Ombujokanguindi

conservancy 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\$



- Combined hunting returns N\$0 (%)
- Veld product returns N\$0 (%) Other returns (e.g. interest)

N\$0 (%)

- 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	N\$	
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	

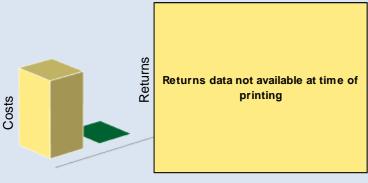
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 240,750
Estimated poached high value species loss	N\$ 14,860
Total conflict cost estimate	N\$ 255,610

Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

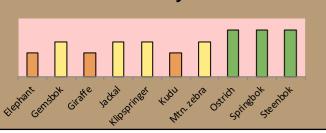
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs



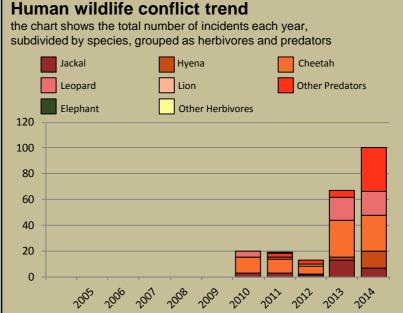
Management performance in 2014

Category	Score	Performance
1 Adequate staffing	3	
2 Adequate expenditure	0	
3 Audit attendance	5	
4 NR management plan	0	
5 Zonation	0	
6 Leadership	1	
7 Display of material	1	
8 Event Book modules	3	
9 Event Book quality	2	
10 Compliance	1	
11 Game census	2	
12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment	3	
13 Law enforcement	2	
14 Human Wildlife Conflict	3	
15 Harvesting management	1	
16 Sources of NR income	0	
17 Benefits produced	0	
18 Resource trends	1	
19 Resource targets	2	

Wildlife status summary in 2014

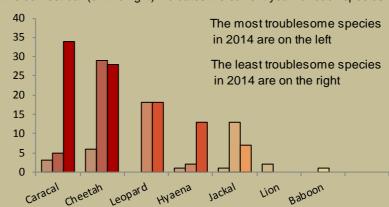


Human wildlife conflict



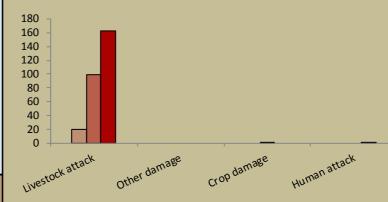
Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014

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

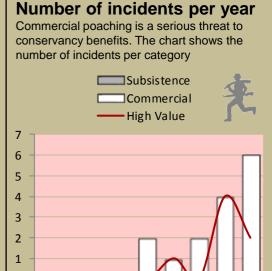


Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014

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



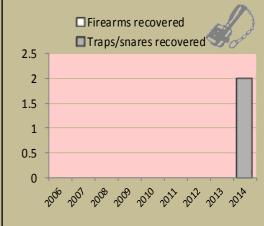
Poaching



Traps and firearms recovered

200 201 200 200 200 201 201 2012 2012

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Quota 2014		L 4	Animals actually used in 2014						- Potential	Potential			
	Species	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$	
	Kudu	12	4	8		2				3	4,240	2,580	
	Ostrich	20	4	16		1				1	1,040	600	
	Springbok	35	5	30		8				12	1,370	520	

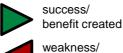
Potential value estimates (N\$) for species are based on:

- 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



action needed

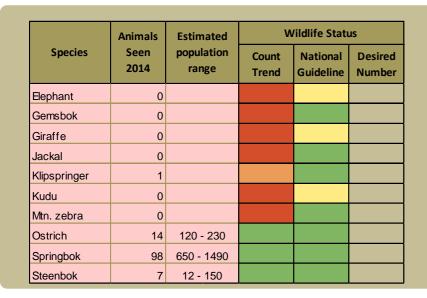
Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.



Natural Resource Report....

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status



Wildlife Status

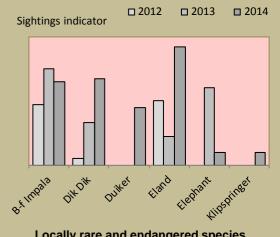
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

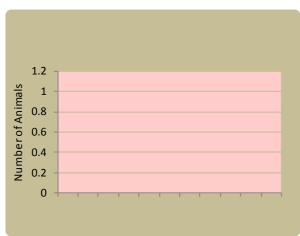
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

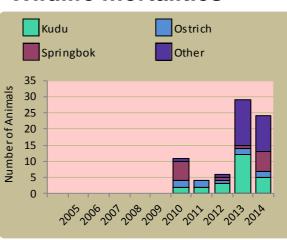


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

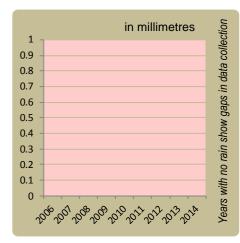
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities



Annual rainfall



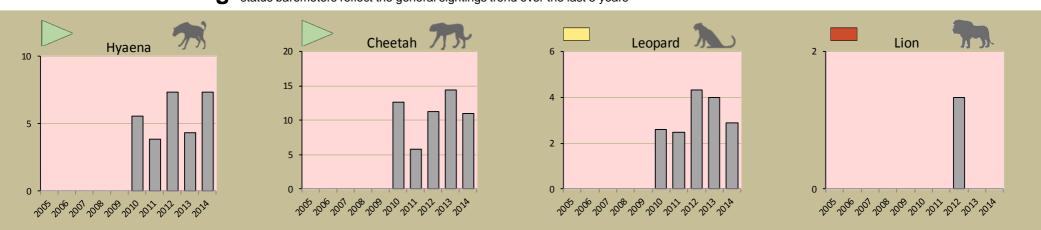
Annual game count

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



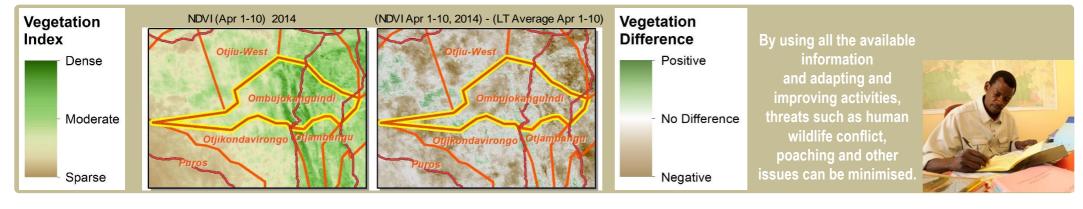
Predator monitoring

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)



Ombujokanguindi 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: February 2012

Members: 480

Size (square kilometres): 1160

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee

members:

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM: Men: 0; Women:

Date of next AGM: 30 May 2015

Other important issues

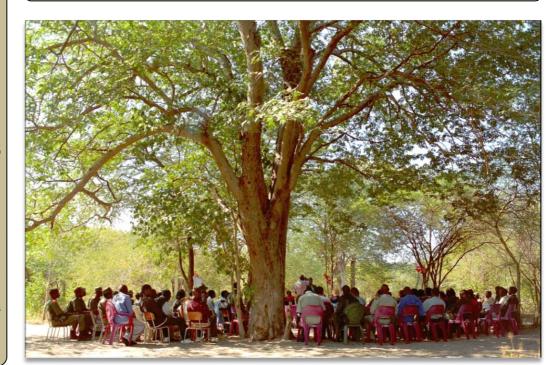
Financial report approved?

Budget approved?

Work plan approved?

Constitutional adherence

4
×
4
×
4
×



Employment

0
0
0
0

Female

Lodge staff: Male

Ranafite

benefits		

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

0

0

Effectiveness of implementation	Poor	Fair	Good	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Utilisation and Management Plan				Because these activities are done very effectively.
Zonation Plan				Because currently there are no zone in our conservancy.
Natural Resource Plan				Because NR monitoring and utilisation plan is still being discussed on what and how to do it.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Because farmers don't report incidents on time.
Tourism Plan				There is no campsite, No JV and no hunting or lodges.
Sustainable Financial Plan				The activity isnot done because the conservancy does not have income.
Benefit Distribution Plan				
Staff Plan				No one was trained last year.
Assets Plan				
HIV/AIDS Plan				Work done very well.
Communication Plan				Because each committee is responsible to give the message to their block and if they fail to fo that they will be accountable.