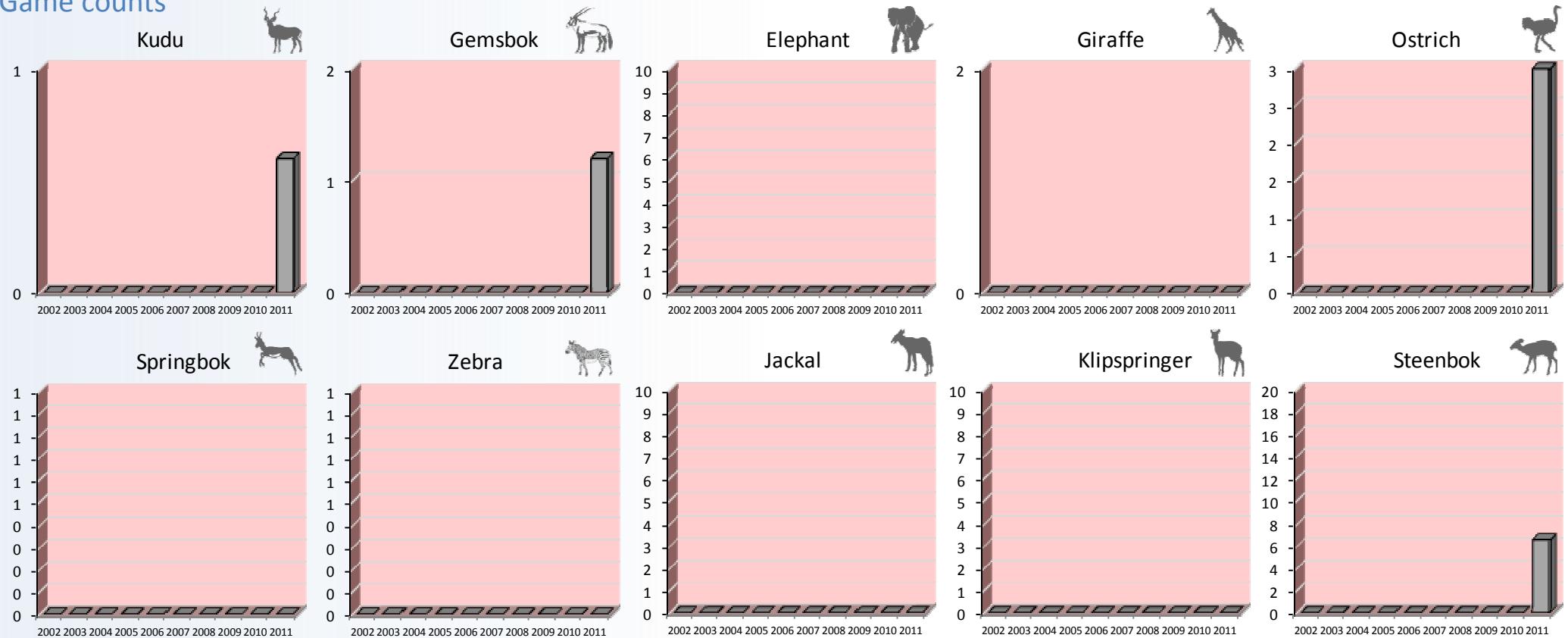


Annual Natural Resource Report

Wildlife Trends

Game counts



Wildlife Populations



Locally rare species

*Locally rare species
are those which are
currently
infrequently
observed in the
conservancy.*

Mortalities recorded during patrols

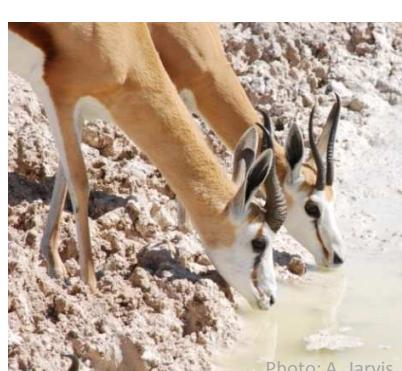


Photo: A. Jarvis



Photo: V. Guillemin



Photo: A. Jarvis

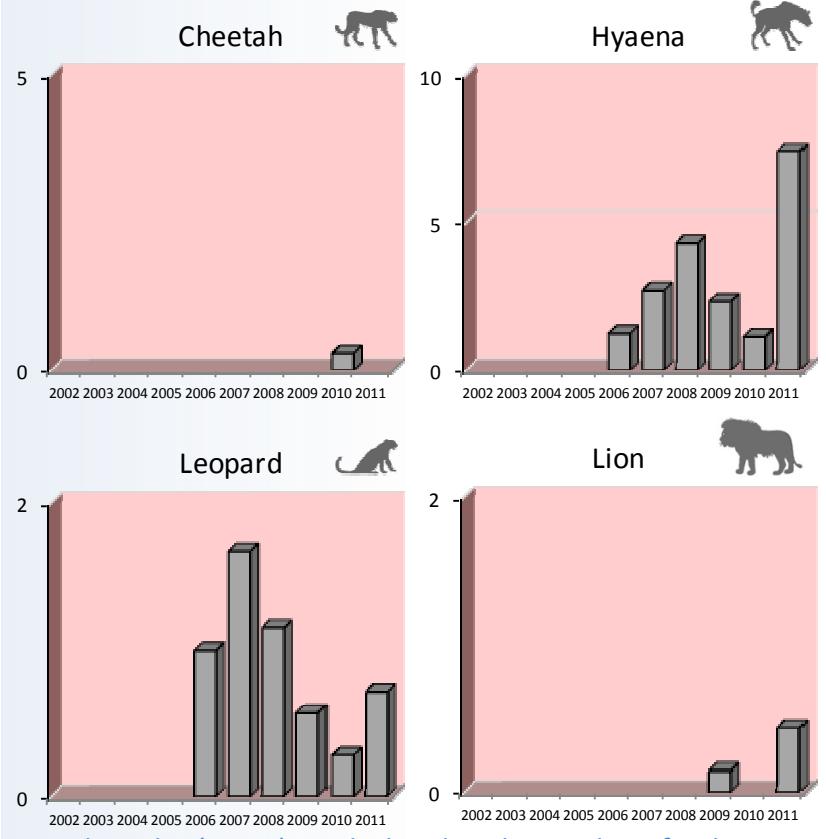
Mortalities

Data from the annual game count. The Y-axis represents the number of animals seen per 100km driven.



Photo: V. Guillemin

Predator sightings



The index (Y-axis) is calculated as the number of sightings per event book

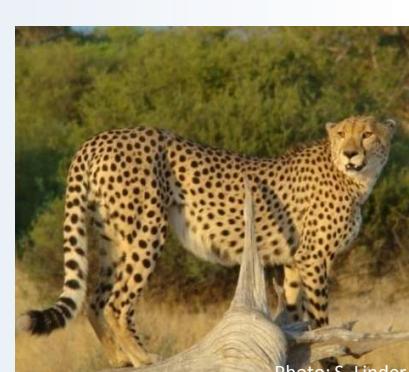


Photo: S. Linden



Photo: S. Linder

Nukolonkadhí-Ruacana-2011

Wildlife Use

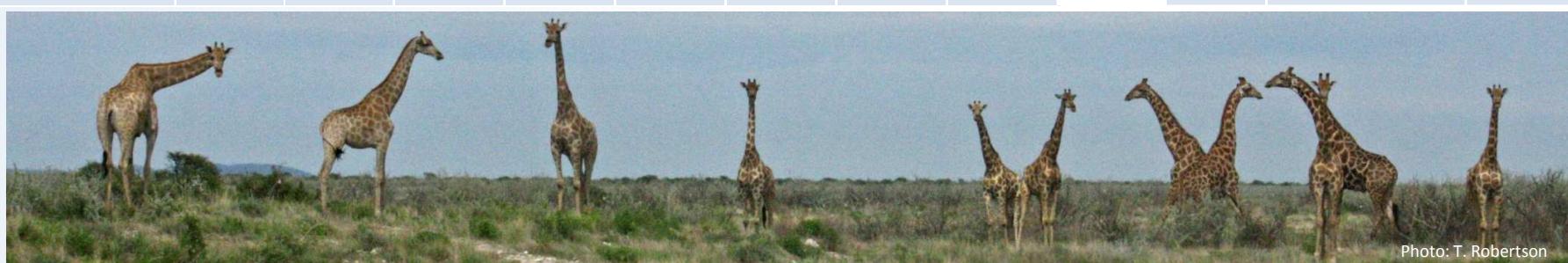


Photo: T. Robertson

Wildlife Introductions

Natural Resource Management

Performance:

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

Red bars indicate weak areas in the conservancy management performance which need to be addressed. Green bars indicate positive management performance.

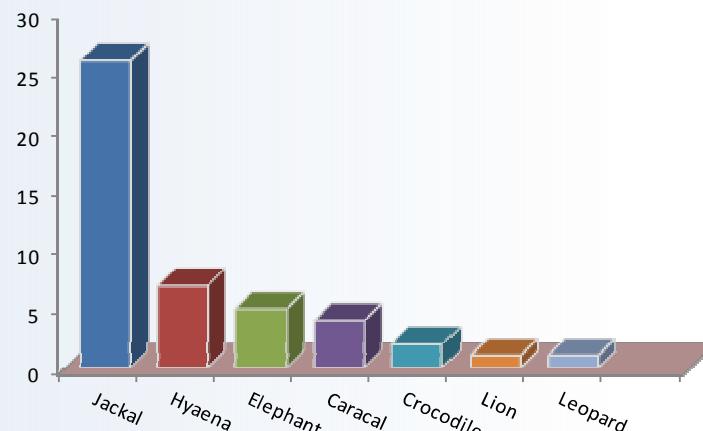
Effort: Number of Community Game Guards: 7

Threats

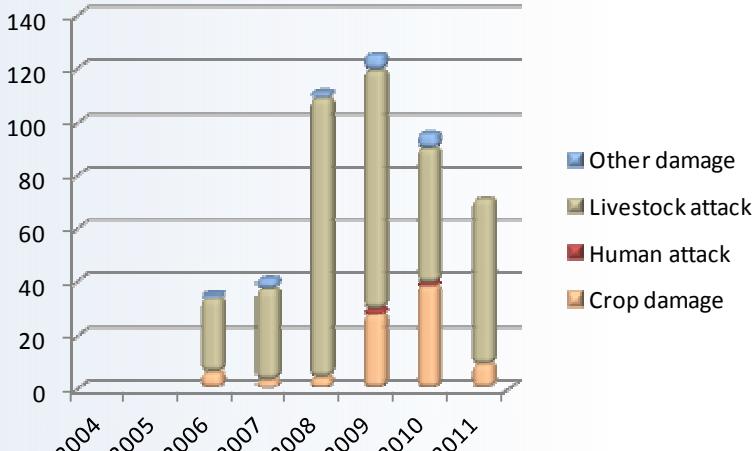
Human-Wildlife Conflict

Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Antelope						1		
Baboon						1		
Caracal				1		5	3	4
Cheetah							4	
Crocodile					3	5	3	2
Elephant			5	8	3	19	35	5
Hippopotamus				1				
Hyaena			5	7	17	9	7	7
Jackal			1	1	16	9	6	26
Leopard			4	4	6	3	2	1

Species

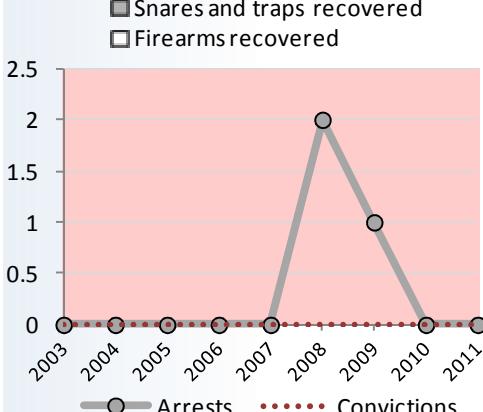
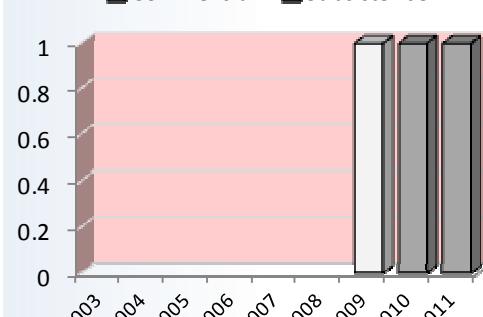
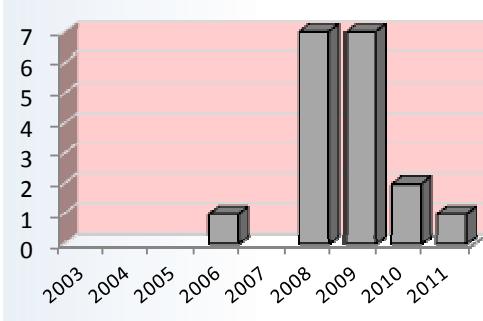


Damage



Poaching

Incidents



The species chart indicates the most troublesome to least troublesome conflict species in the conservancy. The Y-axis in HWC and poaching charts represents number of incidents