

**A PROFILE OF THE LIVELIHOODS OF PEOPLE IN  
TWO CONSERVANCIES IN CAPRIVI**

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## CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF ACCRONYMS .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1    STRUCTURE OF REPORT .....	5
1.1.1 <i>Socio-economic stratification</i> .....	5
1.1.2 <i>Current livelihood strategies within two conservancies</i> .....	5
1.1.3 <i>Resources, vulnerability, institutions and livelihood outcomes</i> .....	5
<b>2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIATION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1    WEALTH-RANKING EXERCISES.....	5
<b>3. ACCESS TO SOME SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE - WATER, ENERGY AND TRANSPORT .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES.....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1    CROPPING AND VEGETABLE GARDENS - GROWING MAIZE, SORGHUM, MAHANGU AND KEEPING VEGETABLE GARDENS .....	8
4.1.2 <i>Vulnerability – Rain fed cropping, wildlife damage to crops and livesatock predation</i> 8	8
4.2    LIVESTOCK KEEPING: CATTLE, GOATS AND CHICKENS .....	9
4.2.1 <i>Vulnerability – predation from wildlife</i> .....	9
4.3    FISHING – CATCHING FISH FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND SALE.....	9
4.3.1 <i>Vulnerability – fishing stocks</i> .....	10
4.4    USING FORESTS AND OTHER PLANT RESOURCES .....	10
4.4.1 <i>Regulation in use of forest products</i> .....	11
4.5    TOURISM, TROPHY HUNTING AND CRAFTS: EMPLOYMENT AND CRAFT SALES... 11	11
4.5.1 <i>Vulnerability – change in tourism industry and donor supports</i> .....	11
<b>5. CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7. APPENDIX 1: INFORMING HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER TARGETED RESEARCH .....</b>	<b>14</b>
7.1    CBNRM HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE.....	14
7.2    PURPOSIVE SAMPLING FOR HOUSEHOLD RESEARCH .....	14
7.3    TARGETED RESEARCH PROPOSALS .....	15

### LIST OF ACCRONYMS

CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs, MET
DoF	Department of Forestry
IRDNC	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
MAWRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NR	Natural Resources
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PAC	Problem Animal Control
USAID	United States of America Aid Agency
WILD	Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification
WWF-LIFE	World Wildlife Fund for Nature–Living in a Finite Environment

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Primary data

During the period from October 2001 to February 2002, the WILD Project Senior Field Researcher and Research Assistant (since Feb 2002) in Caprivi conducted a series of workshops with members of the Mayuni and Salambala Conservancies as an information gathering exercise. Introductory participatory methods were used during the workshops (i.e. mapping, historical timeline, organizational diagram, seasonal livelihoods, wealth-ranking). The findings of these workshops and other relevant information are summarized in this document. This document was used to inform further WILD Project research within the Conservancies (i.e. the CBNRM questionnaire survey and to assist in the selection of household case-studies and the focus for targeted research projects).

The workshops revealed the following:

### Key livelihood strategies

The key livelihood strategies for people living in these two conservancies in Caprivi include growing maize for consumption and the sale of surplus, livestock production and gaining access to salaried labour. The obvious change in livelihood strategies associated with the CBNRM programme and conservancies includes the expansion of craft production (mainly women making and selling palm baskets) and employment opportunities from community campsites and Conservancy related jobs (e.g. community field rangers and community resource monitors).

Game count data collected in recent years suggests that there is likely to have been an increase in wildlife numbers due to the conservancy's activities (e.g. anti-poaching and relocation of impala to Salambala core wildlife area). Increases in wildlife numbers are perceived by some to have caused a concomitant increase in the amount of damage caused by some wildlife species (particularly, elephants and carnivores). This has had a negative effect on some people's livelihoods. Efforts to mitigate this damage include the development for conservancy members of an insurance fund for wildlife damage, and conservancies accessing funding for mitigating projects (e.g. electric fences) funded by the Game Products Trust Fund (MET).

For some people there has been a localised reduction in grazing and cropping particularly in areas directly adjacent to lodges and campsites in the Mayuni Conservancy, and in the core wildlife area in Salambala. The implications of this for peoples' livelihoods will be investigated in the second phase of the WILD Project.

### Socio-economic stratification

It was ascertained from two separate wealth-ranking exercises in the two conservancies, that a common characteristic of less secure households is no ownership of livestock. A common characteristic of the more secure households is that they keep livestock and have one or more members in salaried employment. Monthly pensions (\$ 200) are an important source of cash income.

### Natural resource use and change with conservancies/CBNRM

#### *Cropping*

Land for cultivating maize and other crops is the most important resource for most people's livelihoods as this makes up their main food source, with surplus being sold in Katima. People also grow sorghum and mahangu. Cropping is rainfed, which makes people who feed themselves vulnerable in low rainfall years. Damage to crops by wildlife and livestock is widespread.

#### *Livestock and grazing*

Some families keep livestock, generally the more secure households. Grazing is excluded from areas around the lodges and campsite in Mayuni Conservancy and from the core wildlife area in Salambala Conservancy.

#### *Fishing*

Fishing is an important livelihood activity for families living on the floodplain in the Salambala Conservancy, and some households close to the Kwando River in the Mayuni Conservancy. Fish is consumed by households, and sold both locally and in Katima. The extent of annual flooding amount of flooding, associated fishing and the abundance of reeds has reportedly decreased since the big floods in the 1960's. A recent initiative of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (funded by the WWF-LIFE programme) has provided support for community management into the development of fisheries in Caprivi. This takes the form of community input into monitoring and research and the development of fisheries policy. Conservancy members in Caprivi have reported that they are interested in fish farming as a livelihood diversification option.

#### *Wildlife*

Wildlife is important because it supports the young tourism industry that is providing employment. However, lions and hyena kill livestock and elephants damage crops. Wildlife is found locally, but it also moves in from West Caprivi Park (proposed Bwabwata National Park) and Botswana (including the Chobe Game Reserve).

#### *Poaching*

Poaching has declined in recent years, largely due to the work of the conservancies and the support they receive from MET and NGO's. At conservancy level there are APU's and CGG's (Mayuni District (Mayuni, Mashi and Kwando Conservancies operate an joint APU, elsewhere there are community game guards). The livelihood impact of this decline in poaching for local consumptions and sales of bush meat is not known. Forthcoming research aims to address this issue.

#### *Water and energy*

Villages are supplied by hand pumps which are maintained by Community Water Point Committees and The Directorate of Rural Water Supply (MAWRD) There is a limited electricity supply to a few main centers (e.g. Bukalo and Ngoma in the Salambala Conservancy and at Kongola in Mayuni).

### *Forests and other plant resources*

Salambala Conservancy is developing a Community Forestry Plan together with the Directorate of Forestry. Forests are important sources of firewood and building poles. Like building poles, reeds and thatching grass are used at home or sold. The thatch grass sales along the Kwando River were very successful prior to the deterioration of the security situation after August 1999. The WILD Project's, "Livelihood Impacts of Basket Sales Research Project in Caprivi" has shown that weaving and selling baskets for cash is important to the producers (Suich and Murphy 2002). This source of income has remained stable despite the reduction in tourist numbers due to the security situation (through direct support and purchases by Rosdsing Foundation and Mut Hut, in Windhoek) . Palm is sourced from the Katima area for use by weavers in Mayuni Conservancy and from directly within the the Salambala Conservancy. Seasonally wild fruits are collected for food and sometimes sold at the roadside by children. Wild fruits and vegetables are sold in the Katima Market. Twelve different types of edible wild fruits were recorded during the workshops with the Mayuni Conservancy. The use and value of wild fruits and other wild food for livelihoods will form part of forthcoming research.

### **Human/wildlife conflict and change with conservancies/CBNRM**

Conflict between people and wildlife is widespread in Caprivi. This region has highest number of incidences of human wildlife conflict for any region in Namibia (mainly livestock predation and crop damage from elephants). The CBNRM Programme in Caprivi and Kunene are currently developing an insurance scheme to address paying out claims to people who suffer damage to crops and livestock. It includes coverage for human death. This idea was first tabled at the national workshop held in Windhoek last year to discuss ways to reduce conflict between people and wildlife (Murphy, 2001). A small number of people are killed each year in Caprivi by crocodile, hippo or elephant. CGG's recorded seven deaths in Caprivi during 2001. In addition, funds are being sort from the Game Products Trust Funds for use within the conservancies in Caprivi to mitigate damage caused by the conflict between people and wildlife.

### **Tourism and change with conservancies/CBNRM**

Since August 1999 and August 2002, there was serious reduction in tourist numbers in Caprivi because of the security situation (insurgence from UNIT rebels in Angola, and a fialed successionist attempt from within Caprivi). During this period there was the need for a military convoy through West Caprivi to escort road traffic. Community-Based Tourism in Caprivi suffered greatly during this period and staff salaries were subsidized by grants administered through NGO's. The craft industry has faired better with crafts being sold to the Rossing Foundation for sale in Windhoek and abroad. Sales are made through the craft producers co-operative, Mashi Crafts based in Kongola and directly to the Rossing Foundation from over 10 villages within the Salambala Conservancy. There is one hunter operating within the Salambala Conservancy. His concession fees make up the bulk of the revenue earnings for Salambala Conservancy. Local people are employed to support this hunting venture. To explore the significance of tourism for communities further research will focus on the livelihood impact of five community-based tourism enterprises in Caprivi.

### Regulations and restrictions with natural resource use

Apart from formal government restrictions (for example, permits to sell firewood and the prohibition on drag net fishing), there do not appear to be any special regulations for the use of natural resources (apart from Village Water Committees and the Mashi Crafts Co-operative in Mayuni Conservancy). It has been suggested that the Conservancy structure is too broad to successfully manage individual forests in Salambala, and that institutions at a lower level may be more appropriate.

### Internal factors influencing uptake of CBNRM

In Salambala there is a close, mutually beneficial relationship between the Traditional Authority and the conservancies. The main Namibia CBNRM support NGOs are active in the area, especially IRDNC. At present, the Mayuni Conservancy receives an annual grant from NACSO administered by NNF and the Salambala Conservancy receives funding from the LIFE Programme.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Structure of report

#### 1.1.1 Socio-economic stratification

This report starts with a section describing the results of two wealth-ranking exercises that give an indication of the socio-economic stratification of rural people in two large villages in two conservancies in Caprivi. This is an important context for the WILD Project research that aims at investigating who is experiencing the impacts of changing natural resource managing activities and options within conservancies (i.e. the new activities developed since the early/mid 1990s, within a CBNRM context).

#### 1.1.2 Current livelihood strategies within two conservancies

The main body of this report is structured according to the current livelihood strategies of people in the two conservancies (cropping, livestock, access to water/energy, use of forest products (including other plants) and opportunities from tourism, trophy hunting and craft production. Special emphasis is given to the main types of people's activities and options (i.e. livelihood activities and decisions of local people) in the context of community based natural resource use and management within the conservancy structure.

#### 1.1.3 Resources, vulnerability, institutions and livelihood outcomes

In addition, the Sustainable Livelihood Framework has been used structure further the details of people's livelihoods. These components include: the resources that people have; institutional issues that affect their use of these resources; difficulties that make people vulnerable and their livelihood outcomes (what people are aiming to achieve).

## 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIATION

### 2.1 Wealth-ranking exercises

Similar wealth-ranking exercises were conducted in one village in each of the two conservancies. Seven women who live in Muyako (Salambala Conservancy) identified 77 households living in the village and sorted these households into three wealth groups. Four members of the Mayuni Conservancy mapped 78 households in Choi Village and classified them into three groups as well.

The results of these two independent exercises were remarkably similar. They are summarised below:

MAYUNI CONSERVANCY	SALAMBALA CONSERVANCY
“Insecure” = 48% (37, n=78)	“Those who have nothing” = 44% (34, n= 77) ( <i>Basena</i> )

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not own any cattle/goats</li> <li>• Do some subsistence farming</li> <li>• No-one is working</li> <li>• Farm worker/fisherman</li> <li>• No husband/wife</li> <li>• Not married</li> <li>• Pensioner</li> <li>• No children</li> <li>• Not married and have children</li> <li>• No parents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have no livestock</li> <li>• Depend on pensioner parents for money/food</li> <li>• Labouring jobs</li> </ul>
<p><b>“Secure” = 38 % (30, n= 78)</b></p>	<p><b>“Those who do not have more” = 36% (28, n=77) (<i>Basaliwanini ahulu</i>)</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have some cattle (but less than 30)</li> <li>• Pensioner</li> <li>• Either husband or wife are working (to include IRDNC staff, conservancy staff, cleaner, hostel worker, teacher, army)</li> <li>• Farmer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have some livestock</li> <li>• Get support from parents’ pensions</li> <li>• Get support from working children</li> <li>• Taxi driver, bread maker</li> <li>• Farmer</li> </ul>
<p><b>“Very secure” = 14 % (11, n= 78)</b></p>	<p><b>“Those who have” = 20% (15, n=77) (<i>Baliwanina</i>)</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 30 cattle</li> <li>• Having a farm</li> <li>• Having more money</li> <li>• Husband working or husband and wife working (driver, teachers, hostel worker)</li> <li>• Owning a tractor/car/shop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a large number of livestock</li> <li>• Salaried job (government (teacher, army)</li> <li>• Has a business (shop, typing business)</li> </ul>

It is interesting to note, that the percentage of households not owning cattle was different to the 1999 MAWRD survey, were only 16 % of households (n= 146) were recorded as not owning cattle. This does not seem to be a clear reason for this. To summarise the findings of this attempt at socio-economic stratification, - a common characteristic of less secure households is that they do not own any livestock. A common characteristic of the more secure households is that they have one or more members in salaried employment and keep livestock. Pensions are an important source of income.

### **3. ACCESS TO SOME SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE - WATER, ENERGY AND TRANSPORT**

The tarred and gravel access roads in Caprivi are generally of acceptable quality. Smaller access roads deteriorate rapidly in the rainy season and can be very sandy. Areas on the floodplain can get cut off for the flood season. There is an initiative to reopen the water ferry service from Katima Mulilo to Impalila Island. No public transport system means people rely on private taxis that are considered expensive. The road network and water points along the roads mainly determine the broad settlement pattern in Caprivi. Villages

have been supplied with hand pumps, which are maintained by Village-level Water Committees. Some water is not of a good quality (e.g. brackish water in Muyako Village). Water tanks serviced by Rural Water Supply are used in times of drought. There is a limited electricity supply to a few main centers (e.g. Bukalo and Ngoma in the Salambala Conservancy).

### 4. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

#### 4.1 Cropping and Vegetable Gardens - Growing maize, sorghum, mahangu and keeping vegetable gardens

Land for cropping maize, sorghum and mahangu is the most important resource for most people's livelihoods as these grains make up their main food source. People keep household vegetable gardens for home use. Some vegetables are sold at local markets, including the Open Air Market in Katima Mulilo. The MAWRD (1999) survey reported that most plots were planted with maize, then sorghum and then mahangu. Families who have the resources to grow large areas of crops, transport and sell the surplus grain (mainly maize) to one of the mills in Katima. Access to means of ploughing determines people use of their land for cropping. Some people have their own oxen and ploughing equipment, while others hire or borrow this service. The MAWRD (1999) survey recorded that less than 50 % of households owned ploughing equipment; that in 89 % of the surveyed cultivated area, oxen was used for land preparation (either alone or in combination with hand/tractors) and 19 % of households prepared their fields only by hand. These less resourced households prepare cropping land by using a hand hoe. There are very few tractors available for hire. (Two were recorded as being active in Mayuni Conservancy). MAWRD no longer provide a ploughing service. At the Mayuni Conservancy workshops, it was reported that most people use their own local seed and do not use fertilizer. This was confirmed by MAWRD (1999) - "Very few households reported using the improved seed types" and only two households applied any fertilizer (n=146). The Likwama Farmers Co-operative is based in Katima Mulilo. Its services include supplying ploughing equipment and seed to members at subsidized prices, as well as having a small mill.

#### 4.1.2 Vulnerability – Rain fed cropping, wildlife damage to crops and livestock predation

Cropping is rain fed, which makes people vulnerable in drought years. Damage to crops by wildlife and livestock is widespread. For 2001, the community game guards in all the conservancies in Caprivi, recorded a total of 889 human/wildlife conflict incidents. The highest incidence rate per species was damage caused by elephants (226 cases), followed by hyena (209 cases). Official MET figures are a lot lower. This is probably due to the greater accessibility of local Conservancy Field Rangers to households suffering damage from wildlife. MET figures from June 1999 to July 2001 recorded 152 crop damage incidents and 128 livestock damage incidents.

Some research has been carried out into the cost of wildlife damage in Caprivi (O'Connell, 1995; Sutton 2001). An investigation of the livelihood impact of damage caused by living with wildlife is being carried out as part of the WILD Project household research in Caprivi.

### 4.2 Livestock keeping: cattle, goats and chickens

Keeping cattle is an important component of some people's livelihoods. Not all households keep cattle, with as many as nearly half not owning any livestock (as recorded by the wealth-ranking exercise mentioned in section 2). Ploughing land for crops is an important use of cattle by those households who have the resources to keep them. Cattle are rarely used for home consumption except the milk products during the summer months (MAWRD, 1999). Cattle are also used as gifts/barter, investment, a disposal cash income when sold, as *lobola* (bride price) and to pull sledges as a common means of transporting goods on sandy tracks. Zambian herd boys are often used to herd cattle during the day and kraal them at night.

Cattle are sold locally or are transported to quarantine camps (Katima Mulilo and Sachinga) and sold to the Meat Co. abattoir in Katima Mulilo. Cattle are often moved on foot for long distances to reach the quarantine camps. There are numerous roadside cattle meat markets selling freshly slaughtered meat. A permit from the Veterinary Directorate is required prior to slaughter if the animal is sold at one of these butcheries.

Some households keep goats. The MAWRD (1999) survey recorded that 20 % of households keep goats and over half of these had between 1 and 5. Most households keep a small number of chickens for home consumption (including eggs) or for sale. MAWRD (1999) survey recorded that less than 50 % of households keep chickens, most households owning less than 10 birds. Chicken houses are built on stilts to protect the birds from predators.

#### 4.2.1 Vulnerability – predation from wildlife

Lions and hyena are the main predators that threaten cattle herds, especially if they are not kraaled at night. When livestock drink from natural water sources (for example, the rivers), crocodiles are a threat. Livestock loss to predators is a common complaint and one that the proposed conservancies insurance fund scheme is trying to address. It will cover livestock losses to lion, leopard, hyena and crocodile. Loss of chickens to predators is not covered by the proposed conservancies insurance fund scheme.

### 4.3 Fishing – catching fish for home consumption and sale

Fish as a source of food, cash or employment, is an important natural resource for people living in Caprivi, especially those families living on the floodplains (which make up one third of Caprivi). Fish were ranked as the most important resource at the Salambala Workshop (together with water, cropping and livestock) and the sixth most important natural resource at the Mayuni Workshop (after water, cropping, forests, livestock, wildlife and grazing). Fish can be bought locally in areas with access to fishing grounds. Katima Mulilo has one of the largest freshwater fish markets in Namibia.

Purvis (2001a) conducted research into the importance of fish to people's livelihood. He reports that, "The fishery is only one, albeit critical component of the multi-activity livelihood system. The fishery on the eastern floodplain is characterized by hundreds of small-scale fisher folk, using a range of largely unsophisticated gears, targeting a multi-

species resource across a multitude and ever-changing set of floodplain water bodies”.

A recent initiative of the WWF- LIFE Programme has been to provide financial support for a Ministry of Marine Resources and Freshwater Fisheries, community based fisheries development project. This involves local level input into monitoring, research and management of fish stocks, and the development of fisheries policy.

ThMMRFF proposes to open a government office in Katima Mulilo. The research programme, “Shared Resource Management on the Zambezi/Chobe Systems in NE Namibia – current practices and future opportunities” was launched in February 2002. This project aims to achieve a joint management of fisheries resources through collection of information and improving understanding for better management. Study sites include: Impalila/Kasika (emerging conservancy), Lisikili/Kalimbeza and Ihaha. A main component of this research programme includes investigating the nature and characteristics of subsistence fisheries and management systems to ensure that government regulations match with traditional fisheries management systems. Activities include: River based surveys, village/household livelihoods surveys, market surveys and exchange visits with Zambia.

Conservancies in Caprivi have reported that they are interested in fish farming as a livelihood diversification option. The Ministries of Trade and Industry and of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, have started a fish farming initiative by sending local people for a 6 month training course to Malawi (June to December 2001). Four areas have been targeted for intervention in Caprivi, these are: Kalimbeza, Lisikili, Musanga and Nakabolelwa.

### 4.3.1 Vulnerability – fishing stocks

Both conservancies recorded a reduction in abundance of fish since the big floods in the 1960s. There is concern about the depletion of Caprivi fish reserves through over use and inappropriate fishing techniques (e.g. use of small mesh nets including mosquito nets). Wastage in the post-harvest fishing sector is also an area of concern (Purvis, 2001b). Initiatives to decrease wastage include improved refrigeration and better transportation from the fishing sites to the markets.

## 4.4 Using forests and other plant resources

Forests are important sources of firewood, building poles, household equipment (e.g. yokes for cattle, sledges, canoes), craft materials, food and medicines. Few forest products are sold. Reeds and thatching grass are used at home for shelter or sold. There is a small group of professional wood carvers based in Bukalo. There is also some sale of water lilies and palm leaves.

Weaving and selling baskets made from palm leaves is an important source of income for women in both conservancies (and a few men who weave flat bags). This source of income has managed to remain stable despite the reduction in tourist numbers (by sales direct to Windhoek through the Rossing Foundation). Weavers in Mayuni Conservancy source palm from Katima for use in weaving. Palm is found locally within the Salambala Conservancy.

Seasonally wild fruits are collected for home consumption or with some limited sales at the roadside and in Katima Market. Twelve indigenous fruits were recorded as being eaten within the Mayuni Conservancy. The Directorate of Forestry used fifteen indigenous fruit tree species in a preference ranking exercise with local people in the Salambala Conservancy. Mushrooms and honey from bees are consumed at home. Some forest plant products are also used for medicinal purposes.

### 4.4.1 Regulation in use of forest products

The Directorate of Forestry supplies permits for collecting building poles, thatch grass and firewood. The Salambala Conservancy has been delegated management of the Salambala Forest and are currently working with the Directorate of Forestry to compile a Forestry Management Plan. Community Forestry in Caprivi has received support from the Namibia-Finland Forestry Programme. This programme includes community-based fire management and is currently providing assistance with a Forestry Management Plan. A recent initiative has been an attempt to quantify the resources use in the Conservancy (Kamminga forth coming). Work done by Kamminga (2001) focused on options for forestry management and made the suggestion that smaller units than the Conservancy Committee should be used for day-to-day management of the forests in Salambala.

## 4.5 Tourism, Trophy Hunting and Crafts: employment and craft sales

There are two lodges that operate in the Mayuni Conservancy, employing over 30 staff in total. The conservancy campsite (Kubunyana) employs three staff members. A manager and three sales ladies run Mashi Craft Co-operative, with a membership of over 200 member producers from four conservancies (and some basket producing areas outside conservancies).

Salambala Conservancy runs a conservancy campsite and has a trophy hunting concession, the latter making up most of the conservancy's income. Salambala Conservancy together with the fledgling Kasika/Impalila Conservancy initiative have recently developed a tourism development plan for the East Chobe Floodplain. A similar initiative is planned for Mayuni Conservancy (together with the other Kwando River Conservancies (i.e. Kwandu and Mashi Conservancies).

The Rossing Foundation have trained women from over 10 villages in Salambala Conservancy to produce marketable baskets. In addition, the Salambala Conservancy is home to a small number of wood carvers and potters who produce for the market.

### 4.5.1 Vulnerability – change in tourism industry and donor supports

Donor funding currently subsidises the salaries of community campsite staff in Caprivi due to the reduction in tourist numbers since the deterioration of the security situation. However tourism has started to make a come back in the later half of 2001. Mazambala Lodges (Mayuni Conservancy) and Open Sky resort (Mashi Conservancy) reopened during this time. The access to Kubunyana campsite has been flooded for the last 9 months (July 2001 to March 2002) due to heavy flooding of the Kwando River. However there are plans to use donor funding to build a bridging structure over the flooded access.

Monetary income from cash upfront sale of baskets is an important source of income for some rural women in Caprivi. Making and selling baskets is one income-generating activity that makes up the diverse livelihoods of rural women.

The regular nature of RF buying trips in Caprivi over the last five years has created a dependency. With the reduction in donor support to cover the costs of these trips, this source of income is under threat.

### **5. CONCLUSIONS**

This Livelihood Profile has been written to provide background and a context for further WILD Project household level research. This household research will focus on the implications of the CBNRM/conservancies programme for livelihoods. Work on socio-economic stratification will facilitate the investigation of the affect of the CBNRM/conservancies programme on different households from different socio-economic groups.

This report has shown that the key livelihood strategies for people living in these two conservancies in Caprivi include *growing maize for consumption and sale of surplus, keeping livestock and gaining access to salaried labour*. Other livelihood strategies include catching fish for sale or consumption, home use of forest products with sale of firewood, building poles, thatch grass, reeds and palm. Marked socio-economic stratification occurs with a common characteristic of less secure households being that they do not own any livestock. More secure households characteristically have one or more members in salaried employment and keep livestock. Pensions are an important source of income (\$ 200 per month).

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### **7. Appendix 1: Informing household and other targeted research**

This Livelihood Profile was used to inform the choice of questions in the CBNRM questionnaire survey as well as the selection of household case-studies and the focus of the targeted research proposals.

#### **7.1 CBNRM household socio-economic questionnaire**

The objective of this survey is to ask questions relating to communal area residents' livelihoods. It aims to provide base line livelihoods data and to address specific livelihood questions relating to the impact of tourism/CBNRM activities at the household level. Quantitative data derived from the survey will be used to provide a statistical analysis of livelihoods that will complement on-going household level qualitative field research of the WILD Project.

Key questions that the survey aims to address, include the following:

- What are peoples' current livelihoods activities?
- From where do they derive income/food?
- What strategies are employed in meeting these basic household needs?
- What is the relationship between various activities and strategies?
- What critical external factors (markets, policies, institutions) shape livelihoods
- Which internal factors play a vital role in shaping the outcome of peoples livelihoods?
- What problems do people encounter in meeting their livelihood needs?
- What is the impact of tourism in terms of peoples' livelihoods?
- What is the impact of CBNRM/conservancies in terms of peoples' livelihoods?
- What is the impact of living with wildlife?
- Who is experiencing impacts and in what ways (men/ women, rich/ poor, direct beneficiaries/no benefit)?

#### **7.2 Purposive sampling for household research**

The final selection of household case-studies will be selected from the following:

- Household who suffer from damage caused by wildlife (livestock predation and crop losses);
- Households who have been directly affected by the use of land for tourism (to include households relocated from within the Salambala Core Wildlife Area and households who can no longer grazing their cattle in the vicinity of lodges/campsites within the Mayuni Conservancy).
- Employees in community-based tourism enterprises (to include the Salambala and Kubanyana Campsites and the Mashu Craft Co-operative);
- Employees of conservancies; and
- Producers of craft (to include households with members who produce craft for sale to Mashu Craft Co-operative and directly to the Rossing Foundation Craft

Development Programme).

### **7.3 Targeted research proposals**

The four targeted research proposals for the WILD Project in Caprivi are:

- Livelihood impact of Community Based Tourism Enterprises;
- Livelihood impact of the Human/wildlife Conflict;
- Livelihood impact of wild food use; and
- Livelihood impact of craft sales.