Oskop
Natural Resource Report

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	weak		
4 NR management plan			good
5 Zonation	weak		
6 Leadership			
7 Display of material			good
8 Event Book modules			good
9 Event Book quality	weak		
10 Compliance	weak		
11 Game census			good
12 Reporting & adaptive management	weak		
13 Law enforcement			good
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	weak		
15 Harvesting management			good
16 Sources of NR income	weak		
17 Benefits produced	weak		
18 Resource trends	weak		
19 Resource targets	weak		

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

Legend: Jackal, Leopard, Elephant, Hyena, Lion, Other Herbivores, Cheetah, Other 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

The most troublesome species in 2022 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2022 are on the right

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

Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions

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$
Gemsbok	1		1								2,916
Springbok	45		45		32				34		702

Effective monitoring is key to understanding the status of wildlife in the conservancy and for the effective management of these resources.
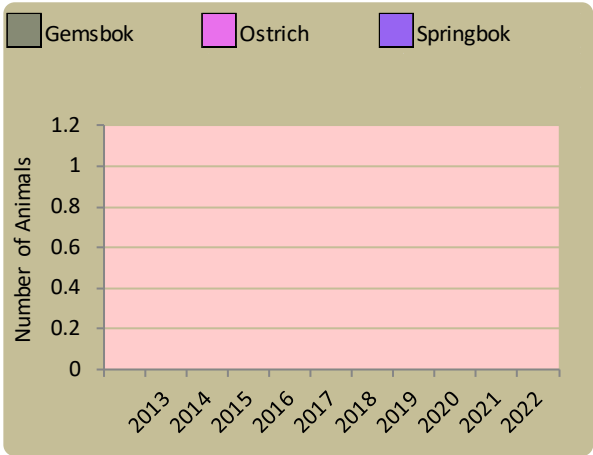
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

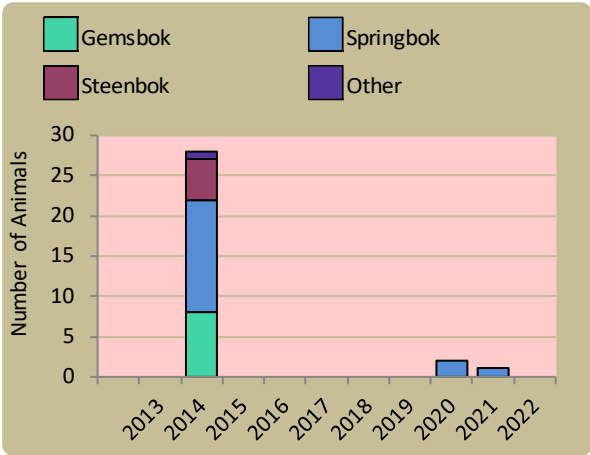## monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy…
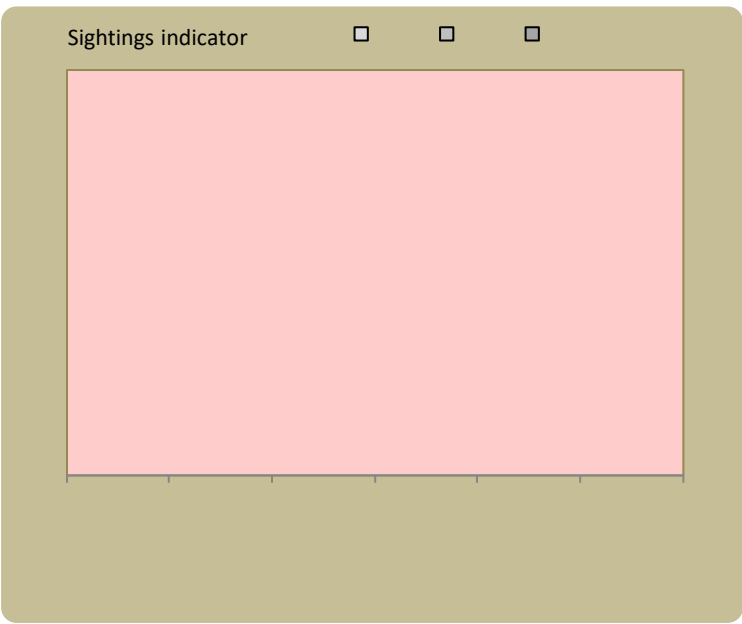
Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2022	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status Count Trend	Wildlife Status Landscape Status
Elephant				
Gemsbok				
Giraffe				
Jackal				
Klipspringer				
Kudu				
Mtn. zebra				
Ostrich	5	5 - 10		
Springbok	70	70 - 100		
Steenbok				

Key to wildlife status

extinct	Very rare	rare	uncommon	common	abundant

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

[bar chart: Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok]

Wildlife introductions

Legend: Gemsbok, Ostrich, Springbok

[chart, Y axis: Number of Animals 0 – 1.2, X axis: 2013–2022]

Wildlife mortalities

Legend: Gemsbok, Steenbok, Springbok, Other

[chart, Y axis: Number of Animals 0 – 30, X axis: 2013–2022]

Flags

◀ decreasing

No change

No change, rarely recorded

▶ Increasing

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

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

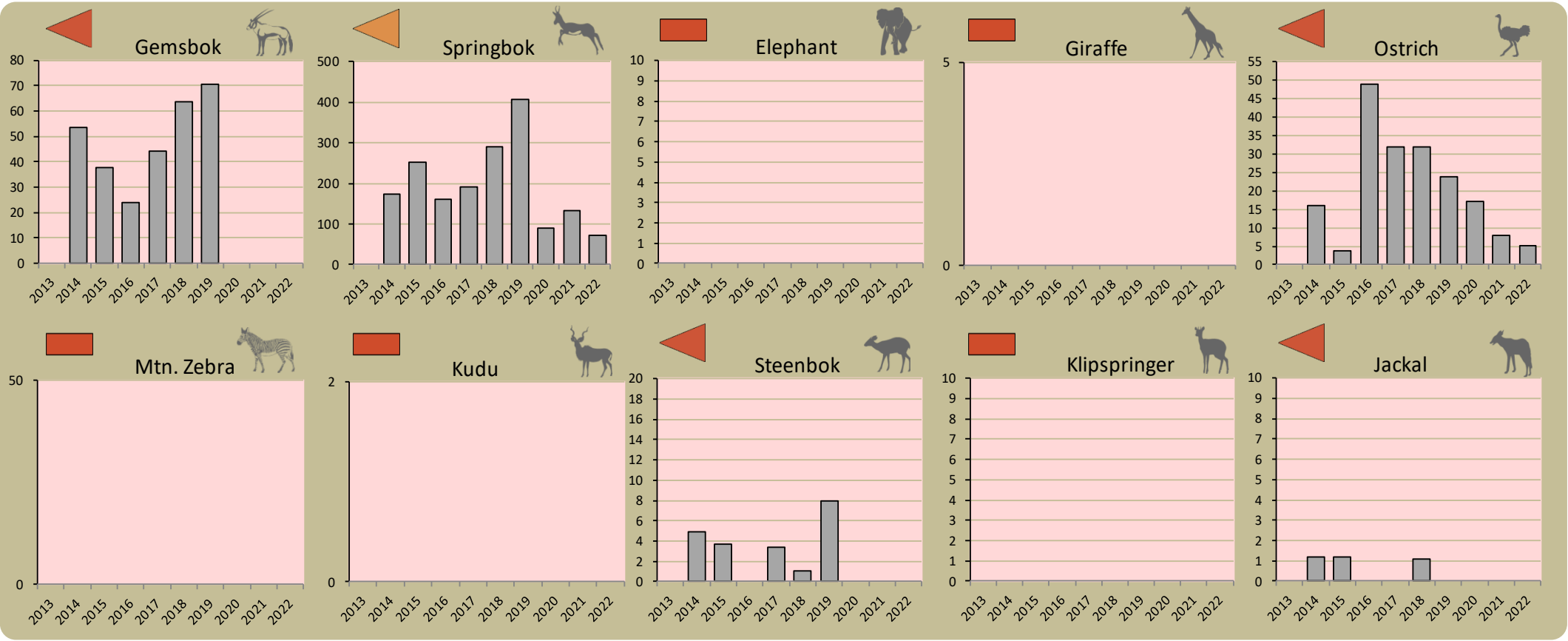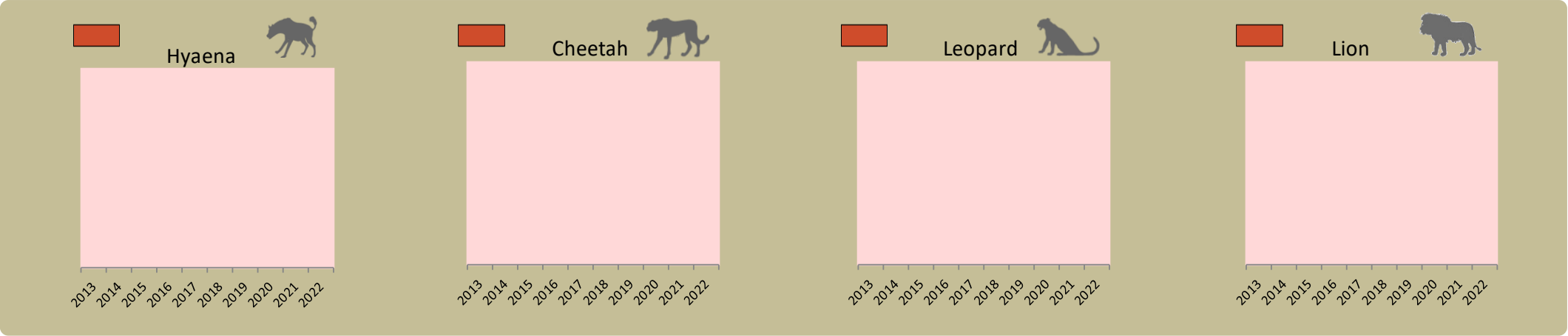### Annual game count

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.

Gemsbok ◀ [chart, Y 0–80, 2013–2022]

Springbok ◀ [chart, Y 0–500, 2013–2022]

Elephant [chart, Y 0–10, 2013–2022]

Giraffe [chart, Y 0–5, 2013–2022]

Ostrich ◀ [chart, Y 0–55, 2013–2022]

Mtn. Zebra [chart, Y 0–50, 2013–2022]

Kudu [chart, Y 0–2, 2013–2022]

Steenbok ◀ [chart, Y 0–20, 2013–2022]

Klipspringer [chart, Y 0–10, 2013–2022]

Jackal ◀ [chart, Y 0–10, 2013–2022]

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

Hyaena [chart, 2013–2022]

Cheetah [chart, 2013–2022]

Leopard [chart, 2013–2022]

Lion [chart, 2013–2022]

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.

Oskop
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	February 2001
Population (2011 census):	50
Size (square kilometres):	96
Registered members:	32

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✔
Were elections held?	N/A
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	3	3	**6**
Attendance at AGM	8	10	**18**

Date of the last AGM:	**02/12/2022**
Date of the next AGM:	**Nov-23**
Other important issues	
Budget approved?	✔
Work plan approved?	✔
Annual conservancy report approved?	✔

Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number

Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	4	0	**4**
Number of Community Game Guards	4	0	**4**
Number of Community Resource Monitors			

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	weak	none	The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
Benefit planning	exceptional	exceptional	The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
Benefit distribution	N/A	N/A	The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
Accountability	none	none	Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
Stakeholder engagement	weak	weak	The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
Financial management	none	weak	The conservancy is effectively managing its finances

Colour codes: | none | weak | moderate | strong | exceptional | | N/A |