

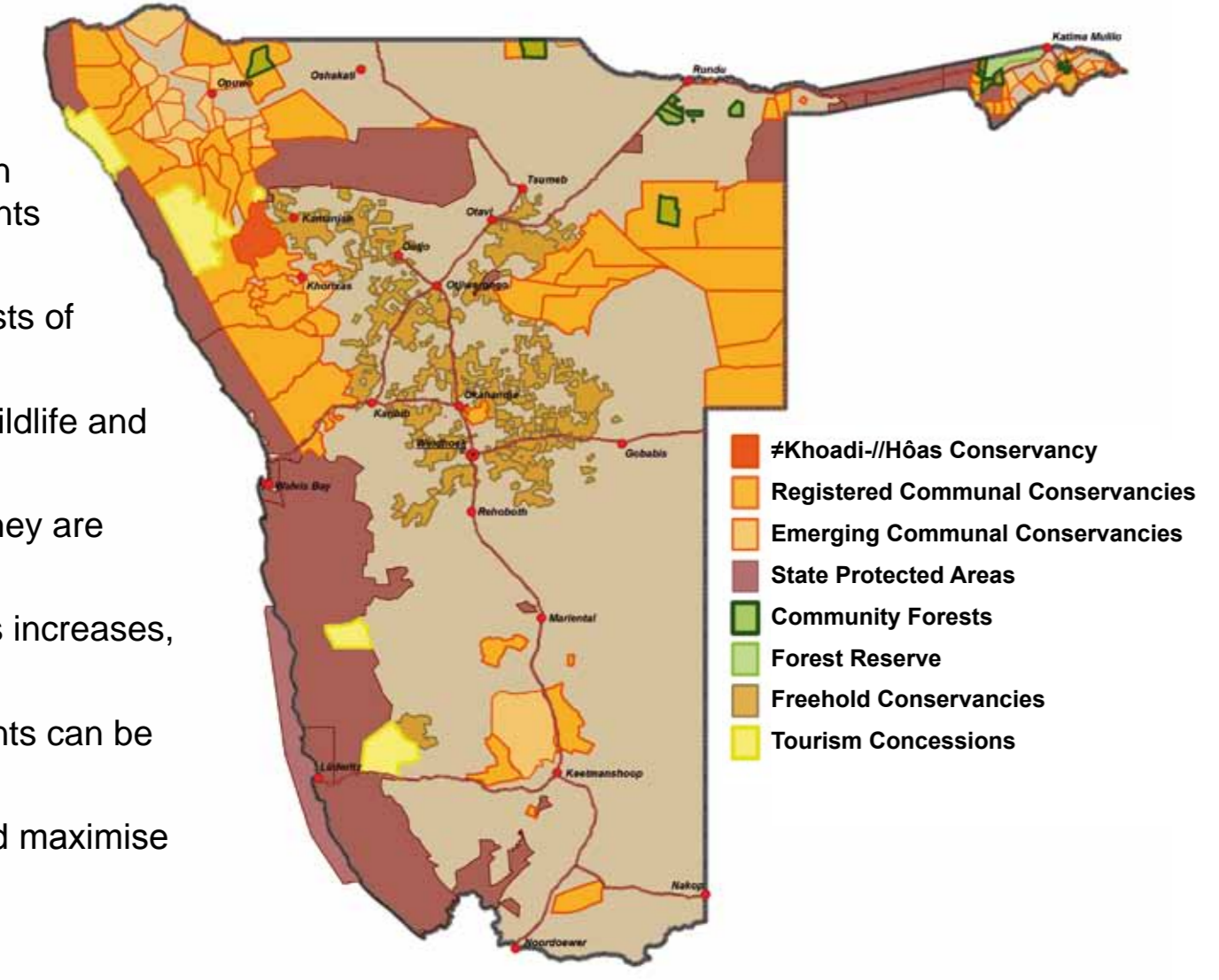
#Khoadi-//Hôas Conservancy

named after the Khoekhoegowab phrase for 'elephant's corner'



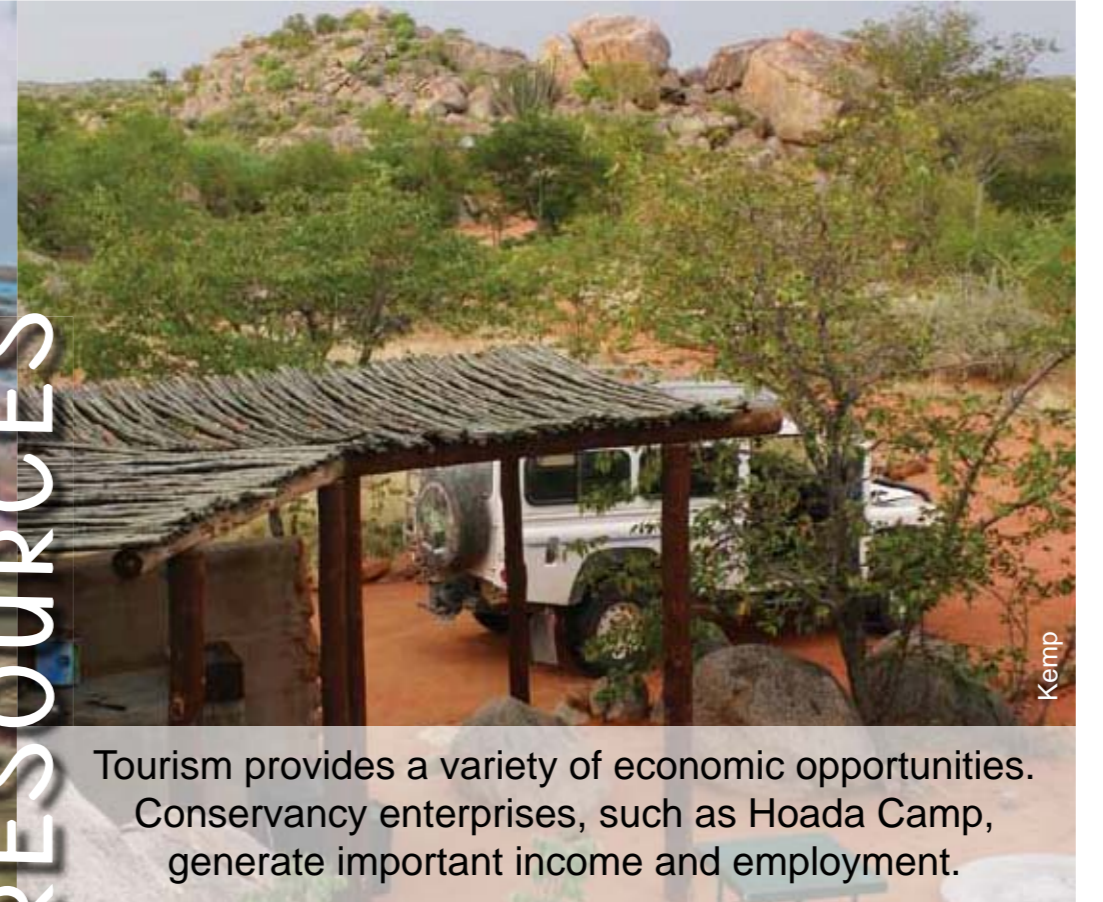
a conservancy is:

- a legally registered area with clearly defined borders and a constituted management body run by the community for the development of residents and the sustainable use of wildlife and tourism
- managed by a group elected to serve the interests of all its members
- a place where residents can add income from wildlife and tourism to traditional farming activities
- a place where wildlife populations increase as they are managed for productive gain
- a place where the value of the natural resources increases, enhancing the value of the land
- a forum through which services and developments can be channelled and integrated
- zoned for multiple uses too minimise conflict and maximise the interests of all stakeholders



milestones and successes

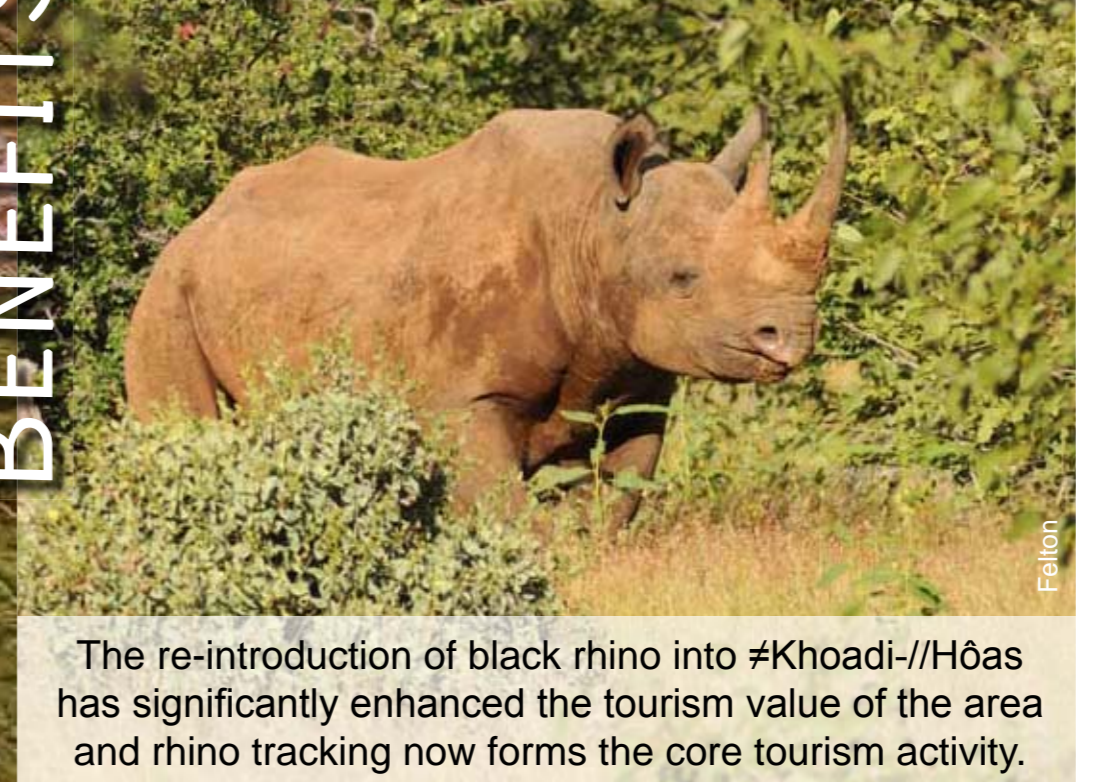
- 1990** – the Grootberg Farmers' Union is formed
- 1996** – policy changes allow communal area residents to benefit from wildlife and tourism by forming conservancies
- 1998** – #Khoadi-//Hôas Conservancy is registered in June
- 2000** – the Forum for Integrated Resource Management is established
- 2000** – #Khoadi-//Hôas becomes part of the annual North-West Game Count
- 2001** – implementation of the Event Book monitoring system in #Khoadi-//Hôas Conservancy
- 2002** – gemsbok are translocated to #Khoadi-//Hôas
- 2004** – #Khoadi-//Hôas becomes financially independent and is able to cover own operating expenses
- 2005** – Grootberg Lodge opens, making #Khoadi-//Hôas the first conservancy in Namibia to fully own its own lodge
- 2005** – Hoada Camp, a community campsite, opens
- 2007** – #Khoadi-//Hôas is one of the first conservancies in Namibia to reintroduce black rhino
- 07/08** – eland and black-faced impala are reintroduced into the conservancy
- 2008** – The Ministry of Environment and Tourism awards the rights to the Hobatere Tourism Concession to the conservancy



Tourism provides a variety of economic opportunities. Conservancy enterprises, such as Hoada Camp, generate important income and employment.



Grootberg Lodge is owned by the conservancy, but is managed by a private sector operator to optimise tourism potential. Such joint-ventures provide significant income, employment, training and other benefits.



The re-introduction of black rhino into #Khoadi-//Hôas has significantly enhanced the tourism value of the area and rhino tracking now forms the core tourism activity.

resources

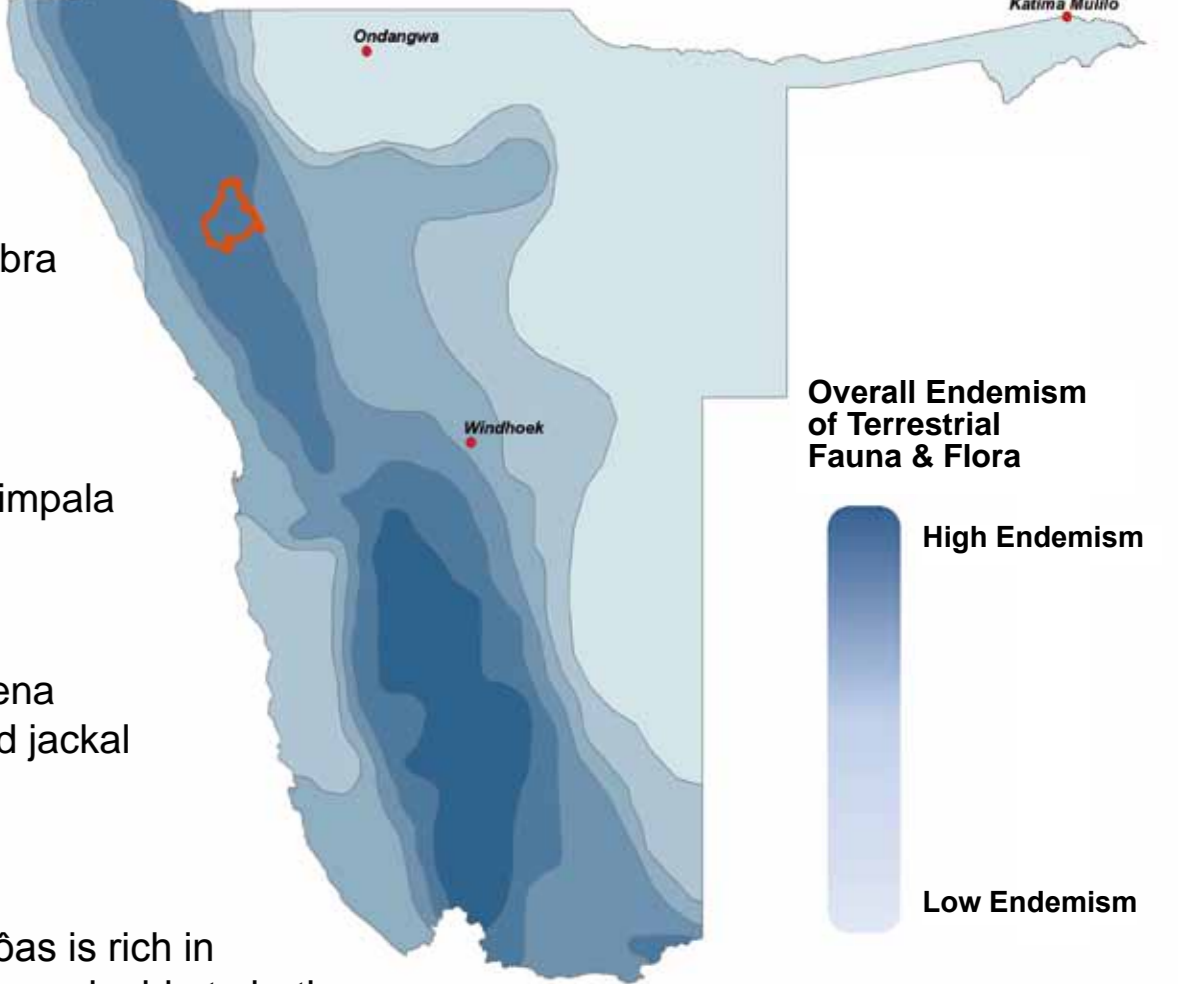
birds

Many interesting birds occur in the conservancy, including species near-endemic to Namibia such as bare-cheeked babbler, Carp's tit, Damara hornbill, Monteiro's hornbill, Rüppell's parrot, rosy-faced lovebird, Rüppell's korhaan, Hartlaub's francolin, rockrunner, violet wood-hoopoe, white-tailed shrike and Herero chat.

mammals

Since the establishment of conservancies, wildlife numbers have steadily increased in communal areas. In #Khoadi-//Hôas, wildlife includes:

- elephant
- giraffe
- black rhino
- eland
- kudu
- gemsbok
- mountain zebra
- springbok
- duiker
- klipspringer
- steenbok
- black-faced impala
- lion
- leopard
- cheetah
- spotted hyaena
- black-backed jackal
- baboon



plants

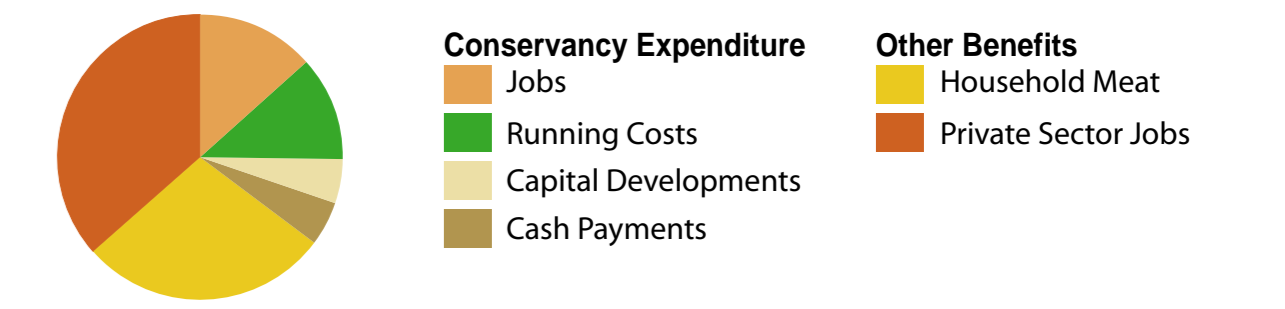
#Khoadi-//Hôas is rich in plants that are valuable to both people and wildlife. Common tree species include umbrella thorn, camel thorn, ana tree, mopane tree, shepherd's tree and *Commiphora* species, while milkbush is important for the survival of black rhino and other wildlife species.

benefits from natural resources

Benefits to the conservancy and its members are obtained from:

- Grootberg Lodge (owned by conservancy, operated by Journeys Namibia)
- Hoada Campsite (community campsite)
- Hobatere Tourism Concession
- trophy hunting concession agreement
- shoot-and-sell hunting
- own-use hunting
- premium hunting

The conservancy spends money and creates benefits in these sectors:



The conservancy creates a variety of community and individual benefits, including:

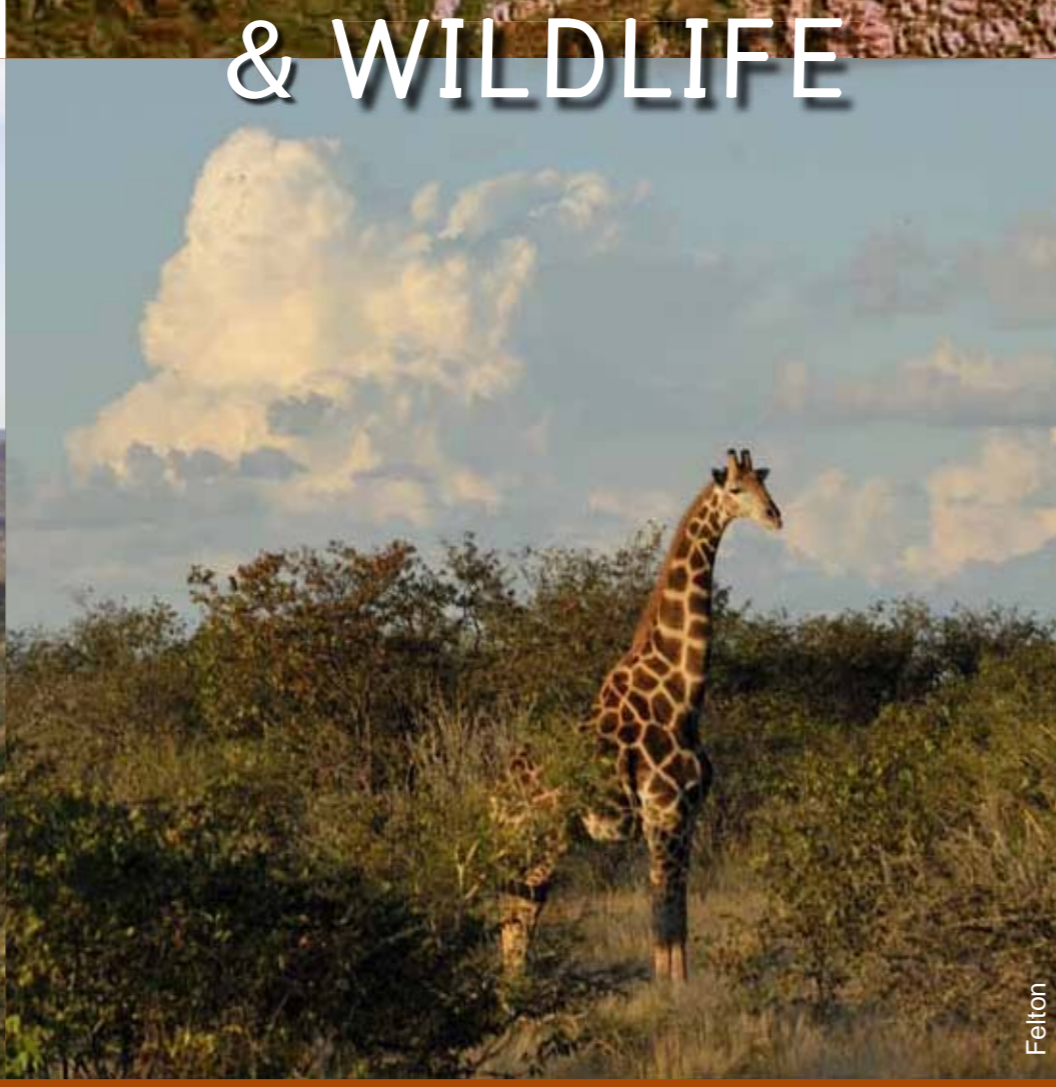
- creating employment and paying staff salaries
- distributing game meat to households
- covering conservancy running costs
- mitigating human wildlife conflict
- supporting education and training
- supporting livestock farming through a breeding stock loan scheme
- conservancy members receive a variety of other benefits, including transport and a soup kitchen for the elderly

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For more information and updates:
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People living in a conservancy share a common vision for managing their area. Local cultures and social dynamics are of great interest to tourists.



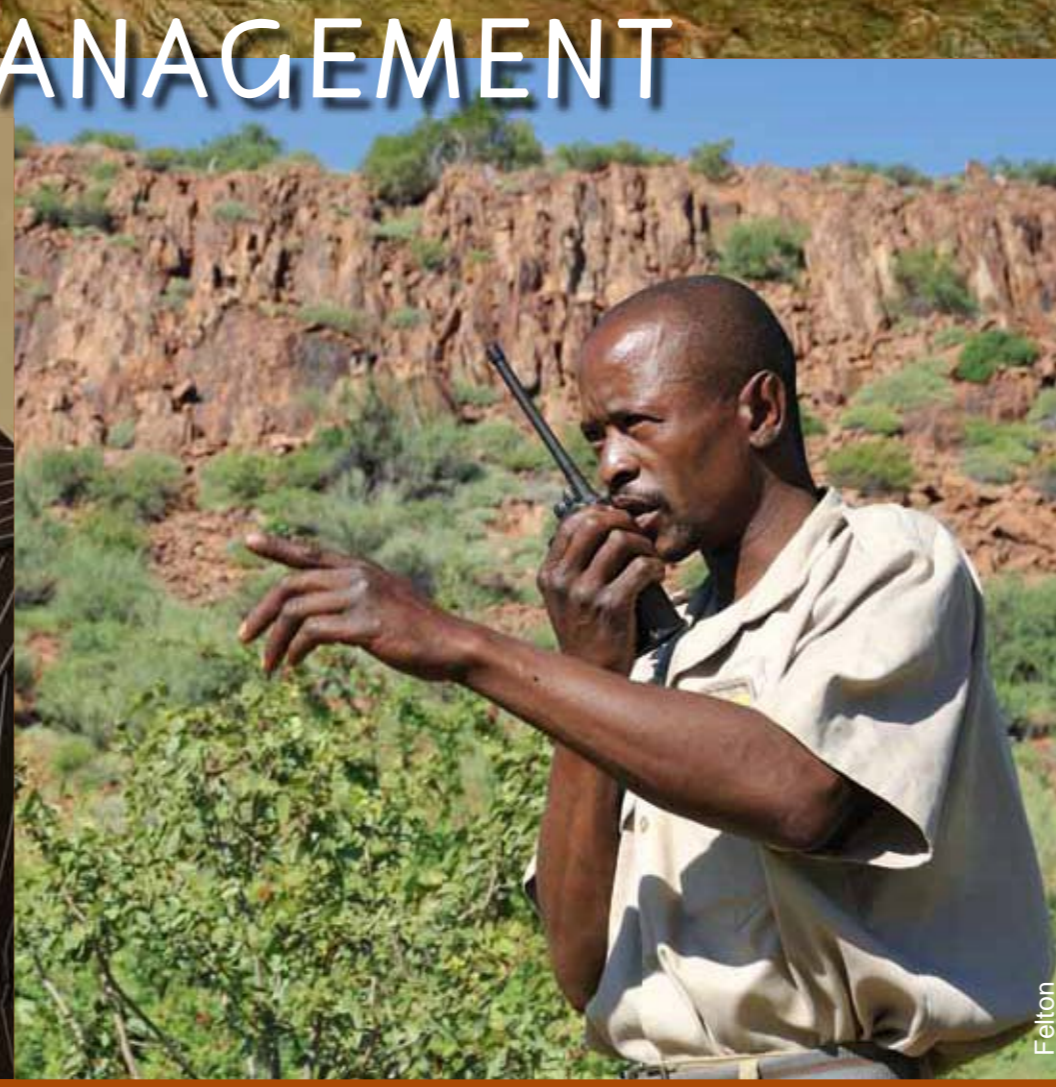
Natural resources diversify economic opportunities and are a driver of economic growth. Spectacular landscapes are a key tourism attraction.



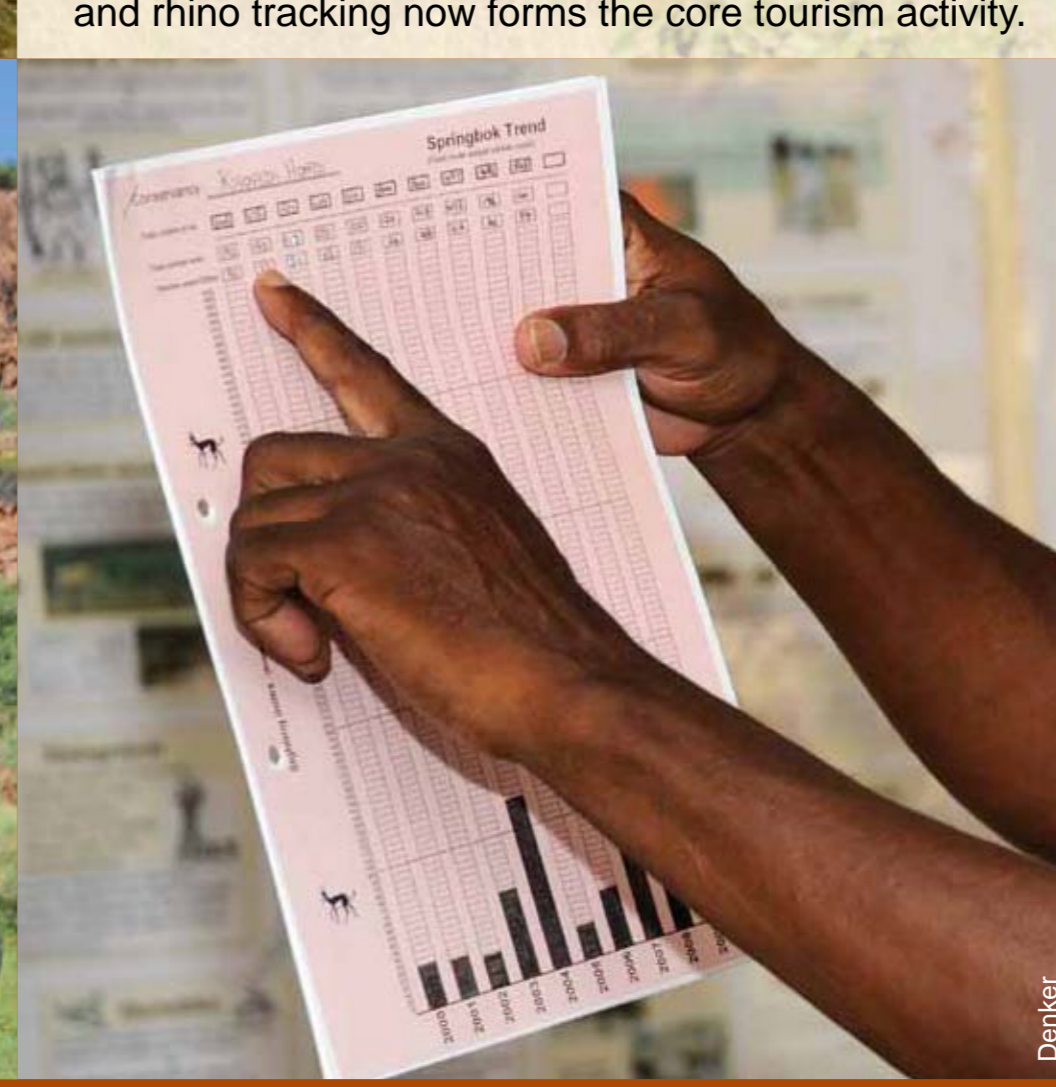
Free-roaming wildlife, such as this giraffe, can generate a variety of benefits and create an important tourism attraction.



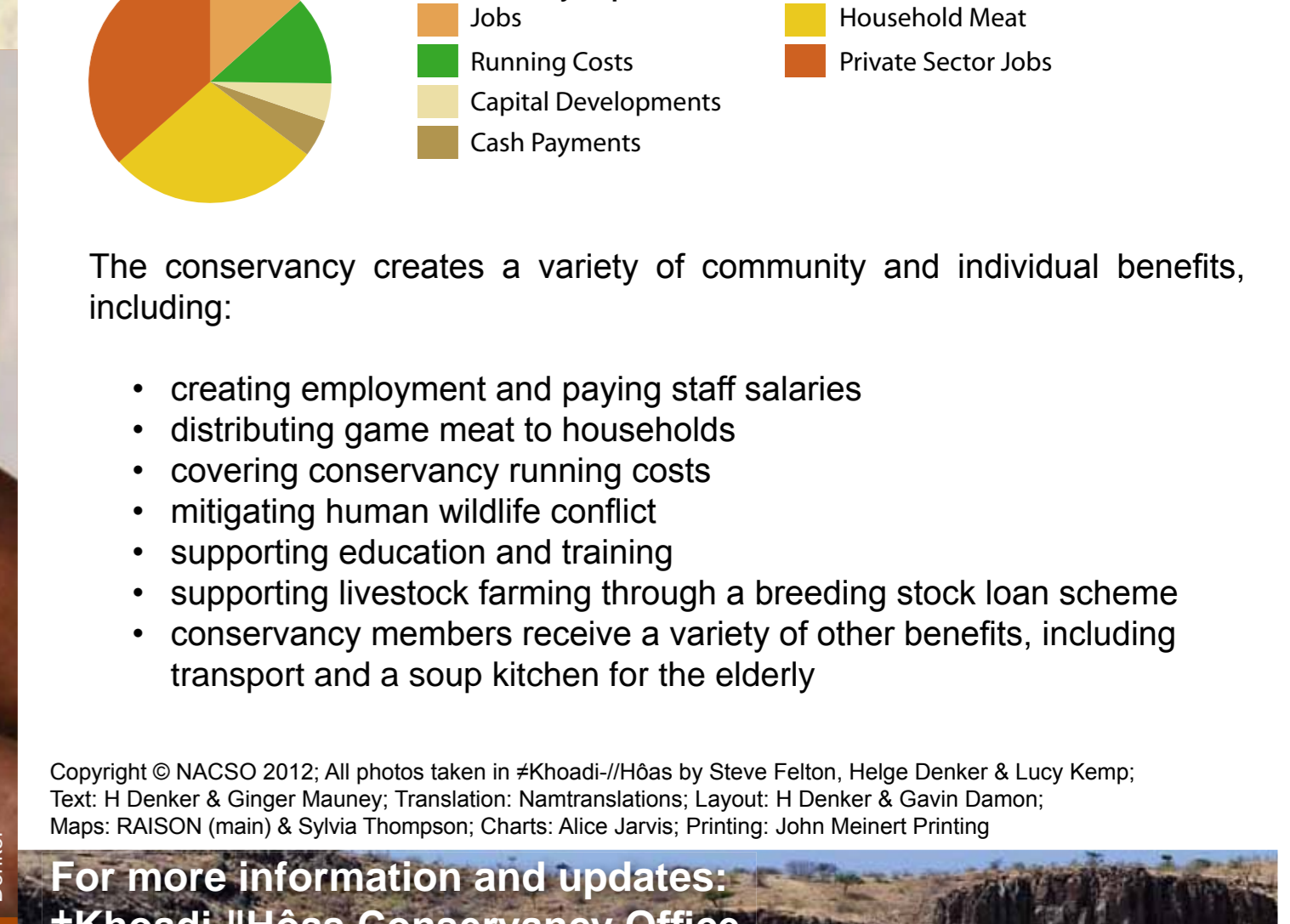
Conservancy residents engage in a variety of livelihood activities including livestock herding, crop production and natural resource use.



The conservancy has a committee and employs staff and is managed using a mixture of modern methods & technologies and traditional knowledge & skills.



Conservancy activities include game counts and patrols, monitoring using the Event Book, mitigating human wildlife conflict and facilitating development.



Community Game Guards employed by the conservancy monitor wildlife and other resources and create the foundations for adaptive management.

Khoekhoegowab is the main language spoken in the conservancy

Felton

Felton

Denker

Felton

Denker

BENEFITS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES