maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

**Conservancy status**

Benefits from natural resources in 2011
- Combined tourism benefits: N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting benefits: N$ 71,800 (38 %)
- Wildlife product benefits: N$ 0 (%)
- Other benefits (e.g. interest): N$ 118,650 (62 %)

Large picture: The pie chart shows the main benefit sources and values.

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

**Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011**

- Estimated human wildlife conflict cost: N$ 151,000
- Estimated poached high value species loss: N$ 0
- Total conflict cost estimate: N$ 151,000

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

- Natural resource benefits outstrip approximate conflict costs.

**Management performance in 2012**

- Adequate staffing
- Adequate expenditure
- Audit attendance
- NR management plan
- Zonation
- Leadership
- Display of material
- Event book modules
- Event book quality
- Compliance
- Game census
- Reporting & adaptive m/ment
- Law enforcement
- Human Wildlife Conflict
- Sources of NR income
- Benefits produced
- Resource sustainability
- Management performance & other data

**Wildlife status summary in 2012**

- Baboon: 5,345 (+1.34)
- Cheetah: 2,280 (+2.8)
- Elephant: 12,030 (+1.2)
- Giraffe: 7,055 (+1.14)
- Hyaena: 1,520 (+1.14)
- Lion: 2,500 (+1.52)
- Other predators: 3,180 (+0.76)
- Other herbivores: 7,055 (+1.14)
- Ostrich: 4,500 (+2.00)
- Springbok: 24,543 (+1.28)
- Zebra: 14,458 (+1.28)

**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 most troublesome species in 2012 are on the left.
- The least troublesome species in 2012 are on the right.

**Wildlife removals – quota use and value**

**Key to the status barometer**

- Extinct: very rare: rare: uncommon: common: abundant
- Weak/bad: reasonable: good

**Conservancy income**

- N$ 188,350

**Number of incidents per year**

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

**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.
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>Range</th>
<th>Wildlife Status</th>
<th>National Guideline</th>
<th>Desired Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemsbok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14 - 30</td>
<td>Light orange</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 - 20</td>
<td>Light orange</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtn. zebra</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>550 - 670</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>2123 - 5050</td>
<td>Light orange</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springbok</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>94 - 1080</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
</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.
- 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 triple; dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple; red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

**Locally rare species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sighting Indicator</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wildlife introductions**

- Kudu
- Ostrich
- Springbok
- Other

**Wildlife mortalities**

- Kudu
- Ostrich
- Springbok
- 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**

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.

**Predator monitoring**

- 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.