Okatjandja Kozomenje
Natural Resource Report

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	(red)

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

Legend: Jackal, Leopard, Elephant, Hyena, Lion, Other Herbivores, Cheetah, Other 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

The most troublesome species in 2020 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2020 are on the right

Species: Porcupine, Leopard, Jackal, Hyaena, Elephant, Cheetah, Caracal

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

Categories: Livestock, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack

Poaching

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

Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Potential value estimates (N$) for a single animal:

• **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
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• **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
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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 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$
Kudu*	1		1								10,842
Springbok	2		2								702

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.
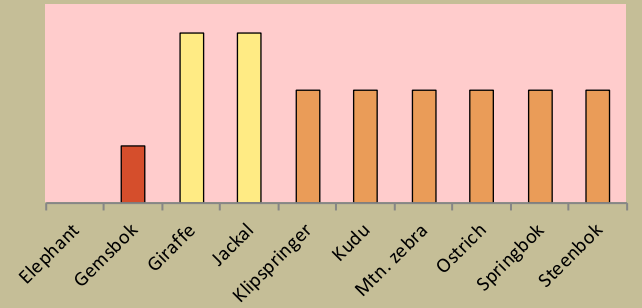
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy…

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2020	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					
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 2020

(chart with bars for: 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

NDVI 2019 – NDVI (2003-2018) Average

1 - Dense
0.5 - Moderate
0 - Sparse

Positive
No Difference
Negative

Wildlife mortalities

Duiker
Ostrich
Kudu
Other

Number of Animals

(chart x-axis: 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)
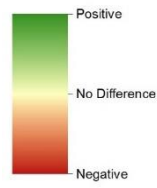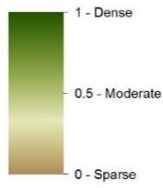
Flags

◀ decreasing

No change
No change, rarely recorded

▶ Increasing

Locally rare species

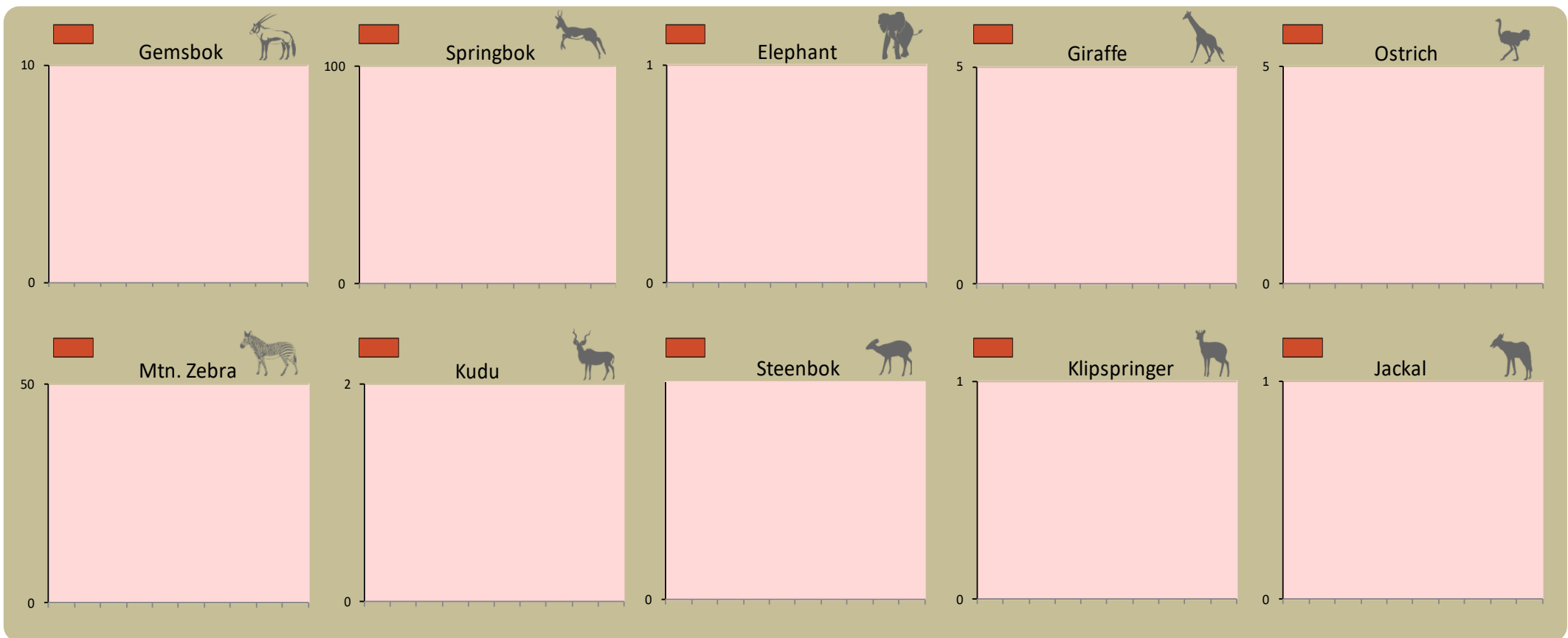Sightings indicator   ☐ 2018 ☐ 2019 ☐ 2020

(chart x-axis: B-f Impala, Elephant)
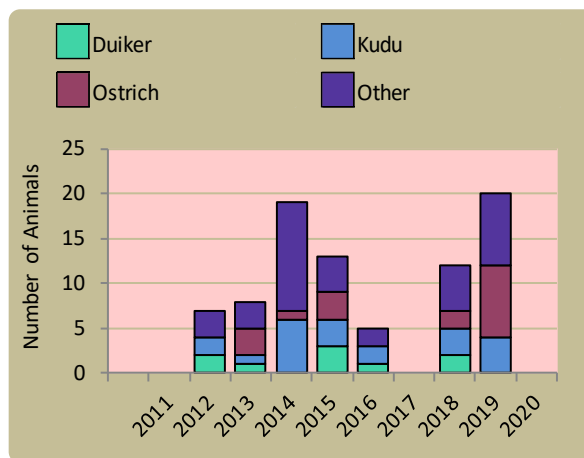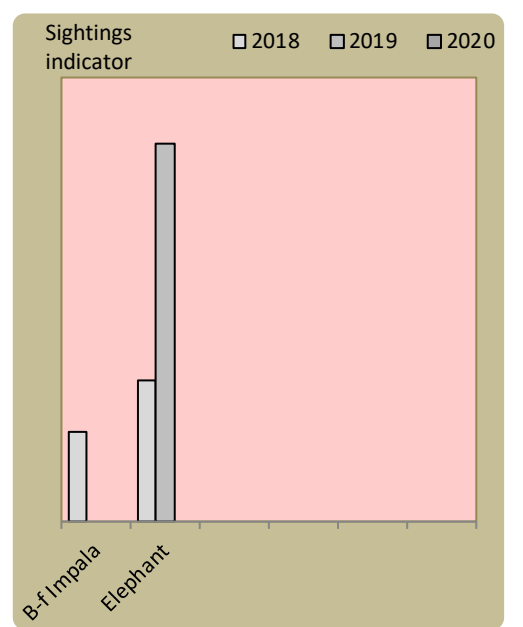
Locally rare species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
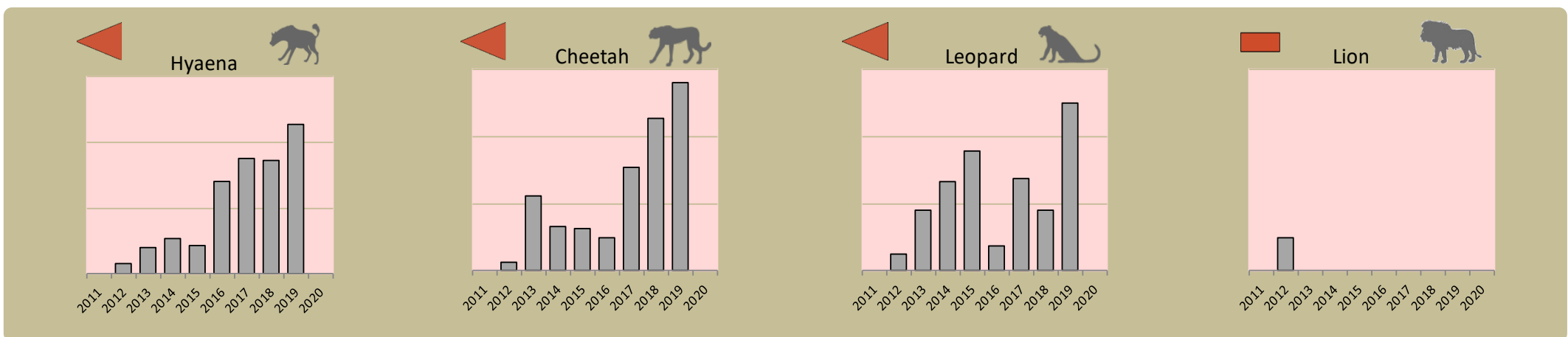
Annual game count

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 10 / 0
Springbok 100 / 0
Elephant 1 / 0
Giraffe 5 / 0
Ostrich 5 / 0

Mtn. Zebra 50 / 0
Kudu 2 / 0
Steenbok 0
Klipspringer 1 / 0
Jackal 1 / 0

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

(charts x-axis: 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)

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.