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.
  - **Total benefits**: N$ 945,370

- **Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011**
  - Estimated human wildlife conflict cost: N$ 129,980
  - Estimated poached high value species loss: N$ 0

- **Total conflict cost estimate**: N$ 129,980

**Natural resource cost–benefit ratio in 2011**

- The chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to 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.

**Poaching**

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

**Arrests and convictions**

- **Number of incidents per category**

**Wildlife removaals – quota use and value**

- **Quota 2012**
  - Animals actually used in 2012

**Wildlife status summary in 2012**

- **Key to the status barometer**
  - **Success/threat flags**
  - **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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Animals Seen 2012</th>
<th>Minimum Estimate</th>
<th>Likely Estimate</th>
<th>Count Trend</th>
<th>National Guideline</th>
<th>Desired Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 - 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gemsbok</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>1178 - 2370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41 - 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
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<td>4 - 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4 - 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kudu</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>224 - 330</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mtn. Zebra</td>
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<td>1837 - 4370</td>
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<td>Ostrich</td>
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<td>Steenbok</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wildlife introductions

- **Gemsbok**
- **Springbok**
- **Mtn Zebra**
- **Other**

### Wildlife mortalities

- **Gemsbok**
- **Springbok**
- **Mtn Zebra**
- **Other**

### 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.

### Annual rainfall

**Gemsbok**

**Springbok**

**Kudu**

**Steenbok**

**Klipspringer**

**Jackal**

**Hyaena**

**Cheetah**

**Leopard**

**Lion**

### 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.

### Locally rare species

- **Sightings indicator**
  - 2010
  - 2011
  - 2012

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

### 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.

**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.**