## **Ombombo-Masitu**

# conservancy Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

## maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

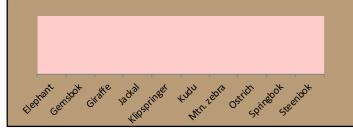
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#### **Human wildlife conflict Poaching Conservancy status summary** Returns from natural resources in 2014 Human wildlife conflict trend Number of incidents per year the chart shows the main sources of returns and values the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the and their percentage of the total returns subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators number of incidents per category Jackal Approximate Total Returns N\$ Hyena Cheetah Subsistence Leopard Other Predators Combined tourism returns □ Commercial N\$0 (%) Elephant Other Herbivores - High Value Combined hunting returns 1 N\$0 (%) 0.8 Veld product returns 0.8 N\$0 (%) 0.6 0.6 Other returns (e.g. interest) 0.4 Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy: 0.2 0.2 √ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments ✓ employment to conservancy residents 200, 201, 200, 200, 201, 201, 2013, 2014 Conservancy income N\$ Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014 Traps and firearms recovered **Private Sector** number of incidents per category the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; **Employment** the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species Conservancy ☐ Firearms recovered 1.2 The most troublesome species Traps/snares recovered in 2014 are on the left 1.2 Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014 1 1 estimates are based on average national values The least troublesome species 8.0 in 2014 are on the right 0.8 Estimated human wildlife conflict cost N\$ 0 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.4 Estimated poached high value species loss N\$ 0 0.2 0.2 Total conflict cost estimate N\$ 0 0 Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014 Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014 the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs **Arrests and convictions** the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; number of incidents per category the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type ■ Arrests 1.2 Convictions 1 Returns data not available at time of 0.8 printing Costs 0.4

#### Management performance in 2014

	Category	Score	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 m/ment							
	13 Law enforcement							
	14 Human Wildlife Conflict							
	15 Harvesting management							
	16 Sources of NR income							
	17 Benefits produced							
	18 Resource trends							
	19 Resource targets							
V	Wildlife status summary in 2014							

### Wildlife status summary in 2014



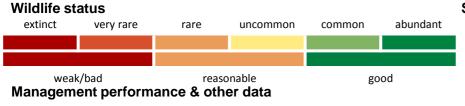
### Wildlife removals – quota use and value

	Species	Quota 2014			Animals actually used in 2014						Potential	Potential
		Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$

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



#### Success/threat flags

success/ benefit created

action needed

weakness/

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



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# Natural Resource Repo

# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

### **Current wildlife numbers and status**

#### **Estimated** Wildlife Status **Animals Species** population Seen **National** Desired Count 2014 range Guideline Number Elephant Gemsbok Giraffe Jackal Klipspringer Kudu Mtn. zebra Ostrich Springbok Steenbok

#### Wildlife Status

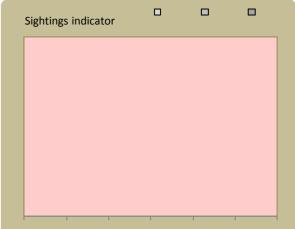
Count trend - gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

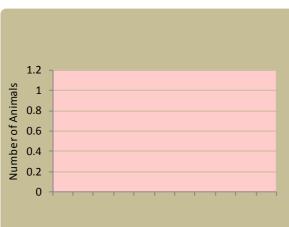
dark green (abundant) - there should be less; light green (common) - the desired number is reached; yellow (uncommon) - there should be more; **light orange** (rare) – there should be more than double; dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple; **red** (extinct) – the species needs to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

### Locally rare species

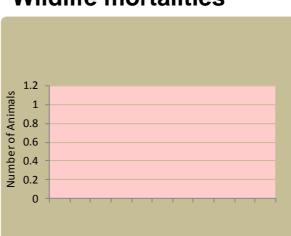


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

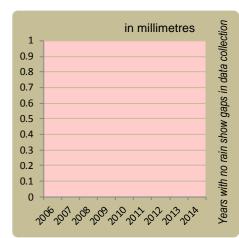
#### Wildlife introductions



#### Wildlife mortalities

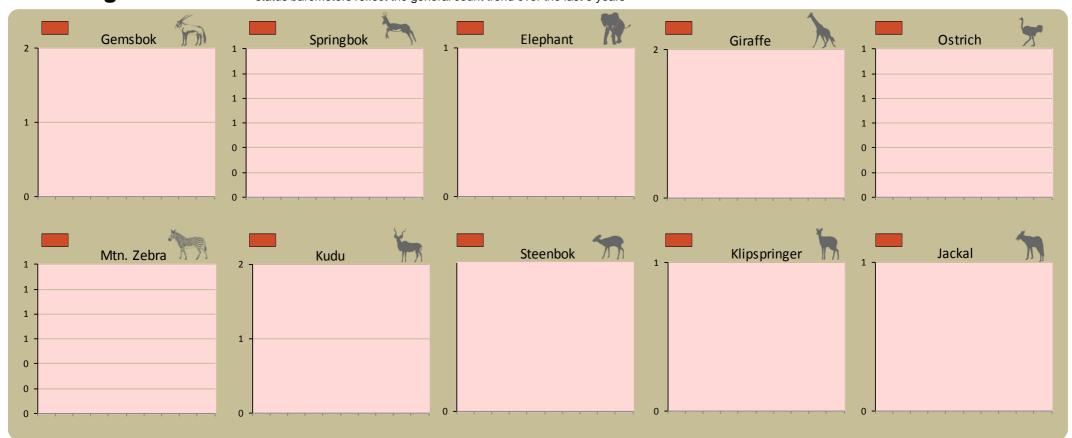


#### **Annual rainfall**



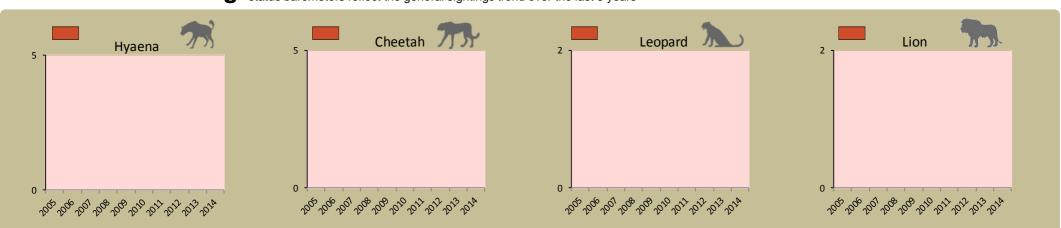
#### **Annual game count**

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

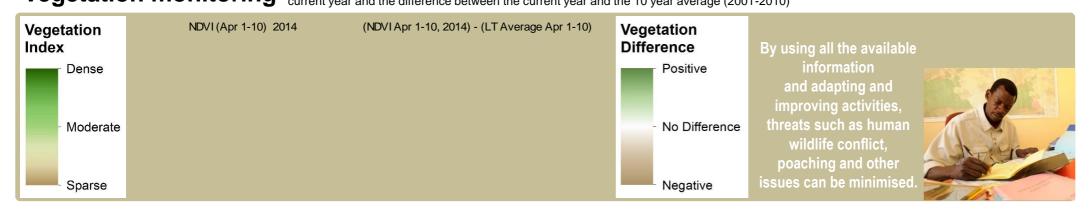


#### **Predator monitoring**

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)



# Ombombo-Masitu 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: October 2014

Members: 463

Size (square kilometres): 1487

#### **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee members:							
Date of last AGM:							
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 0; Women:						
Date of next AGM:							
Other important issues							
Financial report approved?	×						
Budget approved?	×						
Work plan approved?	×						

#### **Constitutional adherence**

Approved constitution	✓
AGM held	×
Management and utilisation plan	4
Financial annual report	×
Benefit distribution plan	4
Audit of the constitution	×



#### **Employment**

**Conservancy staff: Male** 

Female

**Community game guards:** 

**Community resource monitors:** 

Lodge staff: Male

Female

#### **Benefits**

Delients						

#### 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				
Zonation Plan				
Natural Resource Plan				
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Because it is done beyond expectation.
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				Because education is always done and its effective.
Communication Plan				Because always try to get to communities to create awareness.