Okamatapati Annual Natural Resource Report

# maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

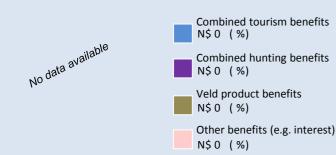
## **Conservancy status**

#### 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

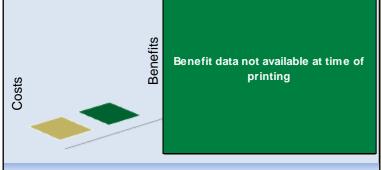
Conservancy	N\$	
Employment	Private Sector	
benefits	Conservancy	

#### 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



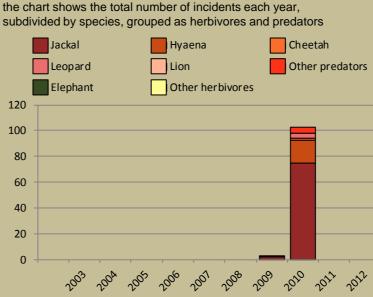
 $\ensuremath{^*}$  The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data  $\ensuremath{^*}$ 

#### 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	

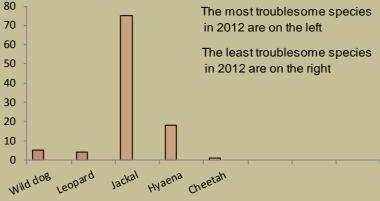
## Human wildlife conflict

## Human wildlife conflict trend



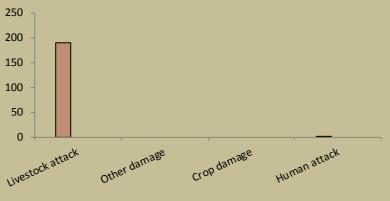
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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



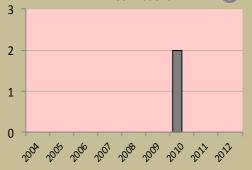
#### Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012

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

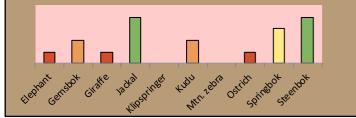




## Wildlife removals - quota use and value

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

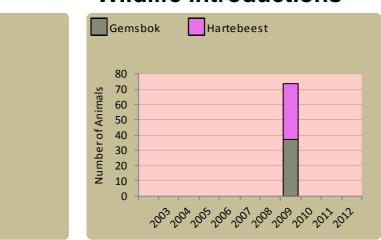
Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

## Current wildlife numbers and status

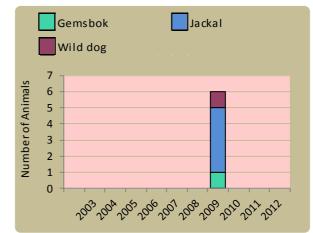
An	Animals	Range		Wildlife Status			Wildlife Status	Sightings indicator
2012		Likely Estimate	CountNationalDesiredTrendGuidelineNumber			<b>Count trend</b> – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.		
Elephant							<b>National guideline</b> – gives the species status 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							<b>Desired number</b> – 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							<b>yellow</b> (uncommon) – there should be more; <b>light orange</b> (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

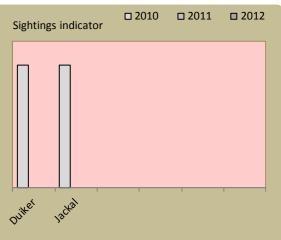
## Wildlife mortalities



## Locally rare species

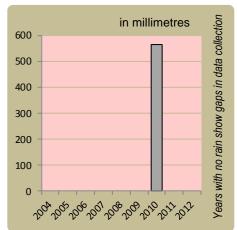
Okamatapati

2012



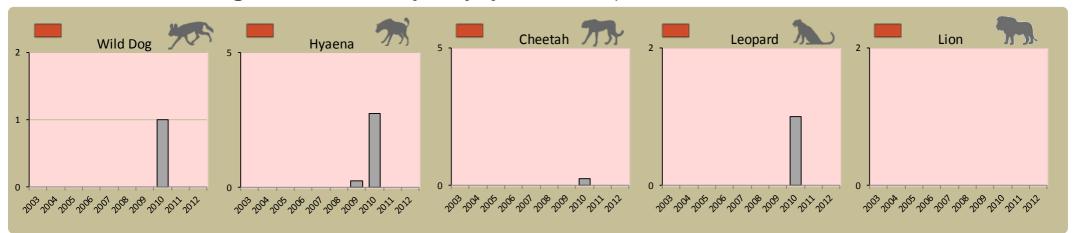
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

## **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

