

Annual Natural Resource Report

Conservancy status

the chart shows the main benefit sources and values and their percentage of the total benefits

Approximate Total Benefits N\$

Category	Value (N\$)	Percentage (%)
Combined tourism benefits	1000	100
Combined hunting benefits	1000	100
Veld product benefits	1000	100
Other benefits (e.g. interest)	1000	100

Two of the most significant benefits for the conservancy:

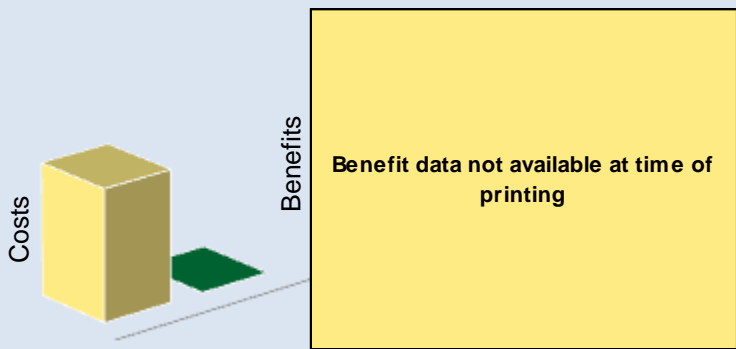
- ✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
- ✓ employment benefits to conservancy residents

Conservancy income			N\$
Employment benefits	Private Sector		
	Conservancy		

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 109,890
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 109,890

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

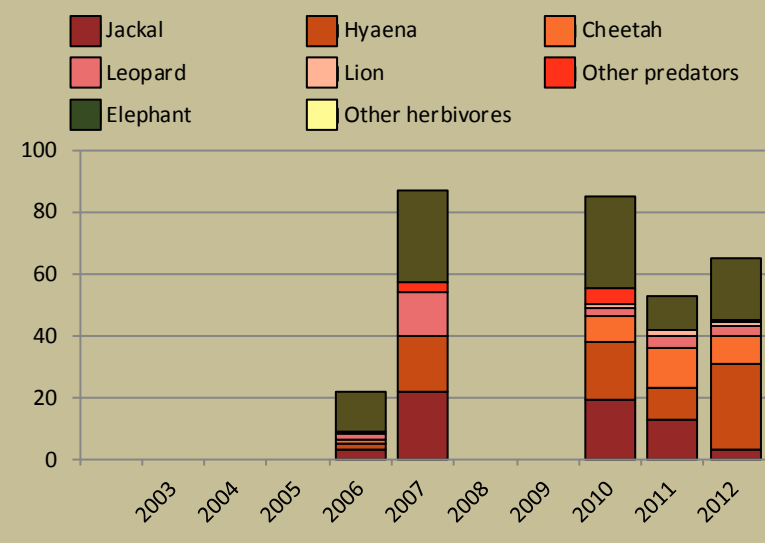


* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data *

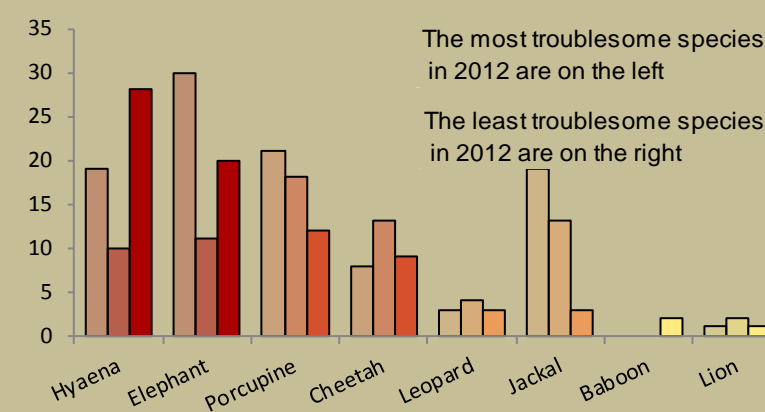
Category	Score	Performance		
1 Adequate staffing	2			
2 Adequate expenditure	0			
3 Audit attendance	2			
4 NR management plan	0			
5 Zonation	0			
6 Leadership	1			
7 Display of material	2			
8 Event Book modules	3			
9 Event Book quality	2			
10 Compliance	3			
11 Game census	0			
12 Reporting & adaptive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

Animal	Number of Sightings
Elephant	3
Gemsbok	5
Giraffe	3
Jackal	5
Klipspringer	5
Kudu	3
Mtn. zebra	5
Ostrich	5
Springbok	5
Steenbok	5

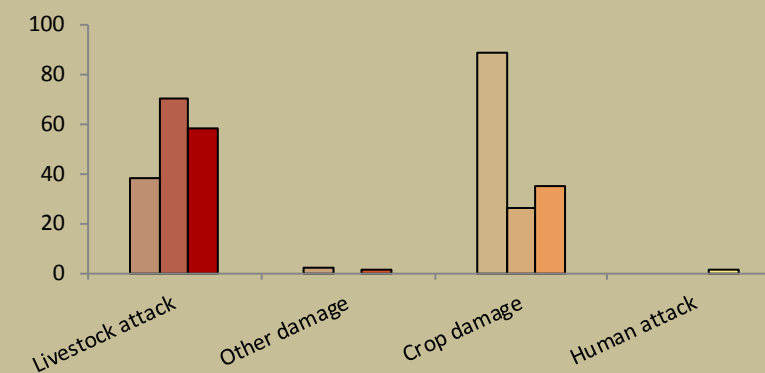
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators



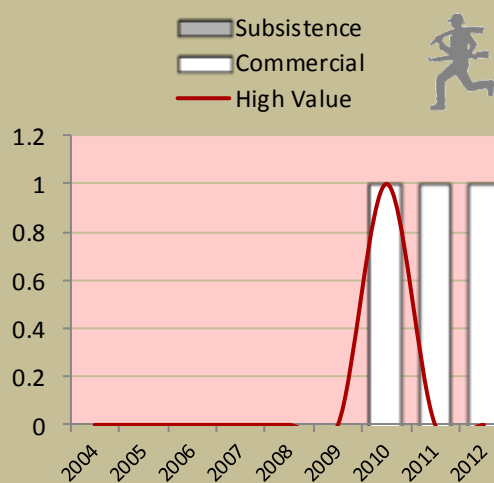
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years;
the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species



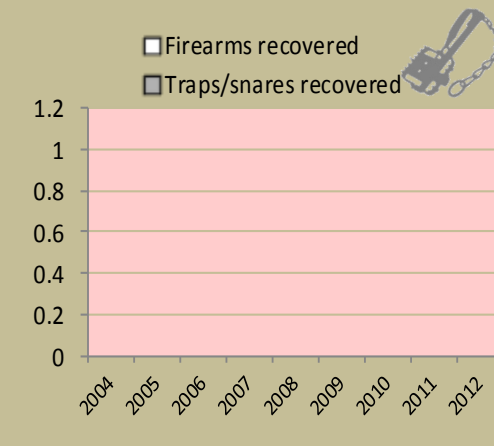
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



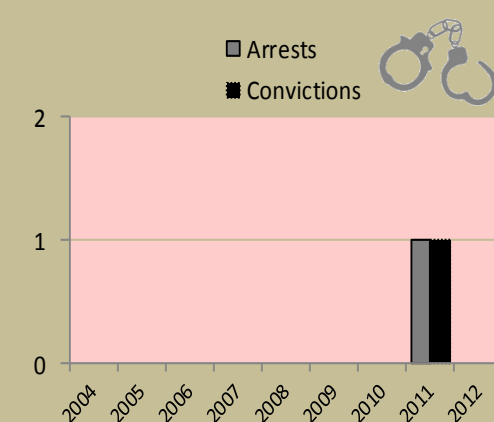
Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category



number of incidents per category



number of incidents per category

[illegible]

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


Wildlife status

extinct very rare rare uncommon common abundant

weak/bad reasonable good

Success/threat flags

 success/
benefit created

 weakness/
action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental benefits. Benefits from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



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						
Klipspringer						
Kudu						
Mtn. zebra						
Ostrich						
Springbok						
Steenbok						

Wildlife Status

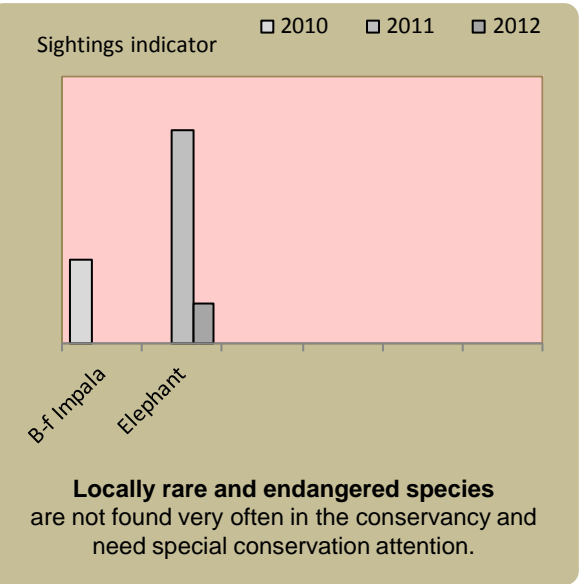
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

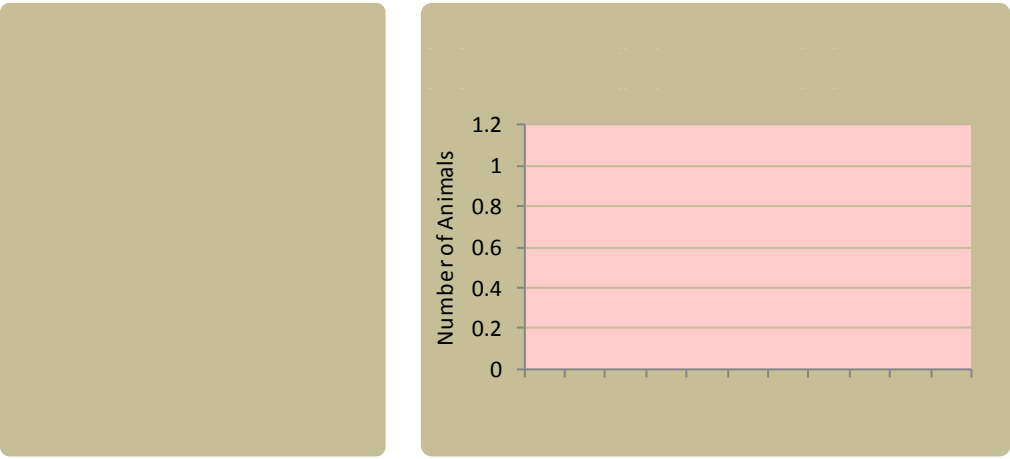
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

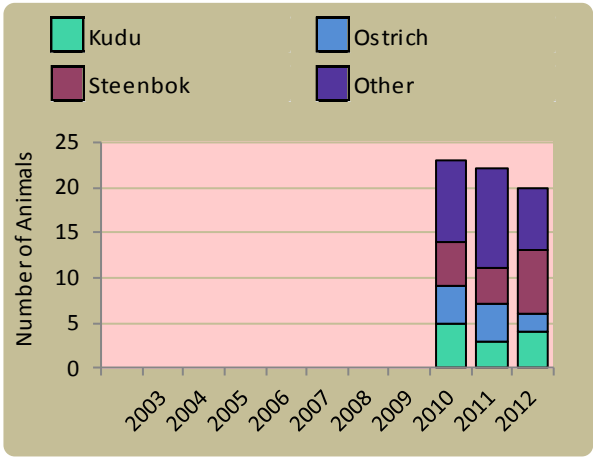
Locally rare species



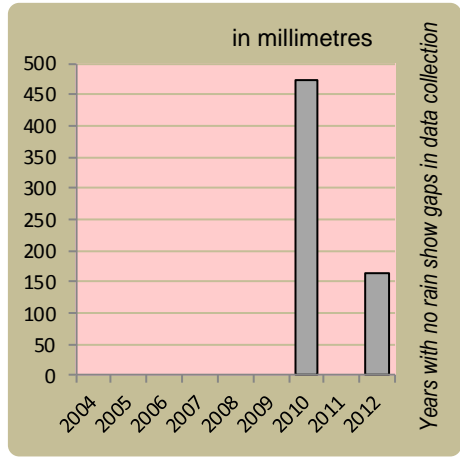
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

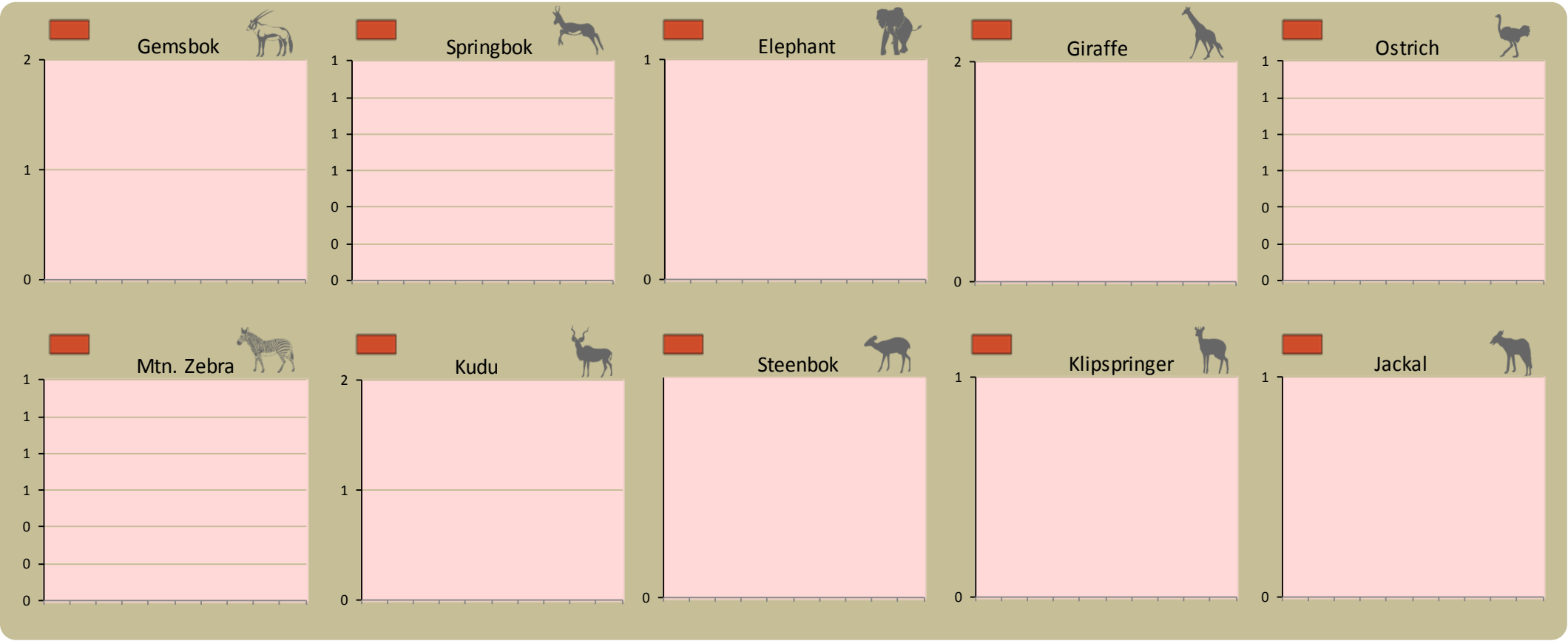


Annual rainfall



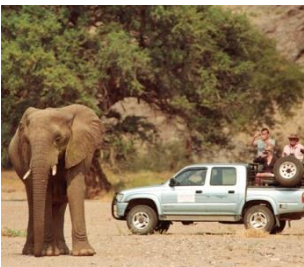
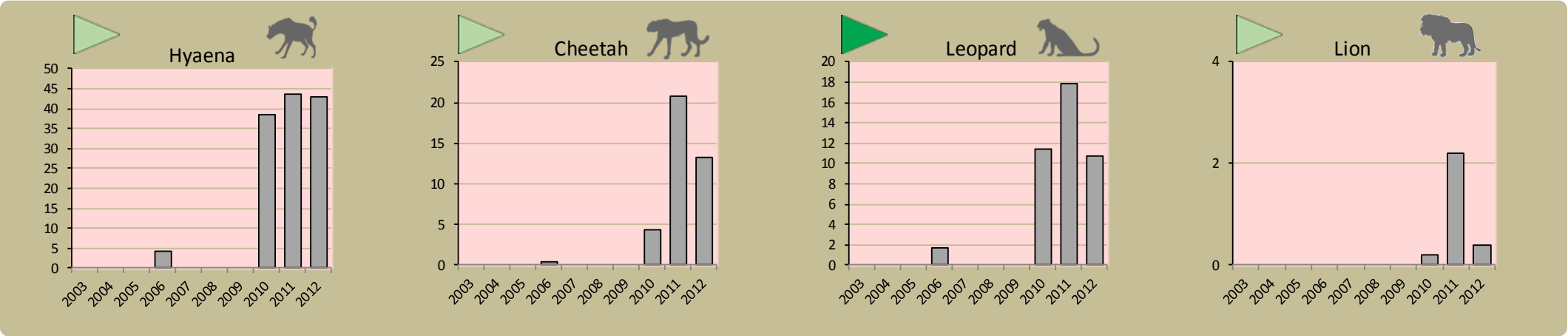
Annual game count

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.

