

### Enabling wise conservancy governance...

#### Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	December 1999
Population (2011 census):	2200
Size (square kilometres):	151
Registered members:	2600

#### Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✓
Were elections held?	✓
Were benefits distributed according to the BDP?	✓
Is game managed according to the GMUP?	✓
Was the financial report presented and approved?	✓

#### Conservancy Governance

	Male	Female	Total
Number of management committee members	7	7	14
Attendance at AGM	37	34	71
Date of the last AGM:	29/11/2023		
Date of the next AGM:	Nov-24		
Other important issues			
Budget approved?	✓		
Work plan approved?	✓		
Annual conservancy report approved?	✓		

#### Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number
Community Devp.	Borehole Construction	Areas	3
Cash Benefits	Ta	Chief	1
Social Benefits	Kindergarten, Scholarships And Ta	Kindergarten	3
		Scholarship	18
		Sub-khuta	3
		Ta	1
Meat Distribution	Distributed Members, Police And Schc	All Members	2600
Other Benefits	Devils Claw	Members	45

#### Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	15	5	20
Number of Community Game Guards	10	4	14
Number of Community Resource Monitors			
Lodge staff	26	31	57

#### Governance Performance Rating

How well did the conservancy perform in the past year?

Performance Category	This Year	Prev. Year	Explanation of performance category
Member engagement			The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
Benefit planning			The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
Benefit distribution			The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
Accountability			Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
Stakeholder engagement			The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
Financial management			The conservancy is effectively managing its finances

Colour codes: none weak moderate strong exceptional N/A

### maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

#### Performance Indicators

##### Management performance in 2023

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.

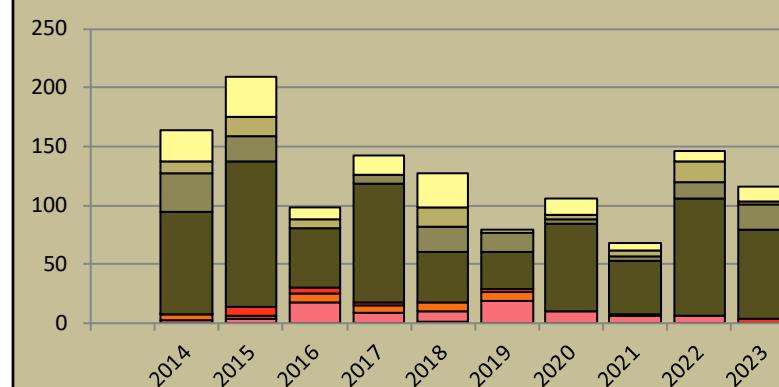
Indicators 18 & 19 are influenced by external factors and are not considered a reflection of conservancy management. They indicate the current status of wildlife in the conservancy in relation to a theoretical optimal situation.

#### Human wildlife conflict

##### Human wildlife conflict trend

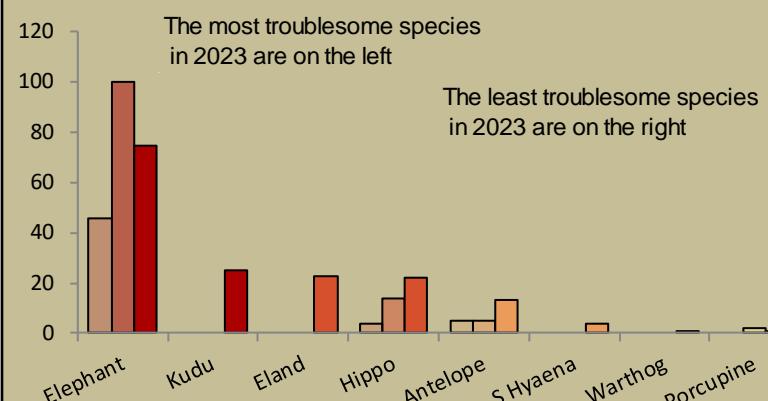
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators

Lion Crocodile Leopard Hyaena/Wild dog/Jackal  
Elephant Hippo Pigs/Porcupine Antelope/baboon



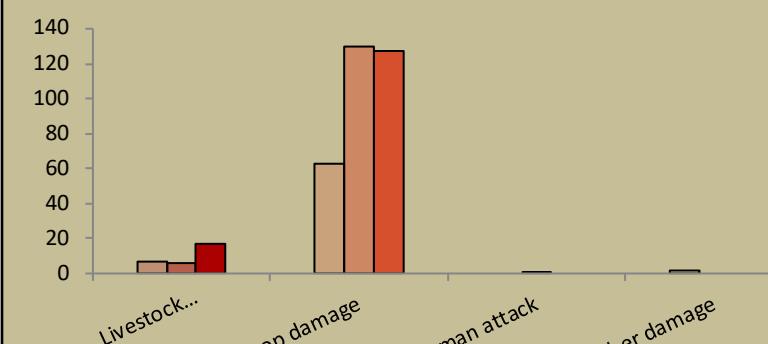
##### Most troublesome problem animals 2021-2023

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 2021-2023

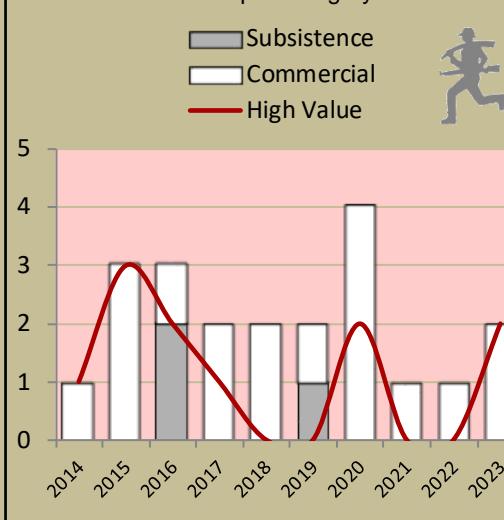
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



#### Poaching

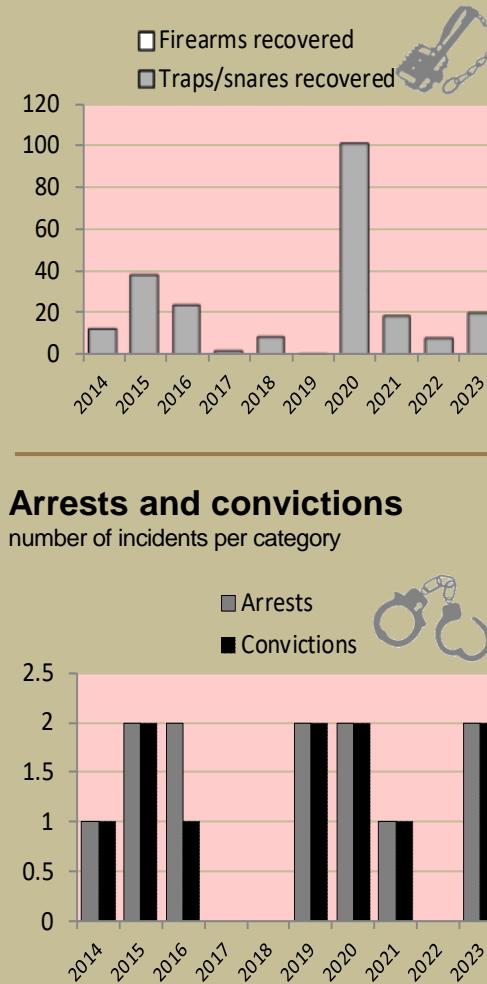
##### Number of incidents per year

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



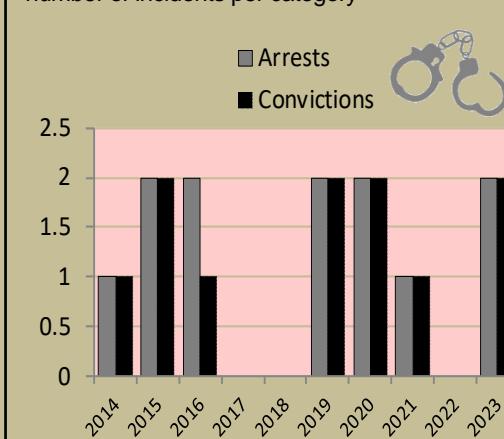
##### Traps and firearms recovered

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 2023			Animals actually used in 2023					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	4	4									
Blue wildebeest*	1	1								16,900	4,070
Crocodile	4	1	3								30,000
Duiker	2	2									8,300
Eland*	2	2		2					2		41,500 6,964
Elephant*	3	1	2	1	2				3		491,200 90,000
Giraffe	0.3	0.3									45,300
Hippopotamus	8	6	2	6	1				7		35,600 7,425
Impala	4	2	2								11,400 918
Kudu	2	1	1	2					2		44,000 3,483
Leopard	0.3	0.3		1					1		130,000
Red Lechwe*	10	6	4	6	2				8		21,000 13,492
Reedbuck	3	3									
Roan*	0.3	0								121,700	62,250
Sitatunga	1	1									
Warthog	2	1	1							8,900	540

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

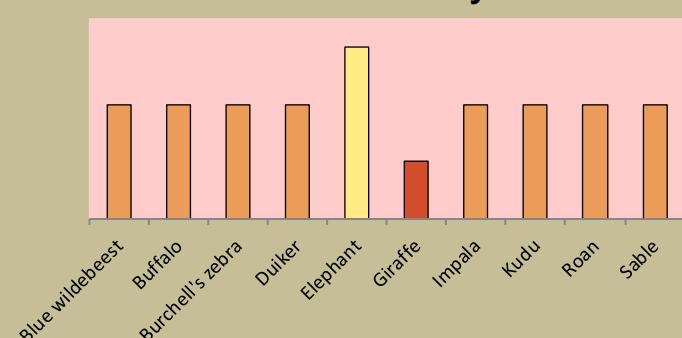
Species	Animals Seen	Estimate	Wildlife Status	
			Count Trend	Landscape Status
Blue wildebeest			red	light orange
Buffalo			red	yellow
Burchell's zebra			red	yellow
Duiker	4	52	red	yellow
Elephant		10	red	green
Giraffe	2	114	red	red
Impala	4	245	red	yellow
Kudu	9	30	red	yellow
Roan		3	red	light orange
Sable			red	light orange

## Key to count trend

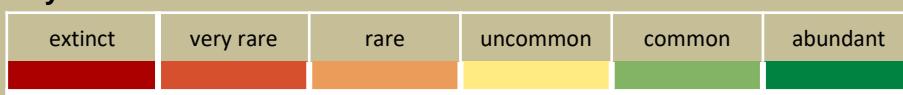
dark green – strong increase  
light green – slight increase  
yellow – more or less stable  
light orange – slight decline  
red – strong decline

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

## Wildlife status summary in 2023



## Key to status



## Flags



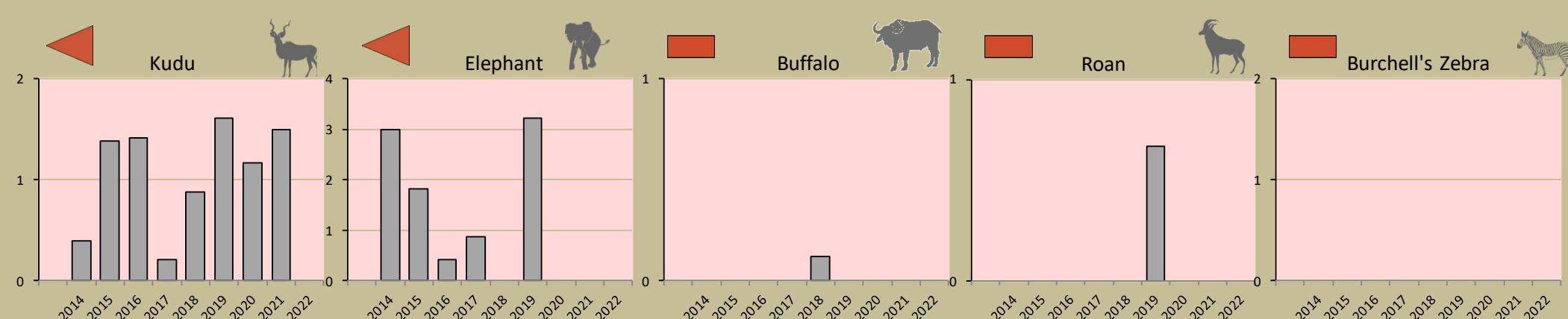
decreasing

No change  
No change, rarely recorded

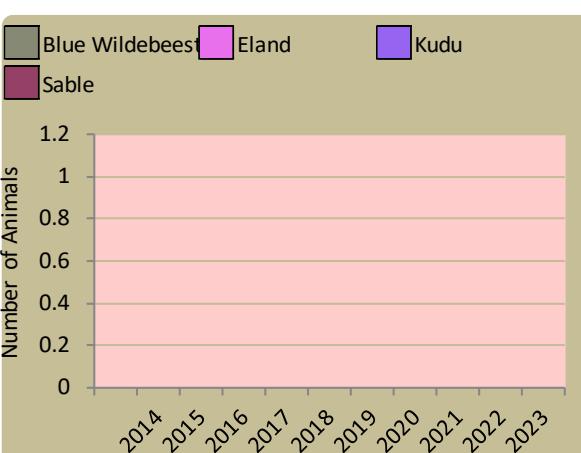
Increasing

## Fixed route patrols

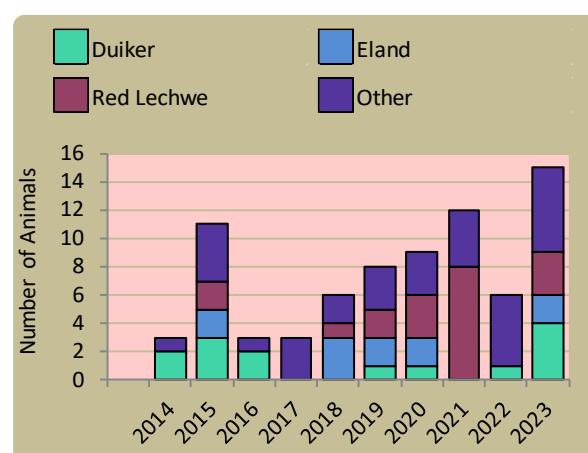
charts show the number of sightings of each species per fixed route foot patrol each year. Status flags reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities

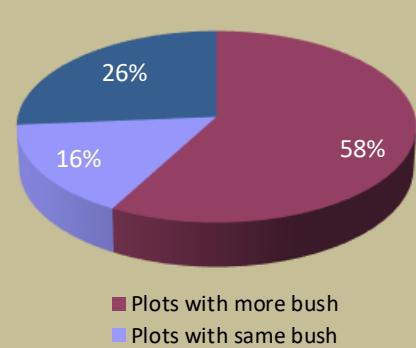


## Locally rare species

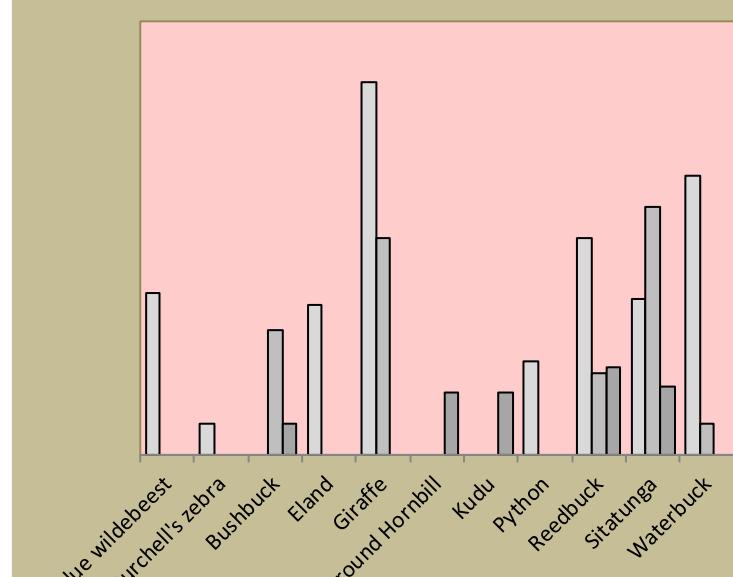
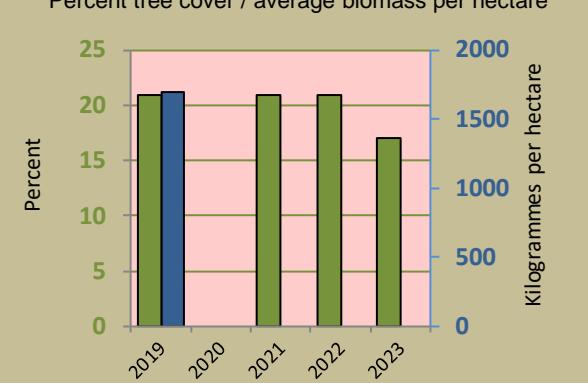


## Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began

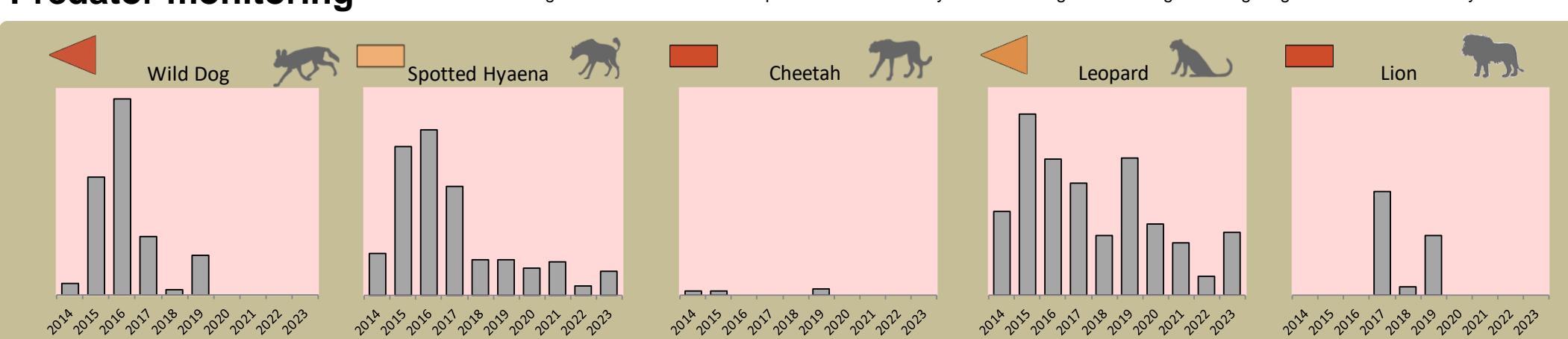


Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare



## 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.