Annual Natural Resource Report

Ozonahi

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



N\$ 171.330

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		

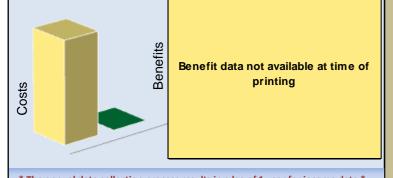
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

е	stimates are based on average national values	
	Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 171,330
	Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0

Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

Total conflict cost estimate



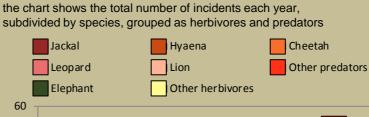
* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data *

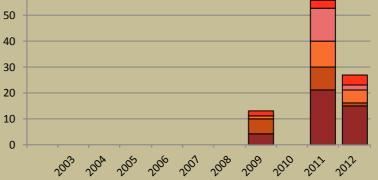
Management performance in 2012

Category	Score	Fen	formance	Wildlife						and	برامر	•			
1 Adequate staffing	1			Wildlife	e ren	lloval	5 - 0	Juota	use	and	valu	e			
2 Adequate expenditure 3 Audit attendance	0						Quo	ota 2012				Anim	als actually	used in 2	012
4 NR management plan	0			Species		Potential		Potential		Potential		Own Use		Capture	Proble
5 Zonation	0				Total	Total	Trophy	Trophy	Other Use		Trophy	&	Sell	& Sale	Anima
6 Leadership	0					Value N\$		Value N\$		Value N\$		Premium			
7 Display of material	1														
8 Event Book modules	2														
9 Event Book quality	2														
0 Compliance	3														
1 Game census	0														
2 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	1														
3 Law enforcement	1														
4 Human Wildlife Conflict	0														
5 Sources of NR income	0														
6 Benefits produced	0														
7 Resource Sustainability	1														
				-											
/ildlife status summary	in 20	12													
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Human wildlife conflict

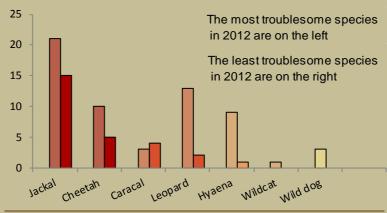
Human wildlife conflict trend





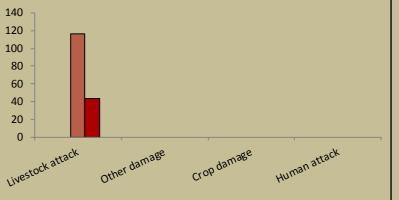
Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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



1

Poaching



Number of incidents per year

Subsistence

Commercial

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

Arrests Convictions 3 2 1 0

		Quota 2012		Animals actually used in 2012						
Species	Potential	Potential	Potential	Own Use Shoot &	Capture Problem Total					

OS

- · 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...

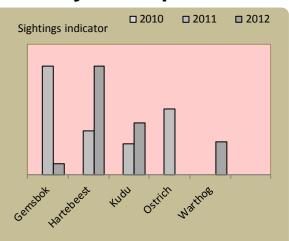
Current wildlife numbers and status

Anim		als Range		Wildlife Status			Wildlife Status				
Species	Seen 2012	Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count National Desired			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 conservance				
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 conservancy based on what the conservancy would				
Klipspringer							like to have.				
Kudu							dark green (abundant) – there should be less;				
Mtn. zebra							light green (common) – the desired number is reached;				
Ostrich							yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;				
Springbok							light orange (rare) – there should be more than double; dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than trip				
Steenbok							red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.				

Locally rare species

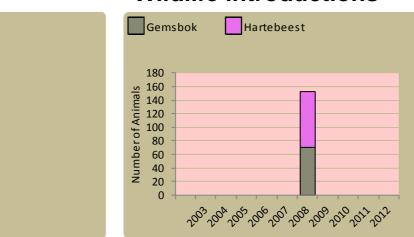
Ozonahi

2012



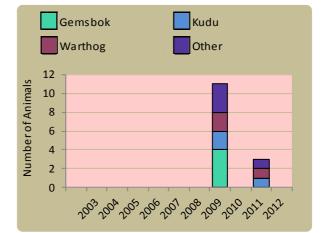
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions

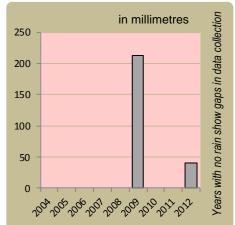


Annual game count currently not done

Wildlife mortalities

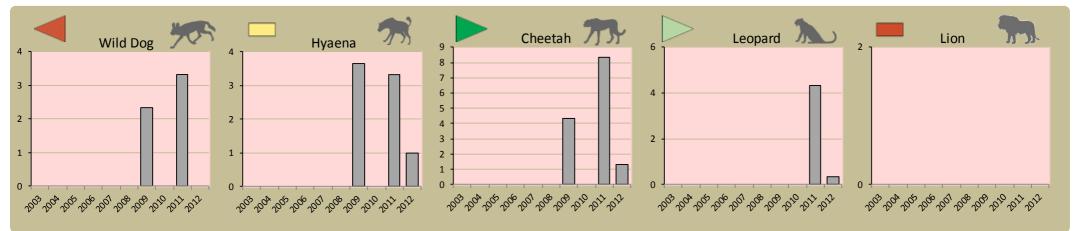


Annual rainfall



Predator monitoring st

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

