# <sup>2012</sup> Annual Natural Resource Report

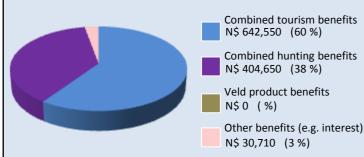
# maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

## **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\$ 1,077,910



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\$ 483,510		
Employment	Private Sector	44 staff	N\$ 594,400
benefits	Conservancy	18 staff	N\$ 176,190

#### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 73,180
Estimated poached high value species los	s N\$ 0
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 73,180
estimates are based on average national values	

## 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\$ 1,077,910 Approximate conflict costs: N\$ 73,180 Approximate positive ratio 15 : 1

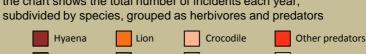
#### $\ensuremath{^*}$ The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data $\ensuremath{^*}$

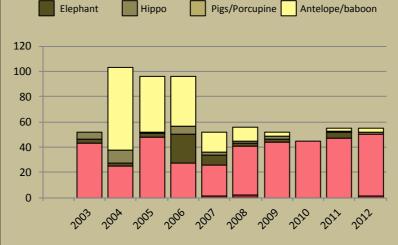
#### Management performance in 2012

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

## Human wildlife conflict

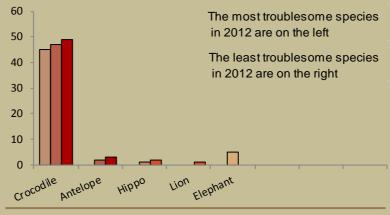
#### Human wildlife conflict trend the chart shows the total number of incidents each year,





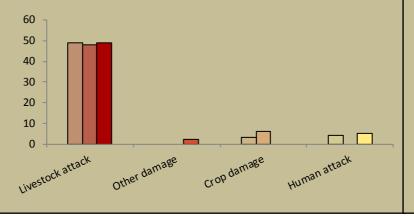
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

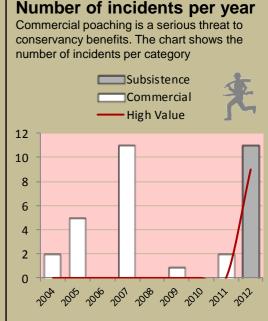


#### Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

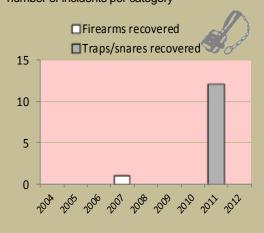
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching



#### Traps and firearms recovered number of incidents per category



## Arrests and convictions

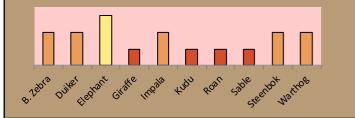
number of incidents per category



## Wildlife removals - quota use and value

		Quota 2012						Animals actually used in 2012					
Species	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	
Buffalo	8	318,550	6	318,000	2	550	6	4				10	
Crocodile							3	1				4	
Elephant*							1					1	
Нірро	5	60,364	3	59,814	2	550	3					3	
Lechwe	2	22,950	2	22,950			1					1	

Wildlife status summary 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
- 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





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

Species	Animals Seen	Estimate	Wildlife Status			
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number	
B. Zebra						
Duiker						
Elephant						
Giraffe						
Impala						
Kudu						
Roan						
Sable						
Steenbok						
Warthog						

1.2

1

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

#### 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.

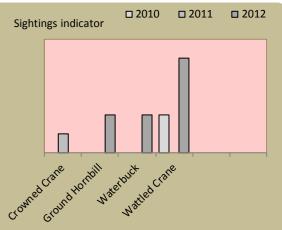
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

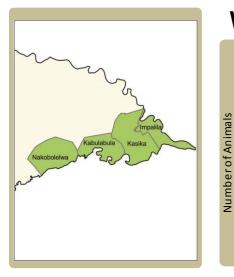
## Locally rare species

2012

Kasika

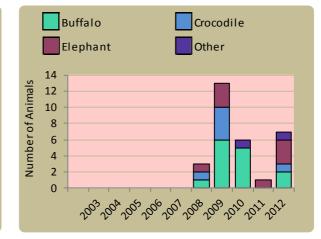


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



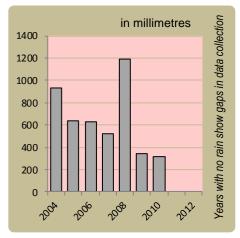


## Wildlife mortalities



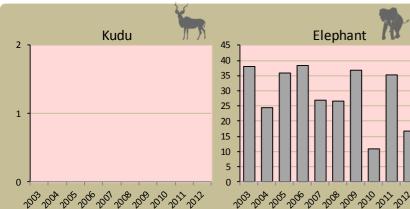
200° 204° 205° 206° 201° 208° 208° 201° 201° 201°

Annual rainfall

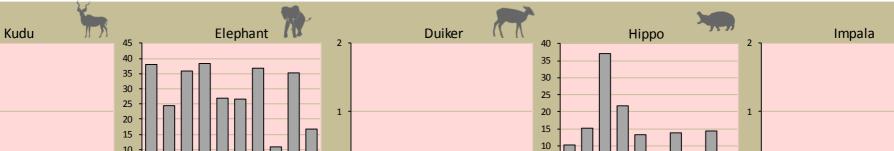


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## **Fixed route patrols**



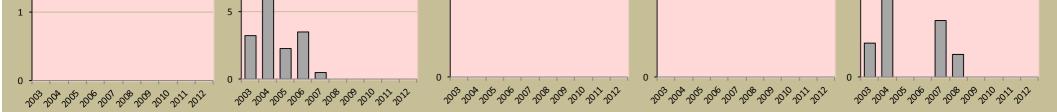
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year



**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

Cheetah Leopard Lion Wild Dog Hvaena 2

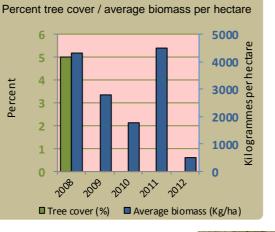
200° 204° 205° 206° 201° 208° 208° 201° 201° 201°



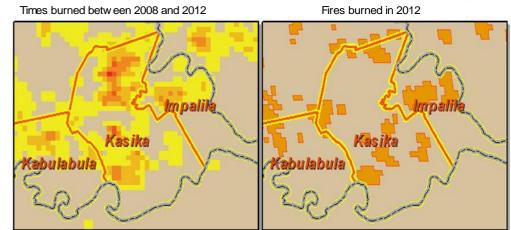
## **Vegetation monitoring**

Change in bush cover since monitoring began





## **Fire monitoring**





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.

