

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Performance Indicators

Management performance in 2022

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	N/A
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	Good

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.

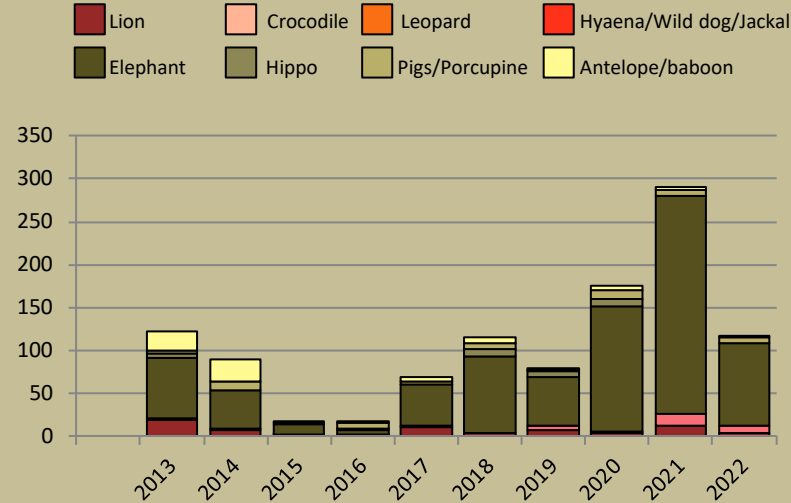
Indicators 1-17 reflect the performance of the management team in place in the conservancy and an efficient team can achieve a good rating in all 17 indicators.

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

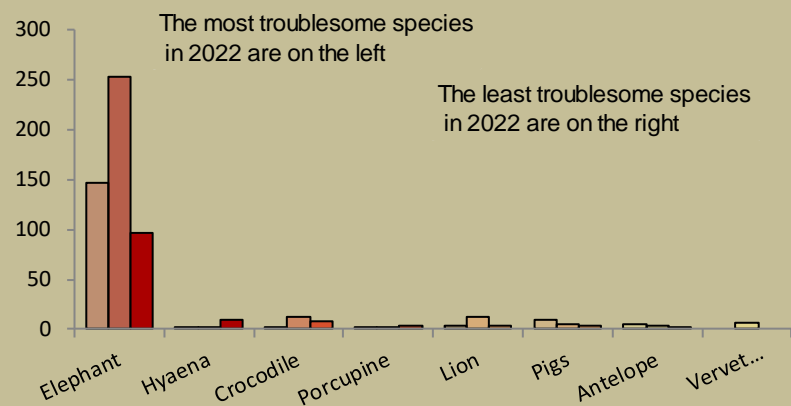
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



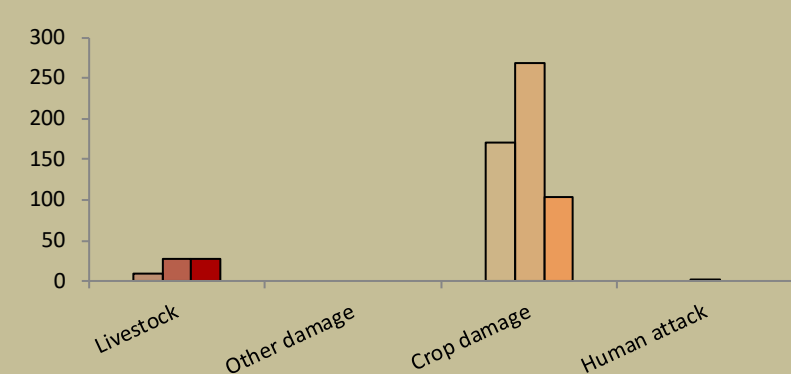
Most troublesome problem animals 2020-2022

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

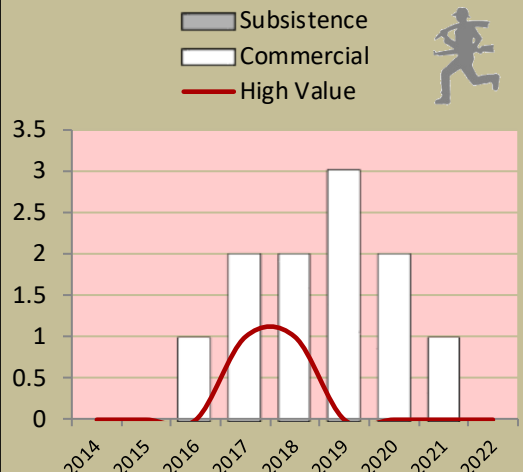
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

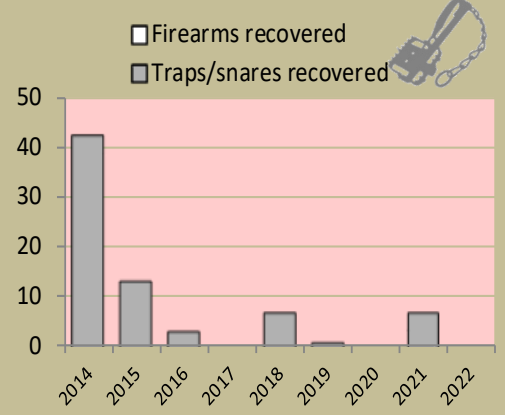
Number of incidents per year

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



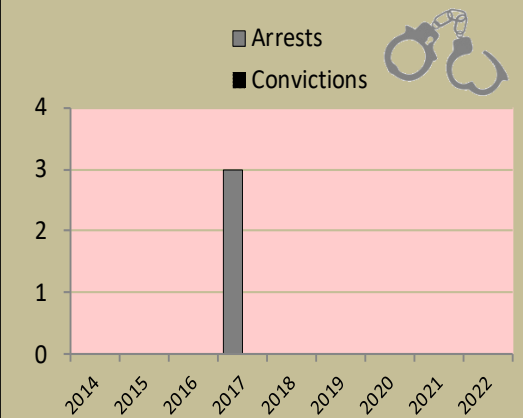
Traps and firearms recovered

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\$
Baboon	5	5									
Buffalo	14	10	4							204,700	7,425
Crocodile	2	1	1							30,000	
Duiker	6		6								189
Elephant*	6	3	3							491,200	85,860
Hippo	4	2	2							35,600	7,425
Impala	10	4	6							11,400	918
Kudu	3	2	1							44,000	3,483
Lechwe	1	1								21,000	
Reedbuck	1	1									
Roan*	1	1								121,700	
Sable*	0.33	0								120,800	
Warthog	6	3	3							8,900	540
Waterbuck	2	2									
Wildebeest	2	2								16,900	
B. Zebra	5	5								20,600	

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

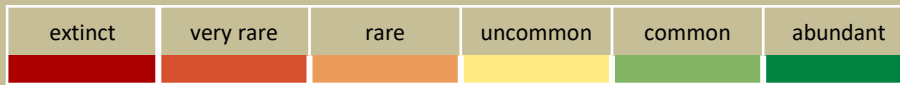
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

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			dark orange	yellow
Buffalo			light green	yellow
Duiker	1		light green	yellow
Elephant		28	light green	light green
Giraffe			light green	dark orange
Impala		108	light green	yellow
Kudu		5	light green	yellow
Roan		2	light green	light orange
Sable			dark green	light orange
Steenbok			dark orange	yellow

Key to wildlife status

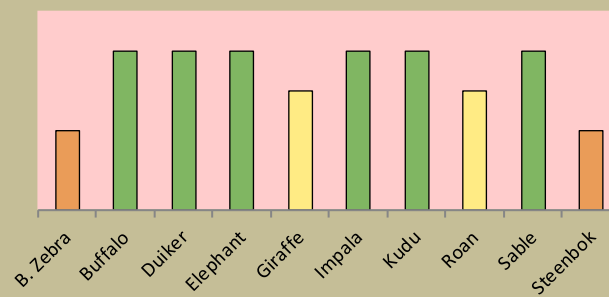


Key to count trend

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

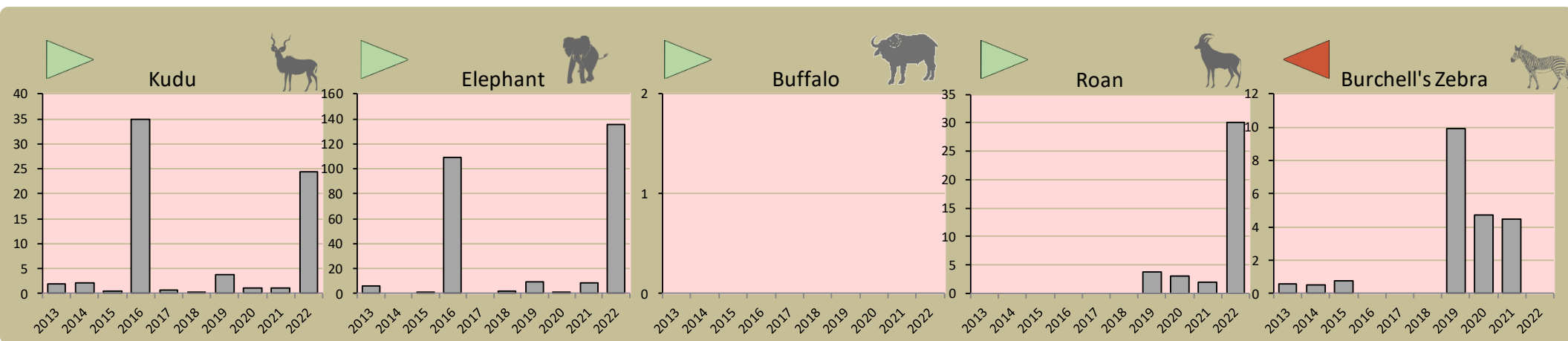
Wildlife status summary is based on both the species trend and its status in the landscape

Wildlife status summary in 2022

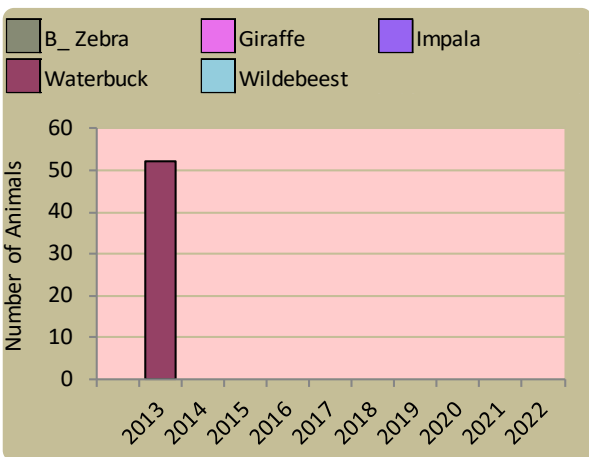


Fixed route patrols

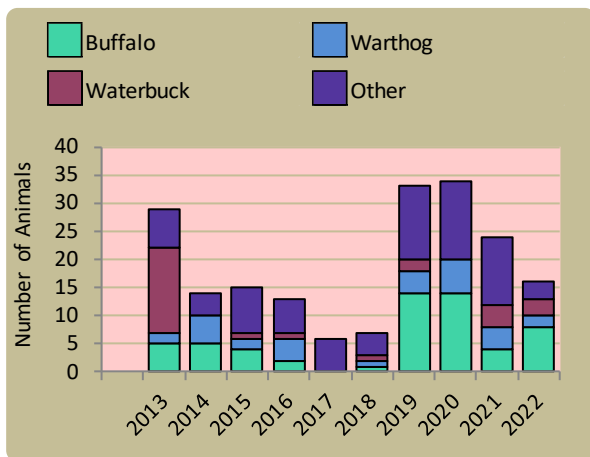
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year. Status flags reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Wildlife introductions

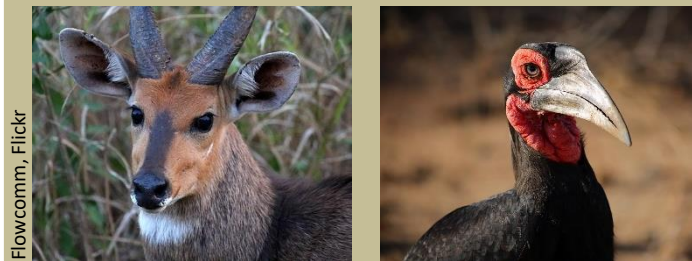


Wildlife mortalities

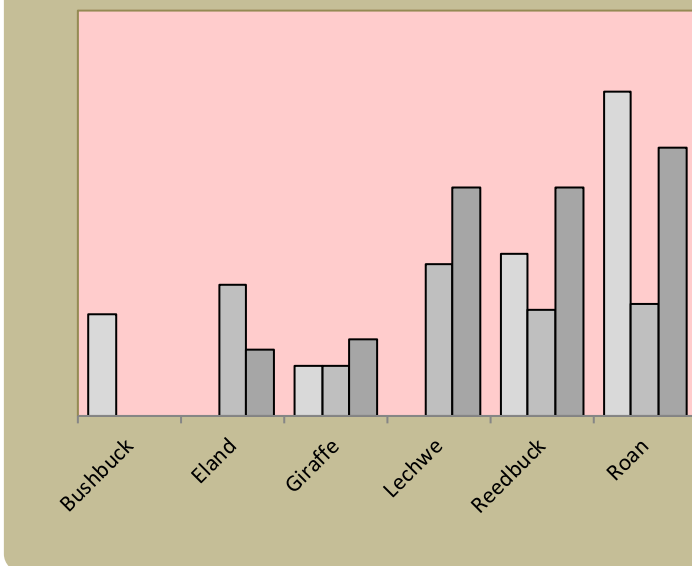


Locally rare species

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

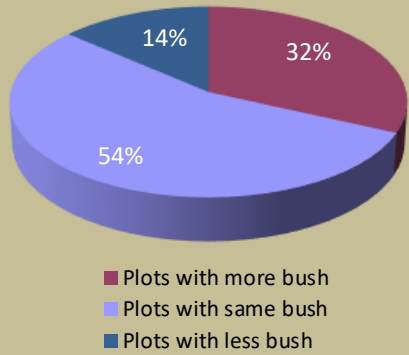


Sightings indicator: 2020 (light grey), 2021 (medium grey), 2022 (dark grey)

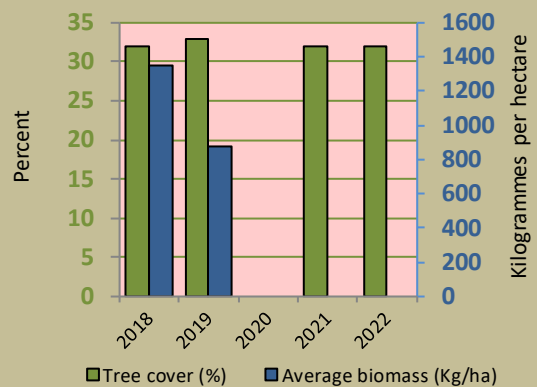


Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

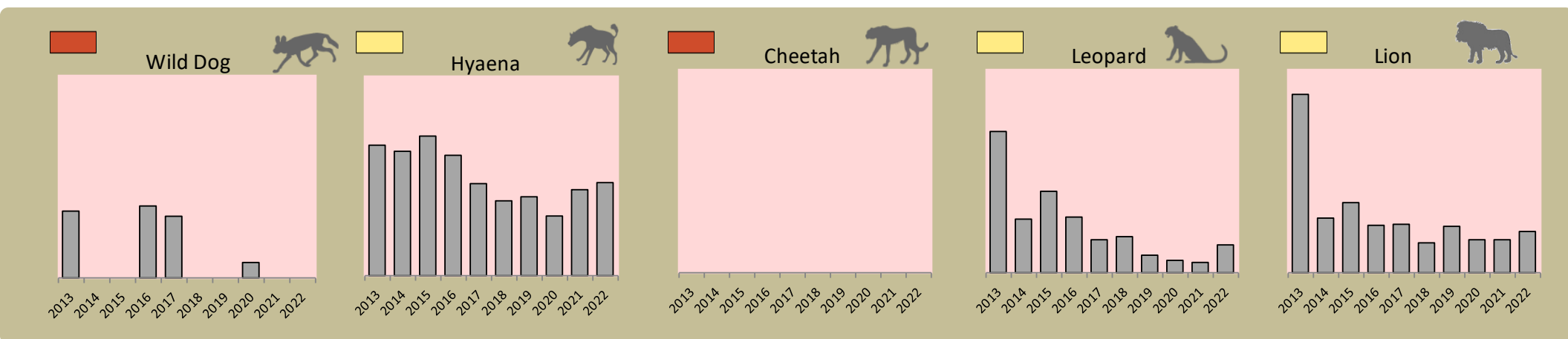


Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



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.