THE KHAIBASEN PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH GROUP LIVELIHOODS WORKSHOP REPORT

3rd – 8th December 2001

GROOTBERG MULTI- PURPOSE TRAINING CENTRE
#KHOADI //HOAS CONSERVANCY

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Edited by Directorate of Environmental Affairs
Cover illustration by Asser Kareta

Research for this paper was conducted under the auspices of the Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification (WILD) Project, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).
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LIST OF ACRONYMMS

CBNRM  Community-Based Natural Resource Management
DEA    Department of Environmental Affairs, MET
DoF    Department of Forestry
IRDNC  Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
MAWRD  Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development
MET    Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MFMR   Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
NGO    Non-Government Organisation
NNF    Namibia Nature Foundation
NR     Natural Resources
NRM    Natural Resource Management
PAC    Problem Animal Control
USAID  United States of America Aid Agency
WILD   Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification
WWF-LIFE World Wildlife Fund for Nature–Living in a Finite Environment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank all those who assisted with the research and analysis involved in the production of this report. We would especially like to thank all those conservancy and community members who willing took part in the participatory work that was undertaken. Their inputs provide an invaluable contribution. In addition, we would also like to thank the Ministry of Environment and Tourism’s CBNRM Sub-Division Staff for their field level support and insights. Other stakeholders who deserve thanks include IRDNC, NNF, and Rossing Foundation.
1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the WILD project’s first phase of field research, a participatory research workshop was held with community and conservancy members from the #Khoadi /Hoas conservancy. This report provides details on the findings of the PRA workshop. The workshop was held at the Grootberg MET Multipurpose Training Center between the 3 and 8 December 2001. The findings of this workshop aim to inform the further development of household-level research focused on the impacts of changing Natural Resources (NR) use and management for livelihoods.

1.1 Purpose of workshop
The purpose of the workshop was to conduct a livelihoods PRA with community and conservancy members to provide an understanding of local livelihood priorities in the context of changing natural resource use and management practice (including an understanding of existing institutional arrangements to support various aspects of peoples’ livelihoods). Additionally, the workshop aimed to establish and develop the PLA research-working group for #Khoadi /Hoas community and implement the first phase of the community-level livelihood research activities.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

This summary provides an overview of key research findings and a description of key community livelihood issues. The workshop aimed to identify and document existing livelihood strategies at a community level. The methods used during the workshop are described in Appendix 1.

2.1 Objectives
The workshop had a number of key objectives, including the following:

- To establish and develop the PLA group at #Khoadi /Hoas (see Appendix 5. for details)
- To implement and analyse the findings of first phase community level livelihood research
- To field test various PRA methods for livelihoods focused research

The WILD project elected to establish a PLA research working group, not only to carry out participatory research with representatives of the #Khoadi /Hoas community, but also to provide a means whereby important findings of the research could be shared with community members. It is worth providing here a summary of the agreed purpose of the group, which was formally constituted at the workshop. The group called themselves ‘Khaibasen’, which translates as ‘Stand up for yourselves’. The group’s purpose was agreed upon as:

“To carry out research in the #Khoadi /Hoas conservancy in order to establish Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) problems, needs and opportunities that will be useful for all relevant organisations and the community”.
2.2 Key livelihood issues in #Khoadi /Hoas

In brief, livelihoods in #Khoadi /Hoas, as in much of Kunene region are essentially depandant upon the use of natural resources, for example through wildlife consumption or through resource use in support of livestock production. Livestock, both small and large stock, i.e. sheep, goats and cattle, are the corner stones of most peoples’ livelihoods. In addition, people tend small irrigated gardens and employ a diversity of activities to raise the cash they need. For some community members’ pensions, remittances from relatives in urban employment and local employment opportunities are also significant.

2.2.1 Access to Markets

- The regularity of auction sales and prices varied, and farmers complained that rarely auctions were rarely well organised in advance. In addition, and often due to the limited numbers of buyers, the prices were low.
- Due to having to quarantine the animals for three weeks, it was not easy to raise cash from sales quickly unless the beasts were sold locally at a lower than market price.
- Support for developing markets for alternative livelihood practices, such as craft making, honey or veld products, vegetables and milk, was seen as an opportunity to capture revenue from tourists.
- A number of participants expressed problems in accessibility of shops, clinics, and markets for farm sales.

2.2.2 Transport

- All participants said there was a major transport problem. People travel by donkey carts or hiring private vehicles because there were no bus services in the area.

2.2.3 Livestock

"Livestock are the foundations and pillars of our livelihoods" Otto Hamaseb, KB group member.

Issues of central concern included the following:

- Problems with disease control, accessing drugs and veterinary services (both the high cost of payment and contacting services to deliver).
- Accessing quality breeding stock
- Access to regular and functioning markets for selling livestock at good prices
- Access to quality grazing, especially close to water points and homestead areas.
- Access to grazing and having to negotiate with Traditional Authorities, with the conservancy committee or commercial farmers to access grazing during drought periods.
2.2.4 Water issues

- Elephant damage to water points, including the breaking of pipes, tanks and pumps and competition for drinking water especially at those water sources with a pumped supply (when there are diesel pumps).
- Access to clean and safe potable water was considered a problem. Many respondents said water was often brackish and full of minerals, and as such was not suitable for human consumption.
- A lack of access to irrigation for small gardens.
- The complexity and lack of clarity over institutional responsibility for managing water points (especially in the context of the transfer from Rural Water Supply to Community Water Point Committee), was highlighted as a problem.
- Some farmers reported problems with the quantity, siting up and seasonality of water supplies from boreholes.
- Access to diesel for pumps was highlighted. Previously, people had received diesel from the MET and RWS, but this was no longer the case.

2.2.5 Wildlife issues

A number of issues arose with reference to wildlife including:
- Elephant damage to water points was considered a problem. Farmers wanted to know if the conservancy would compensate them for losses suffered from elephant damage.
- Concern was expressed that if wildlife numbers increased, so then might the number of Human Animal Conflict (HAC) incidences. Farmers demanded to know in what manner the conservancy would approach this potential problem.
- Elephants were said to be concentrated in key areas within the conservancy. Some farmers faced no problems, while others faced a high incidence of problems. Participants questioned the criteria for locating the new elephant dams.
- Some participants claimed that the meat distribution process (from community and trophy hunts) was not equitable, and that those people living on the ‘frontline’ with wildlife often received the least benefits from meat distribution.

2.2.6 Additional issues

A number of general problems were highlighted by participants at the workshop, though some of these were not directly related to NR use and management. In the interests of the community it has been decided to include these verbatim below:
- Lack of telephones, TV cell phone reception.
- No mortuary within the area.
- No pre-primary schools in the area.
3. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

3.1 Workshop Agenda

The workshop agenda is outlined below (see Table 1.)

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Monday 3 December 2001 | 1. Welcome and introductions  
2. Expectations  
3. What is research and why do we do it?  
4. What is the WILD Project and purpose?  
5. Introduction and overview to #Khoadi/Hoas conservancy  
6. Livelihoods – “What does my household livelihood strategy consist of?” |
| Tuesday 4 December 2001 | 1. Community mapping  
2. History  
3. Natural resource changes  
4. #Khoadi/Hoas area  
5. #Khoadi/Hoas conservancy development |
| Wednesday 5 December 2001 | 1. Organizations  
2. Different types  
3. Services provided  
4. “How are households living?”  
5. Household resource flows |
| Thursday 6 December 2001 | 1. How are different people living?  
2. Wealth ranking/well-being assessment  
3. “Problems and opportunities”  
4. Needs assessment |
| Friday 7 December 2001 | 1. Feedback to the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy Committee Members  
2. Evaluation of the workshop |

The workshop was the first formal meeting of the Khaibasen participatory research group that has been set up with the support of the KH conservancy committee. Research activities involved four WILD staff members and twelve members of the PLA research working group. The first day was spent team building and conceptualizing the research process. The other days were spent on developing and analyzing a number of PRA activities in small focused groups in the mornings. Feedback and further analysis came in the afternoon sessions.
The following series of stepwise activities were conducted in an attempt to understand livelihoods and CBNRM issues in the conservancy area:

3.2 **Introductions and leveling expectations**
As part of an introductory exercise, paired interviews were conducted to ‘break the ice’. In order to get to know each other better participants interviewed each other and then presented against the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. What two good things have happened to you this year?
4. What are your expectations of the workshop?

This exercise worked well, and the participants’ expectations of the workshop are as follows:
- To learn about #Khoadi/Hoas conservancy
- To learn about people of #Khoadi/Hoas conservancy
- To co-operate and help develop the community
- To know the works and activities of the conservancy
- To gain knowledge
- To know more about research (knowledge and skills)
- To get to know some of the people, find out about #Khoadi/Hoas
- To get more information and knowledge about research – hope to use this experience to get a job in the future
- To know each other and what is happening where, in the community
- To help the community
- To learn more
- To work together in the future
- To workshop to be successful
- To what is coming out of the workshop must be applicable
- To come together to do some research and to have some fun

3.3 **Introduction to research and the WILD Project**
This exercise aimed to addressed the following questions:

1. What is research?
2. Why do we do research?
3. What is the WILD project and what is its purpose?

3.3.1 **What is research and why do we do research?**
After a short introduction, the participants got into three groups to brainstorm “What is research?” and “Why do we do research?” The groups then presented their findings. After the group presentations, the WILD Project gave its interpretation.
3.3.2 Responses

Group 1
- Research is to do interviews with community members in the area
- To know more about peoples’ livelihoods
- To know about the natural resources in the area
- To know more about the relevant organizations in the area
- To know/solve community problems
- To give feedback to relevant organizations

Group 2
- Anything that you want to find out when you are doing research
- Research can be done at any place where people are living
- To know exactly what is happening in a specific area in order to bring up changes
- To identify needs/problems of people in that specific area where the research is taking place.
- To document the findings of the study.

Group 3
- To gather knowledge about something
- To find out what people are doing in their community
- To get knowledge of peoples livelihood
- To get the framework of something
- To try to get solutions for problems in the area. If problems have been established.

3.3.3 What is the WILD Project and what is its purpose?
An overview was provided by Andrew Long. The WILD Project is a research project of the Namibian Government that is housed within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and funded by the British Government. The Namibian Government, especially the MET, want to know more about how conservancies are impacting or making changes to households living within the conservancy. WILD aims to provide information so that conservancies, communities, government agencies and NGOs can make better decisions for the future CBNRM program.

3.4 Introduction and overview to #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy (by Gabriel Gawiseb)

Overview:

1. #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy was one of the first conservancies to be registered by MET
2. Aim – “to sustainably utilize natural resources to develop benefits”.
4. This declared aim will only be realized if NGO’s, government and community work together.

5. There are 3 core office staff: an information officer, a technical advisor and a environmental shepherds co-coordinator for the 9 environmental shepherds that look after the nature and wildlife.

6. Communities should co-operate with the environmental shepherds to sustainably manage wildlife. If they don’t do this, conservancies may fail.

7. Research plays an important role in providing information for management activities.

8. Wildlife and livestock management are closely linked. “If we manage wildlife like livestock, we can get some benefits, like meat keeping livestock for sales”. (G. Gamiseb)

9. Conservancy is a very broad issue. “Feel free to talk to Bombas or Mina for more information” – participants at the workshop and conservancy members.

3.5 The role and purpose for the #Khoadi /Hoas Participatory Research Working Group

This exercise served to clarify the role and purpose of the research working group. Two groups were assigned the task of answering the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of the research working group?
2. What should the group be doing? (What are its objectives and activities)?
3. What is a good name for the group?
4. What are appropriate rules for the group? How do we work together?

The outcomes of the discussions are as follows:

Group 1 (Oranges)

Purpose:
Co-operate in an effort to get support from the community in order to establish the problems and to gather information from the community members about their awareness of the conservancy and its workings?. What are their expectations from the conservancy?

Objectives and activities:
To address problems and the peoples livelihoods and to bring these to the attention of the #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy committee.

Name: #Gubasen Group

Rules:
1. To have Be patient
2. Be punctual
3. Respect each other
4. Keep good communication
5. Be active participants
Group 2 (Bananas)

**Purpose:**
To do research in the Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy community

**Objectives and activities:**
- To work around in the community to get some information about livelihoods.
- To know more about the natural resources in the area.
- To work closer with the relevant organizations in the area.
- To find out the problems in the communities and to bring about changes.
- To give feedback to all the relevant organizations.

**Name:** Khaibasen Research Group

**Rules:**
1. To be on time at the meeting places
2. To fully participate in the working process
3. Be always sober during working process
4. To respect each other
5. To uphold the WILD project’s name
6. To be honest
7. To work together as a group

3.4.1 Final outcomes
A working group was selected to collate the two inputs above. This group produced the following combined summary:

**Purpose:**
To carry out research in the Khoadi IIHoas Conservancy in order to establish community CBNRM problems, needs and opportunities that will be useful for all relevant organizations and the community itself.

**Objectives:**
1. To work in the community to get information about livelihoods and their expectations from Khoadi /Hoas conservancy
2. To work closely with and supply information gathered to various CBNRM stakeholders
3. To know more about natural resource availability and utilization in the Khoadi /Hoas conservancy
4. To find out the extent to which Khoadi /Hoas conservancy activities are known to the community in order to bring awareness to the entire area
Agreed Name: Khâibasen (meaning: Stand up for yourselves)

Rules for the group (how we work together)

1. To be punctual at all times (e.g. meetings, workshops etc)
2. To trust and respect each other
3. To keep good communication and group work relations
4. To give full cooperation in the working process
5. To always be sober while at work
6. To be patient in the learning process and participate in all research group activities

3.5 Community Mapping
The aim of the exercise was to explore and understand resources and infrastructure within the conservancy area. Two groups produced a conservancy map, each on the ground outside the workshop. The map was drawn on the ground first to ensure all group members participated. They used local materials, e.g. stones, elephant dung, tins, etc. to build a diagram of the area. These maps were then reproduced by the group onto a newsprint page.

The maps depicted the following:

- Boundaries of conservancy
- Cattle posts and farms
- Roads
- Clinics
- Schools
- Institution
- Rivers
- Grazing areas
- Offices
- Concession area
- Quarantine camp
- Veterinary Cordon Fence
- Water points
- Mountains
- Areas where there is wildlife
- Elephant dams
Using the maps as discussion points, participants were requested to identify major opportunities and problems their communities faced and to present possible solutions or actions that could be taken. The information was combined from the two groups and is presented in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2: Summary of problems identified with possible solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEMS</th>
<th>SOLUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Water points</td>
<td>• New boreholes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• not enough water</td>
<td>• Renovate auction kraals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• brackish water</td>
<td>• Build a police station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Auction kraals</td>
<td>• Build a mortuary for Anker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• not in good condition</td>
<td>• Renovate damage caused by elephants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• too far for most farmers</td>
<td>• Construct an electric fence around water points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No police station</td>
<td>• Open craft markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No mortuary</td>
<td>• Provide ambulance for emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Elephant damage</td>
<td>(people have to use private cars now)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Elephants</td>
<td>• Access for emergency grazing in restricted areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No markets for crafts and small miners</td>
<td>• Hobatere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• sale of stones/rocks to tourists</td>
<td>• Core wildlife area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No ambulance</td>
<td>• To be fairly distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Getting permission to use restricted grazing areas during drought</td>
<td>• To get permission to use Condor quarantine camp for grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of access to meat from “own hunt”</td>
<td>• To be provided by MET as elephants drink a lot of water from water points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vet services at Condor took whole grazing area</td>
<td>• More public phones in Erwée and Anker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of diesel fuel</td>
<td>• Antennae on high mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No telephone (public)</td>
<td>• Antennae on high mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No TV antennas</td>
<td>• Antennae on high mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No cell phones</td>
<td>• Enough water for gardening so vegetables can be sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No reception for radios</td>
<td>• Build and establish pre-primary schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• There are Only local shops available/open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No pre-primary schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3: OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE #KHOADI/HOAS CONSERVANCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Camp site (Grootberg Pass where tourists travel past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Service station (need petrol at Erwee and Anker, the closest station is Kamanjab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Police station (need police at Erwee and Anker, the closest station is at Kamanjab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Craft Centre (to make and sell crafts to tourists, Erwee and Anker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Creche (for the children before they go to Grade 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Literacy (used to have a program, needed for grandparents who never got an education)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Livelihood Mapping
Livelhood mapping exercises were used to help participants identify key resources used by households, the proximity of these to households and who it is within households who has responsibility for particular tasks relating to the use of these resources. The value of this exercise was that it created an opportunity for people to consider their own livelihood situations and to think about the resources and activities that they considered essential. Each participant was asked to draw a map and make a short presentation to the group. The facilitators took note of all the common elements being presented. It was from these that key livelihood activities and resources for households were identified. Key findings from this exercise are presented in Appendix 4.
The figure on the preceding page provides an example of the maps produced by participants.
3.6 Historical events in the community and conservancy

It was agreed that in order to understand the present situation, it was necessary to review past experiences and events. Three groups were formed from participants to work on various aspects of the conservancy’s history. Two groups worked on general historical events in the area, while the conservancy committee members provided an overview of developments leading to the establishment of Khoadi /Hoas conservancy.

3.6.1 History of Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy Area

The following timeline was developed:

- 1970 – White farmers traveled from the area and the Damara community took over.
- 1971 – Opened school at Anker.
- 1984 – Heavy rain and two boys died from lightening.
- 1986 – Rainfall – the river caused flooding.
- 1987 – Opened Erwee school office.
- 1989 – Opening of Unite church
- 1990 – Namibia gained independence.
- 1992 – One man was killed by elephants while riding on a horse. Less grazing because at that time there was no rain.
- 1993 – Drought occurred and the livestock died in various ways. We became poor. Got free subsidies from GRN.
- 1998 – Farming went well. Auction kraal open at Condor Post.
- 2000– Good rainfall/resettle. Water points at Rodeon and elsewhere (management of water points given to community water point committee)
  Opened the veterinary fence at Condor Pos.
- 2001 – Built elephant dams and opened ADC office at Erwee.

3.6.2 History of Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy

- 1996 GFU (Grootberg Farmers Union) Management Vision. By that time, the Western Contact Group supported the GFU.
  Through the WCG, 2 Fulbright scholars were appointed to work on the constitution. The name Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy was given.
- 1997 3 meetings held at Anker, Erwee and AGM at Grootberg 24 May 1997 approved constitution.
  During 1997- Farms disputed, boundary disputes took place. Through workshops, all problems have been resolved.
Mapping of #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy boundaries (registration of members, mapping water points, boreholes, schools, negotiations with neighbors, interviews took place).

Hobatera negotiations started with concessionaire, Mr. Steve Brain. The #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy Management Committee, consisting of 17 members, was elected 8 environmental shepherds were appointed. They are not game guards as they do not only concentrate on wildlife.

One interesting thing is that we have a female shepherd in our conservancy.

- **1998**
  - Office staff, consisting of an Environmental Shepherd Co-coordinator and Information Liaison Officer and project facilitator, was appointed.
  - Hunting quota application was sent to MET and approved.
  - Trophy hunting negotiations with Mr. Marco Grunert started and were unsuccessful.
  - FIRM initiative has been formed by supporting organizations and meetings took place quarterly.
  - Conservancy was registered and officially gazetted.
  - Launching of the conservancy took place in November.
  - First Miss #Khoadi /Hoas competition was held.
  - 1988 survey was undertaken with Mr. Brian Jones and four committee members to identify needs and expectations among members.

- **1999**
  - Tendered for a hunting quota and successful tender was Mr. Gerrit Uts of African Safari Trails. Signed a contract with Mr. Utz and first hunting took place. Opened a new bank account which is a community fund.
  - Within this year we held AGMs, membership meetings, management meetings to give feedback and get advice.
  - Annual Game Census begun.
  - Wrote an application of Game Product Trust Fund which was approved.
  - We were the first conservancy in Namibia to get this money.
  - Survey was undertaken with Mr. Wouter Schalken to identify potential places for lodges, camping sites and crafts markets (tourism potential). Poaching cases were reported by the environmental shepherds and suspects were sent to jail.

- **2000**
  - Held various meeting with MET concerning Grootberg infrastructure (houses).
  - Unsuccessful meeting in Windhoek between the MAWRD, MLRR and #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy.
  - Renovation of Grootberg infrastructure took place and we moved out of houses.
  - Amendments to #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy constitution were added. Vacant positions of #Khoadi /Hoas Management members.

- **2001**
  - Started building elephant water-points with the community members and Raleigh International volunteers.
  - Benefit distribution plan workshop took place at Erwee ADC and was presented to members during the workshop.
People became really aware of the conservancy and natural resources. Congress took place at Erwee ADC and attendance of members was satisfactory. Still negotiating with Hobatere Concessionaire (Steve Brain).

3.6.3 Summary of Current #Khoadi /Hoas (KH) Conservancy Activities

The overview of and history of KH provided useful information for understanding past and present conservancy activities.

- Wildlife utilisation for own use and community meat distribution
- Regular patrols by the environmental shepherds
- Support from the game product trust fund for locating and building four new elephant dams. Some participants questioned the rationale the locations of used to determine the elephant dams and the compensation arising from elephant damage.
- The issue of zonation of the core wildlife area and relocation of people also came up, but was not fully discussed.
- Implementation of trophy hunting in the core wildlife area

From the discussion, some workshop participants stated that they were unsure of the core activities of the conservancy and said they received limited information about the above-mentioned activities.

3.7 Organisations

The following organisations (35 in total) were identified by all participants. These organizations included all those that are involved in providing community services within the #Khoadi /Hoas area. The facilitators then grouped these into CBOs, private companies, NGOs and government departments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community-based organizations (CBOs)</th>
<th>Private and parastatal</th>
<th>Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</th>
<th>Government organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GFU (Grootberg Farmers Union)</td>
<td>Commercial farmers</td>
<td>Rossing Foundation</td>
<td>Traditional Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFU (Grootberg Farmers Association)</td>
<td>(from outside who buy local livestock)</td>
<td>WWF-LIFE</td>
<td>MET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Board</td>
<td>Agribank</td>
<td>NNF</td>
<td>SARDEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Desk</td>
<td>Hobatere Concession</td>
<td>IMLT</td>
<td>MAWRD - Rural Water Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy</td>
<td>Agra</td>
<td>NACOBTA</td>
<td>MAWRD - Extension services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Clubs</td>
<td>Sanlam</td>
<td>NAPCOD</td>
<td>Ministry of Basic Education,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>Road Construction</td>
<td>Cheterah Foundation</td>
<td>Sport and Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water point committees</td>
<td>Company</td>
<td>NACSO</td>
<td>MAWRD - Veterinary Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth organizations</td>
<td>Nampower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Namwater</td>
<td></td>
<td>Food for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telecom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workshop participants were then divided into 2 groups. Each group worked on providing an understanding of the services provided by various organizations and the relative importance of these. A number of methods were used for this. The responses or outcomes of these exercises are presented by group below.
Group 1 (Venn diagram)

Through the use of the Venn diagram method, the participants provided the following summary of various organizations in terms of the services they provide.

Table 5: Organizations and services they provide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATIONS</th>
<th>SERVICE PROVIDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Boards</td>
<td>Strengthen parent involvement in school activities and decision-making/management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>Protects wildlife and natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFU</td>
<td>Train farmers in agricultural activities, livestock breeding programme and Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossing Foundation</td>
<td>Provides training, e.g. benefit distribution plans, management plans and conservancy constitution amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Desk</td>
<td>Disseminates information, e.g. self-help activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nampower</td>
<td>Provides of electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Authority</td>
<td>Solves conflicts between households and govern the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Water Supply</td>
<td>Provides water to the community by providing us with things like diesel and engine spares. Elects water committees and provides them with training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy</td>
<td>Manages our natural resources e.g. appointing environmental shepherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARDEP</td>
<td>Distributes meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAWRD - Extension services</td>
<td>Holds meetings and gives feedback on issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecom</td>
<td>Provides training like for breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial farmers</td>
<td>Provides extension service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNF</td>
<td>Provides agricultural extension services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACOBTA</td>
<td>Provides communications network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMLT</td>
<td>Buys livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agribank</td>
<td>Give financial aid for managing natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture</td>
<td>Offers tourism awareness training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPCOD</td>
<td>Offers small business training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobatere</td>
<td>Gives loans for livestock and farm purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFA</td>
<td>Teaches people to read and write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>Provides salaries for Conservancy staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water point committees</td>
<td>Does not provide anything now, but has potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vet. Services</td>
<td>Links between communities and GFU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra</td>
<td>Gives spiritual guidance through choirs, selling second-hand clothes, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth organizations</td>
<td>Takes care of water points, collecting funds for future use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.C.C</td>
<td>Controls disease, and takes a livestock census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Holds auctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Has VIP toilets for Anker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Works on roads (gravel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provides medical services, e.g. provide drugs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to understand the organizations in terms of their importance to rural livelihoods, participants made a record by using big, medium and small circles of paper (Venn diagram). Big circles of paper recorded very important organizations, medium circles of paper recorded not so important organizations and small circles of paper recorded even less important organizations. The results were as follows:

**Table 6: Importance of organisations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Big circles (very important organizations)</th>
<th>Medium circles</th>
<th>Small circles (not so important organizations)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grootberg Farmers Union</td>
<td>Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)</td>
<td>Namwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobatere area</td>
<td>Namibian Community Based Tourism Association (NACOBTA)</td>
<td>Nampower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Desk</td>
<td>Rossing Foundation</td>
<td>Agribank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Boards</td>
<td>Road Construction Company (RCC)</td>
<td>Telecom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Authorities</td>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>Agra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</td>
<td>Commercial farmers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture</td>
<td>SARDEP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Youth organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAWRD - Rural Water Supply</td>
<td>IMLT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPCOD</td>
<td>GFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy</td>
<td>Vet. Services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water point committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The group went a step further and conducted preference rankings of those organizations that were identified as the most important to peoples’ livelihoods.

**Table 7: Preference ranking of community support organizations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Services (HS)</th>
<th>KH Conservancy (KHC)</th>
<th>School Board (SB)</th>
<th>NAPCOD</th>
<th>MET</th>
<th>Hobatere (HOB)</th>
<th>Women’s desk (WD)</th>
<th>Rural Water Supply (RWS)</th>
<th>GFU</th>
<th>TA</th>
<th>Health Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KH</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservancy (KHC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Board (SB)</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPCOD</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobatere (HOB)</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s desk (WD)</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Water Supply (RWS)</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFU</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>KHC</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Service KH Cons</td>
<td>School Board NAPCOD</td>
<td>MET</td>
<td>Hob WD</td>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>GFU</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the preference ranking table above, the following lists the most important community level organizations in order:

1. Rural Water Supply
2. Health Services
3. #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy
4. Hobatere
5. GFU
6. School Board
7. Women Desk
8. Traditional Authorities
9. MET
10. NAPCOD
Group 2
The various organizations were analyzed on the basis of their importance and their functions.

Table 8: Importance and operations of organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Working</th>
<th>Preferences</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Board</td>
<td>Meetings – problems</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>3W, H5, B5, I2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>Hunting Quotas, ¶IIC, Elephants, diesel</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFU</td>
<td>Branding, Meetings, Proposals</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosling</td>
<td>Benefits dist. workshop &amp; plan</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>New uplift ♀ status and living standards</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Still new</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wom's desk</td>
<td>New uplift ♀ status and living standards</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working very well</td>
<td>O10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nampower</td>
<td>Supply Power</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>O2, B2, I6, W2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namwater</td>
<td>Supply Water</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td>O1, B1, I3, W1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Supply permits</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>O9, F6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>Supply water</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td>H3, F2, H1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¶IIC</td>
<td>Conserve wildlife provide meat</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working very well</td>
<td>O10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARDEP</td>
<td>Give training to farmers</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>Assist ¶IIC with quotas and salaries</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>W7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAWRD</td>
<td>Repair Diesel engines</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food for work</td>
<td>Supply food</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Not working</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecom</td>
<td>Supply telephones</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td>O8, B6, 6W</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com. farmers</td>
<td>Buy livestock</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td>H6, A9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agribank</td>
<td>Give loans</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Club</td>
<td>Develop sports</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNFI</td>
<td>Gives financial support to ¶IIC</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILMT</td>
<td>Training to ¶IIC</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACOBTA</td>
<td>Training to ¶IIC and tour guides</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. Basic Adult Ed.</td>
<td>Literate adults</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPCOD</td>
<td>Financial support</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobatere Lodge</td>
<td>Tourism Business</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFA</td>
<td>Taking up problems of the farming community</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheetah Foundation</td>
<td>Sending news letters</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church groups</td>
<td>Baptism and confirmations</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>H9, O6, B7, A3, O3, W4, I8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. RC, Lutheran</td>
<td>Baptism and confirmations</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water point com</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vet services</td>
<td>Assist with livestock diseases</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>A7, H4, B10, F4, O4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra</td>
<td>Medicines and fodder</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>B9, F5, A8, H7, W8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Orgs.</td>
<td>Develop youth in community</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCC</td>
<td>Develop youth in community</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACSO</td>
<td>Financial support to ¶IIC</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. Health</td>
<td>Support with Medicine</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>I4, O6, B3, W5, F1, A2, H1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMPOL</td>
<td>Prevention of crimes</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working well</td>
<td>O7, B4, A6, H8, I5, 9W</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meatco.</td>
<td>Buy livestock, arrange auctions</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>Working little</td>
<td>O5, B8, A5, H2, W10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A= Agnes, B= Bombas, H= Hansina, F= Fabianus, W= Winsell, I= Israel, O= Otniel
XXX= important X less important 1 +important to individuals, higher number is less important
The following organizations were ranked as most the important:

1. NAMWATER and Rural Water Supply
2. AgriBank and Nampower
3. Ministry of Health
4. Schools board
5. Dept. Adult education
6. Church groups
7. Vet services
9. NAMPOL
10. Telecom
11. WWF
12. AGRA
13. Commercial farmers
14. KH conservancy

3.8 Household Security and Differences Between Households

In order to understand differences between households and peoples livelihoods, workshop participants identified those resources which households may own or have access to which would make them 'livelihood secure' compared to 'livelihood insecure'.

Group 1

Table 9: Resources that makes households secure and insecure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE</th>
<th>SECURE</th>
<th>NOT SECURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Large size, adapted breeds, are healthy, enough grazing, access to selling (markets)</td>
<td>Small size, not performing breeds, not healthy, not enough grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Educated, easy to get a job, know rights</td>
<td>Not educated, easy to be cheated, difficult to get a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cars (transport)</td>
<td>Afford a car, make a business (taxi), travel to look for jobs</td>
<td>Cannot make a business, not mobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills</td>
<td>Knowledge of skills, make things for selling, jobs</td>
<td>Cannot make things for selling, no jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Budgeting, earn lots of money from their businesses, bank (loan)</td>
<td>Lack of experience in budgeting, Cannot get loans. No bank account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Selling of clothes, successful business</td>
<td>Unsuccessful businesses,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Small size (fewer dependents), large size (more support), pensioners (get pension), working groups, status, gender</td>
<td>Small size (less support), large size (more dependents), pensioners (Struggle with hard work), disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour/jobs</td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>Not employed, no family member employed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Living conditions are healthy</td>
<td>Get poor treatment because of poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Solar system, windmill, clean water, no elephant damage</td>
<td>Engine and costs of fuel. Salty water, elephant damage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a prioritized list of those resources considered important for livelihood security:

1. Good water
2. Health
3. Education and money
4. Livestock
5. Family
6. Business
7. Skills
8. Transport
9. Labour

1 It is interesting to note that KH conservancy was ranked last, because there was no member of KH committee in the group.
Group 2
Group 2 provided a list of resources necessary for livelihood security. These included: livestock; water, trees, minerals, soil, transport, grazing, finance, health services, livestock diseases, church, conservancies, sport, skills, wildlife, labour, education, families, traditions, status, wildlife, springs, wild fruit.
The 10 most important resources included: livestock, water, soil, grazing, trees, livestock disease, labour/education, finances, wildlife and families.

Table 10: Resources that makes households secure and insecure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE</th>
<th>SECURE</th>
<th>NOT SECURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Plenty of livestock</td>
<td>Few livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Good water</td>
<td>Brakwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Sandy loam</td>
<td>Clay soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>Perennial grass (sweet) and edible</td>
<td>Annual grass and toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock disease</td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>No vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour/education</td>
<td>Jobs (type of jobs)</td>
<td>No jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Enough trees</td>
<td>Not enough trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finances</td>
<td>Lots of money</td>
<td>No money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>Conserve</td>
<td>Poaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>Family support</td>
<td>No family support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following preference ranking exercise was conducted.

Table 11: Preference ranking of resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock (LS)</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (W)</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil (S)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing (G)</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family (F)</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal disease (AD)</td>
<td>LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour/ Jobs (J)</td>
<td>LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (ED)</td>
<td>ED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife (WL)</td>
<td>LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees (T)</td>
<td>LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance (FI)</td>
<td>FI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livestock | Water | Soil | Grazing | Family | Animal Disease | Labour/ Jobs | Education | Wildlife | Trees | Finance
The following were identified as the most important for livelihood security:

1. Good water
2. Good quality soils
3. Education
4. Edible sweet grass
5. Family support
6. Jobs
7. Livestock
8. Enough trees
9. Finance (Lots of money)
10. Conserve wildlife
11. Vaccination/knowledge of animal diseases in livestock.

3.9 Problems and Opportunities

An exercise to establish what participants considered problems and opportunities in their community was conducted. The following table presents the findings of the group work.

Table 12: Problems and opportunities under various themes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMES</th>
<th>PROBLEMS</th>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RWS</td>
<td>• Not always on time&lt;br&gt;• Poor service&lt;br&gt;• Salty water&lt;br&gt;• Elephant damage&lt;br&gt;• No renovation of animal damage&lt;br&gt;• No help in drought, selling rams&lt;br&gt;• Boer goat breeding&lt;br&gt;• Not to benefit of farmers&lt;br&gt;• Expectations of loans</td>
<td>• Make more boreholes&lt;br&gt;• Train local people&lt;br&gt;• Employ more staff&lt;br&gt;• Provide with meat&lt;br&gt;• Brand, train, give loans, workshop, vaccinations, organize auction&lt;br&gt;• Make better provision of drugs and improved services&lt;br&gt;• Locate at least one mortuary at Anker&lt;br&gt;• Offer First Aid Training to community&lt;br&gt;• Start health awareness campaign&lt;br&gt;• Extend health facilities using mobile clinic&lt;br&gt;• Build more elephant dams and provide diesel for pumping&lt;br&gt;• Give tenders to private contractors (local people)&lt;br&gt;• Increase animal drug awareness&lt;br&gt;• Improved disease control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEMES</td>
<td>PROBLEMS</td>
<td>OPPORTUNITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>• Brakwater, salty water</td>
<td>• Pipes for good water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Boreholes don’t give enough water</td>
<td>• New boreholes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• During drought, some boreholes run out</td>
<td>• Elephant dams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>• Elephant damage to water points and dams</td>
<td>• Electric fences, concrete wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Predators damage to livestock</td>
<td>• Permission to shoot predators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>• Poor rain</td>
<td>• Fences to keep our livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Quality of grass</td>
<td>• Farmers have to balance their livestock with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In drought seasons, the livestock degrade the condition of the soil</td>
<td>their natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>• Distance</td>
<td>• Organize auctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not enough markets for selling and buying</td>
<td>• Craft markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No market places</td>
<td>• Build auction kraals, offer market training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.10 Evaluation of workshop
At the end of the workshop, participants had the chance to evaluate the outcome of proceedings according to their expectations.

Table 13: Evaluation of the workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expectation</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To learn about ≠Khoadi /Hoas conservancy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To learn about people of ≠Khoadi /Hoas conservancy</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To co-operate and help develop the community</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To know the works of the conservancy and how and what is happening in the conservancy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To gain knowledge</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To know more about research (knowledge and skills)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get to know some of the people, find out about ≠Khoadi /Hoas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get more information and knowledge about research – hope to use experience to get a job in the future</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To know each other and what is happening</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To help the community</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To learn more</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To work together in the future</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To workshop to be successful</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To what is coming out of the workshop must be applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To people coming together to do some research and to have some fun</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The participants also had an opportunity to identify, in confidence, their likes and dislikes during their attendance at the workshop. These are reflected against the participants responses below.

Table 14: Likes and dislikes of workshop participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Likes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Dislikes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>People leaving early</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Water shortage</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertaining</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sleep in duty</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energizers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gossiping</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Some exercises difficult and too much</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn more about area</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Some people dominating in groups</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nice group work</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Absence of training manuals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip to Grooberg Pass</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drawing maps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Always writing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get experience/learned</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temper of some group members</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working hard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. SUMMARY OF PRIORITY RESEARCH ISSUES FOR WILD AND PARTNERS DERIVED FROM WORKSHOP FINDINGS

Further work will focus research at the household level and review the dynamics of household livelihood strategies. This work will use a household case study approach to develop a comprehensive understanding of key household livelihood strategies and CBNRM related activities. There is a need to explore and triangulate the concept of households within the community so coping strategies can be renewed for vulnerability and the priority issues of poorer households can be understood. Within the context of CBNRM and the conservancy initiative, further research needs to be implemented to explore to what extent the conservancy can reduce the influences of vulnerability, e.g. access to seasonal grazing in drought years, rapid repair or maintenance of water points affected by elephants. Based on information arising from the workshop and other field data, the following have been identified as possible key topics for further investigation:

4.1 Conservancy and Community Development issues

- Developing a process for community based planning for livelihoods and CBNRM. KH are currently in the process of developing a benefit distribution plan. Further socio-economic work (e.g. forthcoming survey) will add value to the process for designing and implementing a benefit distribution plan. Work could be conducted on targeting poverty to identify and focus on the poorest of the poor within the community. A proposal is being developed for the Namibian CBNRM programme which would aim to summarise key lessons learnt from the existing planning process and bring support from the Khanya NGO group in South Africa to provide a simple field methodology to support community-based livelihoods and NRM planning. Activities would include exploring community development, outreach and extension activities, benefit distribution and monitoring and evaluation and would include methods for community involvement in increasing feedback and decision-making.

4.2 Livestock and rangeland issues

- Review of grazing regimes and access. Restrictions would include Hobatere and the core area. A review of who organises and who goes where, what dynamics influence it and how? What relation to wildlife and to the CBNRM programme, what do people do in crisis times, the urban-rural dynamics, quality and access resulting from wildlife competition with the aim of looking for entry points to improve current grazing regimes and grazing opportunities in drought times. Livestock marketing issues: Who owns, sells, buys and manages the process? Review critical constraints, auction kraals, market access and access to vet services. This work falls outside of the core activities of WILD, but will be considered in the household level activities and would ideally be taken up by the current NAPCOD initiative.
4.3 Water management

- Water was the key critical issue for livelihoods and vulnerability. A programme level proposal is being developed to review the sectoral components of CBWM and household level work in Khoadi Hoas will feed into a review of water point management processes and institutions, changing institutions and the role of KH as a service provider or for compensation for elephant damage and wildlife use.

4.4 Wildlife issues

- **Strategy for developing a systematic utilisation of wildlife** exploring the trade-offs between, trophy hunting, own use or conservation. Looking at the problems and opportunities for wildlife utilisation and conservation, especially around PAC/HAC, and intervention options, e.g. localised hunting. Also, exploring the influences from MET and incentives for conservancies to retain and utilise any remaining quota animals. This would include a review of current policy and options for policy change. Strategies for an equitable meat distribution process, expectations and trade-offs of utilisation, who gets what and how, and is the value of the distribution in terms of local level livelihoods will also be reviewed. This work could be usefully compared to experiences of Torra and other conservancy strategies to look at the best practice for wildlife utilisation.

- **Options for limiting and compensating human wildlife conflict** utilising a case study of the elephant dams and other elephant and human conflict mitigation measures. There is an opportunity to explore issues around decision-making of locating dams and their livelihood impact and around issues of maintenance, access and control.

- **Current costs and livelihood activities for wildlife utilisation from a household level.** This work would build on ongoing household research to explore and validate the actual uses and costs of living with wildlife from a household level. This would provide a comprehensive and up-to-date review of peoples’ actual uses and conflicts with wildlife. It would include the costs and opportunities and potential options for wildlife utilisation at a household and conservancy level.

4.5 The way forward

A meeting will be held with the KH committee and other key stakeholders to provide feedback and to review the initial workshop findings. The meeting will also prioritise key areas of research activities that meet the committee’s information needs for their priority development activities. The summary document and workshop report will be circulated to members of the FIRM initiative, MET regional office Outjo and Khorixas, KH committee group members and other interested stakeholders. Linkages for future collaborative research activities will be further explored at future FIRM meetings. Ongoing key proposals will be developed and implemented together with the ongoing key household level livelihood strategies research for the coming year 2002.
5. APPENDICES

5.1 Appendix 1: Methods Used in Workshop

During the workshop, a number of PRA techniques were implemented and screened. The group had difficulty working with English translation and writing. In the future, activities will focus on semi-structured discussions supported by facilitators. The most valuable and unbiased exercises proved to be the community maps, household resource flow maps and the institutional and stakeholder analyses. Some group members expressed reluctance to fully voice issues due to fears over trust and the sensitive nature of some issues. In the future, as trust develops, the issues will unfold and if properly handled will provide some useful insights into community and conservancy activities. In the future, semi-structured questionnaires around key critical issues will be implemented with the ongoing household level activities and targeted research proposals. The findings from the PRA activities have been providing input into the forthcoming quantitative livelihoods baseline survey. Because the implementation of a CBNRM and Livelihoods Analysis is a complicated and original task for which no clear methods guidelines currently exist, the importance and utility of the tools and methods have been documented for future use.

5.1.1 Livelihoods Exercise

TASK – Draw a picture to answer the following question: “What does my household’s livelihood strategy consist of?”

ACTIVITIES

1. Define livelihoods. Focus on household as the unit of analysis. Some key questions: What does our livelihood look now and how will it look in the future? How can we meet our needs and cope with difficult times? What livelihood assets (resources) do we have? Group these into, Human – education, skills, health, labour; Financial – money, livestock, car, donkey cart; Social – family, belonging to organizations; Natural – land, water, grazing, forest and Physical – clinic, roads to your house, transport, electricity). Livelihood strategies and activities should ideally be based on local examples e.g. grazing livestock for sale or to eat, making and selling craft, growing vegetables, collecting wild fruits, having a job etc.

2. Get participants to draw a picture that shows what their livelihood strategies are.

3. Each participant then presents his/her picture, with an explanation, to the group.

4. From this exercise, extract different livelihood strategy activities and livelihood assets.
5.1.2 Community Mapping Exercise

TASKS – to answer the following:
1. How do people in #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy see their area?

ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a map to show an outsider how people living in the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy see the area. Include the natural resources that people use.
2. Give feedback to the big group by explaining the map.
3. Give feedback to the big group by explaining the Time Trend. Explain any reasons for the change in resources over time.

5.1.3 History of #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy Area

TASK – to answer the following
1. What is the history of the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy area?

ACTIVITIES

2. Make a timeline to show the history of the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy area.
3. Decide on a starting time (exact dates are not important)
4. Think of the important events that have happened. Write each event on a card
5. Put cards in the right order according to when they happened.
6. Use paper line to record time/date.
7. Feedback to the big group to explain the history of the development of the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy.

5.1.5 Development of the Conservancy

TASK – (to answer the following:)
1. What is the history of the development of the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy?

ACTIVITIES

1. Make a timeline to show the history of the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy.
   To do this:
   • Decide on a starting time (exact dates are not important)
   • Think of the important events that have happened. Write each event on a card
   • Put cards in the right order according to when they happened.
   • Use paper line to record time/date.
2. What good things have helped establish the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy? Write each thing on a separate card. Put the cards in order of importance.
3. What difficult things have been a struggle with the establishment of the Mayuni Conservancy? Write each thing on a separate card. Put the cards in order of importance.
4. Give feedback to the big group on the timeline and mention the things that helped and hindered the establishment of the #Khoadi/Hoas Conservancy.
5.1.6 Important Organisations and #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy

TASK -(to answer the following:)
1. Who are the important organizations and people in the #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy?

ACTIVITIES

METHOD ONE

1. List all the important organizations and people in the #Khoadi /Hoas Conservancy (remember to include community based organizations, non-governmental organizations and government departments).
2. Decide on the importance of the organizations and the people. Write the name of the organization or person who is very important on a BIG circle card. Write the name of the organization or person who is less important on a SMALL circle card.
3. With the community area in the center of the sheet of paper, make a picture to show the closeness of the relationship of the organization to the community. Close relationship – Circle is close to the Mayuni Area. Not so close relationship – Circle is further away from the community. This picture is called a Venn Diagram.
4. Feedback to big group on the important organizations. Explain why the relationship is close or not close.

Comments on implementation
Reaching consensus in the group was not always easy as different organizations were seen to have varying degrees of importance to different people.

METHOD TWO

1. In a table, record each organization, its objective, (**** = very important to * = least important) and how well it is working.
2. Feedback to the big group.

Comments on implementation
The facilitator thought that the written nature of this exercise does not allow for as much group participation as the Venn Diagram.

5.1.7 How households are living exercise? (Household resource flows)

TASK -(to answer the following)

1. How are households living? What are different people in the household doing to get food and money (the household resource flows)? What resources and activities differentiate households?
ACTIVITIES

1. The facilitator used a volunteer from the group to draw a picture of his household as an example. The facilitator asked questions to get information on what the householder was doing with different resources. Arrows were used to show where resources and people are going. Different colours were used for activities that men/women do.

2. Each participant drew their household resource flow picture and gave feedback to the big group.

CHECKLIST

Assets and resources.
House, including number and gender of people, cooking area, sheds or stores, toilets, cattle and other livestock kraal, sheep, donkeys, horses, mules, goats and chickens, sheds and numbers of livestock, roads, water points, dams, crush-auction pens, markets, shops, banks, clinics, schools, churches, local towns and villages, donkey carts, fences, cars, forests, water points, springs, different grazing areas, firewood, gravel-mineral areas, gardens, fields, grazing camps, places to collect: fruit, honey, gum, grass, edible insects, firewood, mountain and river areas, wildlife areas.

Activities to include
All farming activities, selling or trading farm produce, buying or selling to shops or individuals, e.g. household goods, firewood, children's schooling, health, collecting wild foods.

Questions to ask
What do you use that resource for (e.g. cattle)?
What products do you get?
Do you buy, sell, trade or home consumption?
What benefits do you get?
What activities do different members of your family do?
What different natural areas are there where you live, e.g. types of grazing area?
What do you do to earn money?
What do you do with your money?

Comments on implementation
This exercise provided information on different natural resource use (honey and gum for home use and sale), grazing patterns (moving livestock when grazing is short), details of sale of livestock (quarantine and markets), and difficulties and solutions for elephants damage to water points.

5.1.8 How Different Households Are Living Exercise?

TASK -(to answer the following:)

1. How are different households living? What makes some households manage better and be more secure than other households?
ACTIVITIES

1. The concept that people live differently as a result of the resources they have and can use in their livelihoods was presented to the big group.
2. The big group was divided into two groups. Each group was requested to do the following task:
   - Think about what makes some households manage better and be more secure than other households
   - Make two lists: one for more secure households and one for less secure households.
   - Write in one list all the things that make households more secure.
   - Write in the other all the things that make households less secure.
3. Prioritize the things that make some households manage better than others.
4. Show the big group the results and solicit feedback. Look at the differences and similarities that appear.

Comments on implementation
The wording of the exercise was confusing. The concept of secure and less secure was easily misinterpreted. More attention to explanation and more time spent on translation would have helped here.

5.1.9 Problems and Opportunities Exercise

TASK - (to answer the following:)

1. Identify the problems and opportunities for the following: Organizations, Livestock, Water, Wildlife, Grazing, Markets.

ACTIVITIES

1. For each theme, brainstorm the problems and opportunities.
2. List the problems and opportunities in order of importance.
3. Give feedback to the big group.
5.2 Appendix 2: Workshop Participants
The following people attended the workshop:

**Khoadi Hoas Conservancy Committee Members:**
Mina Ndjitezeua  Anker – member of Khoadi Hoas Conservancy Committee and
Women’s Desk
Bombas Obadjia  Anker – member of Khoadi Hoas Conservancy Committee

**Khoadi Hoas Conservancy Staff Members:**
Helga Howoses  Information Liaison officer
Gabriel Gawiseb  Technical Advisor

**Members of the Khoadi Hoas Conservancy:**
Agnes Seibes  Driehoek Pos
Siegfried Areseb  Anker Pos
Sebastian Narebeb  Anker
Otneil Areseb  Anker - Neuland Farm
Rosina Uri-khoa  Qua-vadis – member of Local Water Point Committee
otto Hamaseb  Oortrek (pos 1)
Aneel Haraeb  Erwee – member of Farmers League
Fabianus Tjizorondu  Erwee – member of Farmers League
Winsk Hoaeb  Nuchas Post Farm
Hansina Gases

**MET Staff Members:**
Israel Mulukuta  Ranger - Khorixas
Nahor Howaseb  Information Warden - Outjo regional office, Kunene

**WILD Project team:**
Andrew Long  Team leader  Windhoek
Kit Vaughan  Field researcher  Kunene
Uparura Kuvare  Field research assistant  Kunene
Carol Murphy  Field researcher  Caprivi
5.3 Appendix 3: Participants in Group Work

MAPPING GROUP
Group 1 (Facilitated by Carol Murphy and Andrew Long)
Bombas Obadjia
Rosina Uri-khos
Winsel Hoaeb
Fabianus Tjizonrondu
Hansina Gases
Otneil Areseb

Group 2 (Facilitated by Kit Vaughan and Uparura Kuvare)
Agnes Seibes
Siegfried Areseb
Sebastian Narebeb
Otto Hamaseb
Ancel Haraeb
Mina Ndjitezeua

HISTORY OF AREA GROUP (Facilitated by Carol Murphy)
Hansina Gases
Israel Mulukuta
Rosina Uri-khos
Otneil Areseb
Otto Hamaseb
Siegfried Areseb

HISTORY OF CONSERVANCY GROUP (Facilitated by Kit Vaughan)
Helga Howoses
Mina Ndjitezeua
Bombas Obadjia
Sebastian Narebeb

ORGANISATION GROUPS
Venn diagram (Facilitated by A. Long, C. Murphy and U. Kuvare)
Mina Ndjitezeua
Sebastian Narebeb
Ancel Haraeb
Otto Hamaseb
Rosina Uri-khos
Siegfried Areseb

Table (Facilitated by Kit Vaughan)
Fabianus Tjizonronde
Winsel Hoaeb
Bombas Obadjia
Agnes Seibes
Hasina Gases
Israel Mulukla
Helga Howoses
Otneil Areseb
### WEALTH RANKING/WELL BEING EXERCISE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian Narebeb</td>
<td>Fabianus Tjizonronde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneel Haraeb</td>
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<td>Rosina Uri-khos</td>
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<td>Agnes Seibes</td>
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<td>Siegfried Areseb</td>
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<td>Winsel Hoaeb</td>
<td>Hasina Gases</td>
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### PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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<th>Group 1</th>
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<th>Group 4</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rosina Uri-khos</td>
<td>Aneel Haraeb</td>
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<td>Otto Hamaseb</td>
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<td>Sebastian Narebeb</td>
<td>Siegfried Areseb</td>
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5.4 Appendix 4: Participants Perceptions of the Khaibasen Participatory Research Group

“I feel very glad to attend this workshop, because I gained knowledge and a better understanding of research and the importance attached to it. I also learned about the various livelihoods of different people and their dependency to natural resources. I give my thanks to the WILD project for the job it does for me”. Fabianus Tjizorondu

“I am very glad to be in this workshop, especially with the WILD Project. I hope and strongly believe that we will work together and cooperate as a team in order to achieve our goal”. – Aneel Haraeb

“It was a very successful workshop. I am happy and sure that I have learned a lot”. – Sebastian Narebeb

“I have learned a lot from the workshop. I am looking forward to learn more in the future”. – Agnes Seibes

“I think the workshop was successful. I have now a better understanding about research”. – Otienel Areseb

“It was an excellent educational week for me”. – Hansina Gases

“Viva Khaibasen Research Working Group for natural resources management development”. – Winsel Hoaeb

“I Learned how useful research findings are in terms of community needs and opportunities”. – Otto Hamaseb

“I’ve learned more about the natural resources issues, so as to fulfill my task of assisting the communities”. – Israel Mulukuta

“It was a fabulous week for me. I have learned and gained knowledge about research”. – Rosina Uri-khos
5.5. Appendix 5. Findings organized around key Sustainable Livelihood themes

The information here is presented following the broad outline of the livelihoods framework (Carney et al DFID 1997). This provides a useful framework from which the analysis can be drawn and areas of future research identified. Livelihoods can be described as the things people have (resources and assets), the things they do with them (activities and strategies) to achieve their desired livelihood outcomes, together with the factors (transforming processes) that influence the level of vulnerability, policies, institutions and processes.

Livelihoods in #Khoadi /Hoas are comprised of a dynamic mix of resources and transforming processes. People are critically dependant on the natural resource base with drought being seen as the major influence on vulnerability. People ranked access to water and grazing as the most critical assets. This is directly related to livestock activities and is of varying degrees of importance depending on peoples primary livelihood strategies. Some households are more urban with a higher dependence on salaried and off-farm income and remittances, while others have a varying degree of reliance on livestock depending on numbers and types of stock.

Key livelihood Assets
Several research activities, e.g.: household mapping, resource flow maps, livelihood profiles, focus discussions, and problems and opportunities analysis, provided a foundation for documenting and exploring people’s assets.

Human
Health, skills and Labour.

Social
Family ties, church groups, farmer’s leagues, sports clubs and conservancy committee.

Physical
People go to the clinic at Kamanjab, Erwec or Anker, utilise postal facilities in Kamanjab, roads and infrastructure and police station in Kamanjab.

Financial
Income from livestock sales, some members used banking institutions in Kamanjab or Outjo, Other household members work away off farm and send back remittances.

Natural
Soil, water (drinking, livestock, vegetable production), trees, firewood, fencing materials, wood for craft, grazing of livestock; goats, cattle, sheep, donkeys, horses and chickens, wildlife, honey, gum, edible insects and stones for selling to tourists.
There was a great deal of variability between households in terms of size and it was clear that there a number of important informal trading relationships that exist between households within settlements. What is significant is to recognize that it is not so much the amount of various resources that people have but rather how they access these, how this varies in relation to a number of factors (including seasonality) and other issues that link peoples’ livelihood activities and strategies to assets that is important.

Livelihood Activities and strategies
- **Farming and breeding livestock**, for own consumption or sales, a lot of time is utilised in moving them for grazing and water. Milking livestock and making butterfat for home consumption and selling.
- **Small stock** e.g. chickens and doves provide an important source of food and income for selling and home consumption
- **Household activities**: fetching water from hand pumps and wells, gardening, and feeding small livestock, buying food and household items, collecting firewood. Transporting kids to schools either in the locality or in Kamanjab or Otjo.
- **Supplementary farming and household activities** include harvesting and selling honey, gum collection and selling. Making and selling crafts and needlework. Paying school fees and children’s confirmation at churches. Collecting wild fruits and insects for consumption and selling. Minding stock and building houses, fences and kraals for other farmers. Gardening produce for home consumption and selling when markets are available. Selling stones to tourists and making and selling clothes.
- **Employment** some people work for other farmers or off-farm in the commercial areas. Labour exchange is often unpaid and runs on an informal trading basis where labour is exchanged in return for gifts in kind, e.g. livestock or foodstuffs.

Issues of Vulnerability
The workshop participants highlighted a number of issues that they felt made them vulnerable, including:
- Lack of water
- Livestock diseases
- Lack of education
- Lack of access to services
- High cost of services
- Competition with other farmers for grazing and water access
- Illiteracy
- Lack of access and irregular markets
- Drought
- Problem animal damage
- Communication problems
- Lack of knowledge and enforcement of rights and laws
- Poor health and illness
Participants noted that a lack of water was the biggest factor associated with vulnerability, including drought and water access from boreholes. A lack of water was the highest factor associated with drought but a close second was the lack of access to sufficient grazing for livestock. Even if individuals did not have livestock, the effect of drought and lack of grazing was often felt by other members of the community and households with knock on effects felt by other households and community members.

Policies, institutions and Processes
From the organisational analysis, it became clear that a number of organisations responsible for NRM activities in the area (see table below). There was agreement that a number of the organisations not functioning to meet their remit, and that the institutional environment was dynamic and changing with a lack of clarity over organisational roles and responsibilities. A good example was the change of ownership of water points from a rural water supply to the community water point committees. Participants unsure of the processes for change, as well as issues of ownership and maintenance for CBWM. In addition, they were unsure how they would be compensated in the future, and by whom, if elephants were to damage their water points.
Other WILD Project Working Papers


2. An overview of Processes and Methods for Household Level Research: S. Andrew Long Windhoek, June 2002


7. A Profile of the Livelihoods of People in Two Conservancies in Caprivi, C. Murphy and S. Mulonga. Caprivi April 2002

