

2012

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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\$ 73,380



Combined tourism benefits  
N\$ 0 ( % )

Combined hunting benefits  
N\$ 73,380 (100 %)

Veld product benefits  
N\$ 0 ( % )

Other benefits (e.g. interest)  
N\$ 0 ( % )

### 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\$ 72,750
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Employment benefits	Private Sector	2 staff	N\$ 630
	Conservancy	4 staff	N\$ 29,290

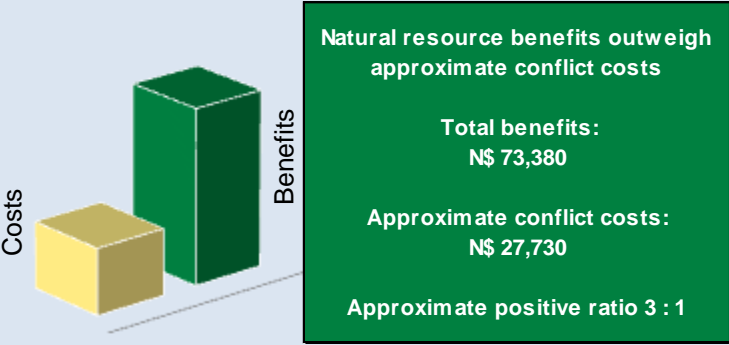
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 27,730
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 27,730

### Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

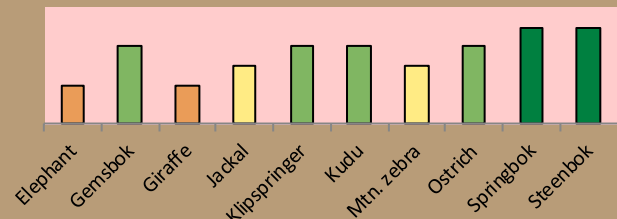


\* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data \*

### Management performance in 2012

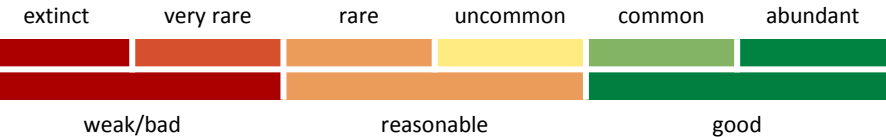
Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing		
2 Adequate expenditure		
3 Audit attendance		
4 NR management plan		
5 Zonation		
6 Leadership		
7 Display of material		
8 Event Book modules		
9 Event Book quality		
10 Compliance		
11 Game census		
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment		
13 Law enforcement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

### Wildlife status summary in 2012



## Key to the status barometer

#### Wildlife status

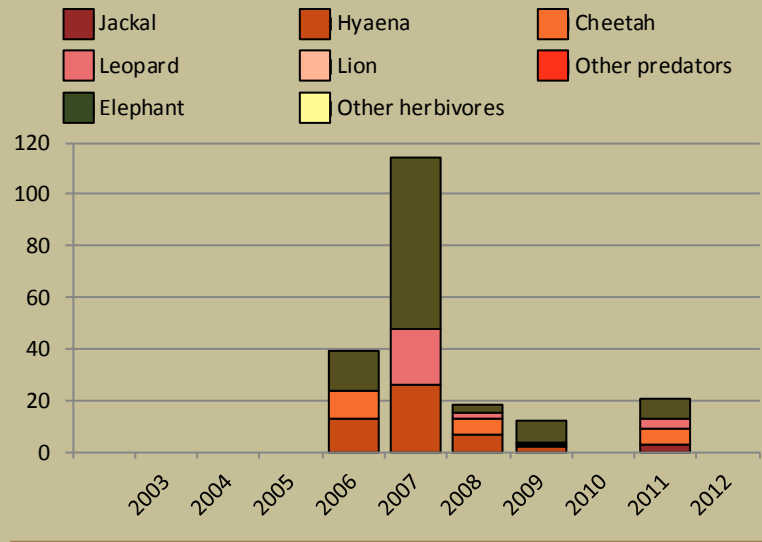


#### Management performance & other data

## Human wildlife conflict

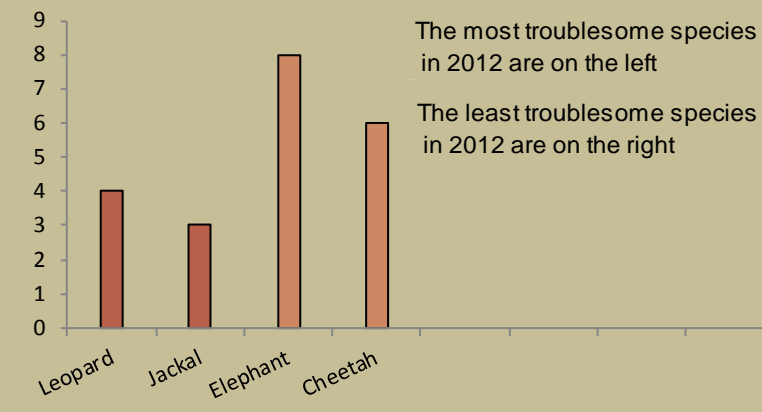
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



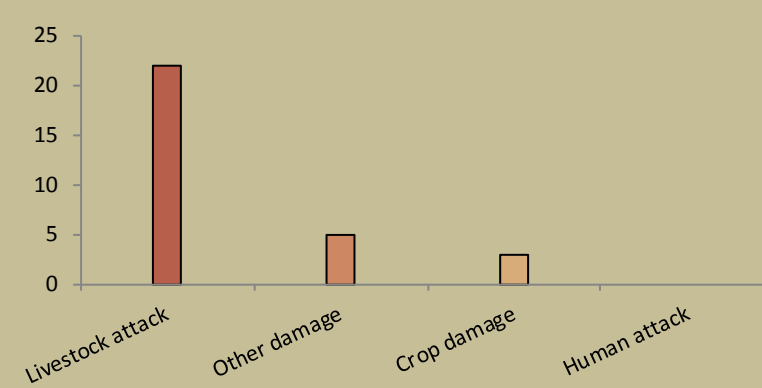
### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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



## 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
Caracal	5	6,530	5	6,530								
Cheetah	3		3									
Elephant*	1	3,180									1	1
Gemsbok	5	7,434	3	7,218	2	216						
Hyaena	2	5,962	2	5,962								
Jackal	15	2,355	15	2,355								
Klipspringer	4	12,640	4	12,640								
Kudu	31	24,534	5	21,180	26	3,354						
Leopard	2	41,172	2	41,172								
Ostrich	5	5,185	5	5,185								
Springbok	5	6,855	5	6,855								
Steenbok	20	12,630	15	12,600	5	30						
Warthog	2	4,978	2	4,978								
Mtn Zebra	10	18,280	5	17,450	5	830						

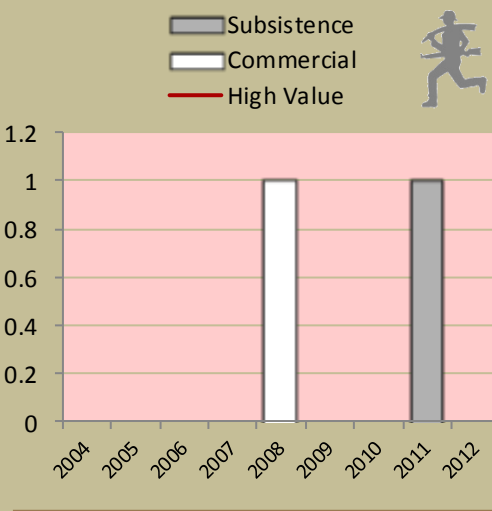
#### Potential value estimates (N\$) for quotas are based on:

- **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

## Poaching

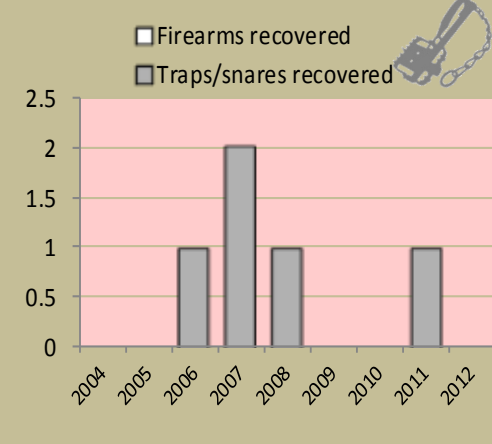
### Number of incidents per year

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



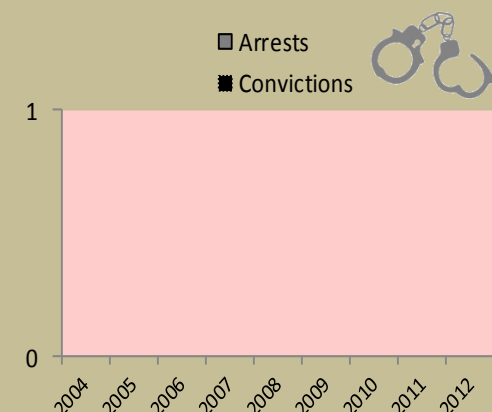
### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



### Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



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

Species	Animals Seen 2012	Range		Wildlife Status		
		Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant						
Gemsbok	24	37 - 80				
Giraffe						
Jackal	1	1 - 20				
Klipspringer	7	7 - 10				
Kudu	63	163 - 420				
Mtn. zebra						
Ostrich	11	42 - 60				
Springbok	56	159 - 380				
Steenbok	13	41 - 470				

### 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.

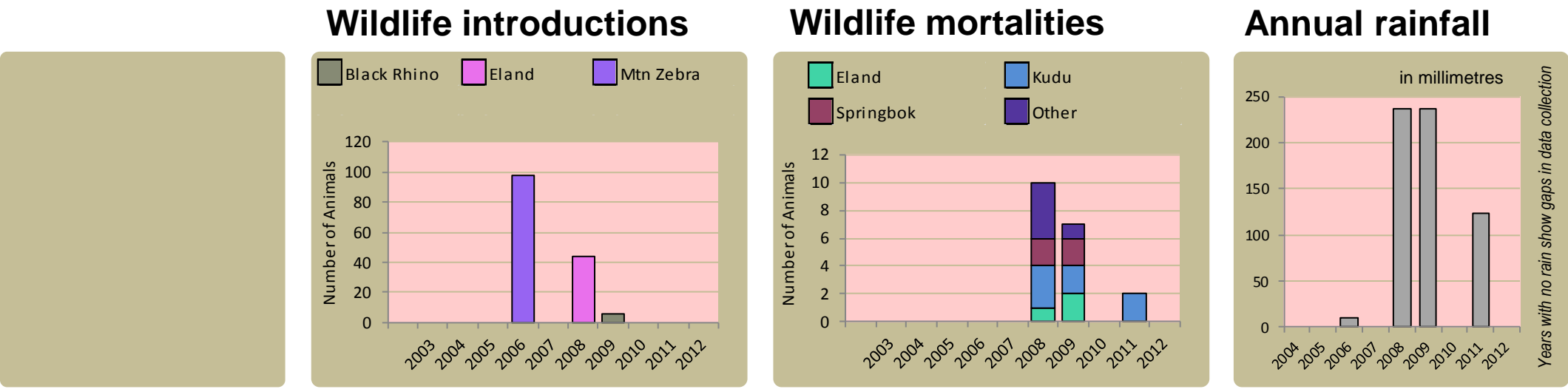
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

**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

Sightings indicator

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



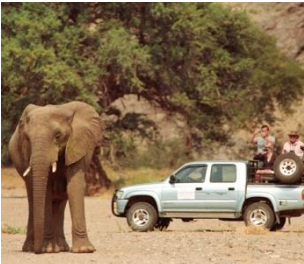
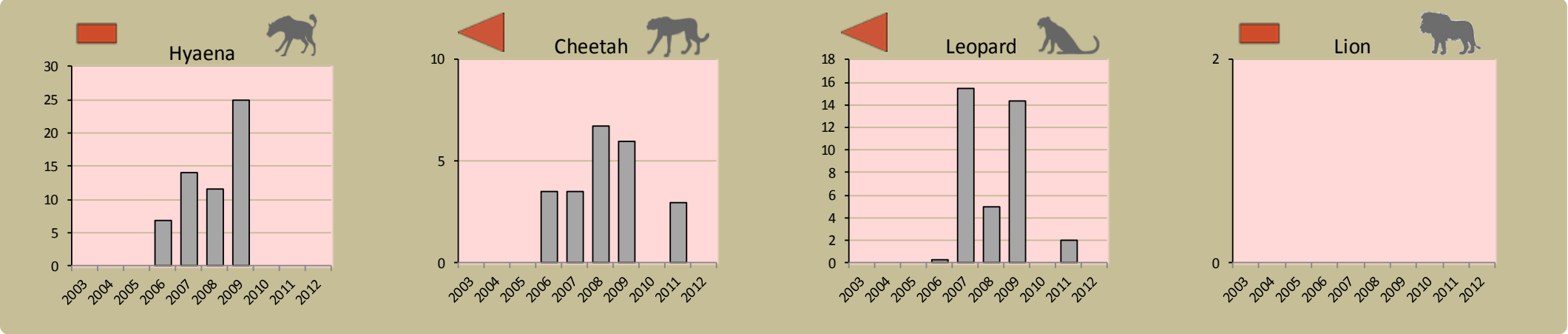
## Annual game count

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.

