

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

Year	Jackal	Leopard	Elephant	Hyena	Lion	Other Herbivores	Cheetah	Other Predators
2011	2	1	0	18	0	0	10	5
2012	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	2
2014	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	5
2015	8	0	0	30	0	0	15	12
2016	2	0	0	18	0	0	25	10
2017	1	0	0	12	0	0	10	2
2018	0	0	0	18	0	0	25	5
2019	0	0	0	12	0	0	10	5
2020	0	0	0	18	0	0	25	10

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

Species	2018	2019	2020
Cheetah	22	8	35
Baboon	1	5	10
Hyaena	18	6	7
Caracal	4	6	6
Leopard	1	2	2
Antelope	0	0	2
Lion	1	0	0

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

Category	2018	2019	2020
Livestock	102	78	132
Other damage	0	0	0
Crop damage	0	0	0
Human attack	0	0	0

Poaching

Number of incidents per year

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

Year	Subsistence	Commercial	High Value
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	1	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	1	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0

Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category

Year	Firearms recovered	Traps/snares recovered
2012	0	0
2013	0	0
2014	0	0
2015	0	0
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020	0	0

Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category

Year	Arrests	Convictions
2012	0	0
2013	0	0
2014	0	0
2015	0	0
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020	0	0

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</div><p>the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape</p><p>trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area</p><div>Potential other use value</div><p>the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *). High value species are never used for meat</p></div> <div>or</div> <div><p>Fractions of animals indicate that a quota of 1 animal was awarded with conditions i.e.</p><p>a) over a period of several years and/or</p><p>b) is shared with other conservancies</p></div>	Baboon	5	5								600	
	Gemsbok	8	5	3							4,300	2,916
	Leopard	1	1								38,900	
	Ostrich	2	2								2,000	
	Springbok	25	10	15							2,700	702
	Mtn Zebra	6	6								6,300	

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

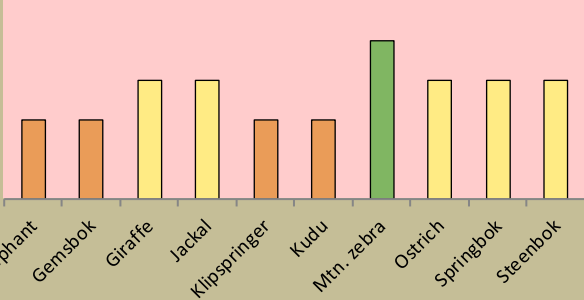
Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2020	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok	94	627 - 890			
Giraffe	5	10 - 20			
Jackal	1				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra	94	565 - 700			
Ostrich	76	693 - 1120			
Springbok	1612	6014 - 17680			
Steenbok	4	23 - 270			

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



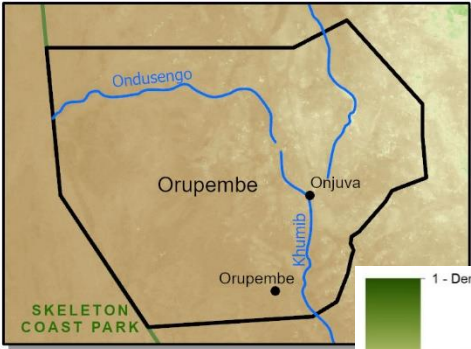
Key to wildlife status



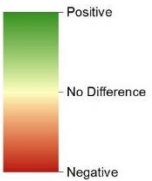
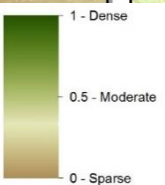
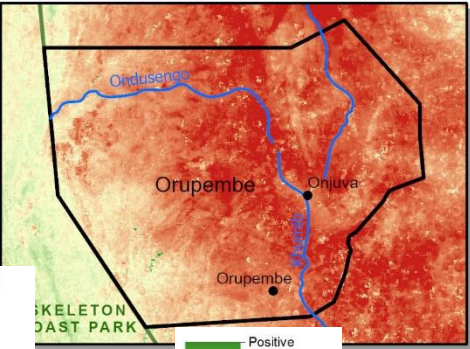
Vegetation monitoring

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 (2003-2019)

NDVI 2020



NDVI 2020 – NDVI (2003-2019) Average



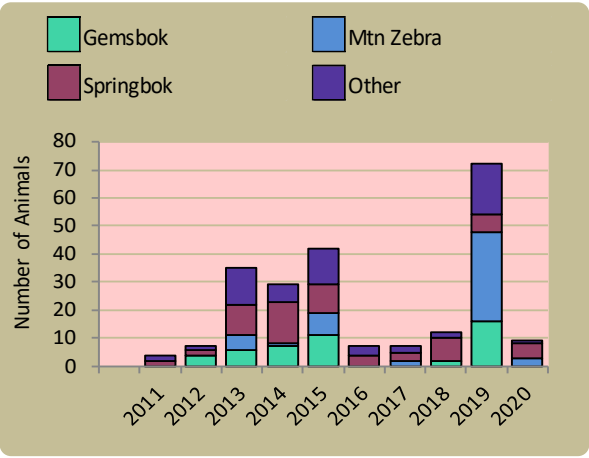
decreasing

No change

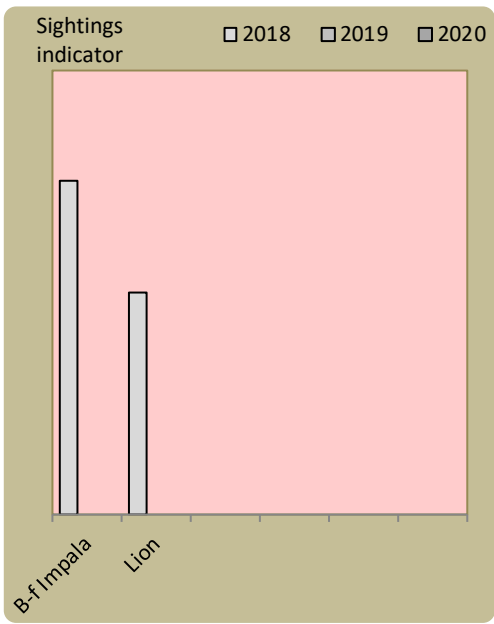
No change, rarely recorded

Increasing

Wildlife mortalities



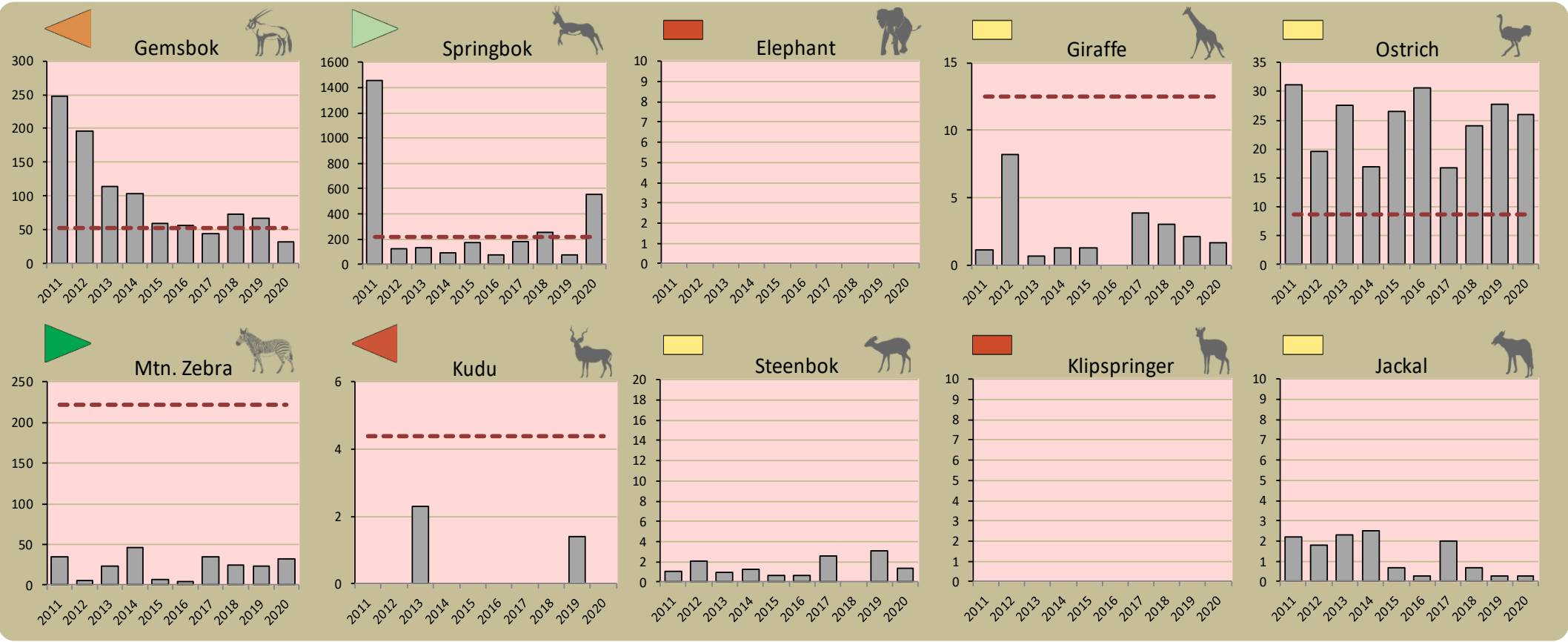
Locally rare species



Annual game count

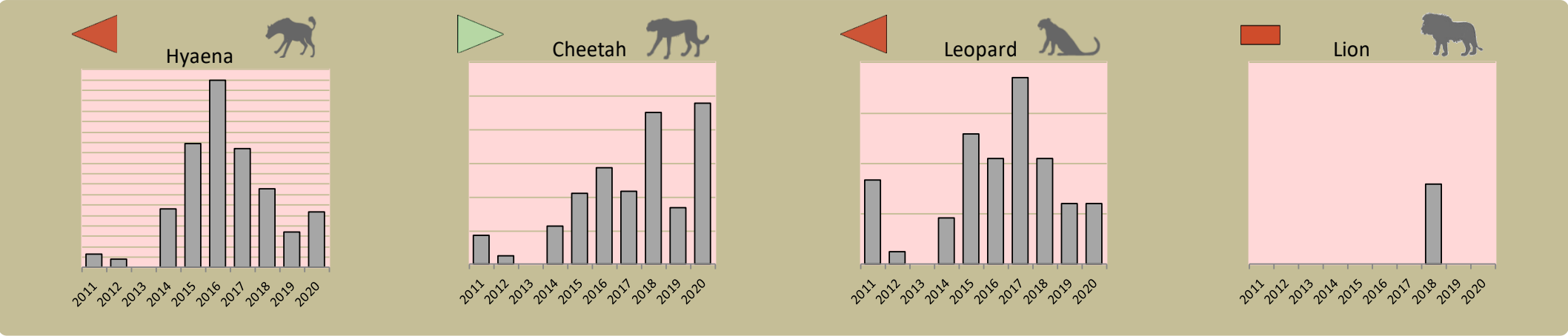
Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status flags reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years.

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



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.

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:

none

weak

moderate

strong

exceptional

N/A