

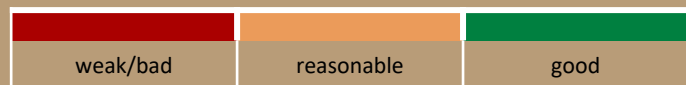
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Performance Indicators

Management performance in 2019

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

Key to performance indicators



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

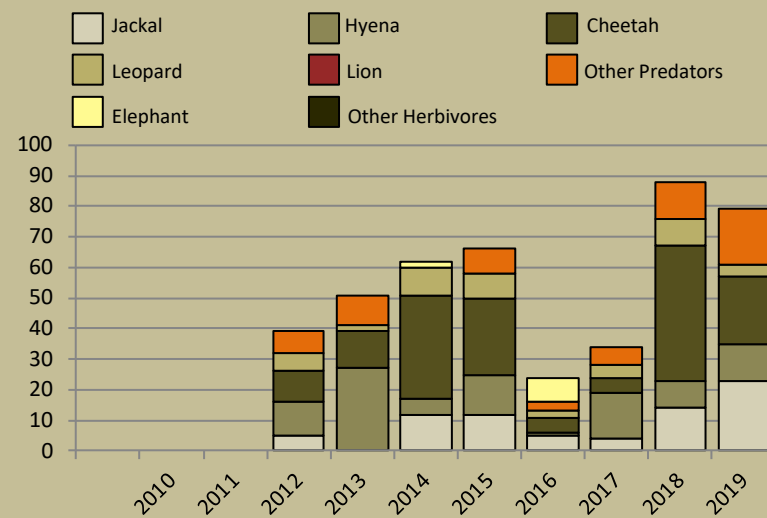
Indicators 1-17 reflect the performance of the management team in place in the conservancy and an efficient team can achieve a good rating in all 17 indicators.

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

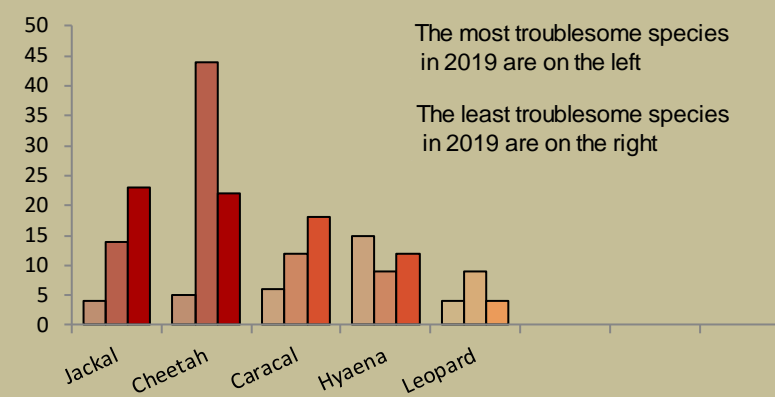
Human wildlife conflict trend

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

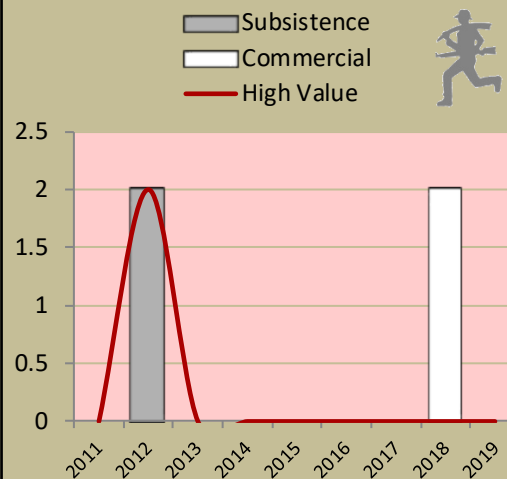
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

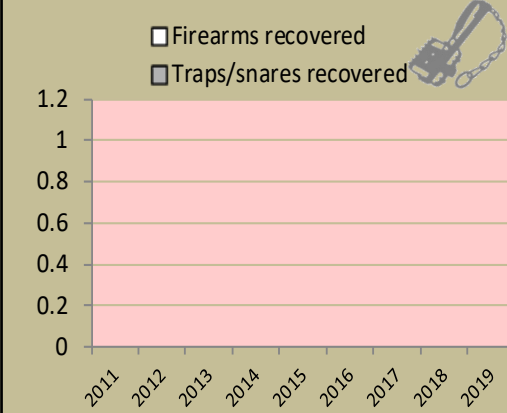
Number of incidents per year

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



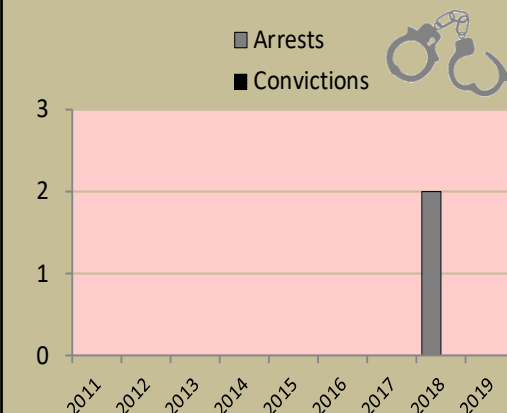
Traps and firearms recovered

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:

• **Potential trophy value** - the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape

trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area

• **Potential other use value** - the average meat value for common species

or

the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *). High value species are never used for meat

Fractions of animals indicate that a quota of 1 animal was awarded with conditions i.e. a) over a period of several years and/or b) is shared with other conservancies

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		
Baboon	5	5								600	
Caracal	1	1								2,700	
Cheetah	1	1								11,100	
Duiker	1	1								1,900	
Jackal	5	5								400	
Klipspringer	1	1								5,500	
Kudu*	3	2	1							9,900	12,986
Ostrich	6	2	4							2,000	720
Springbok	12	4	8							2,700	624
Steenbok	1	1								1,700	
Mtn Zebra	10	4	6							6,300	3,984

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...

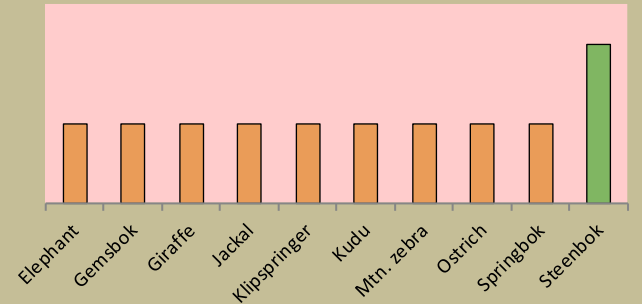
Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2019	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Gemsbok			Dark Orange	Light Orange	
Giraffe			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Jackal			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Light Orange	
Kudu			Dark Orange	Light Orange	
Mtn. zebra			Dark Orange	Light Orange	
Ostrich	21	106 - 180	Light Orange	Light Orange	
Springbok	7	35 - 90	Light Orange	Light Orange	
Steenbok	1	4 - 50	Dark Green	Light Orange	

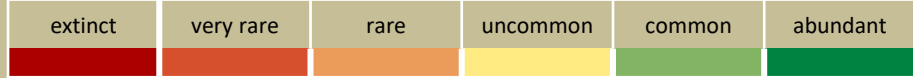
Desired Number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

dark green (abundant) – reduce a lot;
light green (common) – reduce a little;
yellow (uncommon) – keep numbers the same;
light orange (rare) – double numbers;
dark orange (very rare) – more than double numbers.

Wildlife status summary in 2019

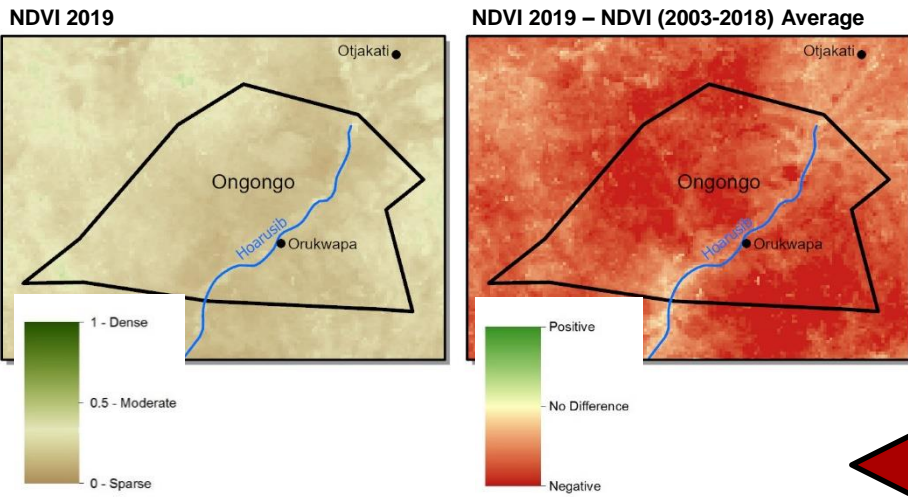


Key to wildlife status

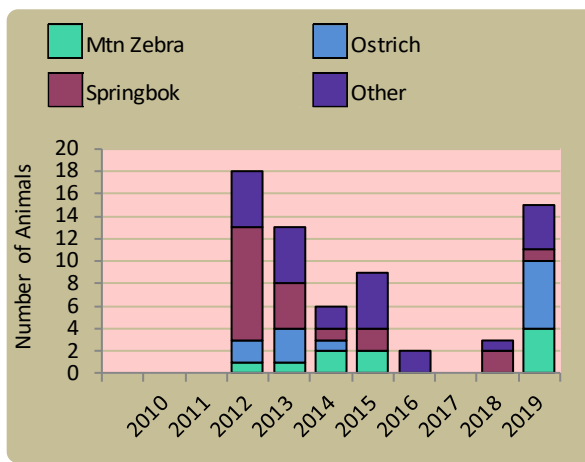


Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover during Feb-Apr of the current year and the difference between the current year and the long-term average (2003-2018)



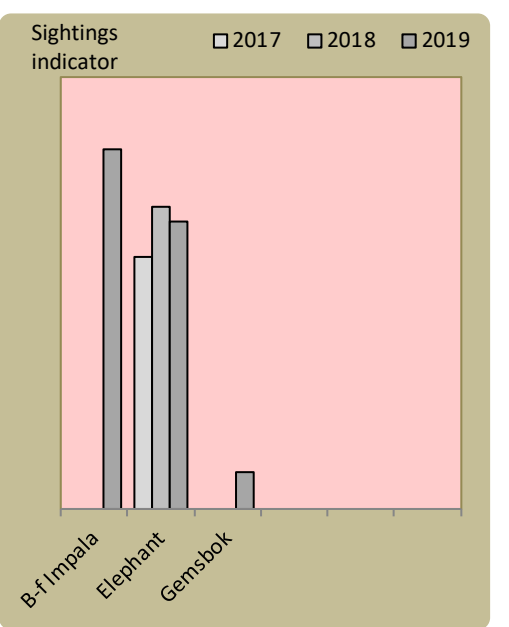
Wildlife mortalities



Flags



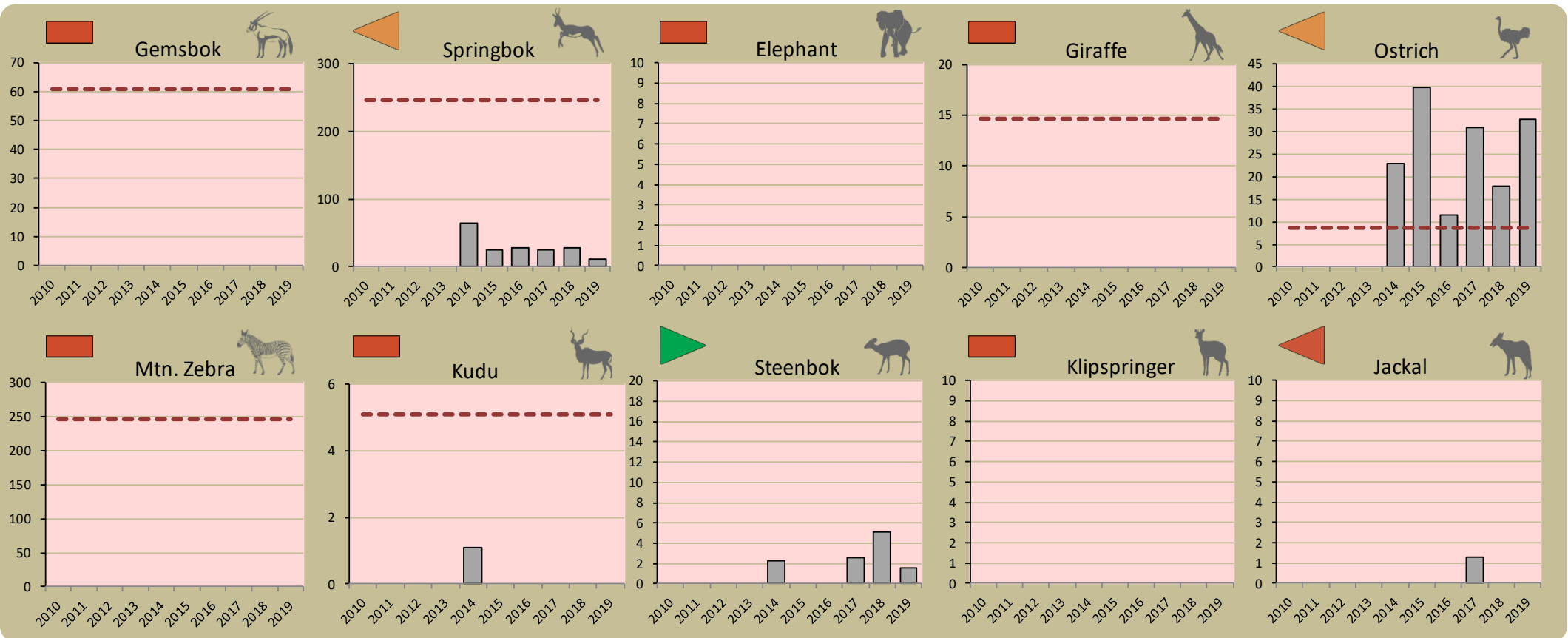
Locally rare species



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

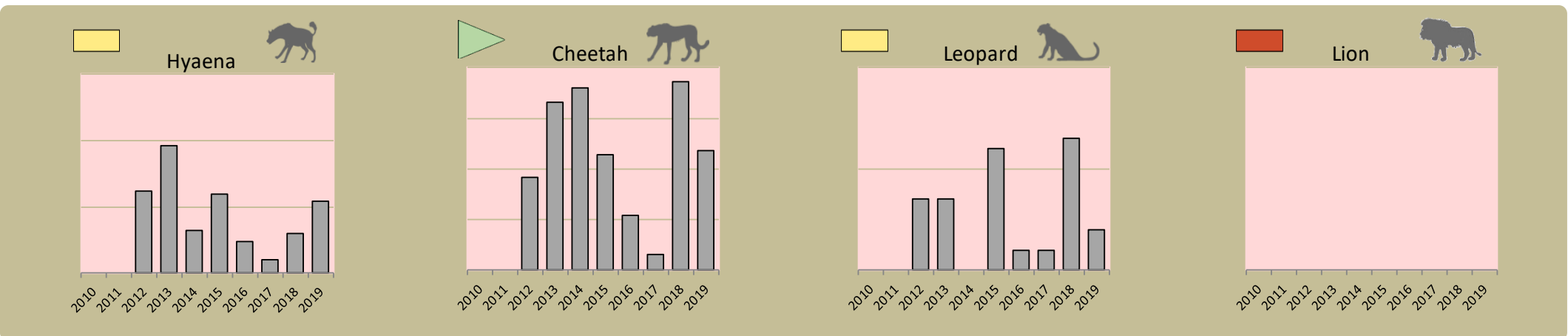
Annual game count

Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status flags 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.