!Khob!Naub Annual Natural Resource Report

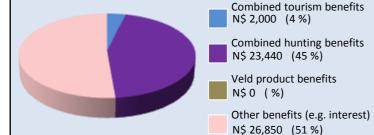
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

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\$ 52,290



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\$ 52,290	
Employment	Private Sector			
benefits	Conservancy			

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

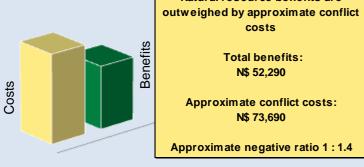
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 73,690	
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0	
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 73,690	

Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

Natural resource benefits are

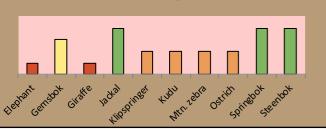


 $\mbox{^{*}}$ The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data $\mbox{^{*}}$

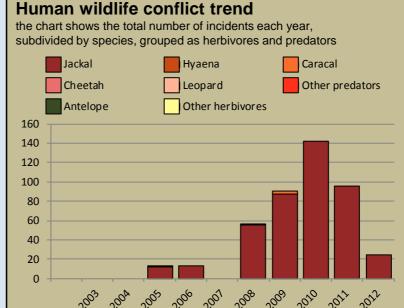
Management performance in 2012

Category	Score	Performance		
1 Adequate staffing	1			
2 Adequate expenditure	2			
3 Audit attendance	1			
4 NR management plan	2			
5 Zonation	2			
6 Leadership	2			
7 Display of material	1			
8 Event Book modules	2			
9 Event Book quality	2			
10 Compliance	3			
11 Game census	1			
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	1			
13 Law enforcement	1			
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	1			
15 Sources of NR income	2			
16 Benefits produced	2			
17 Resource Sustainability	0			

Wildlife status summary in 2012

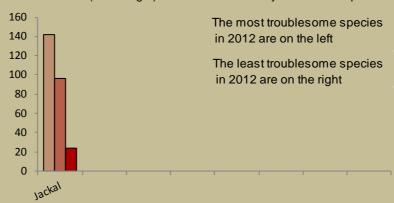


Human wildlife conflict



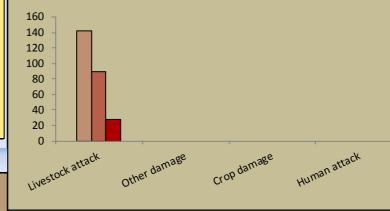
Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

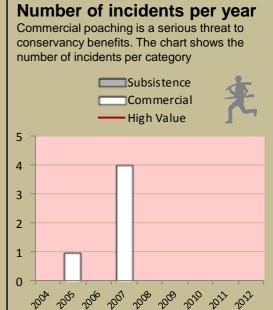


Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

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

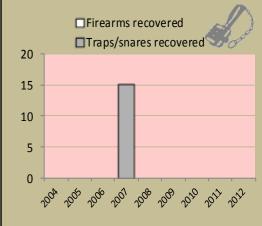


Poaching



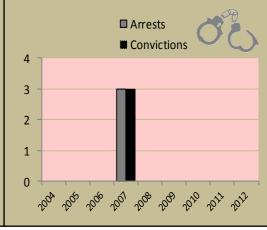
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

blem Total
mal Use
1
214

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 very rare rare uncommon common abundant

weak/bad reasonable good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags

action needed

success/ benefit created weakness/ 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

Species	Animals Seen 2012	Range		Wildlife Status		
		Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant						
Gemsbok						
Giraffe						
Jackal	4	4 -	10			
Klipspringer						
Kudu						
Mtn. zebra						
Ostrich						
Springbok	300	1822 -	- 4920			
Steenbok	10	83 -	780			

Wildlife Status

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

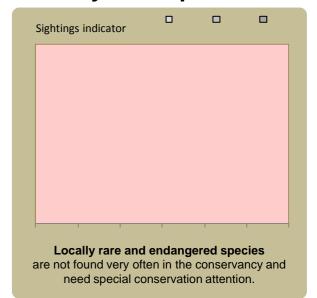
National guideline - gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

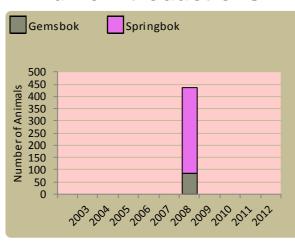
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

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;

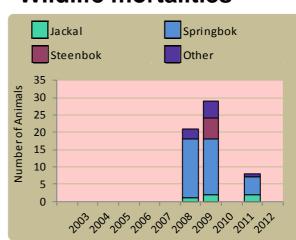
Locally rare species



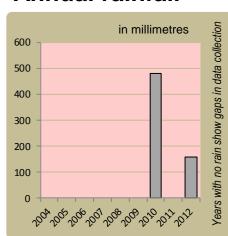
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

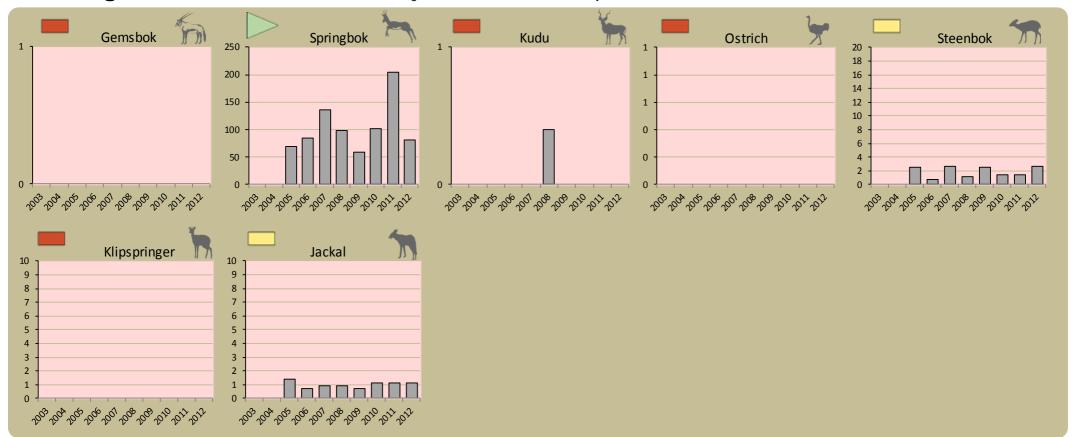


Annual rainfall

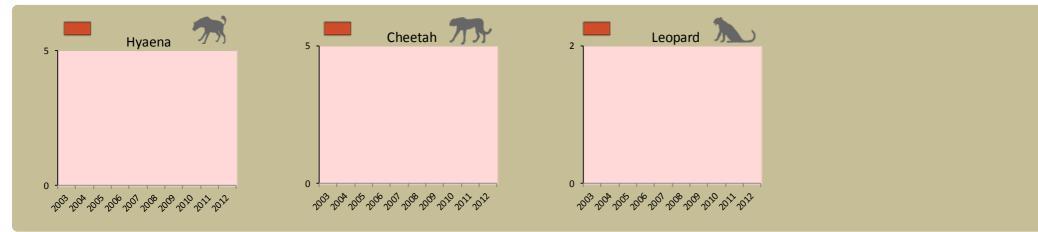


Annual game count

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





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.

