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

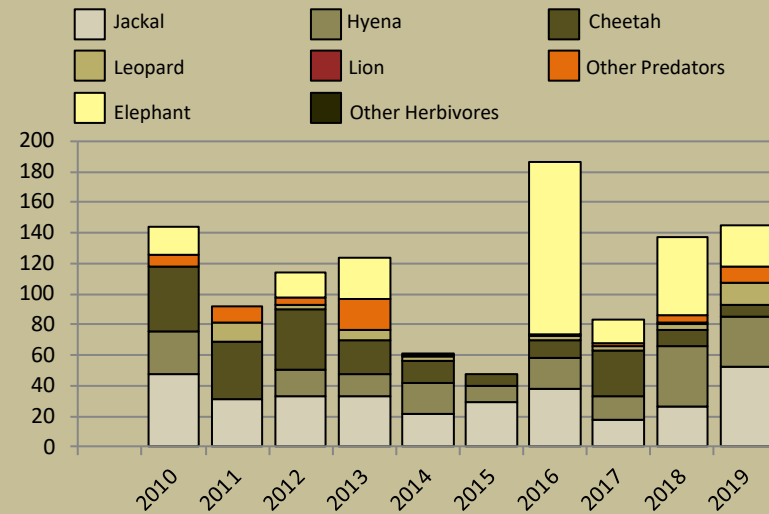| weak/bad	reasonable	good

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

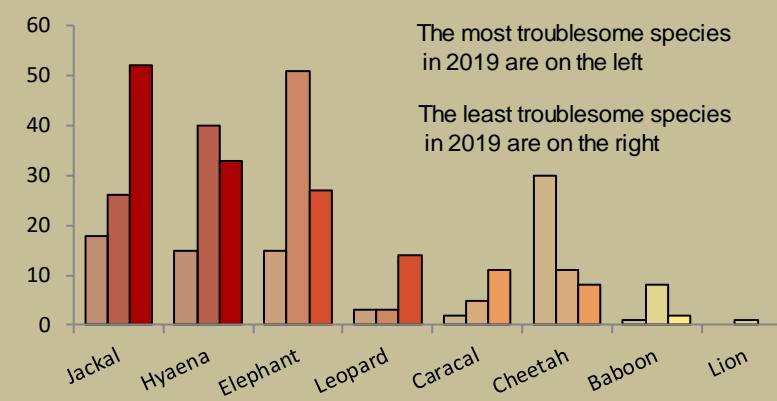### Human wildlife conflict trend
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators

Jackal · Hyena · Cheetah · Leopard · Lion · Other Predators · Elephant · Other Herbivores
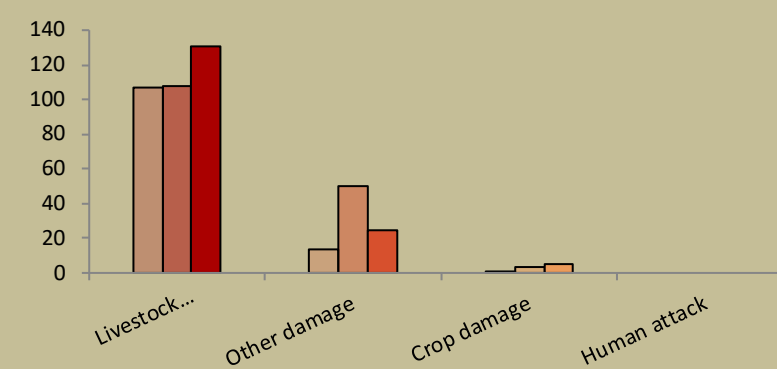

Most troublesome problem animals 2017-2019
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2019 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2019 are on the right
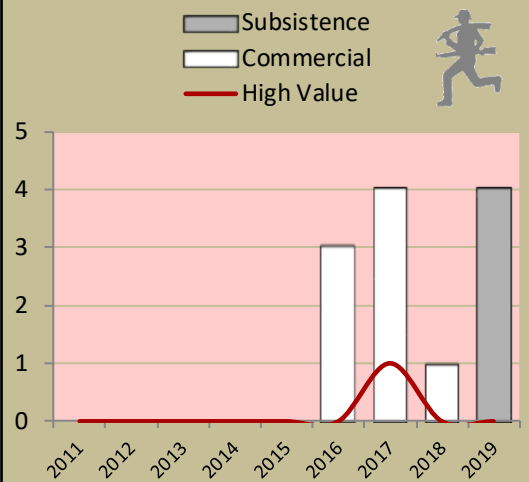

Type of damage by problem animals 2017-2019
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type
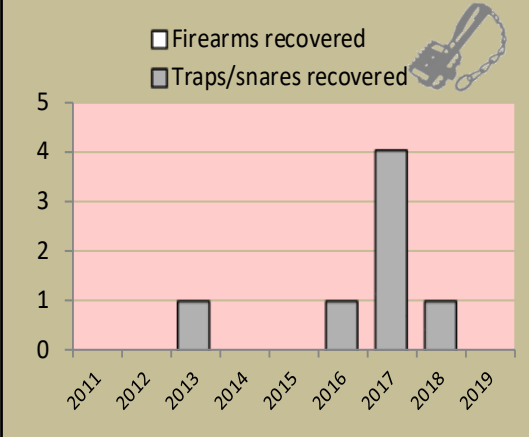

Poaching

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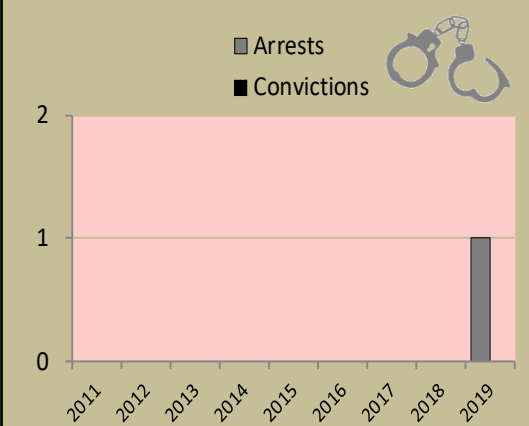Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category

Subsistence · Commercial · High Value

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Firearms recovered · Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Arrests · Convictions

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	
Gemsbok	20	5	15	2					2	4,300	2,592
Giraffe	1	1								10,600	
Jackal	5	5								400	
Klipspringer	1	1								5,500	
Kudu*	7	3	4							9,900	51,944
Leopard	1	1								38,900	
Ostrich	20	5	15							2,000	720
Springbok	40	10	30							2,700	624
Steenbok	2	2								1,700	
Mtn Zebra	20	6	14							6,300	3,984
Hartebeest	2	2									

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.

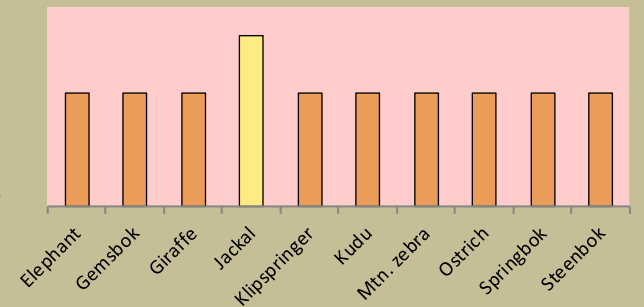# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

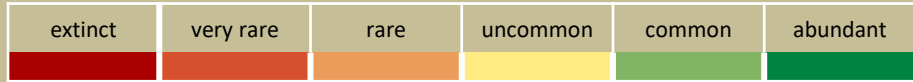| Species	Animals Seen 2019	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok	11	84 - 140			
Giraffe					
Jackal	1				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra	9	69 - 120			
Ostrich	9	70 - 120			
Springbok	20	153 - 400			
Steenbok					

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;
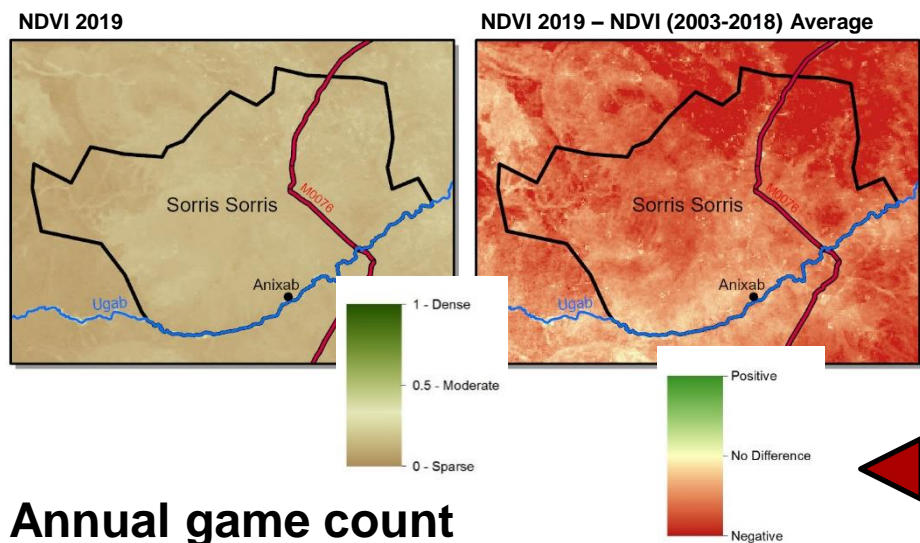**dark orange** (very rare) – more than double numbers.

Wildlife status summary in 2019

Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

Key to wildlife status

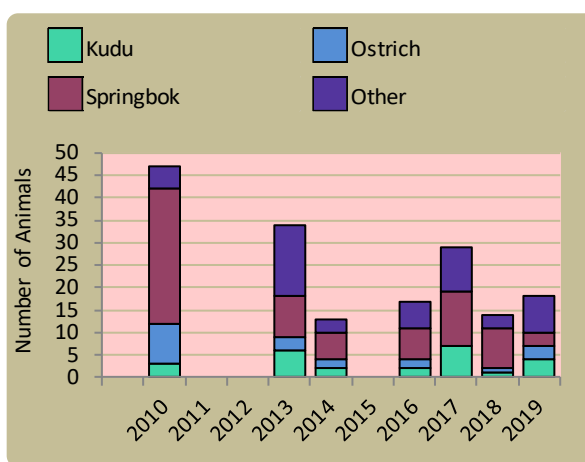| extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant |

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)
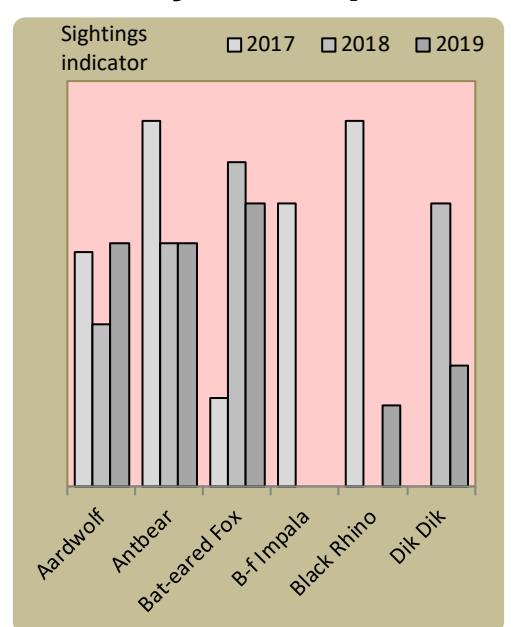
NDVI 2019

Sorris Sorris
Ugab
Anixab

1 - Dense
0.5 - Moderate
0 - Sparse

NDVI 2019 – NDVI (2003-2018) Average

Sorris Sorris
Ugab
Anixab

Positive
No Difference
Negative

Wildlife mortalities

Kudu, Ostrich, Springbok, Other

Number of Animals

Flags

◀ decreasing

No change
No change, rarely recorded

▶ Increasing

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator   ☐2017 ☐2018 ☐2019

Aardwolf, Antbear, Bat-eared Fox, B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Dik Dik

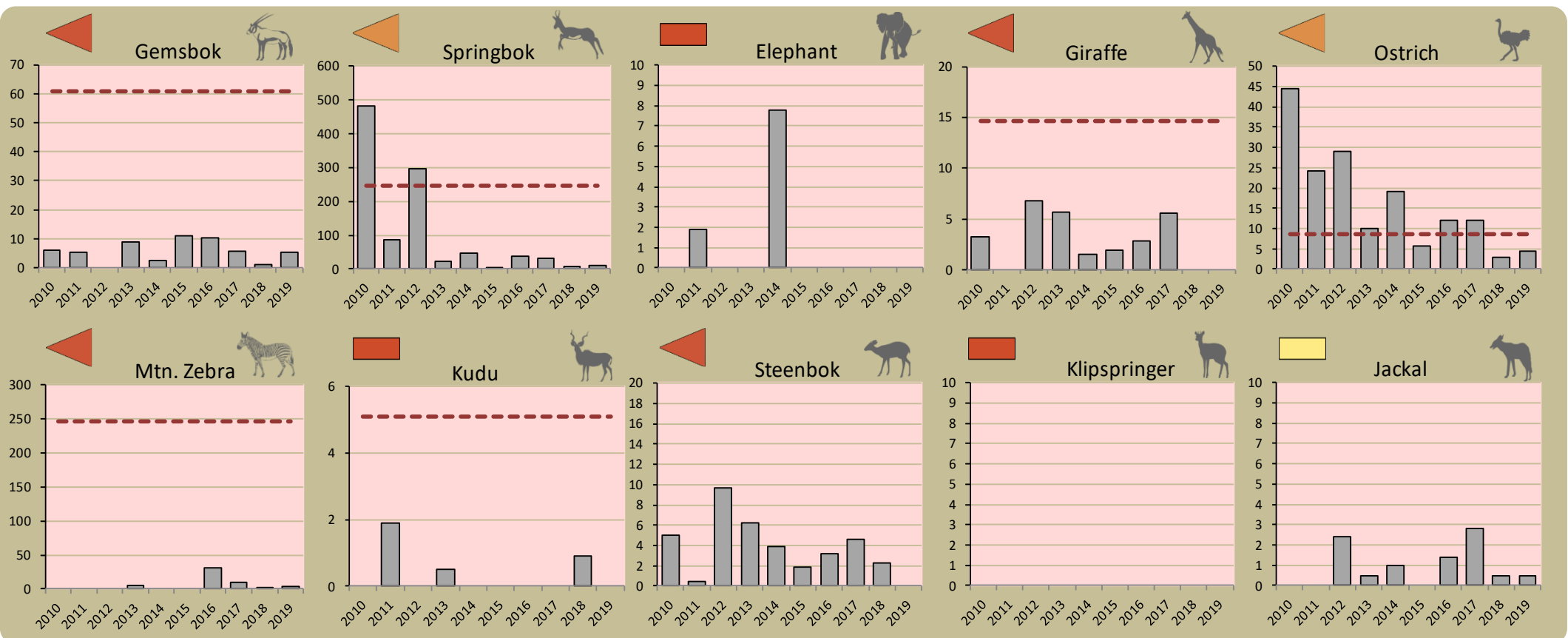**Locally rare species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
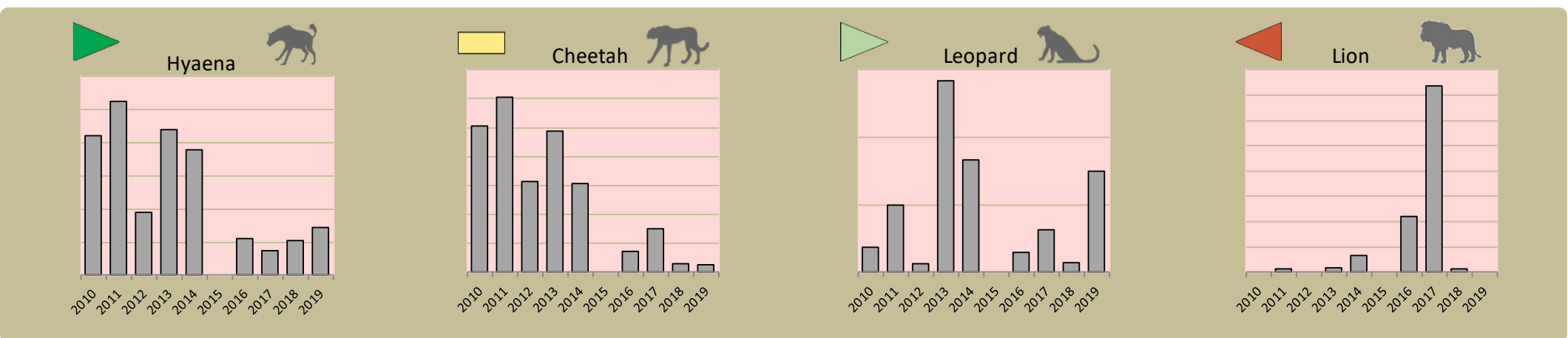
Annual game count

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.

Gemsbok, Springbok, Elephant, Giraffe, Ostrich

Mtn. Zebra, Kudu, Steenbok, Klipspringer, Jackal

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

Hyaena, Cheetah, Leopard, Lion

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.

Sorris Sorris
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	October 2001
Population (2011 census):	950
Size (square kilometres):	2290
Registered members:	683

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✓
Were elections held?	N/A
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	3	**9**
Attendance at AGM	57	57	**114**

Date of the last AGM:	**30/11/2019**
Date of the next AGM:	**11/2020**

Other important issues

Budget approved?	✗
Work plan approved?	✗
Annual conservancy report approved?	

Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number
Community Devp.	Job Creation Through Solar Panel Project	People	7
	Provided Diesel For Elephant Borehole Pump		
	Staff Housing	Households	1
Cash Benefits	Elders	People	15
	Primary School Tour	Children	20
Social Benefits	Funeral Assistance	Households	2
	Tb Day - Food Support	People	5
	Tertiary Education Support	Students	1
	Transport For Children	Children	12
Other Benefits	Ta Benefits	People	2

Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	5	2	**7**
Number of Community Game Guards	4	1	**5**
Number of Community Resource Monitors			
Lodge staff	10	15	**25**

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	moderate		The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
2a Benefit planning	exceptional		The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
2b Benefit distribution	exceptional		The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
3 Accountability	exceptional		Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
4 Compliance	weak		The conservancy is compliant with the standard operating proceedures (SOPs)
5 Stakeholder engagement	exceptional		The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
6 Financial management	moderate		The conservancy is effectively managing its finances

Colour codes:

none	weak	moderate	strong	exceptional		N/A