2012
Annual Natural Resource Report

Conservancy status

Benefits from natural resources in 2011
- Combined tourism benefits (N$ 1,450)
- Combined hunting benefits (N$ 1,450)
- Veld product benefits (N$ 0)
- Other benefits (e.g. interest) (N$ 0)

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

Employment benefits
- Private Sector
- Conservancy

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011
- Estimated human wildlife conflict cost (N$ 57,600)
- Estimated poached high value species loss (N$ 0)
- Total conflict cost estimate (N$ 57,600)

Natural resource cost–benefit ratio in 2011
- Total benefits: (N$ 1,450)
- Approximate conflict costs: (N$ 57,600)
- Approximate negative ratio: 1 : 40

Management performance in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Performance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate staffing</td>
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<td>Adequate expenditure</td>
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<td>Audit attendance</td>
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<td>Reporting &amp; adaptive m/in/ent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Wildlife Conflict</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of NR income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefits produced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resource Sustainability</td>
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Wildlife status summary in 2012

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status
- Extinct
- Very rare
- Rare
- Uncommon
- Common
- Abundant

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.

Management performance & other data

Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012
- Livestock attack
- Other damage
- Crop damage
- Human attack

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species | Quota 2012 | Animals actually used in 2012 | Potential other use value N$ | Other use N$ | Potential trophy value N$ | Trophy N$ | Other Use N$ | Total Use |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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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

Poaching

Number of incidents per year
- Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits.

Traps and firearms recovered
- Number of incidents per category

Arrests and convictions
- Number of incidents per category

Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012
- The chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators

Human wildlife conflict trend
- The chart shows the total number of incidents for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type

Human wildlife conflict

Natural resource benefits are outweighed by approximate conflict costs
- Total benefits: (N$ 1,450)
- Approximate conflict costs: (N$ 57,600)
- Approximate negative ratio: 1 : 40

* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data *
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

### Current wildlife numbers and status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Animals Seen 2012</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Wildlife Status</th>
<th>National Guideline</th>
<th>Desired Number</th>
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<td>Jackal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Springbok</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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

![Locally rare species graph](image)

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

### Annual game count

![Annual game count charts](image)

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.

### Wildlife introductions

![Wildlife introductions chart](image)

- Counts are shown on this report for more information.

### Wildlife mortalities

![Wildlife mortalities chart](image)

### Annual rainfall

![Annual rainfall chart](image)

Yearly rainfall values are shown in millimetres.

### Predator monitoring

![Predator monitoring chart](image)

Counts are shown per Event Book each year.

### Annual rainfall

- Years with no rain show gaps in data collection.

### 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.