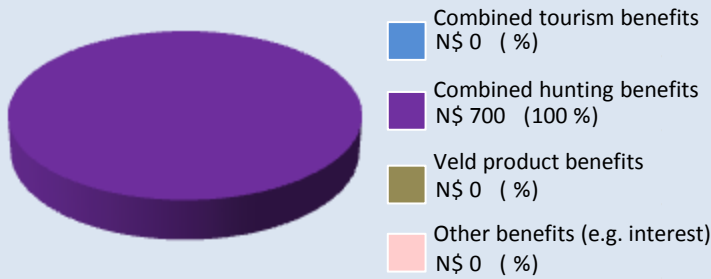## maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

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$ 700

- Combined tourism benefits N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting benefits N$ 700 (100 %)
- Veld product benefits N$ 0 (%)
- Other benefits (e.g. interest) N$ 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

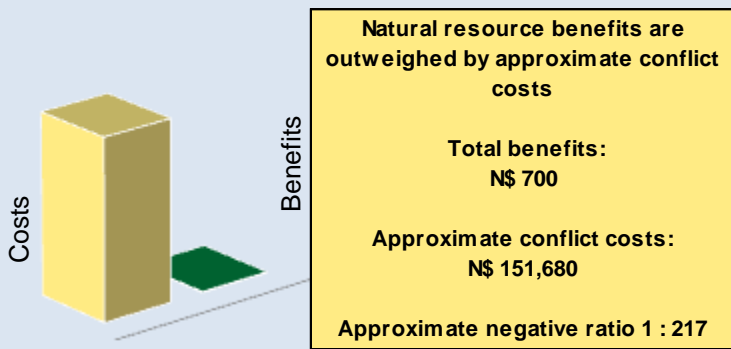| Conservancy income		N$
Employment benefits	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

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

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 151,680
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 151,680

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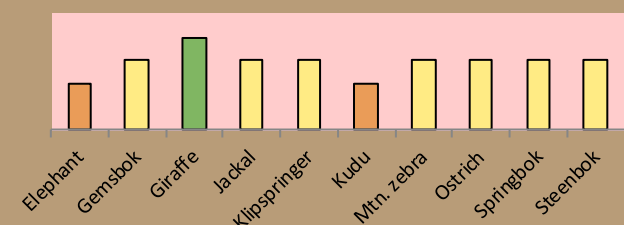the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

Natural resource benefits are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total benefits: N$ 700

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 151,680

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 217

Costs / Benefits

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

2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

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

Cheetah, Leopard, Hyaena, Caracal, Elephant, Jackal, Wildcat, Lion

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
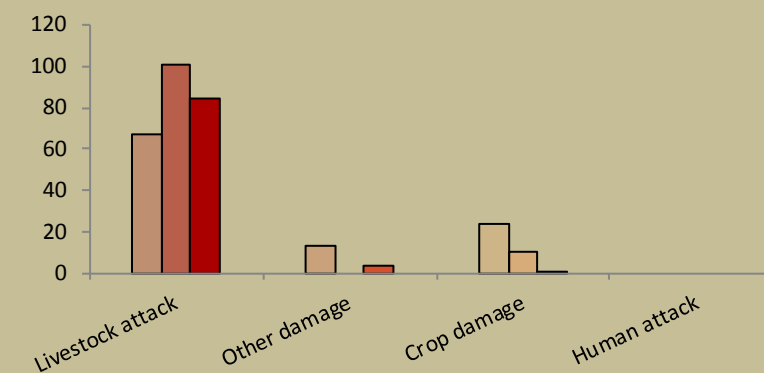
Poaching

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

2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012
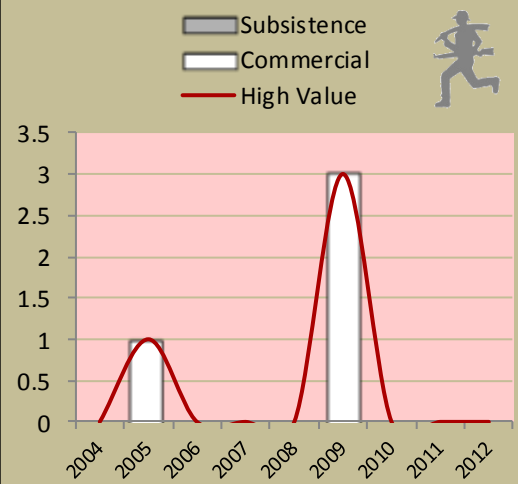
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

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	25	6,725	25	6,725			2					2
Caracal	3	3,918	3	3,918								
Cheetah	2		2									
Dik Dik	2		2									
Elephant*	1	3,180					1					1
Gemsbok	5	12,030	5	12,030			1					1
Giraffe	1	7,055	1	7,055								
Hyaena	1	2,981	1	2,981								
Jackal	10	1,570	10	1,570								
Klipspringer	2	6,320					2					2
Kudu	26	44,424	10	42,360	16	2,064	7	9	5			21
Leopard	1	20,586	1	20,586			1					1
Ostrich	5	5,185	5	5,185								
Springbok	13	7,063	5	6,855	8	208		4	1			5
Steenbok	3	2,520	3	2,520			1					1
Mtn Zebra	5	17,450	5	17,450			3					3

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

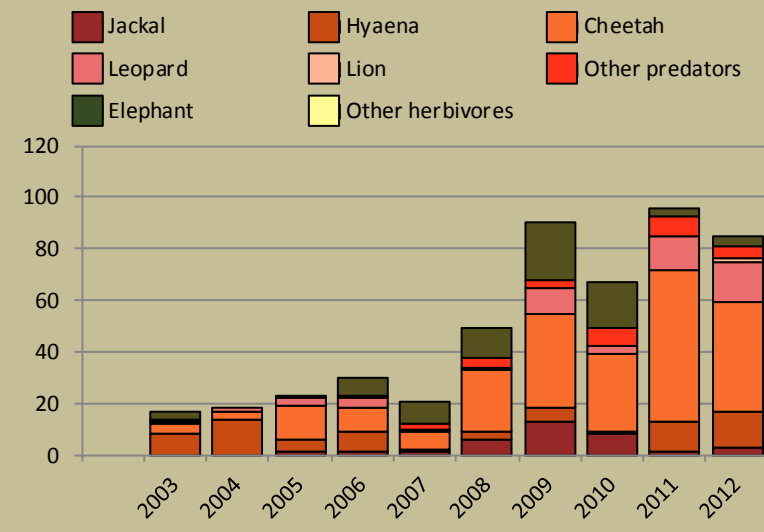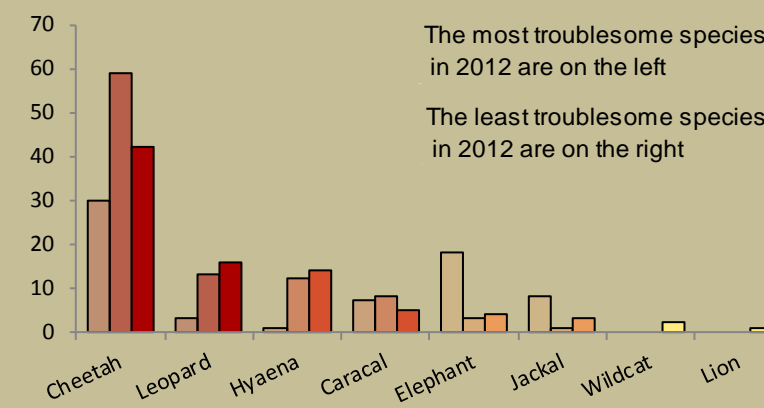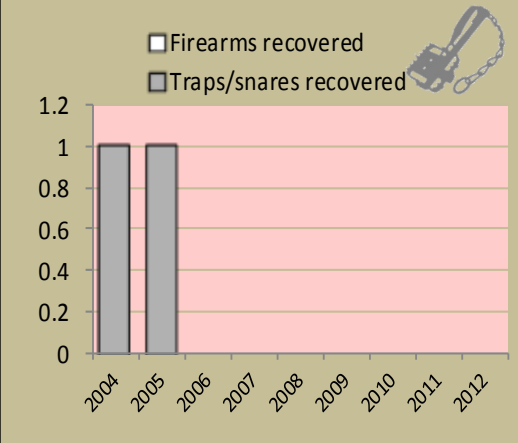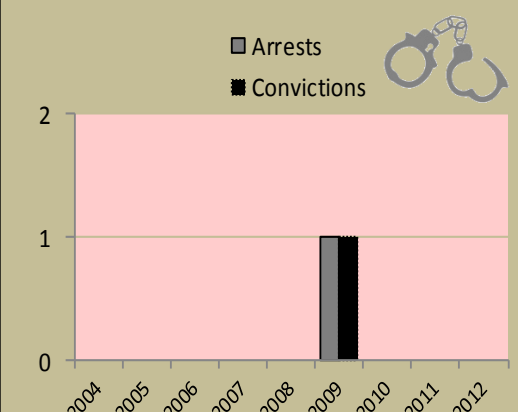weak/bad, reasonable, good

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
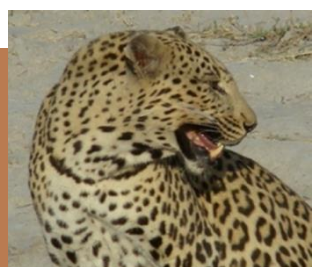
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

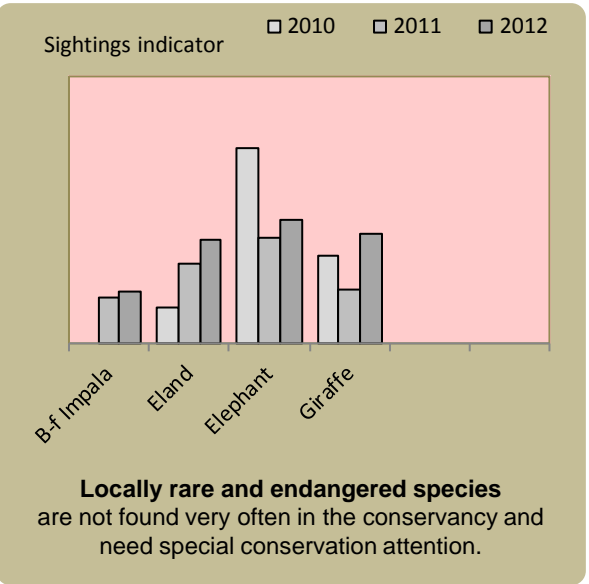| Species	Animals Seen 2012	Range		Wildlife Status		
		Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant						
Gemsbok						
Giraffe	4	3 - 0				
Jackal						
Klipspringer						
Kudu						
Mtn. zebra						
Ostrich						
Springbok	6	14 - 30				
Steenbok	2	3 - 40				

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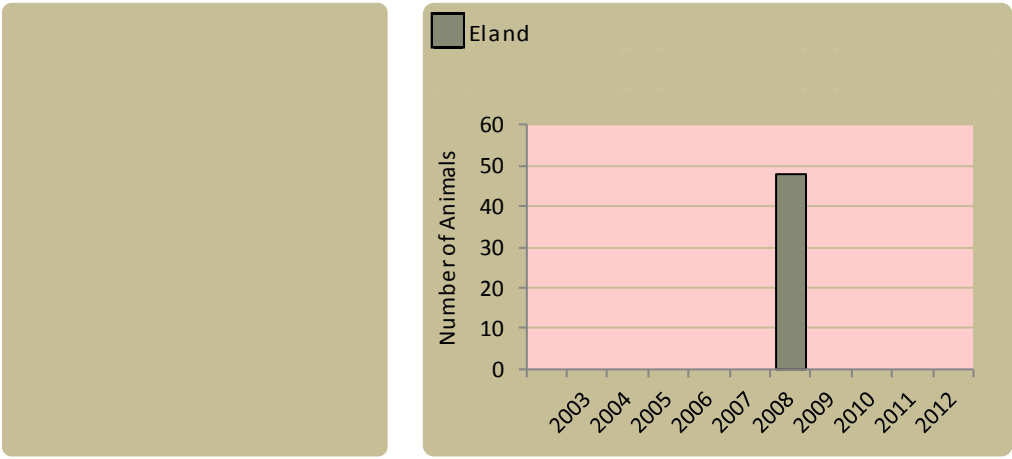
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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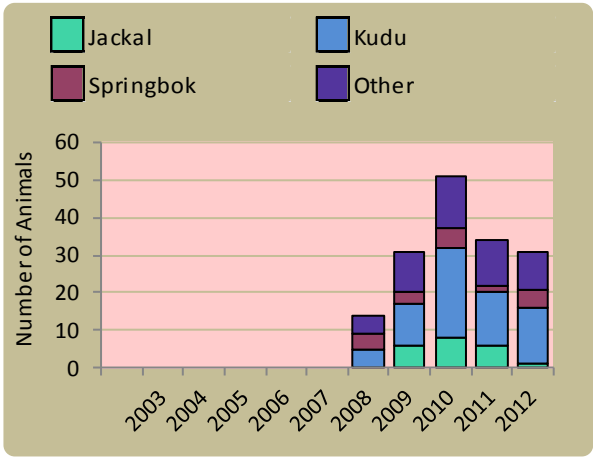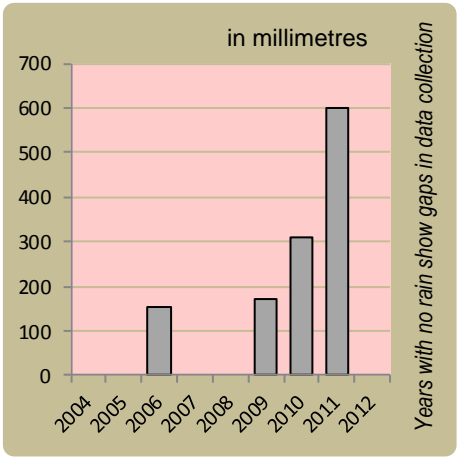**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator   ☐ 2010 ☐ 2011 ☐ 2012

B-f Impala   Eland   Elephant   Giraffe

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

Wildlife introductions

Eland

Number of Animals

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Wildlife mortalities

☐ Jackal ☐ Kudu
☐ Springbok ☐ Other

Number of Animals

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection
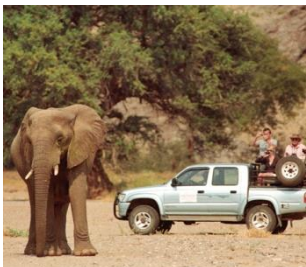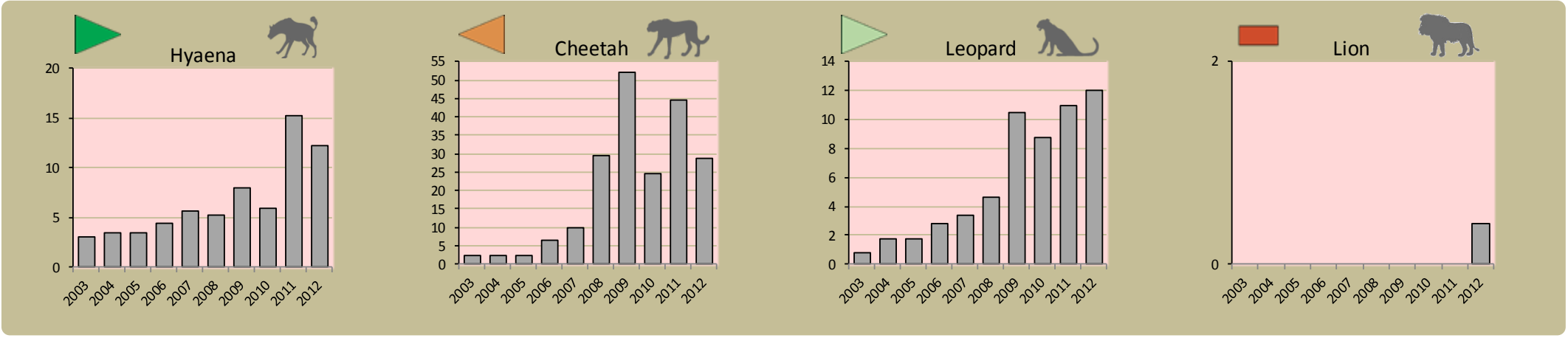
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

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
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Springbok
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Elephant
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Giraffe
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Ostrich
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Mtn. Zebra
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Kudu
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Steenbok
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Klipspringer
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Jackal
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

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
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Cheetah
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Leopard
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Lion
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

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.