

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Performance Indicators

Management performance in 2021

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 2019-2021

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 2019-2021

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 a single animal:	Species	Quota 2021			Animals actually used in 2021						Potential	
		Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$
<div><div>Potential trophy value</div><div>the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape</div><div>trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area</div><div>Potential other use value</div><div>the average meat value for common species</div><div>or</div><div>the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *). High value species are never used for meat</div></div> <div>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</div>	Baboon	4	4									
	Crocodile	4	1	3		1				1		
	Duiker	2		2								189
	Eland	3	2	1	1					1		
	Elephant*	5	2	3		1				1		
	Giraffe	0.33	0.33									
	Hippo	8	2	6	2	4				7		7,425
	Impala	4	1	3								918
	Kudu	2		2								3,483
	Lechwe	7	7									
	Leopard	0.33	0.33		1					1		
	Reedbuck	3	3									
	Roan*	0.33	0									
	Warthog	2	1	1		1				1		540
	Wildebeest	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

Species	Animals Seen	Estimate	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	Landscape Status	Desired Number
B. Zebra					
Buffalo					
Duiker	1	87			
Elephant					
Giraffe	7				
Impala					
Kudu	10	14			
Roan		3			
Sable					
Steenbok	1				

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 2021

Species	Status
B. Zebra	rare
Buffalo	rare
Duiker	uncommon
Elephant	uncommon
Giraffe	uncommon
Impala	common
Kudu	common
Roan	rare
Sable	rare
Steenbok	rare

Key to wildlife status

extinct	very rare	rare	uncommon	common	abundant
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Fixed route patrols

charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year. Status flags reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Flags

decreasing

No change

increasing

No change, rarely recorded

Kudu

Elephant

Buffalo

Roan

Burchell's Zebra

Wildlife introductions

Year	Eland	Kudu	Sable	Wildebeest
2012	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0

Wildlife mortalities

Year	Duiker	Lechwe	Kudu	Other
2012	5	2	1	3
2013	4	1	2	1
2014	2	1	0	0
2015	3	2	2	3
2016	2	0	1	0
2017	2	0	1	0
2018	1	1	0	4
2019	1	2	0	4
2020	1	3	0	5
2021	1	7	1	3

Locally rare species

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

Sightings indicator

2019	2020	2021
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Species	2019	2020	2021
B. Zebra	0	0	0.5
Eland	2.0	1.8	1.2
Giraffe	1.5	2.5	2.8
Impala	1.8	0	3.0
Python	0.8	0.5	1.0
Reedbuck	0.8	2.2	1.8

Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

Category	Percentage
Plots with more bush	21%
Plots with same bush	53%
Plots with less bush	26%

Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare

Year	Tree cover (%)	Average biomass (Kg/ha)
2017	21	1700
2018	21	700
2019	21	1700
2020	21	1700
2021	21	1700

Predator monitoring

charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year. Status flags reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Wild Dog

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.

Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy Statistics	
Date Registered:	December 1999
Population (2011 census):	2200
Size (square kilometres):	151
Registered members:	2567

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	9	4	13
Attendance at AGM	88	104	192
Date of the last AGM:	29/11/2021		
Date of the next AGM:	Nov-22		
Other important issues			
Budget approved?	✓		
Work plan approved?	✓		
Annual conservancy report approved?	✓		

Benefit Distribution			
Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number
Social Benefits	Financial Support To Sport		
	Financial Support To Churches	Churches	
Meat Distribution	Meat	People	2567
Other Benefits	Chief Allowance	Chief	
	Ta Allowance	Ta	

Employment			
	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	14	6	20
Number of Community Game Guards	10	4	14
Number of Community Resource Monitors			
Lodge staff			0

Governance Performance Rating

How well did the conservancy perform in the past year?

Performance Category	This Year	Prev. Year	Explanation of performance category
Member engagement			The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
Benefit planning			The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
Benefit distribution			The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
Accountability			Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
Stakeholder engagement			The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
Financial management			The conservancy is effectively managing its finances