maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats…

Performance Indicators

Management performance in 2021

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 management			
13 Law enforcement			
14 Human Wildlife Conflict			
15 Harvesting management			
16 Sources of NR income			
17 Benefits produced			
18 Resource trends			
19 Resource targets			

Key to performance indicators

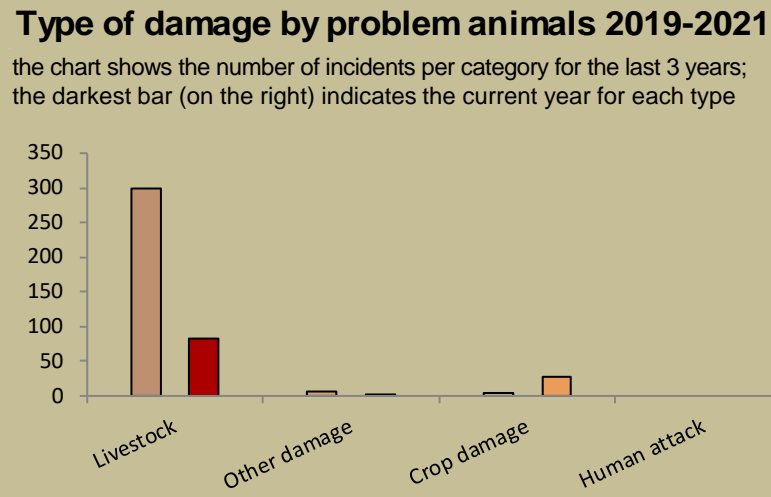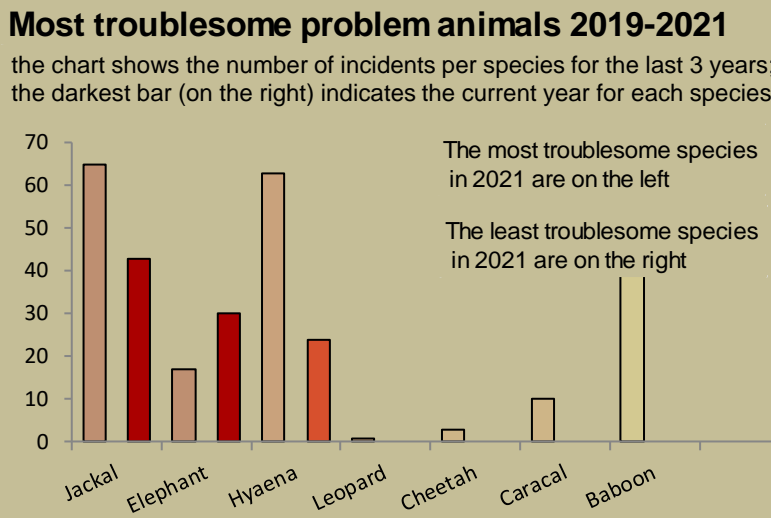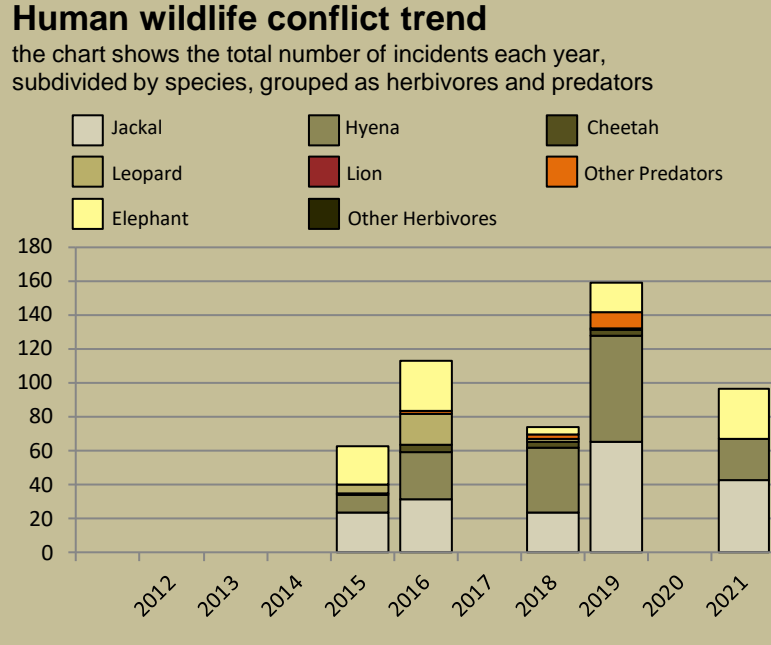| weak/bad	reasonable	good

Performance is assessed on a scoring system from zero (none) to a maximum of between 3 and 6 (strong/excellent) depending on the indicator.
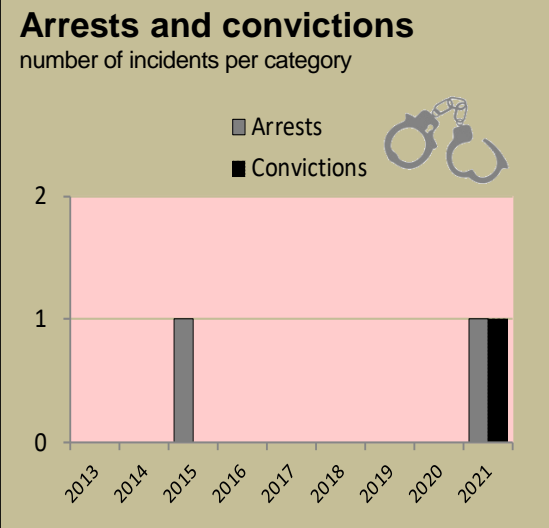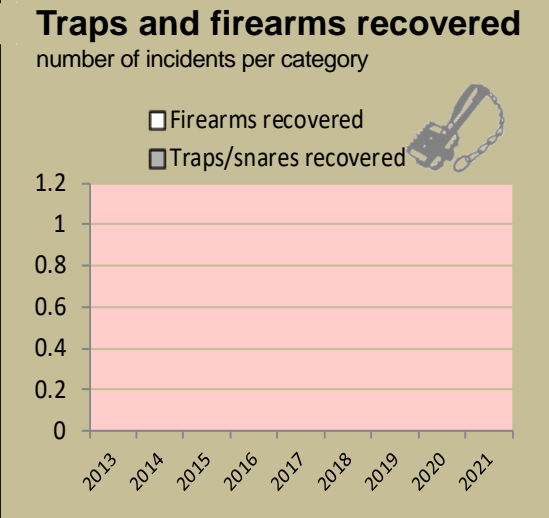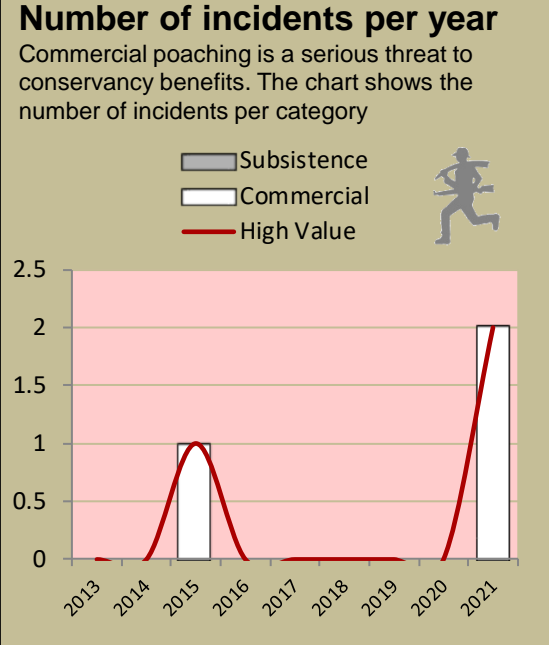
Indicators 1-17 reflect the performance of the management team in place in the conservancy and an efficient team can achieve a good rating in all 17 indicators.
Indicators 18 & 19 are influenced by external factors and are not considered a reflection of conservancy management. They indicate the current status of wildlife in the conservancy in relation to a theoretical optimal situation.

Human wildlife conflict

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

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

Most troublesome problem animals 2019-2021
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 2021 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2021 are on the right

Species axis: Jackal, Elephant, Hyaena, Leopard, Cheetah, Caracal, Baboon

Type of damage by problem animals 2019-2021
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

Categories: Livestock, 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

Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Potential value estimates (N$) for a single animal:

- **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
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• **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
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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

| Species | Quota 2021 | | | Animals actually used in 2021 | | | | | | Potential | |
	Total	Trophy	Other Use	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use	Trophy Value N$	Other use Value N$
Kudu*	1		1								10,842

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.

monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy…

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2021	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Elephant					
Gemsbok					
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer		No counts undertaken			
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					
Steenbok					

Desired Number – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.
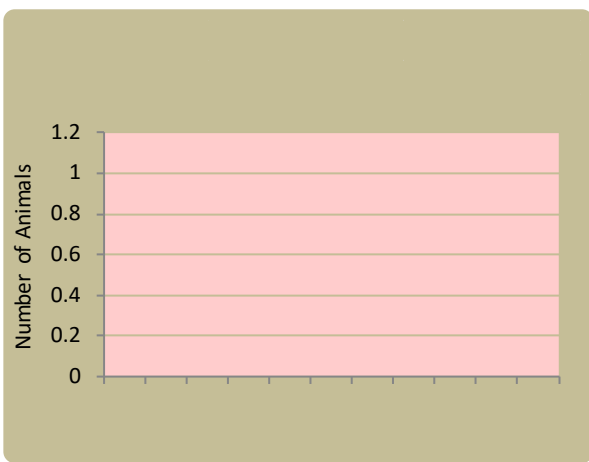
dark green (abundant) – reduce a lot;
light green (common) – reduce a little;
yellow (uncommon) – keep numbers the same;
light orange (rare) – double numbers;
dark orange (very rare) – more than double numbers.
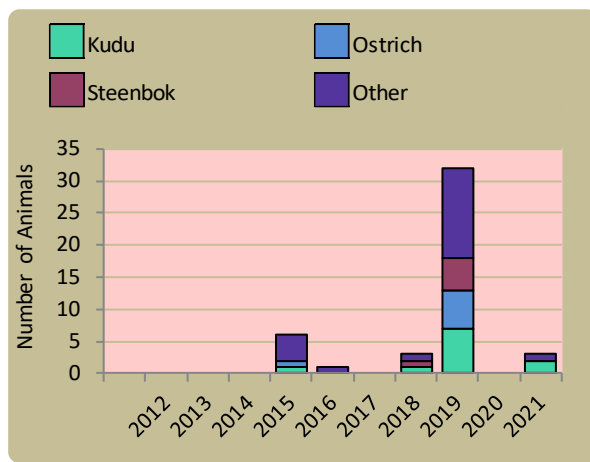
Wildlife status summary in 2021

(bar chart with categories: Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok)

Key to wildlife status

extinct	very rare	rare	uncommon	common	abundant

Wildlife introductions

(chart — Number of Animals, y-axis 0 to 1.2)

Wildlife mortalities

Legend: Kudu, Steenbok, Ostrich, Other

(stacked bar chart — Number of Animals, y-axis 0 to 35, years 2012–2021)

Flags

◀ decreasing

🟨 No change

🟧 No change, rarely recorded

▶ Increasing

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator   ☐2019 ☐2020 ☐2021

(bar chart — species: B. Zebra, Dik Dik, Duiker, Giraffe, Klipspringer, Mtn Zebra)

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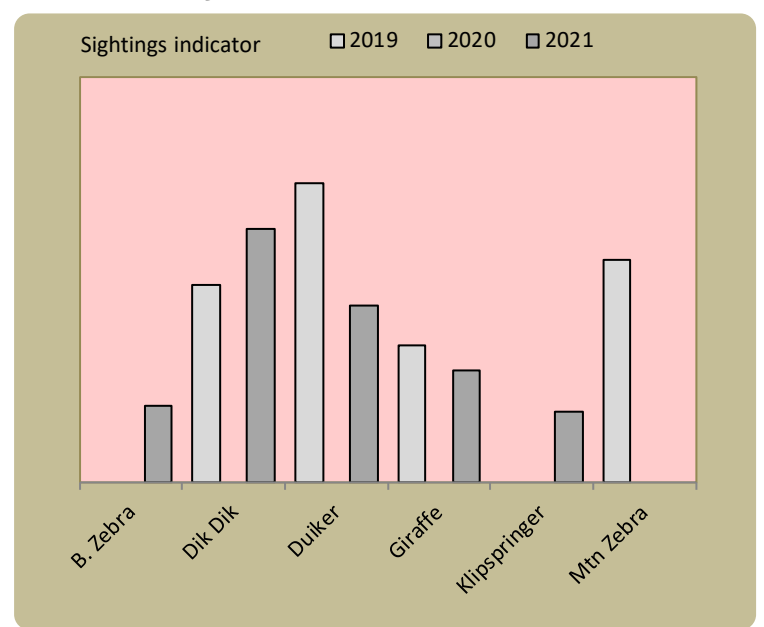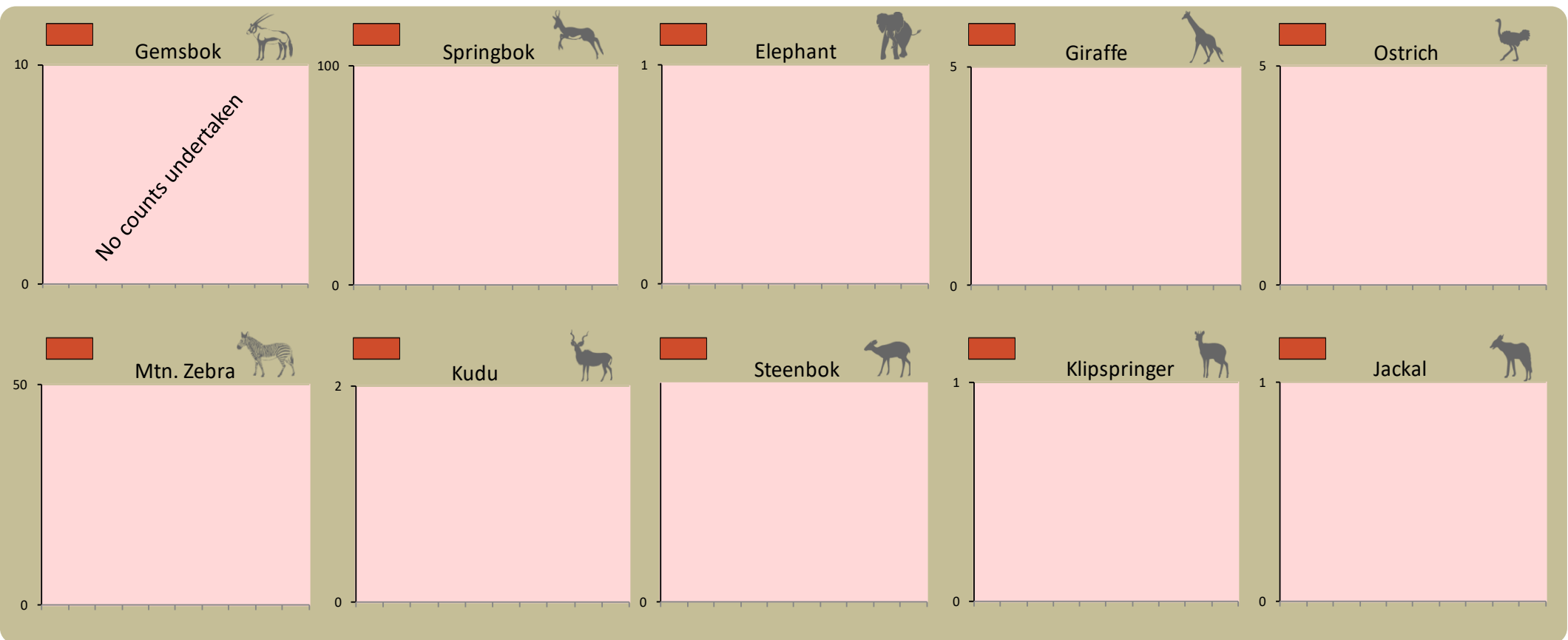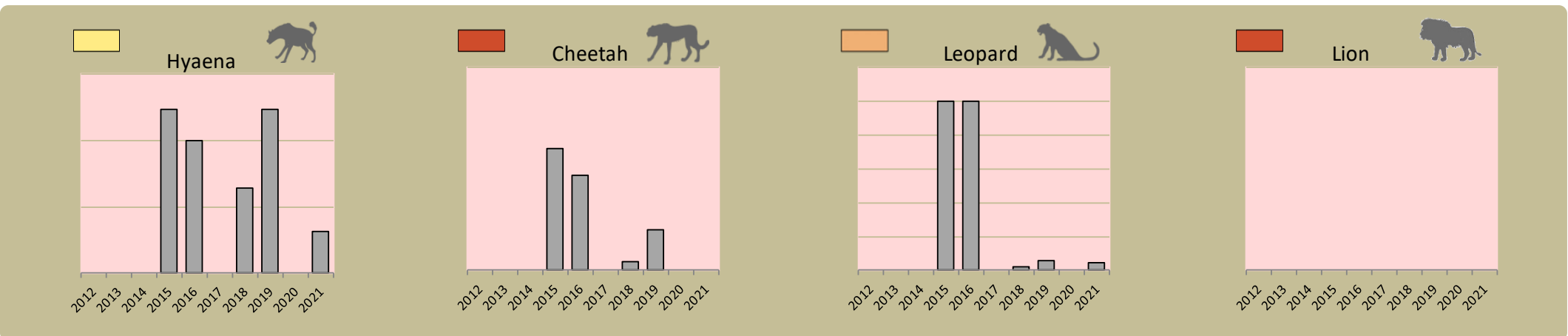
Annual game count

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.

Gemsbok (y-axis 0 to 10) — No counts undertaken
Springbok (y-axis 0 to 100)
Elephant (y-axis 0 to 1)
Giraffe (y-axis 0 to 5)
Ostrich (y-axis 0 to 5)

Mtn. Zebra (y-axis 0 to 50)
Kudu (y-axis 0 to 2)
Steenbok
Klipspringer (y-axis 0 to 1)
Jackal (y-axis 0 to 1)

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 (bar chart, years 2012–2021)
Cheetah (bar chart, years 2012–2021)
Leopard (bar chart, years 2012–2021)
Lion (bar chart, years 2012–2021)

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.

Ombombo-Masitu
Institutional Report

C

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy Statistics

Date Registered:	October 2014
Population (2011 census):	2450
Size (square kilometres):	1487
Registered members:	465

Key Compliance Requirements

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

Conservancy Governance

	Male	Female	Total
Number of management committee members	10	3	**13**
Attendance at AGM	100	20	**120**
Date of the last AGM:	11/11/2021		
Date of the next AGM:			
Other important issues			
Budget approved?			
Work plan approved?	✔		
Annual conservancy report approved?	✔		

Benefit Distribution

Type	Description	Beneficiary	Number

Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Conservancy staff (Incl. CGG & CRM)	10		**10**
Number of Community Game Guards	10		**10**
Number of Community Resource Monitors			

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

Performance Category	*This Year*	*Prev. Year*	*Explanation of performance category*
Member engagement	moderate	strong	The conservancy is adequately engaging its members
Benefit planning	none	none	The conservancy developed its BDP in a transparent and participatory manner
Benefit distribution		none	The conservancy distributes benefits to its members in a fair, transparent and equitable manner
Accountability	strong	weak	Conservancy members are holding the management committee accountable
Stakeholder engagement	weak	exceptional	The conservancy maintains relationships with key external stakeholders
Financial management	N/A	N/A	The conservancy is effectively managing its finances

Colour codes: | none | weak | moderate | strong | exceptional | | N/A |