

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

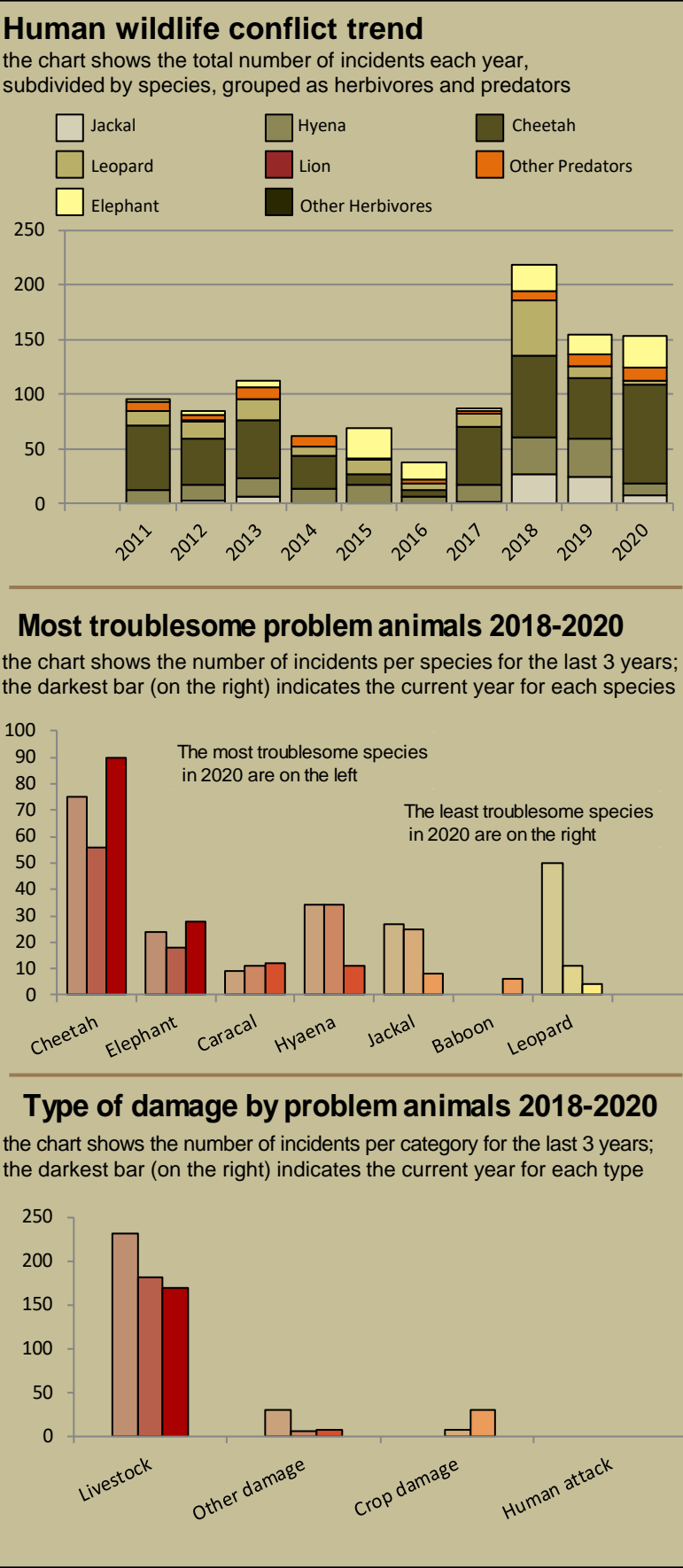
weak/bad	reasonable	good

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



Poaching



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><p>• <b>Potential trophy value</b> - 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><p>• <b>Potential other use value</b> - the average meat value for common species</p><p>or</p><p>the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *). High value species are never used for meat</p><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	
	Kudu*	1	1								9,900	10,842
	Leopard	1	1								38,900	
	Ostrich	1	1								2,000	
	Springbok	10	3	7							2,700	702

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

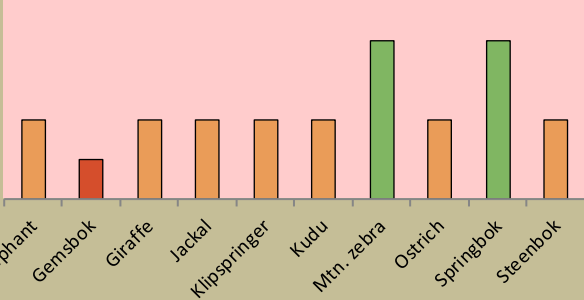
Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2020	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu	15	88 - 430			
Mtn. zebra	12	17 - 20			
Ostrich	2	6 - 10			
Springbok	40	113 - 330			
Steenbok	7	42 - 490			

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

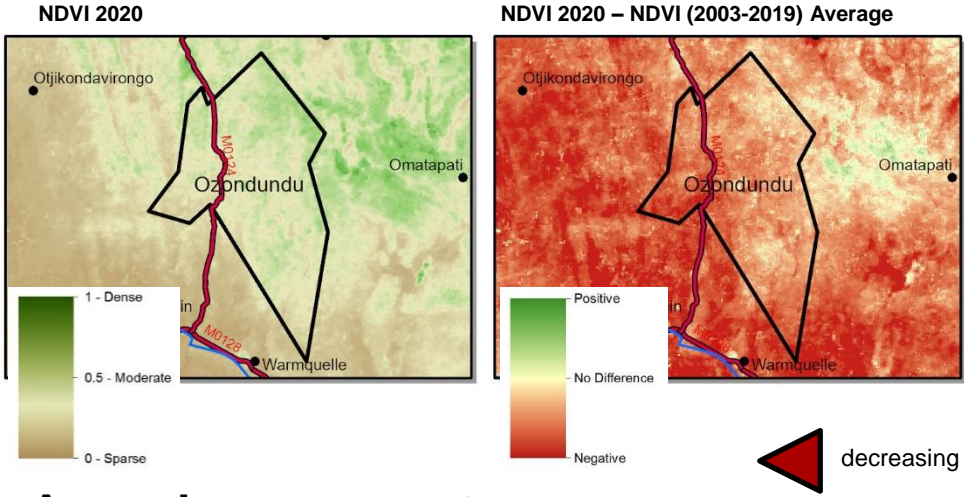


Key to wildlife status



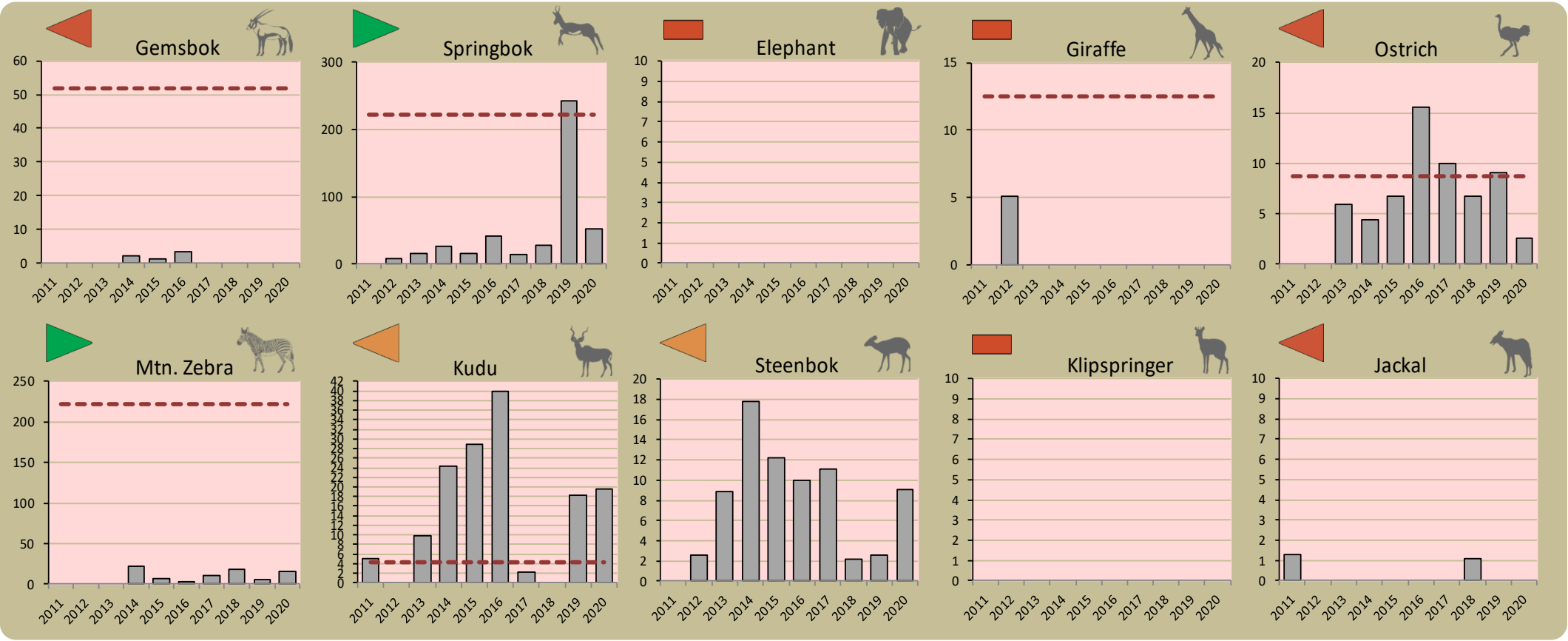
Vegetation monitoring

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)



Annual game count

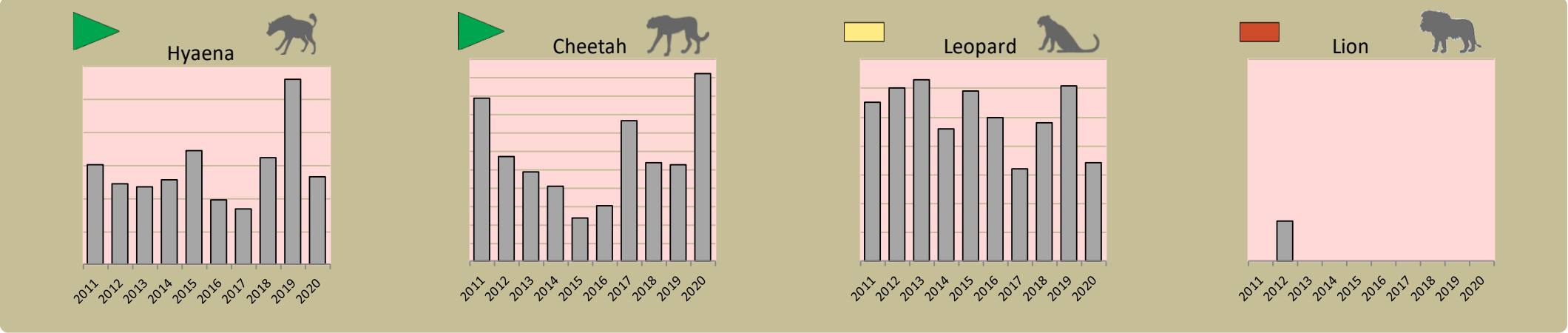
Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status flags reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years.



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.

