Omuramba ua Mbinda
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

Conservancy status summary

Returns from natural resources in 2017
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 2017
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 147,700
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 147,700

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2017
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Returns data not available at time of printing

Management performance in 2017

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 2017

Duiker, Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok

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

Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017
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 2017 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2017 are on the right

Jackal, Leopard, Wild dog, Hyaena, Caracal

Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017
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

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

Species	Quota 2017			Animals actually used in 2017						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		

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

Management performance & other data
weak/bad, reasonable, good

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 2017	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status		
			Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Status
Duiker					
Elephant					
Gemsbok		No data available			
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra					
Ostrich					
Springbok					

Wildlife Status

Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

Landscape status – gives the species status in the focal landscape; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and may be 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

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

Wildlife introductions

Wildlife mortalities

Duiker   Warthog

Number of Animals

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection
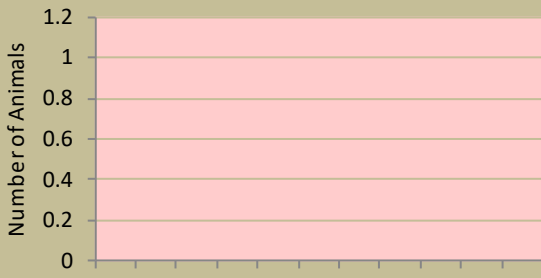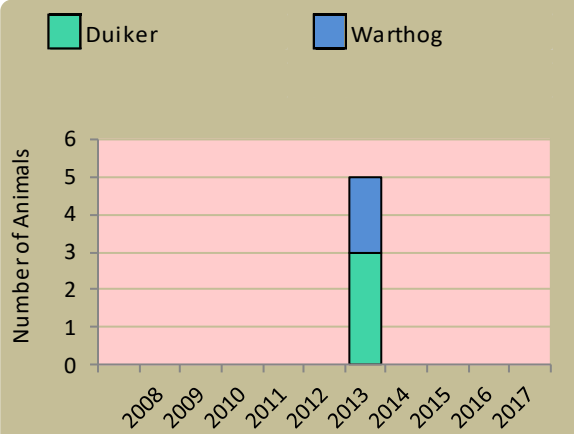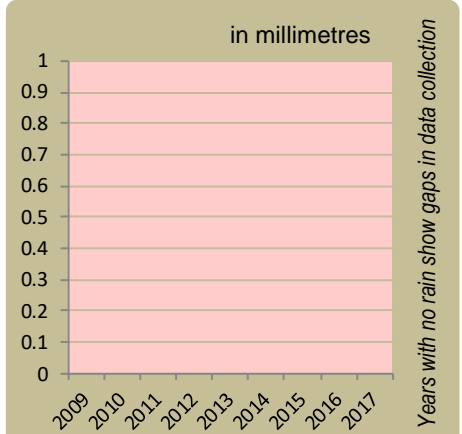
Annual game count   currently not done
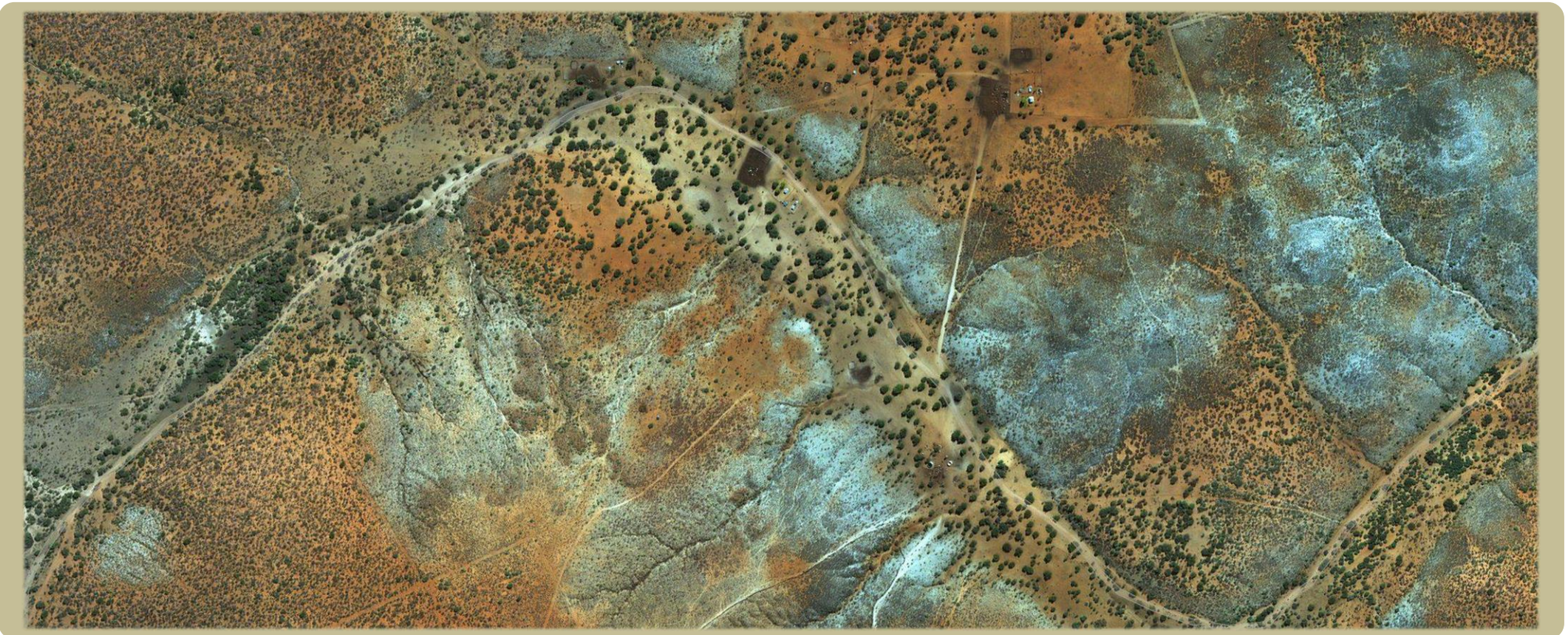
Predator monitoring
charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

Wild Dog

Hyaena

Cheetah

Leopard

Lion
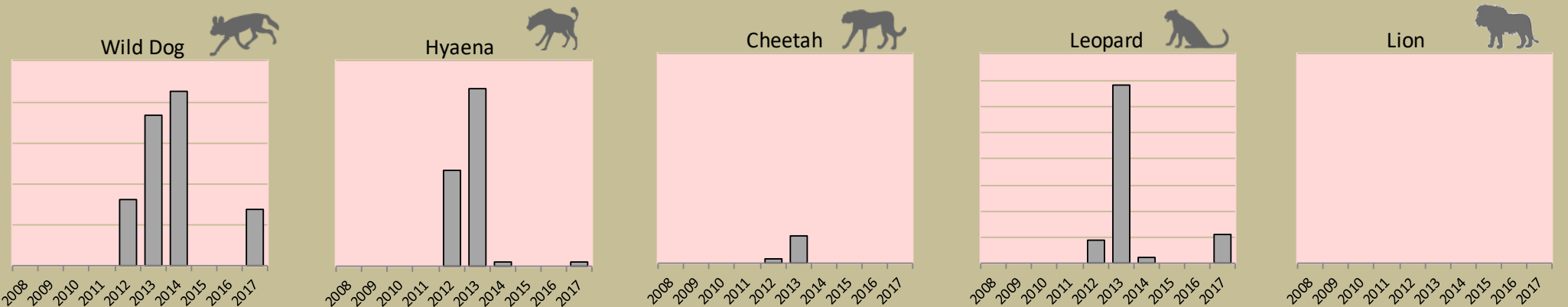
Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.