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Annual Natural Resource Report

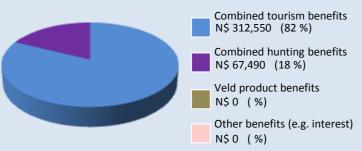
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

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\$ 380,040



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	N\$ 64,780			
Employment	Private Sector			
benefits	Conservancy			
benefits	Conservancy			

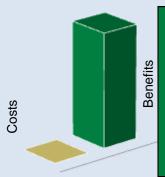
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

estimates are based on average national values

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

Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs



Natural resource benefits outweigh approximate conflict costs

> **Total benefits:** N\$ 380.040

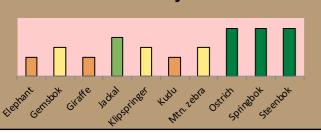
Approximate conflict costs:

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

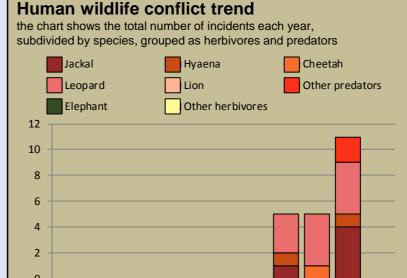
Management performance in 2012

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

Wildlife status summary in 2012

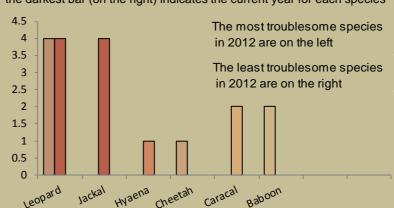


Human wildlife conflict



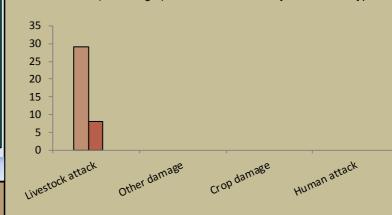
Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

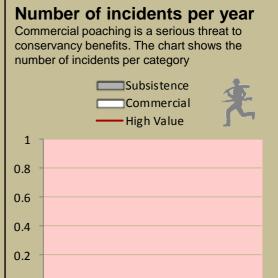


Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

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



Traps and firearms recovered

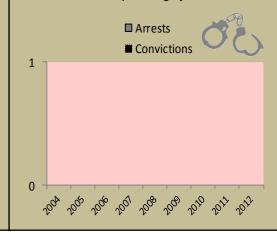
200 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 2010, 2017, 2017

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	5	1,345	5	1,345								
Cheetah	1		1									
Gemsbok	2	4,812	2	4,812								
Jackal	5	785	5	785								
Klipspringer	2	6,320	2	6,320			1					1
Leopard	1	20,586	1	20,586								
Springbok	515	67,190	40	54,840	475	12,350	23	33	96	43		215
Steenbok	4	3,360	4	3,360			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 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

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status extinct abundant common very rare rare uncommon good

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.



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

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status



Wildlife Status

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

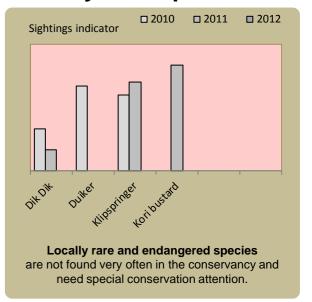
National quideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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



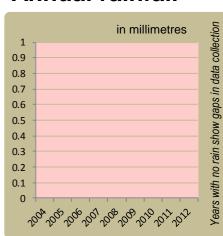
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

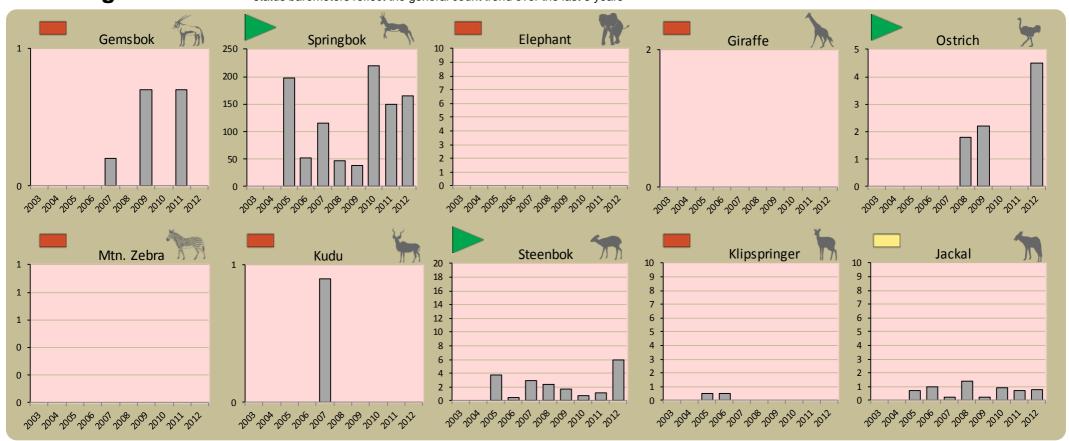


Annual rainfall



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

