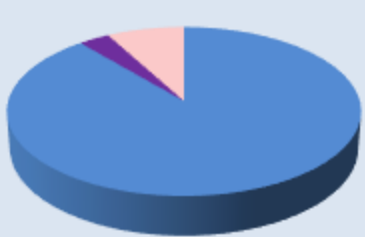# Puros
Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 699,610

- Combined tourism returns N$ 621,530 (89 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 22,410 (3 %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 55,670 (8 %)

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$ 379,960
Employment	Private Sector	5 staff	N$ 238,750
	Conservancy	40 staff	N$ 229,700

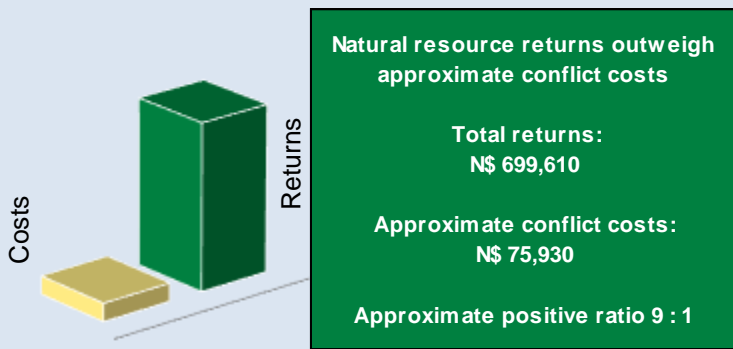### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2017
estimates are based on average national values

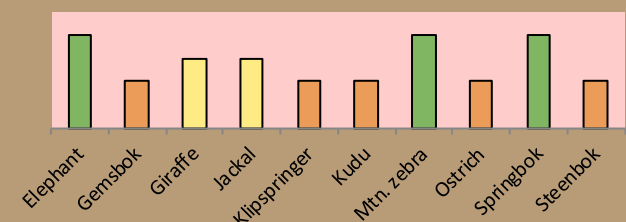| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 75,930
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 75,930

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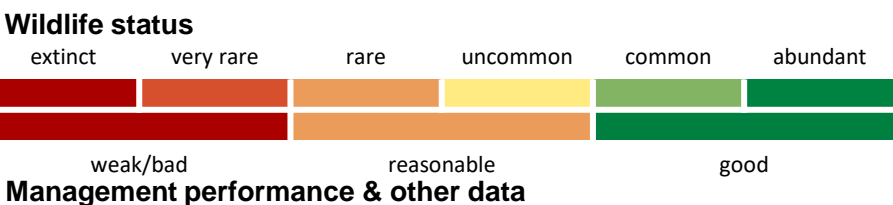the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs — Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns:
N$ 699,610

Approximate conflict costs:
N$ 75,930

Approximate positive ratio 9 : 1

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

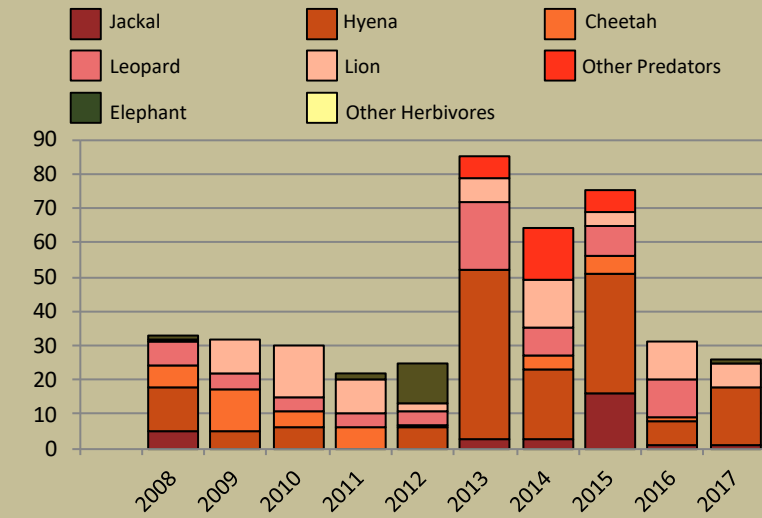Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
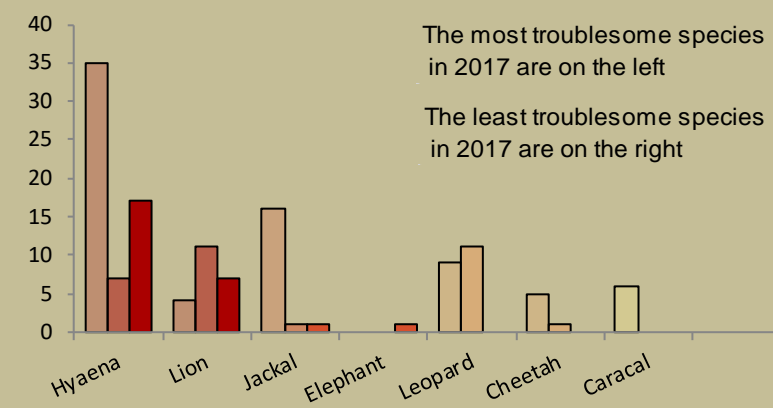
Human wildlife conflict

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

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

Hyaena, Lion, Jackal, Elephant, Leopard, Cheetah, 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
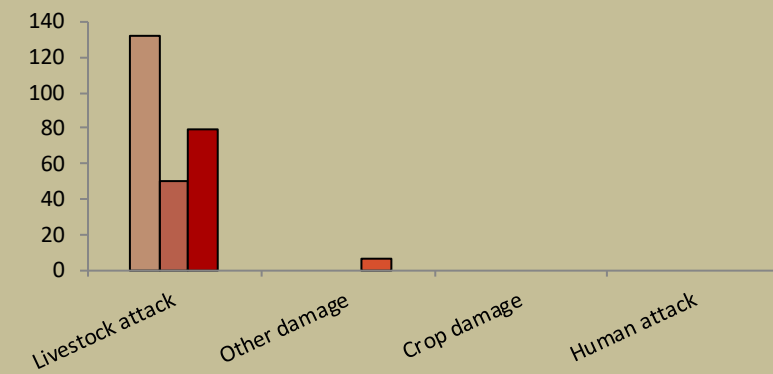
Poaching

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

Legend: Subsistence, Commercial, High Value
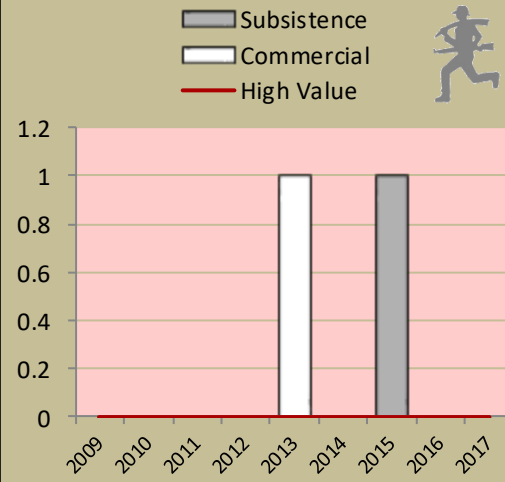
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

Legend: Firearms recovered, Traps/snares recovered
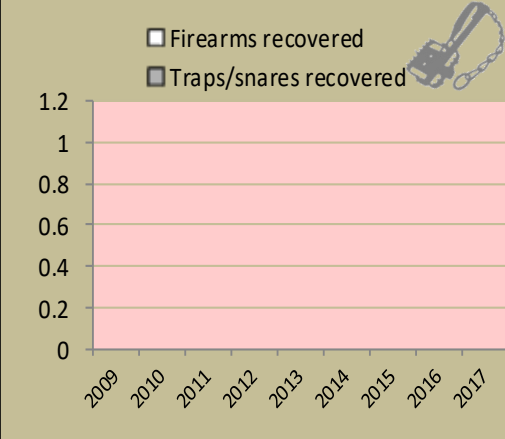
Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

Legend: Arrests, Convictions
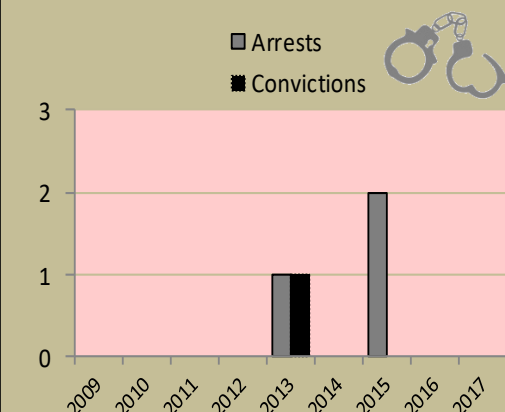
Wildlife removals – quota use and value

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		
Baboon	5	5								600	
Cheetah	1	1								14,000	
Gemsbok	30	10	20							4,200	2,592
Giraffe	2	1	1							10,300	13,440
Jackal	5	5								500	
Klipspringer	2	2								5,200	
Kudu*	2	2								9,400	
Leopard	1	1								32,900	
Ostrich	15	5	10							2,000	720
Springbok	50	10	40							2,700	624
Steenbok	1	1								3,500	
Mtn Zebra	15	5	10							5,600	3,984

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.

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
Elephant	4				
Gemsbok	20	168 - 220			
Giraffe	16	32 - 50			
Jackal	3				
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra	130	1020 - 1360			
Ostrich	22	180 - 280			
Springbok	161	317 - 850			
Steenbok					

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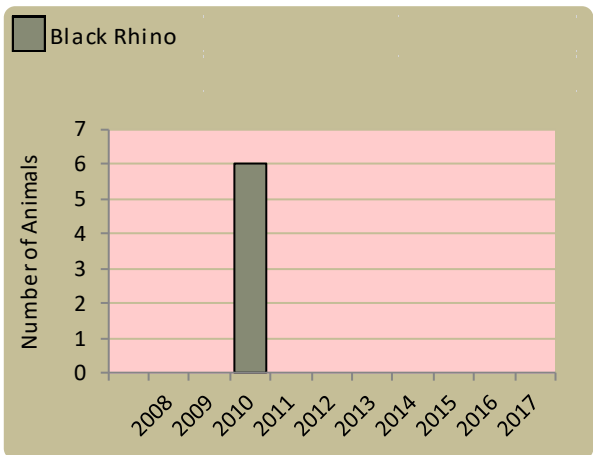
dark green (abundant) – there should be less;
light green (common) – the desired number is reached;
yellow (uncommon) – there should be more;
light orange (rare) – there should be more than double;
dark orange (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
red (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

□ 2015   □ 2016   ■ 2017

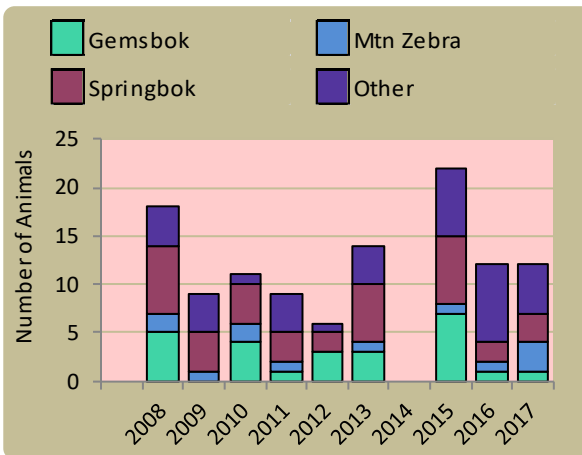B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Elephant, Vulture
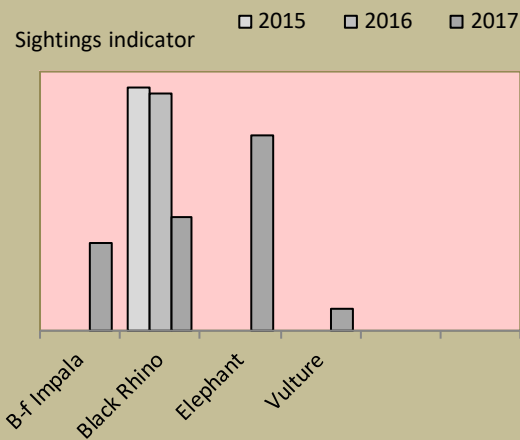
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions
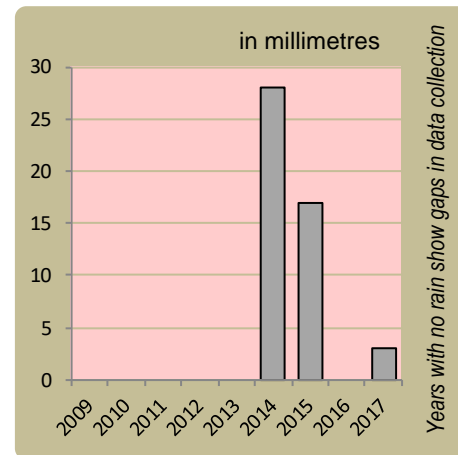

■ Black Rhino

Number of Animals

Wildlife mortalities

■ Gemsbok   ■ Mtn Zebra
■ Springbok   ■ Other

Number of Animals

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. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

Gemsbok, Springbok, Elephant, Giraffe, Ostrich

Mtn. Zebra, Kudu, Steenbok, Klipspringer, Jackal
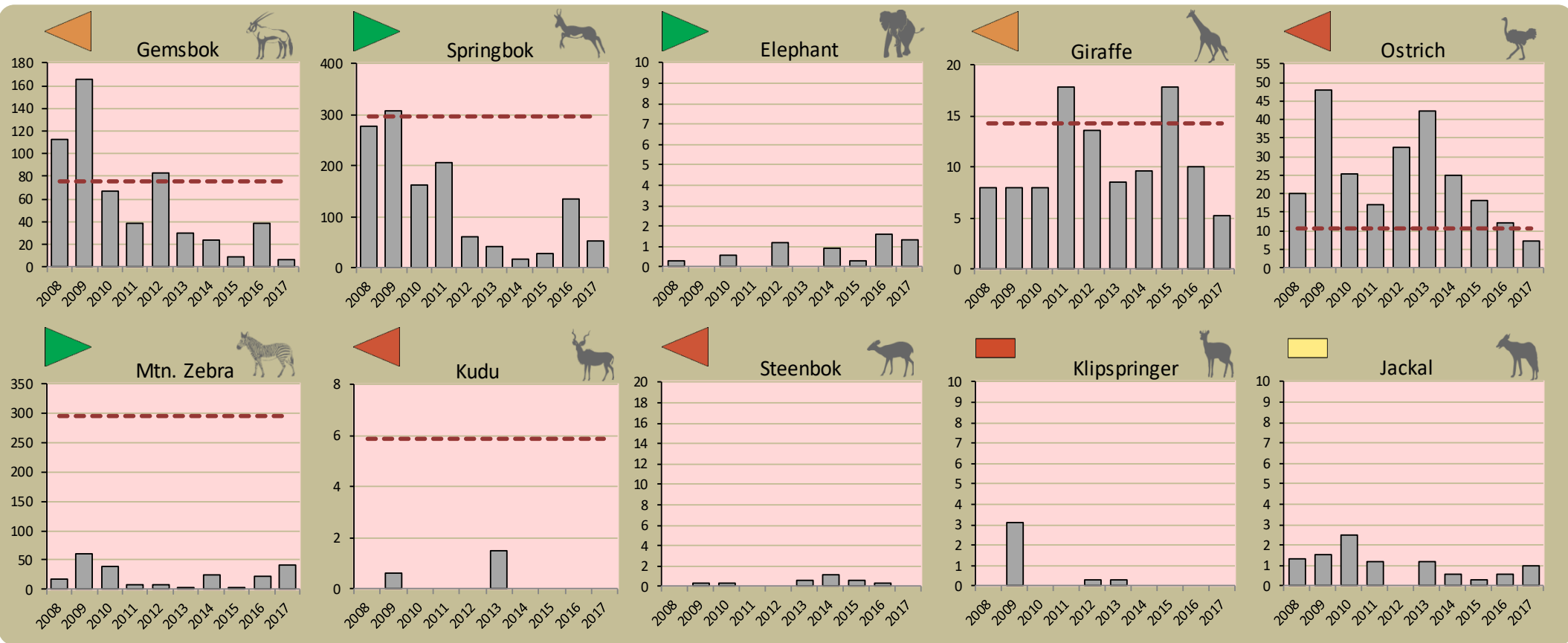
Predator monitoring

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
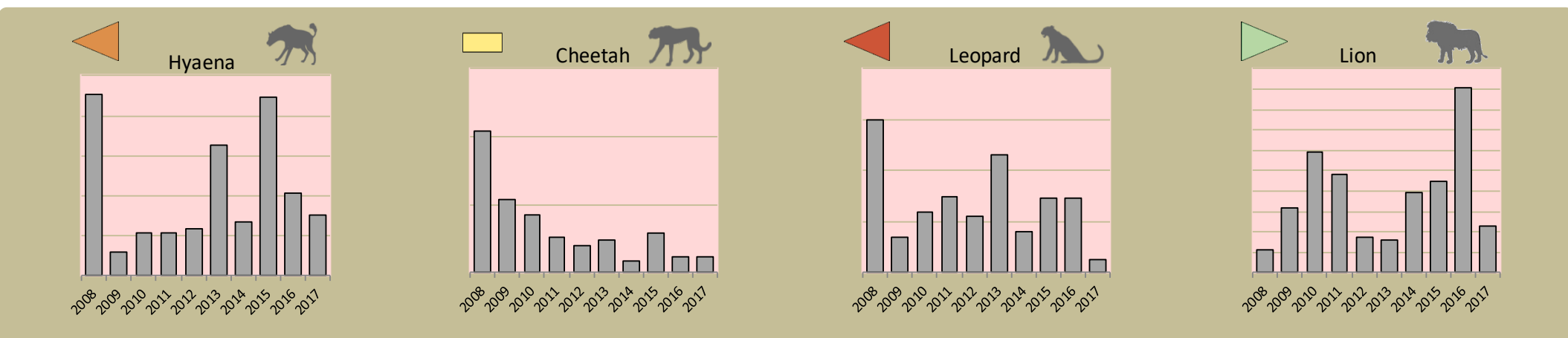
Vegetation monitoring

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 (2001-2016)

NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2017

1 - Dense
0.5 - Moderate
0 - Sparse

(NDVI Feb-Apr, 2017) - (LT Average Feb-Apr)

Positive
No Difference
Negative

Puros, Otjikondavirongo, Skeleton Coast Park, Hoanib

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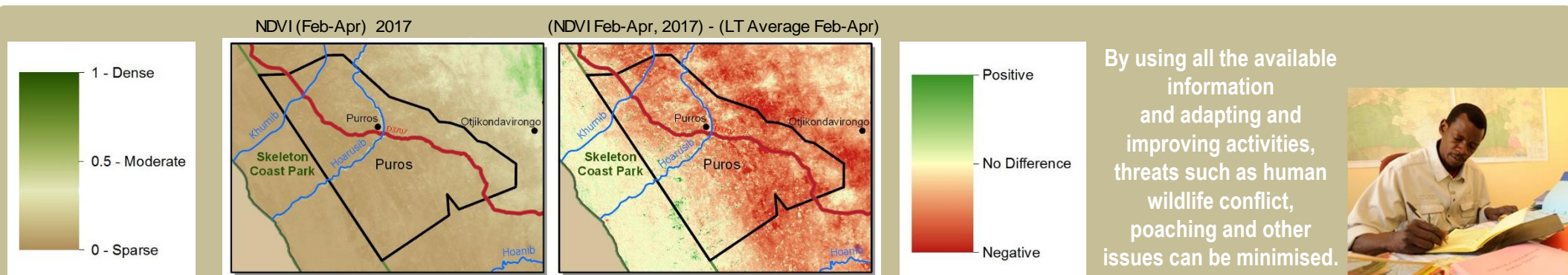
Enabling wise conservancy governance…

Conservancy statistics

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

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members:	Men: 2; Women: 16
Date of last AGM:	
Attendance at AGM:	Men: ; Women:
Date of next AGM:	Sat, June 30, 2018

Other important issues

Financial report approved?	✖
Budget approved?	✖
Work plan approved?	✖
Chairperson's report approved?	✖

Key Compliance Requirements

Was an AGM held?	✖
Were elections held?	✖
Is there a Benefit Distribution Plan?	✖
Is there a Game Management and Utilisation Plan?	✖
Was an Annual Financial Report produced?	✖

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		20
Female		20
Community game guards:		10
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		1
Female		4

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Traditional Authority	
Funeral Assistance	
Community Projects	
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	Prev. Year	Explanation of effectiveness rating
Game Management and Utilisation		Fair			Fixed patrols were not conducted due to lack of money and vehicle to transport game guards
Zonation Plan	Poor				No work plan
Benefit Distribution			Good		Implementation was effective
Human Wildlife Conflict Management			Good	Prev	Effective as planned
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning	Poor			Prev	No successful AGM and no financial audit
Tourism		Fair		Prev	It went very well, but there is a need to familiarise ourselves with the joint venture contract. Need to find a new PH
Staff Management			Good	Prev	Implemented according to plan
Assets Management/Register	Poor			Prev	Conservancy assets are in individual possession
HIV/AIDS	Poor			Prev	Activities not implemented
Communication			Good	Prev	The communications work perfectly