

2012

Doro!nawas

# Annual Natural Resource Report

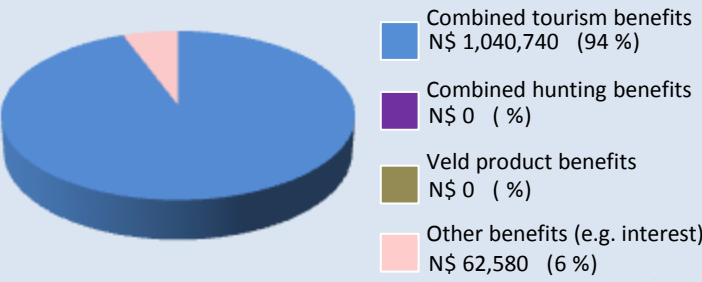
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 1,103,320



#### 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\$ 609,070	
Employment benefits	Private Sector	30 staff	N\$ 358,310
	Conservancy	11 staff	N\$ 215,980

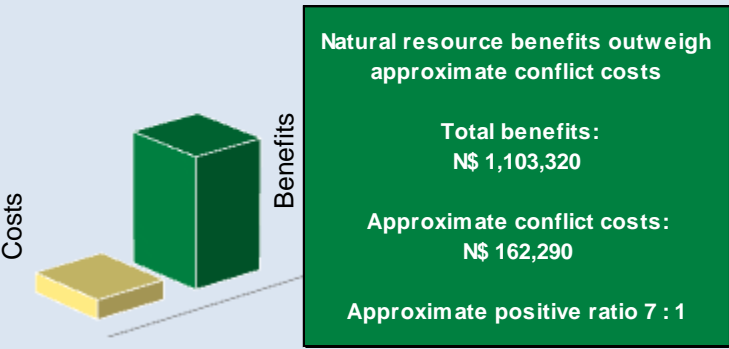
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 162,290
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 162,290

### Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

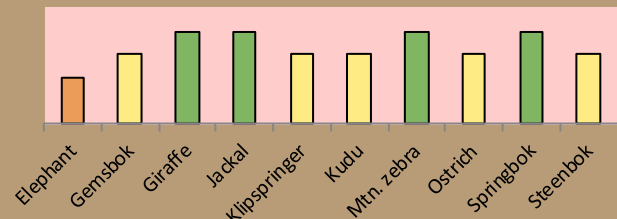


\* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data \*

## Management performance in 2012

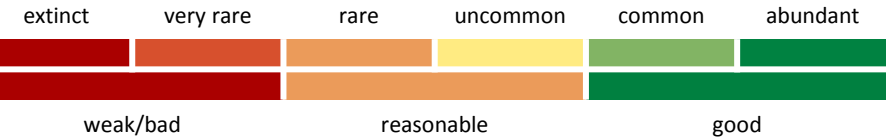
Category	Score	Performance		
1 Adequate staffing	3			
2 Adequate expenditure	4			
3 Audit attendance	4			
4 NR management plan	2			
5 Zonation	4			
6 Leadership	2			
7 Display of material	1			
8 Event Book modules	3			
9 Event Book quality	2			
10 Compliance	3			
11 Game census	3			
12 Reporting & adaptive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

## Wildlife status summary in 2012



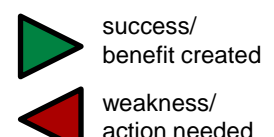
## Key to the status barometer

### Wildlife status



### Management performance & other data

### Success/threat flags



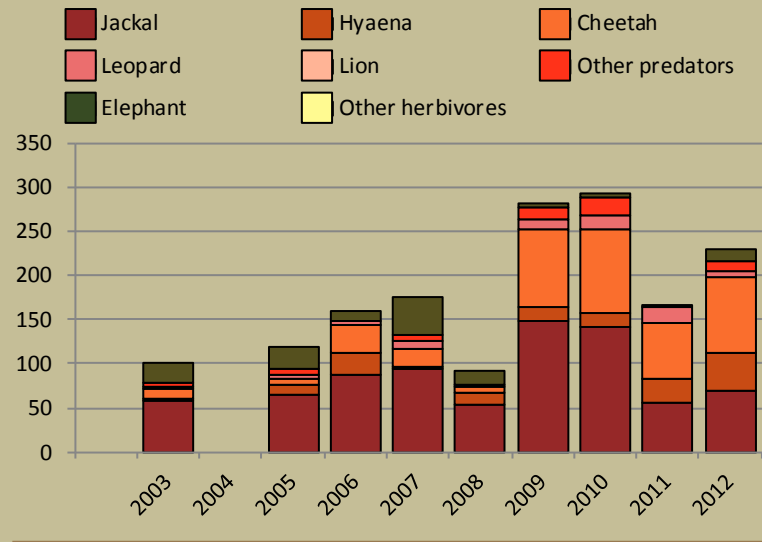
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental benefits. Benefits from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



## Human wildlife conflict

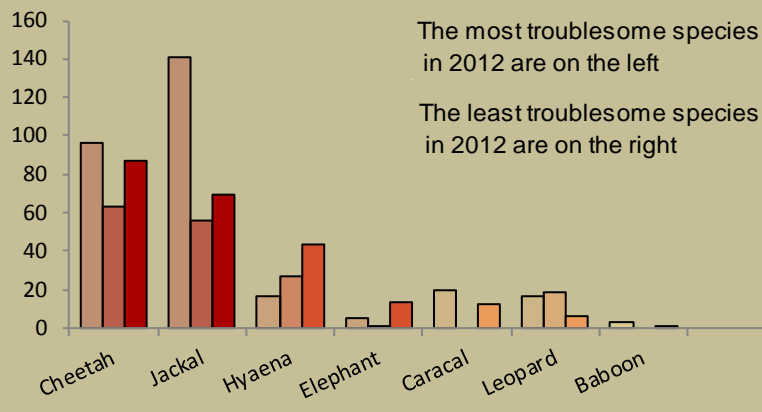
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



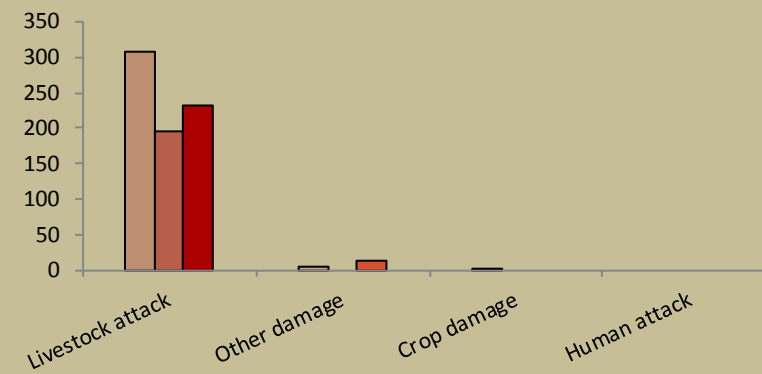
### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

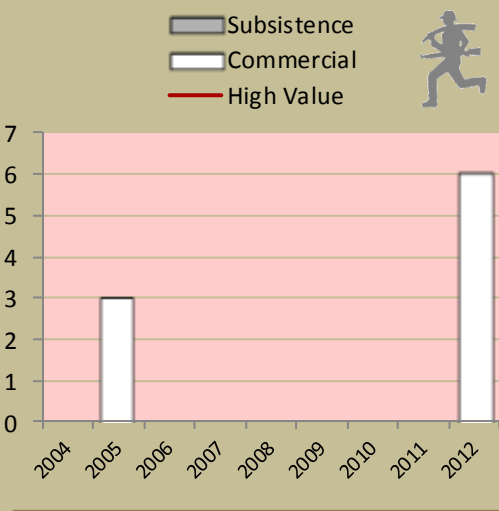
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

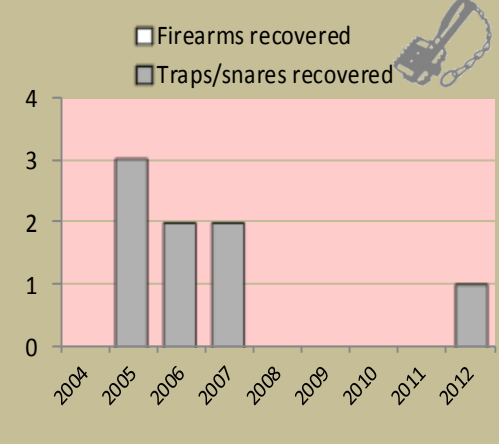
### Number of incidents per year

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



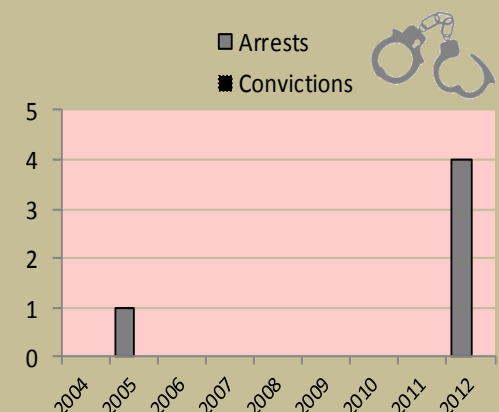
### Traps and firearms recovered

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	10	2,690	10	2,690			1					1
Cheetah	3		3									
Elephant*	1	3,180						1				1
Gemsbok	70	53,520	20	48,120	50	5,400	6	19				35
Giraffe								1				1
Hyaena	2	5,962	2	5,962								
Jackal	20	3,140	20	3,140								
Klipspringer	2	6,320	2	6,320			1					1
Kudu	4	16,944	4	16,944			2					2
Leopard	2	41,172	2	41,172								
Ostrich	25	10,820	10	10,370	15	450	2					2
Springbok	90	29,240	20	27,420	70	1,820	7	27				40
Steenbok	4	3,360	4	3,360			1					1
Mtn Zebra	28	54,508	15	52,350	13	2,158	6					6

#### 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

# 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	101	552 - 1110				
Giraffe	6	19 - 40				
Jackal	9					
Klipspringer	3					
Kudu	2	8 - 20				
Mtn. zebra	110	716 - 720				
Ostrich	53	521 - 780				
Springbok	187	2340 - 5570				
Steenbok	4	14 - 160				

### Wildlife Status

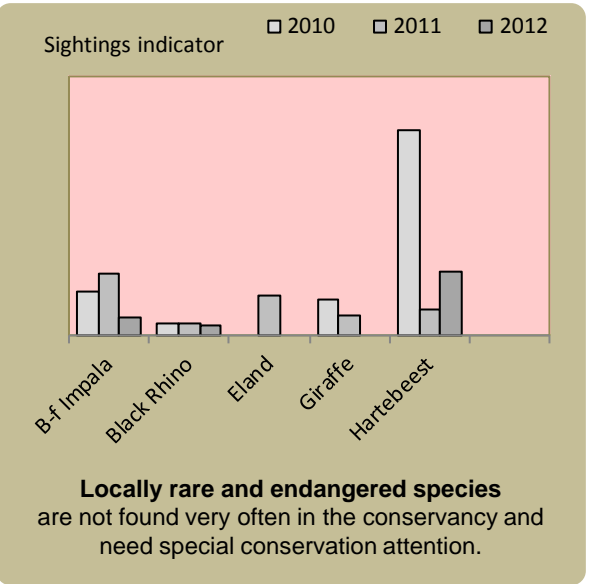
**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**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.

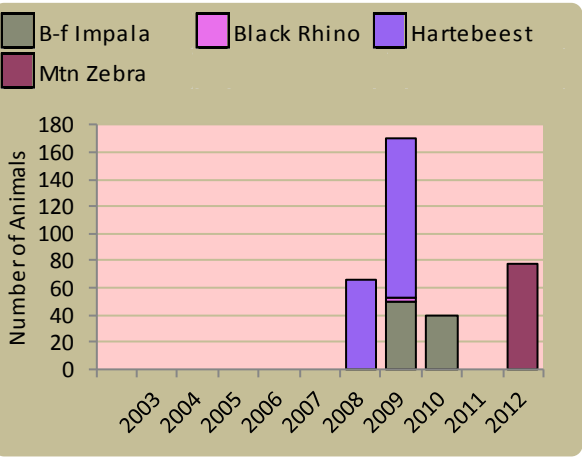
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

**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.

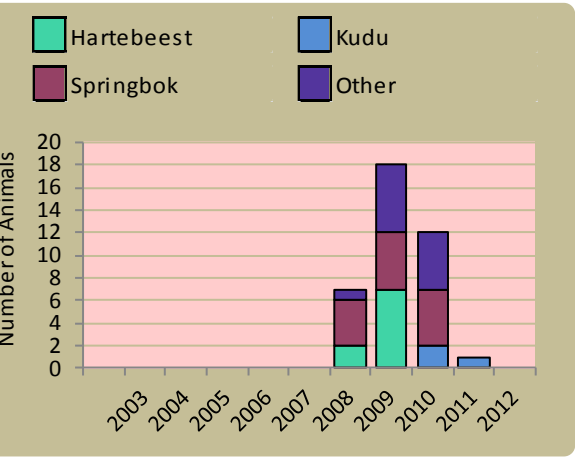
## Locally rare species



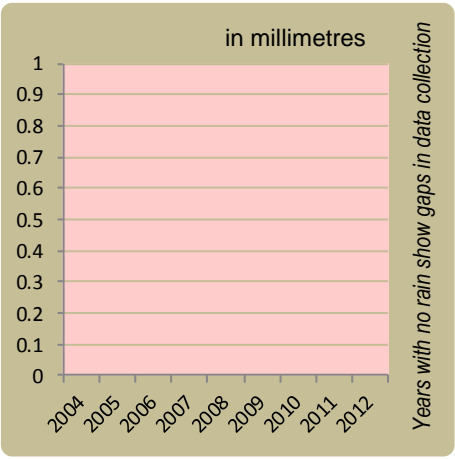
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

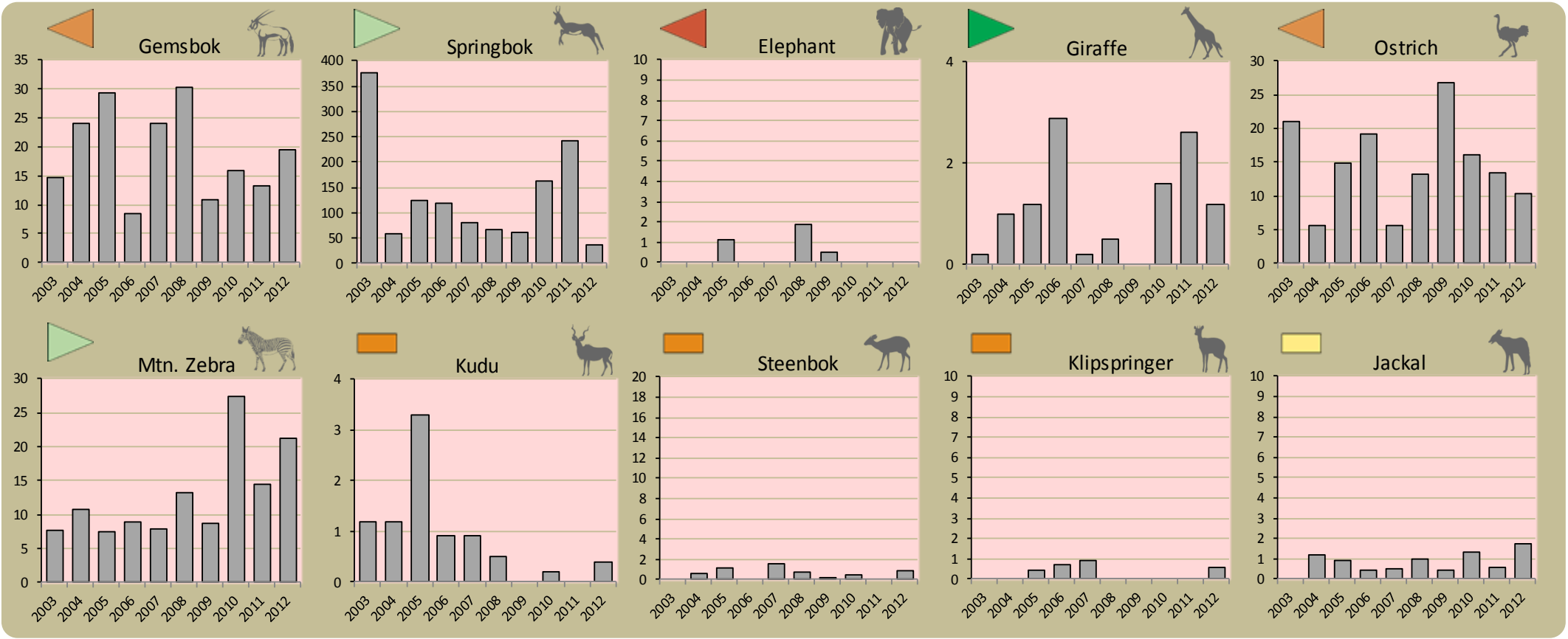


## Annual rainfall



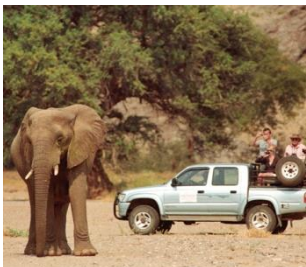
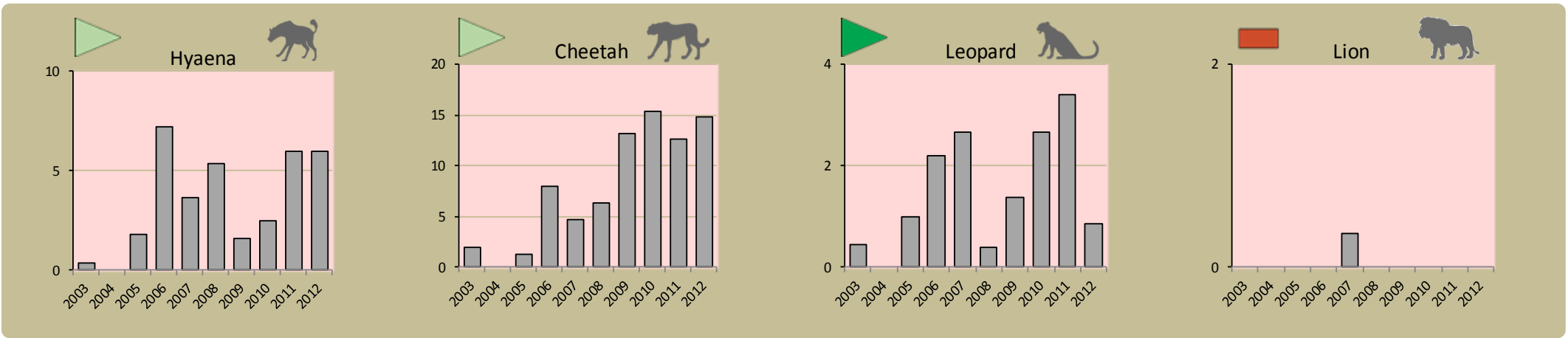
## Annual game count

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



## 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.

