

**PROCEEDINGS OF WILD/MET WORKSHOP: CBNRM  
DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CAPRIVI,  
KATIMA MULILO: 23<sup>RD</sup> OCTOBER 2003**

October 2003

Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification (WILD) Project  
Working Paper 31

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International  
Development

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*Research for this working paper was conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's WILD Project and funded by the UK Government's Department of International Development (DFID).*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION TO WORKSHOP

CM asked everyone to introduce themselves.

AL gave overview of purpose of workshop – to work through the WILD Project conclusions and recommendations together and get Caprivi input on these conclusions, as well as to thank participants for their support during the WILD Project. Explained that these conclusions and recommendations were also discussed at a workshop in Kunene. They have in part been tailored to Caprivi.

### Workshop activities

AL explained the agenda and activities.

Group work: each session dealt with two themes, which were presented to participants by WILD. Then participants split into two/four groups with one/two looking at each theme and answering the following questions on each conclusion and recommendation. Each group then presented their findings.

Questions to answer on each conclusion and recommendation:

1. Do you agree with the conclusion? Yes/No
2. Why?
3. What would you add?
4. Do you agree with the recommendation? Yes/No
5. Why?
6. What would you add?
7. Which one is the most important?

## 2. SESSION 1: LIVING WITH WILDLIFE: COSTS AND BENEFITS

Andrew Long (AL) gave brief presentation of the two themes' conclusions and recommendations.

Carol Murphy (CM) elaborated on WILD research on the themes specifically in Caprivi.

CM asked for update on pilot compensation scheme. Richard Limbindo, Mayuni Chairperson, explained. In Mayuni, valid claims have been made but no money has actually been paid out yet. Savege Simulebu, Fisheries, asked if the scheme covers livestock losses during the day. Richard explained compensation scheme only covers cattle in kraal at night, or with a herd boy during the day. It does not cover a cow that has wandered off for three days and then gets killed by a lion over there.

Someone had '*Without chiefs there would be no game*': *Customary Law and Nature Conservation*. CM pointed out that this ties in with Theme 2 conclusion/recommendation on local rules existing for wildlife management.

### *Theme 1: Living with wildlife: Minimising the costs*

Concl 1: Wildlife increase brings cost and benefits

Rec 1: MET needs to develop policy on HWC

Concl 2: Some individuals suffer higher costs

Rec 2: Support conservancies to target poor and hardest hit

Concl: Limited systematic HWC data and stakeholder  
Rec: Support integrated data collection and sharing

Concl 4: Current programme focus on large carnivores and elephants  
Rec 4: Develop localised strategies for all problem animals

### Group work feedback

#### Group 1: Simon Masene, Salambala Vice-chairman

(N.B this group took the conclusions and recommendations together.)

- Conclusions: Yes, because it includes all the needed information like benefit, information sharing and the problems on individual. To add: we should focus on other wildlife, e.g hippo, crocodile and small birds that damage crops.
- Recommendations: Yes, because it is a guideline to the community and to everyone who will work with wildlife and also in benefit distributions. To add: develop a policy on compensation
- Most important one: MET needs to develop policy on HWC (recommendation 1)

John Phiri, Fisheries Inspector. Re. the need for MET policy. In places where no conservancy have no compensation. In Salambala, if a cow is caught by a crocodile, then they are compensated, but if someone is outside Salambala, they have no compensation.

CM asked Samson Mulonga (SM) to explain the government policy on compensation (ie. that they will not compensate). SM explained in Lozi.

CM: But there is the Game Product Trust Fund (GPTF) though.

Castro Samuzala, Fisheries: The government should at least compensate.

CM: they will not compensate for livestock or crop damage. You could lobby them to change mind. So perhaps an additional recommendation would be for the Namibian Government to reconsider their position on compensation.

Joubert Muchaka, Mashi Chairman: GPTF is for people to ask for money for projects to do with conflict [HWC], not for compensation. It is for conservancies to help their communities.

#### Group 2: Obert Mafwila, Wuparo Chairman

- C 1: We agreed with it.
- R 1: We also agreed because it is very important to make sure that the costs are assessed and policies are put in place and are working properly. But the conservancy also needs to apply their own rules and the policy should provide a framework to allow each conservancy space to develop their own policy/rules.
- C 2: Agree that some suffer more costs.
- R 2: Disagreed with 'support conservancies to target poor'. There should be no difference between rich and poor. but priority should be given to those hardest hit.
- C 3: Agree
- R 3: Yes - this should be between the ministry and local? service
- C 4: Agree – many different animals cause problems.
- R 4: Agree
- Most important: conclusion 1: because HWC is the most common and biggest cost and so it is more important than the other conclusions.

*Theme 2: Living with wildlife: Sharing the benefits*

Concl. 1: Subsistence (illegal) hunting happens and is important for livelihood security

Rec 1: Conservancies and others to document extent and impacts of subsistence hunting for livelihoods and on wildlife populations

Concl. 2: Local informal cultural rules exist for managing wildlife

Rec 2: Work to explore and document best practices and support conservancy own rules

Concl. 3: Lack of consistency/clarity from MET on wildlife legislation

Rec 3: Develop clear guidelines and share

Concl 4: Meat distribution both positive and negative

Rec 4: Review WILD Project document 'Meating expectations' and conservancy document best practice

**Group work feedback**

**Group 1:** Simon Masene, Salambala Vice-chairman

- Conclusions/recommendations: No! Benefits without the community - individual??
- Most important: meat distribution both positive and negative (conclusion 4)

C. Sikwana asked why they chose that one as most important.

John Phiri, Fisheries: So people in community will not go fishing or hunting. No need to go hunting for other meat because they know that meat is coming [through meat distribution].

CM: So it will reduce illegal hunting. But we don't have it at the moment in Caprivi because there is not enough wildlife.

**Group 2:** Obert Mafwila, Wuparo Chairman

- C 1: Agree
- R 1: Work by conservancies on exploring use of off-take – agree. The number of animals is very low in Caprivi so it is not feasible at the moment but could happen in the future.
- C 2: Agree – this is very important. There were areas in which people were not allowed to settle because they were wildlife corridors.
- R 2: Agree – Traditional chiefs and local people must be involved in making rules about wildlife management in conservancies.
- C 3: Lack of consistency – clarity from MET – agree. Due to lack of consultation with communities when policies are made. The legislation must be explained to communities.
- R 3: Agree
- C 4: Meat distribution both positive and negative – people tend to fight for trophy meat because there are no guidelines. Meat distribution plan to be made.
- R 4: Review 'Meating Expectations' document? If the doc has good guidelines then it should be used.
- Most important: local informal cultural rules (conclusion 2)

Joubert Muchaka, Mashi Chairman: Query about subsistence (illegal) hunting.

Obert Mafwila, Wuparo Chairman and Castro Samuzala, Fisheries: Don't want individual benefits, but community benefits. They are still hunting in all these conservancies – Mashi, Salambala, Kwandu etc. – they want to benefit for themselves.

CM: Re. land-use planning around wildlife movements – give example of people not allowed to settle because of wildlife corridor.

C. Sikwana: Near Kongola

### 3. SESSION 2: POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS & PRACTICE AND TOURISM

#### *Theme 3: Policies, institutions and practice*

Concl 1: Lack of community participation in decision-making and conservancy activities

Rec 1: Support working with community groups (church, women's groups etc.) and focus on communication and outreach

Concl 2: Lack of fit between conservancy and CBNRM activities and livelihood priorities

Rec 2: Support conservancy planning and implementation to address livelihoods better

Concl 3: Many institutions with different and overlapping rights and authority causing lack of coordination

Rec 3: Support decentralisation and identify other opportunities to improve coordination

Concl 4: Caprivi conservancies are strong because they have support of Traditional Authorities

Rec 4: Build on existing institutions and authorities

#### **Group 1:** Priscilla Lilata, Wuparo CRM

- C 1: No, because consultation is made with the right channels (e.g. Khuta, conservancies).
- R 1: Agree – to improve communication flow.
- C 2: No, disagree. For the integration of other activities (e.g. fish, health and family).
- R 2: Agree – continue to support.
- C 3: Yes – proper coordination between ministry and NGOs.
- R 3: Agree – support decentralisation e.g. Salambala members have right to make decision too.
- C 4: Yes – the reason is good support from the traditional leaders.
- R 4: Agree – the power is invested to the TAs for the benefit of community members.
- What would you add? Improve coordination and support.
- Most important: build on existing institutions and authorities (recommendation 4)

SM: Re. 'Salambala members have rights...' – all conservancy members have right to have decisions – Salambala is just an example.

CM: Please give an example of a decision that Salambala members can make.

Joubert Muchaka, Mashi: If they come to the AGM, they can have input.

AL: Decentralisation: confusion over what it means. Decentralisation here is a government process to devolve regional decision-making through Village Development Committee, Constituency Development Committee, and Regional Development Committee. The recommendation from Kunene said to support the government strategy, so the example (R4) is misleading, talking about something else. Is the decentralised process working?

Various participants: In some places it is working and in others not.

*Theme 4: Tourism*

Concl 1: Communities have limited rights to benefit from and control tourism (non-consumptive)

Rec 1: Government support (policy, regs., guidelines) to enable communities to benefit from and have better control tourism

Concl 2: Community-based tourism enterprises have failed without good governance

Rec 2: Foster good governance

Concl 3: Small enterprise, like craft, are very important for generating cash at household level

Rec 3: More support for small enterprise development

Concl 4: Income generation limited to tourism

Rec 4: Diversify income generation, e.g. NR processing and marketing for commercial purposes

**Group 2: Castro Samuzala, Fisheries**

- C 1: Agreed
- R 1: Agreed – involve conservancies and TAs; develop national tourism policy (or if it exists we need to see it); conservancies to have rights over land to guarantee investors' security.
- C 2: Agree – governance is important; conservancies to work together and be committed to what they do.
- R 2: Agreed – there should be collaboration between government (facilitation role) and communities in governance of CBTs; good structures are important
- C 3: Agreed
- R 3: Agree, but we have to think about sustainability and look at the resource base. We should at least in other resources. Sometime resources are few so what would happen if all palm trees are taken away – there should at least be other resources on which we can depend.
- C 4: Agreed
- R 4: Agreed. Agricultural projects (goat breeding, sell vegetables, small vegetable gardens – at least you have the money that you get from what you sold – if you had 400 dollars and get 50 you have 450); agriculture; marketing our CBTs to local people instead of depending on foreign tourists; and guest houses – we only depend on campsites that are inside the conservancy. In a camp the tourists pay 25 dollars, if they go to a guest house then they pay 50 or 75 dollars.
- Most important: communities having limited rights (conclusion 1)

CM requested an update on fish farming in Caprivi. Savege Simulebu have been to China on a fish farming course.

Castro Samuzala, Fisheries: Community busy helping to pull out fish from the river. We hope it will work.

Joubert Muchaka: If Mashu wants to start a fish farm, how do we go about it?

Castro Samuzala – Make a proposal and send to the ministry.

CM: Can you help with writing the proposal?

Savege Simulebu: If there are problems with it, we can help.

CM: Is there money to support fish farms?

Savege Simulebu: Not yet but in future.

CM: Could you organise a trip there if people are interested?

Nat Nuulimba (to Castro): With new land board, do you guys assist with recommending whether person who applies for a leasehold gets it? How does it work?

Castro: Start by going to the village Induna and apply to land board through that.

CM: Do you need a lease from the land board for a fish farm?

Richard: Communal land when someone looking for house to build or farm....?, in terms of a fish farm we don't know but we can look at the thing and if something is built there we check with the induna. Then you need to pay something.

C. Sikwana – If it's your land do you have pay?

Richard: ?? If you inherited the land then you have to transfer to your name.

### **Feedback on voting**

AL presented voting results from this workshop, comparing them with the results from Kunene.

Theme 1: Caprivi – 1; Kunene – 1

Theme 2: Caprivi – 2; Kunene – 3

Theme 3: Caprivi – 4; Kunene – 1

Theme 4: Caprivi – 1; Kunene – 4

Nat Nuulimba: I want to complement your findings and I was just wondering in your recommendations are you also going to include WILD's suggestions and examples.

AL: In our report we deal with some of the recommendations, not all, and some will be dealt with in some detail.

**APPENDIX 1: WORKSHOP HAND OUT**

**WILD/MET workshop:  
CBNRM development and research priorities in Caprivi  
23<sup>rd</sup> October 2003, Katima Mulilo**

**Purpose of workshop:**

To provide an opportunity to discuss and share ideas on WILD Project conclusions and recommendations.

**Agenda:**

8.30am	Registration and tea
9.00	Opening prayer and welcome Introductions Purpose of workshop Agenda & activities/housekeeping
9.30	Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Theme 1: Living with wildlife: Minimising the costs</li><li>▪ Theme 2: Living with wildlife: Sharing the benefits</li></ul>
10.00	Group work
10.45	Tea
11.15	Group work feedback & discussion
11.55	Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Theme 3: Policies, Institutions and Practice</li><li>▪ Theme 4: Tourism</li></ul>
12.30	Group work
1.15pm	Group work feedback & discussion
2.0	Closing prayer & thanks

## WILD Project conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions by theme	<i>Recommendations by theme</i>
<b>Theme 1: Living with wildlife: Minimising the costs</b>	
Wildlife increase brings cost and benefits	MET needs to develop policy on HWC
Some individuals suffer higher costs	Support conservancies to target poor and hardest hit
Limited systematic HWC data and stakeholder integration	Support integrated data collection and action
Current programme focus on large carnivores and elephants	Develop localised strategies for all problem animals
<b>Theme 2: Living with wildlife: Sharing the benefits</b>	
Subsistence (illegal) hunting happens and is important for livelihood security	Conservancies and others to document extent and impacts of subsistence hunting for livelihoods and on wildlife populations
Local informal cultural rules exist for managing wildlife	Work to explore and document best practices and support conservancy own rules
Lack of consistency/clarity from MET on wildlife legislation	Develop clear guidelines and share
Meat distribution both positive and negative	Review WILD Project document 'Meating expectations' and conservancy document best practice
<b>Theme 3: Policies, institutions and practice</b>	
Lack of community participation in decision-making and conservancy activities	Support working with community groups (church, women's groups etc.) and focus on communication and outreach
Lack of fit between conservancy and CBNRM activities and livelihood priorities	Support conservancy planning and implementation to address livelihoods better
Many institutions with different and overlapping rights and authority causing lack of coordination	Support decentralisation and identify other opportunities to improve coordination
Caprivi conservancies are strong because they have support of Traditional Authorities	Build on existing institutions and authorities
<b>Theme 4: Tourism</b>	
Communities have limited rights to benefit from and control tourism (non-consumptive)	Government support (policy, regs., guidelines) to enable communities to benefit from and have better control tourism
Community-based tourism enterprises have failed without good governance	Foster good governance
Small enterprise, like craft, are very important for generating cash at household level	More support for small enterprise development
Income generation limited to tourism	Diversify income generation, e.g. NR processing and marketing for commercial purposes

**APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Conservancy/Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Joubert Muchaka	Mashi Chairman	PO Box 8061, Ngweze
Moses Munyuka	Mashi Ingambela	As above
Simon Masene	Salambala Vice-chairman	PO Box 1797, Ngweze
Matilda Maswahu	Salambala Secretary	As above
Karine Rousset	IRDNC	P/Bag 1050, Ngweze
Obert Mafwila	Wuparo Chairman	PO Box 1707, Ngweze Tel. 060 696011
Priscilla Lilata	Wuparo CRM	As above
Obby Lifumbela	Mashi Secretary	PO Box 8061, Ngweze
Richard Limbindo	Mayuni Chairperson	PO Box 2035, Ngweze
Lydia Majavero	Student at IRDNC	As above
Nathaniel Nuulimba	IRDNC Enterprise	As above
Andrew Long	WILD/MET	P/Bag 13306, Windhoek
Samson Mulonga	WILD/MET	As above
Carol Murphy	WILD/MET	As above
Daniel ???	Sangwali Khuta	P/Bag 1094
John Phiri	Fisheries Inspector, Ministry of Fisheries	P/Bag 1004
Castro Samuzala	Fisheries Inspector	As above
Savege Simulebu	Technical Assistant, Fisheries	As above
C.K. Sikwana	MAWRD	P/Bag 5005, Katima Mulilo

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