2016 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Puros
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$

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	

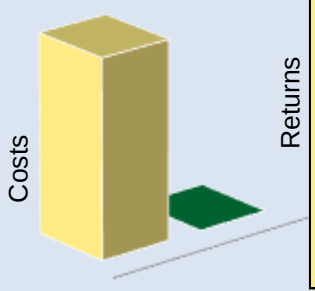
Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2016

estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 41,400
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	**N$ 41,400**

Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2016

the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

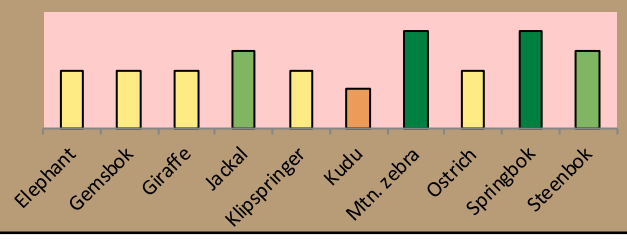


Returns data not available at time of printing

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	

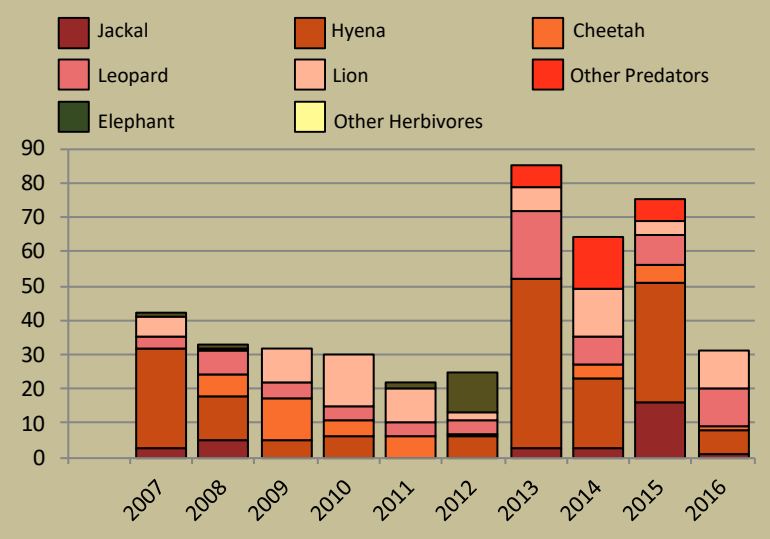
Wildlife status summary in 2016



Human wildlife conflict

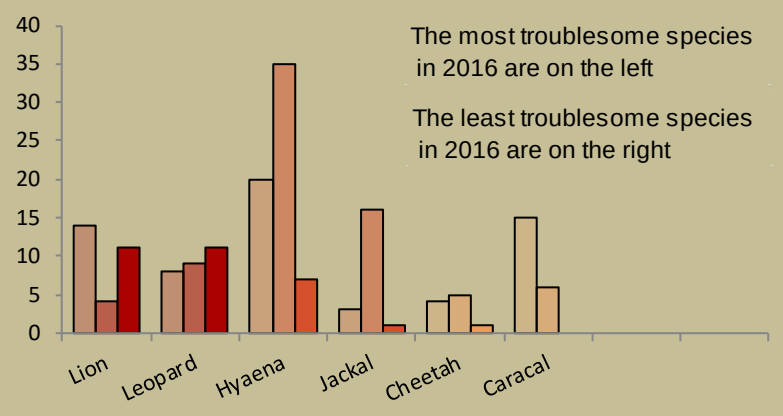
Human wildlife conflict trend

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



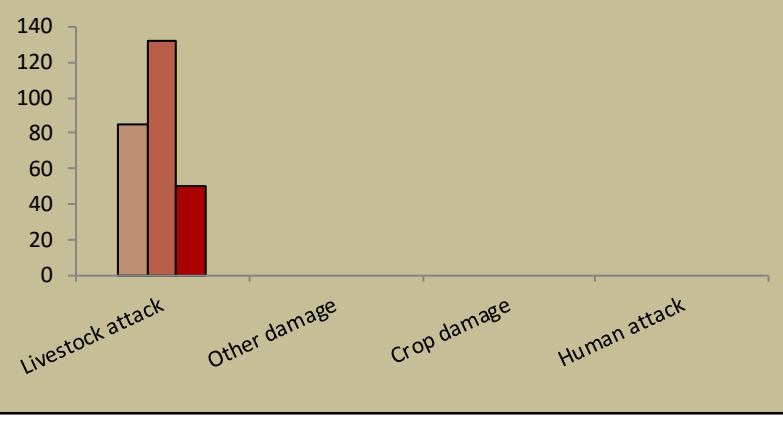
Most troublesome problem animals 2014-2016

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



Type of damage by problem animals 2014-2016

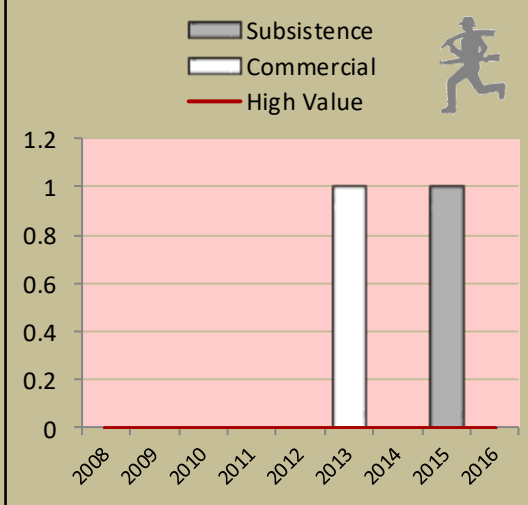
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type



Poaching

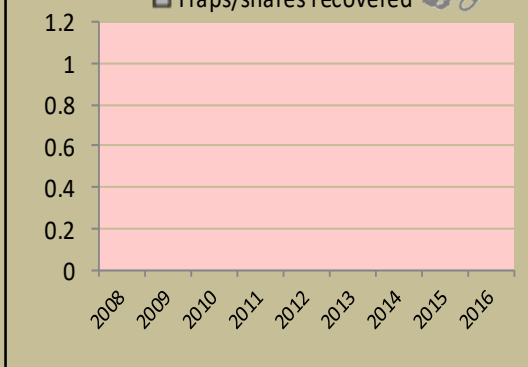
Number of incidents per year

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



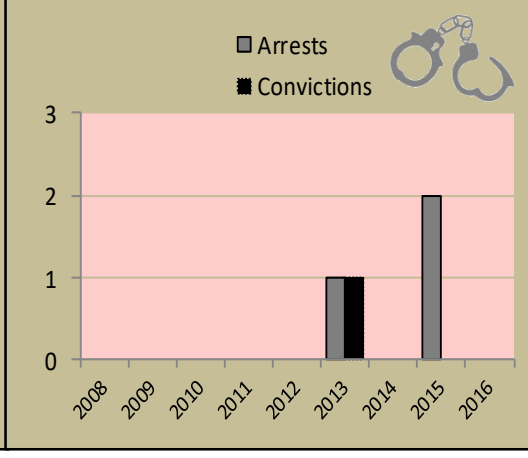
Traps and firearms recovered

number of incidents per category



Arrests and convictions

number of incidents per category



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	2	2								700	
Cheetah	1	1								16,300	
Gemsbok	50	10	40	1	29				30	3,900	2,160
Giraffe	2	1	1	1					1	10,900	11,200
Hyaena	1	1								7,400	
Jackal	2	2								700	
Klipspringer	2	2								6,600	
Kudu*	1	1								8,100	
Leopard	1	1		1					1	32,400	
Ostrich	20	5	15		6				6	2,400	600
Springbok	65	15	50	3	45				48	2,900	520
Steenbok	1	1								1,600	
Mtn Zebra	15	5	10	1	10				11	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.

2016

Puros Natural Resource Report continued...

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	5	5 - 50			
Gemsbok	121	533 - 1490			
Giraffe	31	47 - 80			
Jackal	2	2 - 20			
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra	72	284 - 590			
Ostrich	37	152 - 390			
Springbok	414	1784 - 4220			
Steenbok	1	2 - 20			

Wildlife Status

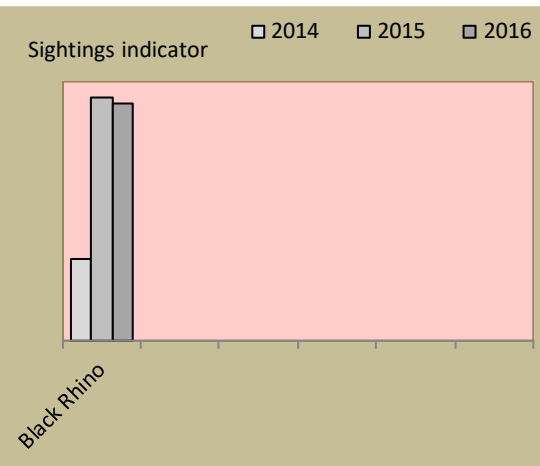
Count trend – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

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.

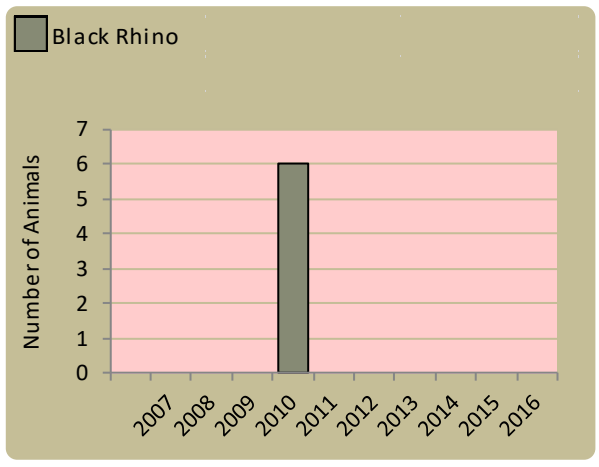
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

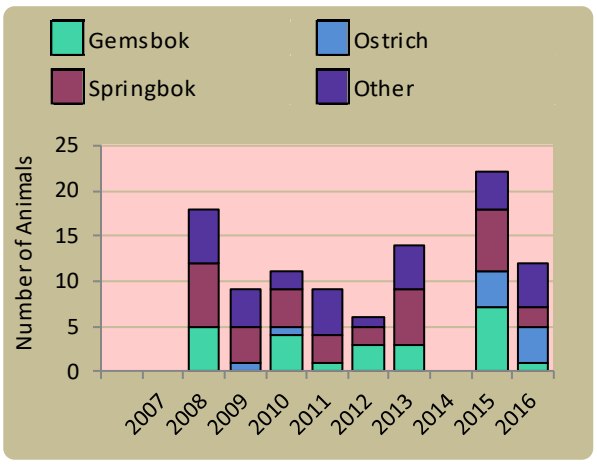


Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

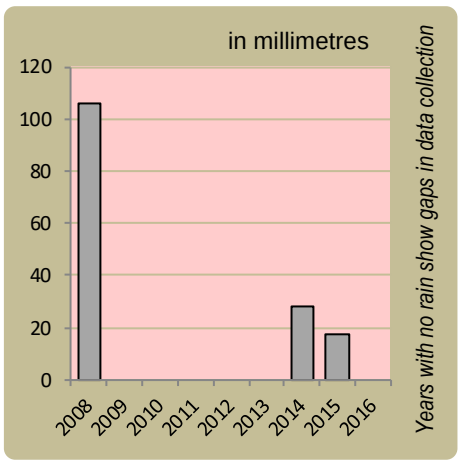
Wildlife introductions



Wildlife mortalities

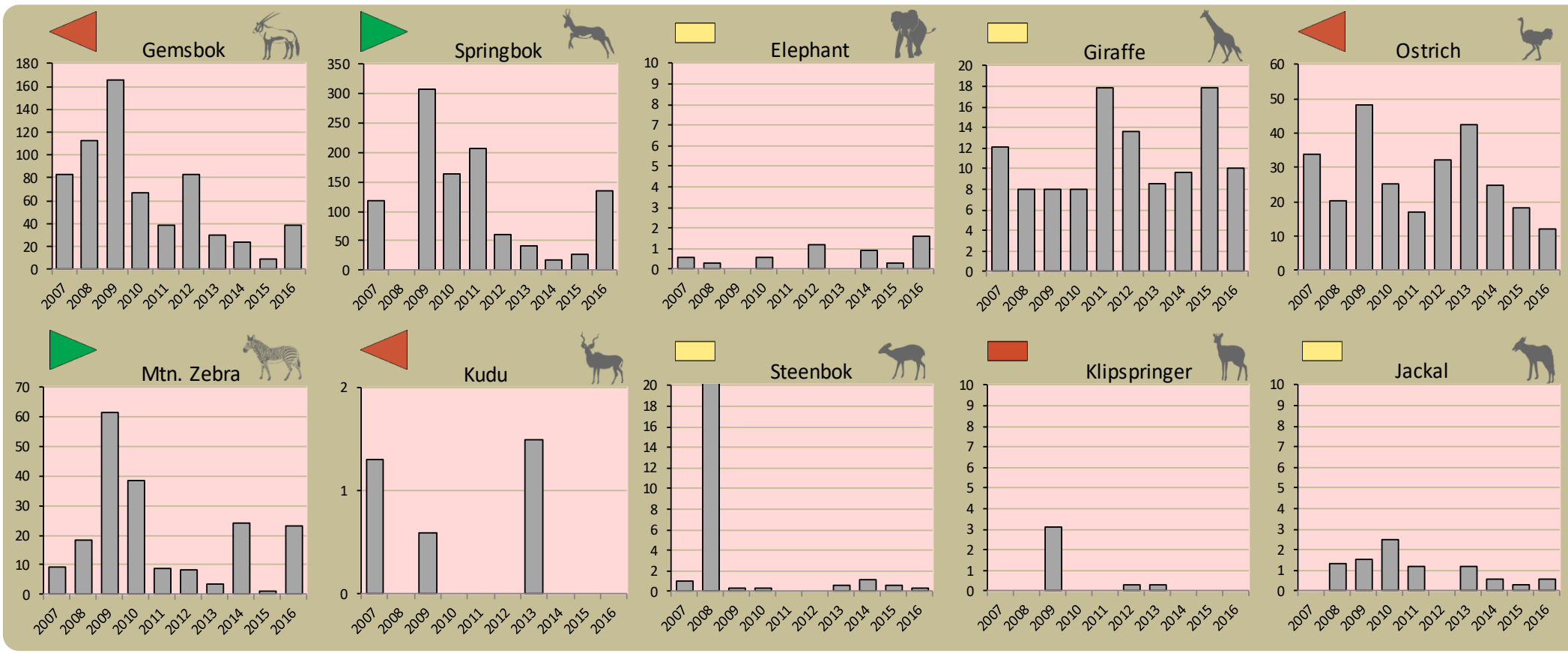


Annual rainfall



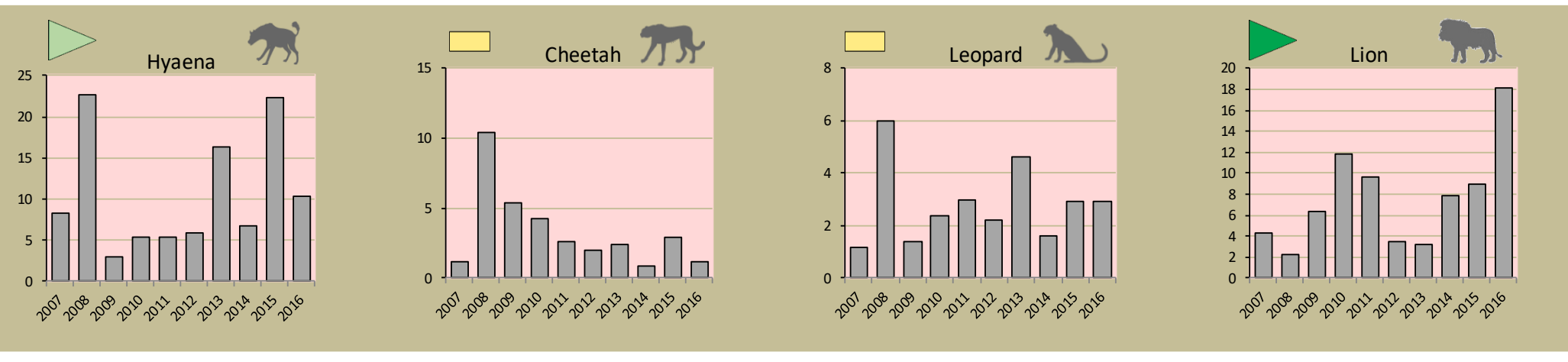
Annual game count

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



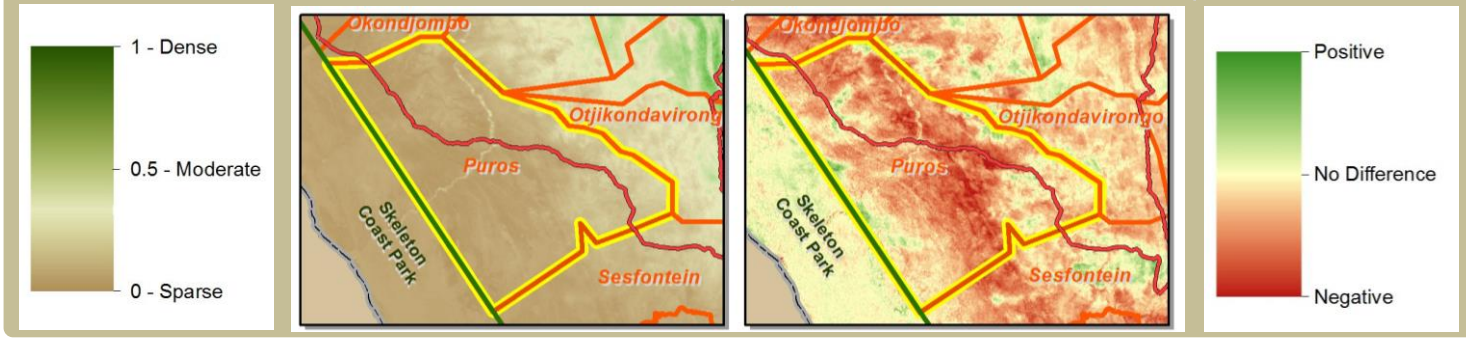
Predator monitoring

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



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)



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

2016 Annual Conservancy Audit Report

Puros
Institutional Report

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

Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

Date Registered:	May 2000
Population (2011 census):	510
Size (square kilometres):	3562

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:	Fri, November 18, 2016
Attendance at AGM:	Men: 53; Women: 53
Date of next AGM:	Sat, June 17, 2017

Other important issues

Budget approved?	✗
Work plan approved?	✗

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male	18
Female	17
Community game guards:	10
Community resource monitors:	0
Lodge staff: Male	0
Female	0

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
	Cash Benefits
	Social 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 Management and Utilisation				
Zonation Plan				
Benefit Distribution				
Human Wildlife Conflict Management				We have to complete the payment process.
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning				Very little was done on good financial management.
Tourism				Contracts need revising.
Staff Management				Finance administration and management not fully implemented.
Assets Management/Register				Many assets got lost (generator, vehicle, solar panels, water pumps)
HIV/AIDS				Nothing has been done on HIV awareness or education.
Communication				Lack of village level visits.