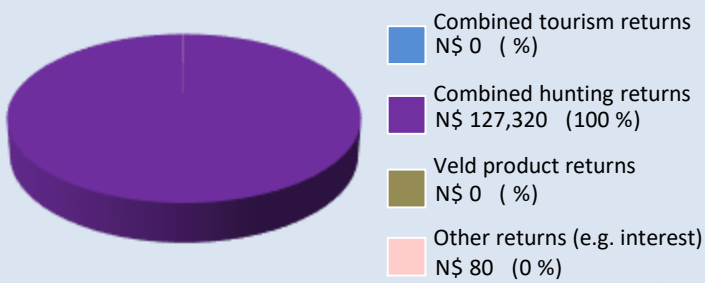# Ozondundu
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2016
the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

Approximate Total Returns N$ 127,400

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 (%)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 127,320 (100 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 80 (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$ 127,400
Employment	Private Sector	
	Conservancy	6 staff	N$ 47,010

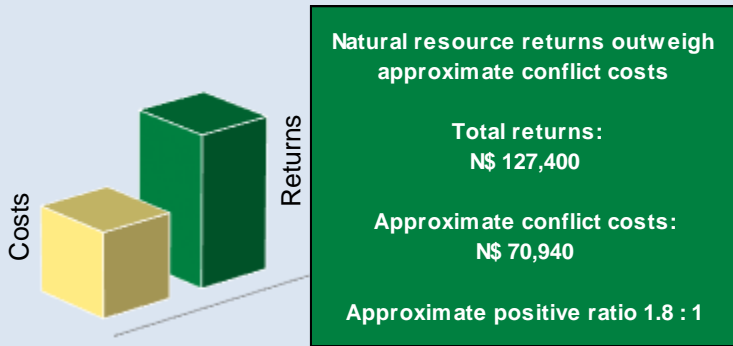### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016
estimates are based on average national values

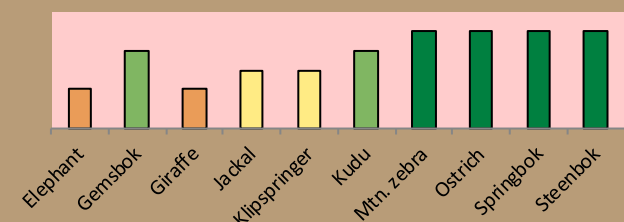| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 66,090
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 4,850
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 70,940

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016
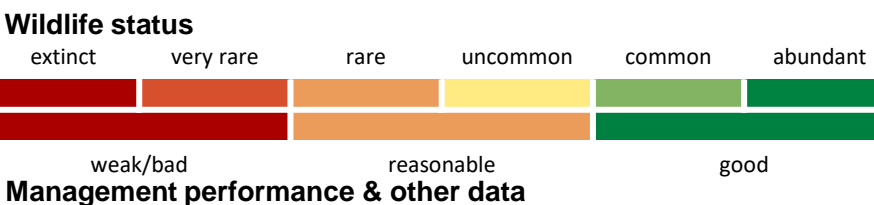the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 127,400

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 70,940

Approximate positive ratio 1.8 : 1

Management performance in 2016

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 2016

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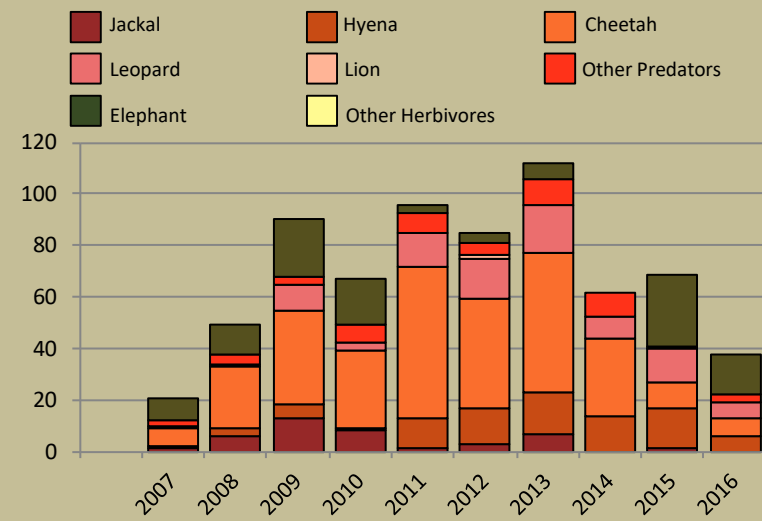
Human wildlife conflict

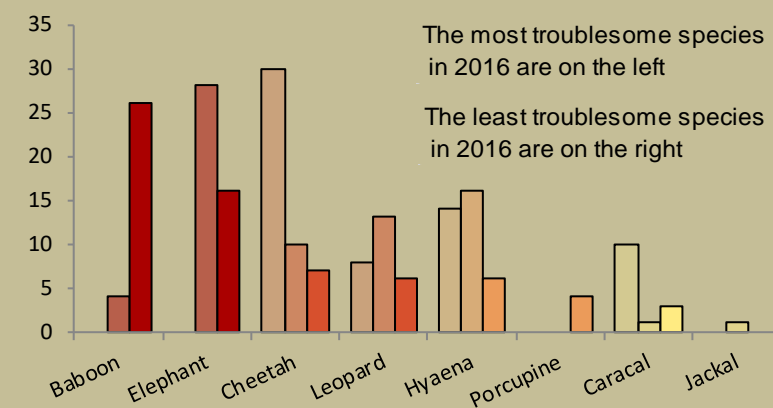### Human wildlife conflict trend
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators

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

(2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)

Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016
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 2016 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2016 are on the right

Baboon, Elephant, Cheetah, Leopard, Hyaena, Porcupine, Caracal, Jackal

Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016
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
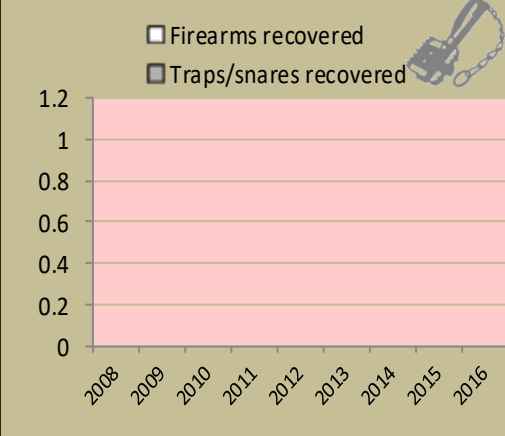
Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack
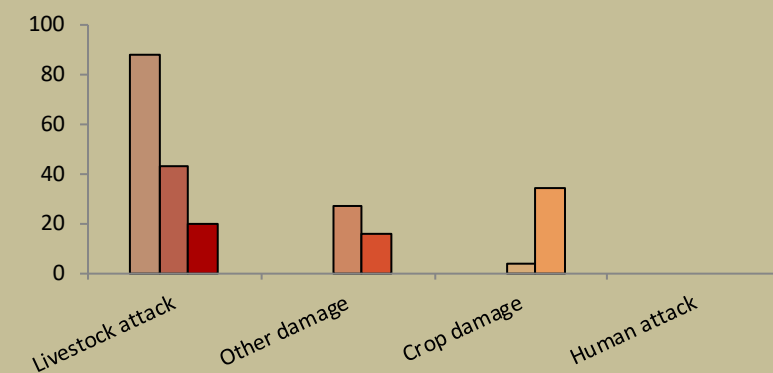
Poaching

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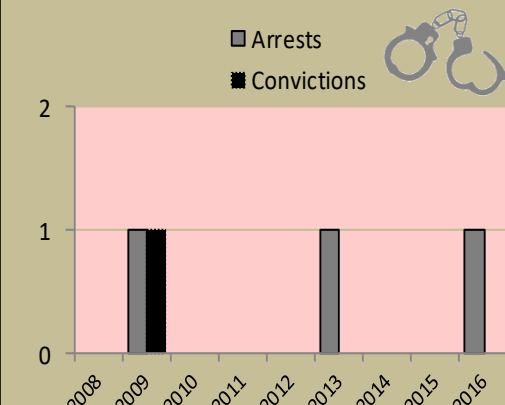Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per year

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)
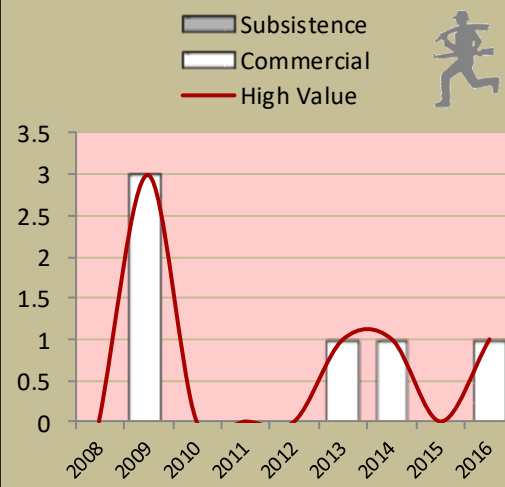
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2016			Animals actually used in 2016						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								700	
Caracal	1	1								2,900	
Cheetah	2	2								16,300	
Dik Dik											
Duiker	1	1								1,900	
Elephant*	1	1		1					1	260,500	
Gemsbok	5	3	2	1					1	3,900	2,160
Hyaena	1	1								7,400	
Jackal	5	5								700	
Klipspringer	1	1								6,600	
Kudu*	25	7	18		6	9			15	8,100	87,300
Leopard	1	1		1					1	32,400	
Ostrich	3	3								2,400	
Springbok	20	5	15	2	4	6			12	2,900	520
Steenbok	2	2		1					1	1,600	
Mtn Zebra	7	5	2	3		2			5	7,400	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 2016	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok	3	6 - 10			
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu	36	82 - 220			
Mtn. zebra	3	6 - 10			
Ostrich	14	35 - 80			
Springbok	37	79 - 160			
Steenbok	9	20 - 170			

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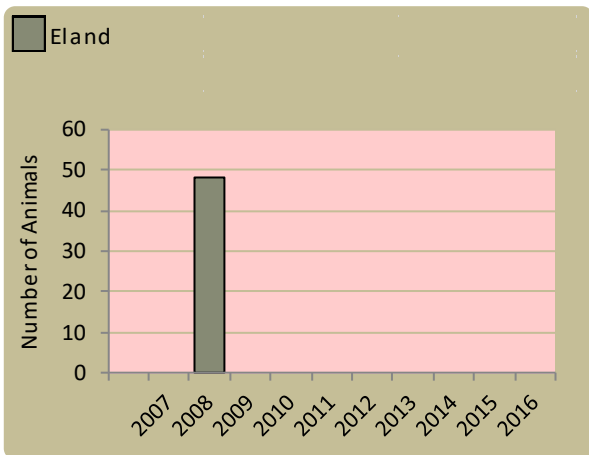**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

☐ 2014 ☐ 2015 ☐ 2016

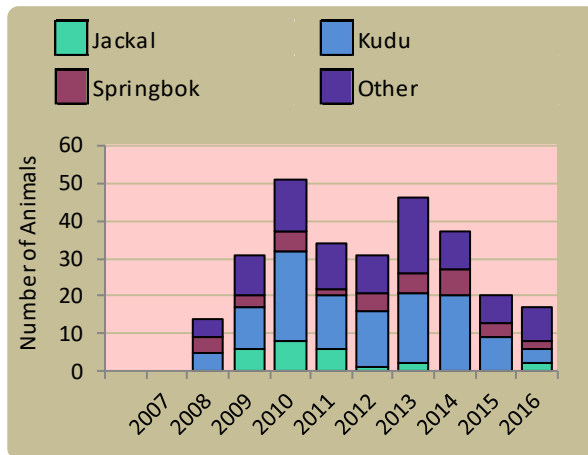B. Zebra, B-f Impala, Eland, Elephant, Giraffe, Warthog
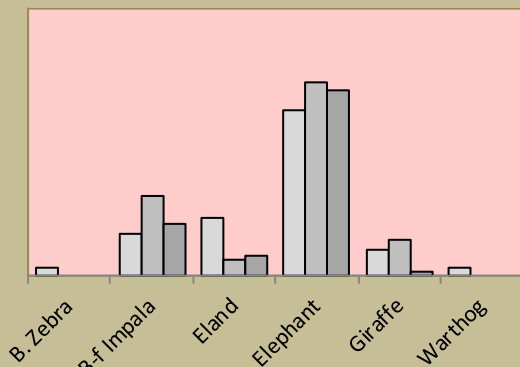
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
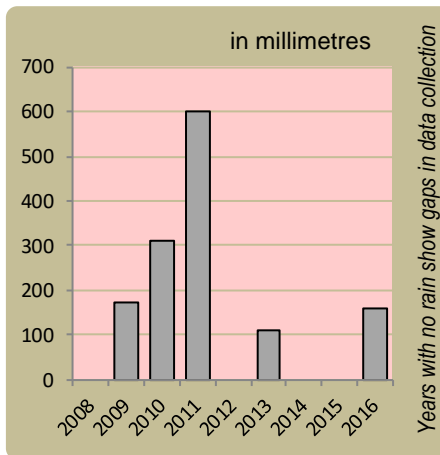
## Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

*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
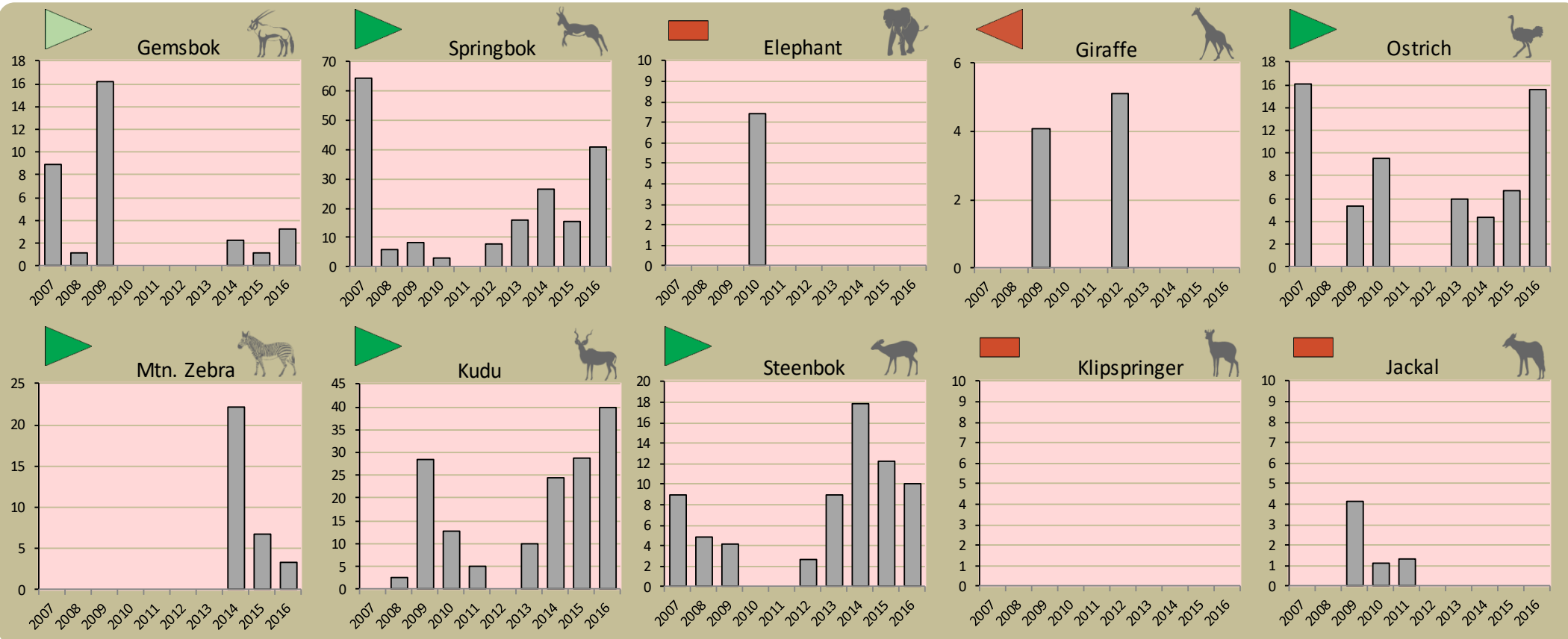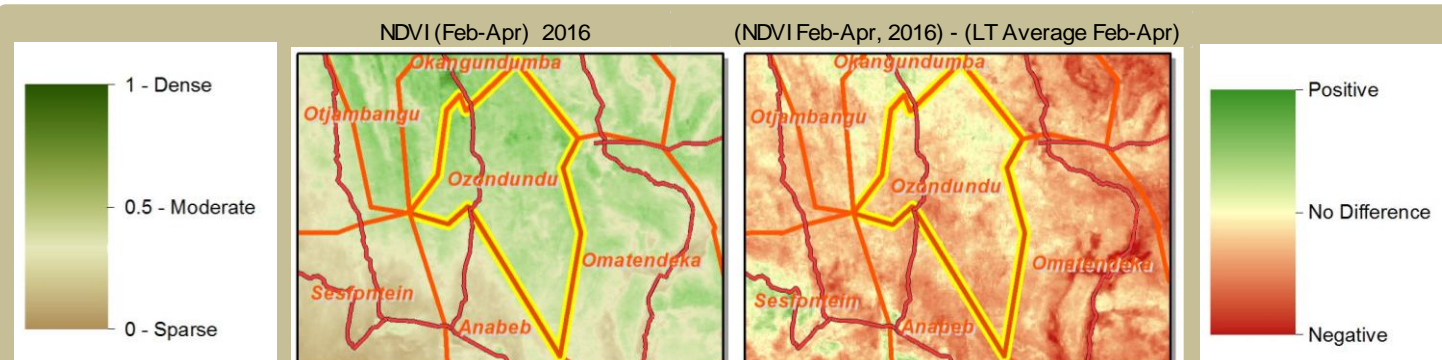
Predator monitoring

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
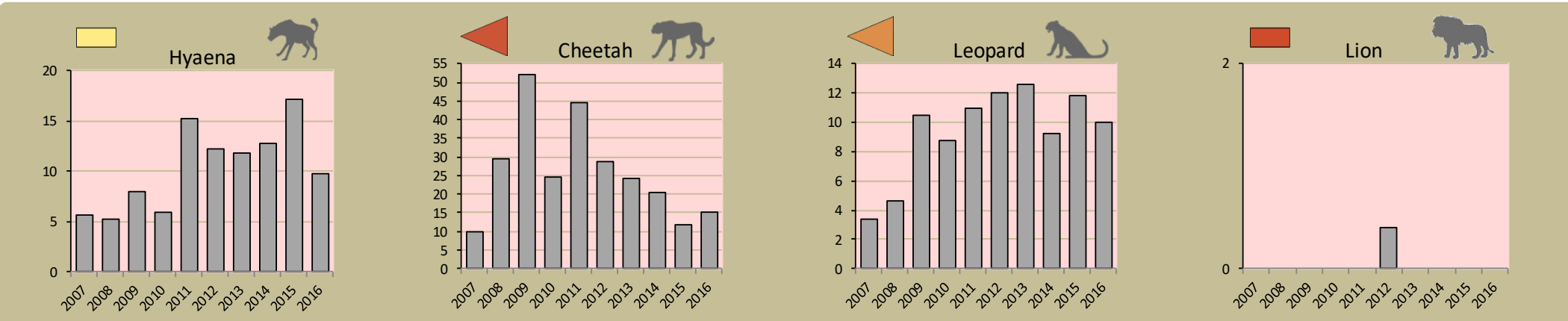
Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover during Feb-April of the current year
and the difference between the current year and the long term average (2001-2015)

NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2016

(NDVI Feb-Apr, 2016) - (LT Average Feb-Apr)

1 - Dense
0.5 - Moderate
0 - Sparse

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.

Ozondundu
Institutional Report

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	July 2003
Population (2011 census)**:**	410
Size (square kilometres)**:**	746

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:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 60; Women: 60
Date of next AGM:	Fri, April 1, 2016
Other important issues	
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

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	Social Benefit
Haccis	
Hwc Offset	

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 Management and Utilisation				
Zonation Plan				
Benefit Distribution				
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		Fair		Despite all efforts preditors do come to take livestock from the kraal.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		Fair		We need training for the financial administrator.
Tourism		Fair		The operator doesn't hunt the animal given to him.
Staff Management		Fair		We need to provide contracts to our employees.
Assets Management/Register		Fair		We need to build our office.
HIV/AIDS		Fair		Our promoter needs training on HIV/AIDS.
Communication		Fair		Messages don't reach people on time.