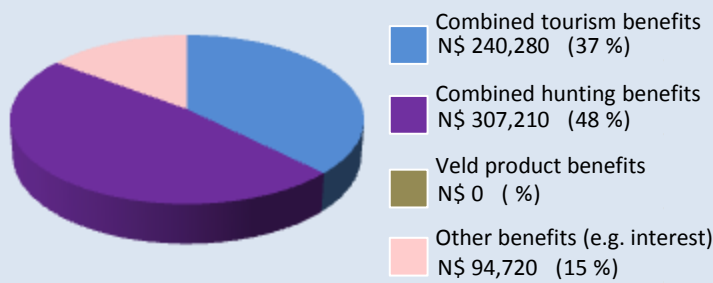## maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

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$ 642,210

- Combined tourism benefits N$ 240,280 (37 %)
- Combined hunting benefits N$ 307,210 (48 %)
- Veld product benefits N$ 0 (%)
- Other benefits (e.g. interest) N$ 94,720 (15 %)

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$ 422,920
Employment benefits	Private Sector	14 staff	N$ 144,540
	Conservancy	11 staff	N$ 163,230

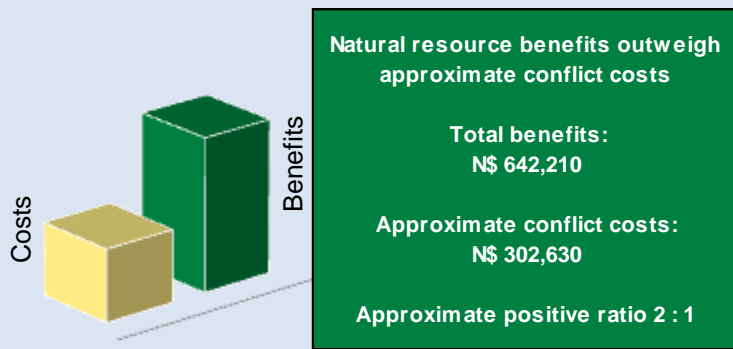### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 302,630
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 302,630

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$ 642,210

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 302,630

Approximate positive ratio 2 : 1

* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data *
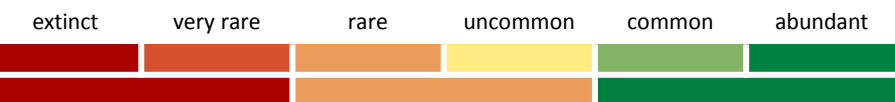
Management performance in 2012

Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing		
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 Sources of NR income		
16 Benefits produced		
17 Resource Sustainability		

Wildlife status summary in 2012
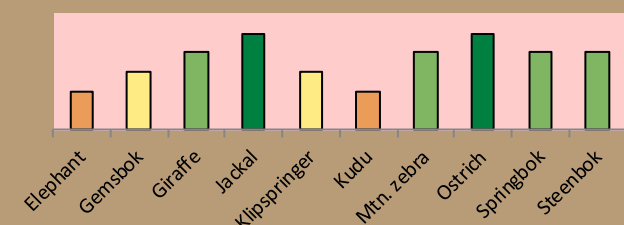
Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
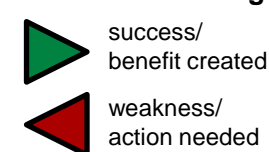
Human wildlife conflict

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
- Hyaena
- Lion
- Other herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other predators
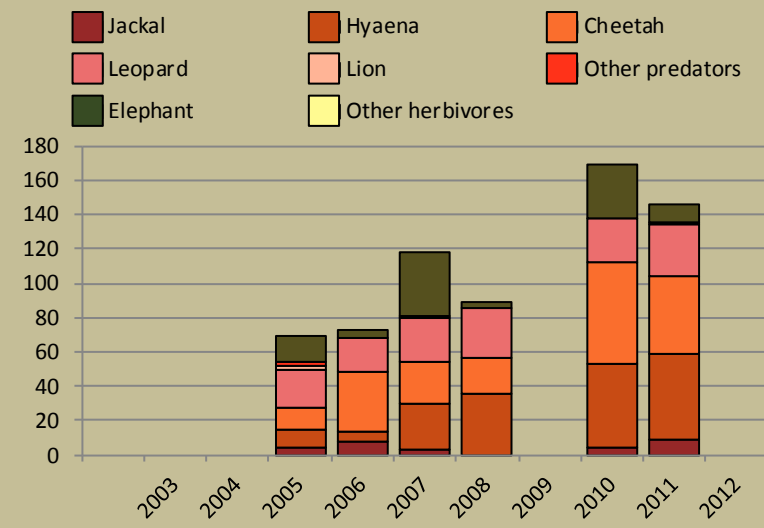
Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2012 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2012 are on the right

Leopard, Jackal, Hyaena, Elephant, Cheetah, Caracal, Baboon

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

Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack
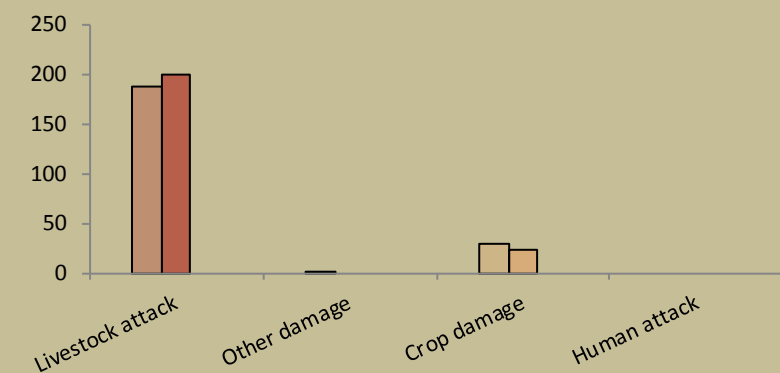
Poaching

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
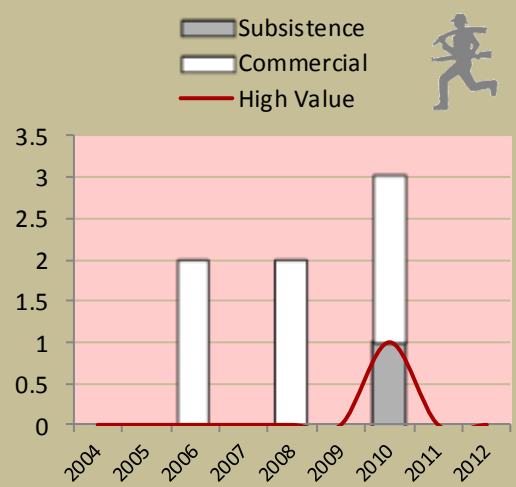
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered
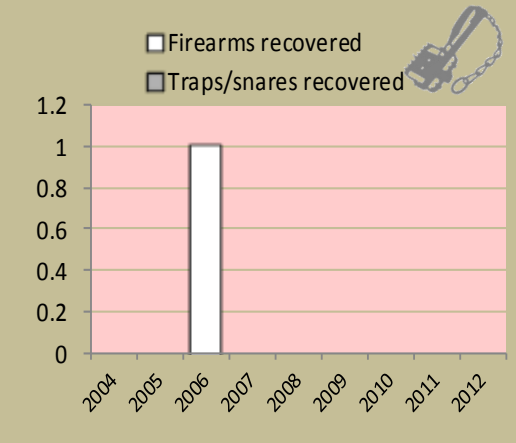
Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions
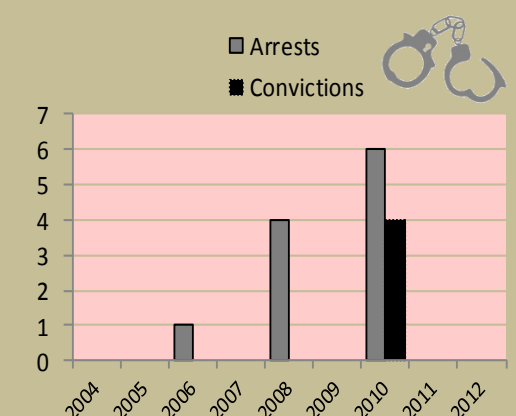
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 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
Cheetah	2		2				1					1
Eland							1					1
Elephant*	1	3,180										
Gemsbok	28	37,494	15	36,090	13	1,404	9					9
Giraffe	5	28,780	4	28,220	1	560	1					1
Hyaena	4	11,924	4	11,924								
B-f Impala	1	6,975	1	6,975								
Jackal	10	1,570	10	1,570			2					2
Klipspringer	2	6,320	2	6,320			1					1
Kudu	6	25,416	6	25,416			3					3
Leopard	2	41,172	2	41,172			2					2
Ostrich	15	10,520	10	10,370	5	150	1					1
Springbok	140	57,440	40	54,840	100	2,600	14					14
Steenbok	2	1,680	2	1,680								
Mtn Zebra	40	73,120	20	69,800	20	3,320	11					11

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

Wildlife status

extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

weak/bad | reasonable | good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags

- success/ benefit created
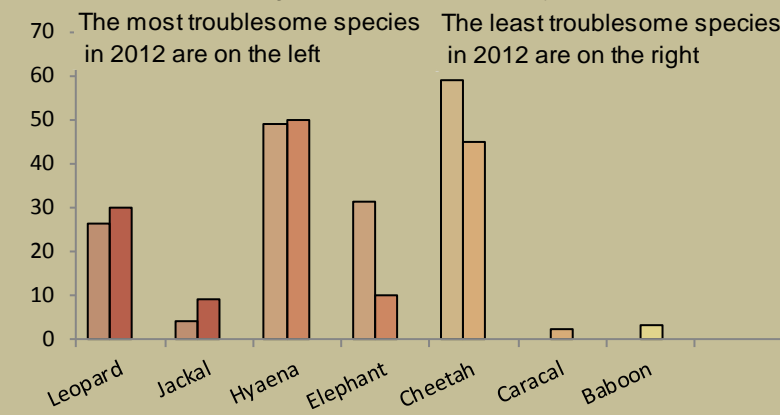- weakness/ action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental benefits. Benefits from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

With Event Book Data

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy…

Current wildlife numbers and status

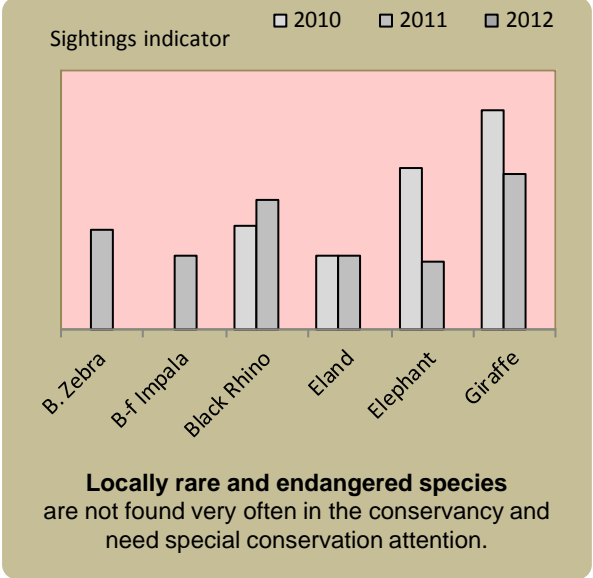| Species	Animals Seen 2012	Range		Wildlife Status		
		Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant						
Gemsbok	29					
Giraffe	13					
Jackal	7					
Klipspringer						
Kudu						
Mtn. zebra	23					
Ostrich	40					
Springbok	561					
Steenbok	9					

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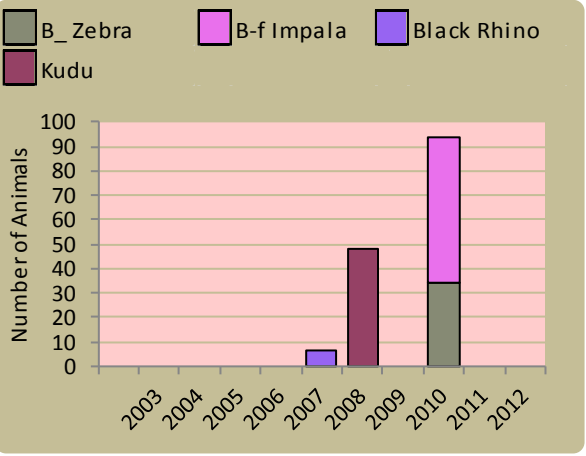
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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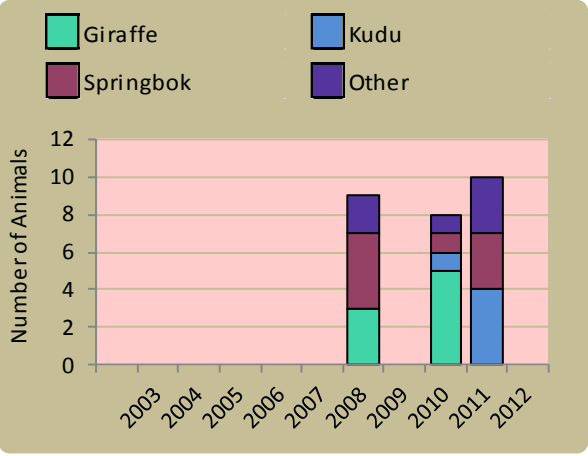**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.
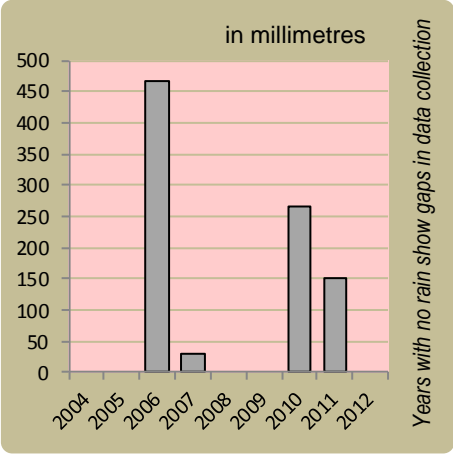
Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

☐ 2010 ☐ 2011 ☐ 2012

(bar chart categories: B. Zebra, B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Eland, Elephant, Giraffe)

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

Wildlife introductions

Legend: B_Zebra, B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Kudu

Number of Animals (0–100), years 2003–2012

Wildlife mortalities

Legend: Giraffe, Kudu, Springbok, Kudu (Other)

Number of Animals (0–12), years 2003–2012

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

(0–500), years 2004–2012

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
- Springbok
- Elephant
- Giraffe
- Ostrich
- Mtn. Zebra
- Kudu
- Steenbok
- Klipspringer
- Jackal

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
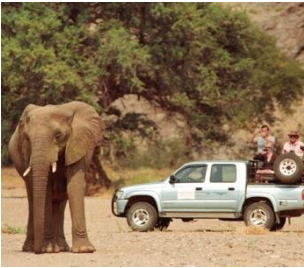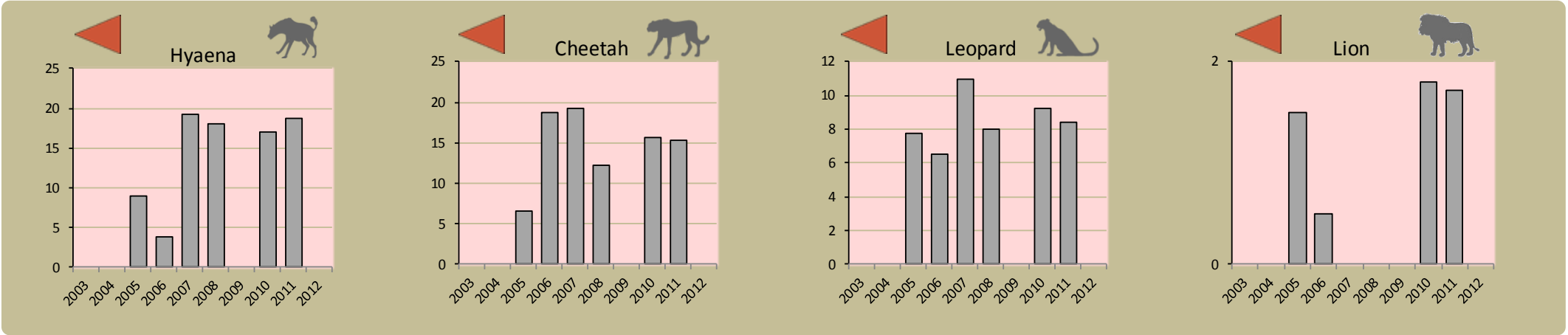
Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.