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1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Gender

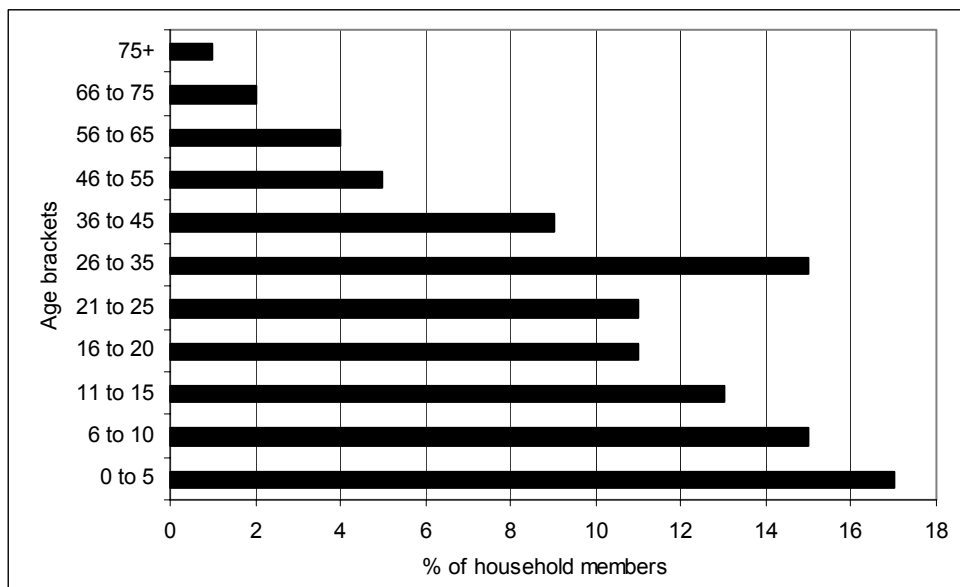
- 77 households responded (representing 411 household members). This sample consists of 40 households from Salambala (241 household members); 18 households from Mayuni (85 household members); and 19 households from Kwandu (85 household members).
- 77% are male-headed households; 23% female de jure; and no female de facto households.
- 49% of household members are male and 51% female.

1.2 Location

99% of household members reside in the household, with under 1% living away. In Salambala, a household comprises of six members on average (median=5, range 1–16); in Mayuni five members (median=4, range 1–10); and in Kwandu four members (median=4, range 2–7).

1.3 Age

Graph 1 Age distribution

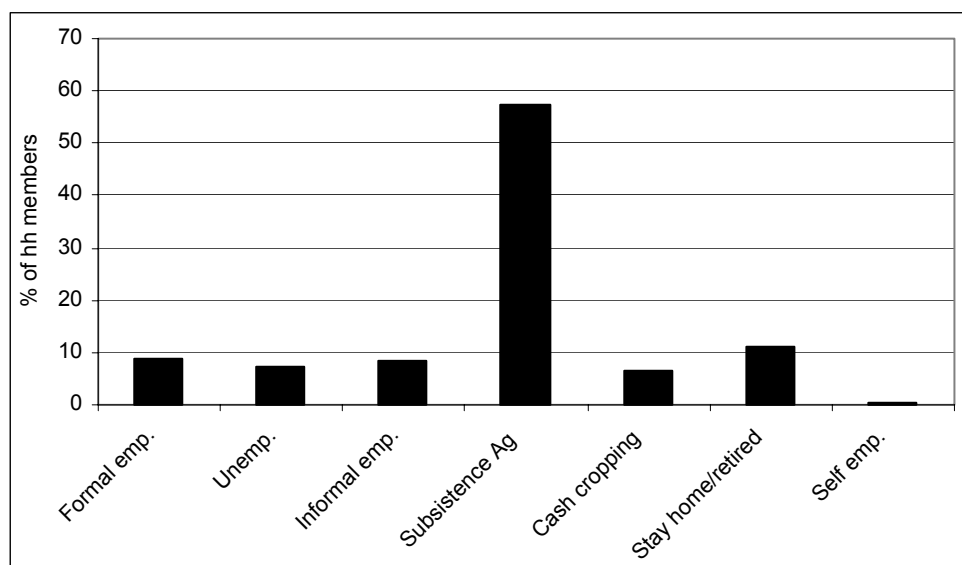


1.4 Education

- Of household members over 20 years of age, only 6% have had no formal education and 24% have completed primary school. 24% have completed Grades 7–9 and 42% Grades 10–12. 4% of householders have completed some form of higher education. 1% do not know their highest level of education.
- 35% of household members are currently in school.
- 8% of households have children not attending school because of an inability to afford school fees or other school-related costs. Of these households, 83% have one child out of school and the remaining 17% have two children out of school.

1.5 Employment

Graph 2 Main occupation of the workforce (16–65, not in school)



1.5.1 CBNRM and tourism-related occupations

- The nature of the purposive sample was that it identified households with at least one member employed in CBNRM or tourism-related occupations. Thus there should be 77 individuals employed in such occupations. The sample has only 67 individuals employed in such occupations.
- Of those who considered this employment to be their main occupation, 25 are conservancy committee members; 22 are CCGs/CRMs/shepherds; one is employed at a private tourism operation; and three work for community campsites.
- Of those individuals who considered their employment to be a secondary occupation, nine are conservancy committee members; six are CCGs/CRMs/shepherds; and one owns an enterprise (selling to lodge/tourists e.g. food/laundry).¹

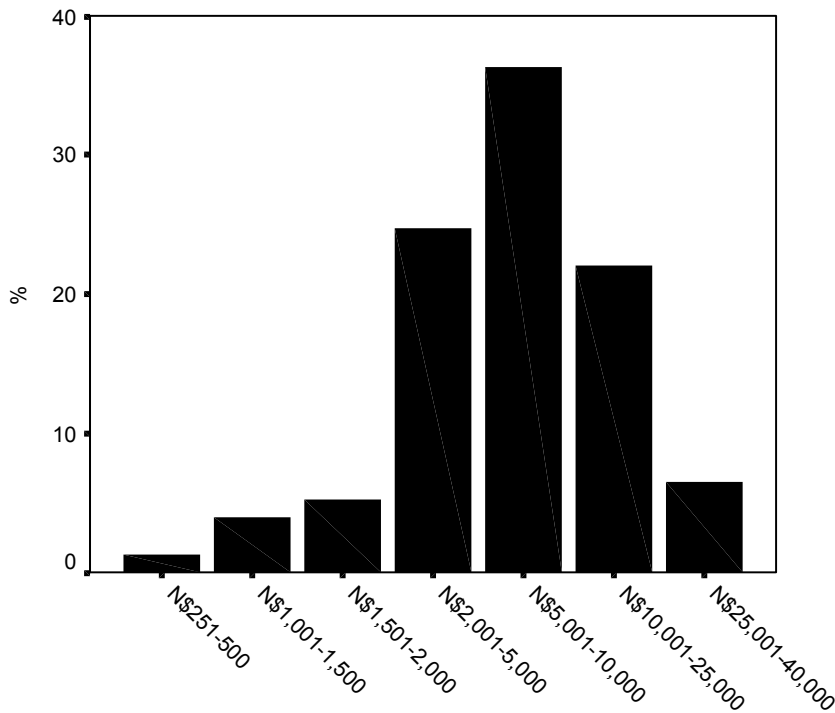
1.6 Household income and other contributions to the household

35% of 16 year olds and above stated that they had no income. Table 1 outlines income distribution for the remaining 147 household members.

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

Income bracket	% of respondents
<N\$100-250	1
N\$251-500	11
N\$501-750	4
N\$751-1,000	7
N\$1,001-1,500	7
N\$1,501-2,000	10
N\$2,001-5,000	21
N\$5,001-10,000	27
N\$10,001-25,000	10
N\$25,001-40,000	1

¹ Interestingly, out of these households, three individuals (from Salambala) described their secondary occupation (Type A) as hunting.

Graph 3 Weighted average household income²

- 95% of households have at least one member contributing to cash income. Of these households, 32% have one member contributing; 56% have two; 8% have three; 1% have four; and 3% have five.
- 94% of households receive contributions in kind from at least one member. Of these households, 28% have one member; 60% have two; 7% have three; 1% have four; and 4% have five.
- 23% of households receive remittances (from someone living away). Of these, 56% have only source of remittances; 22% have two; and 11% have three or four sources.
- Only 8% of households have a member(s) receiving a pension. Of these, 40% (two households) have only one pensioner and 60% (three households) have two pensioners.

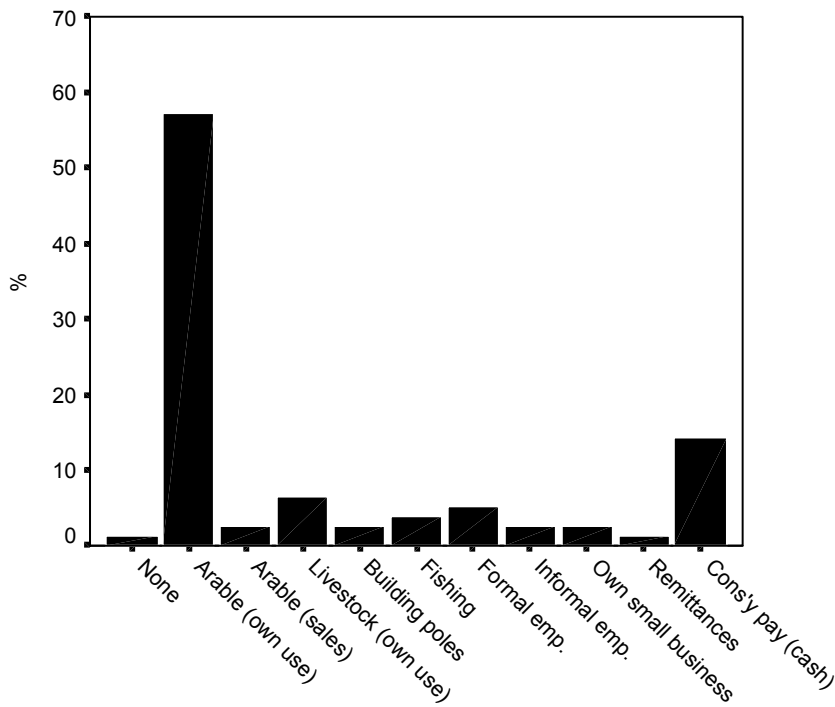
1.7 The household head

- 100% of household heads live in the household.
- Only 4% of household heads have had no formal education. 13% have completed primary school as their highest level of education; 27% have completed Grades 7–9; and 51% have completed Grades 10–12. 5% have completed some form of higher education.
- 16% of household heads are in formal employment. Of the remainder, 9% are informally employed; 66% engage in subsistence agriculture; 7% are cash crop farmers; 1% stay home/are retired; and 1% are self-employed.

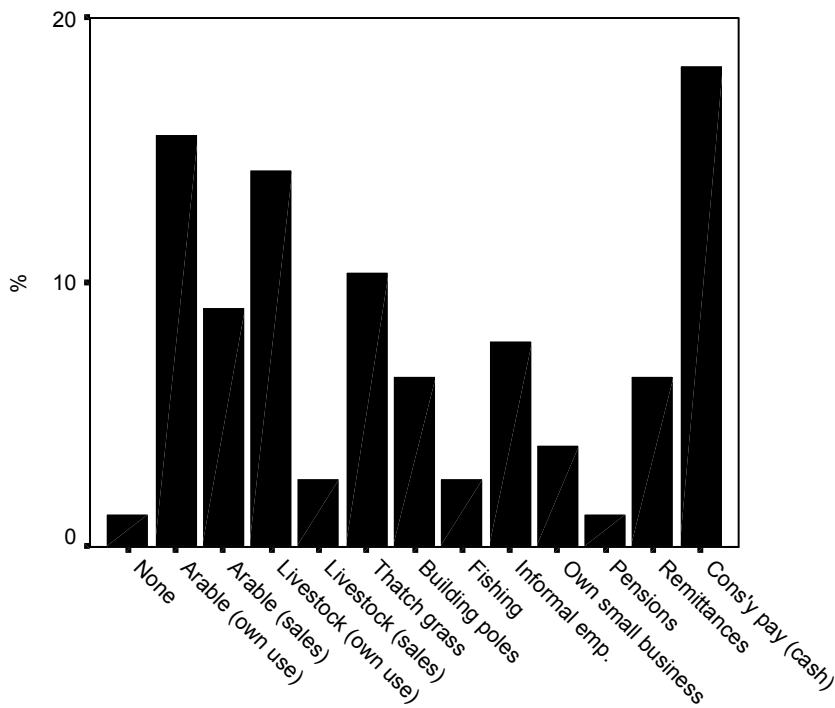
² Weighted average household income is the average income of households, excluding household members who do not earn income.

2. LIVELIHOODS

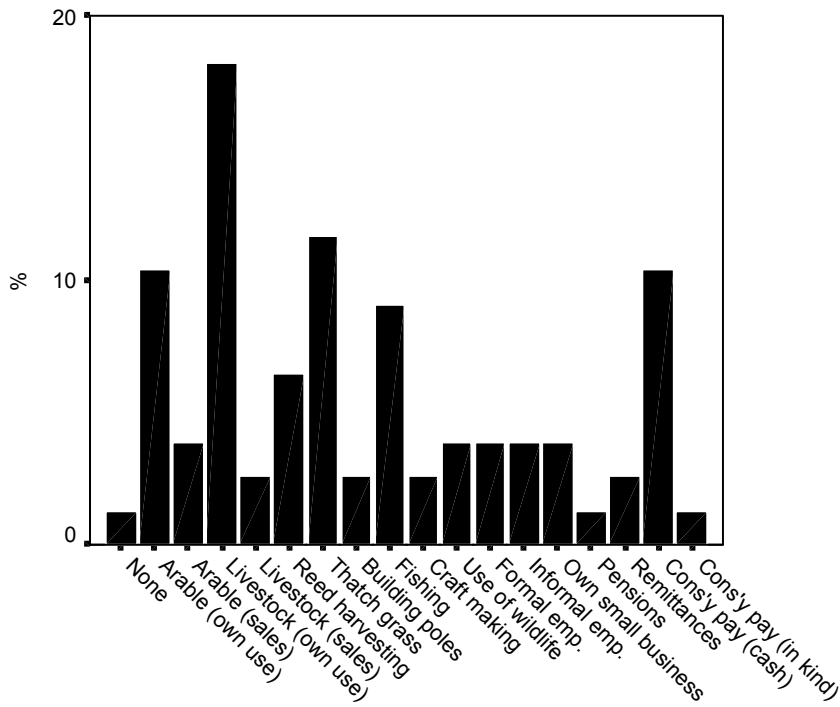
Graph 4 Most important livelihood activities to households



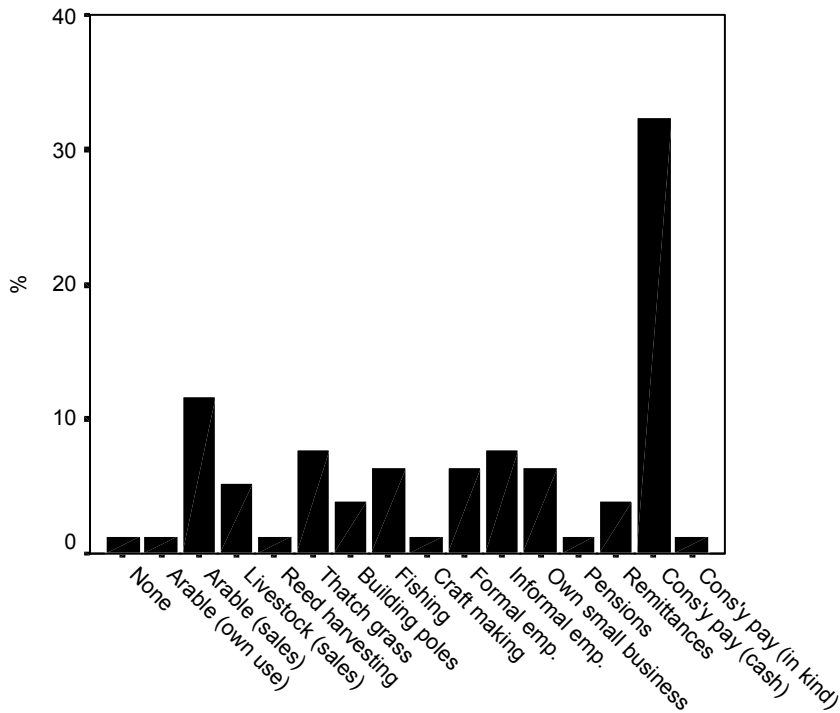
Graph 5 Second most important livelihood activities to households



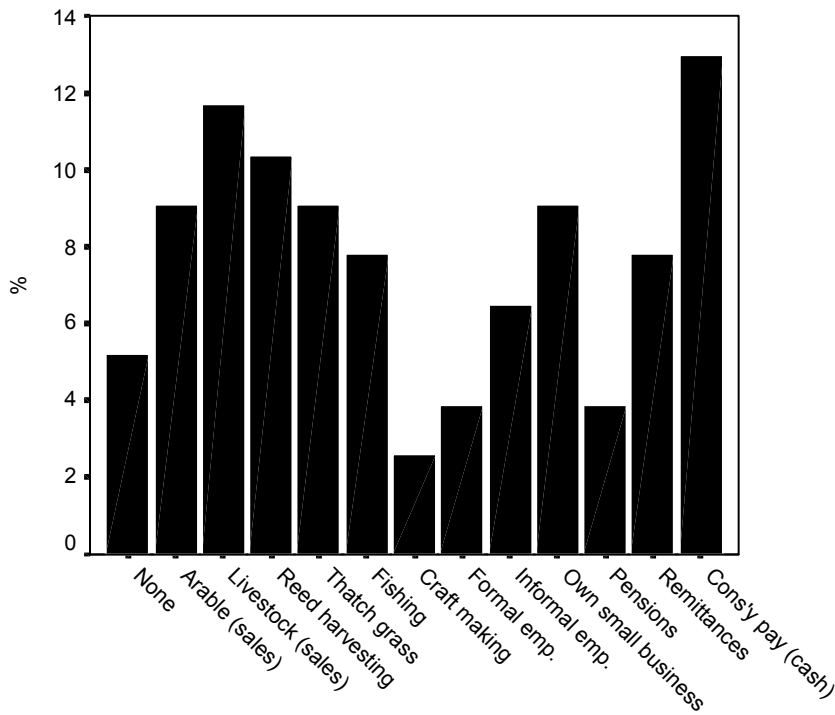
Graph 6 Third most important livelihood activities to households



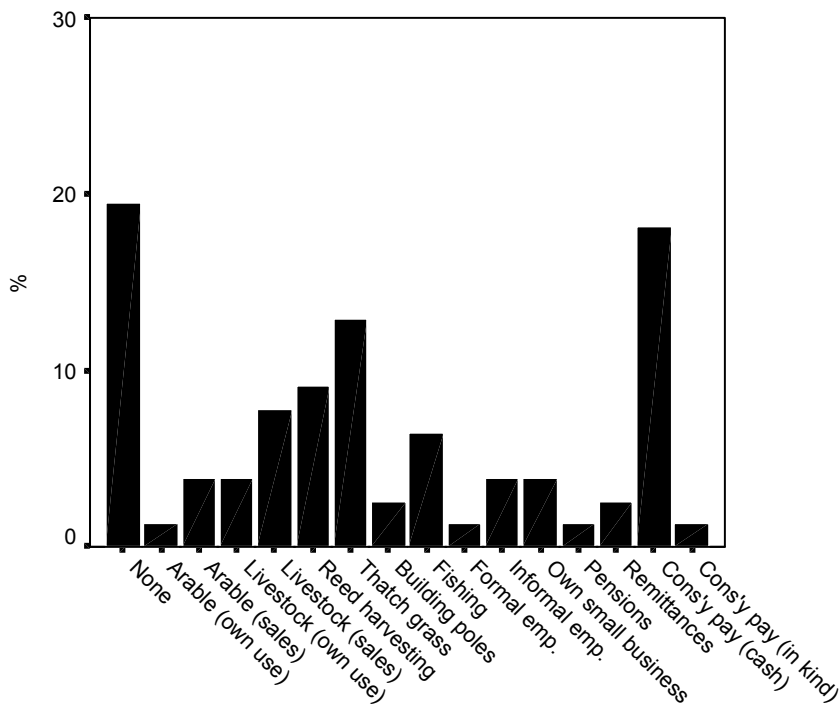
Graph 7 Most important sources of cash income to households



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

91% of households own or have regular access to livestock.

Table 2 Stock ownership, trading and income¹

	Cattle	Goats	Poultry
Ownership			
No. of hhs	53	20	60
Mean (median)	24 (10)	10 (6)	11 (10)
Range	1-242	1-40	1-35
Purchases			
No. of hhs	11	3	10
Mean (median)	2 (1)	5 (2)	2 (1)
Range	1-3	1-12	1-5
Milk consumption			
No. of hhs	41	3	-
Mean (median)	7 (3)	2 (1)	-
Range	1-50	1-3	-
Meat consumption			
No. of hhs	1	7	36
Mean (median)	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)
Range	1	1-4	1-10
Milk sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	6	-	-
Mean (median)	134 (15)	-	-
Range	5-500	-	-
Meat sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	-	-	4
Mean (median)	-	-	18 (20)
Range	-	-	10-20
Transport sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	-	-	-
Mean (median)	-	-	-
Range	-	-	-
Live sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	10	2	15
Mean (median)	1,520 (850)	85 (85)	27 (30)
Range	600-5,900	70-100	2-60
Losses to predators			
No. of hhs	12	4	24
Mean (median)	3 (2)	2 (2)	3 (3)
Range	1-6	1-3	1-10
Bartered			
No. of hhs	2	3	5
Mean (median)	2 (2)	3 (2)	2 (1)
Range	1-2	1-5	1-5

¹ Over the three months prior to the survey

- Multiple stock ownership: 18 households (24% of total households) own cattle, goats and poultry; 19 households (26%) own both goats and poultry; and 44 households (57%) own cattle and poultry.
- Reasons for livestock sales were identified as: to meet subsistence needs (54%); educational needs (36%); medical needs (8%); and ceremonial needs (2%) (n=39).

2.2 Crop production/gardening

97% of all households surveyed practised crop production or gardening.

Table 3 Crop production and income¹

	Maize	Sorghum	Millet	Pumpkin/ Squash	Beans	Groundnuts	Melons	Tomatoes	Green Veg	Sugar Reed	Other
Dryland area planted (ha)											
No. of hhs	71	27	17	24	15	6	14	1	7	1	1
Mean (median)	4.4 (3)	1.9 (1)	1.6 (1)	1.6 (1)	0.9 (1)	0.6 (0.5)	1.4 (1)	0.002 (0.002)	2.7 (2)	0.5 (0.5)	3 (3)
Range	1-20	0.5-6	0.5-3	0.003-6	0.005-2	0.005-1	0.005-5	0.002	0.02-10	0.5	3
Irrigated area planted (ha)											
No. of hhs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-
Mean (median)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (3)	1.5 (1.5)	-	-
Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-5	0.001-3	-	-
% consumed by hh											
No. of hhs	54	15	8	17	14	4	12	3	10	1	1
Mean (median)	75 (76)	80 (100)	79 (88)	84 (100)	81 (100)	85 (100)	83 (100)	100 (100)	87 (100)	100 (100)	100 (100)
Range	5-100	30-100	45-100	40-100	10-100	40-100	50-100	100	20-100	100	100
Crop sold (N\$)											
No. of hhs	13	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	-
Mean (median)	1,567 (1,200)	-	-	200 (200)	103 (103)	-	80 (80)	-	710 (200)	-	-
Range	100-5,000	-	-	200	55-150	-	80	-	30-1,900	-	-

	Maize	Sorghum	Millet	Pumpkin/ Squash	Beans	Groundnuts	Melons	Tomatoes	Green Veg	Sugar Reed	Other
% damage (wild animals)											
No. of hhs	44	18	9	11	10	1	7	-	1	-	-
Mean (median)	42 (28)	65 (85)	58 (60)	45 (30)	32 (30)	15 (15)	24 (10)	-	10 (10)	-	-
Range	10-100	10-100	20-100	15-100	10-80	15	5-80	-	10	-	-
% destroyed (domestic animals)											
No. of hhs	30	8	2	6	3	-	2	-	2	-	-
Mean (median)	14 (10)	16 (10)	13 (13)	13 (7)	15 (10)	-	15 (15)	-	30 (30)	-	-
Range	1-60	5-50	10-15	5-30	5-30	-	10-20	-	10-50	-	-
% destroyed (pests)											
No. of hhs	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean (median)	3 (3)	36 (25)	34 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Range	1-5	2-90	5-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
¹ Over the twelve months prior to the survey											

- Damage by wildlife was attributed to: elephant (40%); warthog (20%); monkeys (11%); porcupine (6%); buffalo (5%); baboon (5%); spring hare (4%); antelope (3%); hippo (2%); birds (2%); and water buck (1%).
- Reasons for selling crops were: to meet subsistence needs (58%); educational needs (32%) and ceremonial needs (10%).

3. NATURAL RESOURCE USE

3.1 NR contribution to livelihoods and cash income

More than 50% of households ranked reed harvesting, thatch grass harvesting and building pole cutting as important to their livelihoods, although none of these activities ranked particularly highly. In contrast, only 44% of households undertake fishing, but around 50% of those who fish ranked it as one of their four most important livelihood activities.

Of those who sell reeds (69% of those who harvest them), over 50% ranked sales as one of their three most important sources of cash income. 55% of those who sell thatch grass also ranked it as one of their three most important sources of cash. Fishing is also an important cash income contributor to 33% of households. Of these households, 64% ranked fish sales as one of the three most important contributors to cash income.

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

Resource	Livelihood	Cash income
Reed harvesting	45	31
Thatch grass harvesting	57	42
Building-pole cutting	43	15
Fishing	34	25
Craft making	8	7
Wildlife utilisation	22	0

3.2 NR utilisation by households³

- Firewood: All households utilise firewood, consuming an average of 92% of that collected within the household. None is sold, but 27% of household barter/give away on average 30% of that collected.
- Timber for poles: 66% of households utilise timber, consuming on average 95% within the household. A small amount is sold (3 households, selling on average N\$380 worth) and none is bartered/given away.
- Reeds: 60% of households utilise reeds, consuming on average 86% of that harvested within the household. 39% of these households (or 23% of all households) sell reeds (average N\$174) and none is bartered/given away.
- Papyrus: Only 25% of households utilise papyrus, consuming an average of 87% within the household. Of these households, 25% (or 7% of all households) sell an average of N\$74 worth. Only one household barter/gives it away.
- Thatching grass: 70% of households utilise thatch grass, consuming approximately 83% within the household. 41% of these households (or 29% of all households) sell some thatch grass (for an average of N\$172) and one household barter 5% of that harvested by their household.
- Palm leaves: 39% of households harvest palm leaves, consuming almost all within the household. Three households (10% of those who utilise it, or 4% of all households) barter/give away on average 30%.
- Medicinal plants: Only 17% of households (13) utilise medicinal plants, consuming on average 95% of that collected within the household. One household sells N\$140 worth and three households barter a small amount (22%).

³ Over the twelve months prior to the survey

- Edible plants: 61% of households utilise edible plants, consuming on average 92% within the household. Very small amounts are bartered or sold (average worth of sales N\$28).
- Birds: No birds are utilised.
- Reptiles: Only one household utilises reptiles, consuming all caught within the household.
- Fish: 82% of households utilise fish resources, consuming on average 79% within the household. 36% of these households (or 30% of all households) sell fish (for an average of N\$596) and 17% of these households (or 14% of all households) barter on average 16% of their catch.
- Large mammals: No large mammals are utilised.
- Small mammals: No small mammals are utilised.
- Insects: No insects are utilised.
- Honey: Only two households collect honey, all of which is consumed within the household.

Of these resources, more than 50% of respondents believed the following NRs were in sufficient abundance to withstand increased harvesting: firewood, timber for poles, reeds, thatch grass, medicinal and edible plants, reptiles, fish and small mammals. (58% also believed that there were sufficient large mammals for more people to harvest them). For more information on HWC, see tables re: livestock keeping and cropping/gardening.

30% of households own hunting equipment and 1% have free access to the use of hunting equipment. 33% of households own a mokoro and 25% have free access and 6% rent. 55% of households own fishing equipment and 5% have free access or rent fishing equipment.

4. THE CONSERVANCY

100% of these households are aware of the conservancy in their area. Table 5 shows the number of registered members of these households.

Table 5 Number of registered members per household (n=143)

Number of members/hh	% of households
0	1
1	39
2	35
3	5
4	8
5	4
6	1
7	3
8	1
9	1
12	1

- The three most commonly cited members' roles and responsibilities were: to provide information to the community (21%); to look after wild animals (19%); and to attend meetings (11%).

- 94% of households are aware of the roles and responsibilities of the conservancy committee members.
- 55 of these households have a member(s) who undertook paid work for the conservancy in the three months previous to the survey. The average number of days worked was 47 (range 1–92). The average remuneration for this work was N\$776, (range N\$20–1,650).
- 23% of households (18) have a member(s) who undertook unpaid work for the conservancy in the three months prior to the survey, working an average of 10 days (range 2–32).
- 17% of households (13) contribute in kind or in cash to the conservancy.
- 86% of households are aware of their conservancy’s management plans and 79% of households were consulted about the management plan.
- 92% of households are aware of their conservancy’s constitution and 82% of households were consulted about the constitution.
- The three most commonly cited advantages of the conservancy to the community were: the protection of animals/wildlife (25%); giving money to the community (18%); and the provision of jobs to the community (13%).
- The three most commonly cited advantages of the conservancy at the household level were: provision of jobs to household members (31%); teaching household members new things (20%); and the protection of animals/wildlife (14%).
- The three most commonly cited disadvantages of the conservancy to the community were: wild animals killing livestock (36%); no disadvantages (25%); and elephants brought into the area damaging water points/gardens (11%).
- The three most commonly cited disadvantages of the conservancy at the household level were: no disadvantages (45%); wild animals killing livestock (23%) and elephants brought into the area damaging water points/gardens (11%).

Table 6 Impact of conservancy on availability of natural resources for household use (%)*

NR	None	Negative	Positive	DK/NA
Firewood	60	20	21	-
Timber	29	29	42	1
Reeds	49	29	18	4
Papyrus	53	18	14	14
Thatching grass	45	29	26	-
Palm leaves	38	25	9	28
Medicinal plants	46	21	24	9
Edible plants	54	26	16	4
Birds	29	27	43	1
Reptiles	27	29	42	3
Fish	51	26	21	3
Large mammals	21	29	48	3
Small mammals	26	29	43	3
Insects	43	9	12	36
Honey	33	36	22	9

* Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

