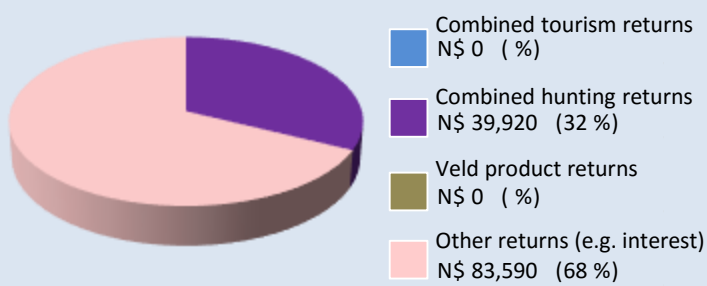# Ozondundu
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 123,510

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 39,920 (32 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 83,590 (68 %)

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

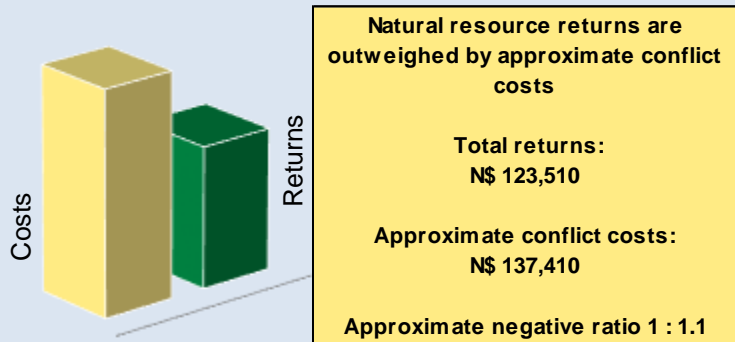| Conservancy income			N$ 123,510
Employment	Private Sector		
	Conservancy	6 staff	N$ 47,080

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 129,980
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 7,430
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 137,410

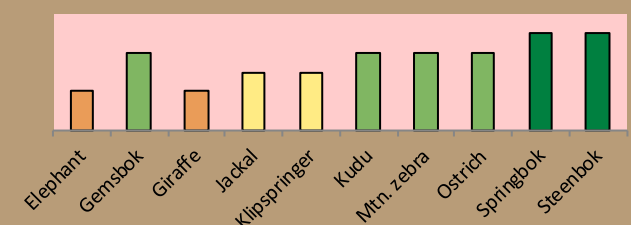### Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014
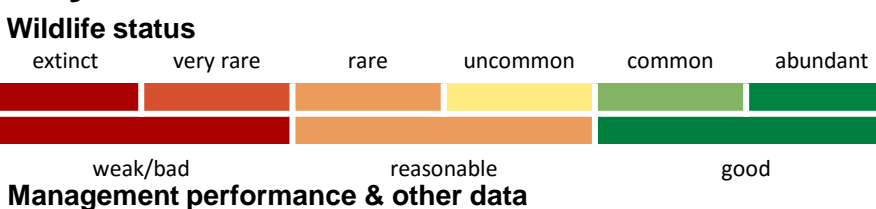the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Natural resource returns are outweighed by approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 123,510

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 137,410

Approximate negative ratio 1 : 1.1

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

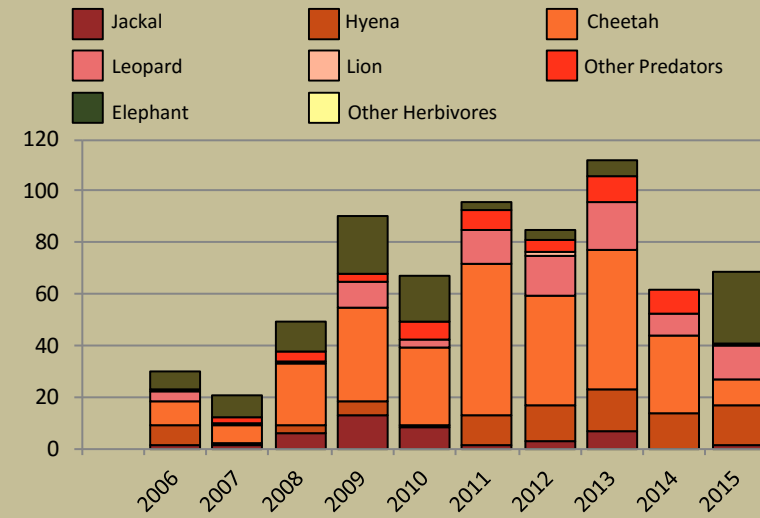Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
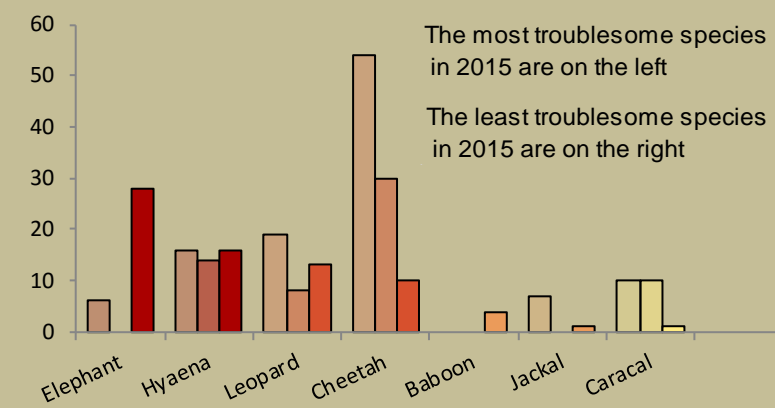
Human wildlife conflict

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
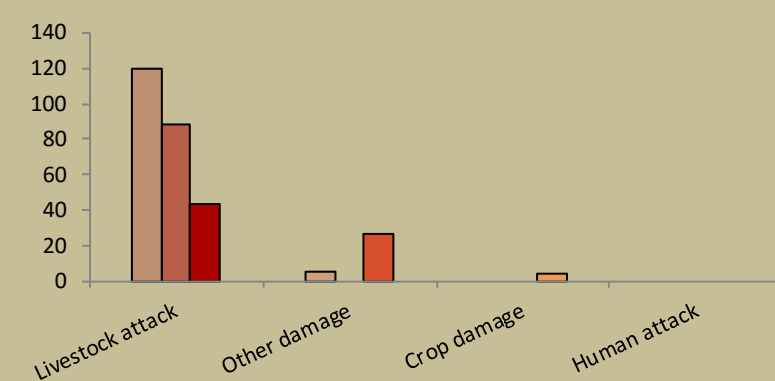

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

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

Elephant, Hyaena, Leopard, Cheetah, Baboon, Jackal, Caracal
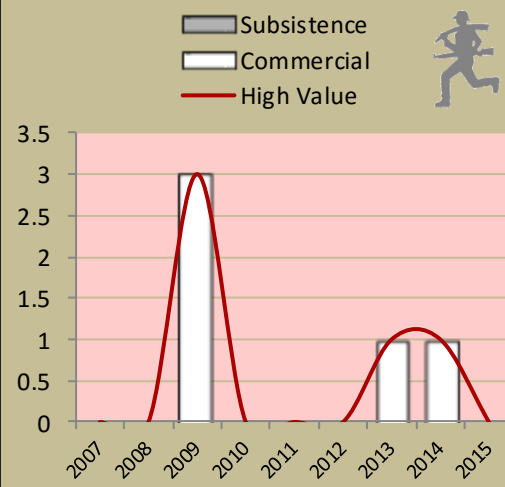
Type of damage by problem animals 2013-2015
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type

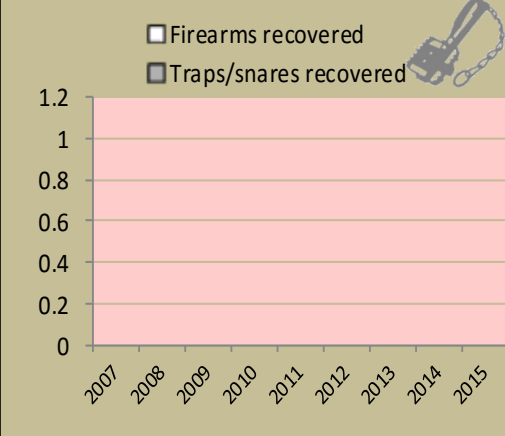Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack

Poaching

Number of incidents per year
Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category
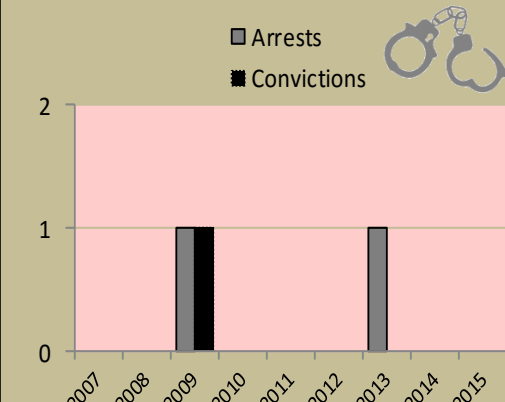
- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

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	5	5								383	
Caracal	1	1								2,554	
Cheetah	2	2								9,450	
Dik Dik				1					1		
Duiker	1	1								1,916	
Elephant*	1	1			1				1	204,320	
Gemsbok	5	3	2							4,725	2,160
Hyaena	1	1								5,746	
Jackal	5	5								128	
Klipspringer	1	1		1					1	4,980	
Kudu	25	7	18							5,491	2,580
Leopard	1	1								51,080	
Ostrich	3	3								1,277	
Springbok	20	5	15							2,937	520
Steenbok	2	2								1,532	
Mtn Zebra	7	5	2							5,108	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.

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 2015	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok	1	3			
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu	26	123 - 280			
Mtn. zebra	6	17 - 20			
Ostrich	6	26 - 50			
Springbok	14	45 - 100			
Steenbok	11	36 - 440			

Wildlife Status

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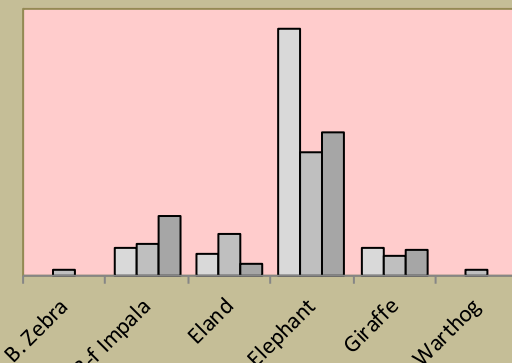
National guideline – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

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;
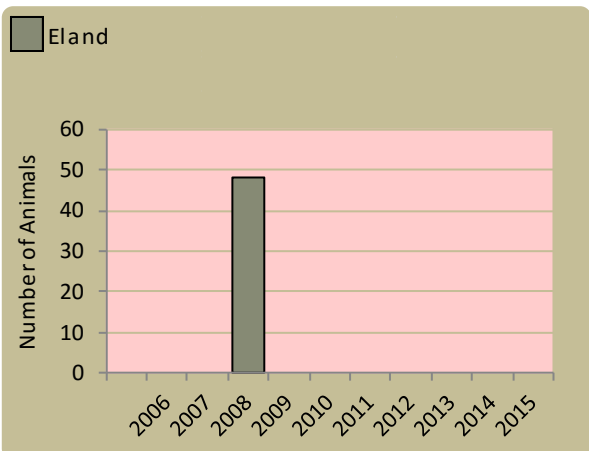**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

☐ 2013 ☐ 2014 ☐ 2015

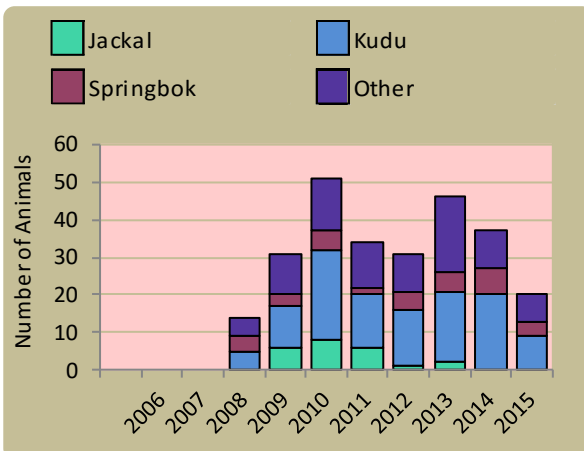B. Zebra, B-f Impala, Eland, Elephant, Giraffe, Warthog

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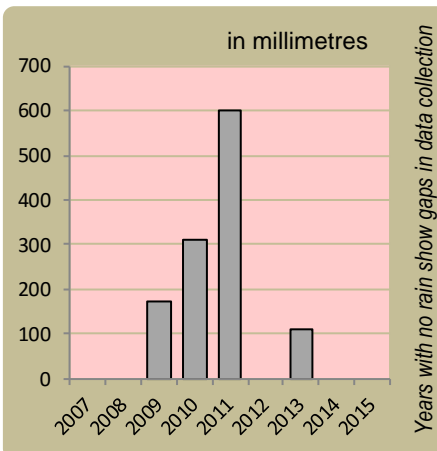
Wildlife introductions

Eland

Number of Animals — 2006–2015

Wildlife mortalities

Jackal, Kudu, Springbok, Other

Number of Animals — 2006–2015

Annual rainfall

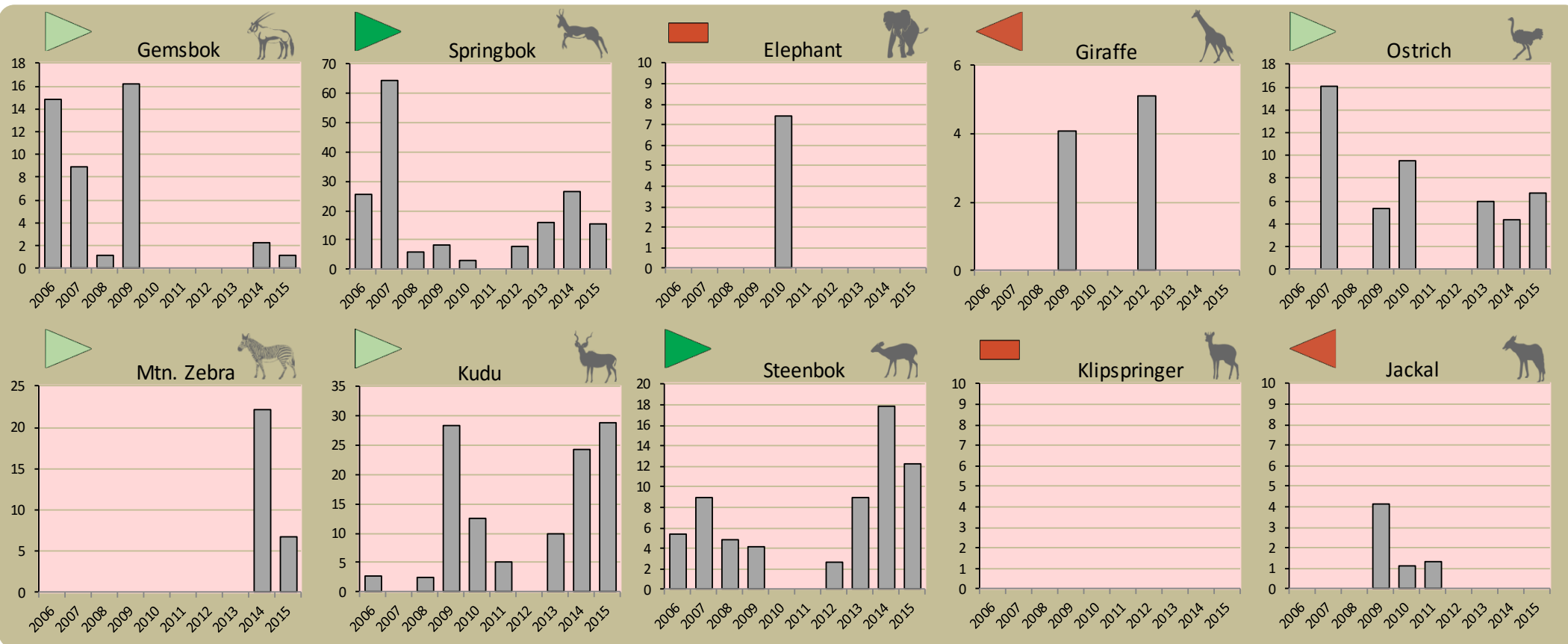in millimetres

2007–2015

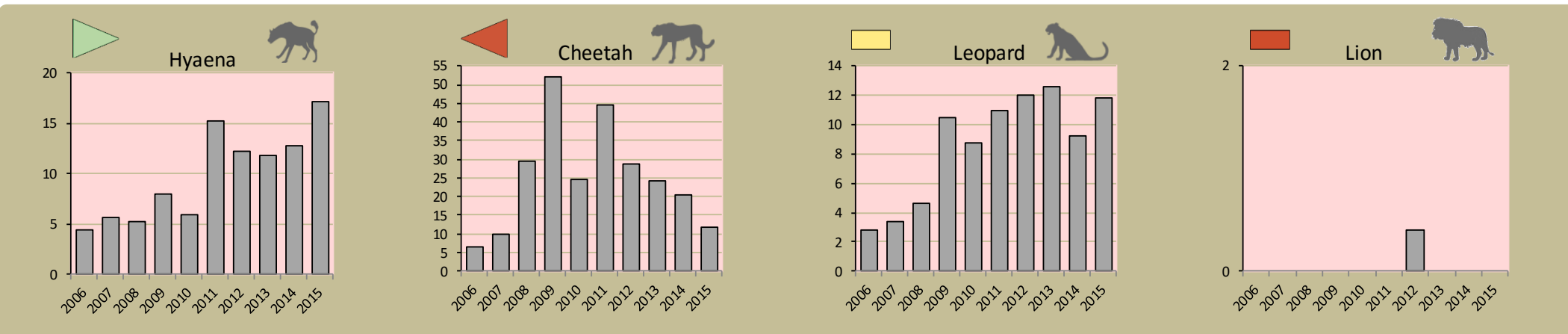*Years with no rain show gaps in data collection*

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

Gemsbok, Springbok, Elephant, Giraffe, Ostrich
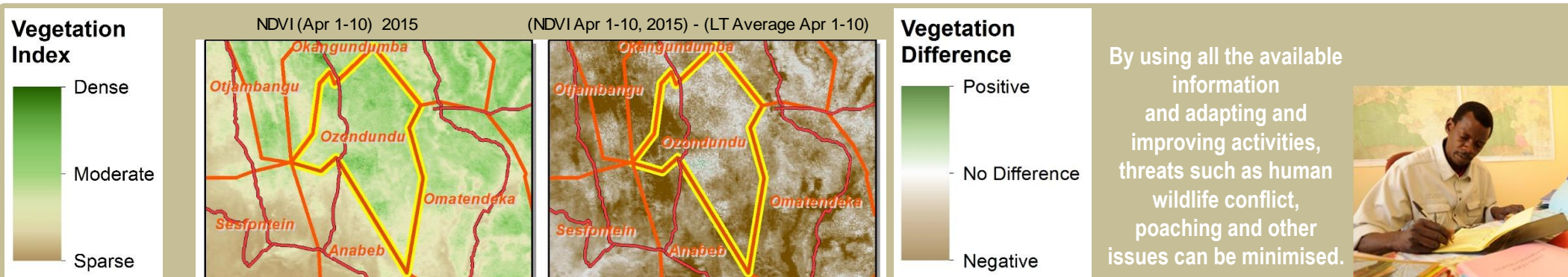
Mtn. Zebra, Kudu, Steenbok, Klipspringer, Jackal

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, Cheetah, Leopard, Lion

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

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

Okangundumba, Otjambangu, Ozondundu, Omatendeka, Sesfontein, Anabeb

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.

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	July 2003
Members:	152
Size (square kilometres):	745

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:	13
Date of last AGM:	Tue, October 6, 2015
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, October 1, 2016

Other important issues

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

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	5
Female	1
Community game guards:	5
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

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	Poor			It was not implemented.
Zonation Plan			Good	The zonation plan has been effectively implemented and the conservancy members are also in full support of the plan.
Natural Resource Plan			Good	All activities are carried out as per the natural resources plan.
Human Wildlife Conflict Plan		Fair		No plan, but activities are implemented.
Tourism Plan		Fair		The area has been allocated for the campsite and a lodge but the construction did not commence.
Sustainable Financial Plan			Good	The money is spent according to the approved budget. Annual financial audits are carried out and no funds have been appropriated.
Benefit Distribution Plan		Fair		Most of the benefits are only given to the TAs and schools, the community does not fully benefit from this plan.
Staff Plan			Good	Staff members carry out their functions effectively as per the staff plan.
Assets Plan		Fair		There is an asset register but there is no asset plan.
HIV/AIDS Plan		Fair		Gives awareness to the community but do not have the HIV/AIDS plan.
Communication Plan		Fair		The conservancy does not have a communications plan but have put measures in place to ensure communication amongst members.