

## 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	Good
5 Zonation	Good
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Good
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	Good
15 Harvesting management	Good
16 Sources of NR income	Good
17 Benefits produced	Good
18 Resource trends	Good
19 Resource targets	Weak/Bad

#### Key to performance indicators



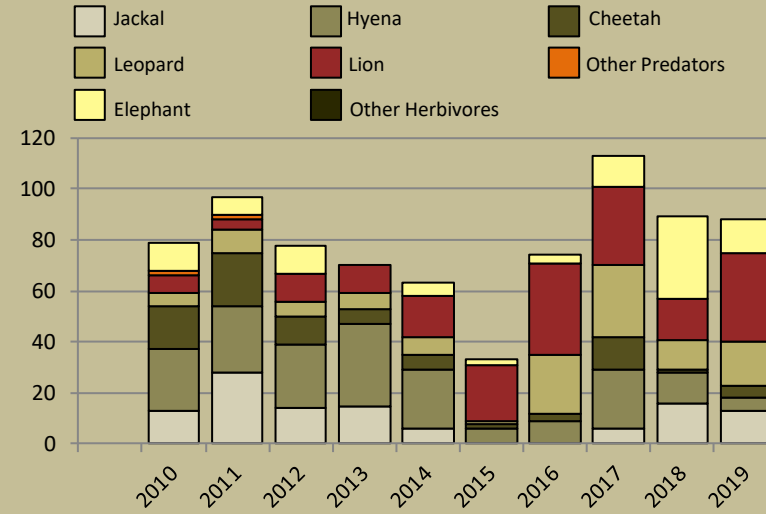
Performance is assessed on a scoring system from zero (none) to a maximum of between 3 and 6 (strong/excellent) depending on the indicator.

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

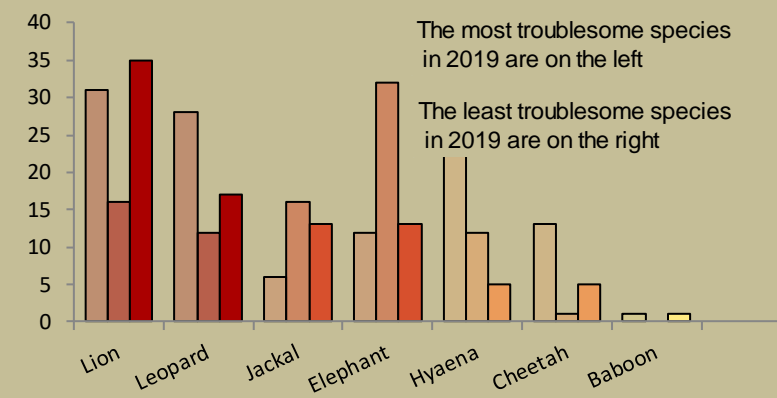
#### Human wildlife conflict trend

the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators



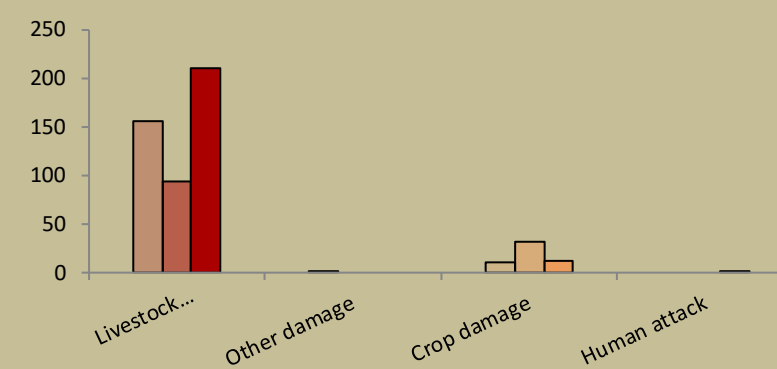
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2017-2019

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

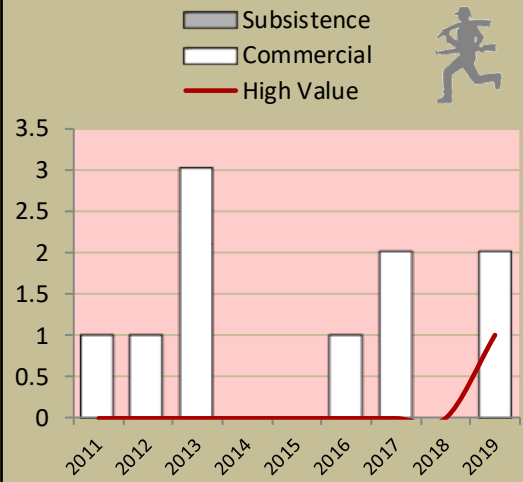
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



### Poaching

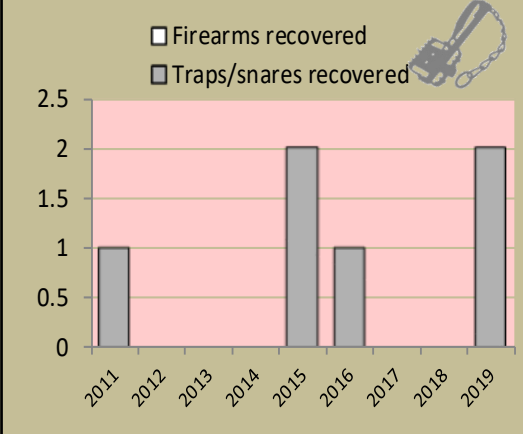
#### Number of incidents per year

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



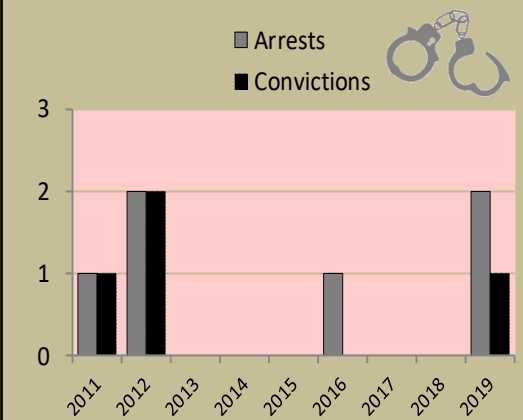
#### Traps and firearms recovered

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	2	2								2,700	
Cheetah	1	1								11,100	
Gemsbok	40	15	25	4	4				8	4,300	2,592
Giraffe	1	1		1					1	10,600	
Jackal	5	5								400	
Klipspringer	2	2								5,500	
Kudu*	10	10		3					3	9,900	
Leopard	1	1								38,900	
Ostrich	20	10	10							2,000	720
Springbok	100	30	70	5					5	2,700	624
Steenbok	2	2		1					1	1,700	
Mtn Zebra	80	30	50		7				7	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...

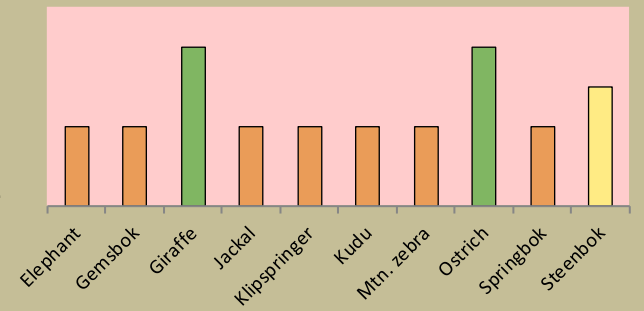
## Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2019	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant	3		Dark Orange	Yellow	
Gemsbok	27	128 - 210	Dark Orange	Orange	
Giraffe	36	72 - 110	Light Green	Yellow	
Jackal			Dark Orange	Yellow	
Klipspringer			Dark Orange	Orange	
Kudu	14	61 - 210	Dark Orange	Orange	
Mtn. zebra	84	380 - 660	Dark Orange	Orange	
Ostrich	139	604 - 1010	Dark Green	Orange	
Springbok	258	1176 - 3060	Dark Orange	Orange	
Steenbok	8	43 - 470	Yellow	Orange	

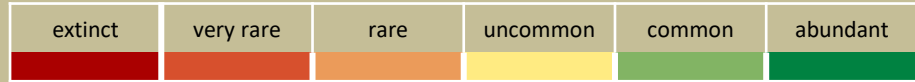
**Desired Number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

**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

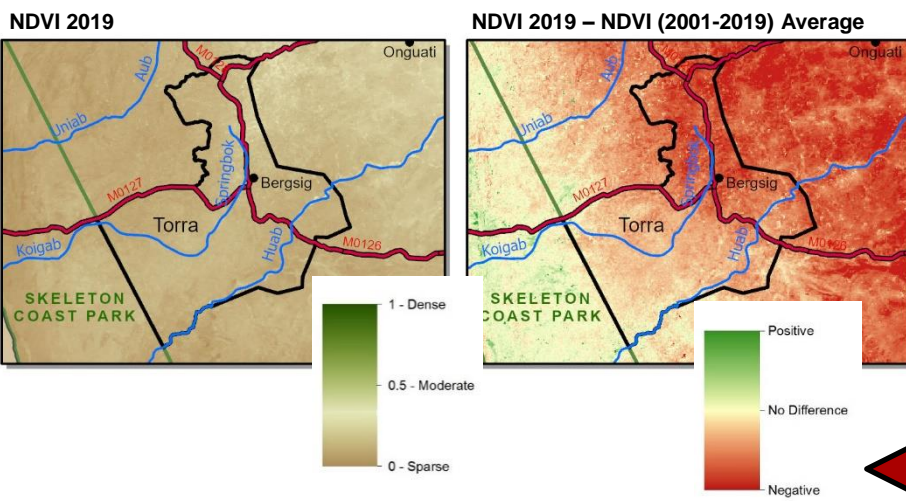


### Key to wildlife status

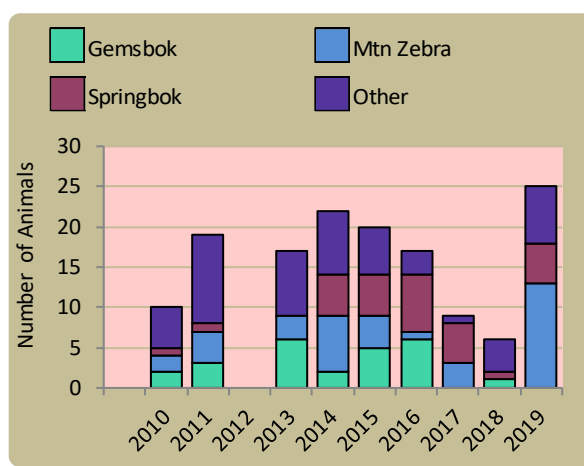


## Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover during Mar-May of the current year and the difference between the current year and the long term average (2001-2019)



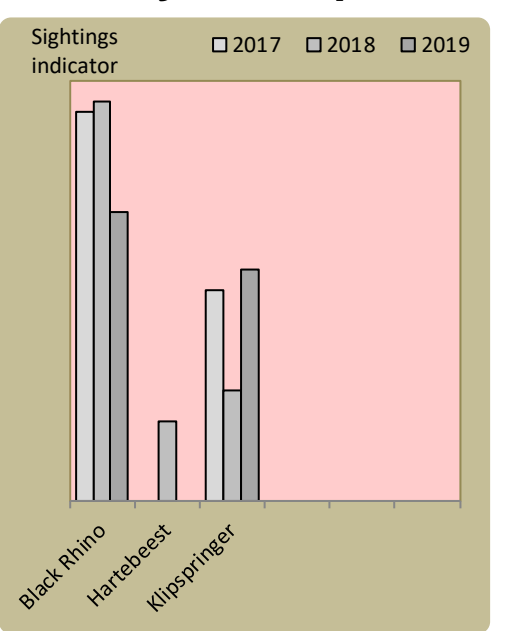
## Wildlife mortalities



### Flags



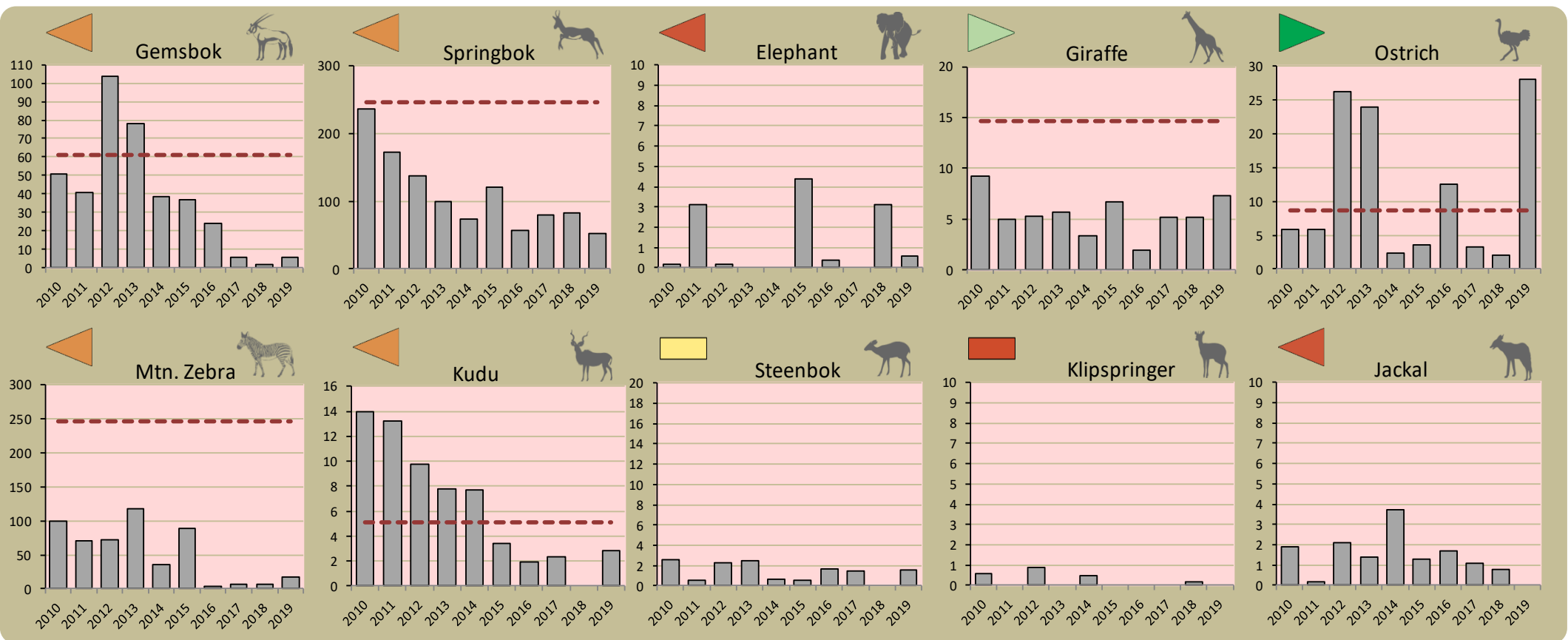
## Locally rare species



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

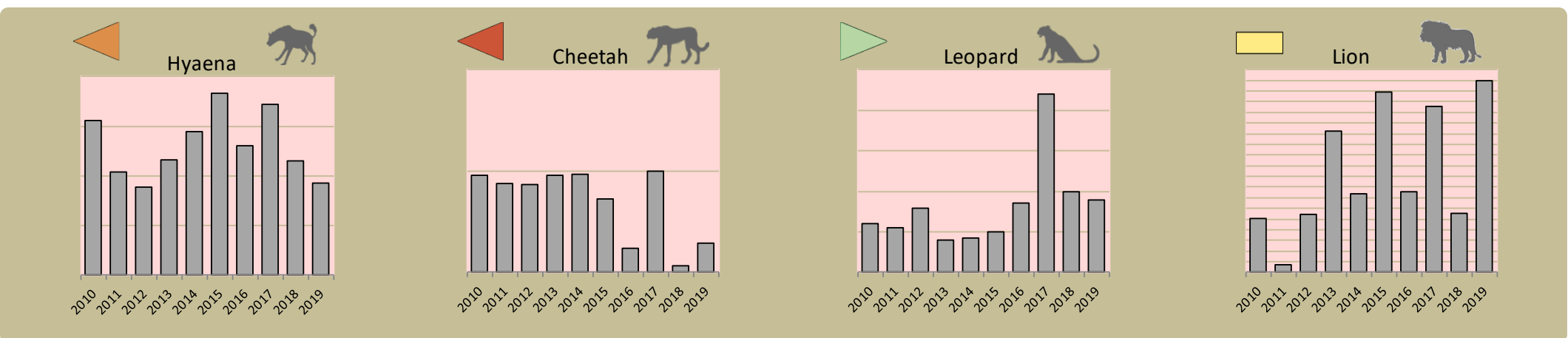
## Annual game count

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.

### Enabling wise conservancy governance...

#### Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	June 1998
Population (2011 census):	930
Size (square kilometres):	3493
Registered members:	712

#### 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	4	3	7
Attendance at AGM	69	72	141
Date of the last AGM:	12/12/2019		
Date of the next AGM:	21/01/2021		
Other important issues			
Budget approved?	✓		
Work plan approved?	✓		
Annual conservancy report approved?			

#### Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number
Community Devp.	Borehole Rehabilitation	People	240
Cash Benefits	Block Cash Benefits	People	712
Social Benefits	Disabled Members		
	Elders Gift		
	Funderals		
	Hiv Awareness		
	Soup Kitchen		
	Sport		
	Training In Chicken Farming		
Meat Distribution	Meat From Irdnc Drought Relief Initiativ		
	Meat From Trophy Hunter		
Other Benefits	Hwc Compensation		
	Ta Support		

#### Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	22	6	28
Number of Community Game Guards	4	1	5
Number of Community Resource Monitors			
Lodge staff	42	42	84

#### 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	Strong		The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
2a Benefit planning	Weak		The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
2b Benefit distribution	Strong		The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
3 Accountability	Strong		Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
4 Compliance	Strong		The conservancy is compliant with the standard operating procedures (SOPs)
5 Stakeholder engagement	Strong		The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
6 Financial management	None		The conservancy is effectively managing its finances

Colour codes:

none

weak

moderate

strong

exceptional

N/A