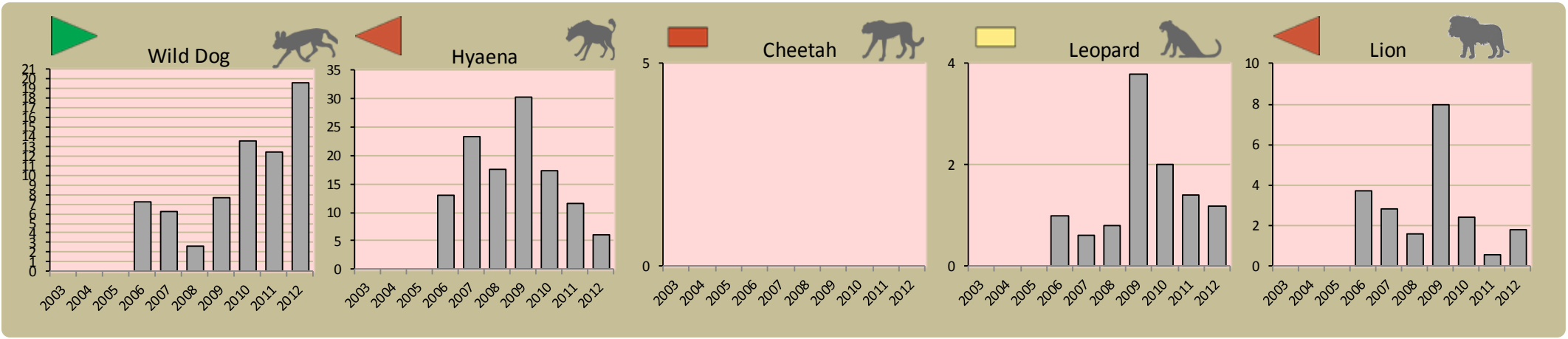
Fixed route patrols

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

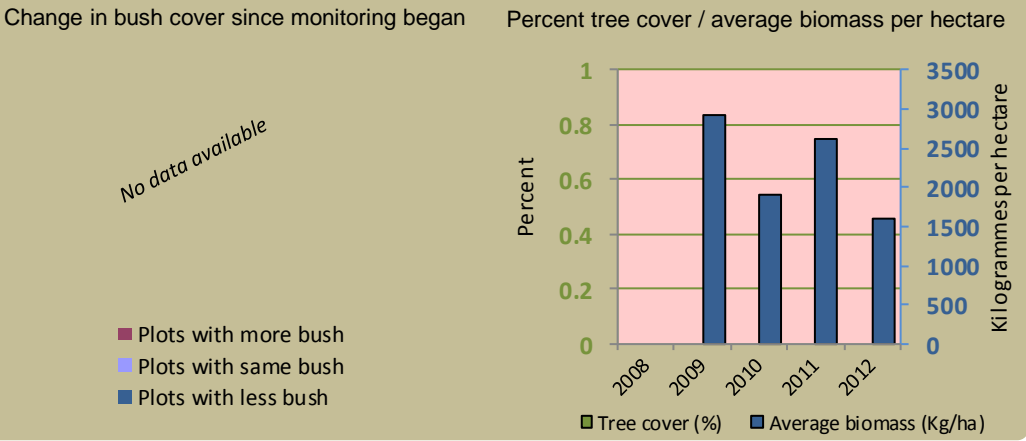


Predator monitoring

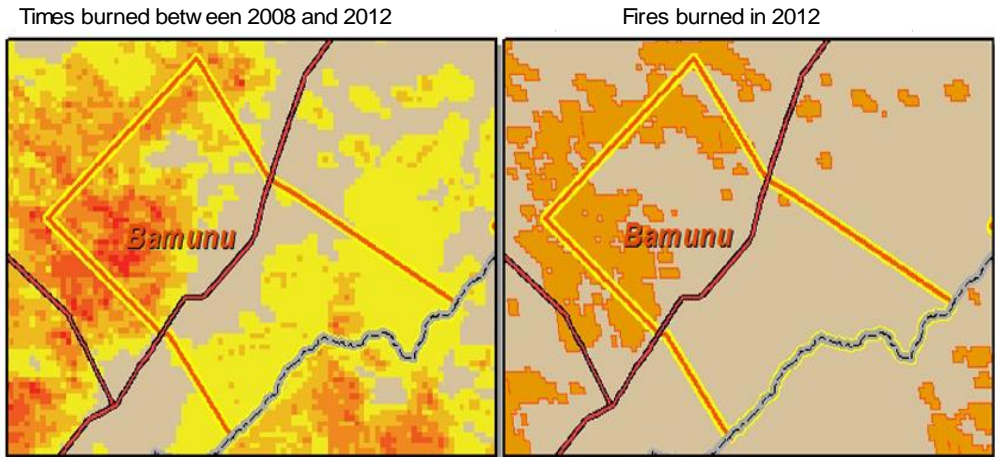
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year  
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



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.