

# Annual Natural Resource Report

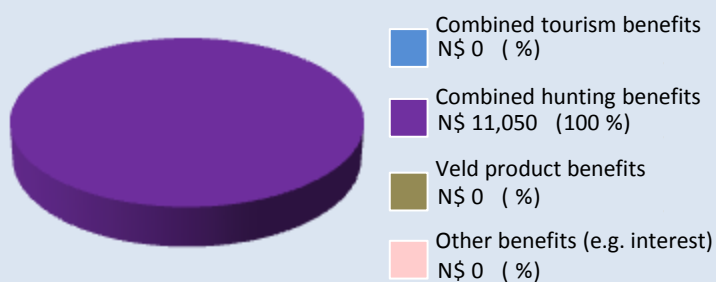
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 11,050



### 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\$ 11,050
Employment benefits	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

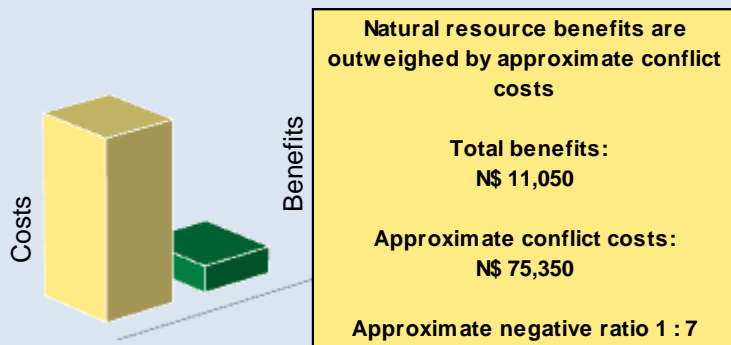
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 75,350
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 75,350</b>

### Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

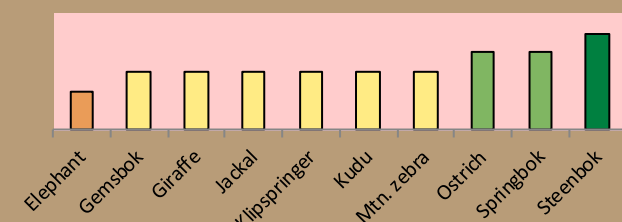


\* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data \*

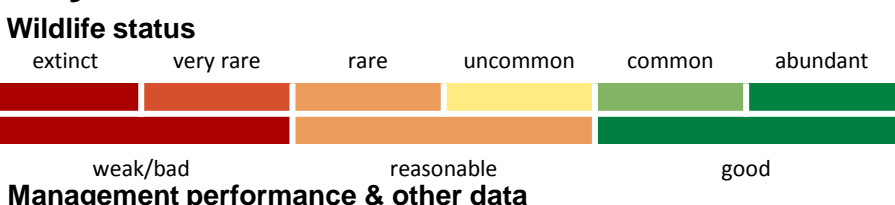
## Management performance in 2012

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

## Wildlife status summary in 2012



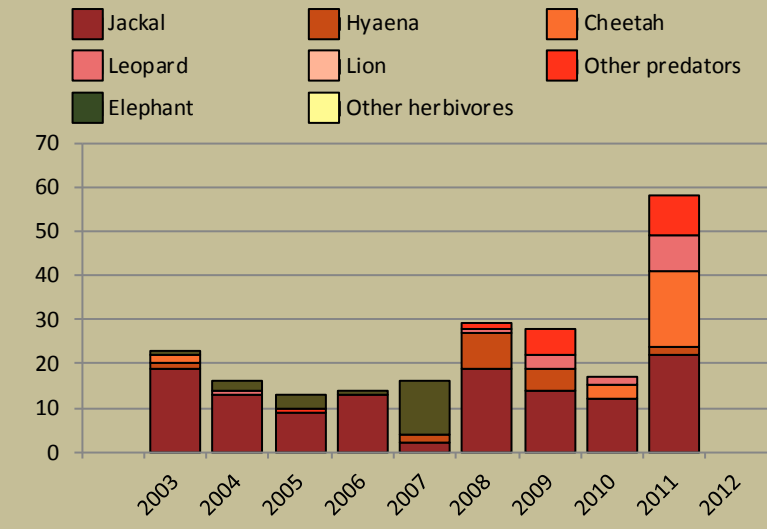
## Key to the status barometer



## Human wildlife conflict

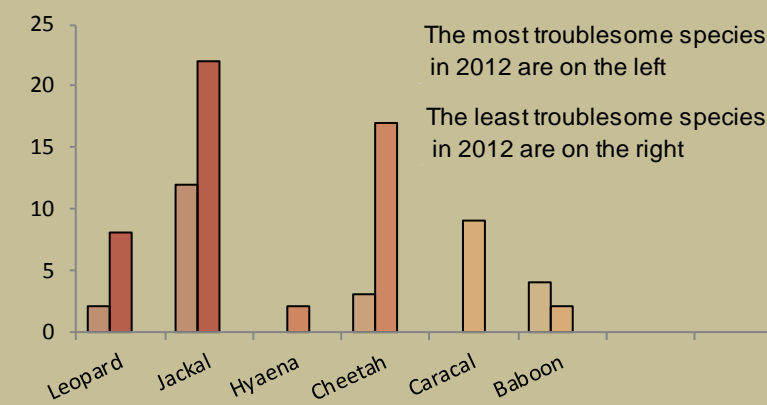
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



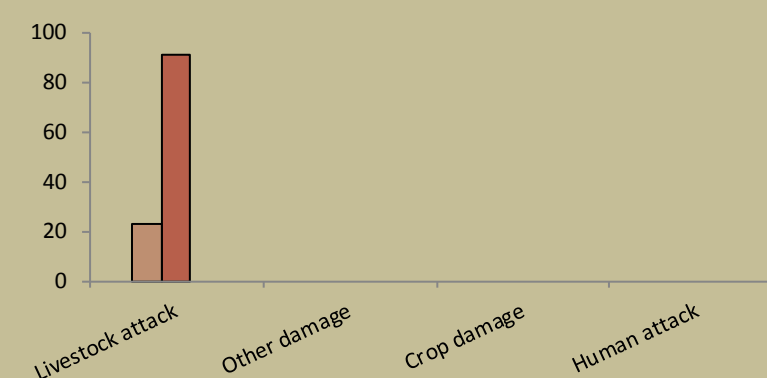
### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

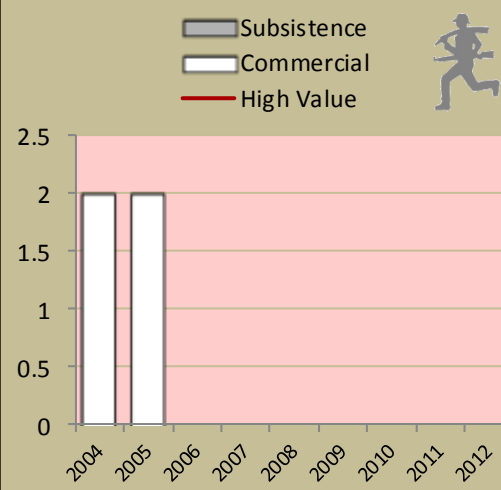
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

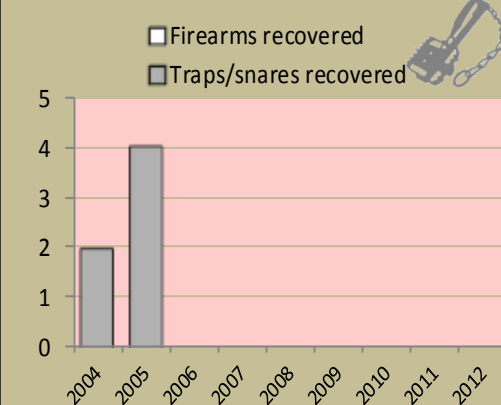
### Number of incidents per year

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



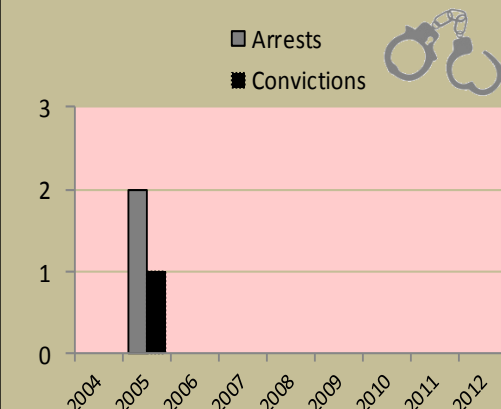
### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



### Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



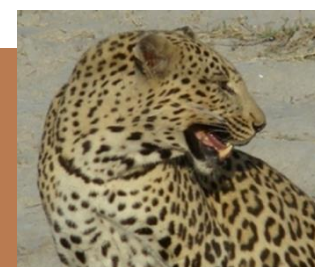
## Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use
Duiker	1	1,158	1	1,158								
Jackal	5	785	5	785								
Kudu	3	8,601	2	8,472	1	129						
Leopard							1					1
Ostrich	4	3,141	3	3,111	1	30						
Springbok	50	21,475	15	20,565	35	910	3	24				32
Steenbok	4	3,360	4	3,360								

### 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

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



# With Event Book Data

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

Otjimboyo

2012

## 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				Red	Yellow	
Gemsbok				Red	Green	
Giraffe	1	1 - 0		Yellow	Yellow	
Jackal				Red	Green	
Klipspringer				Red	Green	
Kudu	1	4 - 10		Orange	Yellow	
Mtn. zebra				Red	Green	
Ostrich	88	84 - 120		Green	Green	
Springbok	337	785 - 1870		Yellow	Green	
Steenbok	12	24 - 280		Dark Green	Green	

#### Wildlife Status

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

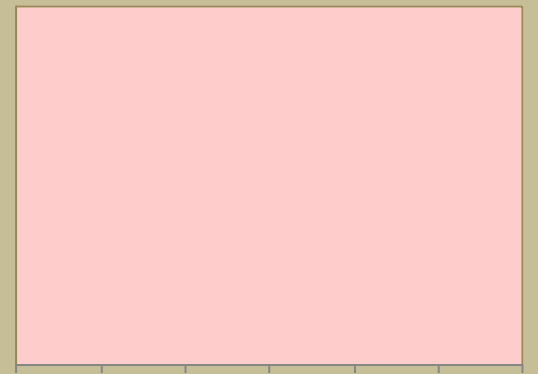
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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.

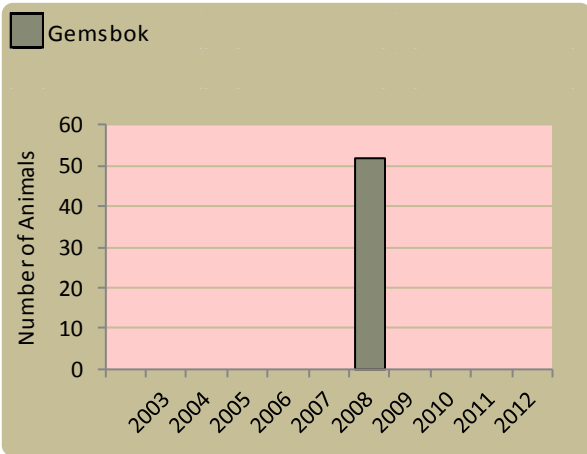
### Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

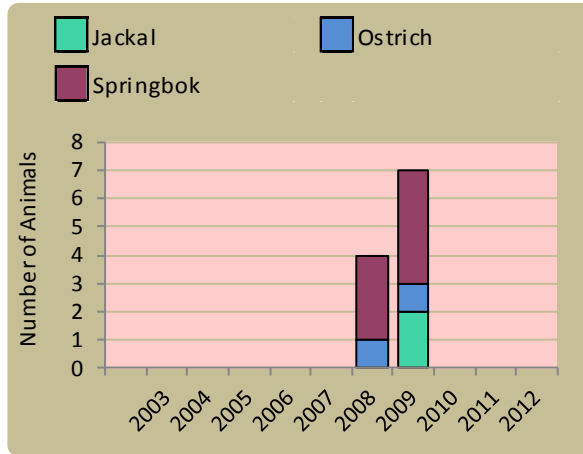


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

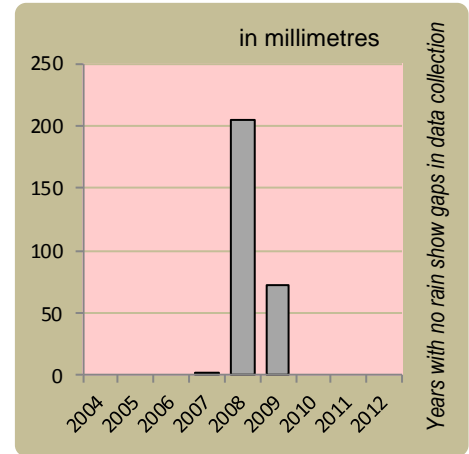
### Wildlife introductions



### Wildlife mortalities

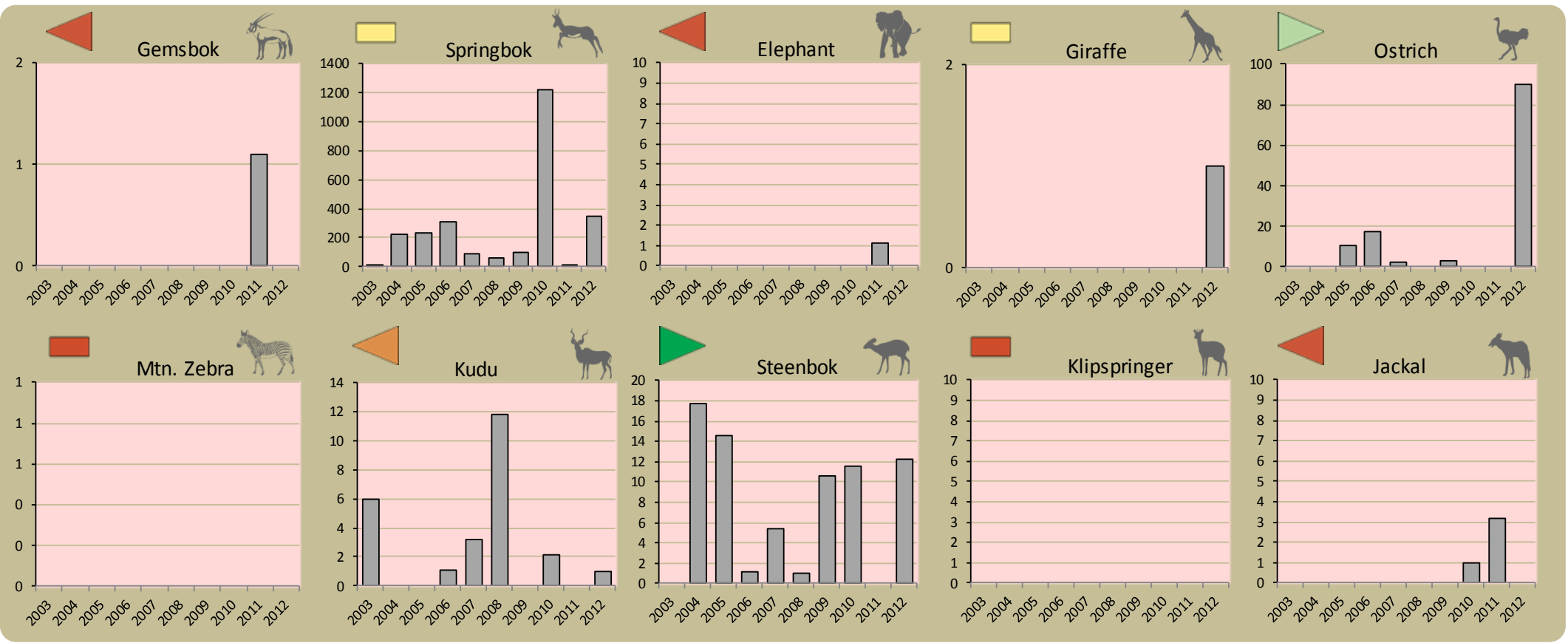


### Annual rainfall



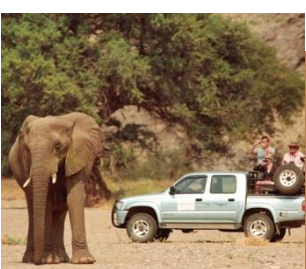
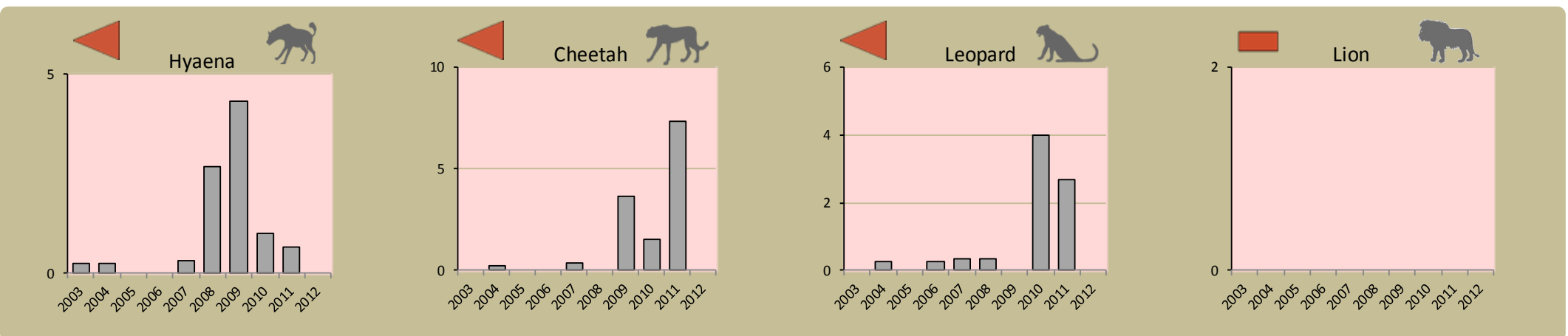
### Annual game count

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.

