

**SENIOR COMMUNITY FIELD RANGER WORKSHOP
CAPRIVI REGION**

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**Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification (WILD) Project
Working Paper 13**

C. Murphy and S. Mulonga



DFID Department for
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Development

Contact details:

Carol Murphy

Senior Field Researcher, WILD Project
Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
PO Box 1551 Ngweze, NAMIBIA. Tel: +264-66-252 705
email: cmurphy@africaonline.com.na

Samson Mulonga

Field Researcher, WILD Project,
Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
PO Box 1551 Ngweze, NAMIBIA. Tel: +264-66-252 705
email: smulonga@africaonline.com.na

Edited by Tamsin Savage (tamsin@savagewords.com)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification (WILD) Project is an applied research initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). The project's role is to provide research findings, based on good data, to strengthen decision-making about Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) at all levels. The WILD Project is co-ordinated from Windhoek with field staff in the Caprivi and Kunene Regions. The information in this report is intended to support the current research work of the WILD Project – specifically research on human wildlife conflict (Mulonga et al, in prep.) and use of food from the wild (particularly bush meat).

On January 7 2003, the WILD Project staff in Caprivi conducted a workshop with nine senior Community Field Rangers (CFRs) from areas inside and outside registered and emerging conservancies. During the workshop, participants described their work through their choice of a representative symbol. A historical time-line was used to gather information about the establishment of the Community Field Rangers in Caprivi. Data on what factors had helped or hindered the Community Field Rangers' work was gathered using brainstorming in pairs and then a round-robin method (one point at a time from each pair).

The workshops revealed the following:

Work of the Community Field Rangers

All CFRs used natural resources to symbolise the wide range of their work. Three CFRs used elephant dung to represent the elephants and other wild animals that the CFRs are looking after. These animals have increased in number through the CFRs' work and the conservancies are using sustainability as a basis for trophy hunting (Salambala Conservancy). One CFR used a sharp stick to symbolise a rhino horn to illustrate the conservation work of the CFRs. An acacia pod was used by another to represent impala that have increased in number due to the work of the CFRs. A stick with hanging vegetation to represent the way bush meat is carried by poachers was used by two CFRs, who explained that their work was to reduce poaching. Other CFRs used a tiger fish scale; the branch of a tree; a bundle of grass; a papyrus reed; and a yellow wood pole to illustrate the natural resources that they are conserving through their work.

History of the establishment of Community Field Rangers

Most of the senior CFRs attending the workshop had worked as CFRs for ten or more years. Nearly all of them (seven out of nine) joined as rangers between 1991 and 1993, when the CFR programme was started in Caprivi by the staff of Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC). IRDNC sought permission from the relevant traditional authorities at the time to go ahead with the programme. CFRs were all recruited by their communities through a process of nomination and voting at public meetings. A common feature of the CFRs was that they were experienced poachers themselves. The CFRs' salaries were paid by IRDNC in the early years. As conservancies were established and starting accessing cash (through grants and own revenues – the latter applicable to Salambala Conservancy), they took over payment and management of the CFRs.

The early history of the establishment of the CFR programme reflected the difficulties the CFRs experienced due to suspicion and lack of trust from their communities and MET. The support of traditional leaders and the IRDNC; regular community meetings; a radio programme; assisting farmers to protect fields from damage by wildlife; and a flow of benefits from CBNRM helped improve communities attitudes. Recording incidences of human wildlife conflict has always been one of CFRs' tasks. The CFRs' system of recording incidents of human wildlife conflict was customised into the Event Book system in 2000, at the request of the CFRs.

Factors helping or hindering the work of the Community Field Rangers

The persistence of the CFRs; their training workshops; a subsistence allowance; the benefits of hunting concessions (meat and cash for conservancies); conservancy employment; and the pay-out from a lodge in Lianshulu, all served to help the CFRs (in addition to those aspects mentioned above). Hindrances to their work included the lack of firearms, uniforms and motorised transport; low salaries; and the curtailment of the subsistence allowance around 1999.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the workshop held on 7 January 2003 at Kubunyana Campsite, which was attended by nine senior field rangers, as well as two IRDNC staff members (refer to Appendix 1 for a list of participants). This report includes the data generated in the workshop. A record of methods used is given in Appendix 2. A list of questions and answers discussed with the CFRs is given in Appendix 3.

The workshop had three aims:

- to document the history of the CFR's work in Caprivi for inclusion in the WILD Project (with emphasis on human wildlife conflict (HWC) and control of illegal hunting);
- to verify some early findings of the survey on the CFRs' experience on the food from the wild (especially findings on bush meat); and
- to check HWC data (especially the gross underestimation of official MET data).

2. RECORD OF INFORMATION¹

2.1 Representative symbols to describe CFR's work

As an introductory exercise, participants explained their work through interpretation of a chosen symbol.

Erich Muchila - *yellow wood pole*. This symbolises the resources that were becoming scarce, but are now more available due to the conservation work of the CFRs.

Vincent Sitali - *elephant dung*. This is for the elephants conserved by Salambala Conservancy and which are the conservancy's main source of income (through trophy hunting revenues).

Reuben Mafati - *Telecom phonecard*. This represents the communication between his organisation (IRDNC) and the CFRs in Caprivi.

Bernard Munembo - *wild fruit*. This shows the work he is doing with the survey on food from the wild.

Philemon Kumana - *pole with branches of leaves hanging and tiger fish scale*. The pole symbolises meat being carried by a hunter and refers to the CFRs' work to ensure that poaching does not increase. The fish scale shows the need to conserve/monitor fish, especially tiger fish as they are important to tourists.

Geoffrey Divai - *piece of sharp wood*. This symbolises a rhino horn and the importance of protecting wildlife, such as rhino, from poachers.

¹ Subsequent focus group discussions were held with CR's in June 2003. This information can be found in Appendix 4.

Rector Kutulela - *papyrus reed*. This represents his work in ensuring women from Kwandu Conservancy obtain permits to visit Bwabwata National Park to collect reeds for weaving. If women harvest without a permit, he will arrest them.

Leonard Lyonga - *small branch*. This branch represents the importance of trees to people and the need to conserve them. (We were sitting under the shade of a big tree that day.)

Eustace Mabbi - *holding elephant dung*. His job is to protect elephants and other wildlife. Some people are wondering why there 'problem animal' incidents are increasing. The reason for this is conservation and the return of wildlife. Before conservation, wildlife was only found far away.

Vincent Magwalo - *holding a stick with hanging bark*. This is meat from a poached elephant that used to be harvested. During the colonial time, there was much poaching. In 1992, Mathew Rice asked the CFRs to join in conserving their wild animals. From 1992, they started working to reduce poaching. Before independence, you could hardly see any zebra, but today you can see zebras. This is an indication of the CFRs' hard work.

Richwell Musipili - *elephant dung*. In 1991, you could walk 10 km without seeing any animals or any elephant dung. When we started with IRDNC, we started patrols. It took five years before they could see any animals near the villages.

Beaven Munali - *an acacia pod*. This symbolises the impalas which he protected as a CFR. There were only three impalas in 1993 (one male and two females). In 1996, the number had doubled. The CFRs' task in protecting wildlife was a very big one and they were successful.

James Maiba - *bundle of grass*. This symbolises his work in protecting grass from wild fires. Grass is very important as it is used to build homes, is sold for cash, is food for livestock and wild animals. You can see a lot of animals in Kasika, especially buffalo, because of the abundant grass.

2.2 History of Community Field Rangers in Caprivi

1990

- Garth Owen-Smith and Mathew Rice (IRDNC) spoke to Chief Mamili about starting a programme of Community Field Rangers to conserve wildlife. (The programme started with the top traditional leaders' support, which is one of the reasons for its success).
- Permission was granted by the Linyanti Khuta to go ahead with recruitment of CFRs.
- Due to the colonial history of poaching and the lack of benefit to local people for conserving their wildlife, there was a lot of suspicion and doubt about the CFR programme (also because Mathew was a white man).

1991

- Beaven Munali (Sauzuo), Geoffry Divai (Mashi Conservancy), Rector Kutulela (Kwandu Conservancy) and Richwell Musipili (Malengalena) employed as CFRs.
- Communities elected CFRs through the use of public meetings.

- There were many difficulties in the early years. IRDNC wanted to expand the project but there was not enough support. Amongst other things, people were worried about not being able to eat meat (Beaven was nearly beaten by people who did not support his role as CFR).
- CFRs were called “informers” to the MET.
- What helped show that the CFRs were important was that they worked with MET to help guard fields from damage by wildlife.
- From 1991 to 1995, there were regular meetings between Mathew Rice and the CFRs.
- Early work included community meetings and ‘problem animal’ control.
- CFRs made regular reports to the community about ‘problem animals’ and anti-poaching.
- The programme needed time to succeed. CFRs carried on ‘preaching’ to the *Khuta* and *sub-Khuta* about how people could benefit.

1992

- Vincent Magwalo (Wuparo Conservancy) and Leonard Lyonga (Nongozi) employed as CFRs.
- Beaven Munali had the idea of a radio programme to give reports on work of CFRs - e.g. the number of animals reported in an area to give encouragement to other areas. This programme continues today.

1993

- Vincent Sitali (Salambala Conservancy) and Eustace Mabbi (Sauzuo) employed as CFRs.
- An electric fence, put up at Lianshulu to stop elephants from Mudumu Game Reserve eating crops, helped improve local peoples’ attitudes to CFRs.

1994

- Lianshulu Lodge bed levy pay-out helped change peoples’ attitudes to the work of the CFRs. (They could see the benefits of conserving natural resources so they felt more positive about CFRs’ work.)

1995

- Eric Muchila (Nakabolelwa) employed as a CFR.

1998

- James Maiba (Kasika) employed as CFR.

1999

- Conservancies were gazetted.
- CFRs now employed directly by registered conservancies (Kwandu, Salambala, Wuparo and Mayuni Conservancies).

2000

- Event Book training workshops.

2001 and 2002

- Event Books.
- People in Kasika/Nakabolelwa are now happy with the work of the CFRs. Previously hunters were killed in Botswana by the BDF. There are plenty of animals in Kasika/Nakabolelwa.

Discussion

The facilitator explained that she had some information about the CFRs' history from a document written by Mathew Rice (Rice, 1997).

Geoffry (when prompted by the facilitator on the gender criteria for CFRs) explained that men were needed as CFRs because they are strong and can fight with poachers and track wild animals.

Beaven explained his employment procedure as an example of the recruitment process for CFRs. On 18th of June, the IRDNC staff (Garth Owen-Smith, Margie Jacobson and Mathew Rice) organised a public meeting at Sauzuo (61 people). Beaven got the highest number of votes (60 out of 61) of the two nominees, so he was employed. Some criteria for employment included being trustworthy, not drinking alcohol and being respectful in the community. The CFRs agreed that their employment followed the same procedure.

Vincent explained that getting support for the CFR work was a long road. He remembered in Nakabolelwa that there had nearly been a fight. They had to convince the *Khuta* and *sub-Khutas* and community members. He was with Mathew Rice in Nakabolelwa.

When asked at what stage local communities started to change their attitudes towards CFRs, Beaven said that it varied from area to area. The main change came in between 1994 and 1995. He explained that what had really helped was the Chiefs' understanding and support. People were then guided by what their leaders believed.

Beaven talked about the radio programme, which he started to inform the public about what animals were in what areas and their numbers. People were interested when they heard what was happening in other areas.

Leonard said he used to be a 'senior poacher' with three arrests, but the community appointed him as a CFR. Now he realises that his poaching was not good. Beaven said that his community chose Leonard as a CFR because they feared he was going to continue poaching and undermine their conservation work. James Maiba said all the CFRs chosen in Kasika had been poachers. At the start of the CFR programme, Philemon even had to arrest two *indunas* for poaching but now these same *indunas* are on the conservancy management committee and are his friends. It was agreed by all the CFRs that most of them had been poachers.

2.3 What helped and hindered the work of the Community Field Rangers?

What helped the work of the CFRs?
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- IRDNC appointment of CFRs to prevent poaching (without this there would have been an increase in poaching)
- Support from the leaders for the CFR programme
- A strong IRDNC co-ordinator who was patient, committed and hardworking (Mathew Rice)
- Many meetings with communities (about conservation education and awareness)
- Help with ‘problem animal’ control
- Persistence of CFRs to not give up despite the arguments between the CFRs and communities
- Great co-operation between the CFRs, MET and the Traditional Authorities (differs between conservancies) – monthly reports
- Joint Anti-poaching Unit (APU) with MET (a recent initiative, did not always work closely with MET)
- Bed levy pay-out at Lianshulu Lodge (for Mashi Conservancy)
- Seeing the benefits, such as employment of conservancy staff and seeing wildlife close by
- Hunting concessions (meat and cash to conservancies) – this changed peoples’ attitudes. Before CFRs, trophy hunting meat was left to rot
- Empowerment to communities through the conservancy programme
- People seeing the benefits and accepting the idea of the conservancies and registering their membership (when previously they did not want to register)
- CFRs reporting mortalities (livestock losses) to MET
- CFRs doing patrols and checking for snares
- Subsistence and travel (S&T) allowance for camping out
- Radio programme including conservancy awareness
- Training workshops for CFRs – data collection, mapping (Jo Tagg, Dave Ward and Greg Stuart-Hill)
- Event Books – local idea that was developed by Windhoek staff

Discussion

Facilitator: Was the relationship with MET always good?

Beaven: No, but CFRs continued to give them reports on PAC. CFRs now have a good relationship with MET with regards to anti-poaching.

Facilitator: Do you report all ‘problem animal’ incidences to MET?

Geoffrey: No. We report to IRDNC and IRDNC reports to MET. The CFRs will report to John Kamwi (IRDNC field officer). If he is not available, CFRs will report directly to regional MET staff at Susuwe.

Facilitator: What about the Event Books? Were they something that came from Windhoek or was it the idea of the CFRs?

James: The idea came from the CFRs (Beaven).

What hindered the work of the CFRs?

- Transport is a big problem. CFRs have to walk long distances (up to 10kms on patrol): in 1992, CFRs acquired bikes
- No firearms – having to go on patrol without rifles and facing armed poachers

- Poor relationship with MET in the past – MET staff suspicious of CFRs poaching
- Lack of co-operation between CFRs; community members as CFRs seen as informers to MET
- Community thought that CFRs were working for themselves
- No longer receiving an S&T allowance (the system was ended in about 1999 as it was being abused by some people who made false claims)
- Low salaries for the CFRs, especially in conservancies
- Wages dropped when CFRs changed employment from IRDNC to conservancies
- No uniforms (uniforms give more status when making arrests)

Discussion

Vincent Magwalo: Have the CFRs stopped patrolling because there is no S&T?

Geoffry: No, we haven't stopped. We still do patrols and attend to 'problem animal' incidences (get the field owners to sign the event book sheets).

Philemon: I used to get N\$650 when employed by IRDNC, but now I get N\$450 from the conservancy.

Rector: I used to get N\$650 from IRDNC but now get \$500 from conservancy.

Vincent: In Salambala, the salaries are low compared to the amount of money that comes from trophy hunting.

Wages: Salambala Conservancy - N\$ 395 for a senior CFR and N\$ 300 for other CFRs; Kwandu - N\$ 500; Mayuni - N\$ 450; and IRDNC - N\$ 650.

2.4 Role-play

Group A

Someone is shouting off-stage, "sorry, sorry!" Three men appear – one CFR has apprehended two armed Zambian poachers who are shivering with fear. The CFR takes the poachers to the *induna* and explains that one of the men has killed a kudu and the other has killed a bird. The *induna* asks the poachers in turn where they come from, why they have killed the animals and where the licences are for their rifles. He takes notes.

The *induna* congratulates the CFR for a job well done and tells him to report to the MET. The MET officer arrives and congratulates the CFR and *induna*. The CFR and *induna* ask MET if they trust the community to do anti-poaching work. The MET officer replies that MET do trust the CFRs. The MET officer starts questioning the poachers about their identities, ages, where they come from. The poachers confess to killing the animals but are disrespectful so the MET officer becomes rough and kicks the poachers. He explains that he is taking them to jail and that they will have to stand trial in the magistrate's court.

The court house: the poachers are standing trial in front of the magistrate. The poachers start to argue with the MET ranger and request to see the CFR who arrested them. The CFR comes and reports the incident and brings the evidence of the kudu meat and the bird. The poachers argue against the CFR. The statement taken by the *induna* is also used as evidence. The

magistrate hands out the sentences. The bird poacher gets a smaller sentence than the kudu poacher.

Beaven explains the play. He says that the *induna* cannot decide that the man who killed the bird must be left free because the bird is small. This decision is left in the hands of the magistrate.

Group B

A gun shot rings out off-stage and there is a noise of a wounded animal (elephant). Two CFRs are stalking and then chasing two poachers. The CFRs catch the poachers who are wrestled violently to the ground. The CFRs take the poachers to the *silalo induna* and report the incident. The poachers argue but the CFR says that the animal carcasses are there as evidence. The *induna* interrogates the poachers. One of the CFRs explains the weapons that were used to kill the animals (AK rifles). One poacher says he killed the animal because he was hungry. The weapons and carcasses are retrieved from the scene. The *induna* says that the matter will have to go to the court as he cannot solve it in his small *Khuta*.

The CFRs take the culprits to the court where the magistrate asks who the CFR is and how the issues was handled at the conservancy level. The CFR provides an explanation. The magistrate hands out a sentence – three years for the elephant and six months for the bird.

Explanation of the play: the elephant poacher is after wealth and the person who killed the bird is killing for food. The *Khuta* decide that when the person who killed the bird is released, he should be employed as a CFR. However, the elephant poacher will be a shame to the community as he was poaching for money.

3. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Area of work	Year when employed as CFR
Inside Conservancies (registered and emerging)		
Geoffry Divai	Mashi Conservancy	1991
Philemon Kumana	Mayuni Conservancy	1991 (1 March)
Rector Kutulela	Kwandu Conservancy	1991
Vincent Magwalo	Wuparo Conservancy	1992
Erich Muchila	Nakabolelwa Conservancy	1996
Vincent Sitali	Salambala Conservancy	1993
Outside Conservancies		
Leonard Lyonga	Nongozi	1992
Eustace Mabbi	Sauzuo	1992
Richwell Musipili	Malengalenga	1991 (13 Dec)
IRDNC staff		
James Maiba	Field Officer - Salambala to Impalila	1998
Beaven Munali	Senior Facilitator – IRDNC	1991

Workshop team

Reuben Mafati - helping with facilitation and interpretation from Lozi to English

Samson Mulonga (WILD Project – Research Assistant) - recording

Bernard Munembo (WILD Project – Community Liaison Officer) - participant

Carol Murphy (WILD Project – Senior Field Researcher) - facilitation

APPENDIX 2: METHODS USED IN WORKSHOPS

2.1 Introduction of participants using symbols

Task: Icebreaker and introduction

Activity: Each participant has three minutes to choose a symbol to represent the work that they do. Participants give their names; the date they started as CFRs; and the area where they work; plus explain their work through interpretation of their symbol

Note – this was a very valuable exercise to enable the CFRs to explain their work in their own words and concepts.

2.2 History of establishment of Community Field Rangers in Caprivi

Task: To answer the following question: what is the history of the CFRs in Caprivi?

Activity: Facilitator uses information from participants to build up a time-line in English, with main events in the history of the field rangers' work.

Started with first year the oldest serving ranger started. Each ranger put his name under the relevant year in the time-line. Capture all main points on cards under the relevant year. Chronological order with main points written on cards with years across the top and points below.

2.3 What helped and hindered the work of the Community Field Rangers (including current factors)?

Task: To answer the following: what has helped and hindered the work of the CFRs?

Activity: Using information from participants, the facilitator builds a picture of the factors that have helped or held back their work.

Facilitator does a round-robin feedback, taking one point from each buzz group. Points are written up on cards, one point on each card.

Note – useful exercise to feed directly on from the time-line.

2.4 Role-play

Task: To use role-play to learn about some of the work of the CFRs.

Activity: In two separate groups, participants performed a short role-play to share their story about what happens when they caught a local hunter with a kudu and what happened when they caught a local hunter with a bird.

Note – the original instruction was for the groups to discuss real-life experiences and choose the best story to dramatise. However, the groups used the example given instead. In retrospect, the groups should have done separate role-plays, as there was much duplication. A second theme to role-play could have been an incident related to human wildlife conflict.

APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS DISCUSSED WITH CFRs

3.1 *Predators*

Q – Have hyenas always been a problem? Or have they only recently (last 5 years) become a problem? (Hyenas only started to be recorded by MET in 1998.)

A – Hyenas have always been a problem. Hyenas used to eat carcasses left by poachers so they were not such a problem. With reduced poaching, they have caused greater livestock loss.

Q – Is there a seasonal pattern with damage caused by hyenas to livestock?

A – There is no seasonal pattern with hyenas. They prey on livestock all year round.

Q – Is there a seasonal pattern with loss of stock to predators in general?

A – Lions cause more damage in the rainy season. (One reason given was that they have more cover with the vegetation for hunting.)

Q – Which species causes more damage – hyena or lion?

A – Hyenas cause more damage.

3.2 *Reporting ‘problem animal’ incidences*

Q – Do CFRs report all incidences to MET?

A – No. They report via IRDNC, who reports to MET.

Q – Is there a problem with two systems of reporting?

A – No.

Q – Has there been a decrease in people reporting to MET because they now report to CFRs?

A – Yes.

3.3 *MET Data*

CFRs were given copies of MET ‘problem animal’ data from 1991 to 2001.

Q – Are these figures very low?

A – The figures are very low. The incidences recorded by the CFRs are much higher.

Q – Is there a reason why the number of months when elephants cause damage to crops has increased? (From 1999 it extended from October to June, whereas previously it had been only around the main harvest time – Feb to April).

A – All CFRs agreed that this is because of an increase in elephant numbers, so their presence is year round in the villages. Previously elephants were far away from the villages due to poaching.

3.4 *Food from the wild*

Q – Has there been a change in illegal hunting tactics with the work of the CFRs (from hunting with fire arms to using snares)?

A – Yes. People use traps more, including dug-out traps. The CFRs encounter a lot of traps in their patrols. Also there is more use of guns that are silent.

Q – Who does the poaching? Is it only poor households for food?

A – Anyone can poach. Not only the poorer households. It depends whether you fear law enforcement or not. The more secure households poach for food because they like the taste of bush meat. Poorer household mostly sell the meat to get cash.

Q – Is bush meat mainly used for food, with limited sale for cash?

A – Most CFRs said most people kill wild animals to sell the meat. (Bush meat trade is important.)

Q – What animal species are poached? Is it mainly small mammals and birds?

A – In Salambala Conservancy and Nakabolelwa Conservancy, large mammals are still poached. Otherwise, in the other conservancies (Wuparo, Kwandu and Mayuni), small mammals and birds are poached

APPENDIX 4 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH CFR'S JUNE 2003

Small workshop with Mayuni Conservancy rangers

19-06-2003

Objective of workshop: To gather more information on wildlife localized Management Practices.

Venue: IRDNC field office in Mayuni Conservancy

Time: 10H00-01h00

Facilitating and note taking: Samson Mulonga

Attendance:

Name of Person	Organization	Rank	Year started	Job held before becoming Ranger/worker
Clement Namebo	Mayuni Cons	APU	1997	Security guard
Philemon Kumana	Mayuni Cons	Senior APU	1990	Builder
Fabian Mukwasi	Mayuni Cons	APU	1999	Laborer
David Lukolwe	Mayuni Cons	APU	1997	Ministry of works (GRN)
Timothy Sikwany	Mayuni Cons	APU	1996	Kitchen worker for SADF
Bernard Munembo	WILD Project	Field Assistant	2002	Cons Comitte member
Samson Mulonga	WILD Project	Researcher	2002	Student

APU: Anti-Poaching Unit (Combination of CGGs from Kwando, Mayuni and Mashi Conservancies).

KEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES:

1. Who gets arrested?

Thieves who will destroy animals, Any body hunting without licenses, Poachers, People who burn fires, Any body who harvests grass or any other resource in Bwabwata Park (outside conservancy, GRN game park) without permit is arrested by APU. Just last week some people were fishing on the other side of the river (Kwando), they burned some fires and APUs arrested them took them to the Khuta and were fined N\$ 500 each.

Clement: Status of someone does not count, whether you are rich or poor, you get arrested. Otherwise people will think that you are bias

Philemon: I will even arrest my own son if he poaches

Clement: We arrest people harvesting in the game park (Bwabwata Park) on behalf of MET rangers because we work closely together .

2. What factors influence arrests, location, and power networks?

Location and power networks don't count instead every one gets arrested and is taken to the conservancy manager. It he who decides. Some of the people arrested are not taken to MET; they are rather advised by the manager, especially people caught with smaller species. With bigger species no advices are made the person is taken straight to MET. The field officers also advice people sometimes without arresting. People caught with birds are mostly advised and not arrested in most times.

3. What is good localized management?

Clement: Good localized management should involve looking at poaching situations within the community differently, and not taking all cases to MET. Factors such as type of species involved, type of people involved. In some cases people should just be warned and not arrested.

Every body agreed with Clements's point as the ultimate for localized control. The group agreed that bad localized management is when you select who to advice and who to arrest. People must not be discriminated. If it is a situation where an arrest should be made then the person must be arrested if it is a situation where a person must just be advised then he must be advised.

4. What do you think about localized management?

Philemon: Localized management is good, to control trophy hunting ourselves.

David: As long as we have enough money to run the conservancy, we must manage our resources ourselves. Local management is good.

Clement: Local management is good because people can manage resources the way they see it fit.

Philemon: If you build a house, you must manage your house, an outsider (MET) must not come and tell you how to run your house.

Samson: What if that outsider helped you build that house?

APUs: Once that person has finished helping you he must not come decide for you he must rather advice you.

5. How would you go about legalizing local hunting and decentralizing it?

Clement: We would choose people in the community who can hunt, give them the type and number of animals to be killed, and then divide the meat in villages.

Philemon: Once people get meat they become aware that they can still eat meat from their wildlife, and will thus conserve.

Clement: Legalizing hunting will involve organizing at conservancy level, hunters who can hunt meat for the community. Individual hunting is not feasible since all the animals will be killed within a space of a short time (every body else except Samson agreed).

6. How will you go about the following, when power is fully devolved to you?

HWC

Philemon:

Look for a hunter within the community who can hunt, crop-raiding elephants. Meat would then be given to the owners of the fields to sell and generate income. The conservancy will retain tusks. When the ivory is sold the money would be put into the conservancy trust fund. This money will also be used for compensation. People will be allowed to kill predators threatening their livestock or their lives. Skins will be sold and money kept in trust fund. Decisions will be made with community consultations.

LOCAL HUNTING:

Local hunting will involve organized hunters from villages, to hunt for the communities in accordance with given species and numbers by the conservancy. Individual hunting would not be allowed because people will abuse the opportunity.

TROPHY HUNTER

Trophy hunters would negotiate with the conservancy for huntable species. Conservancy rangers will monitor the conducts of the trophy hunter by escorting him in his hunts. Meat from trophy hunting would be divided in the villages (this is currently being done with meat from trophy hunted species in non-conservancy areas).

7. Difference between people who kill smaller and bigger species.

David: There is a difference because an elephant is the purse of the conservancy. Species such as francolins should be protected but they don't have markets. Fines should be obviously different. The elephant killer must get a fine equal to the market value of an elephant (N\$55 000), and the francolin hunter must get a fine equal to market value of francolin (N\$ 800). Every body agreed that in the conservancy there are higher value and lower value species and that cases must be different for each group. With bigger value species cases must be taken very seriously.

Clement and Philemon: In case of a poor old lady with 11 kids, she should just be given a fine by the community (Khuta) or she can simply be warned not to involve herself in bushmeat again. In case of person who has income and is not poor he must be given a big fine or taken to MET for apprehension.

Philemon: We always do this in our work. Some people we just warn due to their situations (poor and destitute), and the fact that it is smaller species involved. Although even if it is a

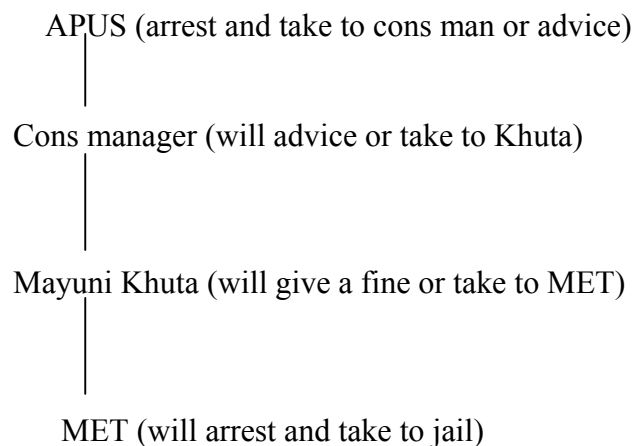
bigger species we will sometimes just warn and not arrest if it is a very poor person, if information has not yet leaked to MET.

Timothy: If information has leaked to MET there is nothing we can do but to arrest for fear of losing credibility.

8. What role does the Khuta play in wildlife management control?

Most of the people arrested are taken to the Khuta and the Khuta hands them to the MET, with smaller species the Khuta hands fines. With larger species MET should be involved.

Samson Mulonga's (WILD researcher) understanding of the above:



Factors influencing outcomes

- Small or big species
- Poor or rich household
- Whether MET have heard about the incident.

In April this year MET dropped a case against a young man who killed a duiker in Mayuni area because he was fined by the Khuta.

OTHER WILD PROJECT WORKING PAPERS

1. **Long, S.A., Murphy, C. and Vaughan, K. 2001.** An Overview of Project Approach, Concepts and Methods. Windhoek. November 2001.
2. **Long, S.A. 2002.** An overview of Processes and Methods for Household Level Research. Windhoek. June 2002.
3. **Long, S.A. 2001.** Disentangling Benefits: Livelihoods, Natural Resource Management and Managing Revenue from Tourism: The Experience of Torra Conservancy, Namibia. Windhoek. August 2001.
4. **Vaughan, K., Kuvare, U., Long, S.A. and Murphy, C. 2002.** The Khaibasen Participatory Research Group Livelihoods Workshop Report, 3rd to 8th December 2001. Grootberg multi-purpose training center ≠Khoadi //Hoas Conservancy. Kunene. January 2002.
5. **Vaughan, K. and Katjiua, J. 2002.** An Overview of Community-based Natural Resource Management and Rural Livelihoods in ≠Khoadi //Hoas Conservancy. Kunene. August 2002.
6. **Arnold, M.B. 2001.** Predators in the Kunene Region: An Overview of Problems and Prospects. Kunene. August 2001.
7. **Murphy, C. and Mulonga, S. 2002.** A Profile of the Livelihoods of People in Two Conservancies in Caprivi. Caprivi. April 2002.
8. **Murphy, C. 2002.** A Summary of Participatory Livelihoods Workshops with Mayuni Conservancy, October, November 2001 and January 2002. With fieldwork assistance from Andrew Long, Helen Suich, Robert Kapala, and Daisy Nheta. Caprivi. March 2002.
9. **Murphy, C. 2002.** A Summary of Participatory Workshops, Salambala Conservancy. With fieldwork assistance from S. Mulonga, E. Mwilima and J. Abbott. Caprivi. February 2002.
10. **Murphy, C. 2002.** Proceedings of Workshops to Evaluate Five Community-based Tourism Enterprises in Caprivi. October 2002.
11. **Murphy, C. and Mulonga, S. 2002.** A Short Survey on the Status of Benefit Distribution at the Salambala Conservancy from July 2001. November 2002.
12. **Suich, H.** Summary of Partial Results from the Socio-economic Household Survey regarding Community-based Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods in Caprivi and Kunene. February 2003.

Forthcoming Working Papers:

14. **Vaughan, C., K. Bosco, and Mulonga, S.** A Short Survey of Benefit Distribution at the Torra Conservancy.
15. **Vaughan, C., Bosco, K., Mulonga, S and Long, S.A.** Proceedings of Workshop to Evaluate Wildlife Utilization and Human Wildlife Conflict with Community Game Guards in Kunene.
16. **Vaughan, C., Bosco, K and Branston, N.** Talking with Torra. Proceedings of Participatory Livelihoods Workshop with Torra Residents.

DEA Research Discussion Papers:

Long, S.A. 2002. Disentangling Benefits: Livelihoods, Natural Resource Management and Managing Revenue from Tourism: The Experience of Torra Conservancy, Namibia. *DEA Research Discussion Paper 53. 22pp*

Suich, H. and Murphy, C. 2002. Crafty Women: The Livelihood Impact of Craft Income in Caprivi. *DEA Research Discussion Paper 48. 31pp*

Forthcoming DEA Research Discussion Papers:

Mulonga, S., Murphy, C. and Suich, H. 2003. The Conflict Continues: Human Wildlife Conflict and Livelihoods in Caprivi.

Murphy, C. and Suich, H. 2003. Mashi Craft Market – Crafts and Livelihoods in Caprivi.

Murphy, C. and Halstead, L. 2003. “The person with the idea for the campsite is a hero”: Institutional Arrangements and Livelihood Changes in Respect to Community-owned Tourism Enterprises in Namibia (case studies from Caprivi and Kavango Regions).

Halstead, L. 2003.

Other materials and data:

Please refer to www.dea.met.gov.na for further details.