2014 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Omatendeka
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

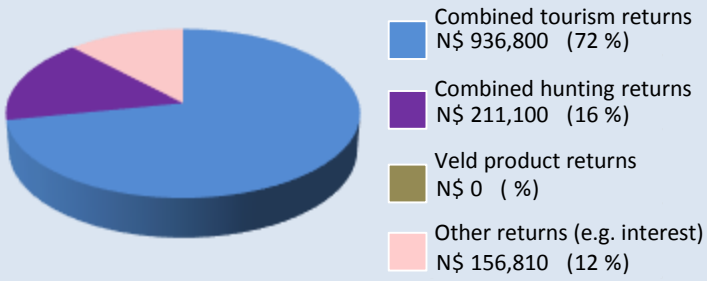
maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2014

the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N$ 1,304,710



Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy:
- ✓cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
- ✓employment to conservancy residents

Conservancy income			**N$ 602,980**
Employment	**Private Sector**	**20 staff**	**N$ 409,640**
	Conservancy	**21 staff**	**N$ 228,800**

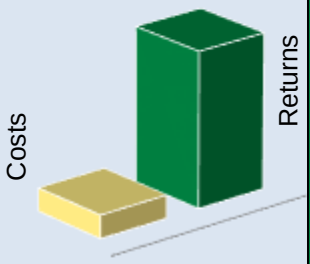
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 164,970
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 29,720
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 194,690**

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 1,304,710

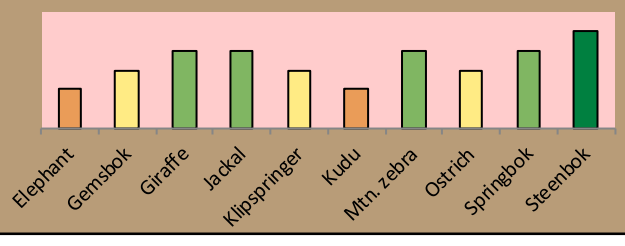
Approximate conflict costs: N$ 194,690

Approximate positive ratio 7 : 1

Management performance in 2014

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

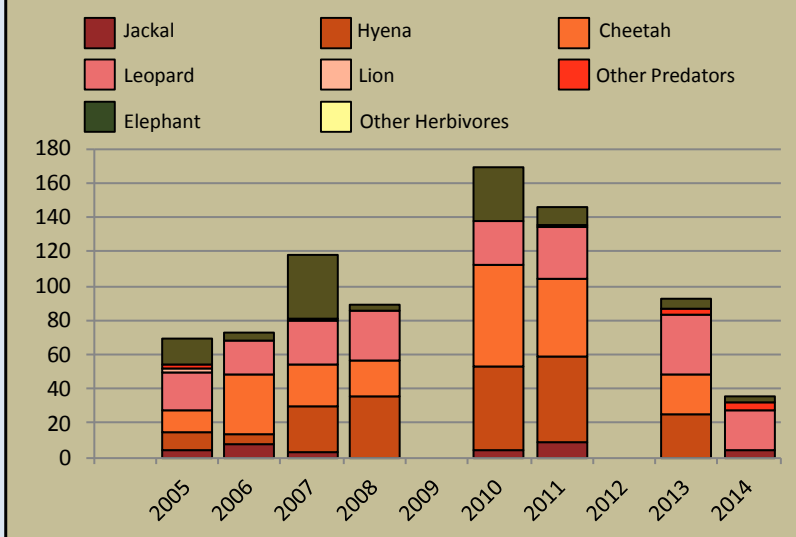
Wildlife status summary in 2014



Human wildlife conflict

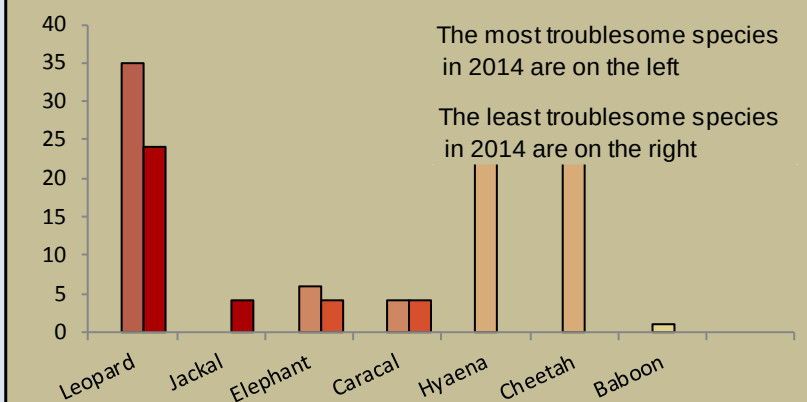
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



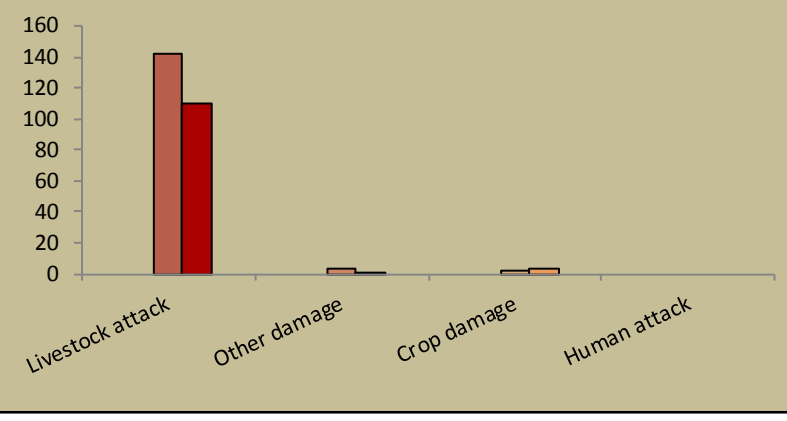
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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 2012-2014

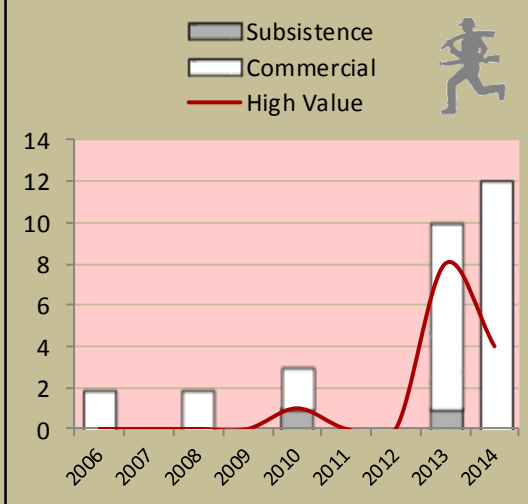
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

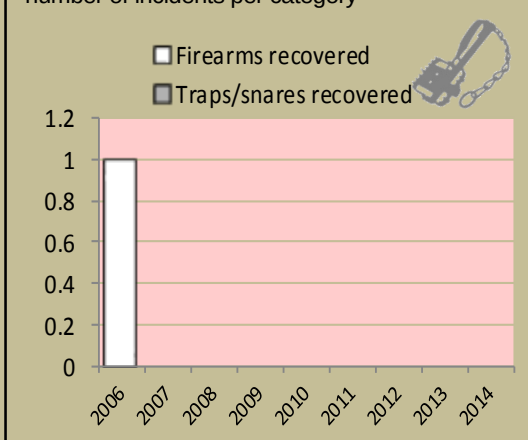
Number of incidents per year

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



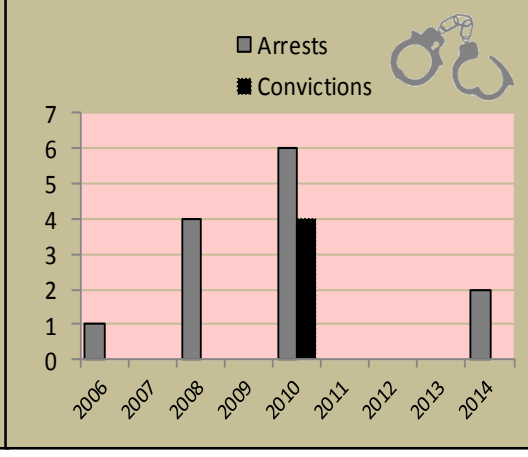
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2014			Animals actually used in 2014						Potential Trophy Value N$	Potential Other use Value N$
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		
Baboon	5	5								370	
Cheetah	1	1								7,400	
Eland	2	2		1					1	5,400	
Gemsbok	30	15	15	11	3	8			22	2,400	2,160
Giraffe	3	1	2		1	1			2	7,050	11,200
Hyaena	1	1								4,270	
B-f Impala	2	2								7,000	
Jackal	5	5								160	
Klipspringer	2	2								3,160	
Kudu	4	4		4					4	4,240	
Leopard	1	1								27,300	
Ostrich	10	8	2			2			2	1,040	600
Springbok	150	35	115		46	76			122	1,370	520
Steenbok	2	2								840	
Mtn Zebra	40	25	15	5		10			15	3,500	3,320

Potential value estimates (N$) for species are based on:
- **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
  - the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *)[high value species are never used for meat]

Key to the status barometer

Wildlife status

extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

weak/bad | reasonable | good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags

- success/ benefit created
- weakness/ action needed

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

2014

Omatendeka Natural Resource Report continued...

Not all data or species are shown on this report; use your Event Book for more information

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2014	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant					
Gemsbok	13	80 - 120			
Giraffe	27	60 - 90			
Jackal	5				
Klipspringer					
Kudu		15 - 40			
Mtn. zebra	10	100 - 130			
Ostrich	22	110 - 215			
Springbok	1274	2030 - 4640			
Steenbok	4	50 - 555			

Wildlife Status

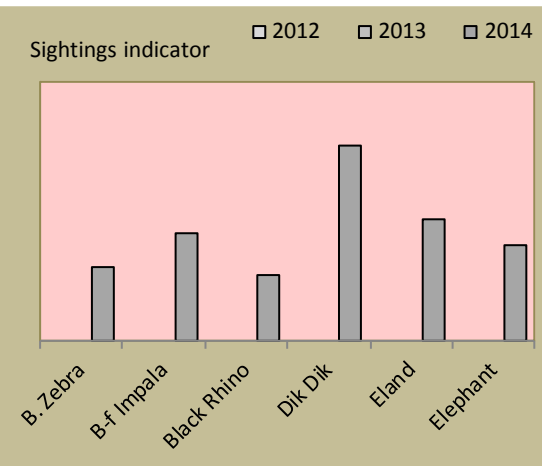
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

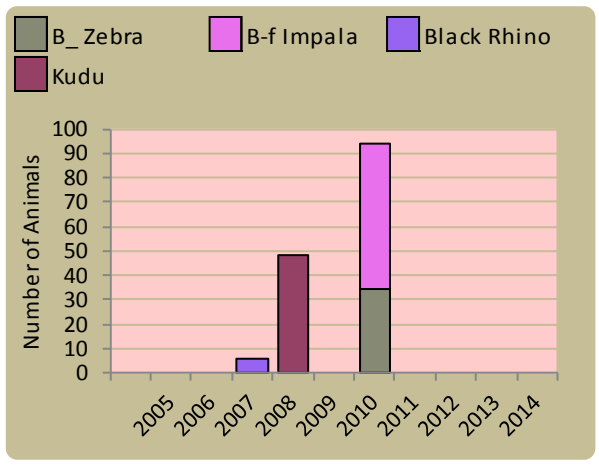
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

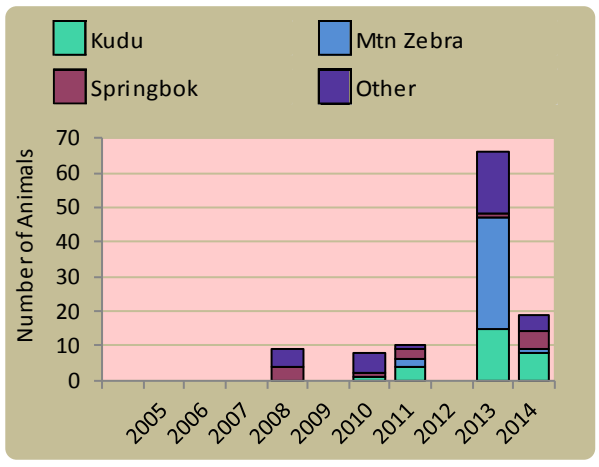


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

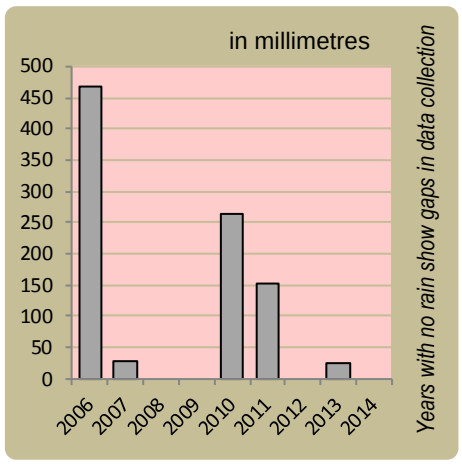
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

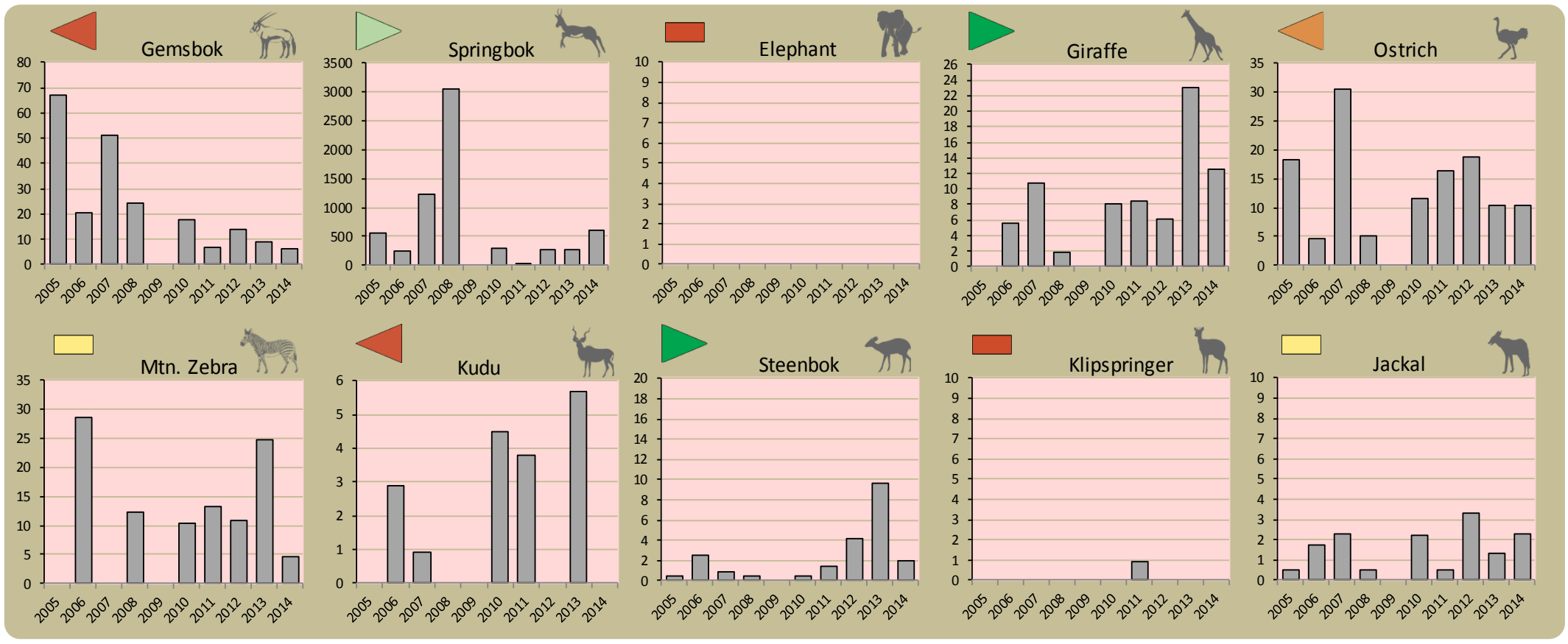


Annual rainfall



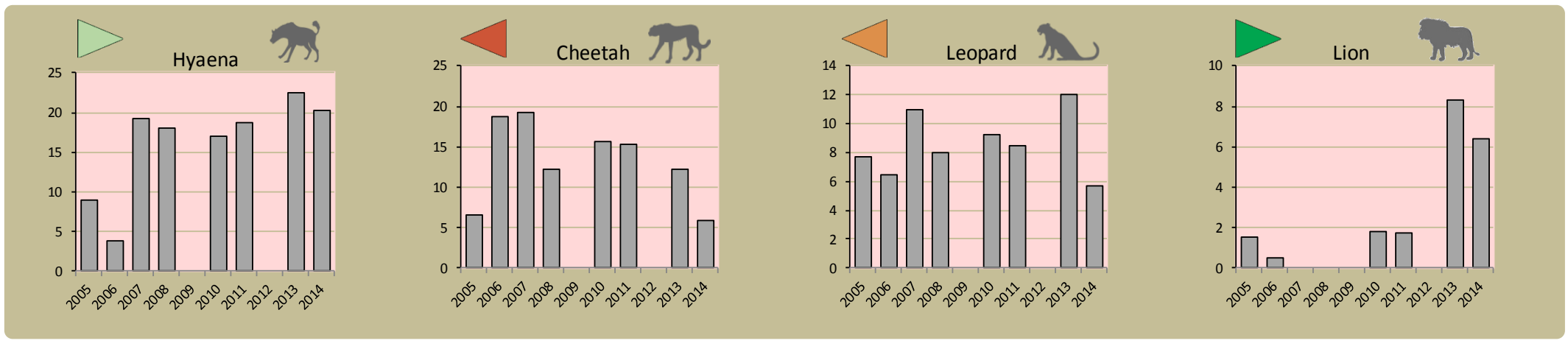
Annual game count

charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count
status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years



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

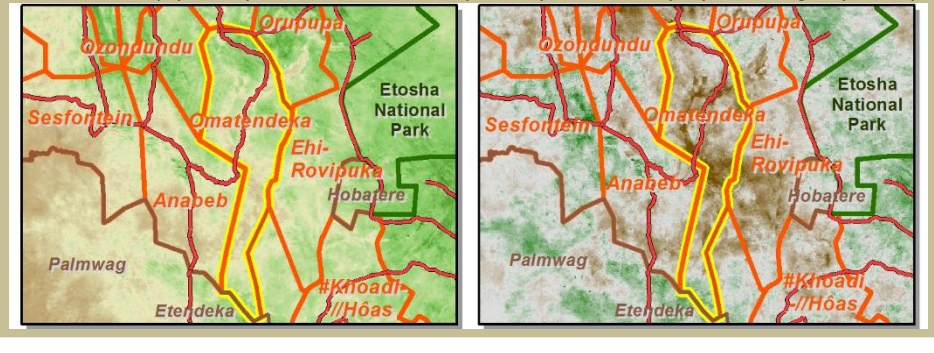


Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover in the first 10 days of April of the current year and the difference between the current year and the 10 year average (2001-2010)

Vegetation Index

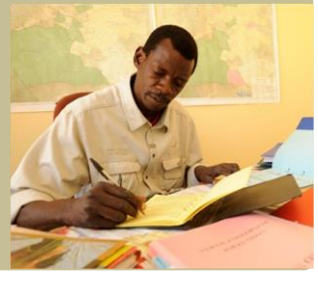
Dense
Moderate
Sparse



Vegetation Difference

Positive
No Difference
Negative

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.



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Omatendeka Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown on this report: use your governance institution audit for more information

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	March 2003
Members:	650
Size (square kilometres):	1619

Constitutional adherence

Approved constitution	✓
AGM held	✓
Management and utilisation plan	✓
Financial annual report	✓
Benefit distribution plan	✗
Audit of the constitution	✗

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	12
Date of last AGM:	03 December 2014
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	30 September 2015

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✓
Budget approved?	✓
Work plan approved?	✓

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	11
Female	10
Community game guards:	0
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	13
Female	2

Benefits

Sport

Traditional Authority

Conservancy Self Evaluation How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

Effectiveness of implementation	Poor	Fair	Good	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Utilisation and Management Plan				Game count and patrol are working well
Zonation Plan				Zonation there is a conflict because some people are settling.
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				The staff are working less hours
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				
Communication Plan				