Puros
Annual Natural Resource Report
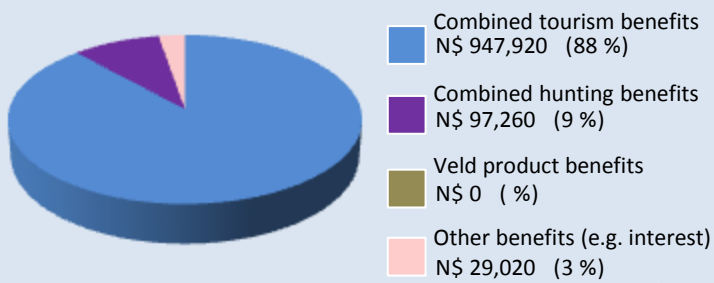**2012**

maximising wildlife benefits by minimising threats...

Conservancy status

Benefits from natural resources in 2011
the chart shows the main benefit sources and values and their percentage of the total benefits

Approximate Total Benefits N$ 1,074,200

- Combined tourism benefits N$ 947,920 (88 %)
- Combined hunting benefits N$ 97,260 (9 %)
- Veld product benefits N$ 0 (%)
- Other benefits (e.g. interest) N$ 29,020 (3 %)

Two of the most significant benefits for the conservancy:
✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
✓ employment benefits to conservancy residents

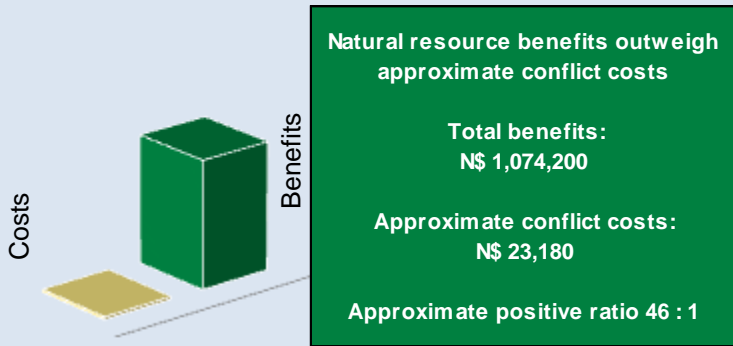| Conservancy income			N$ 409,400
Employment benefits	Private Sector	62 staff	N$ 500,790
	Conservancy	21 staff	N$ 144,260

Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2011
estimates are based on average national values

Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 23,180
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 23,180

Natural resource cost–benefit ratio in 2011
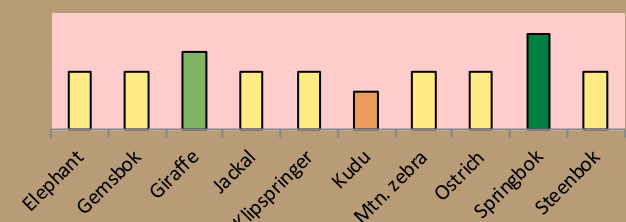the chart shows the approximate ratio of benefits to costs

Costs / Benefits

Natural resource benefits outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total benefits: N$ 1,074,200

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 23,180

Approximate positive ratio 46 : 1

* The annual data collection process results in a lag of 1 year for income data *

Management performance in 2012

	Category	Score	Performance
1	Adequate staffing	3	
2	Adequate expenditure	3	
3	Audit attendance	2	
4	NR management plan	2	
5	Zonation	2	
6	Leadership	2	
7	Display of material	1	
8	Event Book modules	5	
9	Event Book quality	2	
10	Compliance	3	
11	Game census	1	
12	Reporting & adaptive m/ment	5	
13	Law enforcement	5	
14	Human Wildlife Conflict	3	
15	Sources of NR income	4	
16	Benefits produced	4	
17	Resource Sustainability	4	

Wildlife status summary in 2012

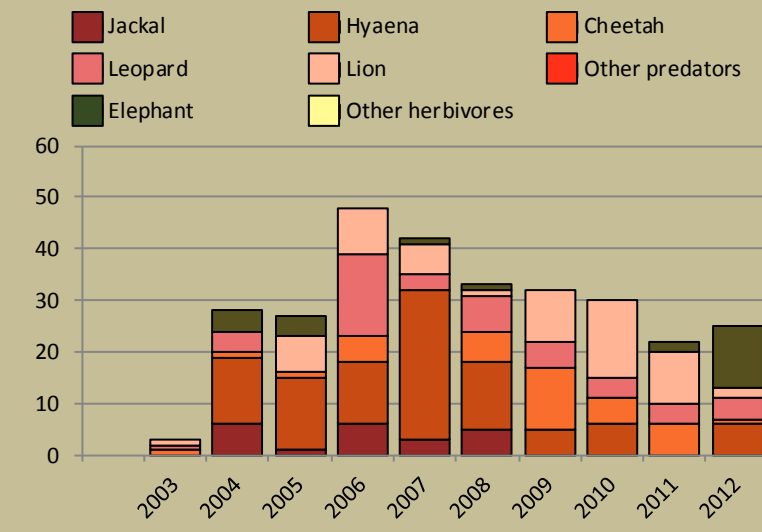Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
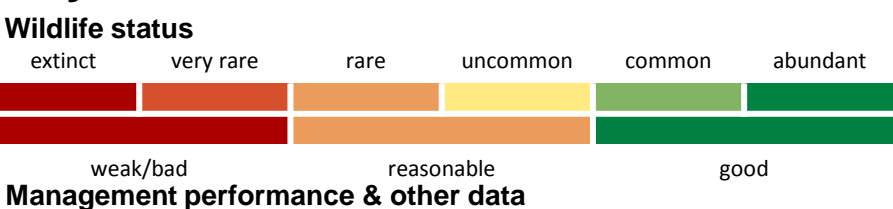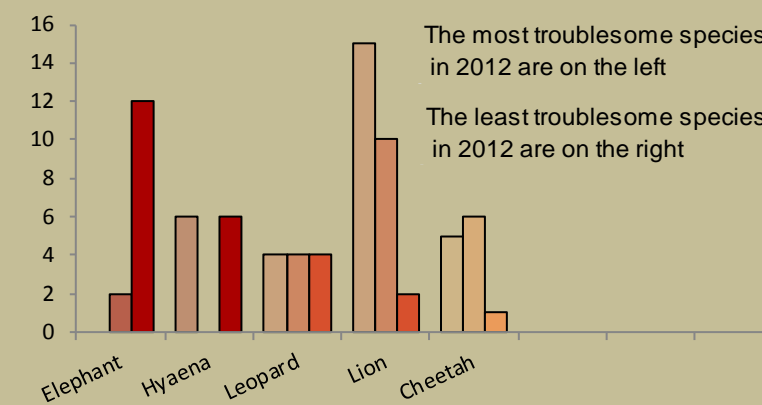
Human wildlife conflict

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

- Jackal
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Hyaena
- Lion
- Other herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other predators

(2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

Most troublesome problem animals 2010-2012
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 2012 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2012 are on the right

Elephant, Hyaena, Leopard, Lion, Cheetah

Type of damage by problem animals 2010-2012
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

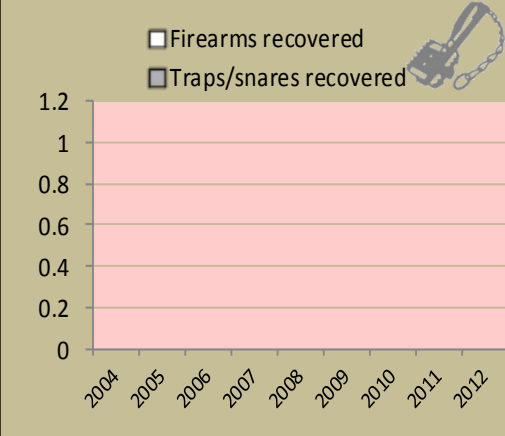Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack
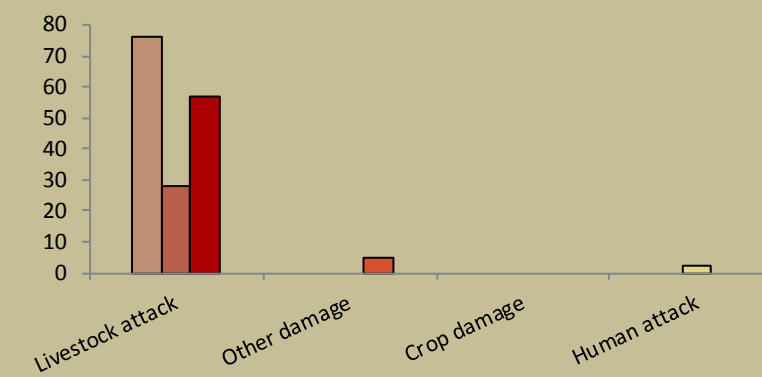
Poaching

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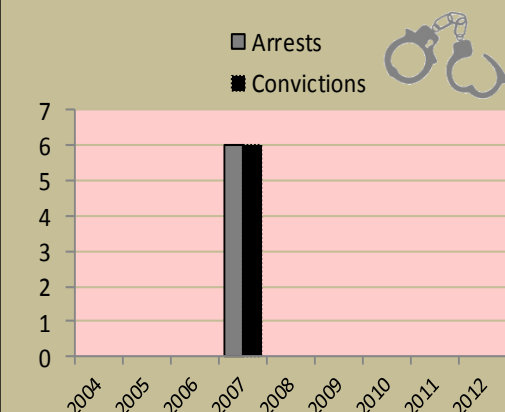Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)
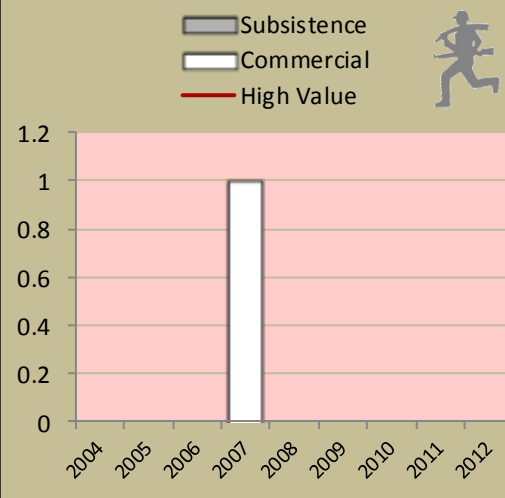
Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

Wildlife removals – quota use and value

Species	Quota 2012						Animals actually used in 2012					
	Total	Potential Total Value N$	Trophy	Potential Trophy Value N$	Other Use	Potential Other use Value N$	Trophy	Own Use & Premium	Shoot & Sell	Capture & Sale	Problem Animal	Total Use
Baboon	4	1,076	4	1,076			1					1
Cheetah	1		1									
Gemsbok	185	54,450	15	36,090	170	18,360	8	65	68			141
Giraffe	2	7,615	1	7,055	1	560						
Hyaena	1	2,981	1	2,981								
Jackal	3	471	3	471			1					1
Klipspringer	2	6,320	2	6,320			1					1
Kudu	2	8,472	2	8,472			1					1
Leopard	1	20,586	1	20,586								
Ostrich	20	5,635	5	5,185	15	450			15			15
Springbok	480	52,830	30	41,130	450	11,700	13	20	96			129
Steenbok	1	840	1	840								
Mtn Zebra	46	57,496	15	52,350	31	5,146	4		13			17

Potential value estimates (N$) for quotas are based on:
- **Potential trophy value** - the average national trophy value of each trophy species multiplied by the quota number
- **Potential other use value** - the average national meat value of each common species multiplied by the quota number
  - the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *) multiplied by the quota number
  - 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 benefits. Benefits from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.
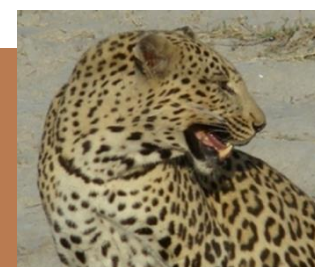
monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

Current wildlife numbers and status

Species	Animals Seen 2012	Range		Wildlife Status		
		Minimum Estimate	Likely Estimate	Count Trend	National Guideline	Desired Number
Elephant	4	4 - 40				
Gemsbok	269	269 - 1590				
Giraffe	44	44 - 90				
Jackal						
Klipspringer	1	1 - 10				
Kudu						
Mtn. zebra	27	27 - 170				
Ostrich	105	105 - 610				
Springbok	196	196 - 1750				
Steenbok						

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;
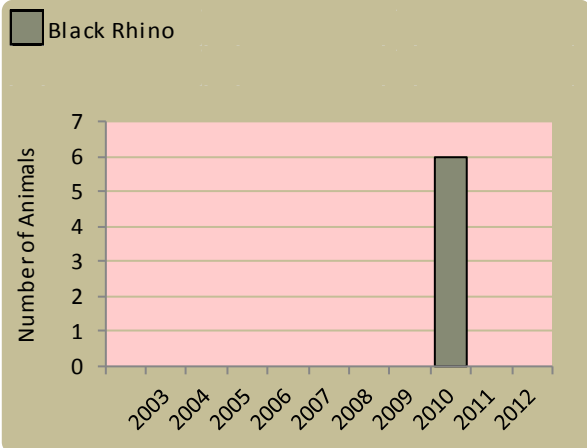**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

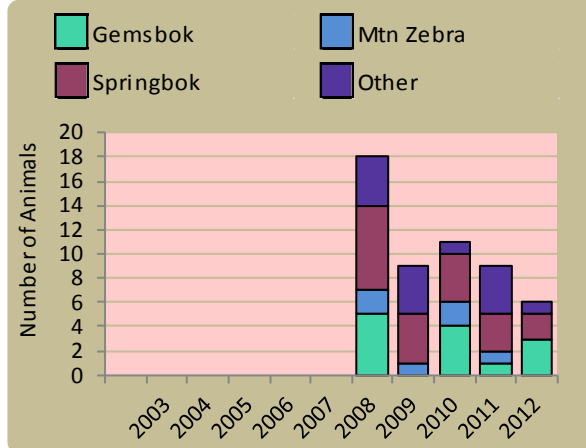□ 2010 □ 2011 ■ 2012

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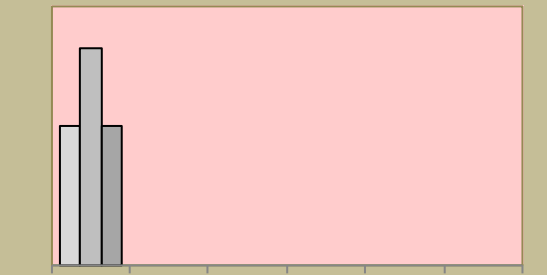
Locally rare and endangered species are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.

Wildlife introductions
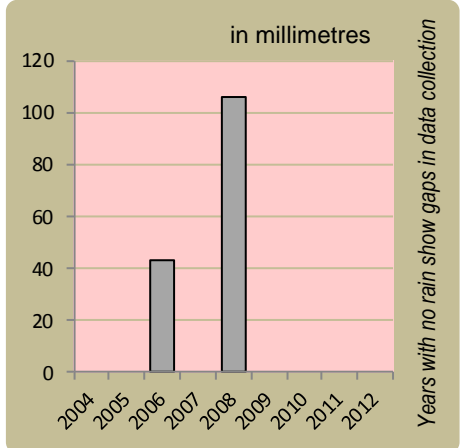
■ Black Rhino

Number of Animals

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Wildlife mortalities

■ Gemsbok ■ Mtn Zebra
■ Springbok ■ Other

Number of Animals

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

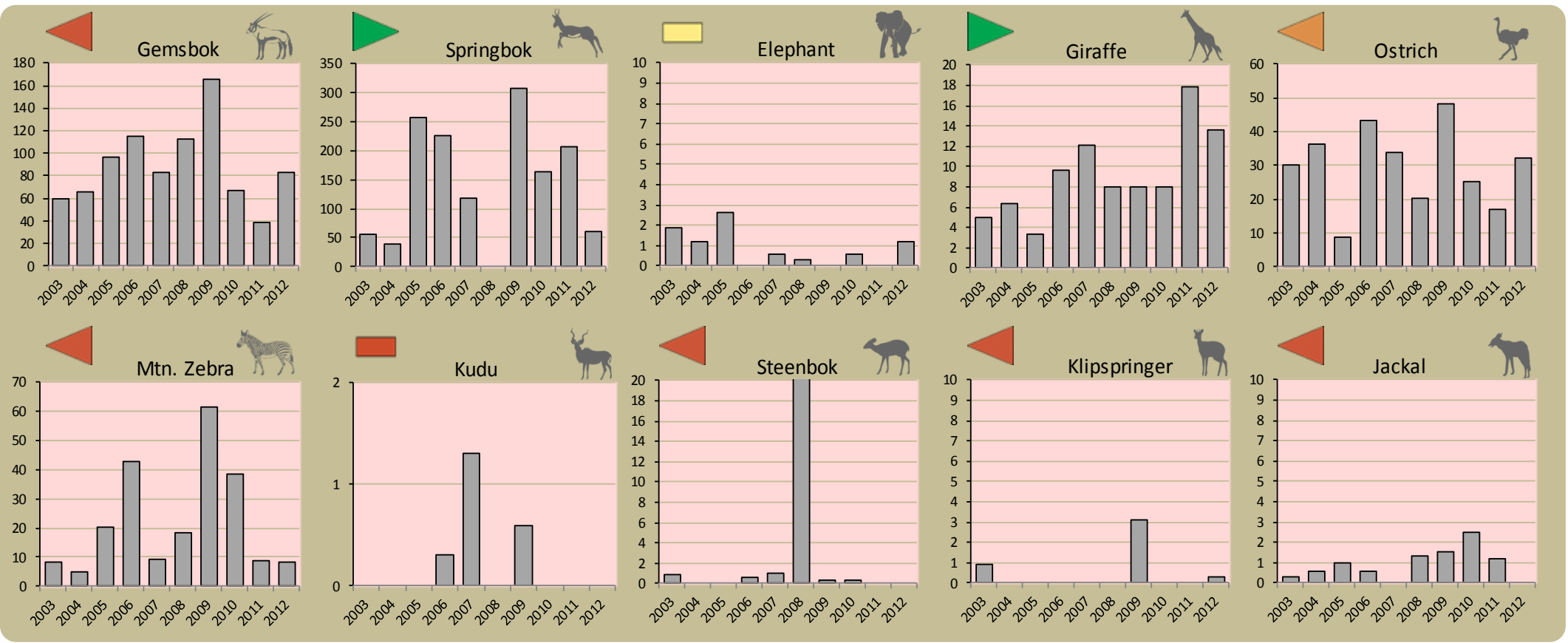## Annual game count

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

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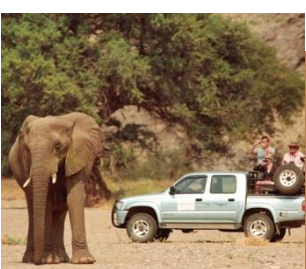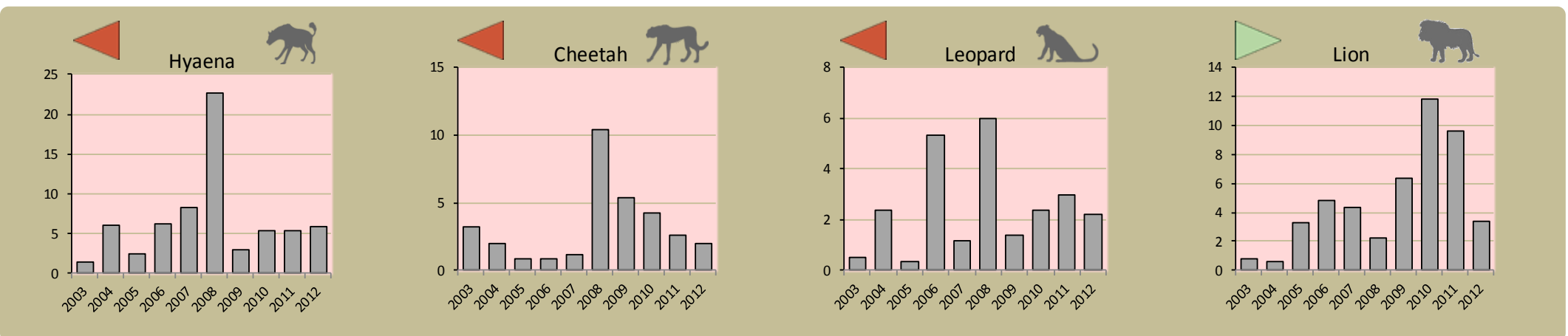
Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits.
Some wildlife can cause conflicts,
but all wildlife is of value to tourism,
trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

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