

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Performance Indicators

Management performance in 2020

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 2018-2020

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 2018-2020

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

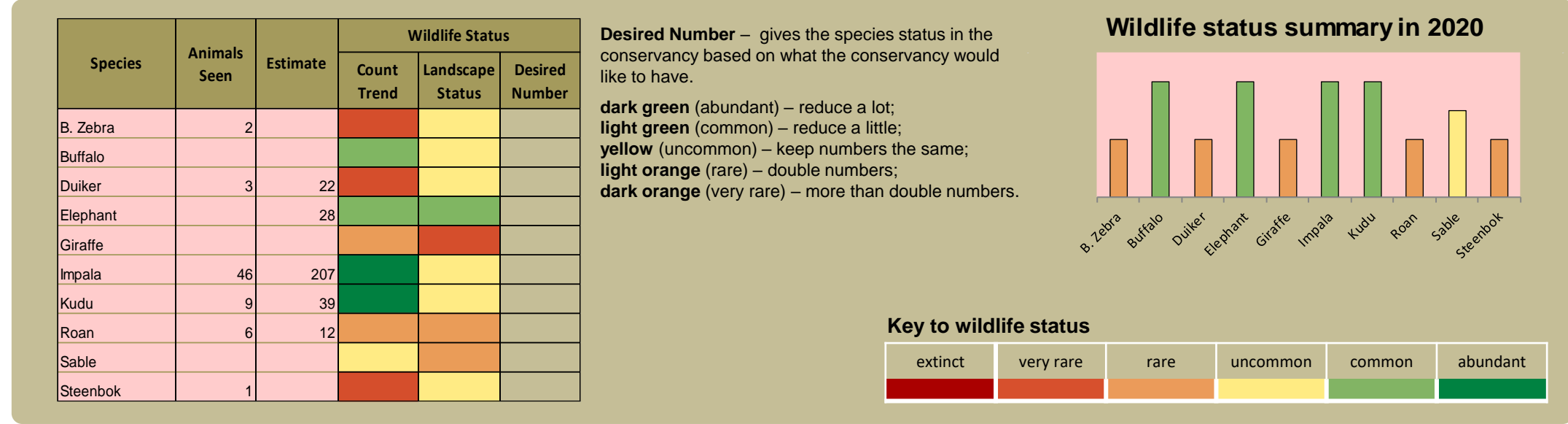
Potential value estimates (N\$) for a single animal:	Species	Quota 2020			Animals actually used in 2020						Potential	
		Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$
<div><div>• Potential trophy value - the 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 - 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>	Buffalo	9	6	3	4	3				7	79,200	7,425
	Crocodile	2	1	1							29,300	
	Duiker	2		2								189
	Elephant*	6	4	2	1	1			1	3	220,800	90,000
	Hippo	6	4	2	4				1	5	35,500	7,425
	Impala	8	4	4	1	3				4	2,700	918
	Kudu	2	1	1							5,900	3,483
	Lechwe	2	2								20,900	
	Reedbuck	2	2								7,700	
	Roan*	1	1								61,700	62,250
	Sable*	1	1								61,900	40,945
	Warthog	4	2	2							2,300	540
	Blue wildebeest*	4	2	2	2	2				4	4,300	4,070
	B. Zebra	10	7	3	3	2				5	5,100	4,725

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.

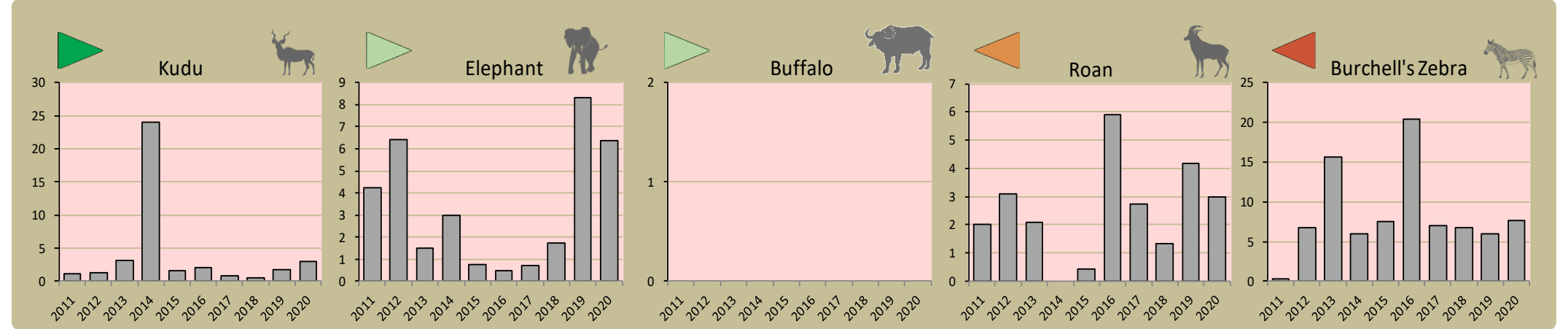
# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

## Current wildlife numbers and status

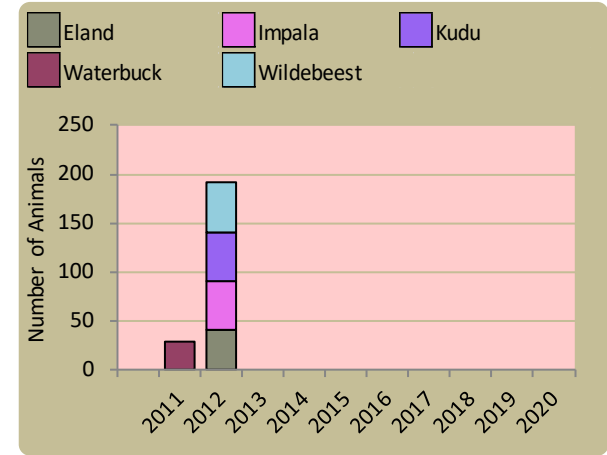


Fixed route patrols

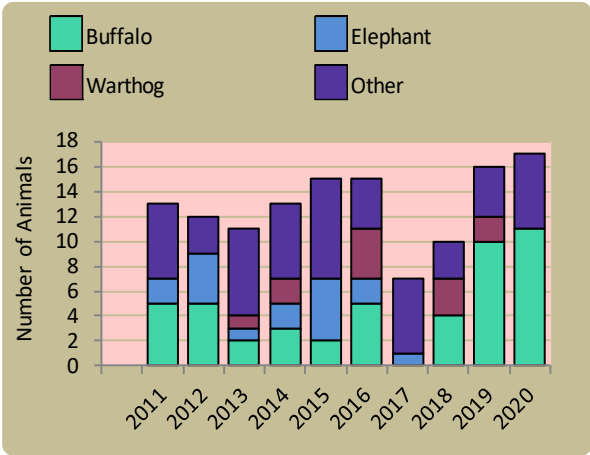
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year. Status flags reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



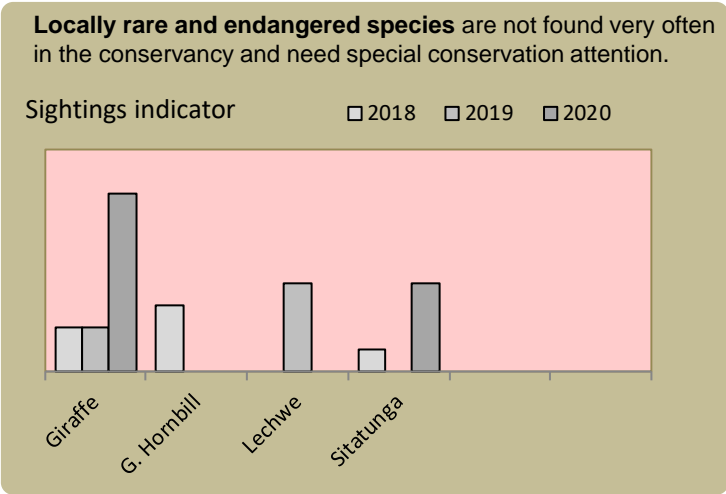
## Wildlife introductions



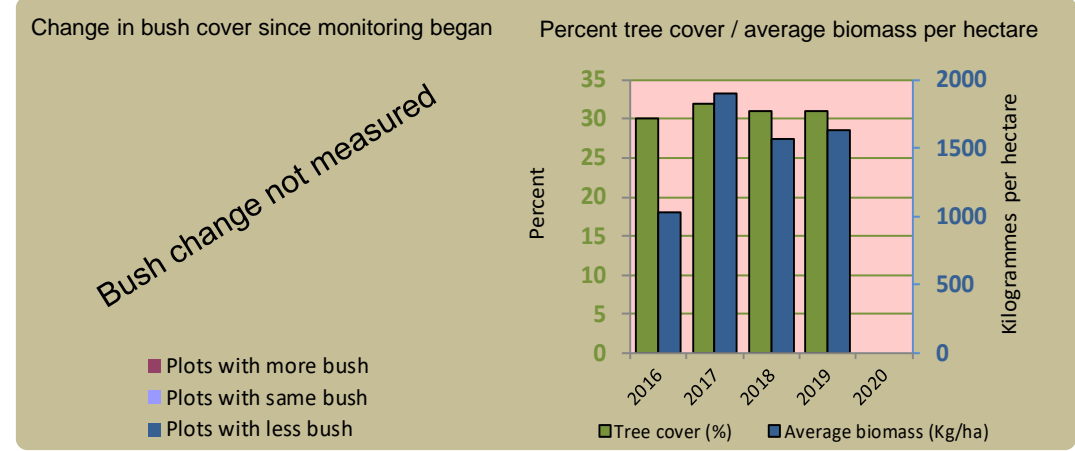
## Wildlife mortalities



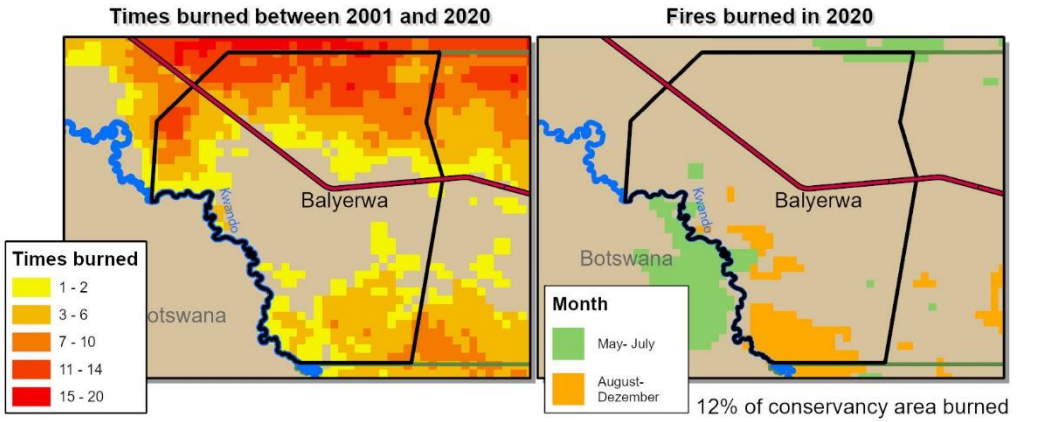
## Locally rare species



## Vegetation monitoring

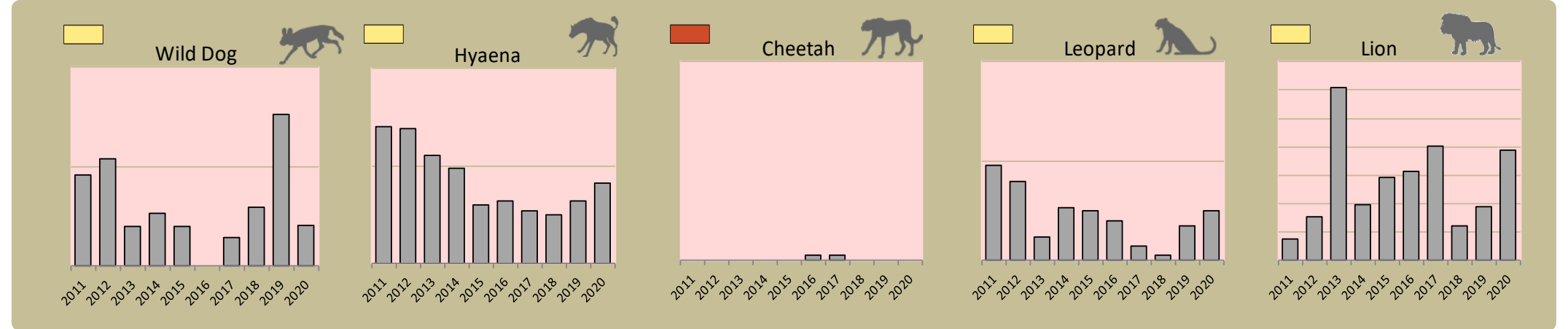


## Fire monitoring



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



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	5	5	10
Attendance at AGM	50	85	135
Date of the last AGM:	11/12/2020		
Date of the next AGM:	Jan-22		
Other important issues			
Budget approved?	✓		
Work plan approved?	✓		
Annual conservancy report approved?	✓		

### Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number
Community Devp.	Borehole For Lianshulu	People	56
Cash Benefits	Mayeyi Ta	People	1
Social Benefits	Funeral Assistance	People	8
Meat Distribution	Meat Distribution	People	1615
Other Benefits	Hwc Offsets		

### Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	18	8	26
Number of Community Game Guards	17	4	13
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 procedures (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>			