

# Annual Natural Resource Report

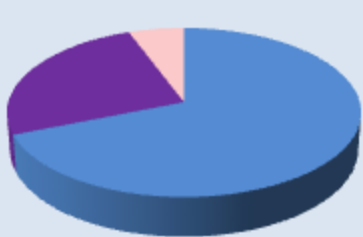
maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

## 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\$ 2,657,810



- Combined tourism benefits N\$ 1,830,670 (69%)
- Combined hunting benefits N\$ 676,020 (25%)
- Veld product benefits N\$ 0 (0%)
- Other benefits (e.g. interest) N\$ 151,120 (6%)

### 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\$ 1,499,430
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Employment benefits	Private Sector	60 staff	N\$ 720,340
	Conservancy	16 staff	N\$ 484,510

### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011

estimates are based on average national values

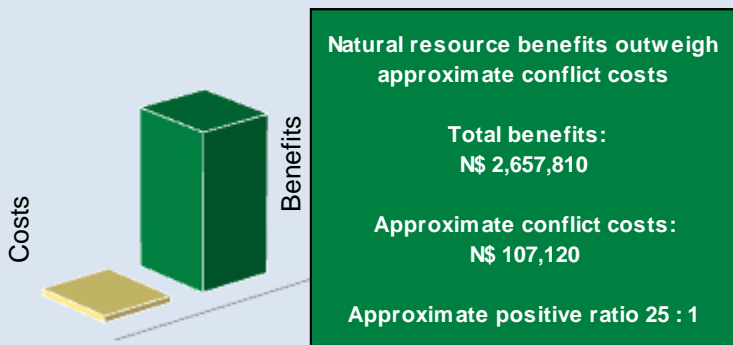
Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 107,120
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Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 0
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<b>Total conflict cost estimate</b>	<b>N\$ 107,120</b>
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### Natural resource cost-benefit ratio in 2011

the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

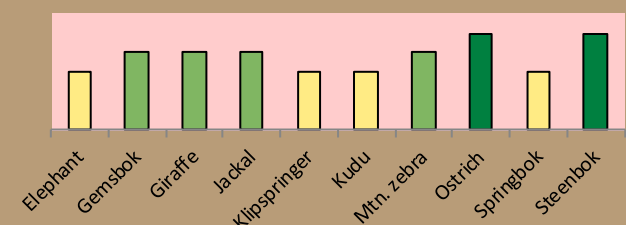


\* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data \*

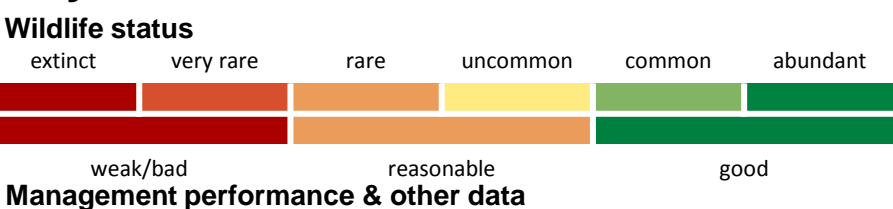
### Management performance in 2012

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

### Wildlife status summary in 2012



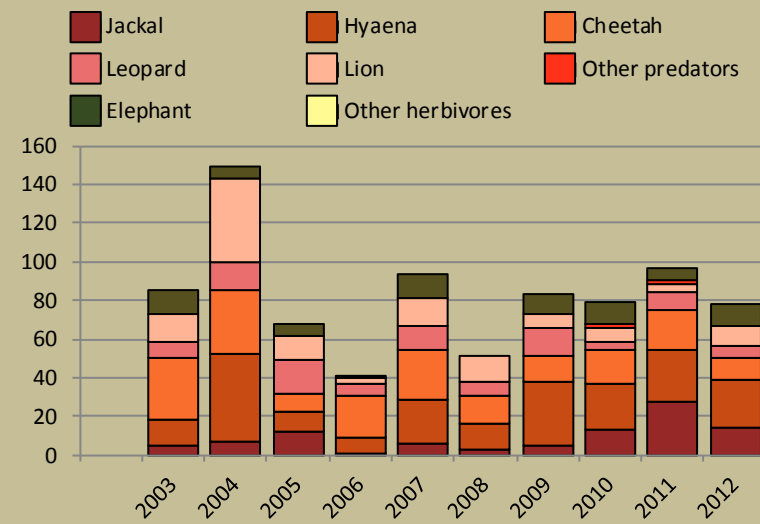
### Key to the status barometer



## Human wildlife conflict

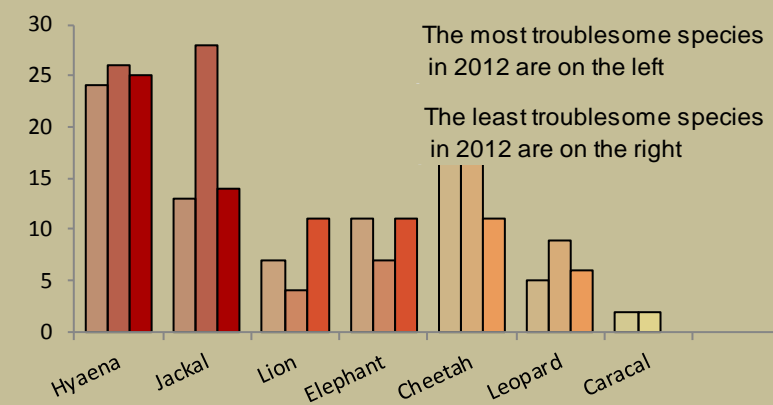
### Human wildlife conflict trend

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



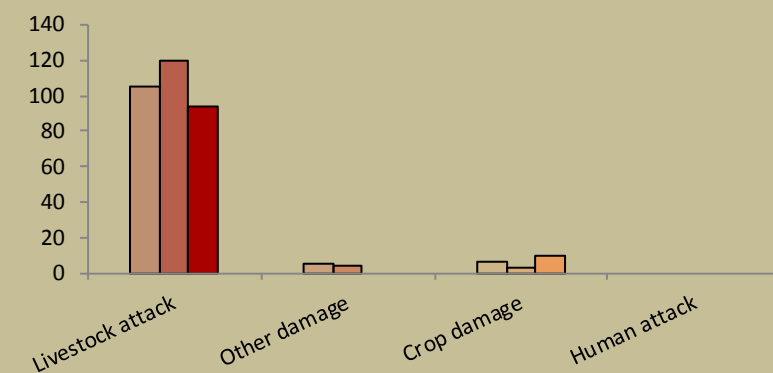
### Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012

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

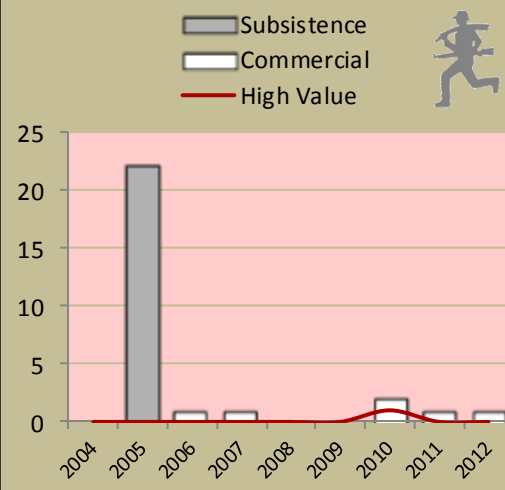
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



## Poaching

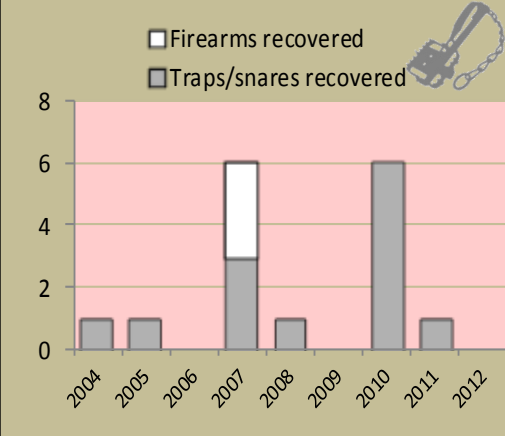
### Number of incidents per year

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



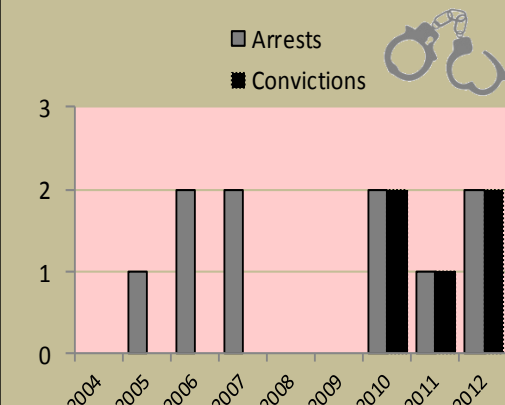
### Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



### Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



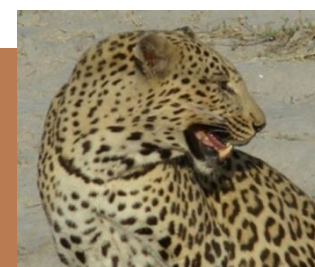
## Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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
Cheetah	2		2									
Elephant*	1	3,180					1					1
Gemsbok	120	58,920	20	48,120	100	10,800	20	52	100			172
Giraffe	2	14,110	2	14,110								
Hyaena	3	8,943	3	8,943								
Jackal	10	1,570	10	1,570								
Klipspringer	2	6,320	2	6,320			1					1
Kudu	25	105,900	25	105,900			16					16
Leopard	1	20,586	1	20,586								
Ostrich	15	5,485	5	5,185	10	300	3					3
Springbok	370	49,970	30	41,130	340	8,840	29	278	100			407
Mtn Zebra	240	139,560	30	104,700	210	34,860	20	200	160			380

### 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

Torra

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	1	1 - 10				
Gemsbok	550	1606 - 3230				
Giraffe	28	69 - 130				
Jackal	11	11 - 20				
Klipspringer	5	5 - 20				
Kudu	52	314 - 820				
Mtn. zebra	378	2251 - 2250				
Ostrich	139	325 - 480				
Springbok	730	3119 - 7420				
Steenbok	12	48 - 560				

#### Wildlife Status

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

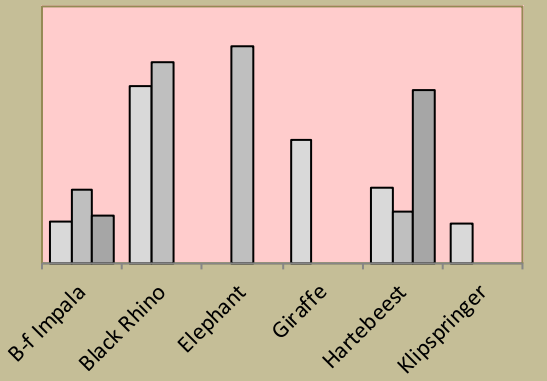
**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**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.

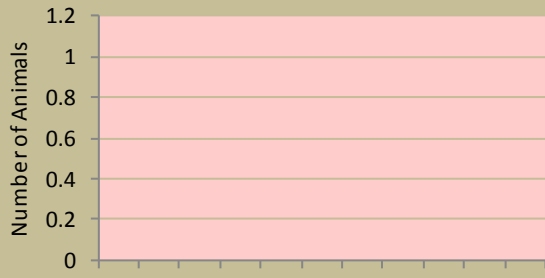
### Locally rare species

Sightings indicator □ 2010 □ 2011 □ 2012

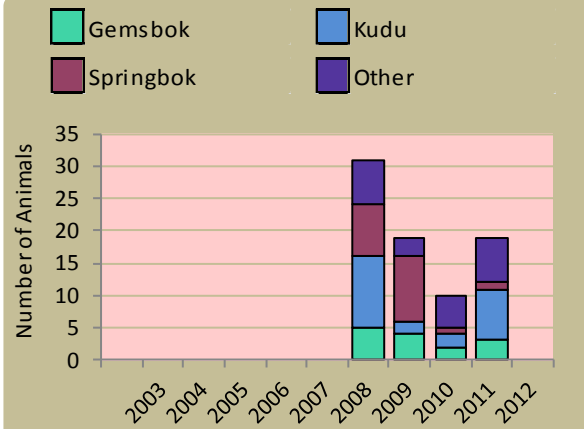


**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

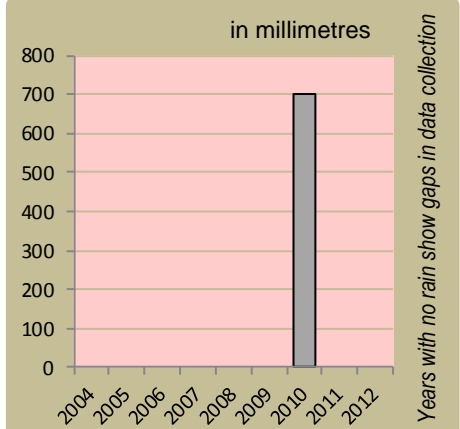
### Wildlife introductions



### Wildlife mortalities

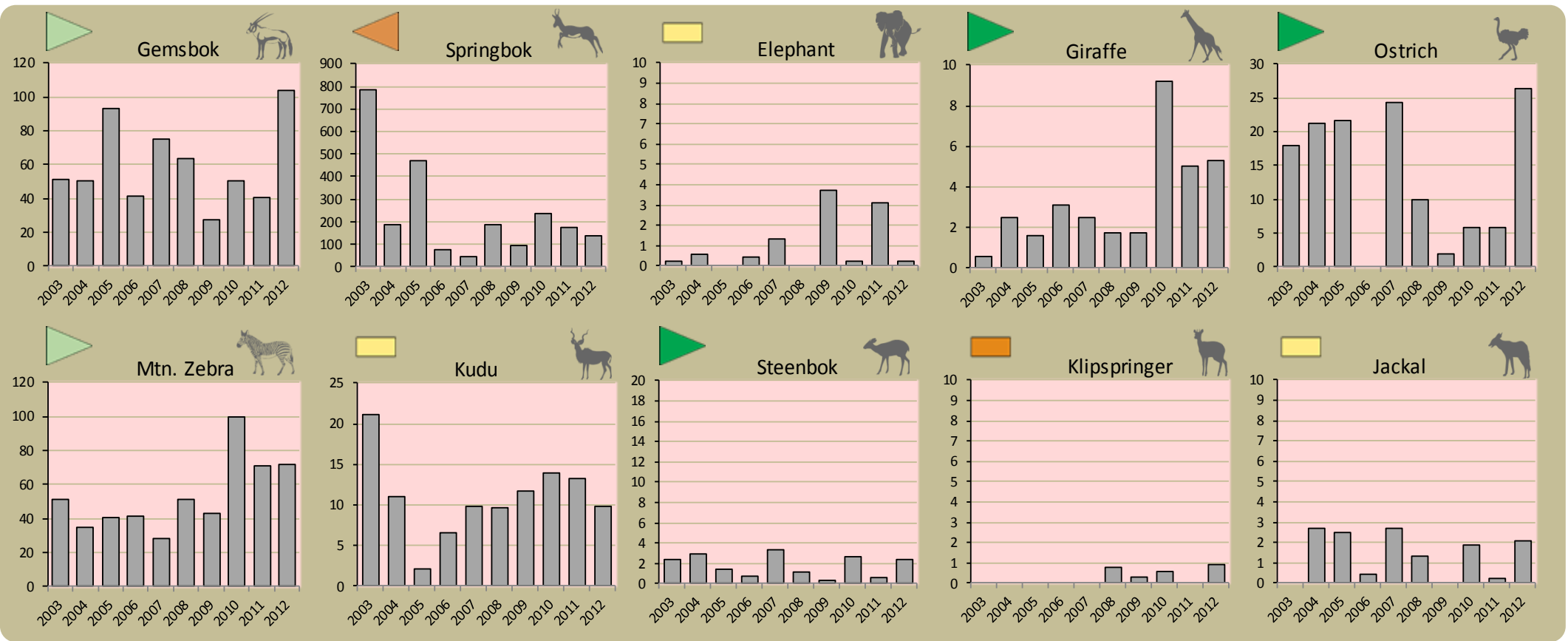


### Annual rainfall



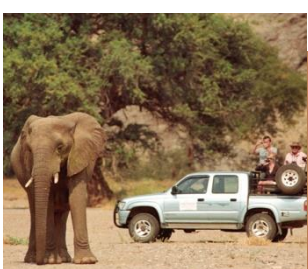
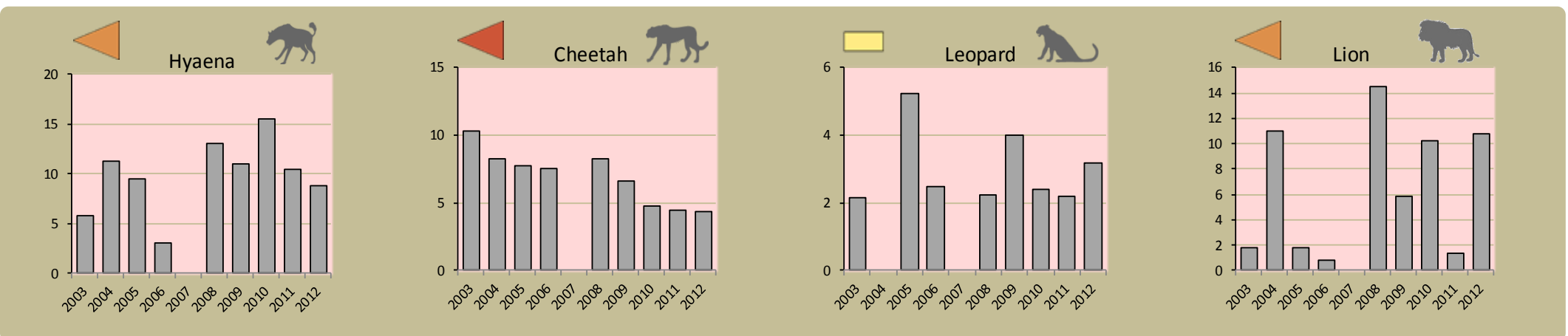
### Annual game count

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.

