Ombombo-Masitu
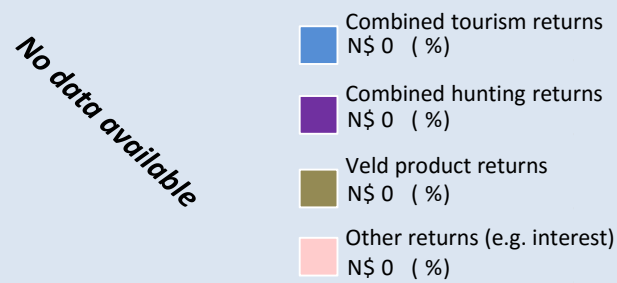# Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$

No data available

Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
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 income		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$ 0
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 0

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Returns data not available at time of printing

Costs | Returns
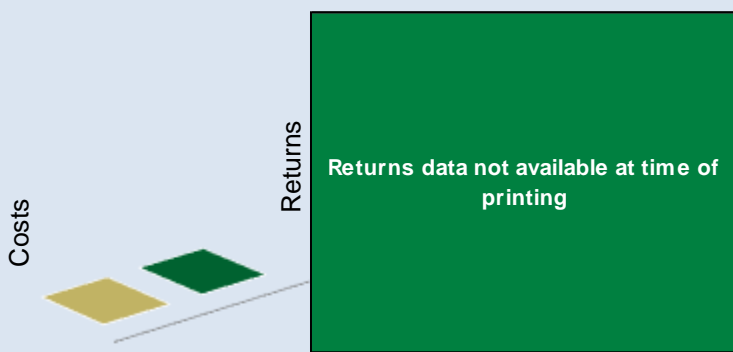
Management performance in 2015

	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	

Wildlife status summary in 2015
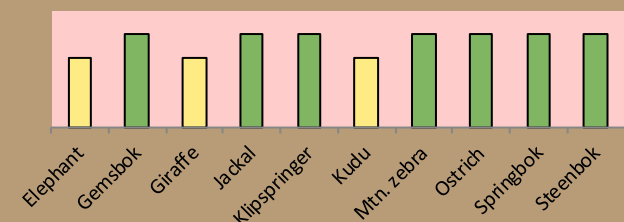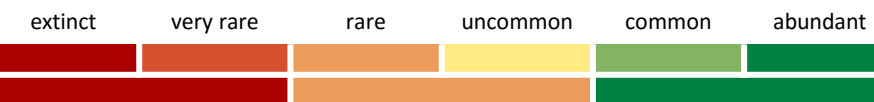
Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
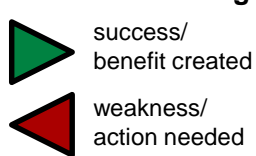
Human wildlife conflict

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

Jackal, Leopard, Elephant, Hyena, Lion, Other Herbivores, Cheetah, Other Predators

(chart years 2006–2015, scale 0–70)

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

The most troublesome species in 2015 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2015 are on the right

(chart scale 0–30: Jackal, Elephant, Hyaena, Leopard, Porcupine, Cheetah, Baboon)

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

(chart scale 0–80: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack)
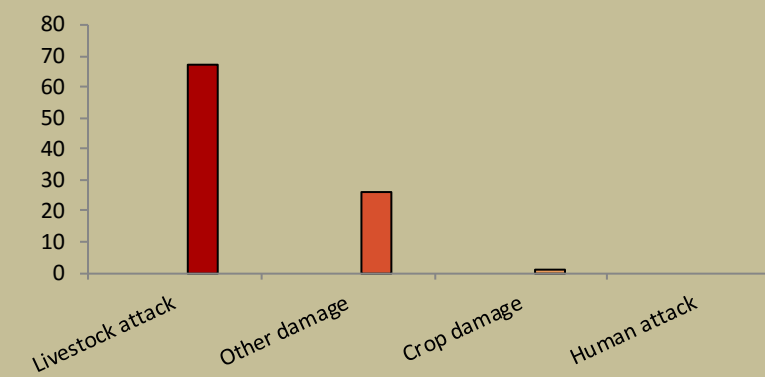
Poaching

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

(chart years 2007–2015, scale 0–1.2)
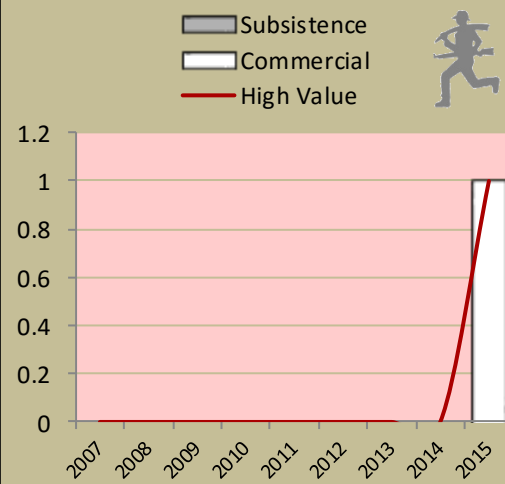
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

☐ Firearms recovered
☐ Traps/snares recovered

(chart years 2007–2015, scale 0–1.2)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

☐ Arrests
☐ Convictions

(chart years 2007–2015, scale 0–2)

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2015			Animals actually used in 2015						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	2	2								383	
Cheetah	1	1								9,450	
Gemsbok	2		2								2,160
Jackal	3	3								128	
Klipspringer	1	1								4,980	
Kudu	7	1	6	1					1	5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	5	1	4							1,277	600
Springbok	5	2	3							2,937	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

Wildlife status
extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

weak/bad | reasonable | good

Management performance & other data

Success/threat flags
► success/ benefit created
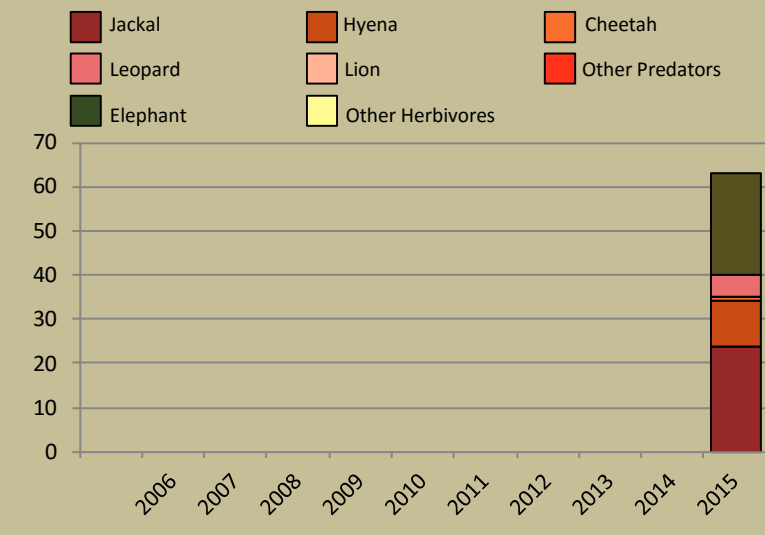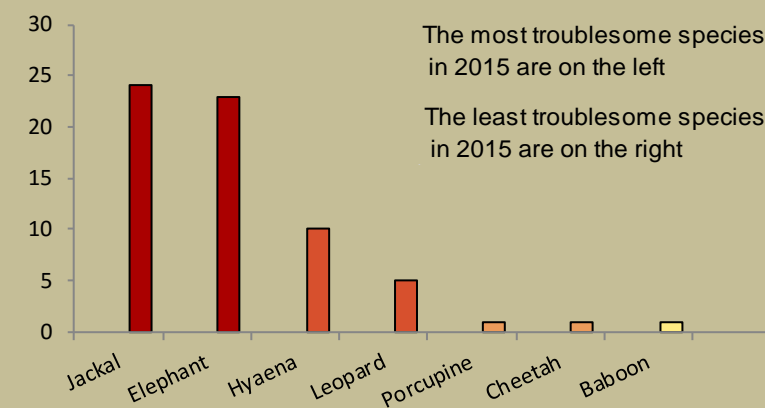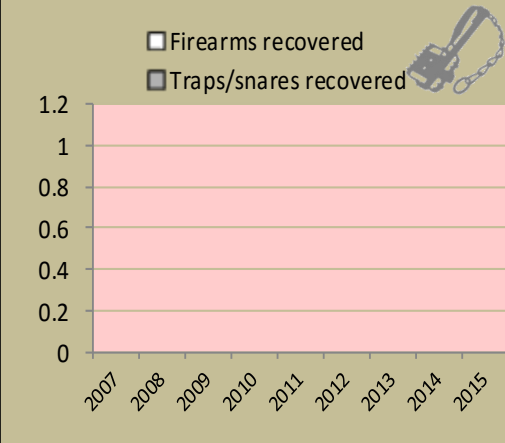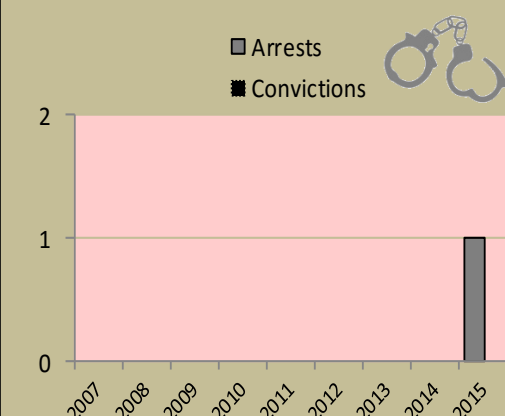◄ weakness/ action needed

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

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2015	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			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;
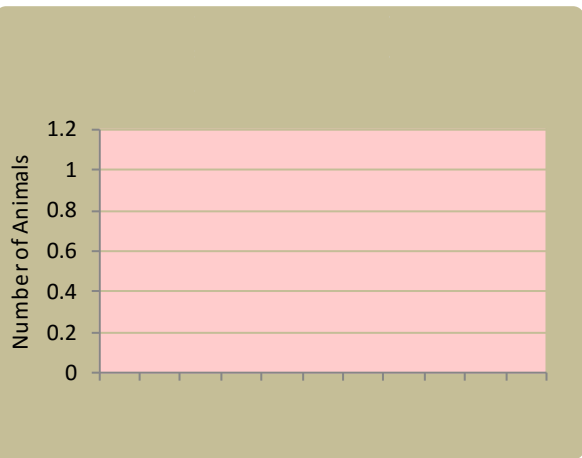**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

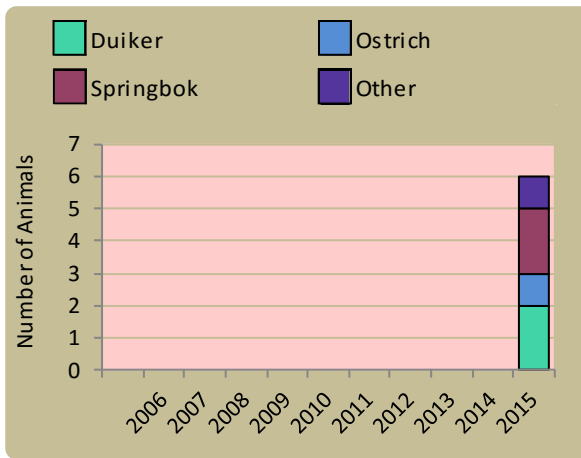☐ 2013   ☐ 2014   ☐ 2015

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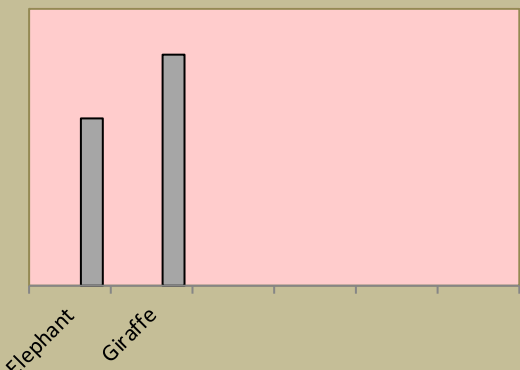
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions

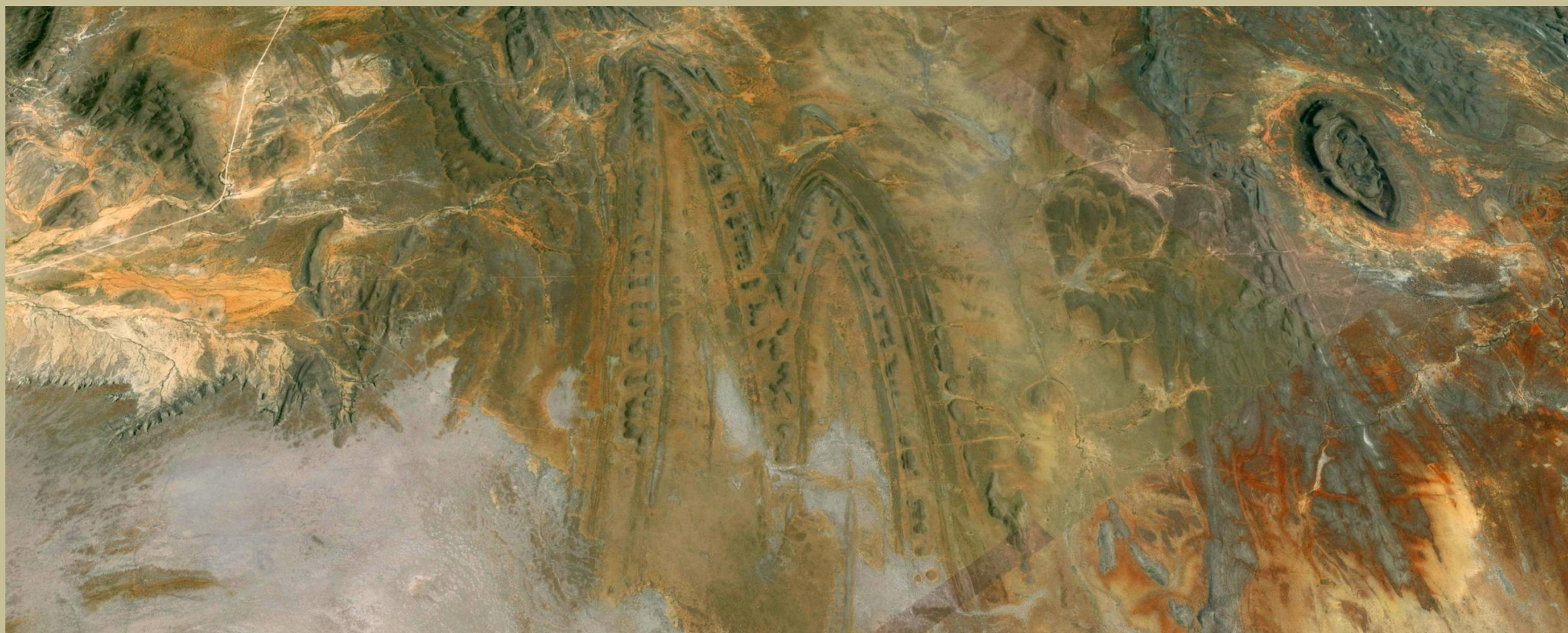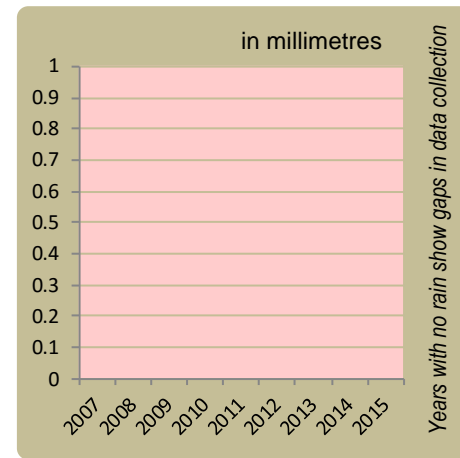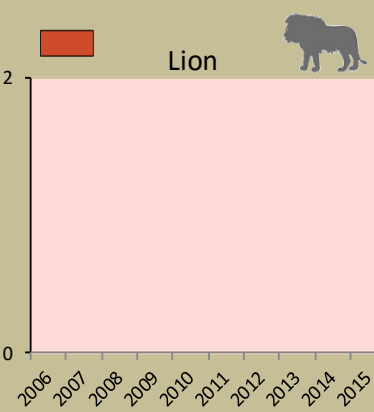Number of Animals
1.2, 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0

Wildlife mortalities

☐ Duiker   ☐ Ostrich
☐ Springbok   ☐ Other

Number of Animals
7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

1, 0.9, 0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1, 0
2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

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

Hyaena
15, 10, 5, 0
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Cheetah
5, 0
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Leopard
12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0
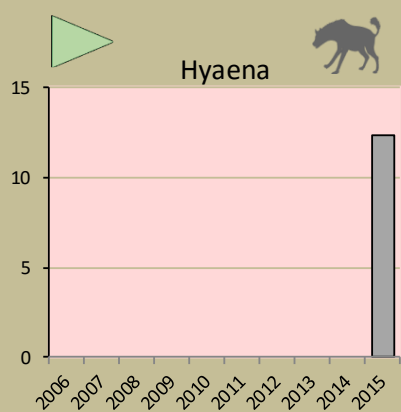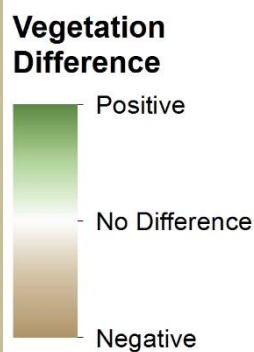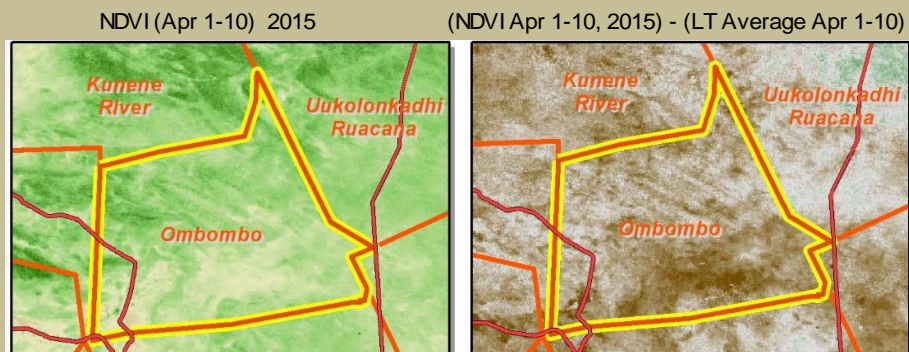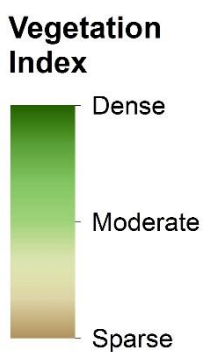2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Lion
2, 0
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
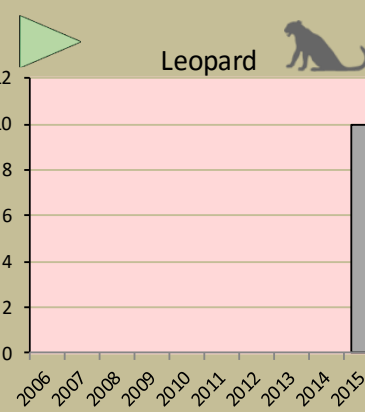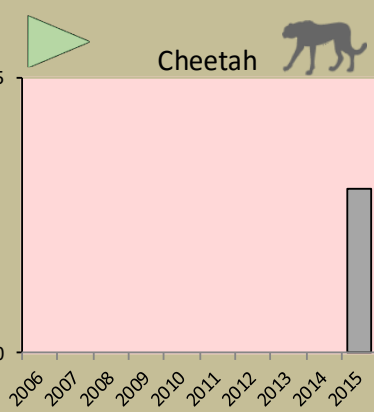
Vegetation monitoring

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

NDVI (Apr 1-10) 2015

Kunene River   Uukolonkadhi Ruacana   Ombombo

(NDVI Apr 1-10, 2015) - (LT Average Apr 1-10)

Kunene River   Uukolonkadhi Ruacana   Ombombo

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.

Ombombo-Masitu
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	October 2014
Members:	437
Size (square kilometres):	1487

Constitutional adherence

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

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:

Date of last AGM:

Attendance at AGM: Men: ; Women:

Date of next AGM: Fri, January 1, 2016

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✘
Budget approved?	✘
Work plan approved?	✘

Employment

Conservancy staff:	Male	10
	Female	1
Community game guards:		9
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff:	Male	0
	Female	0

Benefits

Meat Distribution

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		Fair		We have done some patrols. Game guards need training.
Zonation Plan	Poor			Land is not divided.
Natural Resource Plan		Fair		We try to ensure sustainable utilisation but some community members do not stick to the policy.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan		Fair		Some farmers still allow the livestock to go overnight in the field.
Tourism Plan	Poor			
Sustainable Financial Plan	Poor			
Benefit Distribution Plan		Fair		We gave small benefits since we only have a small quota, no income.
Staff Plan		Fair		We don't have staff policy.
Assets Plan	Poor			The conservancy doesn't have assets.
HIV/AIDS Plan			Good	The plan is effective.
Communication Plan			Good	The implementation was successful.