Conservancy status

Benefits from natural resources in 2011
- The chart shows the main benefit sources and values and their percentage of the total benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Adequate staffing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Adequate expenditure</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Audit attendance</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. NR management plan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inadequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Zonation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inadequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Leadership</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Display of material</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inadequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Event Book modules</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Event Book quality</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Compliance</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Game census</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Reporting &amp; adaptive m/nt</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Law enforcement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Human Wildlife Conflict</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Sources of NR income</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Benefits produced</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Resource Sustainability</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011
- Estimates are based on average national values
- Estimated human wildlife conflict cost: N$ 57,000
- Estimated poached high value species loss: N$ 0
- Total conflict cost estimate: N$ 57,000

Natural resource cost–benefit ratio in 2011
- The chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs
- Natural resource benefits outweigh eight approximate conflict costs

Management performance in 2012
- Score: 1 Adequate 2 Adequate 3 Adequate 4 Inadequate
- Performance: Adequate 1 Inadequate
- Category: 1 Adequate staffing 2 Adequate expenditure 3 Audit attendance 4 NR management plan
- Management performance: Adequate 3 2.28 2 Adequate expenditure 3 1.71
- Audit attendance: 5 1.71
- NR management plan: 1 1

Wildlife status summary in 2012
- Exhibit: very rare rare uncommon common abundant
- Status: extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant
- Status: very rare rare uncommon common abundant

Wildlife removals – quota use and value
- Species: Buffalo, Elephant*, Kudu
- Quota 2012: Animals actually used in 2012
- 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
  - Total: 5

Poaching
- Number of incidents per year: 0
- Traps and firearms recovered: number of incidents per category
- Arrests and convictions: number of incidents per category

Wildlife status summary in 2012
- Status: extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant
- Status: very rare rare uncommon common abundant
- Status: very rare rare uncommon common abundant

Human wildlife conflict trend
- The chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators
- The most troublesome species: Hyena
- The least troublesome species: Elephant
- Benefits produced: 2 2 0.76
- Resource Sustainability: 2 2 0.76

Human wildlife conflict
- The chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators
- The most troublesome species: Hyena
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- Resource Sustainability: 2 2 0.76

Management performance in 2012
- Score: 1 Adequate staffing 3 2.28 2 Adequate expenditure 3 1.71
- Audit attendance: 5 1.71
- NR management plan: 1 1

Key to the status barometer
- Status: extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant
- Status: very rare rare uncommon common abundant
- Status: very rare rare uncommon common abundant

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</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Wildlife Status</th>
<th>Count Trend</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Desired</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Zebra</td>
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<td>Giraffe</td>
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<td>Warthog</td>
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<td>383</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

Wildlife introductions
- Number of Animals
- Tim es burned between 2008 and 2012

Wildlife mortalities
- Number of Animals
- Tim es burned in 2012

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.

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
- Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare
- Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Fire monitoring
- Times burned between 2008 and 2012
- Fires burned in 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.