2012 Annual Natural Resource Report

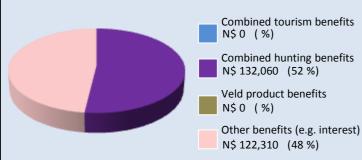
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

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\$ 254,370



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

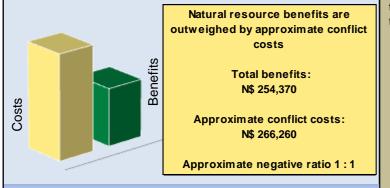
Conservancy	N\$ 249,950		
Employment	Private Sector		
benefits	Conservancy		

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 266,260		
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0		
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 266,260		

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 *

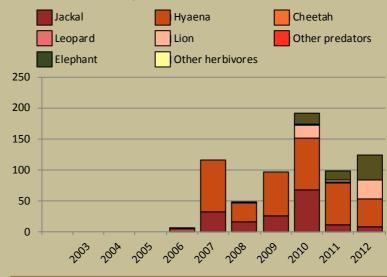
Management performance in 2012

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

Human wildlife conflict

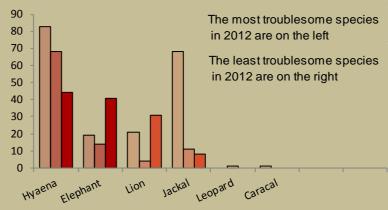
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



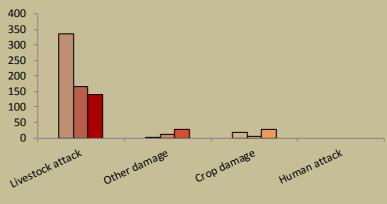
Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

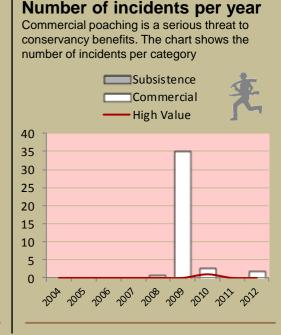


Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

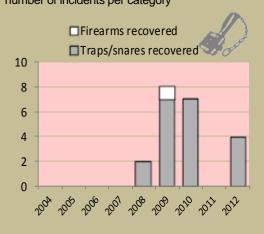
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

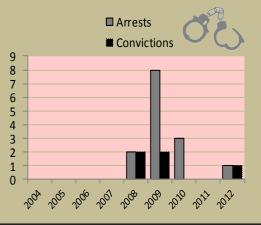


Traps and firearms recovered number of incidents per category



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
Elephant*								1				1
Hyaena							2					2
Jackal	15	785	5	785	10		1					1
Lion							1					1
Springbok	180	31,580	20	27,420	160	4,160	3	34	134			171
Wildebeest							2					2

Wildlife status summary in 2012

Headmant Genstoot Girste Isdall Antoninese tudu NHL Leade Ostich Geratoot Greentoot

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

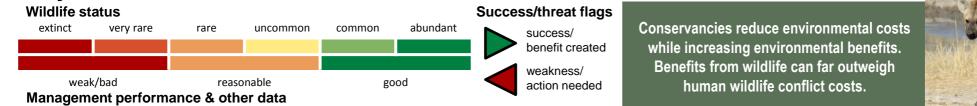
• Potential trophy value - the average national trophy value of each trophy species multiplied by the quota number

· 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	Range		v	/ildlife State	Wildlife Statu	
	Seen 2012	Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number	Count trend – g conservancy ba
Elephant							National guidel
Gemsbok							for example, lior
Giraffe							high value and a
Jackal	8	8 -	20				Desired numbe
Klipspringer							conservancy bas like to have.
Kudu							dark green (abu
Mtn. zebra							light green (cor
Ostrich							yellow (uncomn
Springbok	296	296 -	3300				light orange (ra dark orange (ve
Steenbok	5	5 -	310				red (extinct) - th

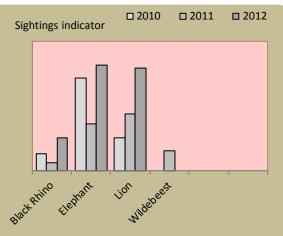
gives the species status in the ased on game count trend data

line – gives the species status in the sing national guidelines for the conservancy; ns may cause local problems, but are of are rare at landscape level.

er - gives the species status in the ased on what the conservancy would

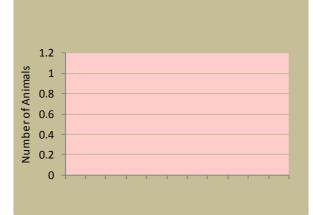
undant) - there should be less; mmon) - the desired number is reached; mon) – there should be more; are) - there should be more than double; very rare) - there should be more than triple; he species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

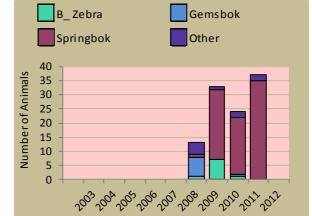


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

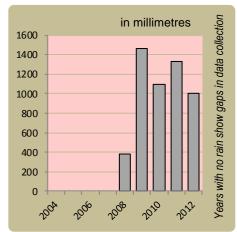
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

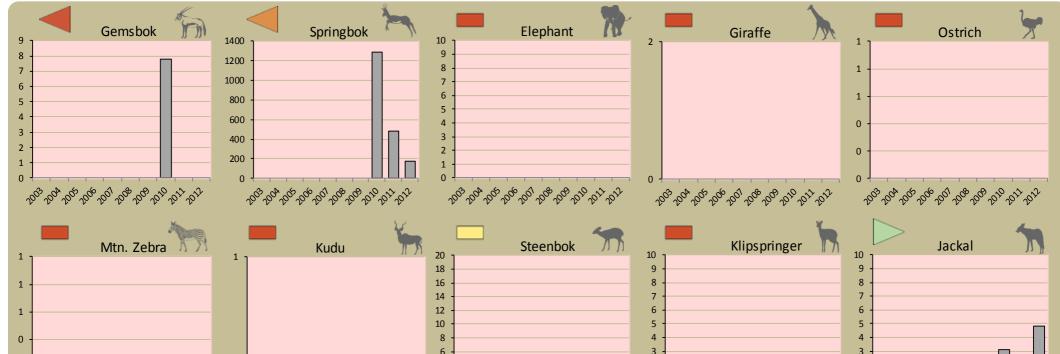


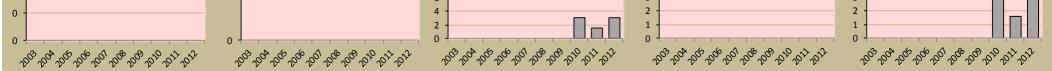
Annual rainfall



Annual game count

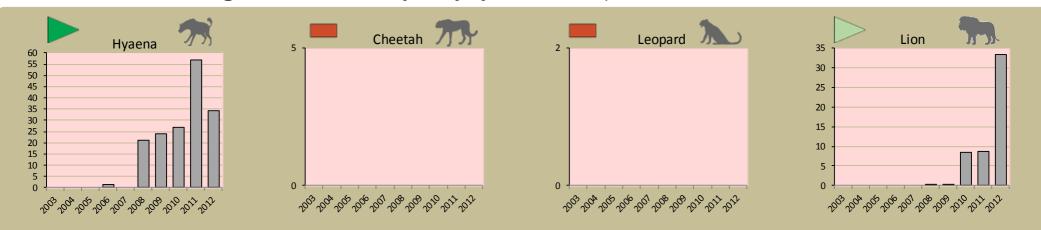
charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years





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.

