

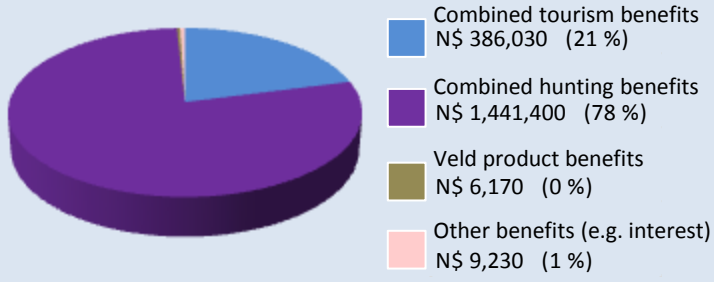
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 1,842,830



### 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\$ 1,442,300	
Employment benefits	Private Sector	32 staff	N\$ 322,420
	Conservancy	25 staff	N\$ 384,510

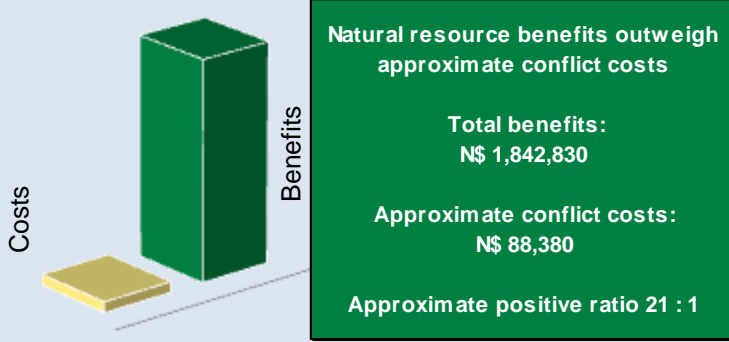
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 88,380
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 88,380</b>

### Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

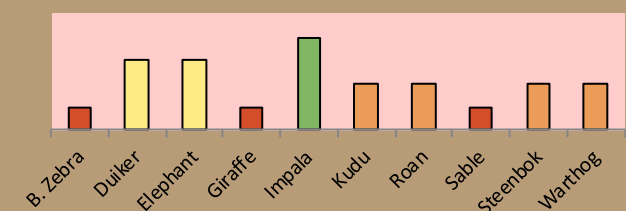


\* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data \*

### Management performance in 2012

Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	3	
2 Adequate expenditure	3	
3 Audit attendance	5	
4 NR management plan	1	
5 Zonation	1	
6 Leadership	3	
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	2	
15 Sources of NR income	3	
16 Benefits produced	2	
17 Resource Sustainability	3	

### Wildlife status summary in 2012



## Key to the status barometer

### Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant



### Management performance & other data

### Success/threat flags

- success/benefit created
- weakness/action needed

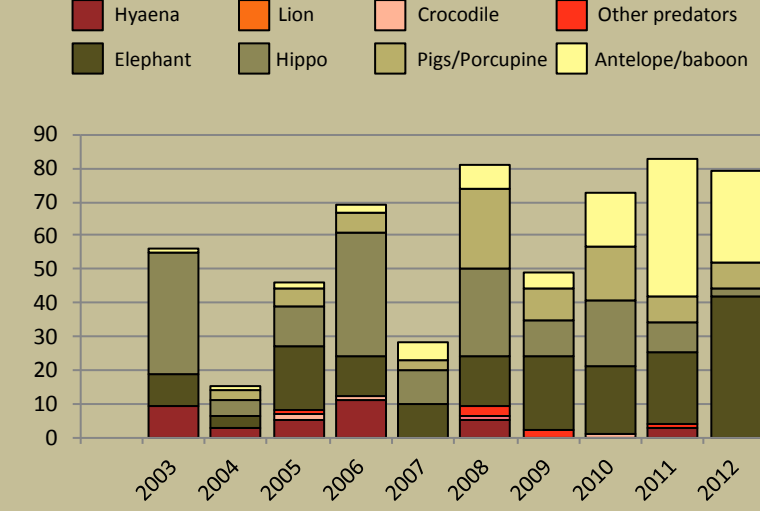
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental benefits. Benefits from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



## Human wildlife conflict

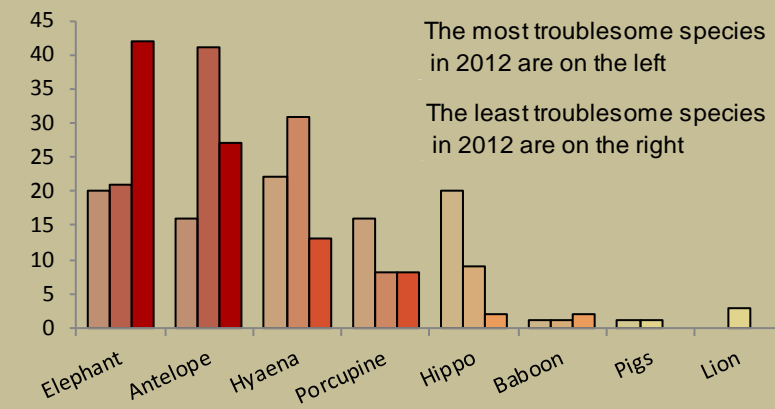
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



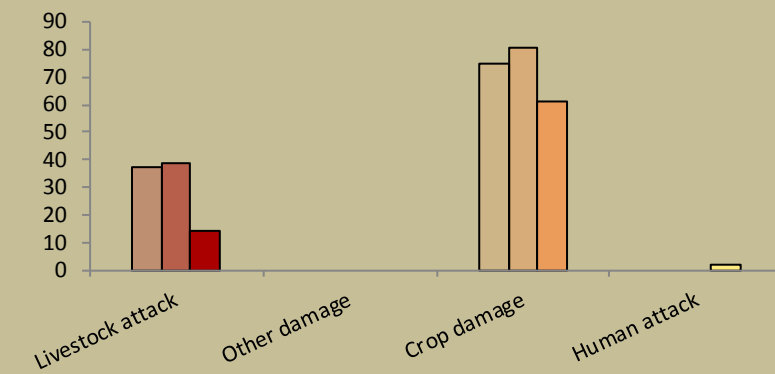
### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

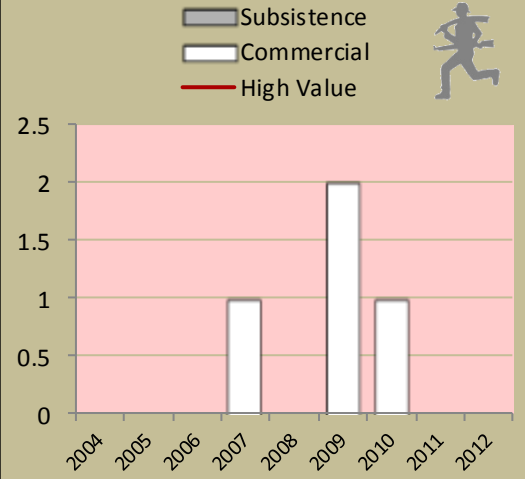
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

### Number of incidents per year

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



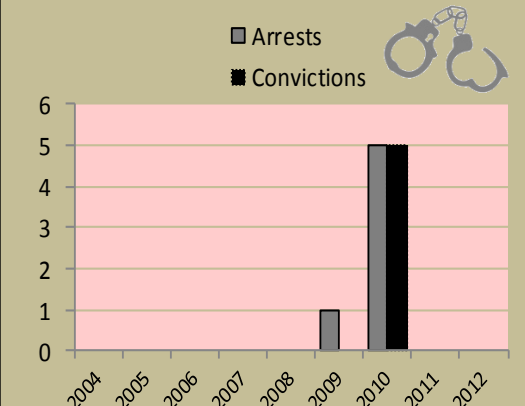
### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



### 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
Baboon							2					2
Buffalo	13	530,825	10	530,000	3	825	10	4				14
Duiker	6	42			6	42						
Elephant*	5	373,833	3	367,473				2				2
Hippo	4	40,426	2	39,876	2	550						
Impala	4	3,556	2	3,488	2	68	2	2				4
Kudu							2	4				6
Lion	1	116,833	1	116,833								
Roan*	1	47,556	1	47,556			1					1
Warthog	10	10,076	4	9,956	6	120	3	6				9
B. Zebra	1	3,934	1	3,934			1					1

### 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 live sale 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

# With Event Book Data

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

Wuparo

2012

## 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			Red	Red	
Duiker	1	21	Red	Light Green	
Elephant	29		Red	Light Green	
Giraffe			Red	Red	
Impala	2		Light Green	Yellow	
Kudu		31	Red	Yellow	
Roan			Red	Orange	
Sable			Red	Red	
Steenbok			Red	Yellow	
Warthog		27	Red	Yellow	

#### Wildlife Status

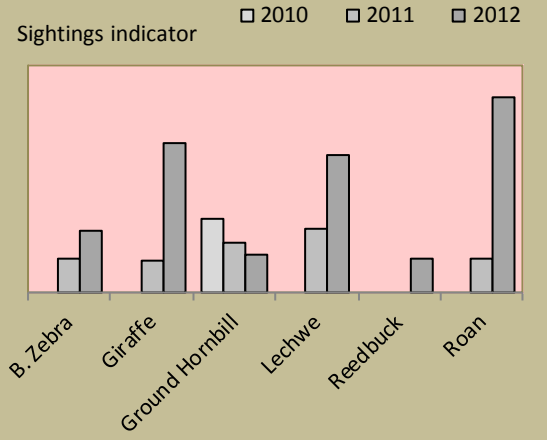
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**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.

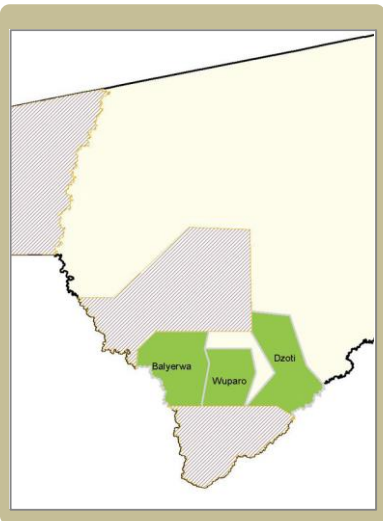
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

**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.

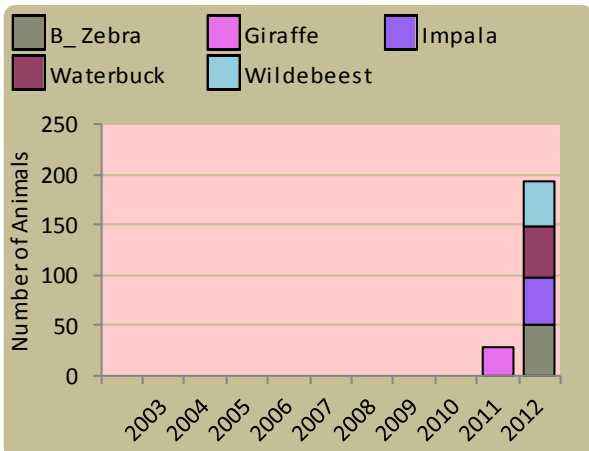
### Locally rare species



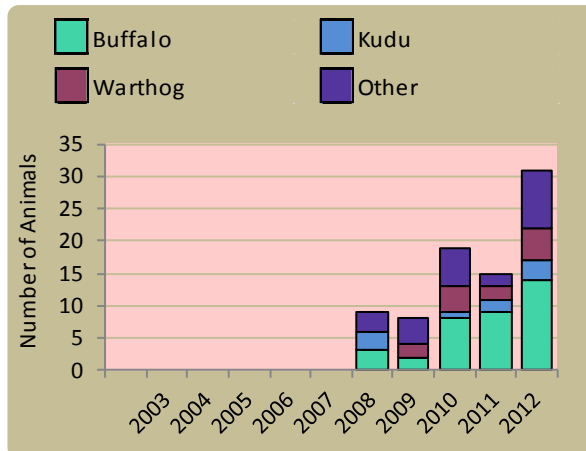
**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



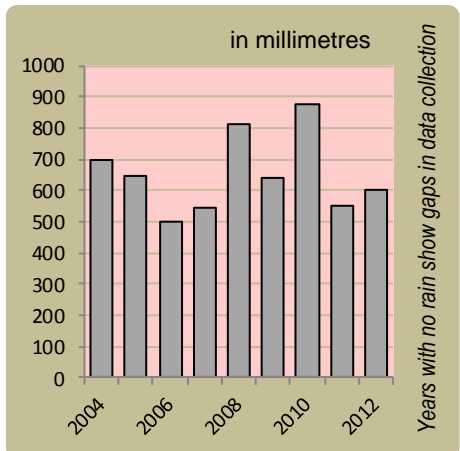
### Wildlife introductions



### Wildlife mortalities

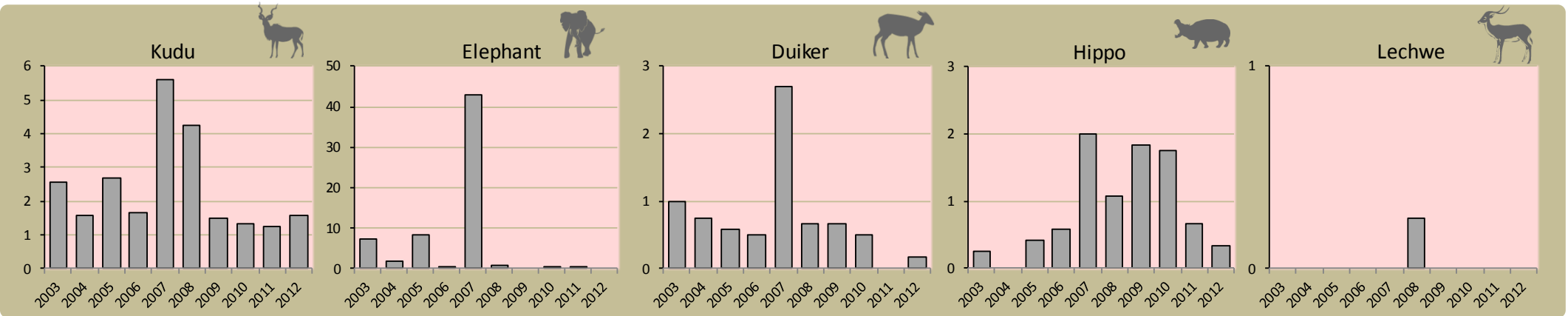


### Annual rainfall



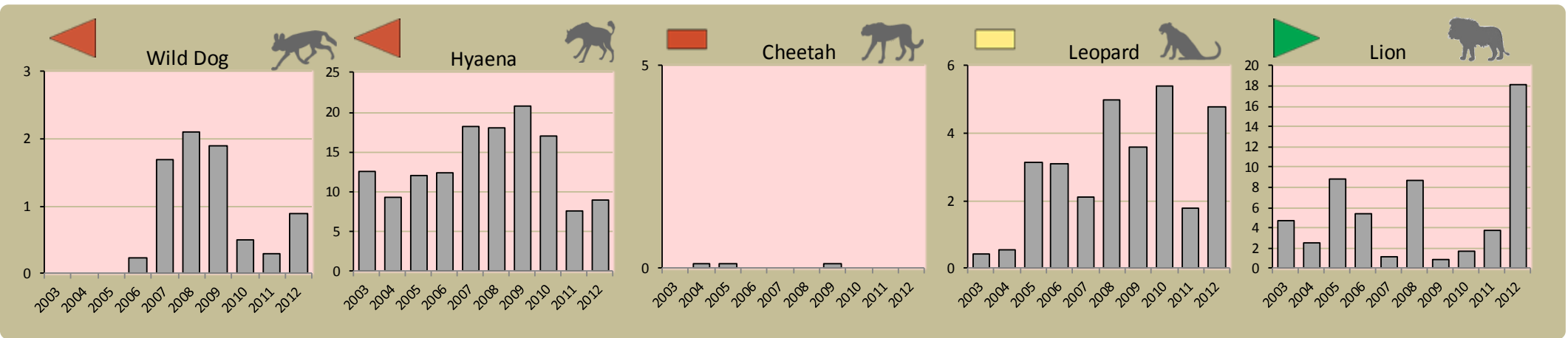
### Fixed route patrols

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

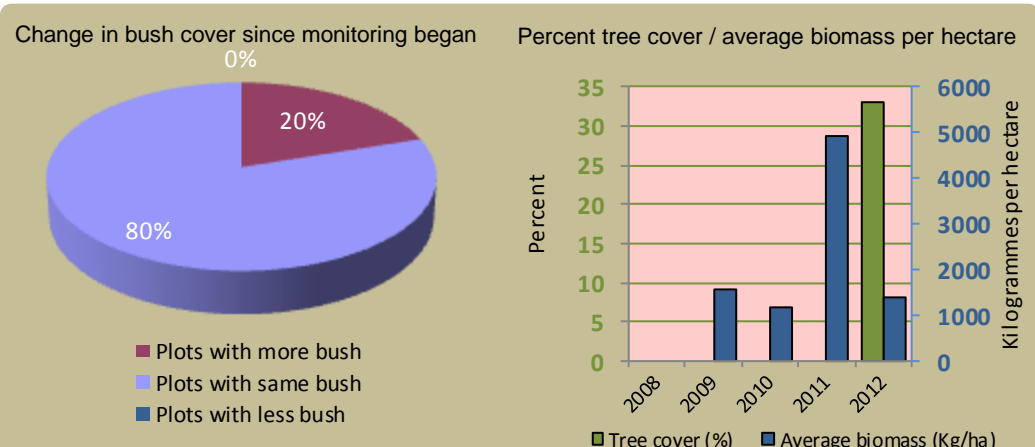


### Predator monitoring

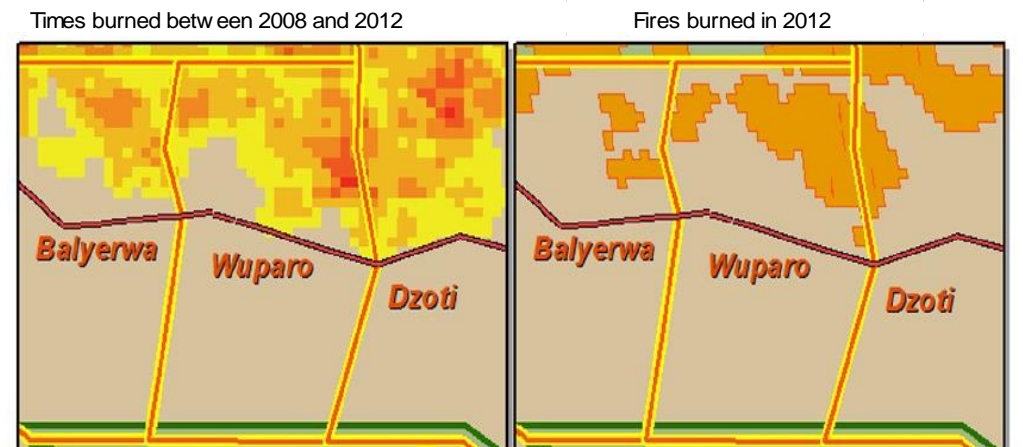
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year  
 status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



### 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.

