

Salambala Conservancy, Caprivi

Summary of results of the WILD Project/ EEU CBNRM and livelihoods household survey, 2002

CONSERVANCY PROFILE

- Date registered: June 1998
- Size: 93 000 ha
- Population: 8020 (1597 hh)
- No. of households (hh) surveyed: 206 (representing 1 267 individuals)
- Gender: 49% male; 51% female
- Household heads: 60% male; 40% female
- Average no. of people per hh: 6
- Hh members in school: 39%
- Hh with children not attending school due to inability to pay school fees/cost: 13%



Photos: H. Suich and C. Murphy

Livelihood activities in Salambala

Over 93% of households interviewed practise crop production and have regular access to or own livestock, but only 83% of hhs owned their own cattle

Almost half of households considered crop production their most important livelihood activity - both as a source of food and of cash income

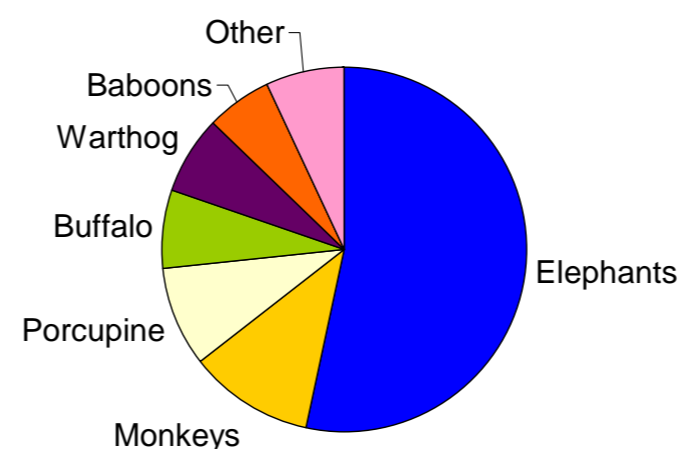
Livestock (own use) and thatch grass harvesting were identified as the next most important livelihood activities

Natural resource uses are important to livelihoods

People ranking natural resources as important:

- thatch grass harvesting (over half of hh: 57%)
- building poles (41%)
- fishing (38%)
- reed harvesting (36%)
- wildlife use (25%)
- craft making (9%)

Chart 1: Wild animals causing crop damage



Cash income

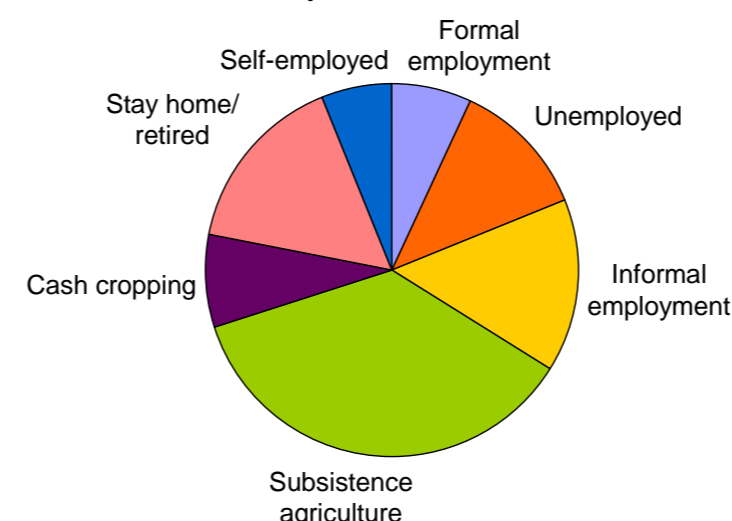
One third of household members over 16 years old stated they had no income
Over a third of hh members earn an annual income of N\$1 000 or less

Top 3 sources of cash income in Salambala:

1. Crop sales
2. Pensions
3. Livestock sales

36 individuals are employed in CBNRM/ tourism-related jobs (as main job)

Chart 2: Main occupations of workforce



What do people think about the conservancy?

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES:

- **Conservancy members**
Most common responses:
23% - to provide information to community
12% - to look after wild animals
12% - none, only to be registered members
- **Committee members**
Only 17% of respondents knew what the committee members' roles & responsibilities were



ADVANTAGES OF CONSERVANCY:

- **To community**
Most common responses:
25% - protection of wildlife
17% - giving money
13% - no advantages
- **To household**
Most common responses:
37% - no advantages
15% - teaching people
12% - protection of wildlife
12% - providing jobs

CONSERVANCY AWARENESS

- Hh aware of conservancy: 78% (161)
- But, of these, 67% had no members
- Hh consulted about conservancy constitution: 32%

DISADVANTAGES OF CONSERVANCY:

- **To community**
Most common responses:
31% - livestock killed by wildlife
29% - no disadvantages
10% - favouritism in employment
- **To household:**
Most common responses:
46% - no disadvantages
26% - livestock killed by wildlife
7% - elephant damage (water points)

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Prioritise addressing the conflict between people and wildlife, e.g. Game Product Trust Fund proposals: more field rangers; compensation schemes
- Transparency in staff recruitment, e.g. advertising posts, employment on merit



WILD/ EEU, Directorate of Environmental Affairs
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Funded by
DFID
Department for International Development

The views expressed here are those of WILD and do not necessarily reflect those of MET or DFID