

APPENDIX 3 #KHOADI //HÔAS CONSERVANCY

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1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Gender

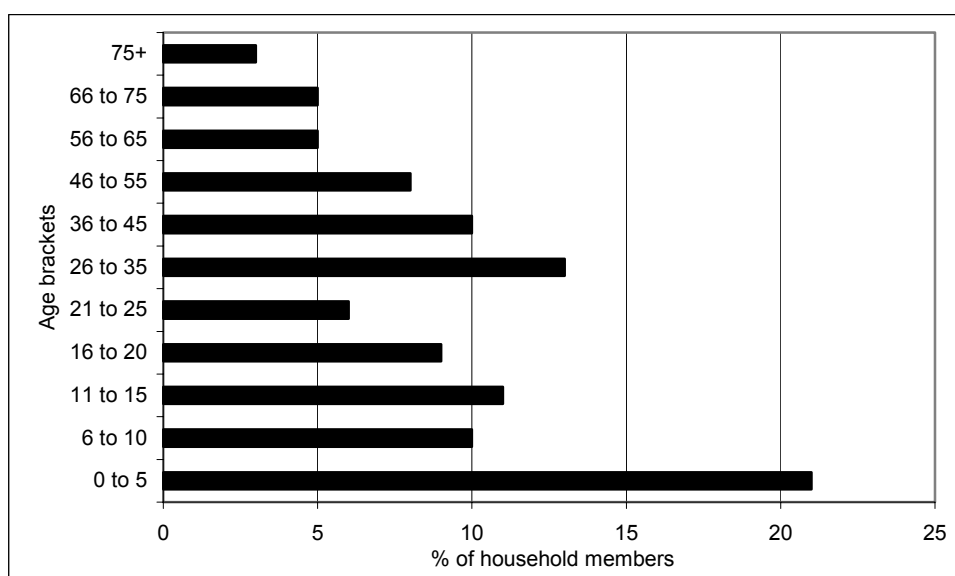
- 210 households responded (representing 1,181 household members).
- 58% are male-headed households; 40% female de jure; and 2% are female de facto.
- 50% of household members are male and 50% female.

1.2 Location

The average number of household members living in the household is five (median=4, ranging from none to 19); on average, one member lives away (with a range of none to nine).

1.3 Age

Graph 1 Age distribution

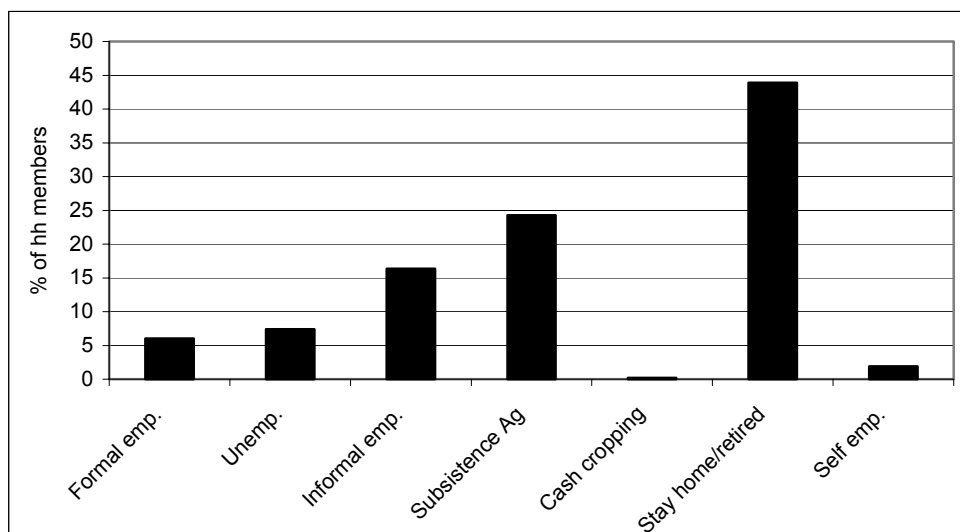


1.4 Education

- Of the householders over 20 years old, 37% have had no formal education and a further 31% have completed primary school as their highest level of education. 18% have completed Grades 7–9 and 11% Grades 10–12. The remaining 3% don't know what their highest educational attainment is.
- Approximately 19% of household members are currently in school.
- 18% of households have children not attending school because of an inability to afford school fees or other school-related costs. Of these households, 65% have one child unable to attend and 27% have two; and 5% have three.

1.5 Employment

Graph 2 Main occupations (15–65, not at school)



1.5.1 CBNRM and tourism-related occupations

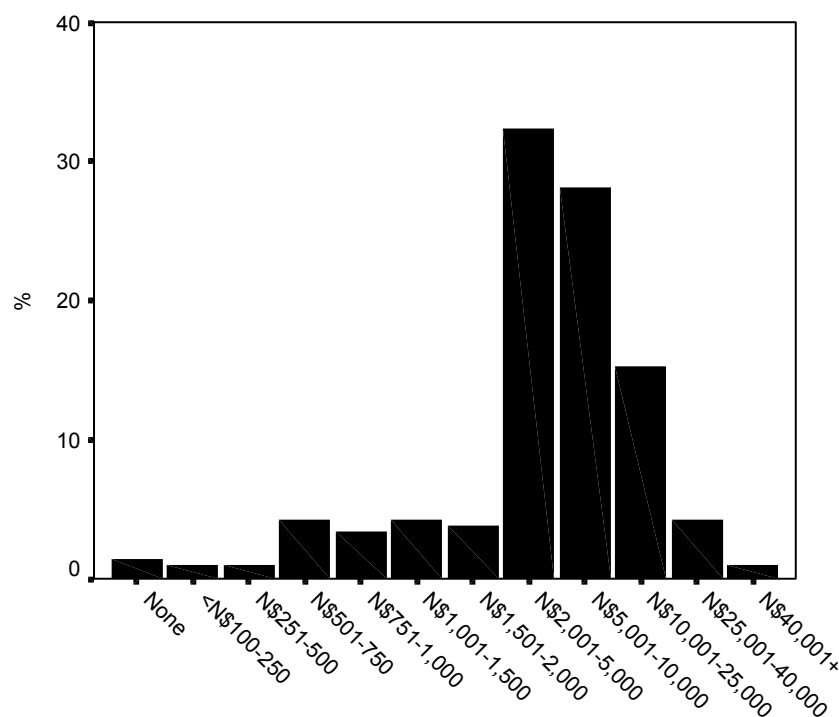
Only 12 individuals surveyed have occupations related to CBNRM/tourism enterprises (just over one per cent of respondents). Two individuals work as conservancy committee members; a further two are CCGs/CRMs/shepherds; two more are employed at a private lodge/campsite; two work at the community campsite; two have their own enterprise (selling to lodges/tourists); and the remaining two have their own enterprises (selling crafts to tourists).

1.6 Household income and other contributions to the household

46% of household members over 16 years old stated that they had no income. Total income of the remaining household members (377 individuals) is shown below.

Table 1 Annual income of (income-earning) household members

Income bracket	% of respondents
N\$100-250	3
N\$251-500	6
N\$501-750	4
N\$751-1,000	5
N\$1,001-1,500	10
N\$1,501-2,000	10
N\$2,001-5,000	42
N\$5,001-10,000	12
N\$10,001-25,000	5
N\$25,001-40,000	2
N\$40,001+	0
Don't know	1

Graph 3 Weighted average household income¹

- 99% of households have at least one member contributing to cash income. Of these households, 66% receive cash from only one member; 26% from two members; and the remaining eight per cent from three, four, five or seven members.
- 95% also receive contributions in kind. Of these households, 53% receive them from one member only; 32% from two members; and 12% from three members.
- 19% of households receive remittances (from someone living away). Of those 19%, 64% are received from one source and 18% from two sources. 10% receive remittances from five sources.
- Approximately 43% of households have a member(s) receiving a pension. Of these, 73% have only one member receiving a pension and a further 24% have two. (Two per cent have three pensioners and one has four.)

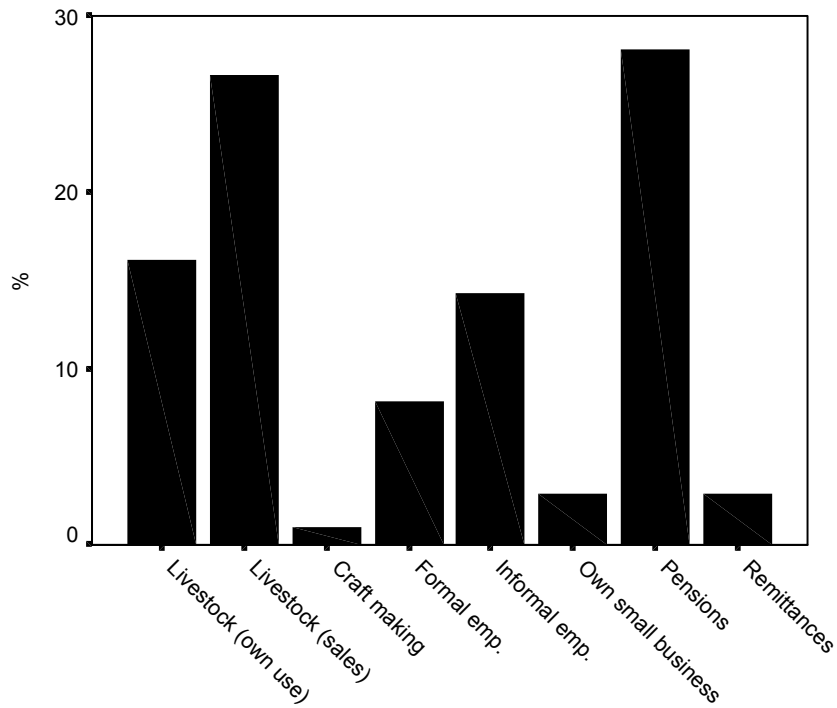
1.7 The household head

- 95% of household heads live in the household and 5% live away. 42% of household heads have had no formal education, with a further 34% having completed only primary school. Almost 21% have completed some level of secondary education; none have gone on to further education.
- Only 8% of household heads are formally employed; 65% undertake subsistence agriculture; 15% are in informal employment; and 10% stay at home/are retired. The remainder are either self-employed or are cash crop farmers.

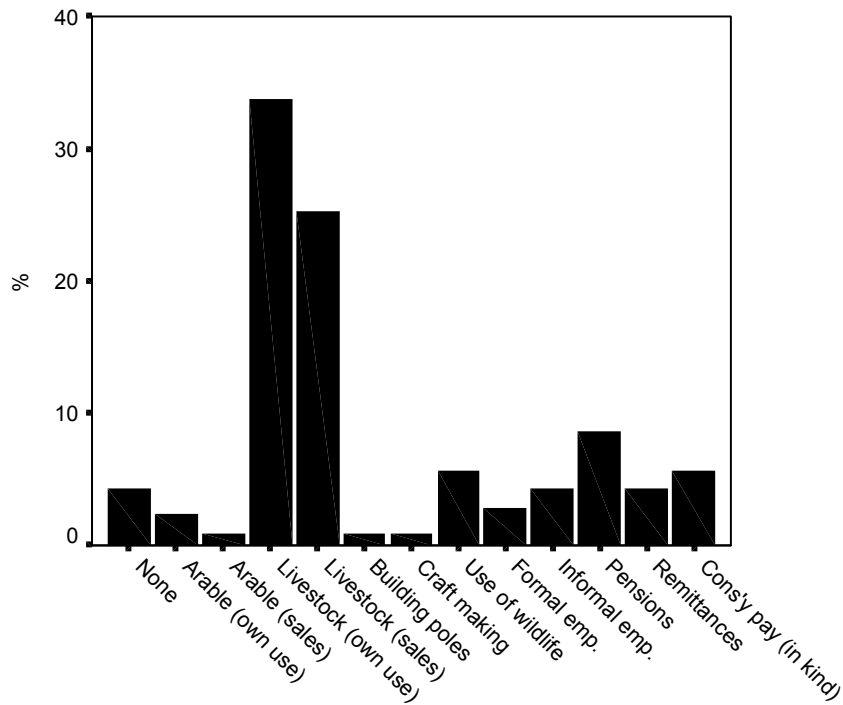
¹ Weighted average household income is the average income of households, excluding household members who do not earn income.

2. LIVELIHOODS

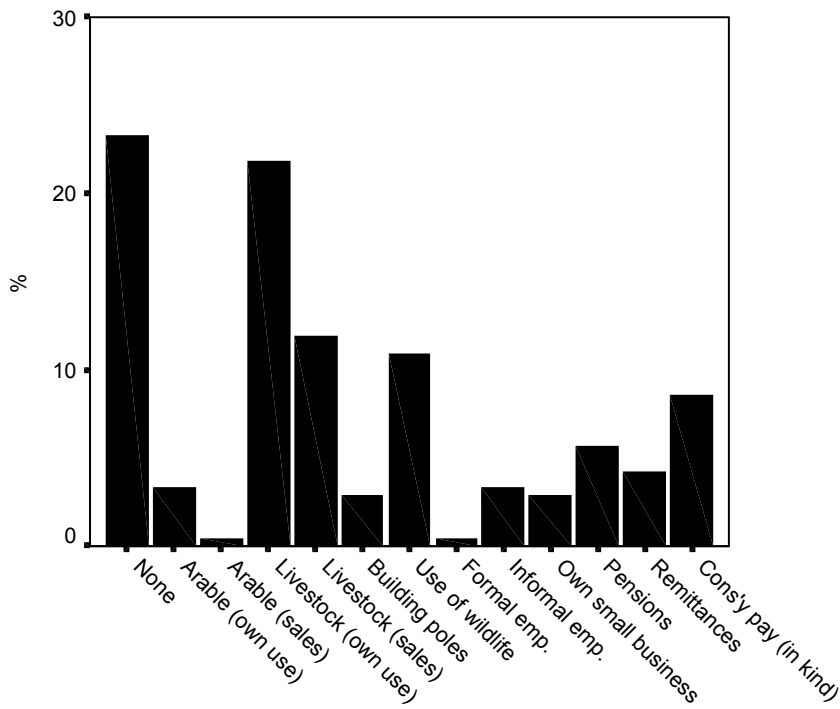
Graph 4 Most important livelihood activities to households



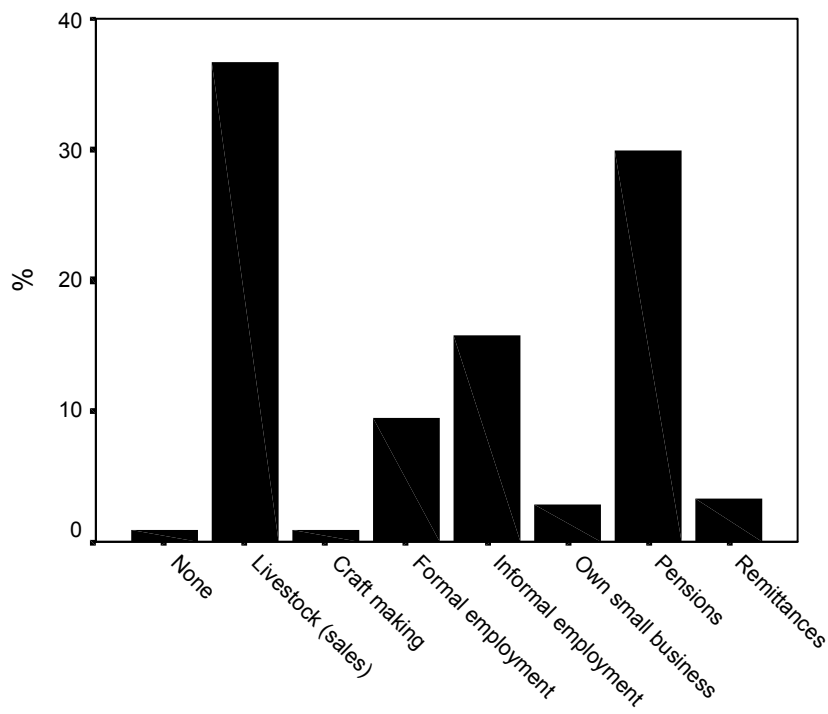
Graph 5 Second most important livelihood activities to households



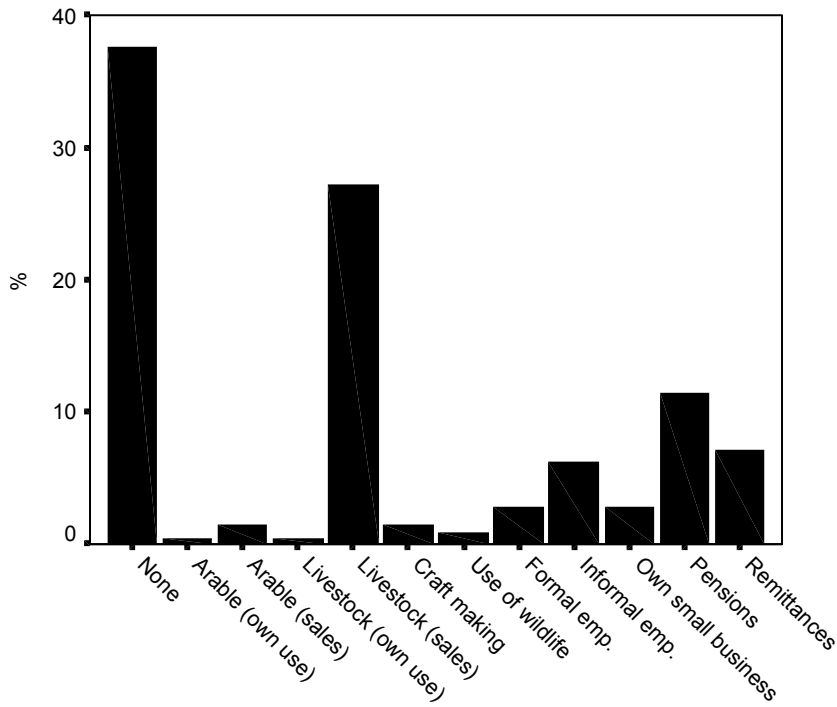
Graph 6 Third most important livelihood activities to households



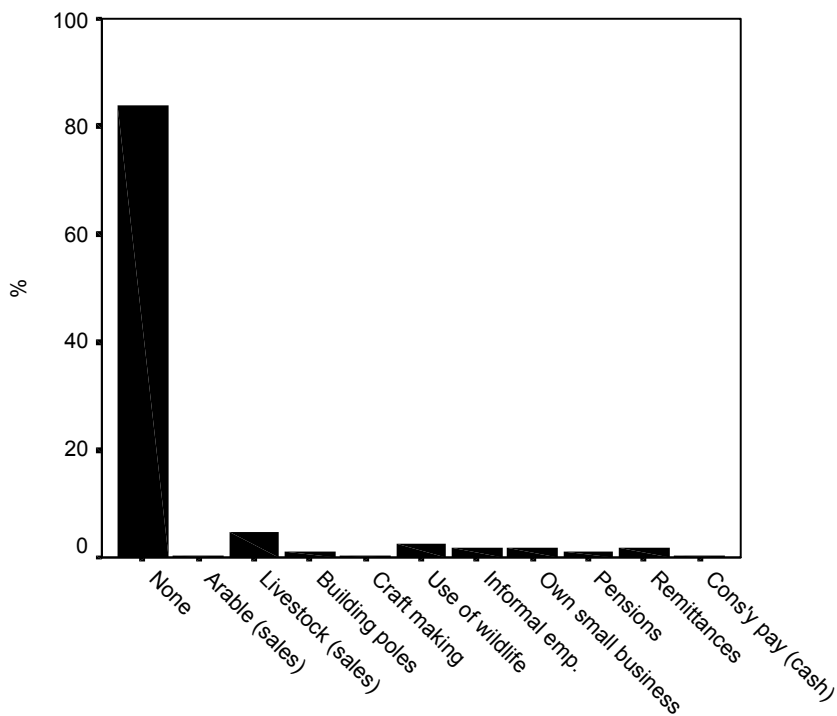
Graph 7 Most important sources of cash income to households



Graph 8 Second most important sources of cash income to households



Graph 9 Third most important sources of cash income to households



2.1 Livestock

85% of households own or have regular access to livestock (178 households).

Table 2 Stock ownership, trading and income¹

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Donkeys	Horses	Pigs
Ownership							
No. of hhs	116	62	167	168	145	72	1
Mean (median)	25 (10)	41 (20)	59 (35)	10 (8)	6 (5)	4 (3)	2 (2)
Range	1-293	2-240	2-450	1-65	1-30	1-30	2
Purchases							
No. of hhs	1	5	9	2	5	-	-
Mean (median)	1 (1)	5 (1)	4 (3)	5 (5)	2 (1)	-	-
Range	1	1-19	1-8	2-7	1-4	-	-
Milk consumed							
No. of hhs	1-5	3	95	-	-	-	-
Mean (median)	8 (4)	8 (3)	12 (6)	-	-	-	-
Range	1-167	2-20	1-116	-	-	-	-
Meat consumed							
No. of hhs	6	21	53	41	6	-	-
Mean (median)	1 (1)	2 (1)	3 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	-	-
Range	1	1-4	1-14	1-6	1-3	-	-
Milk sales (N\$)							
No. of hhs	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mean (median)	90 (25)	-	100 (100)	-	-	-	-
Range	10-300	-	100	-	-	-	-
Meat sales (N\$)							
No. of hhs	2	1	7	1	4	-	-
Mean (median)	1,200 (1,200)	200 (200)	818 (624)	3 (3)	725 (750)	-	-
Range	400-2,000	200	150-1,800	3	200-1,200	-	-
Transport sales (N\$)							
No. of hhs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean (median)	220 (220)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Range	220	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live sales (N\$)							
No. of hhs	22	2	28	4	3	-	-
Mean (median)	3,652 (1,850)	520 (520)	909 (425)	37 (35)	300 (250)	-	-
Range	500-18,000	140-900	80-5,000	4-75	250-400	-	-
Losses to predators							
No. of hhs	3	6	37	32	2	2	-
Mean (median)	1 (1)	3 (2)	5 (3)	5 (4)	1 (1)	1 (1)	-
Range	1-2	1-6	1-20	1-12	1	1	-
Bartered							
No. of hhs	3	2	2	-	2	-	-
Mean (median)	1 (1)	4 (4)	2 (2)	-	1 (1)	-	-
Range	1-2	2-5	2	-	1	-	-

¹ Over the three months prior to the survey

- Multiple stock ownership: 52 households own goats, cattle and sheep. 115 own goats and cattle; 62 own goats and sheep; and 52 own cattle and sheep.
- Reasons for (potential) livestock sales: to meet subsistence needs (52%); educational needs (30%); or because they sell regularly (8%). A further 5% would sell to meet medical needs and 4% to meet ceremonial needs, to buy other livestock or for ecological balance reasons (n=170).

2.2 Crop production/gardening

Only 14% of all households surveyed practised crop production or gardening.

Table 3 Crop production and income¹

	Maize	Pumpkin /Squash	Beans	Groundnuts	Melons	Tomatoes	Green Veg	Other*
Dryland area planted (m²)								
No. of hhs	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	-
Mean (median)	13 (13)	13 (13)	13 (13)	-	-	6 (3)	13 (13)	-
Range	13	13	13	-	-	2-13	13	-
Irrigated area planted (m²)								
No. of hhs	14	7	3	2	9	11	16	1
Mean (median)	24 (20)	32 (26)	39 (26)	19 (19)	19 (19)	46 (13)	19 (15)	26 (26)
Range	6-71	71-222	7-54	11-26	7-31	5-326	3-54	26
% consumed by hh								
No. of hhs	13	8	4	1	8	11	16	1
Mean (median)	92 (100)	94 (100)	100 (100)	100 (100)	88 (100)	92 (100)	94 (100)	100 (100)
Range	50-100	50-100	100	100	50-100	10-100	50-100	100
Crop sold (N\$)								
No. of hhs	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	-
Mean (median)	40 (40)	450 (450)	-	-	173 (173)	-	135 (135)	-
Range	30-50	450	-	-	45-300	-	20-250	-
% damage (wild animals)								
No. of hhs	5	2	-	-	2	4	3	-
Mean (median)	72 (90)	95 (95)	-	-	95 (95)	75 (95)	50 (50)	-
Range	30-100	90-100	-	-	90-100	10-100	30-70	-
% destroyed (domestic animals)								
No. of hhs	6	4	2	-	5	7	7	-
Mean (median)	40 (50)	40 (40)	30 (30)	-	34 (30)	27 (20)	36 (40)	-
Range	20-50	30-50	10-50	-	10-50	10-50	20-50	-
% destroyed (pests)								
No. of hhs	8	4	1	-	4	6	11	-
Mean (median)	31 (30)	45 (50)	50 (50)	-	34 (30)	43 (50)	26 (20)	-
Range	10-50	10-70	50	-	5-70	10-70	10-70	-

¹ Over the 12 months prior to the survey

- Tree crops (1) are grown in #Khoadi //Hôas, but the two respondents did not know the area planted.
- Damage by wildlife: all damage to crops was attributed to elephants (n=7).
- Reasons cited for selling crops were: to meet subsistence needs (67%) and medical needs and because they sell regularly (33%).

3. NATURAL RESOURCE USE

3.1 NR contribution to livelihoods and cash income

Wildlife utilisation appears to be important to livelihoods in #Khoadi //Hôas. Twelve households ranked it as their second most important livelihood activity; a further 23 households ranked it third; and 29 others ranked it fourth. Building-pole cutting was also ranked as important by a large number of households, the majority of whom ranked it as their third, fourth or fifth most important activity. Two households ranked craft as their most important livelihood activity.

Wildlife utilisation is also the most important NR use contributing to households' cash income. Two households ranked it as their second most important source of cash; five as their third most important; and three as their fourth most important source of cash. Two households ranked craft making as their most important cash income, with a further three households ranking it second. Despite the number of people relying on building-pole cutting for livelihoods, only two households rely on it to provide cash, both of whom ranked it as their third most important source.

Table 4 Number of households ranking resource utilisation as important (any rank)

Resource	Livelihood	Cash income
Reed harvesting	3	-
Thatch grass harvesting	2	-
Building pole cutting	33	2
Craft making	11	8
Wildlife utilisation	95	11

3.2 NR utilisation by households²

- Firewood: All households utilise almost 100% of firewood collected. One household sells N\$450 worth and three households barter small amounts (n=210).
- Timber for poles: 88 households collect and use timber for poles within the household. One household sells N\$700 worth.
- Reeds: Only one household collects reeds and uses 100% within the household.
- Palm leaves: Only one household utilises palm leaves and all of it is consumed by the household.
- Medicinal plants: 90 households consume on average 99% of medicinal plants collected within the household. One household sells N\$150 worth.
- Edible plants: 63 households collect edible plants, all of which are consumed within the household.
- Reptiles: Only one household consumes reptiles. None are sold or bartered.
- Insects: 112 households utilise insects, on average 93% is consumed within the household. 14 household sell insects for between N\$30 and N\$600 (an average of N\$170) and one household barter a small amount (20% of their total).
- Honey: Five households consume honey – all of it within the household.

The following resources were considered to be in sufficient abundance to allow more people to harvest them: firewood, timber, medicinal and edible plants, reptiles, large mammals, small mammals and insects (by over 60% of respondents). Of the 54% of respondents who had an

² Over the 12 months prior to the survey.

opinion about the relative abundance of honey, 32% believed that there was not enough for more people to harvest it, against 22% who thought there was enough. For more information on HWC, see tables re: livestock keeping and cropping/gardening.

Nine per cent of households own hunting equipment, with a further one percent able to access it for free or rent it. One household (0.5%) in #Khoadi //Hôas owns fishing equipment.

4. THE CONSERVANCY

32% of households are unaware that there is a conservancy in their area. Of the 68% (142 households) who are aware there is a conservancy in their area, the number of registered members per household is given in Table 5.

Table 5 Number of registered members per household aware of the conservancy (n=142)

Number of members/hh	% of households
0	44
1	19
2	21
3	4
4	2
5	4
6	1
7	1
8	1
10	1
13	1
14	1

- 27% know about the conservancy's management plans and 27% were also consulted about the development of these plans (n=142). 44% know about the conservancy's constitution, with 44% consulted in the development of the constitution (n=142).
- Of the 80 households who responded positively to having roles and responsibilities, 85% stated that they had no responsibilities other than being registered. 8% believed their responsibility was to look after wild animals and the remaining 7% (6 individuals) believed their responsibilities were either to attend meetings; help with combating illegal poaching; represent the community; manage the conservancy; or they didn't know. One was the secretary of the conservancy.
- Only 31% of respondents (n=141) know what the roles and responsibilities of various committee members are.
- Eight individuals undertook paid work for the conservancy, averaging 17 days work, in the previous three months. Estimated average income for this work was N\$463 (median N\$440), ranging between N\$20 to N\$1,000.
- Only seven people did unpaid work for the conservancy over the previous three months, averaging eight days (range 1–31).
- 29% of households stated that they had contributed in kind or in cash to the conservancy (n=142) at some point.
- The two most commonly cited advantages of the conservancy to the community overall were: the distribution of meat to the community by the conservancy (56%) or no advantages (36%) (n=149).

- The three main advantages of the conservancy to the household listed were: the distribution of meat to households (59%); no advantages (36%); and the provision of jobs to household members by the conservancy (3%) (n=149).
- The four most common responses regarding disadvantages of the conservancy to the community were: no disadvantages (51%); unfair distribution of meat (9%); favouritism concerning employment (6%); and that elephants brought into the area damage water points and gardens (5%) (n=154).
- 52% of respondents believed that there were no disadvantages of the conservancy at the household level. Disadvantages identified by the remainder were unfair distribution of meat (11%) and unfair distribution of jobs (9%) (n=151).

Table 7 Impact of conservancy on availability of natural resources for household use*

NR	None (%)	Negative (%)	Positive (%)	DK/NA (%)
Firewood	43	3	13	41
Timber	32	9	16	44
Medicinal plants	38	4	11	47
Reptiles	17	35	9	39
Insects	44	2	13	41
Birds	11	31	21	38
Large mammals	6	36	20	38
Small mammals	7	34	21	38

* Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding. Results are not reported for those resources where over 50% of respondents answered 'Don't know'/'Not applicable'.