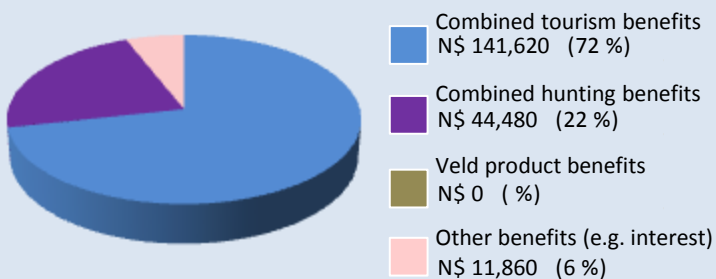## maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

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$ 197,960

- Combined tourism benefits
  N$ 141,620 (72 %)
- Combined hunting benefits
  N$ 44,480 (22 %)
- Veld product benefits
  N$ 0 (%)
- Other benefits (e.g. interest)
  N$ 11,860 (6 %)

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

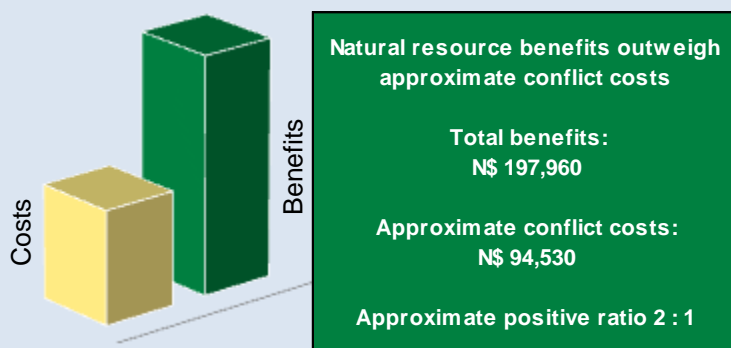| Conservancy income			N$ 119,900
Employment benefits	Private Sector	8 staff	N$ 66,860
	Conservancy	8 staff	N$ 79,080

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 94,530
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 94,530

Natural resource cost–benefit ratio in 2011
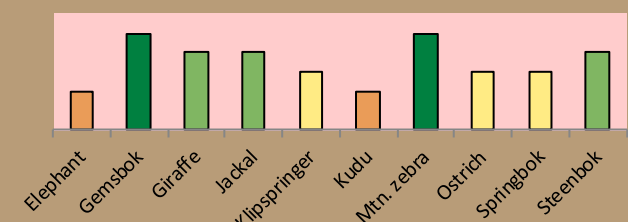the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

Costs | Benefits

Natural resource benefits outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total benefits:
N$ 197,960

Approximate conflict costs:
N$ 94,530

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

Wildlife status summary in 2012

Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
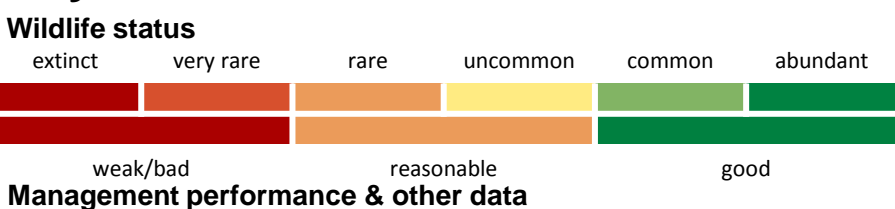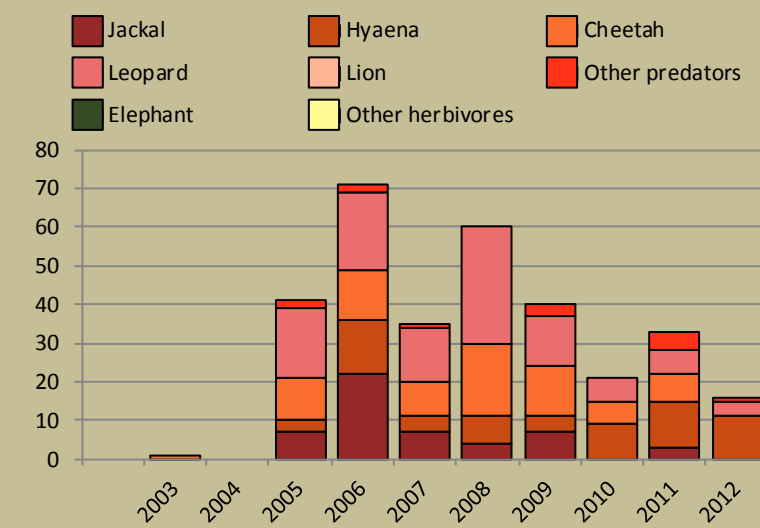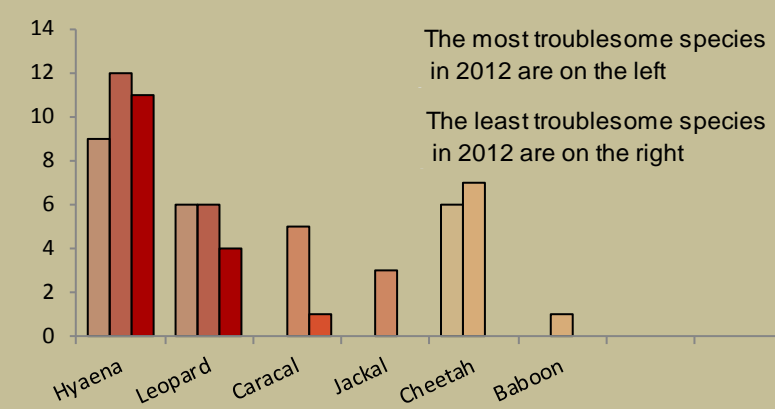
Human wildlife conflict

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

Hyaena, Leopard, Caracal, Jackal, Cheetah, 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
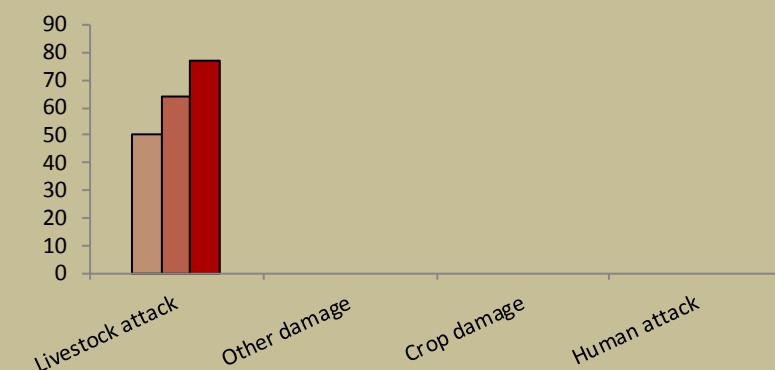
Poaching

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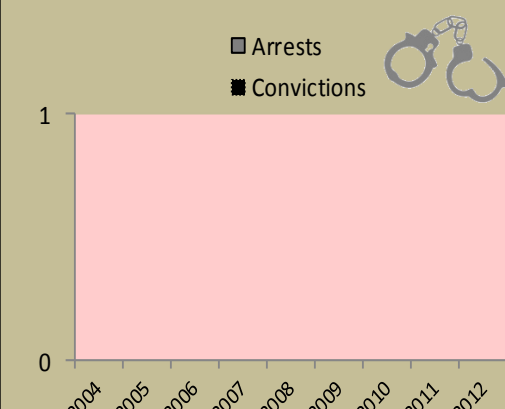conservancy benefits. The chart shows the
number of incidents per year

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value
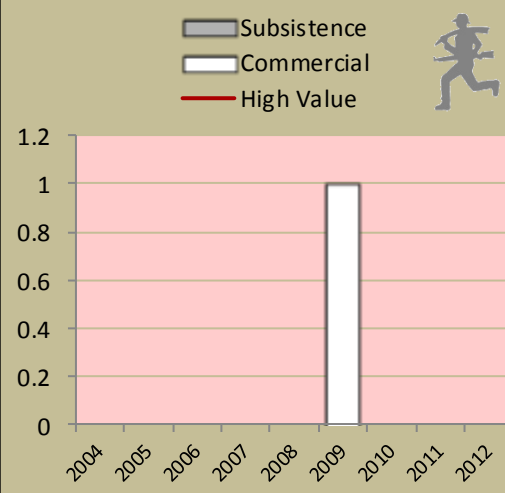
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

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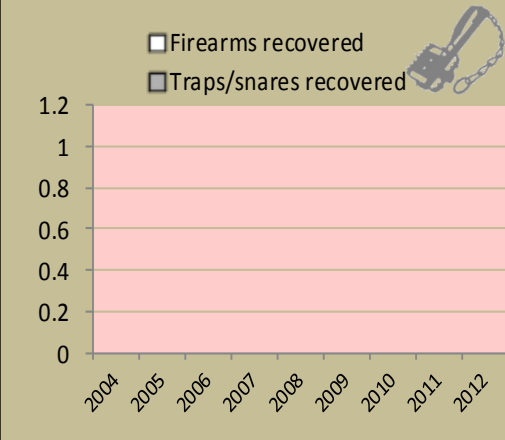
Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- 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
Baboon	10	2,690	10	2,690								
Cheetah	1		1									
Gemsbok	212	57,366	15	36,090	197	21,276	1	4	29			34
Giraffe	1	7,055	1	7,055								
Hyaena	1	2,981	1	2,981								
Jackal	8	1,256	8	1,256								
Klipspringer	2	6,320	2	6,320								
Kudu	3	12,708	3	12,708								
Leopard	1	20,586	1	20,586			1					1
Ostrich	30	5,935	5	5,185	25	750			5			5
Springbok	484	39,484	20	27,420	464	12,064	2	4	43			49
Steenbok	3	2,520	3	2,520								
Mtn Zebra	15	29,082	8	27,920	7	1,162	1		1			2

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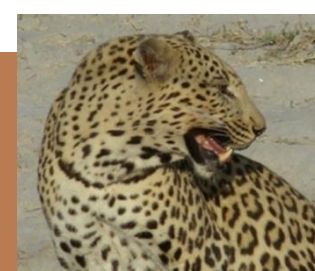
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2012	Range		Wildlife Status		
		Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant						
Gemsbok	551	4071 - 8180				
Giraffe	23	25 - 50				
Jackal	5					
Klipspringer						
Kudu						
Mtn. zebra	17	371 - 370				
Ostrich	55	488 - 730				
Springbok	362	4399 - 10470				
Steenbok	6	52 - 600				

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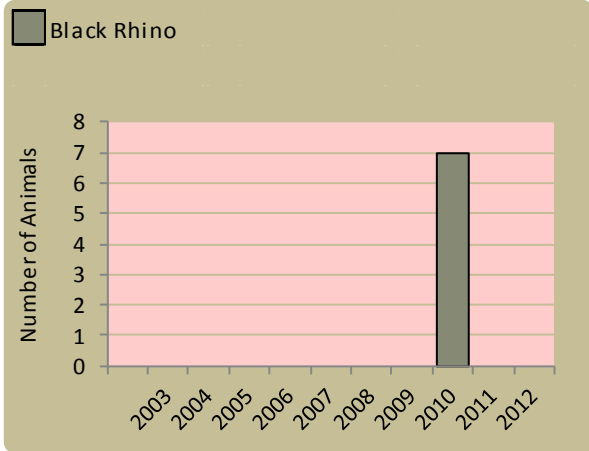**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator — ☐ 2010 ☐ 2011 ☐ 2012
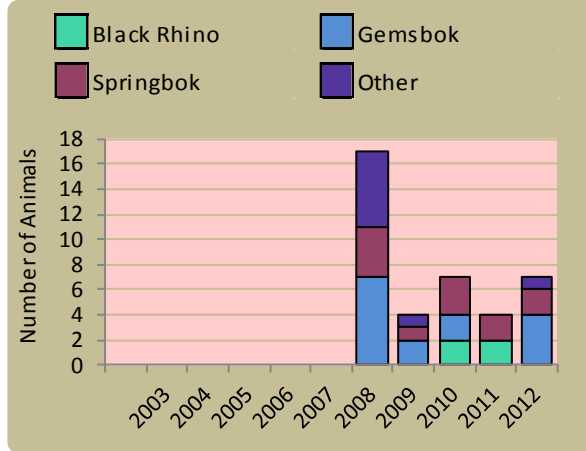
Black Rhino / Eland / Giraffe
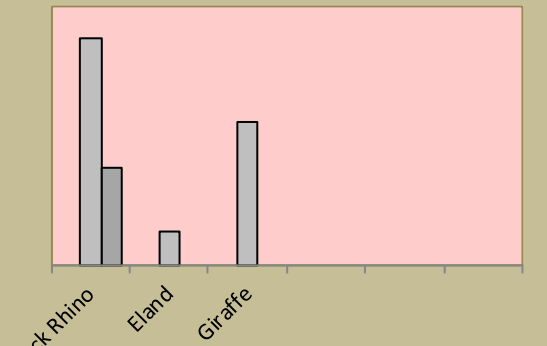
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
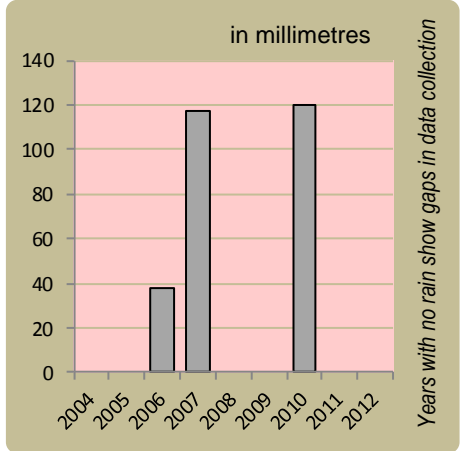
Wildlife introductions

Black Rhino

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

☐ Black Rhino ☐ Gemsbok
☐ Springbok ☐ Other

Number of Animals

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

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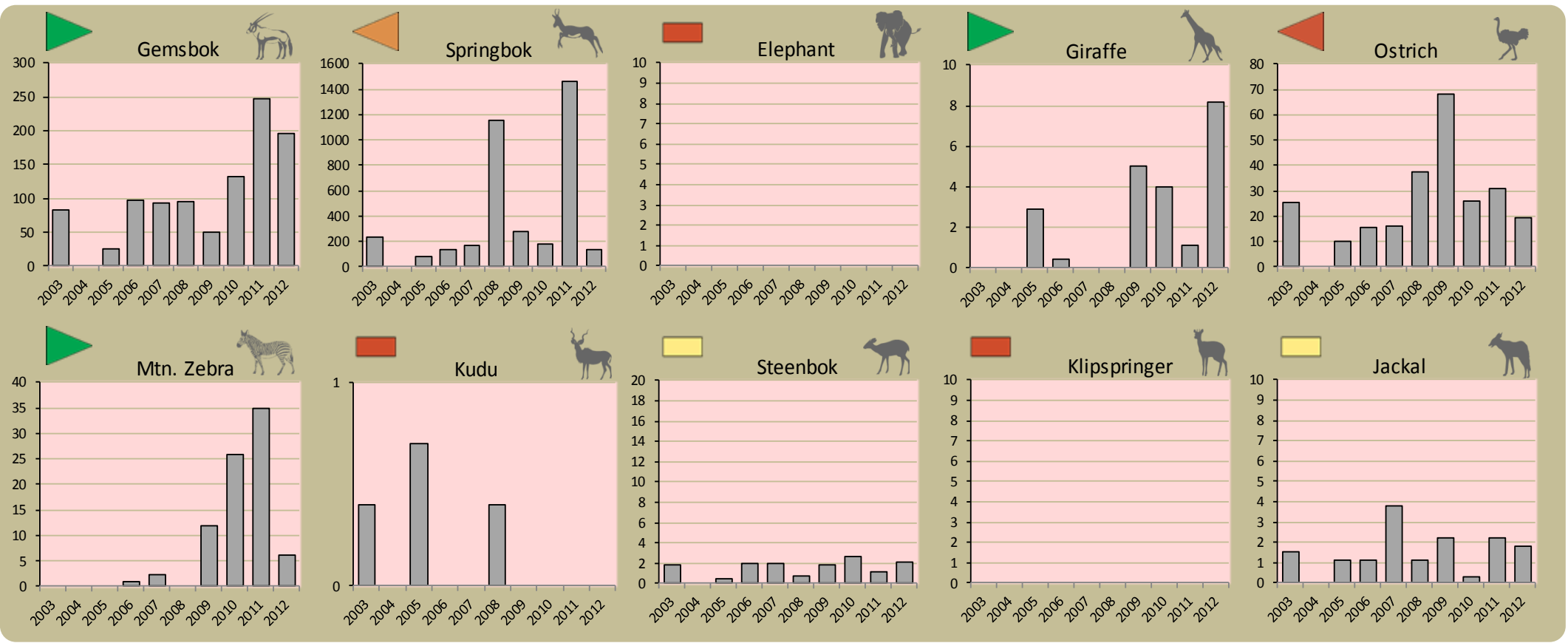
Annual game count

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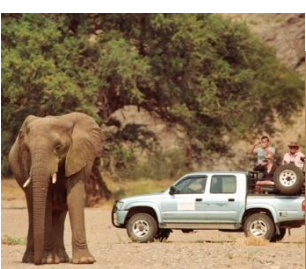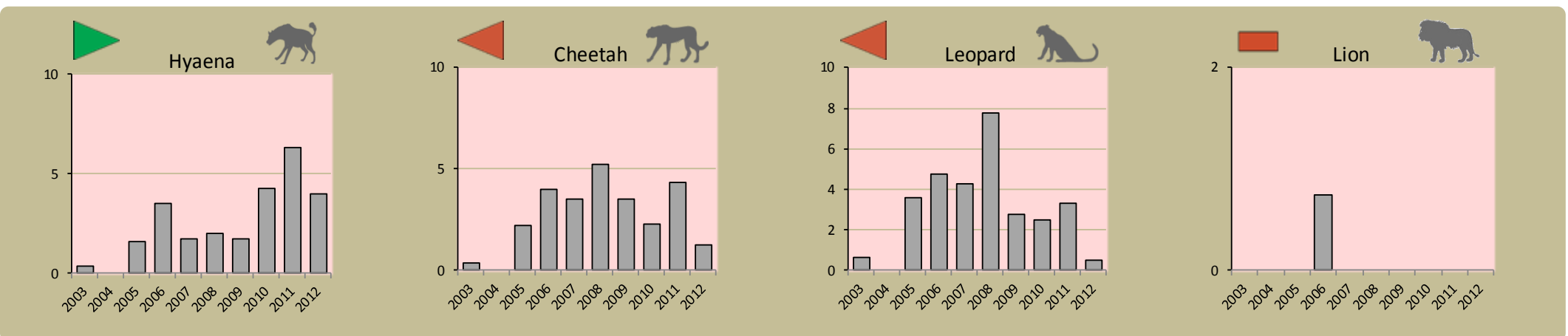
Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

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