Ombazu Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

18

16

14

12

10

8

4

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Leopard

Performance Indicators

2019

CategoryPerformance1 Adequate staffing2 Adequate expenditure3 Audit attendance4 NR management plan5 Zonation6 Leadership7 Display of material8 Event Book modules9 Event Book quality10 Compliance11 Game census12 Reporting & adaptive management13 Law enforcement14 Human Wildlife Conflict15 Harvesting management16 Sources of NR income17 Benefits produced18 Resource trends19 Resource targets	Management performance in 2019						
2 Adequate expenditureImage: Constraint of the second	Category	Performance					
3 Audit attendanceImage and the second s	1 Adequate staffing						
4 NR management planImage and the second	2 Adequate expenditure						
5 ZonationII6 LeadershipII7 Display of materialII8 Event Book modulesII9 Event Book qualityII10 ComplianceII11 Game censusII12 Reporting & adaptive managementII13 Law enforcementII14 Human Wildlife ConflictII15 Harvesting managementII16 Sources of NR incomeII17 Benefits producedII18 Resource trendsII	3 Audit attendance						
6 LeadershipImage: Constraint of the second sec	4 NR management plan						
7 Display of materialImage: Constraint of the second s	5 Zonation						
8 Event Book modulesImage: Second	6 Leadership						
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17 Benefits produced Image: Constraint of the second s	15 Harvesting management						
18 Resource trends	16 Sources of NR income						
	17 Benefits produced						
19 Resource targets	18 Resource trends						
	19 Resource targets						

Key to performance indicators

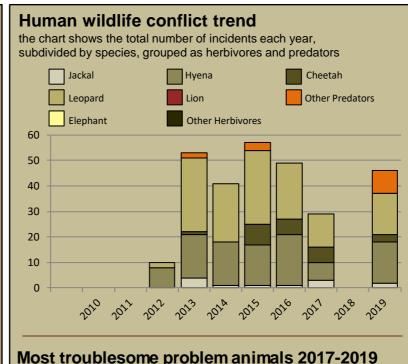
	weak/bad	reasonable	good
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Performance is assessed on a scoring system from zero (none) to a maximum of between 3 and 6 (strong/excellent) depending on the indicator.

Indicators 1-17 reflect the performance of the management team in place in the conservancy and an efficient team can achieve a good rating in all 17 indicators.

Indicators 18 & 19 are influenced by external factors and are not considered a reflection of conservancy management. They indicate the current status of wildlife in the conservancy in relation to a theoretical optimal situation.

Human wildlife conflict



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

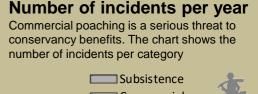
The least troublesome species

in 2019 are on the left

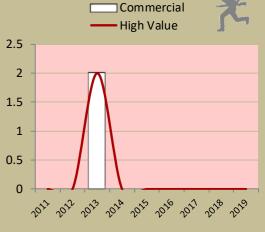
in 2019 are on the right

Jackal

Poaching



A1



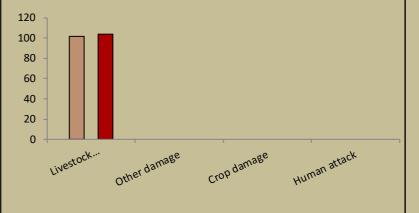
Traps and firearms recovered



Type of damage by problem animals 2017-2019

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

Hyaena Caracal Cheetah Baboon



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



Wildlife removals - quota use and value

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

or

the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *). High value species are never used for meat

Fractions of animals indicate that a quota of 1 animal was awarded with conditions i.e. a) over a period of several years and/or b) is shared with other conservancies

	(Quota 2019)	Ani		Animals actually used in 2019				Potential	Potential
Species	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot &	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N\$	Other use Value N\$
Baboon	2	2								600	
Cheetah	1	1								11,100	
Gemsbok	2		2								2,592
Jackal	1	1								400	
Kudu*	5	1	4		2				2	9,900	51,944
Ostrich	5	1	4							2,000	720

Effective monitoring is key to understanding the status of wildlife in the conservancy and for the effective management of these resources.

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs. 2019

Ombazu

Natural Resource Report continued...

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animala	Estimated	Wildlife Status			
	Animals Seen 2019	population range	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status	
Elephant						
Gemsbok						
Giraffe						
Jackal						
Klipspringer						
Kudu						
Mtn. zebra						
Ostrich						
Springbok						
Steenbok						

Desired Number - gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

dark green (abundant) - reduce a lot; light green (common) - reduce a little; yellow (uncommon) - keep numbers the same; light orange (rare) – double numbers; dark orange (very rare) - more than double numbers.

Key to wildlife status

very rare

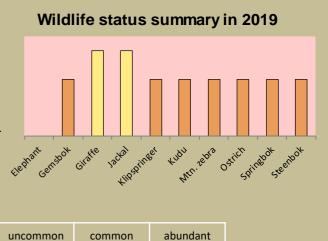
Wildlife mortalities

rare

Kudu

extinct

Hyaena



Not all data or species

use your Event Book

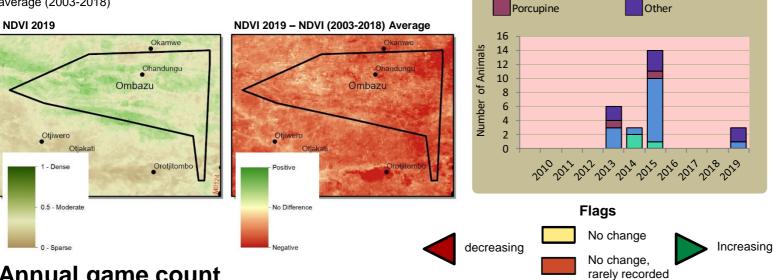
for more information

are shown on this report;

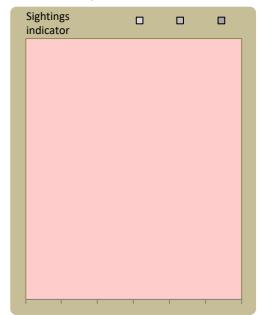
A2

Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover during Feb-Apr of the current year and the difference between the current year and the long-term average (2003-2018)



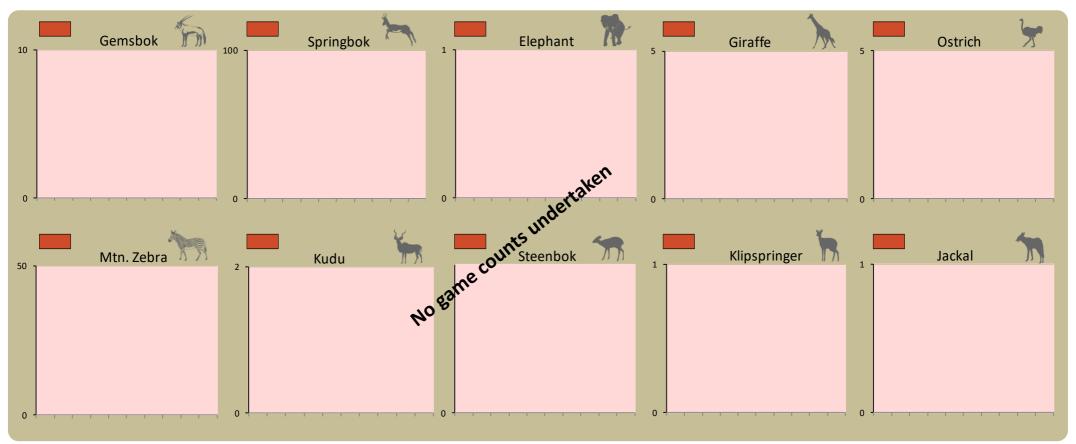
Locally rare species



Annual game count

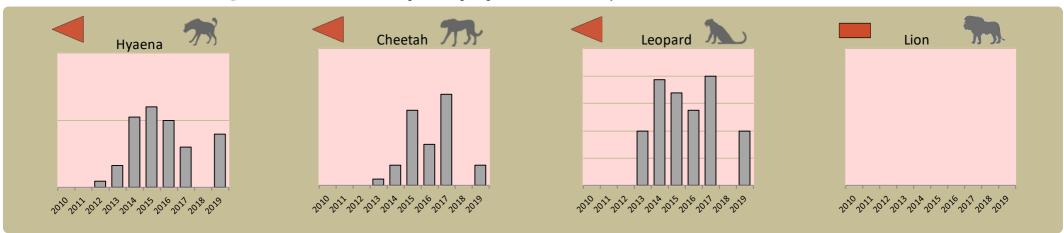
Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status flags reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years.

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



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



Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment. By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised. 2019

Ombazu Institutional Report

Not all institutional data are shown on this report: use your **Governance** institution audit for more information

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Enabling wise conservancy governance...

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	May 2012
Population (2011 census):	2000
Size (square kilometres):	871
Registered members:	318

Conservancy Governance

	Male	Female	Total
Number of management committee members	11	3	14
Attendance at AGM	68	16	84
Date of the last AGM:	27/09/2019		
Date of the next AGM:	09/2020		
Other important issues			
Budget approved?			
Work plan approved?	×		
Annual conservancy report approved?			

Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	5		5
Number of Community Game Guards	4		4
Number of Community Resource Monitors	5		

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	\checkmark	
Were elections held?	\checkmark	
Were benefits distributed according to the BDP?	×	
Is game managed according to the GMUP?	×	
Was the financial report presented and approved?	×	

Benefit Distribution

Ty	pe ocial Benefits	Description Kindergarten	Beneficiary Children	Number 25
)				

Governance Performance Rating How well did the conservancy perform in the past year?

Performance Category	This Year	Prev. Year	Explanation of performance category		
1 Member engagement			The conservancy is adequately engaging its members		
2a Benefit planning			The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner		
2b Benefit distribution			The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner		
3 Accountability			Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable		
4 Compliance			The conservancy is compliant with the standard operating proceedures (SOPs)		
5 Stakeholder engagement			The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders		
6 Financial management The conservancy is effectively managing its finances			The conservancy is effectively managing its finances		
Colour codes: none weak	modera	te	strong exceptional N/A		