## 20 Annual 20 Conservancy Status Summary & Natural Resource Report Audit Report

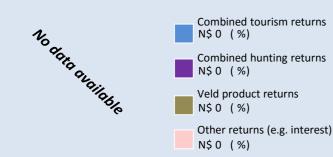
## maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

### **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\$



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	Conservancy income						
Frankassant	Private Sector						
Employment	Conservancy						

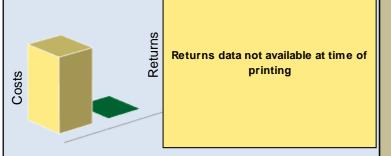
### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014

е	estimates are based on average national values			
	Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N\$ 125,540		

Estimated poached high value species lossN\$ 0Total conflict cost estimateN\$ 125,540

### Natural resource cost-return ratio in 2014

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

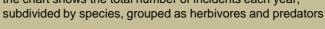


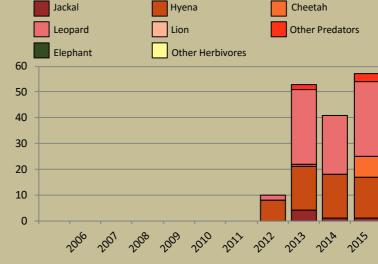
#### Management performance in 2015

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 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	

## Human wildlife conflict

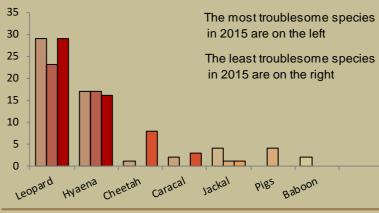
#### Human wildlife conflict trend the chart shows the total number of incidents each year,





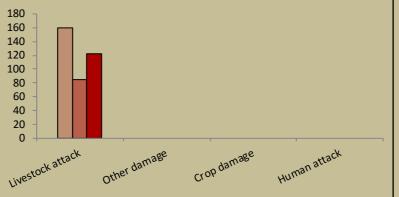
### Most troublesome problem animals 2013-2015

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 2013-2015

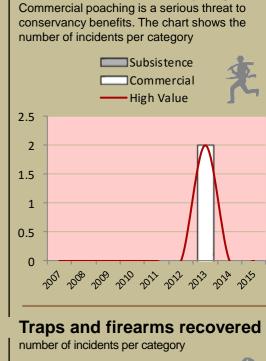
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



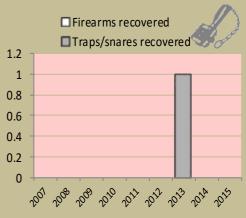
### Wildlife removals - quota use and value

		Quota 201	15		Anim	als actually	y used in 2	015		Potential	Potential	
Species	Total Trophy Other Use Trophy	Own Use & Premium		Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use		Other use Value N\$				
Baboon	2	2								383		
Cheetah	1	1								9,450		
Gemsbok	2		2								2,160	
Jackal	1	1								128		
Kudu	5	1	4							5,491	2,580	
Ostrich	5	1	4							1,277	600	

### Poaching



Number of incidents per year



### Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife status summary in 2015



#### 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





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

Current wildlife numbers and status

	Animals	Estimated	Wildlife Status		
Species	Seen 2015	population range	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					
Steenbok					

#### Wildlife Status

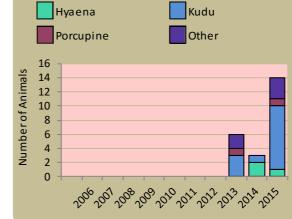
Count trend - gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

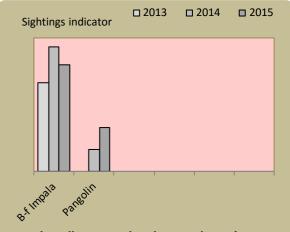
**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

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.

### Wildlife mortalities

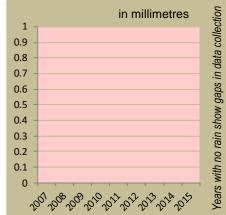


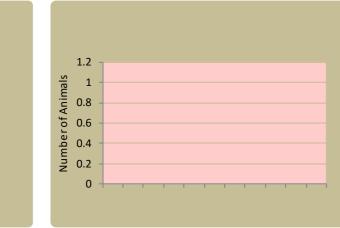
## Locally rare species



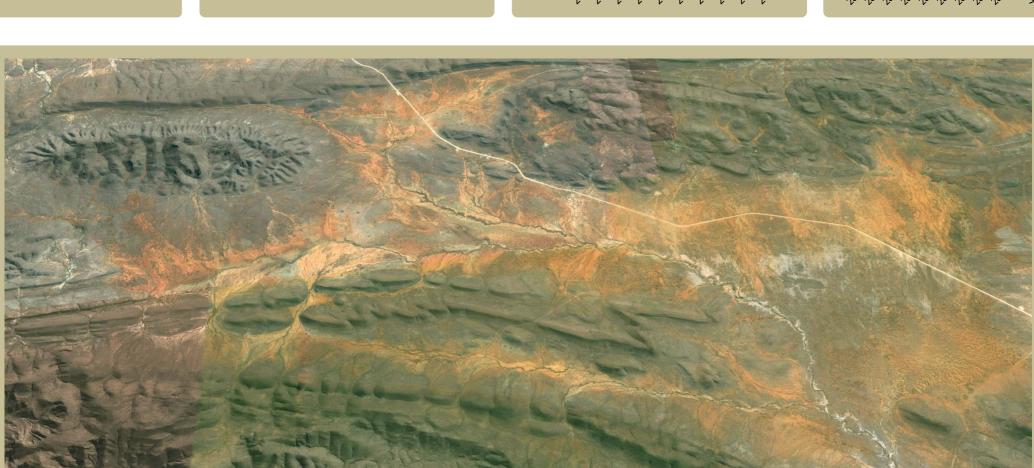
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

### Annual rainfall



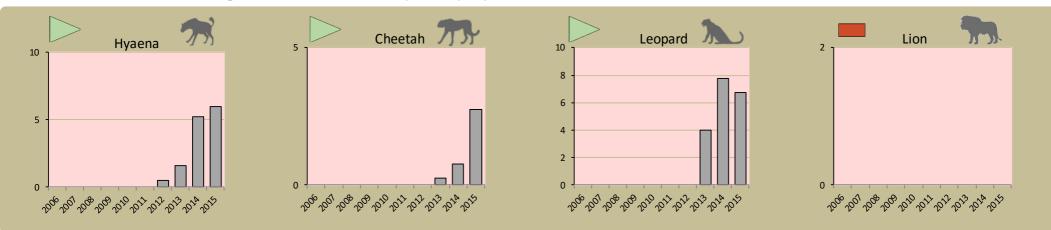


Wildlife introductions

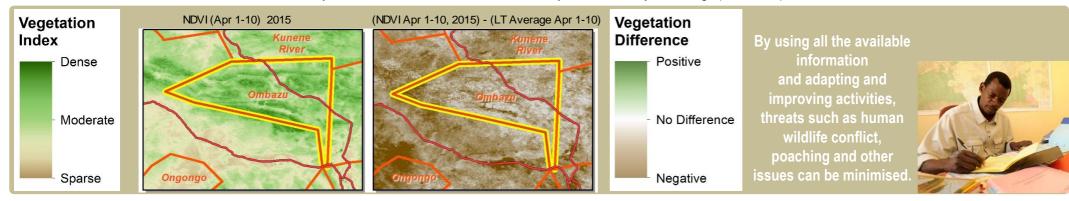


### **Predator monitoring**

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)



# Ombazu **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:	May 2012
Members:	318
Size (square kilometres):	871

### **Conservancy Governance**

Number of management committee members:	
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Tue, November 1, 2016
Other important issues	×
Financial report approved?	
Budget approved?	×
Work plan approved?	×

### Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	0
Female	0
Community game guards:	4
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

### **Constitutional adherence**

Approved constitution	-
AGM held	×
Management and utilisation plan	×
Financial annual report approved at AGM	×
Financial report external review	×
Benefit distribution plan	×



### **Benefits**

**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				Our management plan is effective.
Zonation Plan				Farmers still go and graze in the exclusive area.
Natural Resource Plan				We still don't have power, we requested to be gazetted by ministry of agriculture but we are still waiting.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan				Because grazing of cattle is not easy sometimes they are allowed to be in the field.
Tourism Plan				
Sustainable Financial Plan				We don't have income.
Benefit Distribution Plan				We don't distribute anything
Staff Plan				We don't have income so we don't have staff contract.
Assets Plan				The conservancy doesn't have assets.
HIV/AIDS Plan				We educate people but cannot afford to take care of all the sick people to get their medication.
Communication Plan				Because our communication is poor, sometimes people don't get the message.