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
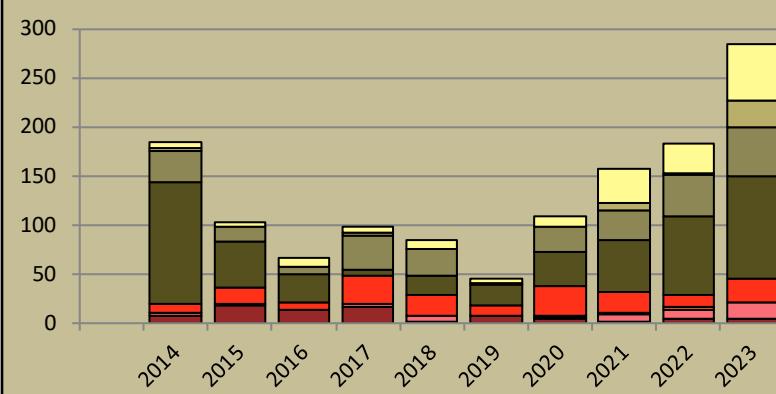
Most troublesome problem animals 2021-2023
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2023 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2023 are on the right

Elephant · Antelope · Hippo · Bushpig · S Hyaena · Crocodile · Lion · Baboon
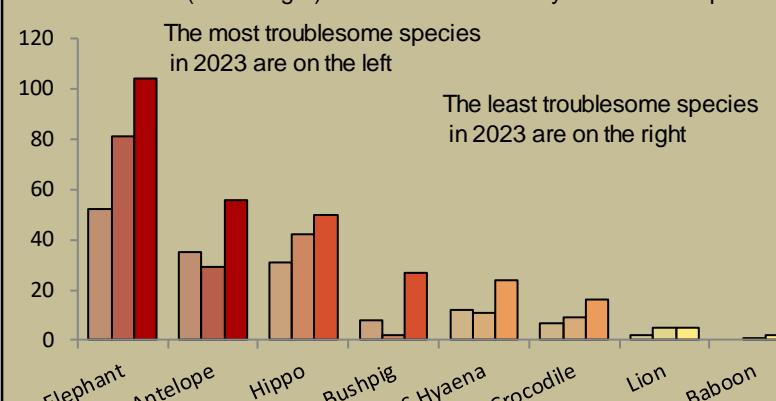
Type of damage by problem animals 2021-2023
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type

Livestock… · Crop damage · Human attack · Other damage
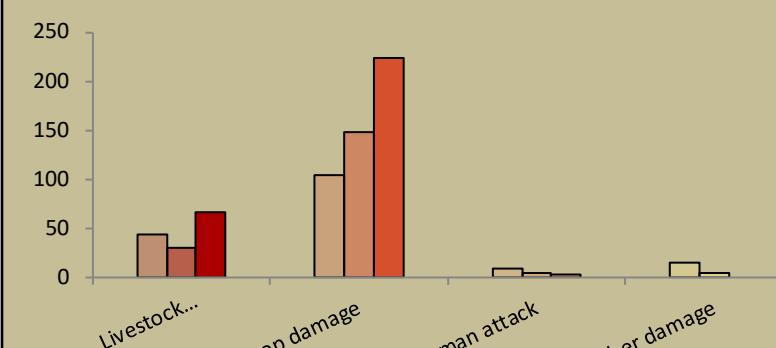
Poaching

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

Subsistence
Commercial
High Value
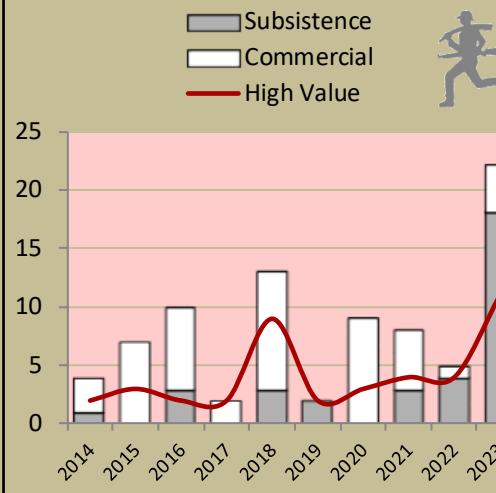
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Firearms recovered
Traps/snares recovered
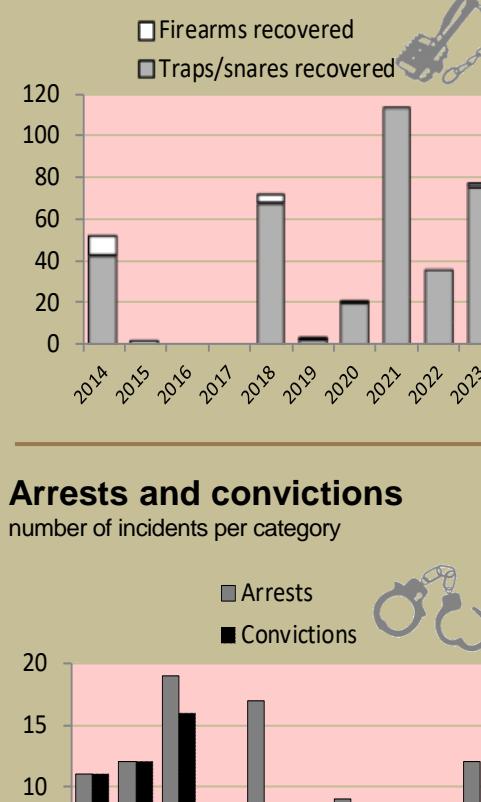
Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Arrests
Convictions
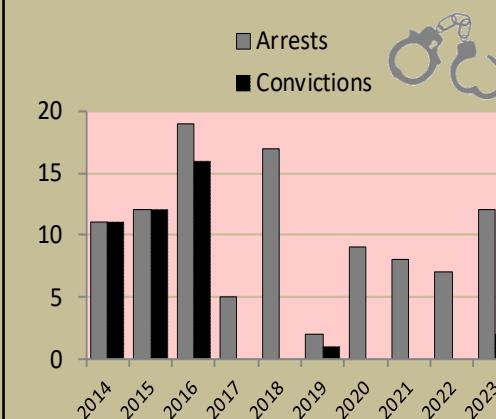
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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
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• **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
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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$
Blue wildebeest*	11	5	6	3	6				9	16,900	4,070
Buffalo	7	5	2	5	1				6	204,700	7,425
Burchell's zebra	33	10	23	9	19				28	20,600	4,725
Crocodile	2	1	1	1	1				2	30,000	
Elephant*	7	4	3	3	2				5	491,200	90,000
Giraffe	1	1		0					0	45,300	
Hippopotamus	3	1	2	1	2				3	35,600	7,425
Impala	20	10	10	2	5				7	11,400	918
Kudu	2	2		0					0	44,000	
Warthog	2	2		0					0	8,900	
Waterbuck*	1	1		1					1	40,200	7,400

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	8	607		
Burchell's zebra				
Duiker	4	98		
Elephant				
Giraffe	4	52		
Impala	53	600		
Kudu	10	238		
Roan				
Sable				
Steenbok				

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

Blue wildebeest, Burchell's zebra, Duiker, Elephant, Giraffe, Impala, Kudu, Roan, Sable, Steenbok

Key to status

extinct	very rare	rare	uncommon	common	abundant
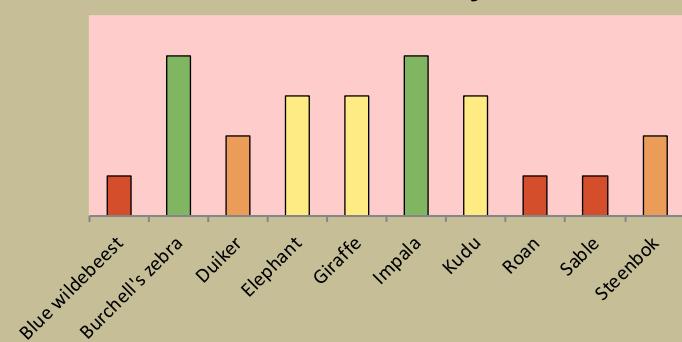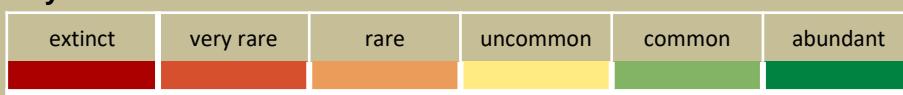
Flags   ◀ decreasing   ▢ No change   ▶ Increasing
▢ No change, rarely recorded

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

Kudu, Elephant, Wildebeest, Impala, Burchell's Zebra
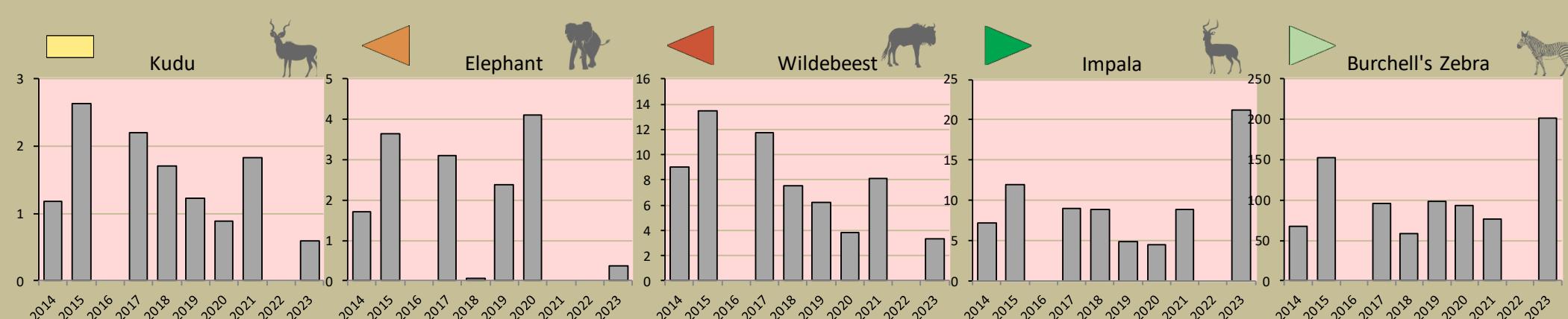
Wildlife introductions

Blue Wildebeest, Eland, Giraffe, Impala, Waterbuck

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

Burchell's zebra, Hippopotamus, Impala, Other

Number of Animals

Locally rare species

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

Flowcomm, Flickr

Sightings indicator   ▢ 2021   ▢ 2022   ▢ 2023

Buffalo, Bushpig, Ground Hornbill, Leopard, Lion, Ostrich, Red Lechwe, Reedbuck, Serval, Sitatunga, Waterbuck, Wild dog

Vegetation monitoring

Change in bush cover since monitoring began
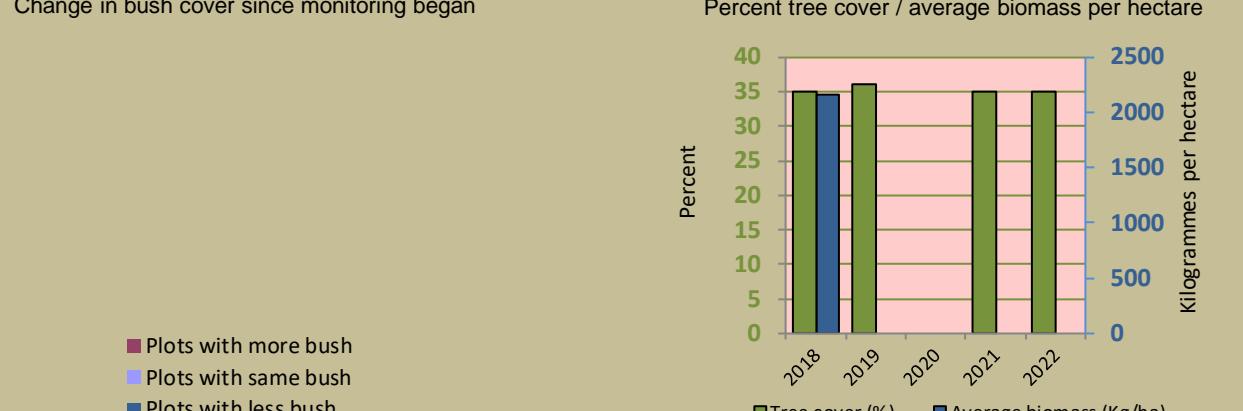
Percent tree cover / average biomass per hectare

Percent / Kilogrammes per hectare

2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

▢ Tree cover (%) ▢ Average biomass (Kg/ha)

■ Plots with more bush
■ Plots with same bush
■ Plots with less bush
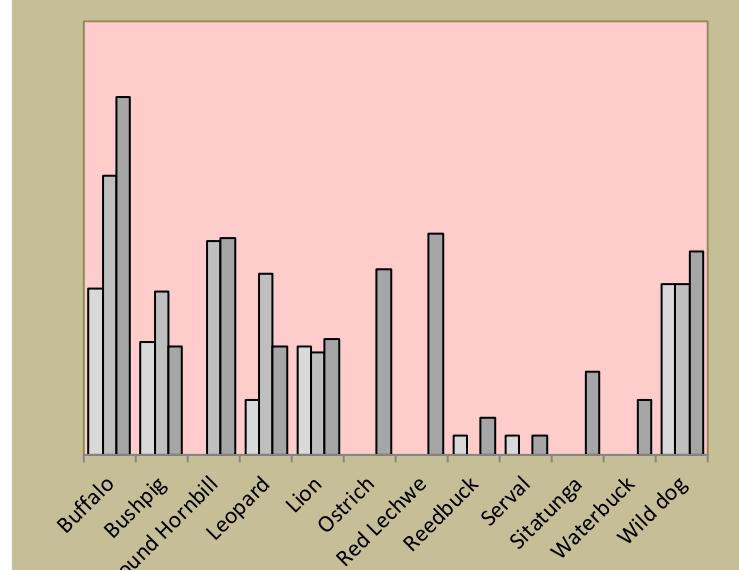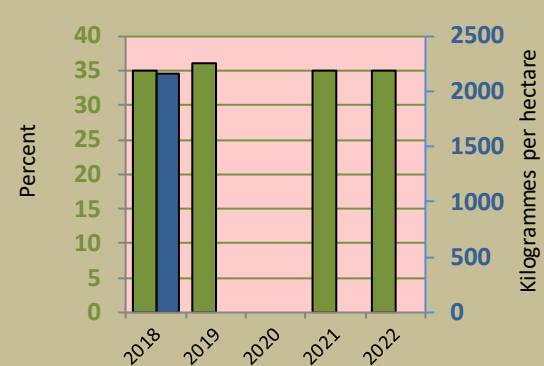
Predator monitoring
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year. Status flags reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Wild Dog, Spotted Hyaena, Cheetah, Leopard, Lion

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.

Salambala
Institutional Report
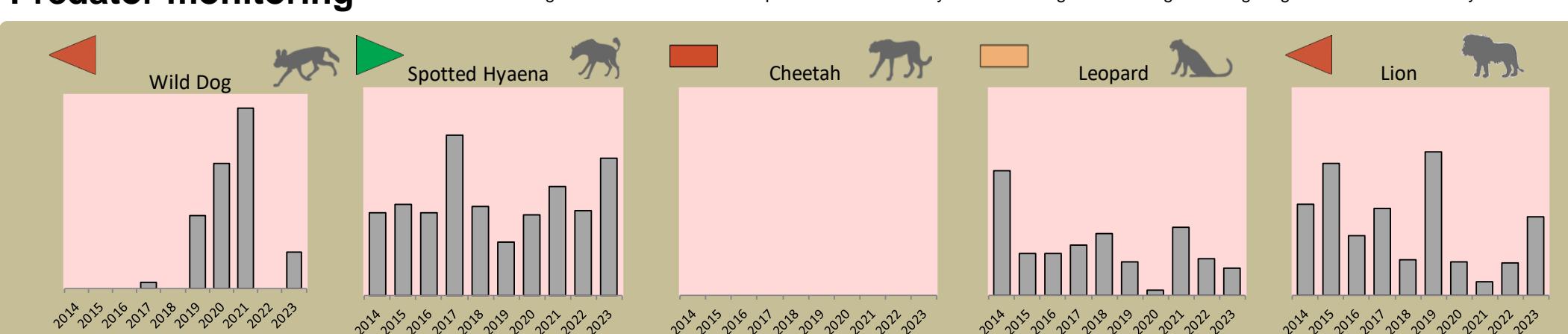
Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	June 1998
Population (2011 census):	8240
Size (square kilometres):	930
Registered members:	11000

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	22	16	**38**
Attendance at AGM	78	100	**178**

Date of the last AGM:	05/12/2023
Date of the next AGM:	Dec-24

Other important issues

Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓
Annual conservancy report approved?	✓

Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number
Social Benefits	Sports	Youth	455
Meat Distribution		All Members	
Other Benefits	Ta And Hwc Offset	Members	80
		Ta	1

Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	28	9	**37**
Number of Community Game Guards			
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	moderate	moderate	The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
Benefit planning	exceptional	exceptional	The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
Benefit distribution	strong	strong	The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
Accountability	strong		Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
Stakeholder engagement	exceptional	exceptional	The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
Financial management	weak	strong	The conservancy is effectively managing its finances

Colour codes:

none	weak	moderate	strong	exceptional		N/A