

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATORY LIVELIHOODS WORKSHOPS WITH MAYUNI CONSERVANCY

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**Wildlife Integration for Livelihood Diversification (WILD) Project
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ACCRONYMS

APU	Anti-poaching unit
CBNRM –	Community based natural resource management
CRMs –	Community Resource Monitors
IRDNC –	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
MET –	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
NNF –	Namibia Nature Foundation
NGO –	Non-governmental organisations
NDF –	Namibian Defence Force
NAMPOL –	Namibian Police Force
NACOBTA –	Namibian Community-based Tourism Association
NAMPOL –	Namibian Police Force
PTO –	Permission to Occupy
RWS –	Rural water supply
WWF –	World Wildlife Fund
WILD –	Wildlife for Livelihoods research project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WILD Project is an applied, research initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism that intends to provide research findings, based on good data, in order to strengthen decision-making about CBNRM at all levels. The WILD Project is co-ordinated from Windhoek, with field staff in the Caprivi and Kunene Regions.

During the period from October 2001 to January 2002, the WILD Project Senior Field Researcher in Caprivi conducted a series of five workshops with nineteen members of the Mayuni Conservancy. The purpose of these workshops was to gather primary information on peoples livelihoods. Participatory methods were used during the workshops (i.e. mapping, historical timeline, organisational diagram, seasonal livelihoods, wealth-ranking). This information generated through the workshops is intended to support further household research within Mayuni Conservancy.

A brief summary of findings reveals the following:

History

Many of the residents of the Mayuni Conservancy moved to the area from the other side of the Mashi River¹ in the West Caprivi Park (proposed Bwabwata National Park). This move was largely due to Tsetse Fly killing livestock. Local inhabitants feel a strong ownership of the resources in this area from which they are now excluded.

Changes in Natural Resources

Grazing areas have decreased with more farming in the area and the introduction of tourism as a landuse (grazing is excluded from areas around the lodges and campsite). The amount of flooding/fishing and abundance of reeds has decreased since the big floods in the 1960s. Poaching has declined in recent years due to the work of the anti-poaching unit (APU).

The establishment of Mayuni Conservancy

In 1992, the IRDNC employed field rangers and community resource monitors in the area. In 1997, the Conservancy Management Committee Members were democratically elected at a public meeting. During the following year the conservancy boundaries were defined, a constitution adopted and a joint venture agreement was reached with Susuwe Island Lodge. Kubunyana Campsite was built by Susuwe Island Lodge and opened on 1st March 1999. Mayuni Conservancy was registered on 1st December 1999. The first grant for the management of the conservancy was received in 2000. There has been, and still is, a close working relationship between the Conservancy and the Traditional Authorities.

Mayuni Conservancy today

Since August 1999, there has been a great reduction in tourism due to the negative effect of the UNITA-related security situation. Conflict between people and wildlife has been, and continues to be, something that the Conservancy is struggling with. There are two lodges that operate in the Conservancy, employing over 30 staff in total, as well as a conservancy campsite and a craft co-operative. The Traditional Authority and the

¹ In the Mayuni Conservancy area the Kwando river is known as the Mashi river.

conservancy work together to promote conservation awareness. Resource user groups include Village Water Committee and the Mashi Crafts Co-operative.

Organisations working in the area

A total of twenty-four organisations work here, including 11 government organisations and five NGOs. The main Namibia CBNRM support NGOs are active in the area, especially IRDNC. At present, the Mayuni Conservancy receives an annual grant through the NNF.

Settlement

The distribution of water points determines the location of villages close to the gravel road to Sangwali and Linyanti. There is no electricity supply. The main centres are Choi and Kuyawo (the latter centred around Kongola). Local inhabitants have moved from the forest area to the east. This forest area is “zoned” for wildlife. The area along the Mashi River has limited settlement.

Natural Resources Use and Livelihoods

All villages are supplied with hand pumps for water. Land for cropping maize is the most important resource for most people’s livelihoods. Maize constitutes their main food source, with surplus being sold in Katima Mulilo. Sorghum and mahangu are also grown. Some households keep livestock, generally the more secure households. Forests are important sources of firewood and building poles. Building poles, reeds and thatching grass are used at home or sold. Weaving and selling baskets for cash is important. By using direct sales to Windhoek, this source of income has remained stable despite the reduction in local tourist numbers. The supply of palm leaves for weaving is obtained from Katima Mulilo. Wildlife from the West Caprivi Park (proposed Bwabwata National Park) is important because it supports the young tourist industry that is providing employment. However, lions kill livestock and elephants damage crops. Some households close to the Mashi River do some fishing for household consumption or for sale. Wildfruits are collected seasonally for food.

Wealth-ranked groups

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. Pensions are an important source of income.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarises five workshops (refer to Appendix 1 for lists of participants and agendas), plus a record of methods used (Appendix 2), and the research findings (Appendices 3 to 7). It will be used in the WILD Project to help understand the work of the Mayuni Conservancy and how it is affecting people's livelihoods. It will inform subsequent household level research.

2. PURPOSE OF WORKSHOPS

The purpose of the workshops was to introduce the WILD Project and gather preliminary information about the Mayuni Conservancy (history, organisations, mapping, natural resources, livelihood activities and socio-economic groups). This information will be used to assist in further household research of the WILD Project.

3. DETAILS OF WORKSHOPS

DATES	10/17 October 2001 and 22/23 November 2001, 22/23 January 2002
VENUES	10 October - Kongola IRDNC Community Conservation Office; 17 October – Mashi Tribal Authority, 22/23 November 2001, 22 /23 January 2002 – Mashi Tribal Authority and Kongola IRDNC Community Conservation Office.
TIME	8.30 am to 1.30 pm

4. ATTENDANCE AND AGENDAS

Attendance over the five workshops comprised: 6 Mayuni Conservancy Members, 7 Mayuni Conservancy Committee Members and Staff Members and 6 members of the Mayuni Conservancy Board of Trustees and the Mashi Traditional Authority. (Refer to Appendix 1 for details of attendance).

There was broad geographical representation, with participants coming from nine different villages in the Choi and Kayuwo Sub-Khutas (Kayuwo, Choi, Iponele, Namayanga, Kazinzila, Likezo, Sikwanyi, Mkwazi and Sikwekwe).

The agendas were as follows:

8am	Pick up participants
8.30 to 9am	Welcome and opening prayer
9am to 10.30am	Groupwork Exercises

The group work exercises included the following activities:

- Discussing the organisations working in the Mayuni Conservancy and their relative importance. A Venn Diagram was produced (10/10/01 and 22/01/02)
- Recording the history of the area and the development of Mayuni Conservancy on a time line (17/10/01)
- Identifying and rating the factors that helped and hindered conservancy development (22/11/01)

- Drawing a map of Mayuni Conservancy to include natural resources (10/10/01)
- Drawing a time trend diagram showing change in resources and their use over the last 40 years (17/10/01)
- Identify the importance of natural resources with the help of pair wise ranking (22/01/02)
- An identification and discussion on seasonal livelihood activities and their importance to people (22/11/01)
- A wealth ranking exercise to investigate different socio-economic groups within the Conservancy (23/11/01)
- Drawing household flow diagrams to illustrate the household activities of workshop participants (23/01/02)

10.30 to 11.30am Group-work Feedback

11.30 to 12.00am Thank you, closing prayer and lunch. Drop participants off.

5. SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP FINDINGS

The following is a summary of main workshop findings. Refer to the appendices from copies of the workshop products.

5.1 HISTORY (refer to Appendix 3)

5.1.1 History of Mayuni area

Between 1930 and 1966, many of the current residents of the Mayuni Conservancy moved to that area from the other side of the Mashi River in the West Caprivi Park (the Golden Triangle in the proposed Bwabwata National Park). This move was largely due to Tsetse Fly killing livestock. As a result of this move, local inhabitants feel a strong ownership of the resources in Bwabwata National Park from which they are now excluded. A drought in the 1950's caused local inhabitants to suffer from hunger. In addition, these people had no livestock because of the presence of Tsetse. At this time, natural resources were protected through the leadership of the chief. Between 1961 and 1972, there was a big flood in the area. From 1974, to the present, local inhabitants started farming to grow their own food as they were prohibited from collecting food from the Golden Triangle (in Bwabwata National Park).

5.1.2 History of the establishment of Mayuni Conservancy

In 1992, the IRDNC employed field rangers and community resource monitors in the area. Traditional councillors in the area accepted the idea of the conservancy because people had previously not benefited from their resources. The establishment of the conservancy offered this opportunity. Members of the APU were employed in 1996, as was registration of members of the proposed conservancy. In 1997, the Conservancy Management Committee Members were democratically elected at a public meeting called by the traditional councillors. During the following year the conservancy boundaries were defined, a constitution adopted and a joint venture agreement was reached with Susuwe Island Lodge. Kubunyana Campsite was built by Susuwe Island Lodge and opened on 1st March 1999. Mayuni Conservancy was registered on 1st December 1999.

The first grant for the management of the conservancy was received in 2000. In the same year, a workshop was held to identify the roles and responsibilities of the Traditional Authorities and the Conservancy Staff. There has been, and still is, a close working relationship between the Conservancy and the Traditional Authorities. In 2001, a workshop was held for all Community Resource Monitors (CRMs) in Caprivi at Kubunyana Camp site. This was supported by the WWF-LIFE programme, facilitated by, Greg Stuart-Hill. The workshop recorded and evaluated the work of the CRMs.

5.2 FACTORS HELPED AND HINDERED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAYUNI CONSERVANCY?

The following factors helped the establishment of Mayuni Conservancy (in order of importance):

- Assistance from NGOs and MET;
- Co-operation with the Tribal Authority; and
- Conservancy awareness (three quarters of the people in the conservancy area accepted the idea as recorded by the UNAM report of A. Mosimane in 1999)

Traditional Councilors held meetings to increase community members' awareness about MET policies and the conservancies idea. This information included the ways that local inhabitants could generate money from natural resources. It was difficult to convince people of the worth of the conservancy idea because they had not previously benefited from their resources. The trips and visits that the Traditional Authorities made to areas within the proposed conservancy were useful and without these meetings, the people would not have accepted the conservancy idea.

There were however several reasons that discouraged people from registering as conservancy members (25 per cent of the people did not accept the idea as recorded by Mosimane (1999)). The main reason was that problem animals were causing damage to livestock and crops. This was an ongoing problem, however, local people actually thought that if they accepted the conservancy proposal, problem animal incidents would increase and the government would not change its policy of not compensating for wildlife damage. The other reasons people were discouraged was that they were not sure that the conservancy would provide enough benefits for them and that it would be better if the conservancy extended into the Golden Triangle. People thought that if the conservancy was only around the villages, there would not be a lot of wildlife in the conservancy.

The following factors helped the establishment of Mayuni Conservancy (in order of importance):

- Boundary disputes with neighbouring potential conservancies;
- Wild animal problems;
- Registration of numbers; and
- People did not realize that they would get enough benefit from the conservancy.

The Mayuni Conservancy is still struggling with the following issues (in order of importance):

PTO application difficulties for Susuwe Island Lodge, Mazambala Lodge and Kubunyana campsite;

- Construction of a conservancy office;
- Lack of field equipment for APU and CRMs;
- A contract for the development proposal at Nambwa in the Golden Triangle;
- Formal training for the conservancy staff members;
- Transport;
- “Problem animal” control; and
- Lack of tourists.

5.3 ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN THE AREA (refer to Appendix 4)

5.3.1 Description of organisations

The following are organisations working in Mayuni Conservancy and the services they provide. (The categorisation of organisations e.g. government departments and NGOs was done by the author). In total there are 24 organisations (11 government organisations, 5 NGOs).

The most important organisations are:

Tribal Authorities (2)

Mashi Tribal Authority

Sub-khutas – Kayuwo and Choyi (assists in resolving disputes).

Government Departments (6)

Ministry of Environment and Tourism (to protect our animals)

Ministry of Education (education)

Ministry of Health and Social Services (family planning and treatment)

Rural Water Supply (supplied the community water points)

Namibian Defence Force and Namibian Police (NDF and NAMPOL provide security).

Non-governmental organisations (5)

Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) (provides grants)

Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) (supports conservancy development)

Namibian Community Based Tourism Association (NACOBTA) (community enterprises)

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (supports grants and development)

Rossing Foundation (supports training).

Tourism facilities (3)

Lodges – Susuwe and Mazambala (employment and income)

Kubunyana Campsite (employment and income).

Organisations of less importance include:

Government Departments and parastatals (5)

Road Construction Company (RCC) (roads)
National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) (information)
Telecom (communication)
Agriculture – Likwama (farming methods)
Ministry of Forestry (fire control).

Private sector (1)

Shops (helps us with food).

Churches (2)

Church project (hammer mill) (for pounding)
URCISA (hammer mill at Choyi)

5.3.2 Importance of organisations

The main organisations were ranked in the following order:

1. NDF/NAMPOL and the Education Ministry
2. Tourist based organisations (lodges, campsite and crafts)
3. NGOs and MET
4. Traditional Authority and Mayuni Conservancy
5. Health Ministry
6. Rural Water Supply (RWS)

Discussion revealed that RWS did not come regularly but had supplied many water points. The Choi Clinic is there all the time. Tourism provides support through employment and compensation for livestock deaths. The NGOs provide training in issues like malaria and AIDS prevention. The Traditional Authority has an important role in solving conflicts between people. The Traditional Authority also has a negotiating role with the community and NGOs and tourism enterprises, the latter requiring permission from the Traditional Authority before facilities can be established.

The NDF was considered more important than the MET, as the NDF protects people's lives and the MET protects animals' lives. The importance of the NDF in making people's lives secure and in securing the area for tourism, especially after the 2 August 1999 secessionist attempt in the Caprivi, was discussed in depth. The NDF also operates the convoy. Education is important as it is where people get knowledge and skills for employment. The MET provided the concept of the conservancy. The MET and the NGOs work together (therefore were given the same importance relative to each other). The Traditional Authority is very important as it rules all departments, but its members do not go on patrol. The Mayuni Conservancy is very important with regard to investment, and people are benefiting through employment opportunities. With regard to the human/wildlife conflict, conservancy staff members are doing their best to protect crops and livestock. When comparing the Mayuni Conservancy with the Traditional

Authority, the comment was made that there are Traditional Authority representatives on the conservancy structures.

5.3 MAPPING (Refer to Appendix 5)

The group produced a map on the ground outside the workshop venue (Kongola IRDNC Community Conservation Office). This map was then reproduced by the group onto a newsprint page. The map was drawn on the ground first to ensure all group members participated. (Refer to Appendix 5 for a copy of the map). The map depicts the following:

Boundaries of conservancy; Villages; Roads (main road from Kongola to Katima Mulilo, gravel road to Linyanti and other internal access roads); Cutlines; Tribal Authority; Choi Clinic; Boreholes; Mashi River; Mazambala and Susuwe Lodges; Kubunyana Camp site; Nambwa site; APU camps; Mashi Craft Shop; Kongola IRDNC Community Conservation Office; Supermarket at Engen Garage; areas where there is wildlife and a pan in the SE where wildlife drinks.

Discussion after the feedback session revealed that there had been a recent “problem animal” incident where elephants were suspected of killing a few cattle. Also that households pay N\$5 for borehole maintenance and there is a person in the village to look after them. The best village for basket making is Choi, “where it all began”. With regard to land use zoning, the conservancy is divided into three zones. One is located next to the Mashi River and a second one parallel to the gravel road. The latter zone is where most population, villages, boreholes and the farming are situated. There is a third zone furthest east which is an area for wildlife. Here there is no settlement, plans for a small APU camp next to the pan and a proposal for a borehole to keep drinking water for animals all year round.

5.4 NATURAL RESOURCE (Refer to Appendix 6)

5.4.1 Change in Natural Resources

A historical time trend that was produced to depict change in key natural resources (wildlife, poaching, grazing area, flooding, forest, reeds/grass and fish) from 1960 to 2000. (Refer to Appendix 6).

The following was recorded in the discussion of the time trend:

- Wildlife numbers had increased recently. Poaching has decreased. Originally there was no poaching incidents depicted in the 1990s and 2000s, but this was changed to depict that some poaching is still going. (The APU made some successful convictions in 2001).
- Grazing areas have decreased. The main reason for the reduction in grazing was the exclusion of the West Caprivi Game Reserve from the area available from grazing. Other reasons given were that previously there was no tourism or farming. These land uses have taken up areas previously used for grazing. With the conservancy and the tourism land use near the river, no grazing or ploughing takes place.

- The amount of flooding has decreased since the widespread flooding in the 1960s. (This was the time that Lake Liambezi filled up). In the 1960s, there was abundant fish. Fish stocks have become less due to the reduction in annual floods. In the 1960s, there was an abundance of reeds and grass by the river. In the 1970s and 1980s, there was less. In the 1990s, there is only grass (no reeds) and in the 2000s, only a small amount of grass.
- The explanation for the change in forest was given as follows: the whole country was covered in trees in the 1960s. In the 1970s and 1980s there was less trees. The reason given for this was that people were not conserving the trees, there was no fire management and people were just burning the trees. In the 1990s there were more (same as 1960s) but in the 2000s, there is less forest due to poor rains.

5.4.2 Importance of natural resources (refer to Appendix 6b)

The scoring of the pairwise ranking exercise (refer to Appendix 6b), gave the following order of importance of the main natural resources:

1. Water
2. Land for cropping
3. Forests
4. Livestock/wildlife
5. Grazing
6. Fish
7. Reeds
8. Wildfruits.

Sometimes termites are eaten. There is less honey in the area than before because of the Tsetse Fly control (less bees). Five buffalo were used for the Chief's inauguration. Previously the chiefs could obtain some eland, hippo or elephant for meat. In the past, people have got meat from the trophy hunting in Mudumu National Park. Grazing is needed for livestock/wildlife to survive. Livestock are used for ploughing and for meat. There was more support for the importance of livestock by those workshop participants who owned livestock. A list of twelve veldfoods was generated and an indication given of their abundance. The following are abundant - Ntete, Mpundu, Shika, Kakulikuli, Nkwizyu, Machinka, Mashawa-shawa, njii. Ndali-ndali, Nsuma, Muingili are not so abundant and malolo is scarce.

5.5 SEASONAL LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES DIAGRAM

The following activities are carry out over the year:

- Preparation of the field; ploughing; planting; weeding; harvesting; preparation of grain storage;
- Preparation of canoes and fishing;
- Collecting water lilies;
- Harvesting reeds;
- Harvesting thatching grass;
- Collecting/cutting building poles;

- Making baskets;
- Gathering veld foods (fruit); and
- Livestock herding.

The table below illustrates the time of year for the activity and whether it is normally carried out by ♀ or ♂ .

Summer (Nov–Mar)	Autumn (Apr–May)	Winter (Jun–Aug)	Spring (Sept–Oct)
Preparation of field	Fishing ♀	Making baskets ♀	Selling grass ♀
Ploughing ♀ ♀	Harvesting reeds ♀	Collecting/cutting building poles ♀	Making crafts ♀
Planting ♀	Harvesting thatching grass ♀	Carving canoes ♀	Cut lines ♀
Weeding ♀	Collecting water lilies ♀		Patrols ♀
Harvesting ♀	Harvesting ♀		Exchange visits (ongoing)
Grain storage ♀			Burning of fields
Gathering of veld fruits ♀			

Other activities include livestock herding (mostly ♀, sometimes ♂ when the man is struggling) and fishing (♂). Thatching grass is collected in autumn, but sold whenever there is a buyer (not just in spring). Several activities would cause people to struggle, if they were unable to do them. Cropping is the most important of these. Fishing is also important (fish are also sold as a source of income); as is harvesting thatching grass, reeds and building poles (these three are also important because it is how people earn cash). With the reduction in tourism, weaving and selling baskets for cash is more important. Other ways of earning money include tourism enterprises. Traditional Authorities were involved in inviting investors for lodges and other enterprises to generate employment (most employees at Susuwe Island Lodge are from Mayuni). Other income generating activities include selling crops and livestock). Maize is sold to Kamunu Mills, Likwama Co-operative or Rings Shop in Katima Mulilo. It costs N\$10/bag to transport crops to Katima Mulilo. Thatching grass is (or was) sold to someone in Okahandja; livestock is sold at the Sachinga and Chinchimane quarantine camps. (Cattle are driven on foot to the quarantine camps). Pensions are another source of income. A woman is eligible at 50, and man is eligible at 60. The pensions are now paid out in the villages, but it can take up to a year between registration for a pension and the first payout. Pensions are still too little money to survive on (N\$200/month; but it costs N\$20 per person for transport to Katima Mulilo to go shopping).

With regard to expenses, there is not enough to buy everything that people need. The money earned from these activities is mostly used to buy food. People also need to pay school fees for their children and pay clinic fees. Herd boys need to be hired, and clothes bought. N\$5/person/month is charged for borehole/water point maintenance. Agricultural equipment such as ploughs and treated seeds are also bought. Transport to

Katima Mulilo is paid for, and cash is also used for *lobola* (bride price and wedding costs). Activities that now occur in the conservancy now but were not carried out prior to its establishment, include tourism enterprises (e.g. lodges, campsites and craft development). Those living in the conservancy also protect wild animals and patrol the cut lines. Other activities include exchange visits and workshops. The most difficult time of year is winter when food is scarce. January is also difficult because of the need to pay school fees.

5.6 WEALTH RANKING EXERCISE

A wealth-ranking exercise was carried out to classify people living in a section of Choi Village. Out of the 78 households mapped, the following classification was made according to “how people are living”:

48% were classified as in the poor/insecure category (37); 38 %in the secure category (30) and 14% in the very secure category (11).

After listing the characteristics of each household in each group, the following were found to be the elements that made up each group:

Insecure group (37 in total, 48%)

- do not own any cattle or goats
- do some subsistence farming
- no-one in the household is working
- farm worker
- fisherman
- either no husband or wife in the household
- single (not married)
- pensioner
- no children
- not married and have children
- no parents.

Secure group (30 in total, 38%)

- have some cattle (but less than 30)
- pensioner
- either husband or wife are working (to include IRDNC staff, conservancy staff, cleaner, hostel worker, teacher, army)
- farmer.

Very secure group (11 in total, 14%)

- more than 30 cattle
- having a farm
- having more money

- husband working or husband and wife working (driver, teachers, hostel worker)
- owning a tractor that is hired out
- owning a car
- owning a shop.

5.7 Household Activities (Refer to Appendix 7)

Six people drew “household resource flow diagrams” to explain the different resources that they have at their disposal and what is done with these resources. There were three men (all heads of their household) and three women (two living on their own and one with her mother). The following is a summary of the information. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach has been used to categorise information i.e. according to assets or resources people have (natural, physical, financial, social and human) and the livelihood activities they do with these assets in order to make a living.

Natural resources – Chickens, livestock, land for cropping and vegetable garden, firewood, trees for shade, Mashi River for fishing, thatch grass.

Physical resources – Choi clinic, supermarket at Kongola, cuca shop, post office, grain storage, cattle kraal, Agricultural Office, crush pens (vaccination and sale pen), public phone, Easi gas, police station, schools.

Financial resources – money from sale of maize crop and cattle, salary from employment.

Social resources – parents, churches.

Livelihood strategies

Fuel

Collect firewood from the forest.

Water for domestic use

Collects water from the water pump for household use.

Food and money

Grows maize to eat (stores in grain storage) and sell in Katima Mulilo (if there is a surplus). Hires tractor for ploughing maize fields.

Keep chickens to eat (also eggs) and sell.

Livestock – sell locally and at Katima Mulilo at Meatco.

Fish – eat and sell locally.

Food

Vegetables (cabbages)

Collects veldfoods when they are ripe (summer and autumn).

Money

Works for the conservancy (Community Resource Monitor, Treasurer, Secretary).

Mother works for school hostel.

Cuts and sells thatching grass.

Shelter

Thatch grass, building poles and reeds.

The grazing areas are linked to lineage (family relationships). People used to bring their cattle from Sachona to graze near the Kwando River, which lead to overgrazing. There are now water points in Sachona. If people have less money, they plough by hand, if they have more money they hire oxen to plough or a tractor. Most people hire oxen. There are two tractors in Mayuni. People use local seeds and sometimes use fertilizer. People grow sorghum for beer and mahangu for home consumption.

6. ANALYSIS OF WORKSHOP FINDINGS

6.1 History

History of Area and Natural Resource Use

Many of the residents of the Mayuni Conservancy moved to the area from the other side of the Mashi River in the proposed Bwabwata National Park. This area was also occupied by the South African Defence Force. This move was a result of the Tsetse Fly killing livestock. People can still go across the river to gather veldfoods but few do as they require a permit from MET. The first school and clinic in the area were built at Sesheke (in Kwando Conservancy).

Grazing areas have decreased with more farming and with the introduction of tourism as a landuse (grazing is excluded from areas around the lodges and campsite). The amount of flooding and fishing has decreased since the big floods in the sixties. This has also reduced the amount of reeds along the river. Poaching has declined in recent years due to the work of the APU.

The start of Mayuni Conservancy

In 1992, the IRDNC arrived in Caprivi and advised people to protect natural resources through the conservancy programme. The IRDNC employed field rangers and community resource monitors. In 1996, the traditional councilors accepted the idea of the conservancy because people were not benefiting from their natural resources and there was the employment of the APU.

In 1997, Conservancy Management Committee Members were elected at a public meeting and a constitution for the conservancy was discussed. In 1998, the boundaries were defined and the constitution adopted. There was a joint venture agreement with Susuwe Island Lodge and Kubunyana Campsite was built and opened on 1 March 1999. The Conservancy was registered on 1 December 1999, with NGO and MET support. There has been and still is, a close working relationship between the Mayuni Conservancy and the Traditional Authority.

Mayuni Conservancy today

The number of tourists visiting Caprivi is low because of the security situation that deteriorated with the 2nd August 1999 secessionist attempt. The conflict between people and wildlife has been, and continues to be, something that the Mayuni Conservancy is struggling with. The first grant for the management of the conservancy was received in 2000. A workshop was held to discuss roles and responsibilities of the Traditional

Authority and the Conservancy Staff. In June 2001, a workshop was held at Kubunyana Campsite to discuss the work of the community resource monitors. Plans are going ahead to build a Mayuni Conservancy Office next to the IRDNC Community Conservation Office at Kongola.

6.2 Organisations working in the area

The conservancy area is divided into two sub-khutas (Kuyawo and Choi). The Traditional Authority and the conservancy work together to promote conservation awareness. Two resource user groups within the conservancy include the water committees and Mashi Crafts Co-operative. Twenty-four organisations were identified as working within the Mayuni Conservancy area, including 11 government organisations and 5 NGOs. The NDF is seen as a locally important organisation due to the need for security in this area. Tourism facilities are developed but have suffered from the security situation. There are two lodges that operate in the Conservancy, employing over 30 staff in total, as well as a conservancy campsite and a craft co-operative. The main Namibia CBNRM support NGOs are active in the area, especially IRDNC. The Mayuni Conservancy receives an annual grant through the NNF.

6.3 Settlement

People live in about 50 villages close to the road to Linyanti. This distribution is largely due to the supply of water points in this area. The main centres are Choi and Kuyawo (the later centred around Kongola). Local inhabitants have moved from the forest area to the east, which is “zoned” for wildlife. The area along the Mashi River has limited settlement.

6.4 Natural Resources Use and Livelihoods

Water supply seems to be adequate with all villages being supplied by hand pumps. Land for cropping maize 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. Some families keep livestock, generally the more secure households.

There is no electricity supply. Forests are important sources of firewood and building poles. Like building poles, reeds and thatching grass are used at home or sold. Weaving and selling baskets for cash is important. By direct sales to Windhoek, this source of income has managed to remain stable despite the reduction in tourist numbers with the security situation. The supply of palm leaves for weaving is obtained from Katima Mulilo. Wildlife is important because it supports the young tourist industry that is providing employment. However there is a conflict between people and wildlife, especially lions killing livestock and elephants damaging crops. The source of this wildlife is the West Caprivi Park (proposed Bwabwata National Park). Some households close to the Mashi River do some fishing for home use or for sale. Seasonally wildfruits are collected for food.

6.5 Wealth-ranked groups

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. Pensions are an important source of income.

7. USE OF WORKSHOPS TO INFORM LIVELIHOOD PROFILE, HOUSEHOLD RESEARCH AND TARGETED RESEARCH

This workshop report was used to help write the Livelihood Profile for Caprivi (Murphy and Mulonga, 2002), 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.

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)?

Purposive sampling for household research

The final selection of household case-studies will be made 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 Mashi Craft Co-operative);
- Employees of conservancies; and

- Producers of craft (to include households with members who produce craft for sale to Mashi Craft Co-operative and directly to the Rossing Foundation Craft Development Programme).

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.

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APPENDIX 1: ATTENDANCE

1a – Attendance at Workshops

Attendance List - 10 October 2001

Conservancy Members (Mashi Traditional Authority)

Simon.T. Patama - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta)

Maxwell Kabula - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta)

Isaac Siyama - Induna Kayuwo (Kayuwo Sub-Khuta)

Conservancy Members

Rosenah Mafati – Conservancy Member – Mkwazi Village

Morinah Muatuli – Conservancy Member – Sikwekwe Village

Dorothy Matengu – Conservancy Member – Iponele Village

Conservancy Committee Members and Staff

Geoffrey Tukuphekele – Mayuni Conservancy Programme Manager (Kazinzila)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo). Patrick assisted with translation.

Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila)

IRDNC

Daisy Nheta – IRDNC – Senior Facilitator (Capacity Building) – Katima Mulilo

(Daisy assisted the facilitation team with the mapping exercise)

WILD project facilitation team

Helen Priest – Assistant to C Murphy (Note-taking and lunch) – Katima Mulilo

Robert Kaapala - Assistant to C Murphy (participatory methods and logistics) – Kabbe

Carol Murphy – WILD project field researcher – Katima Mulilo.

NOTE – It was decided before the meeting started to delay the history exercise until Chief Mayuni could be consulted. A second meeting was scheduled for 17 October 2001 as a follow up exercise to this workshop.

Attendance List - 17 October 2001

Conservancy Members (Traditional Authority)

Francis Malanzabi - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta) – Board of Trustees

Modius Mapellanga - Induna Sikwanyi – (Kuyawo Sub-Khuta)

Conservancy Committee and Staff

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo). Patrick assisted with translation.

Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila). Mary facilitated the history exercise.

Rector Kulobona – Kubunyana camp staff member – (Sikwanyi)

Innocent Sibeso - Kubunyana camp staff member – (Likezo)

WILD project facilitation team

Robert Kaapala - Assistant to C Murphy (participatory methods and logistics) – Kabbe
Carol Murphy – WILD project field researcher – Katima Mulilo.

Attendance List - 22 November 2001

Conservancy Members (Committee, Staff and Board of Trustees/Traditional Authority)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila).

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

Beaven Mapulanga – Choi – Board of Trustees

Francis Malanzabi – Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta) -Board of Trustees

Isaac Siyama - Induna Kayuwo (Kayuwo Sub-Khuta) – Board of Trustees

Jacky Kuloandota – Mashi Khuta – Board of Trustees

Mathews (*get other name*) – Choi – Conservancy member

Melvin Kanyimba – Mashi – Secretary of Mashi Traditional Authority

Conservancy Members

Sad Chataa – Iponele

Ronnety Libebe – Kayuwo

Apologies

Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)

Geoffrey Tukupheke – Mayuni Conservancy Programme Manager (Kazinzila)

WILD project facilitation team

Carol Murphy – WILD project field researcher – Katima Mulilo.

Helen Suich – Environmental Economics Unit, DEA, Windhoek.

Attendance List - 23 November 2001

Conservancy staff (small group for wealth-ranking exercise)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila).

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

WILD project facilitation team

Carol Murphy – WILD Project field researcher – Katima Mulilo.

Helen Suich – Environmental Economics Unit, DEA, Windhoek.

Attendance List – 22 January 2002

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila)

Sad Chataa – Iponele- Conservancy member

Modius Kamanga – Senior Councillor (Sikwani Village)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo, Sikisi)

Geoffrey Tukupheke – Mayuni Conservancy Programme Manager (Kazinzila)

Frans Malanzabi - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta)

Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)

Melvin Kanyimba – Secretary of Mashi Traditional Authority (Choi)

WILD project facilitation team

Andrew Long – WILD Project Team Leader - Windhoek
Carol Murphy – WILD Project field researcher – Katima Mulilo.

Attendance List – 23 January 2002

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzi).
Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)
Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo)
Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)
Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)

Apologies

Geoffrey Tukupkele – Mayuni Conservancy Programme Manager (Kazinzi).

WILD project facilitation team

Andrew Long – WILD Project Team Leader - Windhoek
Carol Murphy – WILD Project field researcher – Katima Mulilo.

1b – Workshop Groups

ORGANISATION GROUP (10 October 2001)

Maxwell Kabula - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta)
Rosenah Mafati – Conservancy Member – Mkwazi Village
Morinah Muatuli – Conservancy Member – Sikwekwe Village
Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)
Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo). Olga did the feedback.

MAPPING GROUP (10 October 2001)

Simon Patama - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta)
Isaac Siyama - Induna Kayuwo (Kayuwo Sub-Khuta)
Dorothy Matengu – Conservancy Member – Iponele Village
Geoffrey Tukupkele – Mayuni Conservancy Programme Manager (Kazinzi).
Geoffrey did the feedback.

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo)
Mary Makutela- Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzi)
Daisy Nheta – IRDNC – Senior Facilitator (Capacity Building) – Katima Mulilo

NATURAL RESOURCE TIME TREND GROUP (17 October 2001)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo). Patrick assisted with translation.

Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)
Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)
Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)
Rector Kulobona – Kubunyana camp staff member – (Sikwanyani)

HISTORY GROUP (17 October 2001)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzi)
Frans Malanzabi - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta)
Modius Mapellanga - Induna Sikwani – (Kuyawo Sub-Khuta)
Innocent Sibeso - Kubunyana camp staff member – (Likezo)

**WHAT HELPED/HINDERED ESTABLISHMENT OF MAYUNI
CONSERVANCY GROUP (22 November 2001)**

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila)

Ronnety Libebe – Kayuwo

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo)

Francis Malanzabi – Senior Councillor, Board of Trustees (Choi)

Isaac Siyama - Induna Kayuwo (Kayuwo Sub-Khuta) – Board of Trustees

Jacky Kuloandota – Mashi Khuta – Board of Trustees

SEASONAL LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES DIAGRAM (22 November 2001)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Beaven Mapulanga – Board of Trustees (Choi)

Sad Chataa – Conservancy member – (Iponele)

Mathews (*get other name*) – Conservancy member (Choi)

Melvin Kanyimba – Secretary of Mashi Traditional Authority (Choi)

WEALTH-RANKING EXERCISE (23 November 2001)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila).

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

**RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ORGANISATIONS EXERCISE (22 January 2002)**

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila)

Sad Chataa – Iponele- Conservancy member

Modius Kamanga – Senior Councillor (Sikwani Village)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo, Sikisi)

Geoffrey Tukupheke – Mayuni Conservancy Programme Manager (Kazinzila)

Frans Malanzabi - Induna Choi – (Choi Sub-Khuta)

Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga)

Melvin Kanyimba – Secretary of Mashi Traditional Authority (Choi)

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES EXERCISE (23 January 2002)

Mary Makutela - Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kazinzila).

Olga Chala – Mayuni Conservancy Community Resource Monitor (Kayuwo)

Patrick Munembo - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Treasurer (Kayuwo)

Bernard Munembo – Mayuni Field Officer – (Choi)

Phillips Malando - Mayuni Conservancy Committee Secretary (Namayanga).

APPENDIX 2: METHODS USED IN WORKSHOPS

1. EXPLANATORY NOTES ON METHODS

1.1 History of Mayuni and conservancy

TASKS – to answer the following:

What are the history of the area and the history of Mayuni Conservancy?

ACTIVITIES

1. Make a timeline to show the history of the Mayuni Area. To do this:
 - Decide on a starting time (exact dates are not important)
 - Think of the important events that have happened. Write each event on a card
 - Put cards in the right order according to when they happened.
 - Use paper line to record time/date.

CHECKLIST FOR HISTORY

For conservancy establishment, key events like start of initiative around awareness raising, membership registration, gazetting, launch, funding, campsite, JVs, APU.

1.2 Important organizations and people in Mayuni

TASKS – to answer the following:

Who are the important organisations and people in the Mayuni Area?

ACTIVITIES

1. List all the important organisations and people in the Mayuni Area (remember to include community based organisations, non-governmental organisations, government departments)
2. Decide on how important the organisations and people are.
Write the name of the organisation or person who is very important on a BIG circle card
Write the name of the organisation or person who is not so important on a SMALL circle card.
3. With the Mayuni Area in the centre of the sheet of paper, make a picture to show the closeness of the relationship of the organisation or person to the Mayuni Area.
Close relationship – Circle is close to the Mayuni Area
Not so close relationship – Circle is further away from the Mayuni Area.
Use a different line to join the circles to the centre if the relationship of the organisation or person is difficult. This picture is called a Venn Diagram.
4. Feedback to big group on the important organisations and people in the Mayuni Area. Explain why the relationship is close or not so close. Explain if there are any difficulties with the relationship.

NOTE ON EXERCISE

Although prompted, the group did not include important people. This was not seen as a serious omission as this information can be obtained later. Explanation in detail of the roles of the different organisations was not completed, neither was the nature of the relationship (i.e. if there were difficulties or not). Again it was felt by the facilitator that this information could be obtained later.

CHECKLIST FOR IMPORTANT ORGANISATIONS AND PEOPLE

Gov - MAWRD, Health, Community Dev, MAWRD,

NGOs - NNF, IRDNC, Likwama, **People** – Chief

CBOs – water points, cattle, farmers, Likwama, savings clubs, Mashi, church, schools

1.3 Mapping – community map with natural resources

TASKS – to answer the following:

How do people in Mayuni see their area? Draw a map of the Mayuni Area. Include the natural resources that people use.

ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a map to show an outsider how people living in the Mayuni Area see the area.
2. Give a feedback to the big group by explaining the Map.

CHECKLIST FOR MAPPING

1. Checklist for map – community infrastructure

Roads, villages, shops, clinic, schools, water points, TA, chief's homestead, indunas homestead, CRMs and CFRs, committee members, home of traditional healers.

What natural resources are available to the community? Grazing areas, rivers, fishing areas, floodplains, forest (areas for building poles, firewood), water points (domestic and cattle), veld foods, thatching grass, fields, resources for craft. Where are the APU patrols done? Where are there the most PA incidents? Any resource user groups?

1.4 Changes in natural resource use (TIME TREND)

TASKS – to answer the following:

Have there been any changes in natural resource use in the Mayuni Area over time? Record any changes in the natural resource use over time.

ACTIVITIES

1. Refer to the map. Discuss whether there has been big changes in the natural resources over time.
2. Make a list of the resources that have changed.
3. Draw these on a table using pictures to show the change in natural resource use over time. This is called a time trend.
4. Give a feedback to the big group by explaining the Time Trend. Explain any reasons for the change in resources over time.

1.5 What helped and hindered the establishment of Mayuni conservancy

TASKS – answer the following:

What has helped and hindered the progress of the Conservancy?

ACTIVITIES

1. What good things that have helped the establishment of the Mayuni Conservancy? Write each thing on a separate card. Put the cards in order of importance.
2. What difficult things that have been a struggle with the establishment of the Mayuni Conservancy? Write each thing on a separate card. Put the cards in order of importance.
3. Give a feedback to the big group on the things that helped and hindered the establishment of the Mayuni Conservancy.

1.6 Seasonal livelihood activities calendar

TASK – to answer the following:

What activities do different people in the Mayuni Conservancy do at different times of the year?

ACTIVITIES

1. Make a list of all the activities that people do throughout the year. Draw a calendar for the year
2. Put on the calendar when the different activities are done.
3. Say whether these are done by men or women, children, outsiders
4. Give a feedback to the big group on the different things that people in do at different times of the year.
5. After the feedback, each person to vote on the most difficult time of the year. People to give reasons.

1.7 Wealth ranking

TASKS – to answer the following question:

“How are people in the Mayuni Conservancy living?” Are there poor people? If so, what makes them poor compared to other families? (It was explained that the WILD Project is interested in this, as it needs to find out how the conservancy has helped different people).

ACTIVITIES–

1. **Selection of area** – The group is to:
 - choose an area to a map.
 - Draw a map of all the households in that area.
2. **Categories of “how people are living”** – the group to choose categories to allocate household depending on how people are living?

3. **Categorisation of each household** – Each household to be numbered and categorized into one of the three groups. A list was made of the reasons for the categorization.
4. **Discussion of categorization** – After the exercise was completed, there was discussion about the wealth ranking map and categories.

1.8 Importance of natural resources and organizations (PAIRWISE RANKING)

TASK –

To find out people's perceptions of the relative importance to people's livelihoods of: the different resources named in the natural resource trend exercise; and the different main organisations mentioned in the Venn Diagram exercise.

ACTIVITIES–

1. Do two separate pairwise ranking exercises with the group to compare each resource with all the other resources and each organisation with each other organisation.
2. Note the discussion amongst members of the group in deciding which item is more important than the other.
3. In each pairwise ranking exercise, score the number of occurrence of each resource or each organisation to get a total.
4. Add up the scores to find out the relative importance of the natural resources and the organisations.

1.9 Human resources flow diagram

TASK –

To answer the question: “What structures make up a household and what activities do household members do?”

ACTIVITIES

1. Think of all the items you have in your household and the different areas around your household that you use.
2. Draw a picture of your household area showing:
 - the different items that you may have (e.g. cattle kraal, vegetable garden, maize field, grain store, fishing net, water point, chicken house); and
 - the different areas that you use (e.g. forest for fire wood, river for reeds).
3. Think of what different members of your household do at different time of the day.
4. Using a pen, draw in a line showing where the activity takes place or if the activity produces any flow of resources.
5. Give a feedback to the big group on the picture.

APPENDIX 3:

3 b – History of the establishment of Mayuni conservancy

History of Mayuni Area (information in italics was added during question time)

Mary Makutela facilitated this exercise. The group produced the following text.

1930 to 1966

Historically most people lived in Western Caprivi and were requested to live the other side of the Mashi River because of the Tsetse fly during SA soldiers' time.

1952

The first school to open in Mashi Area was Sesheke by the Roman Catholic Church from Zambia

1952 –1958

People of the area suffered from hunger because of drought, and also people were not having livestock (*livestock was killed by Tsetse fly. Farming was hard. People sell more produce today*).

1958 –1960

Natural resources were protected through the leadership of the chief because they were getting food and clothes from animals (*people had to get permission to kill certain wildlife from the Chief (giraffe, hippo, elephants, and eland). The Chief and the magistrate worked together to regulate this*)

1959

Sesheke Clinic was established by Romans. People suffered from disease because it was the only clinic in Mashi District

1961 – 1972

There was a big flood in the area

1974 – now

People start to produce many food through farming because they were prohibited to go and collect wild fruit from Golden Triangle.

History of Mayuni Conservancy.

1992 – The arrival of IRDNC in Caprivi

- People were advised to protect their natural resources sustainably through the conservancy programme
- They employed game guards and community resource monitors in the Mashi Area

1996

- Traditional councillors accepted the idea of the conservancy because people were not benefiting from their natural resources in past.
- Employment of APUs

1997

- Traditional councillors called a big meeting to elect the conservancy management committee members with people who were registered in 1996

- Introduction of conservancy constitution was also discussed

1998

- Boundaries were defined
- Conservancy constitution was adopted by the community
- Joint venture agreement with Susuwe Island Lodge and establishment of Kubunyana Community Camp site

1999

- The conservancy was registered through NGOs and MET's support (1 December 1999)
- CRMs did social survey with Alphonsy Mosimane from Social Science Division from UNAM
- Kubunyana community camp site was opened in 1 March 1999, but we are not receiving many tourists because of the bad situation started on 2nd August 1999

2000

- We received the first grant for the management of the conservancy from CAN
- We held a workshop to identify roles and responsibilities of the Traditional Authority and the conservancy staff

2001

- CRMs held a workshop for event books with Greg at Kubunyana Camp site.

Mary Makutela read out a written history of Mayuni Conservancy in the meeting. It was taken from a document that had been produced earlier and for another purpose. This written history is as follows (verbatim record):

Historically most people lived in the Western Caprivi and were requested to live the other side of the Mashi River because of the Tsetse fly, which could cause sleeping sickness (Nangana). That was during 1930-1966 when the South African Soldiers occupied it and used it for Military Camps.

After independence, people decided to utilize its former place as a Conservancy and protect the Game, which were now protected by the Nature Conservators. The decision was reached by the community after many deaths of the local people who were shot after having visited this place. Commission of enquiries from the Office of the Minister of Environment and Tourism were sent to verify whether the allegation made against the Conservator was false or true. The answer to this is the office of his Deputy Mr. Simenda Aggrey or the Honorable Minister Gert Hannekom. Who met with Induna Mayuni in Windhoek.

After some negotiations with the Nature Conservators and Community Game Guards, it was then resolved that Members from the village temporarily work with the two Nature Conservators and the Community Game Guards. Because it was discovered that the Nature Conservators could not educate the People about the protection of nature, but were only interested in arresting people. We have seven village members patrolling everyday, and this has brought a great different to the Conservancy, we are able to watch game animals that were too difficult to be found before.

