

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Performance Indicators

Management performance in 2019

Category	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 management	
13 Law enforcement	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	
15 Harvesting management	
16 Sources of NR income	
17 Benefits produced	
18 Resource trends	
19 Resource targets	

Key to performance indicators

weak/bad

reasonable

good

Performance is assessed on a scoring system from zero (none) to a maximum of between 3 and 6 (strong/excellent) depending on the indicator.

Indicators 1-17 reflect the performance of the management team in place in the conservancy and an efficient team can achieve a good rating in all 17 indicators.

Indicators 18 & 19 are influenced by external factors and are not considered a reflection of conservancy management. They indicate the current status of wildlife in the conservancy in relation to a theoretical optimal situation.

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 2017-2019

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 2017-2019

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

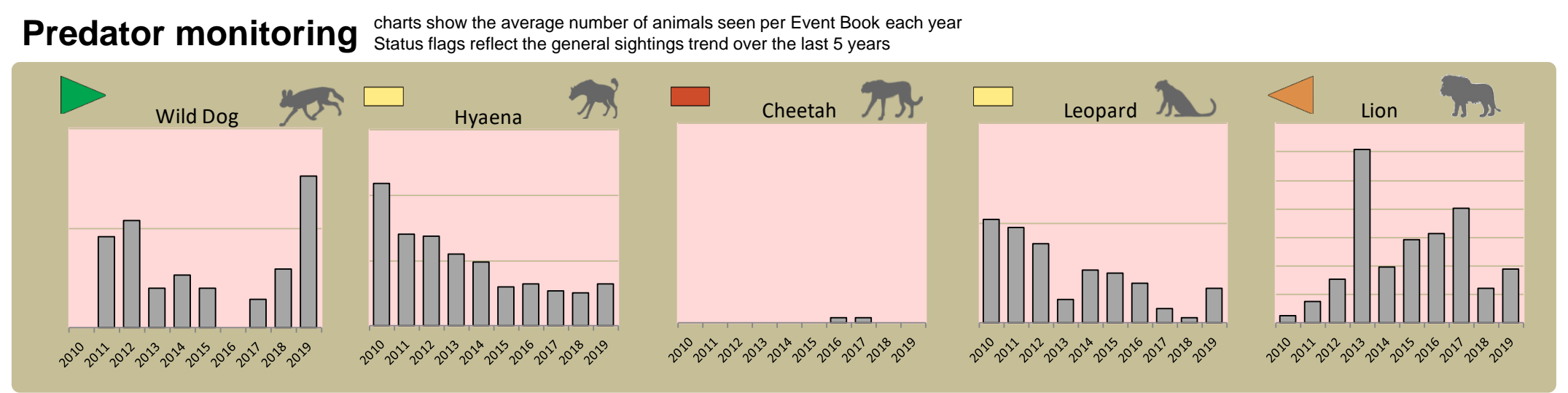
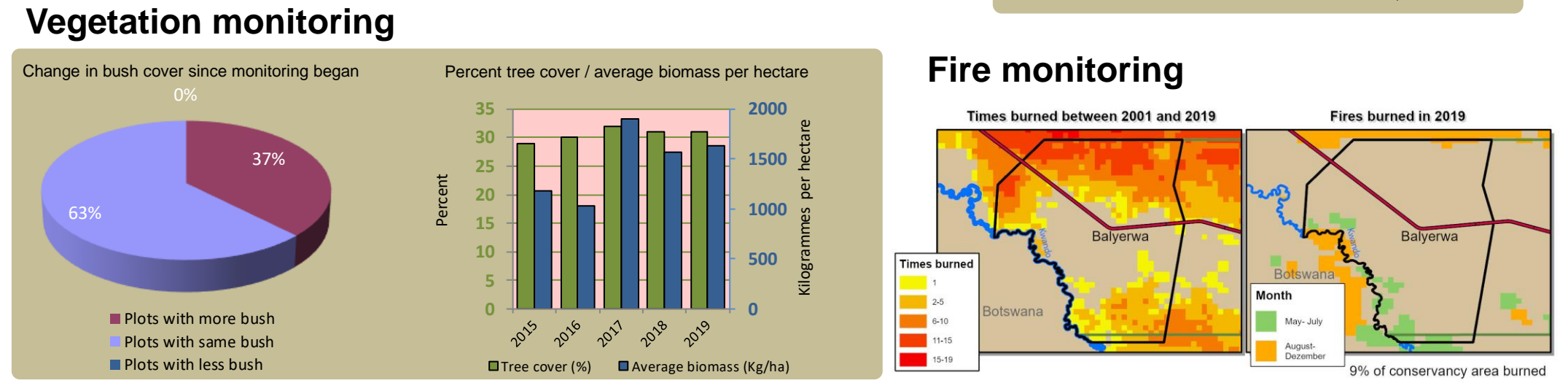
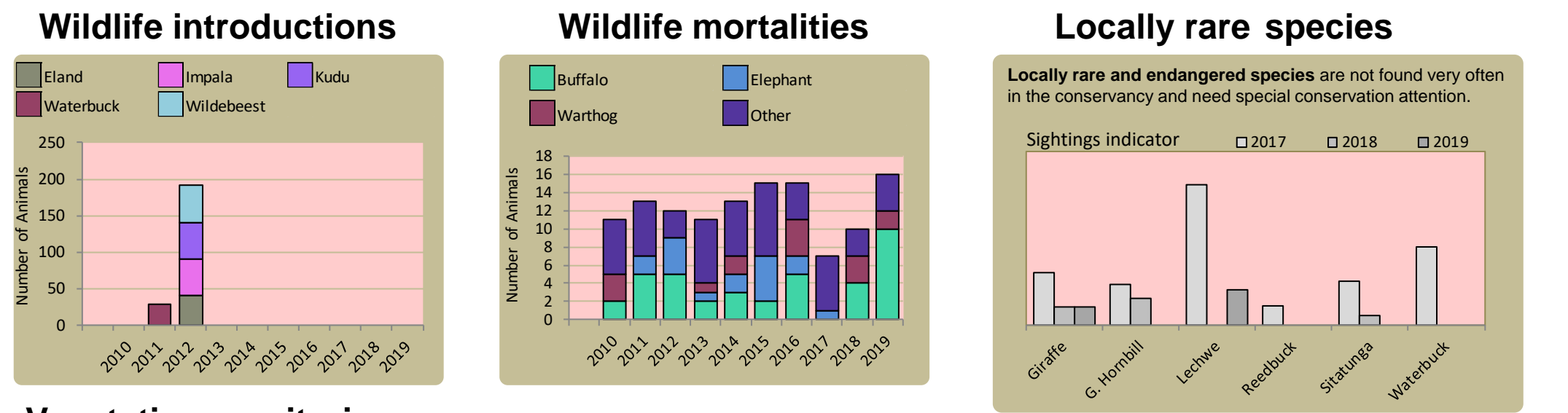
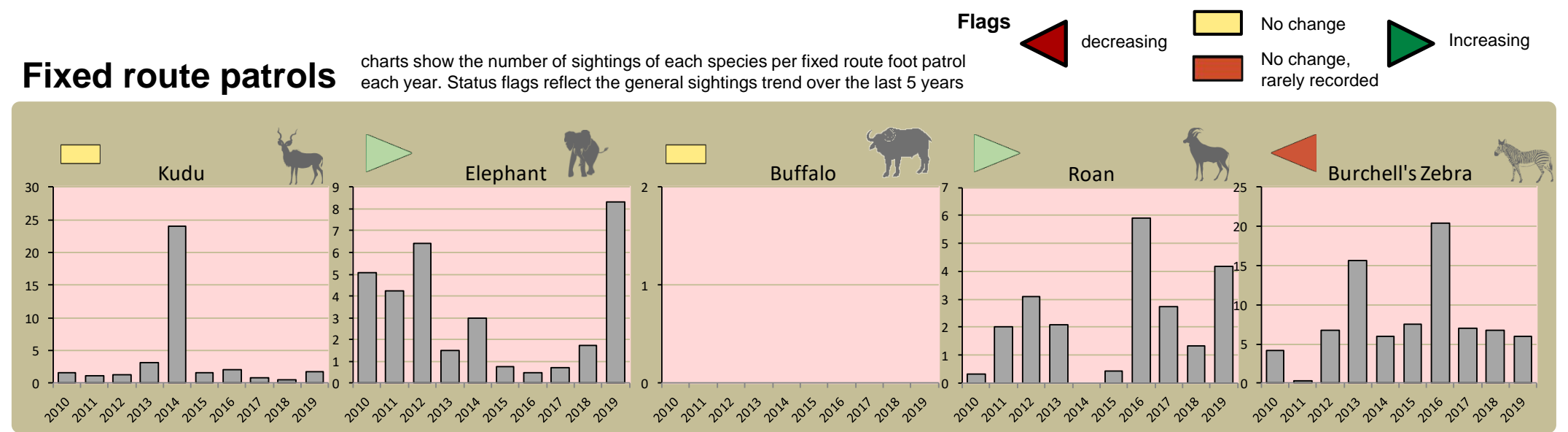
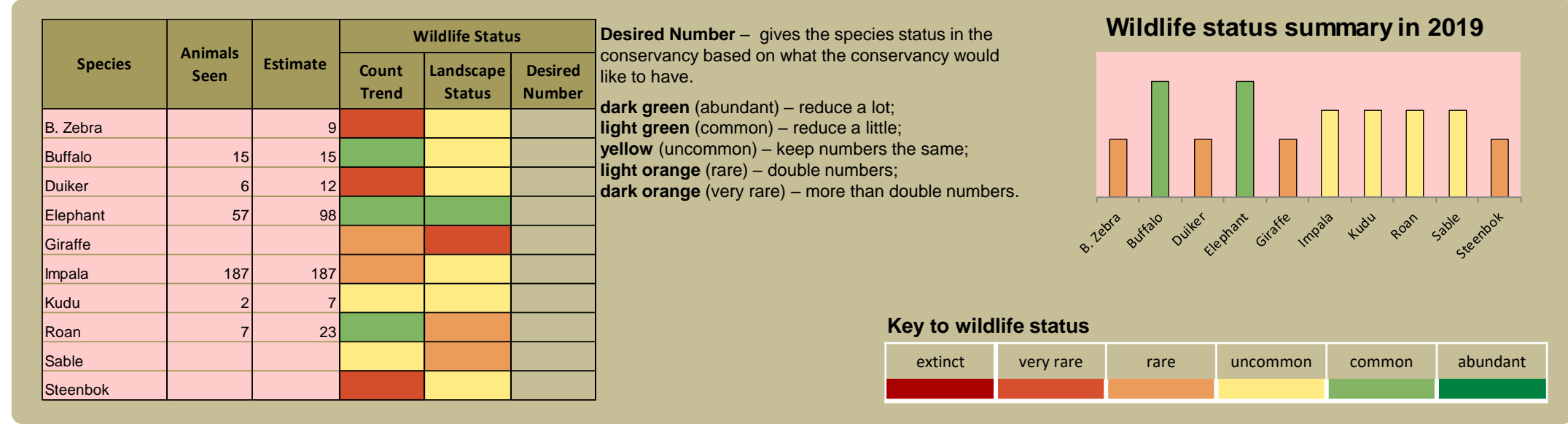
Potential value estimates (N\$) for species are based on:	Species	Quota 2019			Animals actually used in 2019						Potential Trophy Value N\$	Potential Other use Value N\$
		Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential trophy value - the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape <p>trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential other use value - the average meat value for common species <p>or</p> <p>the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *). High value species are never used for meat</p>	Buffalo	11	9	2	9	2				11	79,200	6,600
	Bushbuck	1	1								3,700	
	Bushpig	1	1								3,100	
	Crocodile	2	1	1	1					1	29,300	
	Duiker	2	2								1,900	
	Elephant*	8	4	4	2	3				5	220,800	360,000
	Hippo	6	3	3	3	3				6	35,500	6,600
	Impala	8	4	4	1					1	2,700	816
	Jackal	10		10								
	Kudu*	3	2	1		1				1	5,900	12,986
	Lechwe	3	3		2					2	20,900	
	Reedbuck	3	3								7,700	
	Roan*	2	2								61,700	
	Sable*	1	1								61,900	
	Springbok	40		40								624
	Waterbuck*	1	1		1					1		

Effective monitoring is key to understanding the status of wildlife in the conservancy and for the effective management of these resources.

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status



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.

Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	October 2006
Population (2011 census):	970
Size (square kilometres):	225
Registered members:	1506

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✗
Were elections held?	✗
Were benefits distributed according to the BDP?	✓
Is game managed according to the GMUP?	✓
Was the financial report presented and approved?	✗

Conservancy Governance

	Male	Female	Total
Number of management committee members	6	5	11
Attendance at AGM			
Date of the last AGM:			
Date of the next AGM:			
Other important issues			
	Budget approved?		
	Work plan approved?		
	Annual conservancy report approved?		

Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number
Community Devp.	Installation Of Transformers And Poles	People	1506
Social Benefits	Funeral Cover	People	10
Meat Distribution	Meat To Members	People	1506
Other Benefits	Cutlines		
	Hwc Offset		
	Ta Festival/chief		
	Trustees		

Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	17	7	24
Number of Community Game Guards	13	4	17
Number of Community Resource Monitors			

Governance Performance Rating

How well did the conservancy perform in the past year?

Performance Category	This Year	Prev. Year	Explanation of performance category
1 Member engagement			The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
2a Benefit planning			The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
2b Benefit distribution			The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
3 Accountability			Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
4 Compliance			The conservancy is compliant with the standard operating proceedings (SOPs)
5 Stakeholder engagement			The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
6 Financial management			The conservancy is effectively managing its finances
Colour codes: <div>none</div> <div>weak</div> <div>moderate</div> <div>strong</div> <div>exceptional</div> <div>N/A</div>			