Uibasen Twyfelfontein
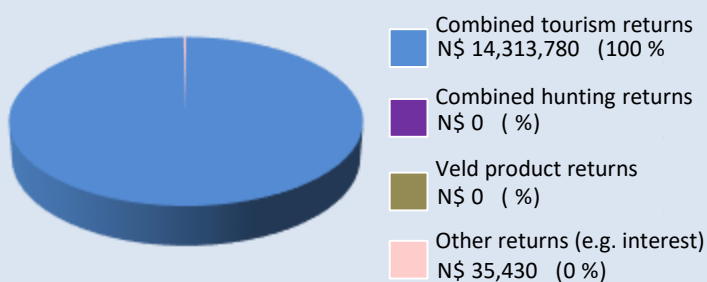# Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

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$ 14,349,210

- Combined tourism returns N$ 14,313,780 (100 %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 0 (%)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 (%)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 35,430 (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

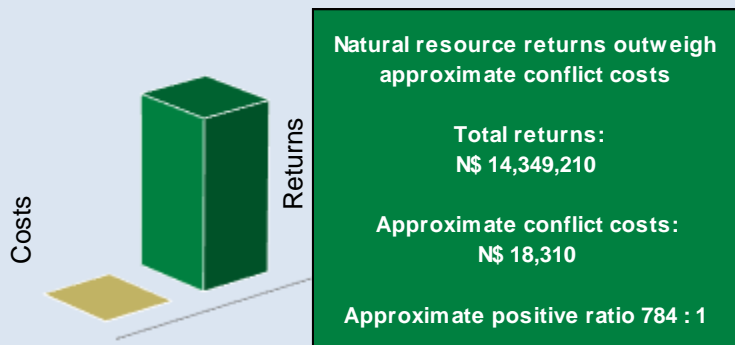| Conservancy income		N$ 2,489,820
Employment	Private Sector	119 staff	N$ 9,736,690
	Conservancy	13 staff	N$ 736,400

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

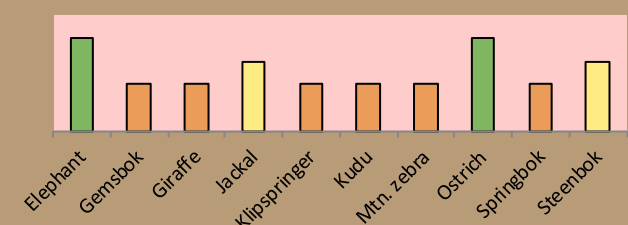| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost	N$ 18,310
Estimated poached high value species loss	N$ 0
Total conflict cost estimate	N$ 18,310

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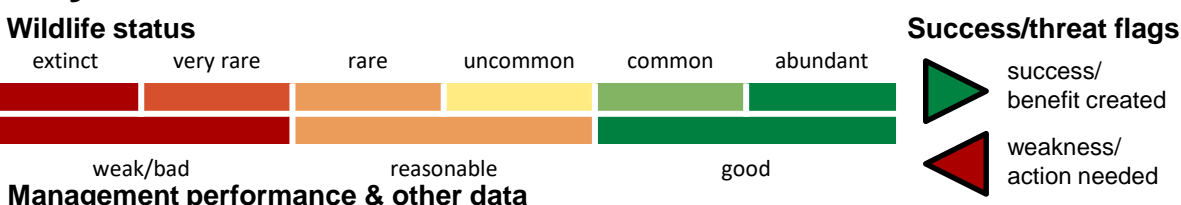the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

Natural resource returns outweigh approximate conflict costs

Total returns: N$ 14,349,210

Approximate conflict costs: N$ 18,310

Approximate positive ratio 784 : 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

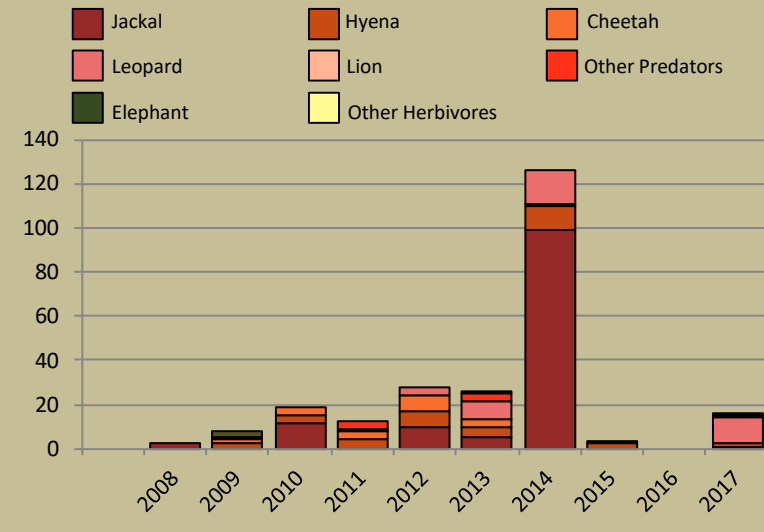Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok
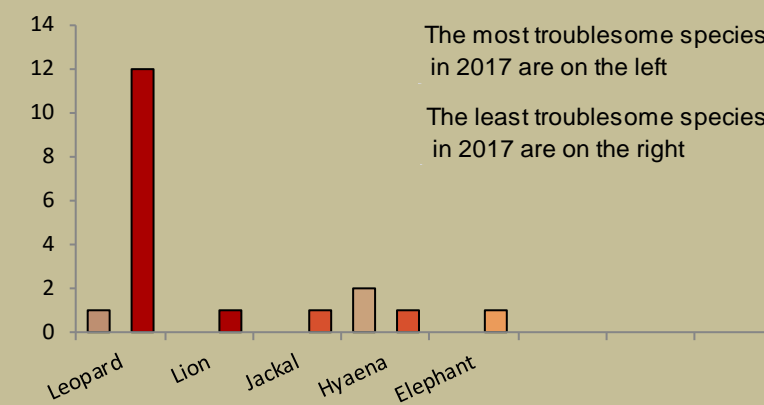
Human wildlife conflict

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

- Jackal
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Hyena
- Lion
- Other Herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other Predators

(2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)
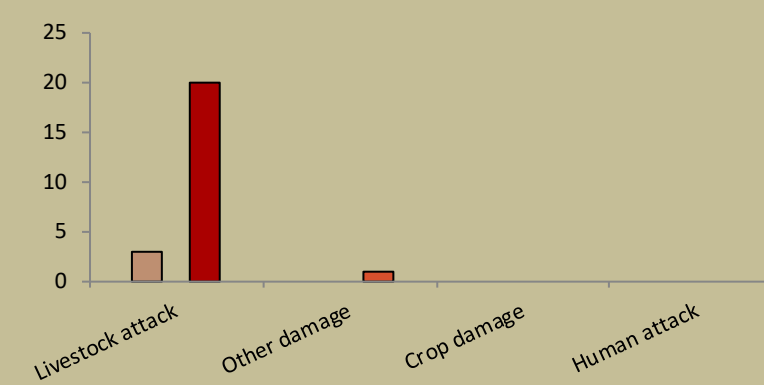
Most troublesome problem animals 2015-2017
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2017 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2017 are on the right

Leopard, Lion, Jackal, Hyaena, Elephant
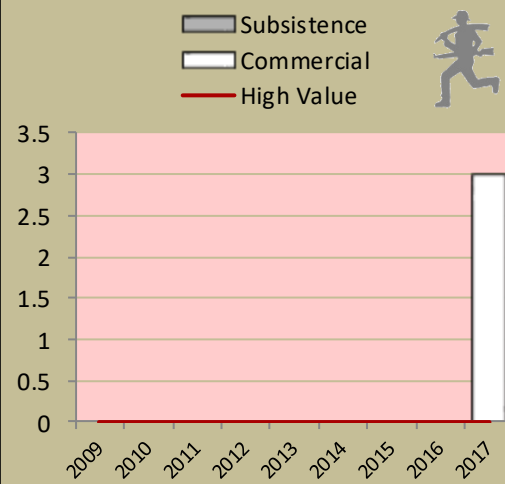
Type of damage by problem animals 2015-2017
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type
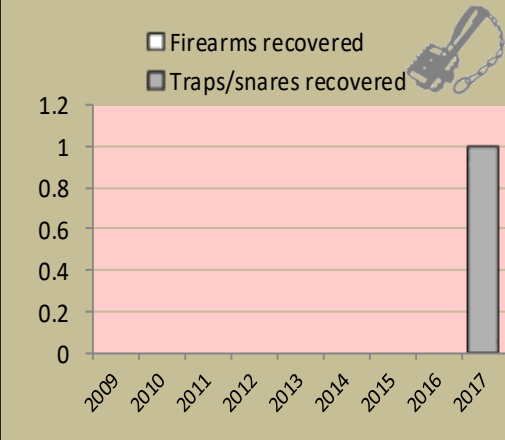
Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack

Poaching

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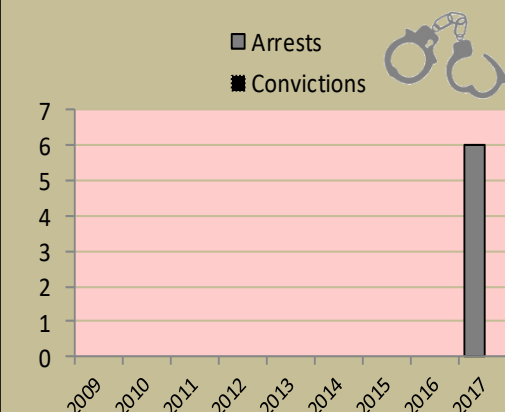Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per year

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)

Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)

Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)

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

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					
Gemsbok		41 - 50			
Giraffe					
Jackal					
Klipspringer					
Kudu					
Mtn. zebra		24 - 30			
Ostrich		136 - 210			
Springbok		398 - 1070			
Steenbok		8 - 80			

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.
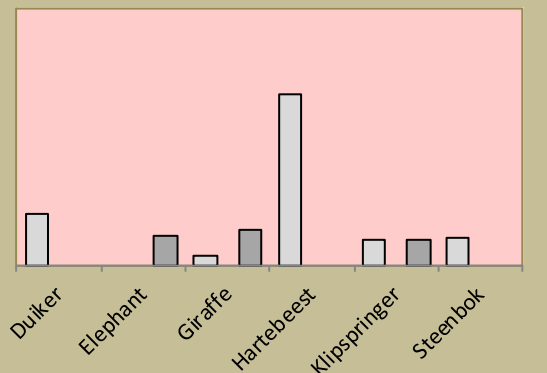
Desired number – gives the species status in the conservancy the conservancy would like to have.

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.

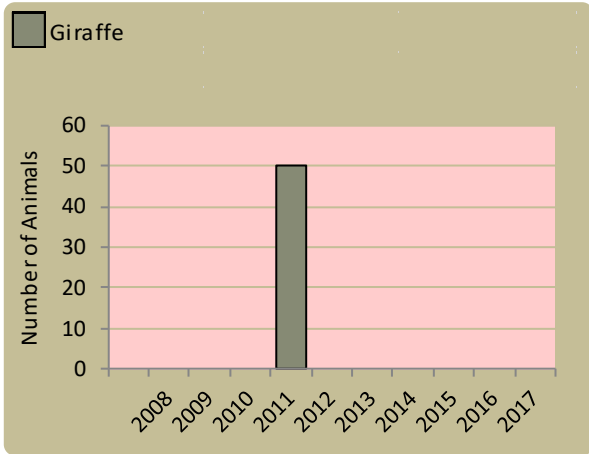*Estimates and trends are for Doro Nawas and Uibasen Twyfelfontein combined.*

Locally rare species
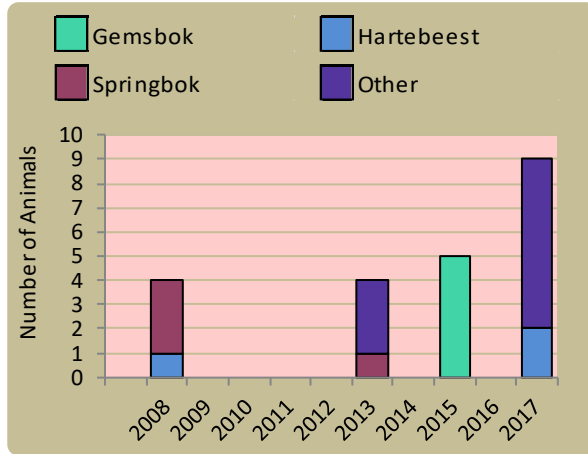
Sightings indicator

□ 2015   □ 2016   □ 2017

Duiker   Elephant   Giraffe   Hartebeest   Klipspringer   Steenbok

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

Wildlife introductions

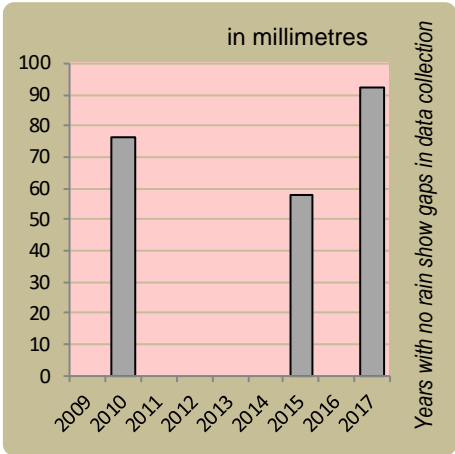Giraffe

Number of Animals

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Wildlife mortalities

■ Gemsbok   ■ Hartebeest
■ Springbok   ■ Other

Number of Animals

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Annual rainfall

in millimetres

Years with no rain show gaps in data collection

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

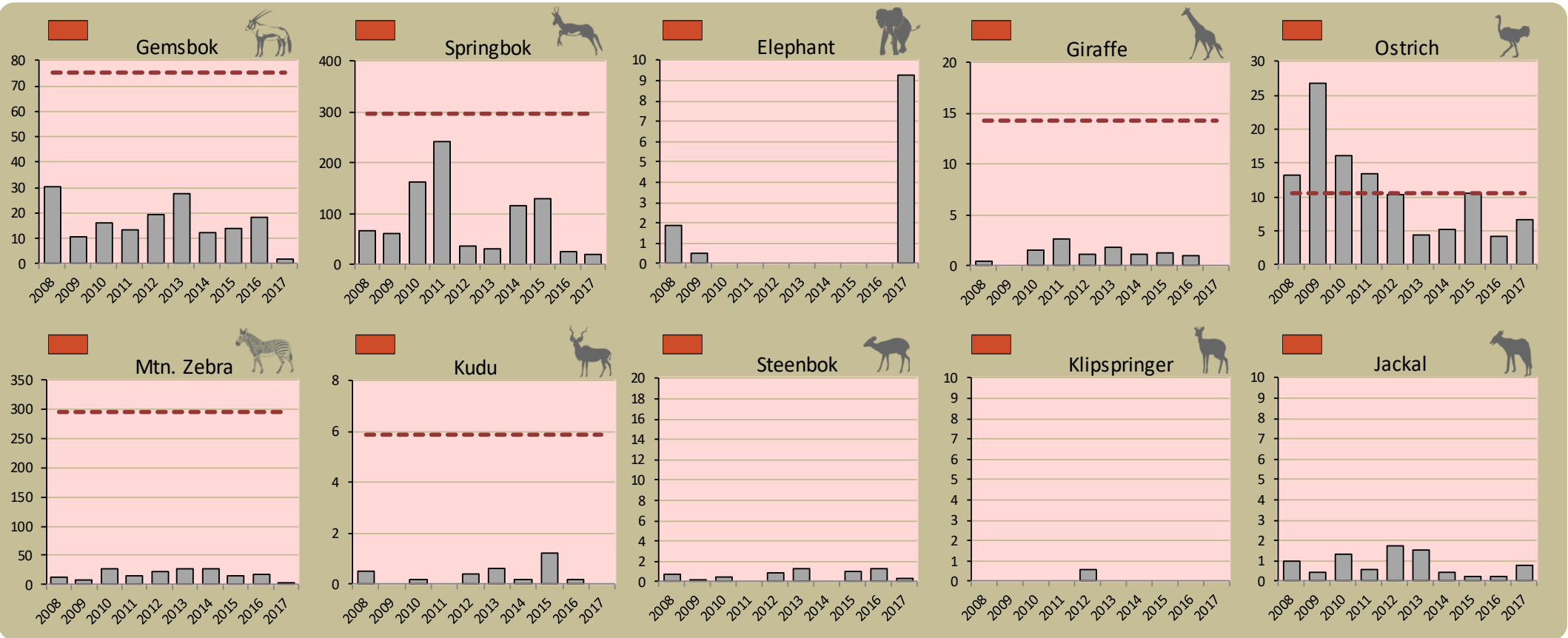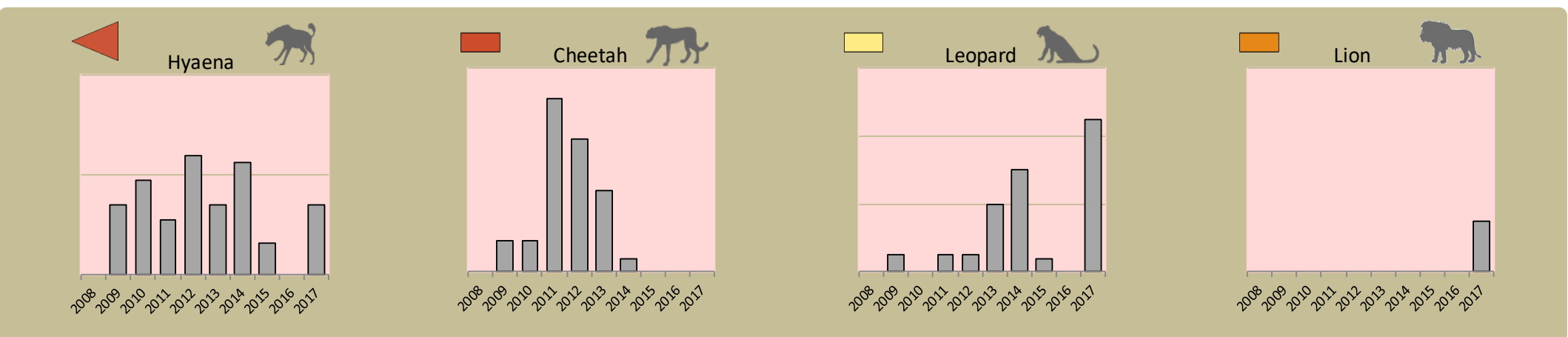## Annual game count

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
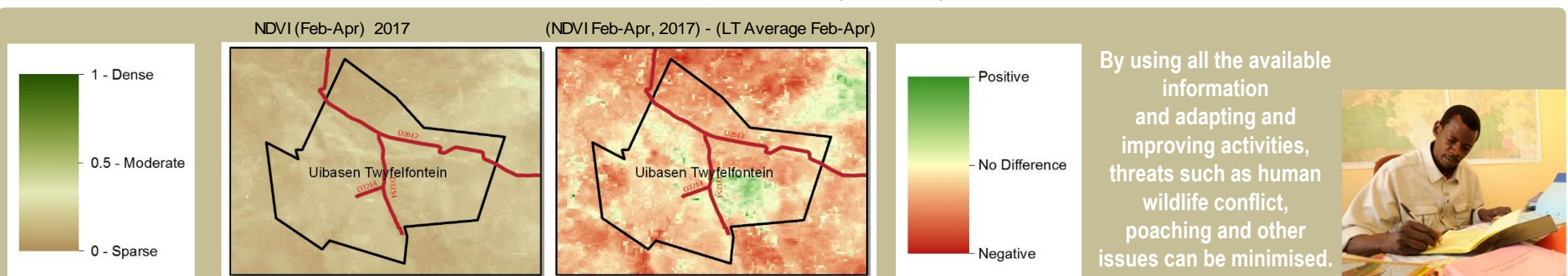
Mtn. Zebra

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)

1 - Dense

0.5 - Moderate

0 - Sparse

NDVI (Feb-Apr) 2017

Uibasen Twyfelfontein

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

Uibasen Twyfelfontein

Positive

No Difference

Negative

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: December 1999

Population (2011 census)**:** 230

Size (square kilometres)**:** 286

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?	✔

Conservancy Governance

Number of management committee members: Men: 5; Women: 4

Date of last AGM: Sat, November 25, 2017

Attendance at AGM: Men: 47; Women: 74

Date of next AGM: Sat, April 7, 2018

Other important issues

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

Employment

Conservancy staff: Male		9
Female		4
Community game guards:		4
Community resource monitors:		0
Lodge staff: Male		71
Female		48

Benefits

Cash	In Kind
Cash Benefits	Cash Benefit
Traditional Authority	Donations
Funeral Assistance	
Community Projects	
Other Benefits	

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		▮		▮	Need to improve on monitoring especially in terms of game guard patrols
Zonation Plan			▮	▮	Implementation was effective
Benefit Distribution			▮	▮	Implementation was effective
Human Wildlife Conflict Management		▮		▮	Record of incidents kept but payments and review of claims not done
Sustainable Business and Financial Planning		▮			Have not complied to the audit in accordance to the constitution
Tourism			▮	▮	Implementation was effective
Staff Management			▮	▮	Implementation was effective
Assets Management/Register			▮	▮	Implementation was effective
HIV/AIDS			▮	▮	Implementation was effective
Communication			▮	▮	Implementation was effective