

## maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

### Performance Indicators

Category	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	Good
2 Adequate expenditure	Good
3 Audit attendance	Good
4 NR management plan	Good
5 Zonation	Good
6 Leadership	Good
7 Display of material	Good
8 Event Book modules	Good
9 Event Book quality	Good
10 Compliance	Good
11 Game census	Good
12 Reporting & adaptive management	Good
13 Law enforcement	Good
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	Good
15 Harvesting management	Good
16 Sources of NR income	Good
17 Benefits produced	Good
18 Resource trends	Good
19 Resource targets	Weak/Bad

#### Key to performance indicators



Performance is assessed on a scoring system from zero (none) to a maximum of between 3 and 6 (strong/excellent) depending on the indicator.

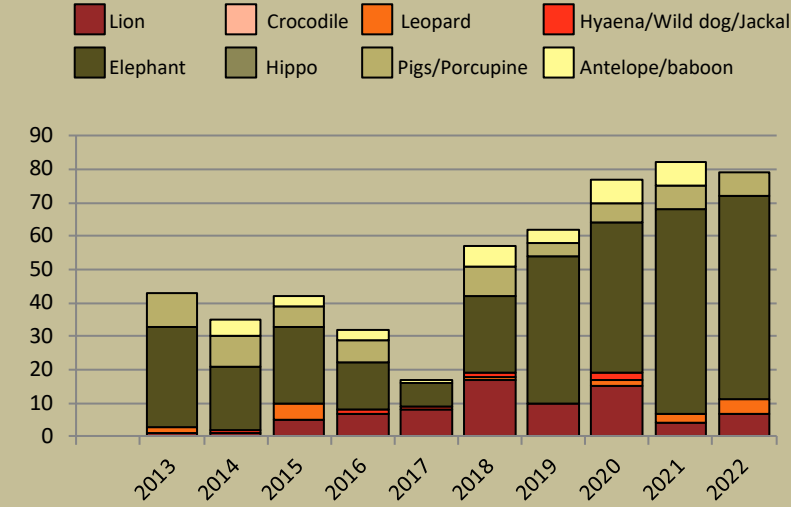
Indicators 1-17 reflect the performance of the management team in place in the conservancy and an efficient team can achieve a good rating in all 17 indicators.

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

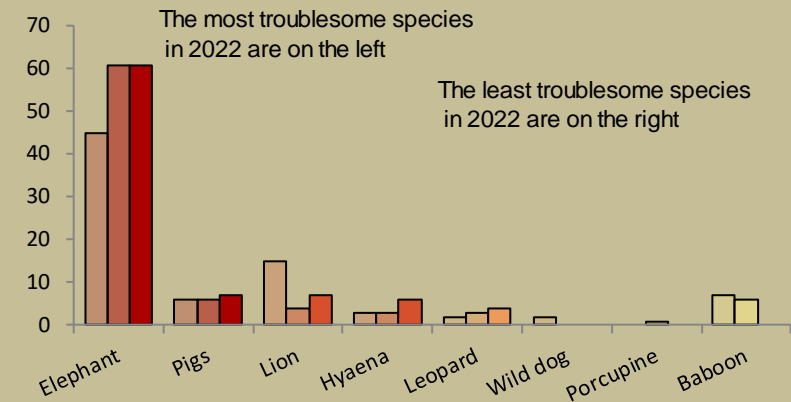
#### Human wildlife conflict trend

the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators



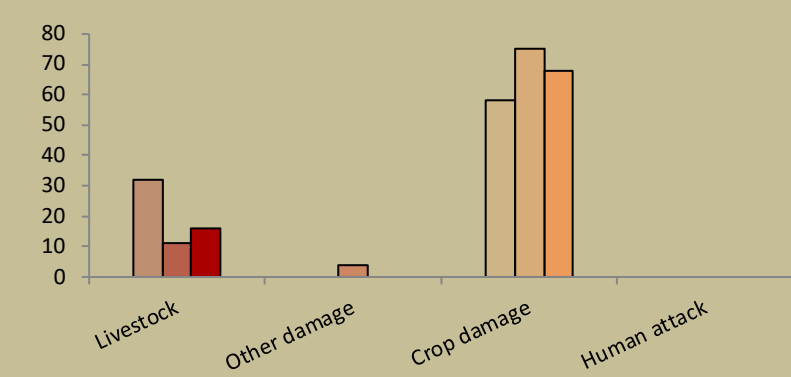
#### Most troublesome problem animals 2020-2022

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 2020-2022

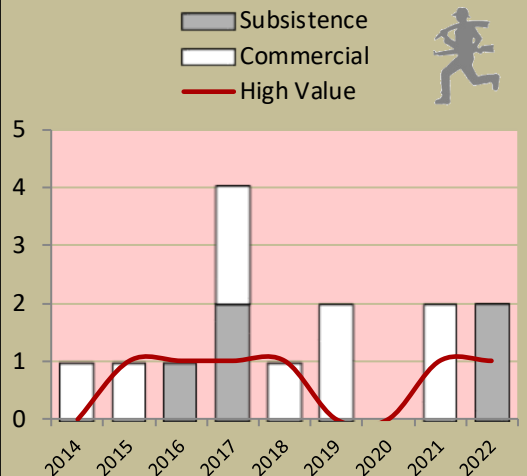
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



### Poaching

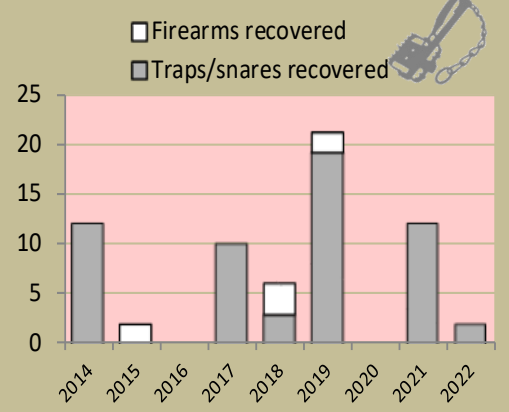
#### Number of incidents per year

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



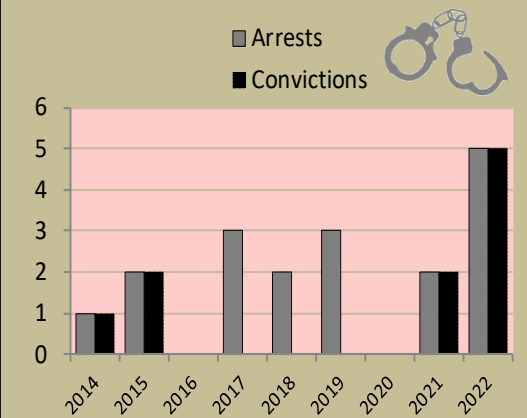
#### Traps and firearms recovered

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:

• **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

• **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

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 2022			Animals actually used in 2022						Potential	
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$
Buffalo	5	3	2	3	1				5	204,700	7,425
Duiker	2		2								189
Eland	1	1								41,500	
Elephant*	5	3	2	3	1				5	491,200	85,860
Kudu	6	4	2	3	1				4	44,000	3,483
Roan*	1	1								121,700	
Steenbok	2		2								162
Warthog	1	1								8,900	
Wildebeest	2	2								16,900	
B. Zebra	8	4	4	4	1				7	20,600	4,725

Effective monitoring is key to understanding the status of wildlife in the conservancy and for the effective management of these resources.

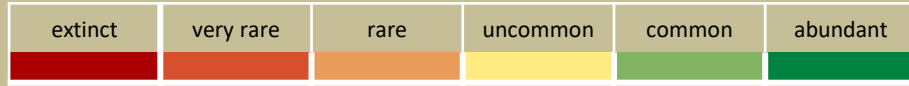
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

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

## Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen	Estimate	Wildlife Status	
			Count Trend	Landscape Status
B. Zebra	30		extinct	uncommon
Buffalo	86		abundant	uncommon
Duiker	5		common	uncommon
Elephant	10	69	common	uncommon
Giraffe			very rare	uncommon
Impala			very rare	uncommon
Kudu	1	79	common	uncommon
Roan	18	160	common	uncommon
Sable	50		common	uncommon
Steenbok	1		common	uncommon

### Key to wildlife status

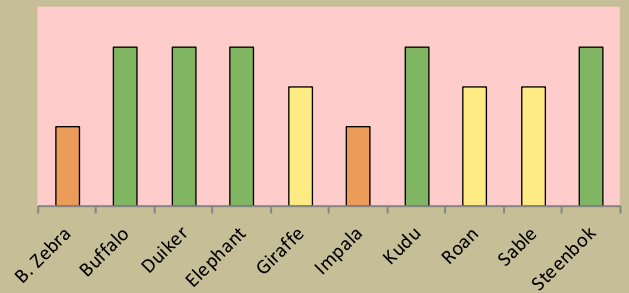


### Key to count trend

dark green – strong increase  
 light green – slight increase  
 yellow – more or less stable  
 light orange – slight decline  
 dark orange – strong decline

Wildlife status summary is based on both the species trend and its status in the landscape

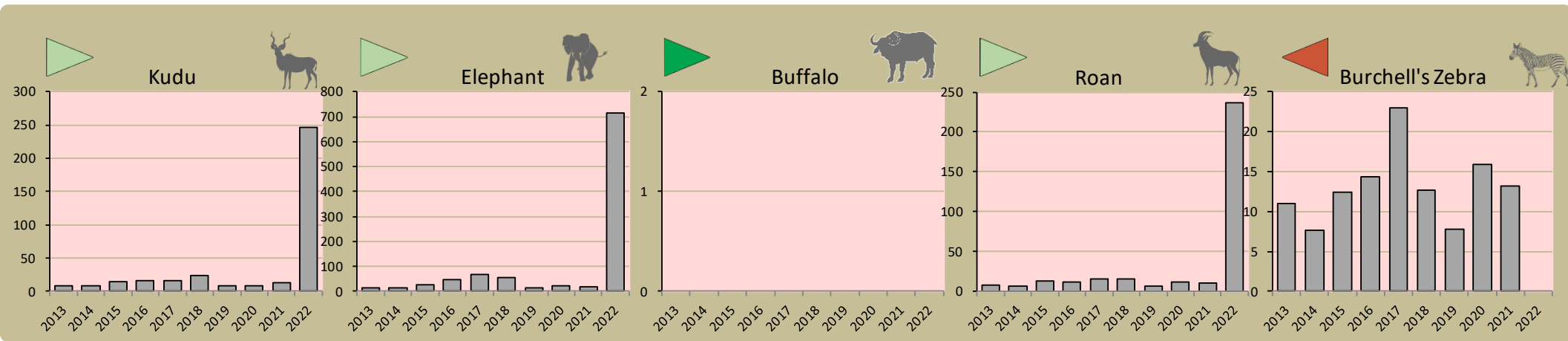
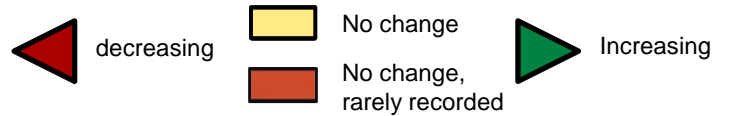
### Wildlife status summary in 2022



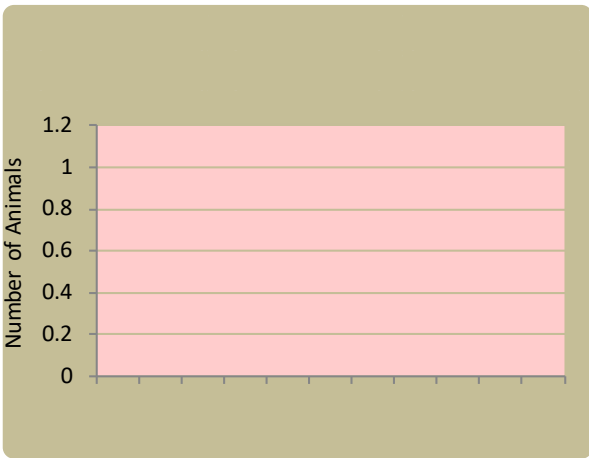
## Fixed route patrols

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

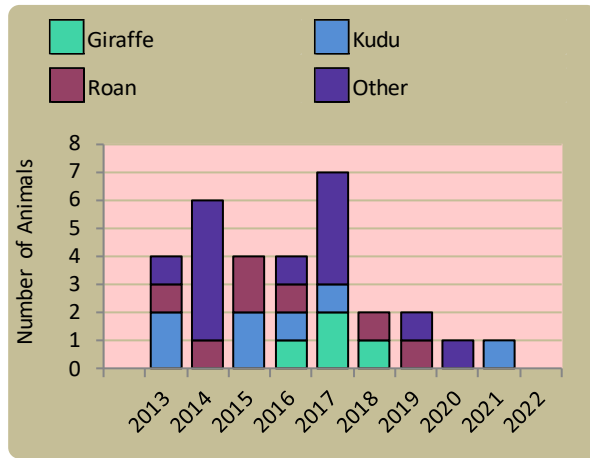
### Flags



## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

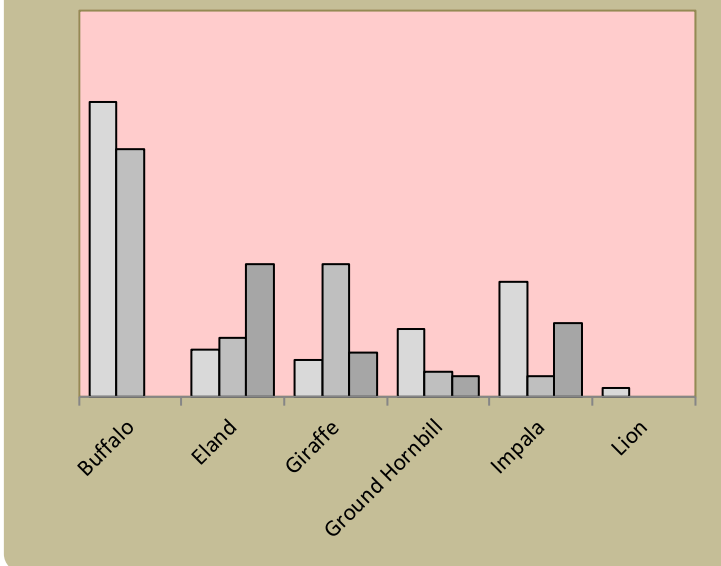


## Locally rare species

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

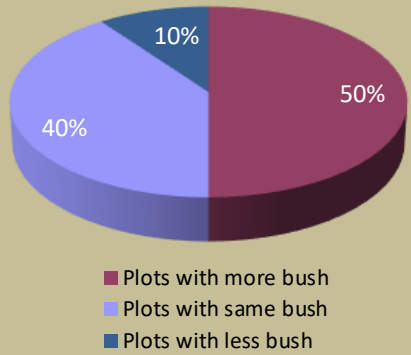


Sightings indicator: 2020 (light grey), 2021 (medium grey), 2022 (dark grey)

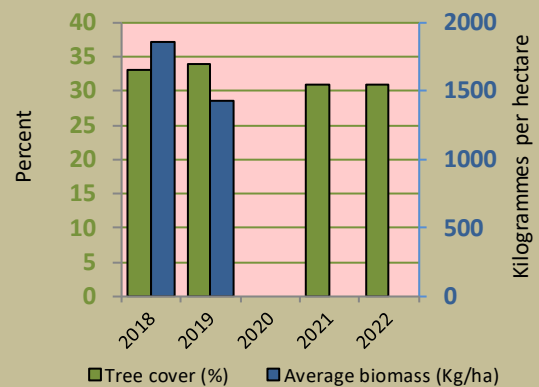


## Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

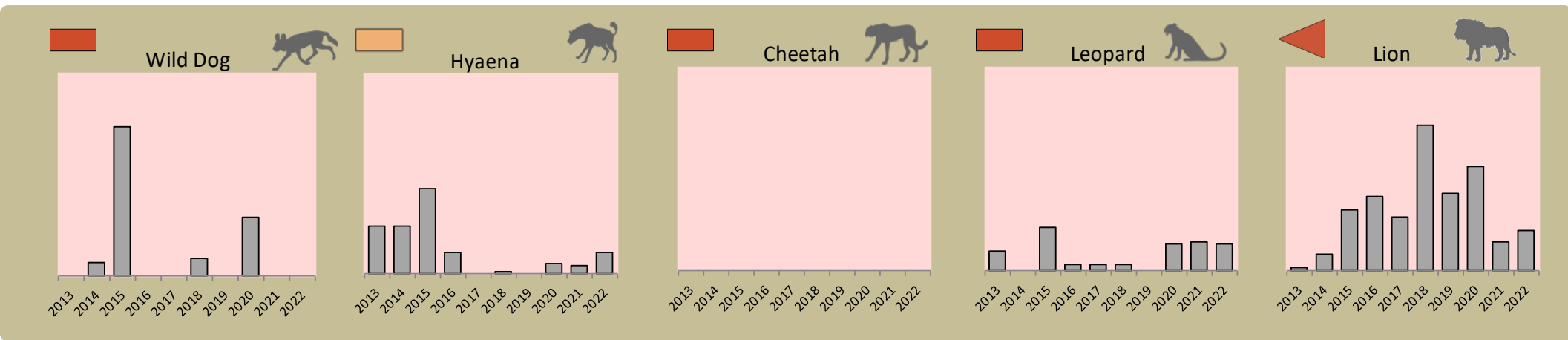


Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



## 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.