

APPENDIX 7 SALAMBALA CONSERVANCY¹

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¹ Figures in brackets indicate the purposive sample has been excluded, where reported. These figures are only reported where there is a relatively large difference between the two groups.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Gender

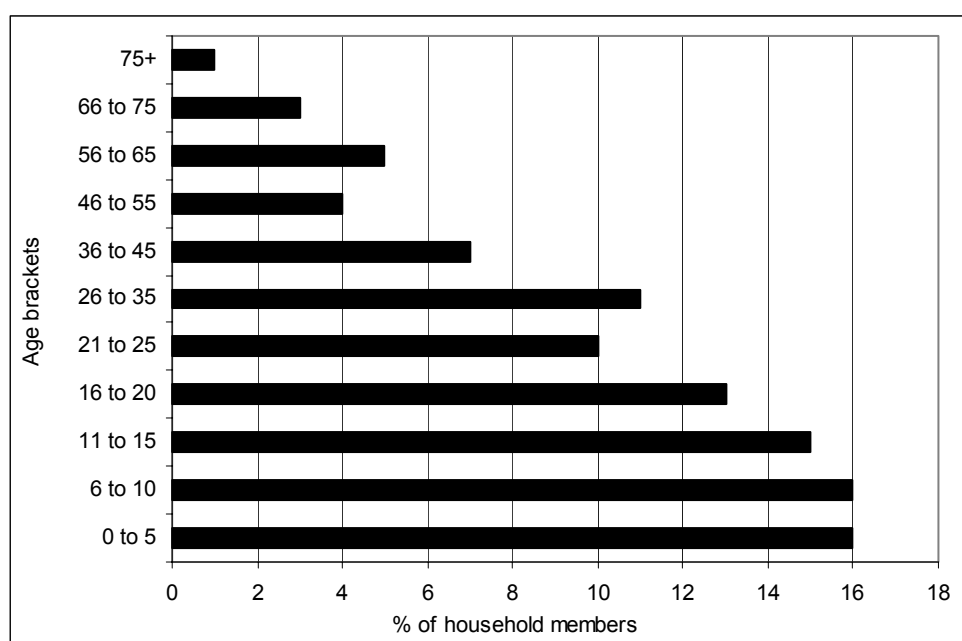
- 206 households responded (representing 1,267 household members).
- 60% are male-headed households; 39% female de jure; and 1% female de facto.
- 49% of household members are male and 51% female.

1.2 Location

The average number of household members living in the household is six (median=five; range 1-20), with none living away on average. (median=0; range 0-3).

1.3 Age

Graph 1 Age distribution

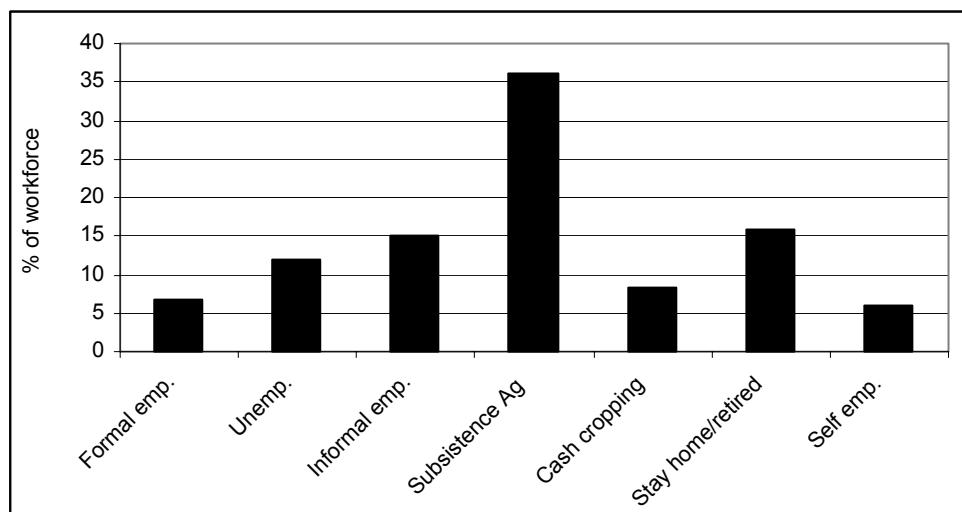


1.4 Education

- Of the respondents over 20 years of age, 18% have had no formal education. 22% have completed primary school; 24% completed Grades 7–9; and 34% Grades 10–12. Only 2% have completed some form of higher education.
- 39% of household members are currently in school.
- 13% of households have children not attending school because of an inability to afford school fees or other school-related costs. Of these households, 59% have only one child out of school; 30% have two; 7% have three; and 4% (one family) have five.

1.5 Employment

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



1.5.1 CBNRM and tourism-related occupations

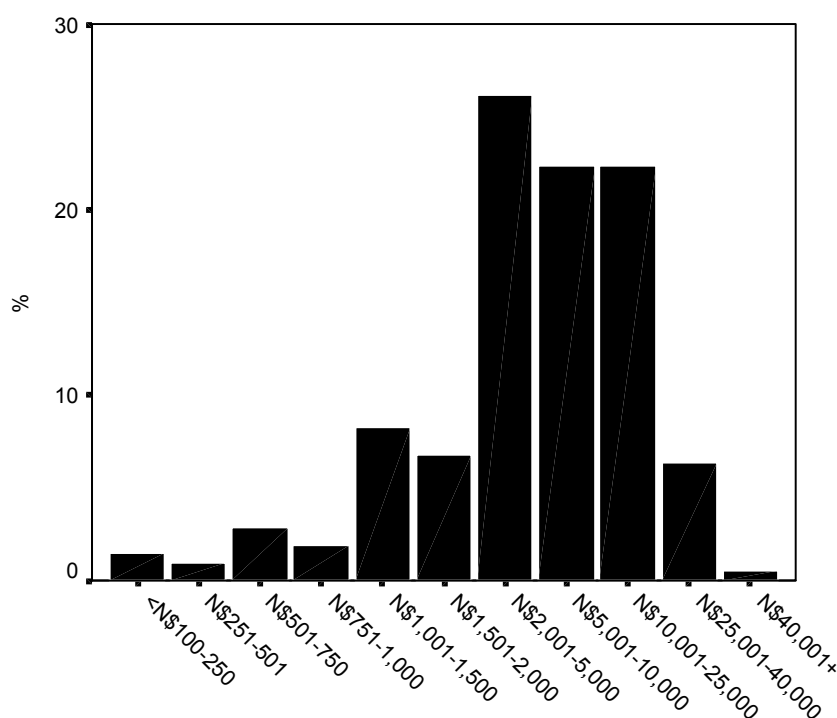
- Only 36 individuals work in CBNRM and tourism-related activities as their main occupation. 20 are conservancy committee members; 11 are CGGs/CRMs/shepherds; 3 are employed at private lodges/campsites; one works at the community campsite; and the last has an own enterprise (selling to tourists).
- 12 individuals had secondary occupations in these fields. Of these, four are conservancy committee members; two are CGGs/CRMs/shepherds; one has an own enterprise (selling to lodge/tourists); four have own enterprises (selling crafts to tourists); and one ‘other’.

1.6 Household income and other contributions to the household

33% of household members over 16 years old stated that they had no income. Table 1 shows income distribution for those who earn an income.

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

Income bracket	% of respondents
<N\$100-250	7
N\$251-500	16
N\$501-750	7
N\$751-1,000	9
N\$1,001-1,500	9
N\$1,501-2,000	9
N\$2,001-5,000	19
N\$5,001-10,000	15
N\$10,001-25,000	7
N\$25,001-40,000	1
N\$40,001+	0

Graph 3 Weighted average household income²

- 95% of households have at least one member contributing to cash income. Of these households, 49% receive contributions from one member and 43% from two members. (Small numbers of households receive cash from three, four, five or seven members.)
- 87% of households receive contributions in kind from at least one member. 43% of these households receive them from one member; 47% from two members; and 10% from three members, 5% from 3 members; 2.2% from 4 members; 2.2% from 5 members and 0.6% from 7 members.
- Only 33% of households receive remittances (from someone living away). 55% of these households receive remittances from one member; 19% from two members; 12% from three members; and 13% from four members.
- 31% of households have member(s) receiving a pension. 69% of these households have only one pensioner; 24% have two pensioners; and 6% have three or four pensioners (seven).

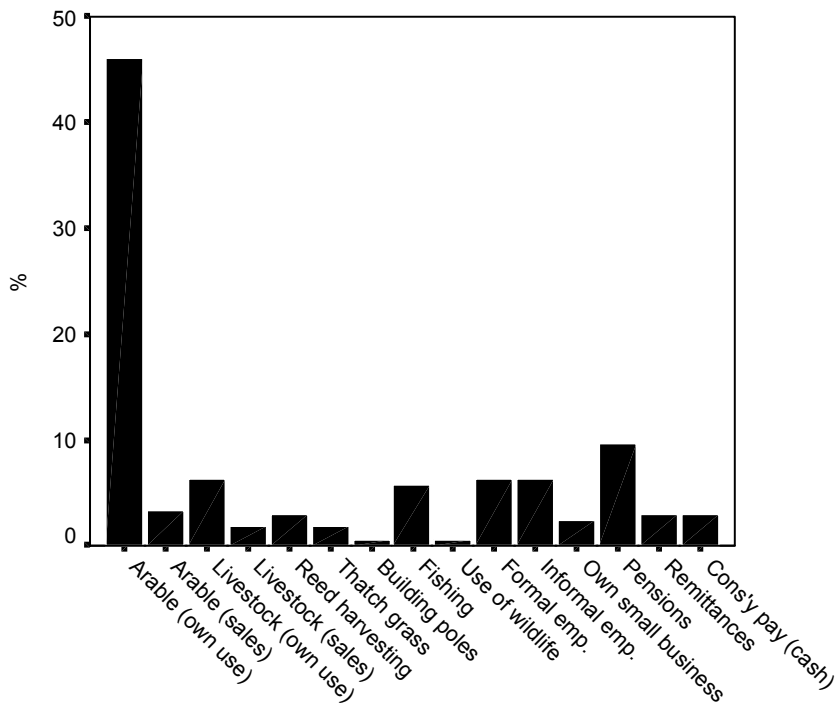
1.7 The household head

- 99% of household heads live in the household, with only 1% living away. 22% of household heads have had no formal education. 23% have completed primary school; 26% have completed Grades 7–9; and 28% Grades 10–12. 3% have completed some form of higher education.
- 9% of household heads are in formal employment; 2% are unemployed; 12% are informally employed; 51% undertake subsistence agriculture as their main occupation; 14% are cash croppers; 6% stay at home/are retired; and 5% are self-employed.

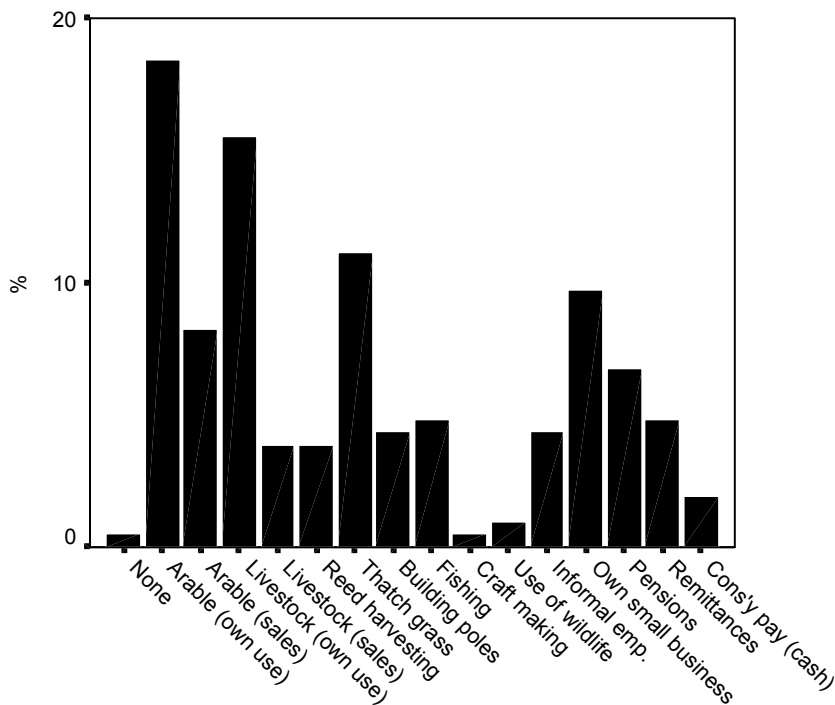
² Weighted average household income is the average income of households, excluding household members who do not earn income.

2. LIVELIHOODS

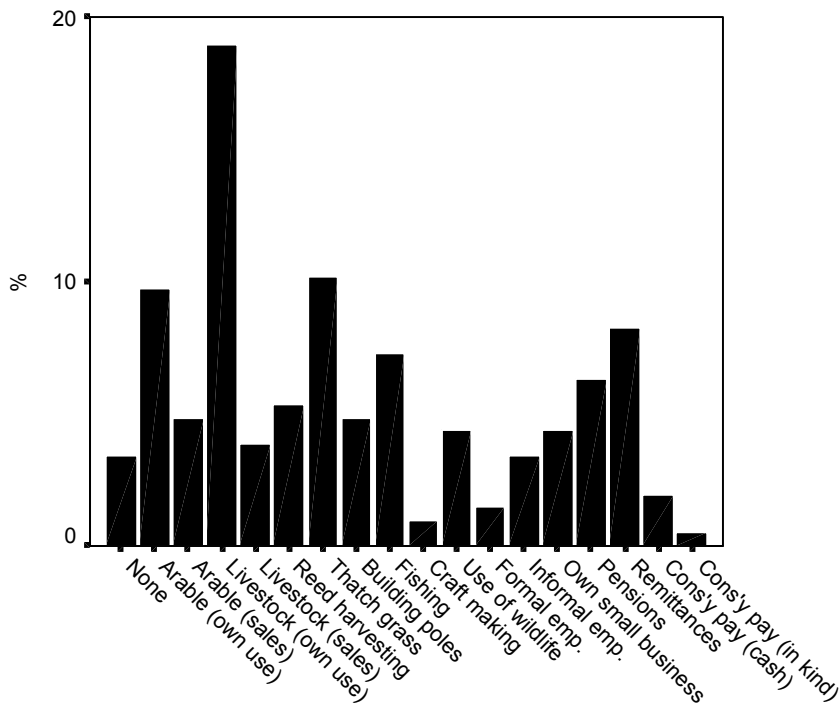
Graph 4 Most important livelihood activities to households



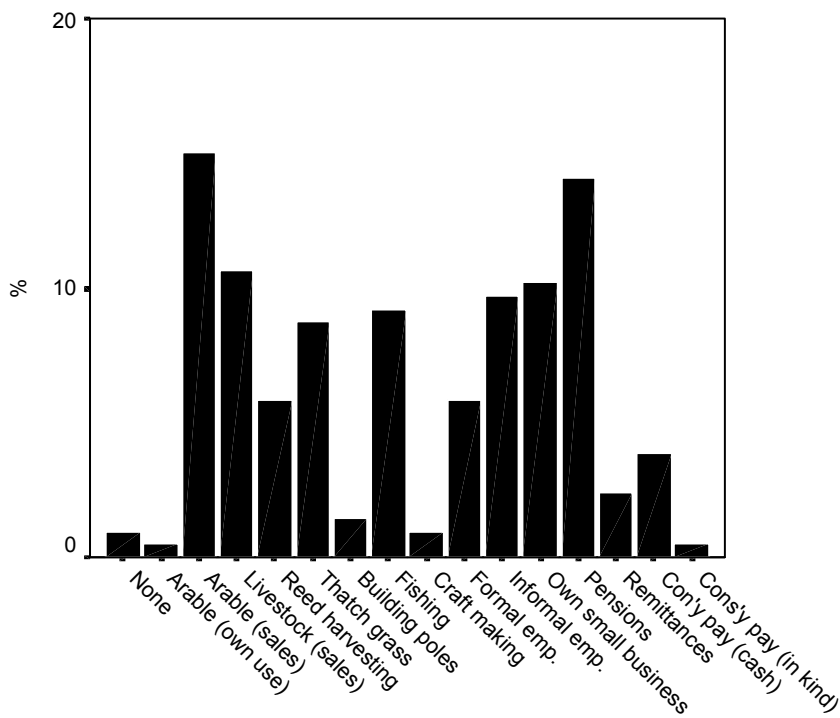
Graph 5 Second most important livelihood activities to households



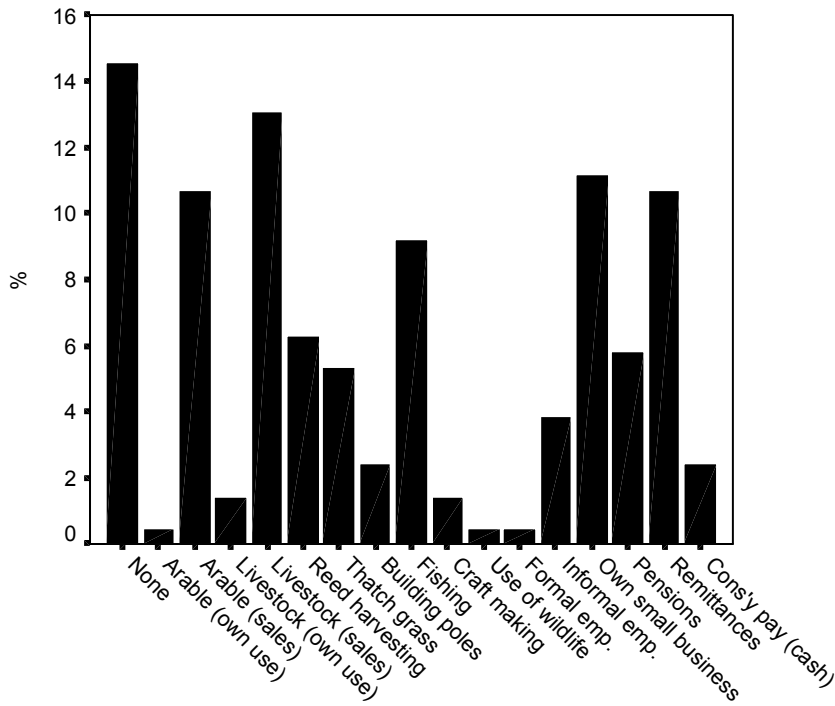
Graph 6 Third most important livelihood activities to households



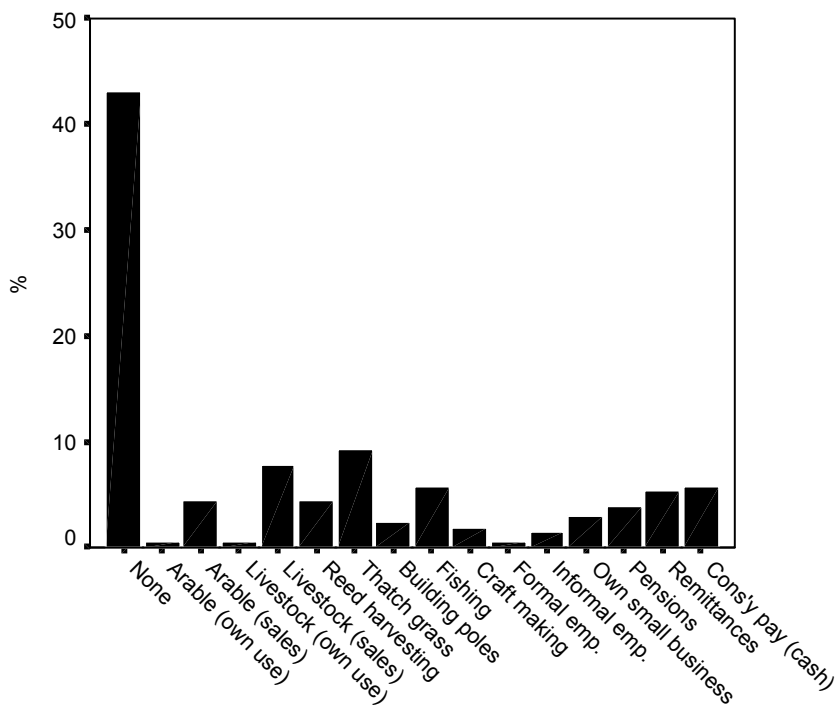
Graph 7 Most important sources of cash income to households



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

92% of households own or have regular access to livestock (190 households).

Table 2 Stock ownership, trading and income¹

	Cattle	Goats	Poultry
Ownership			
No. of hhs	157	41	157
Mean (median)	20 (12)	9 (6)	10 (7)
Range	1-242	1-40	1-65
Purchases			
No. of hhs	22	5	18
Mean (median)	3 (2)	4 (3)	3 (2)
Range	1-8	1-12	1-15
Milk consumption			
No. of hhs	125	1	-
Mean (median)	6 (4)	1 (1)	-
Range	1-50	1	-
Meat consumption			
No. of hhs	9	13	82
Mean (median)	2 (1)	2 (2)	4 (3)
Range	1-4	1-4	1-15
Milk sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	25	-	-
Mean (median)	101 (30)	-	-
Range	5-600	-	-
Meat sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	9	1	8
Mean (median)	2,130 (600)	50 (50)	8 (8)
Range	70-7,000	50	1-14
Transport sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	6	-	-
Mean (median)	124 (58)	-	-
Range	30-300	-	-
Live sales (N\$)			
No. of hhs	23	4	39
Mean (median)	1,267 (850)	93 (100)	65 (20)
Range	400-5,900	70-100	3-1,000
Losses to predators			
No. of hhs	37	11	42
Mean (median)	3 (2)	4 (2)	5 (4)
Range	1-10	1-19	1-13
Bartered			
No. of hhs	11	4	21
Mean (median)	2 (1)	2 (2)	2 (2)
Range	1-3	1-5	1-5

¹ Over the three months prior to the survey

One household owns three donkeys.

- Multiple stock ownership: 40 households own both cattle and goats; 36 households own cattle, goats and poultry; 30 own goats and poultry; and 127 households own cattle and poultry.
- Reasons given for livestock sales were: to meet subsistence needs (51%); educational needs (35%); medical needs (8%); and ceremonial needs (4%).

2.2 Crop production/gardening

93% of all households surveyed practised crop production or gardening.

Table 3 Crop production and income (over the 12 months prior to the survey). Na = information not available

	Maize	Sorghum	Millet	Pumpkin/ Squash	Beans	Groundnuts	Melons	Tomatoes	Green Veg	Sugar Reed	Other
Dryland area planted (ha)											
No. of hhs	186	60	41	56	18	11	24	11	26	1	2
Mean (median)	4.2 (3)	2 (1)	1.2 (1)	1.3 (1)	0.8 (1)	0.6 (0.5)	1.1 (1)	1.4 (1)	3.4 (2)	0.5 (0.5)	3 (3)
Range	0-20	0-10	0-4	0-10	0-3	3-7	0-5	0-3	0-17	0.5	3
Irrigated area planted (ha)											
No. of hhs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-
Mean (median)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7 (0)	2.8 (0.5)	-	-
Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-5	0-30	-	-
% consumed by hh											
No. of hhs	116	24	22	33	13	9	16	12	32	1	2
Mean (median)	76 (90)	76 (95)	77 (85)	77 (80)	85 (100)	93 (100)	(87 (95)	81 (90)	68 (65)	100 (100)	100 (100)
Range	5-100	2-100	3-100	20-100	10-100	40-100	50-100	40-100	20-100	100	100
Crop sold (N\$)											
No. of hhs	35	6	5	2	1	-	3	7	20	-	-
Mean (median)	Na	Na	Na	1,025 (1,025)	200 (200)	-	127 (100)	Na	161 (85)	-	-
Range	44-Na	Na	Na	50-2,000	200	-	80-200	10-Na	20-1,000	-	-
% damage (wild animals)											
No. of hhs	115	39	24	34	7	4	15	1	3	-	-
Mean (median)	59 (60)	77 (90)	67 (83)	57 (55)	57 (80)	50 (48)	52 (40)	10 (10)	8 (10)	-	-
Range	5-100	5-100	5-100	5-100	10-100	5-100	5-100	10	5-10	-	-
% destroyed (domestic animals)											
No. of hhs	64	16	8	12	1	-	7	2	4	-	-
Mean (median)	22 (15)	32 (30)	18 (18)	16 (10)	20 (20)	-	27 (20)	20 (20)	27 (28)	-	-
Range	1-100	4-100	1-35	5-40	20	-	5-100	20	2-50	-	-
% destroyed (pests)											
No. of hhs	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	11	-	-
Mean (median)	8 (10)	25 (25)	-	-	100 (100)	-	-	20 (20)	21 (20)	-	-
Range	2-15	25	-	-	100	-	-	20	1-66	-	-

- Damage caused by wildlife was attributed to: elephants (54%); monkeys (11%); porcupine (9%); buffalo (7%); warthog (7%); baboons (6%); antelope (2%); spring hare (2%); waterbuck (1%); birds (1%); and hippo (1%).
- Reasons for selling crops were: to meet subsistence needs (50%); educational needs (33%); medical needs (9%); ceremonial needs (5%); and because the household sells regularly (3%).

3. NATURAL RESOURCE USE

3.1 NR contribution to livelihoods and cash income

Six different uses of NRs contribute to livelihoods in Salambala. Thatch grass harvesting is undertaken by the largest proportion of households – 57%. 41% of households utilise building poles; 36% harvest reeds; and 38% rely on fishing activities (of these, 15% ranked it as their most important activity and 47% as fourth or higher). 25% of households consider wildlife utilisation important to their livelihoods. This contrasts sharply with craft production, which is only considered important by 9% of households.

30% of households ranked thatch grass harvesting as contributing to cash income, with almost 80% of them ranking the activity as one of their three most important. Reed harvesting is also an important contributor to cash for 23% of households, of whom 53% ranked it as their first or second most important contributor to household cash income. Of the 31% who listed fishing as contributing to their income, 59% ranked it as one of the top two contributors and 92% ranked as one of their top four activities.

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

Resource	Livelihood	Cash income
Reed harvesting	76	48
Thatch grass harvesting	117	61
Building poles	85	26
Fishing	79	64
Craft making	18	14
Use of wildlife	51	2

3.2 NR utilisation by households³

- Firewood: Almost all households utilise firewood, 91% of which is consumed within the household. 6 households sell firewood (average N\$63), with 20% of collectors also bartering.
- Timber for poles: Just over half of Salambala households utilise timber for poles, 94% of which is consumed within the household. Only very small amounts are sold and bartered.
- Reeds: Fewer than half of all households collect reeds, with approximately 80% that collected being consumed within the household. Around a third of these households sell reeds (average N\$261), with over 10%, (or 5% of all households) of households also bartering/giving some away.
- Papyrus: Approximately 14% of households collect papyrus, 96% of which is consumed in the household, with only one household selling or bartering/giving some away.

³ Over the twelve months prior to the survey

- Thatching grass: Almost 60% of households utilise thatching grass, using the majority within the household. One quarter of households sell thatch (average N\$203) and an insignificant amount barter/give some away.
- Palm leaves: 47% of households collect palm leaves, 94% of which is consumed within the household. Of these households, 7% (or 3% of all households) sell palm (average N\$93) and 5% (or 2.2% of all households) barter/give up to 60% away.
- Medicinal plants: Only 16% of households utilise medicinal plants, little of which is sold or bartered.
- Edible plants: Approximately 35% of households utilise edible plants. None are sold, but almost 20% of households collecting them (or only 6% of all households) barter/give them away.
- Birds: Only two households utilise birds, all of which are consumed in the household.
- Reptiles: Only one household utilises reptiles, all of which are consumed in the household.
- Fish: 58% of households utilise fish resources, 77% of which is consumed within the household. 37% (or 21% of all households) of these households trade fish (average N\$453) and over 20% (or 12% of all households) barter/give it away.
- Large mammals: No large mammals are utilised.
- Small mammals: Only two households utilise small mammals, all of which are consumed in the household.
- Insects: No insects are utilised.
- Honey: Only one household collects honey. All is consumed by the household.

Of the utilised resources, more than 50% of respondents believed the following NRs were in sufficient abundance to withstand more people harvesting them: firewood, timber, thatching grass, palm leaves and edible plants. More than 40% believed that the following resources could not withstand increased harvesting – honey, insects, small mammals, large mammals, fish, papyrus and reeds. For more information on HWC, see tables re: livestock keeping and cropping/gardening.

25% of households own hunting equipment and a further 3% have free access to hunting equipment. 31% of households own a mokoro/canoe, with a further 16% having free access or able to rent one. 41% of households own fishing equipment, with a further 3% having free access.

4. THE CONSERVANCY

78% of households are aware that there is a conservancy in their area. Of these households, Table 5 shows the number of members registered per household.

Table 5 Number of registered members per household (n=161)

Number of members/hh	% of households
0	67
1	14
2	12
3	2
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
12	1

- The three most commonly mentioned members' roles and responsibilities were: to provide information to the community (23%); to look after wild animals (12%); and just to be registered as members (12%). (Excluding the purposive sample, these proportions are 7%, 7% and 36% respectively.)
- 35% of respondents (n=161) knew what the roles and responsibilities of various committee members were. (This figure is only 17% when the purposive sample is excluded.)
- 26 households have a member(s) who did paid work for the conservancy in the three months prior to the survey. The average number of days worked and paid was 32 (range 1-92), with an average salary of N\$636 (range N\$30–1,380). (Excluding the purposive sample, only four households had a member(s) working for the conservancy – on average 40 days over the previous three months (14-90), for an average salary of N\$808; range N\$400–1,300.)
- Nine households undertook an average of nine days unpaid work over the three months prior to the survey. (Excluding the purposive sample, this is four households for an average of ten days; ranging from 1-29.)
- 9% (15 households) contribute in kind or in cash to the conservancy. (Only 4% of households when the purposive sample is excluded.)
- 34% of households knew about the conservancy constitution and 32% were consulted. (Excluding the purposive sample, the figures are 16% and 15% respectively.)
- The three main advantages of the conservancy to the community were identified as: protection/sustaining of wild animals (25%); giving money to the community (17%); and no advantages (13%) (n=161). (Excluding the purposive sample, the three main advantages were stated as: protection/sustaining of wildlife (26%); no advantages (20%); and giving money to the community (14%); n=121.)
- The four main advantages of the conservancy to the household were cited as: no advantages (37%); teaching household members new things (15%); protection of wildlife (12%); and provision of jobs to household members (12%) (n=161). (Excluding the purposive sample: no advantages (55%); teaching household members new things (13%); and protection of wildlife (11%); n=121.)

- The three most commonly cited disadvantages of the conservancy to the community were: livestock being killed by wild animals (31%); no disadvantages (29%); and favouritism concerning employment (10%) (n=161). (Excluding the purposive sample: no disadvantages (32%); livestock being killed by wild animals (27%); and favouritism concerning employment (14%); n=121.)
- The three most common disadvantages of the conservancy at the household level were identified as: no disadvantages (46%); livestock being killing by wildlife (26%); and elephants brought into the area damaging water points and gardens (7%) (n=161). (Excluding the purposive sample: no disadvantages (51%); livestock being killed by wildlife (28%); and insufficient grazing land if land reserved for wild animals (5%); n=121.)

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

NR	None (%)	Negative (%)	Positive (%)	DK/NA (%)
Firewood	65	14	13	8
Timber	45	21	23	12
Reeds	53	16	9	21
Papyrus	58	9	7	26
Thatching grass	56	20	12	12
Palm leaves	64	12	9	16
Medicinal plants	61	8	10	21
Edible plants	61	14	8	18
Birds	38	19	24	19
Reptiles	41	19	20	20
Fish	62	10	9	19
Large mammals	31	20	29	20
Small mammals	36	22	25	18
Insects	59	7	12	22
Honey	53	16	12	20

* Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.