Muduva Nyangana 2012 Annual Natural Resource Report

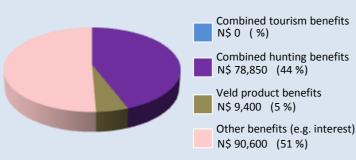
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

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\$ 178,850



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

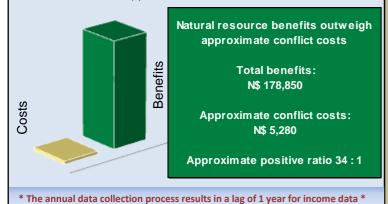
Conservancy	N\$ 178,850		
Employment	Private Sector		
benefits	Conservancy	11 staff	N\$ 61,780

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

the are been allow every settional value

	Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 5,280
	Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
	Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 5,280
е	sumates are based on average national values	

Natural resource cost–benefit ratio in 2011 the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs



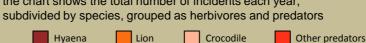
The unital data concellon process results in a lag of 1 year for income

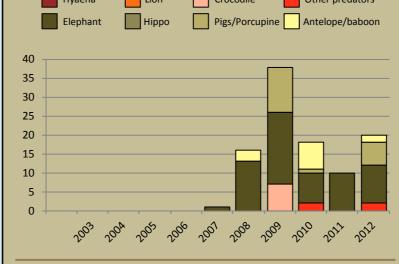
Management performance in 2012

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

Human wildlife conflict

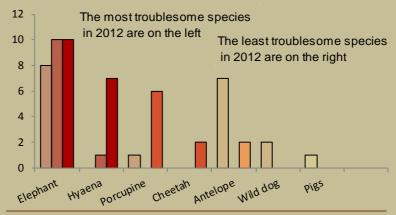
Human wildlife conflict trend the chart shows the total number of incidents each year,





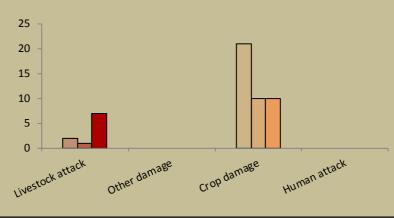
Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

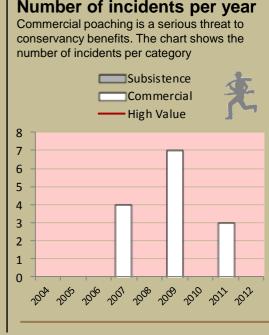


Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

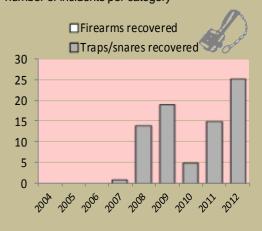
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching



Traps and firearms recovered number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

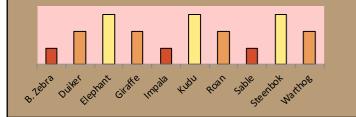
number of incidents per category



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
Elephant*								1				1
Leopard							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							

Wildlife Status

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

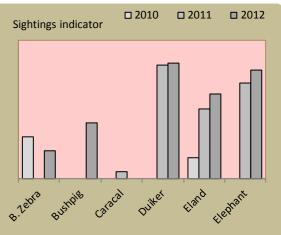
National guideline - gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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

Muduva...



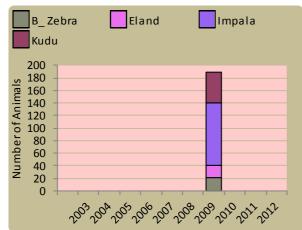
2012

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

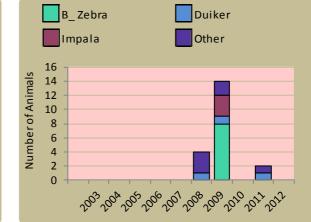
Annual rainfall



Wildlife introductions



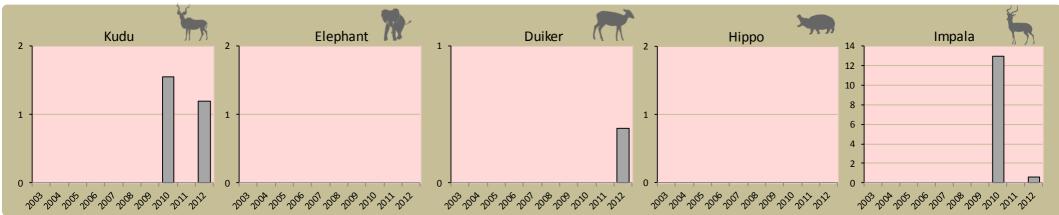
Wildlife mortalities



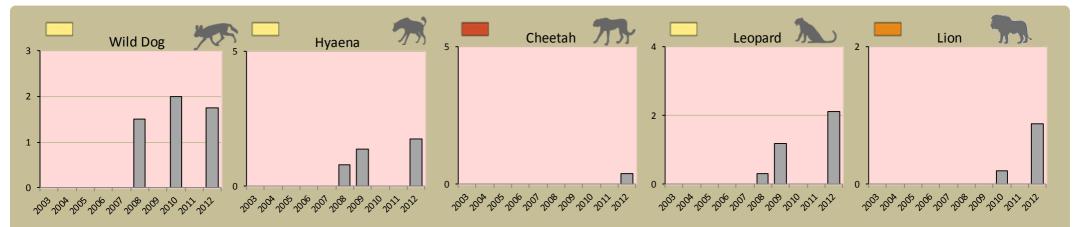
in millimetres with no rain show gaps in data collection 1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 Years 2010

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

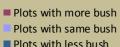


Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

No data for 2012

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



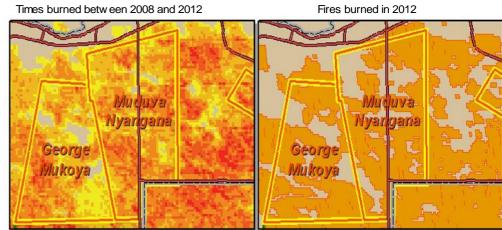


Plots with less bush

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.



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.

