Okamatapati Annual Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

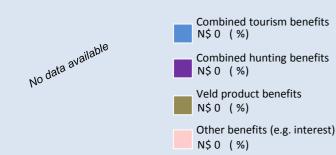
Conservancy status

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\$

2012



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

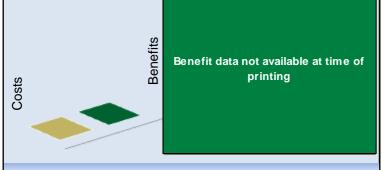
Conservancy	N\$	
Employment	Private Sector	
benefits	Conservancy	

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

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

Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs



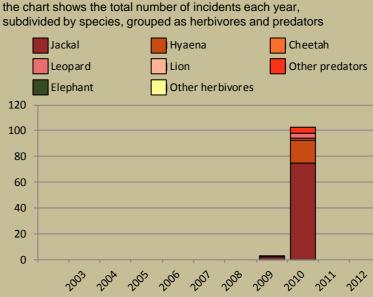
 $\ensuremath{^*}$ The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data $\ensuremath{^*}$

Management performance in 2012

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

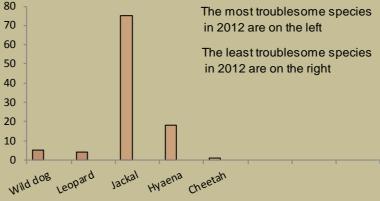
Human wildlife conflict

Human wildlife conflict trend



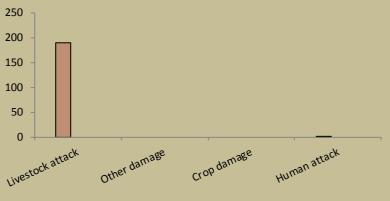
Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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



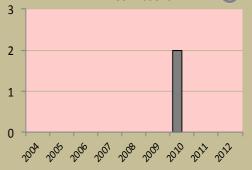
Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

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

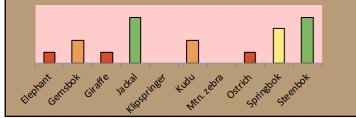




Wildlife removals - quota use and value

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		Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	
							-						
				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



With Event Book Data

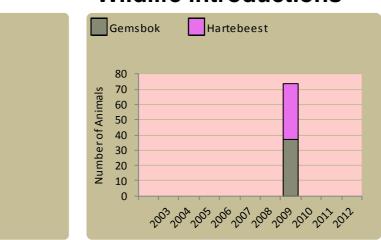
Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

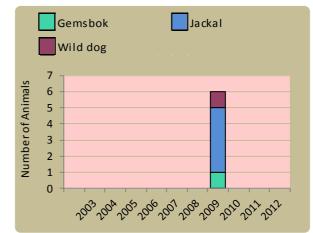
An	Animals	Range		Wildlife Status			Wildlife Status	Sightings indicator
2012		Likely Estimate	CountNationalDesiredTrendGuidelineNumber			Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.		
Elephant							National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy;	
Gemsbok							for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of	
Giraffe							high value and are rare at landscape level.	
Jackal							Desired number – gives the species status in the	
Klipspringer							conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.	
Kudu							dark green (abundant) – there should be less;	
Mtn. zebra							light green (common) – the desired number is reached;	Duite. Ischo
Ostrich							yellow (uncommon) – there should be more; light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;	
Springbok							dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;	Locally rare an are not found very o
Steenbok							red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.	need special of

Wildlife introductions



Annual game count currently not done

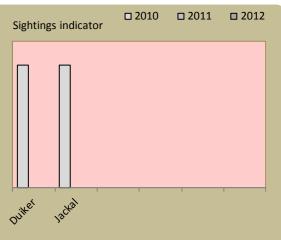
Wildlife mortalities



Locally rare species

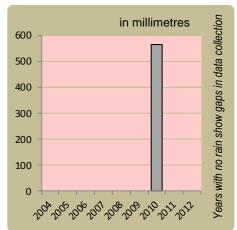
Okamatapati

2012



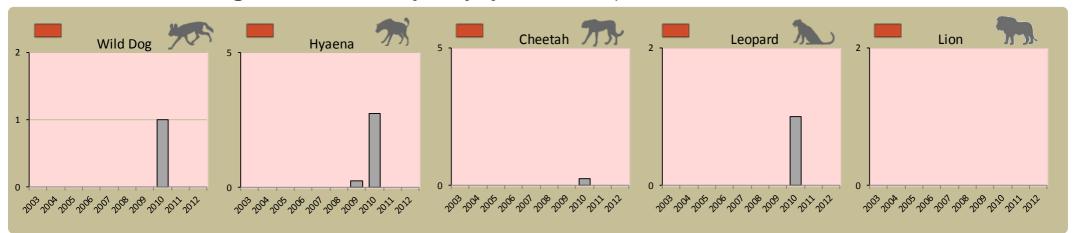
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Annual rainfall



Predator monitoring charts status

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

