## **CONTENTS**

I.	TABLE OF CONTENTS	12
II.	ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	18
ш.	LIST OF FIGURES	22
IV.	LIST OF TABLES	24



## I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPEN	ING SECTION	27
1	Introduction	27
1.1	Problem, questions and objectives	27
1.2	Outline and structure of the book	31
1.3 1.3.1	Dimensions of human-biodiversity interaction Biodiversity, environment, resources	34 34
1.3.2 1.3.3	Actors, culture, interaction A cultural – social – ecological system	38 43
1.4 1.4.1 1.4.2 1.4.3 1.4.4	Methodology: Realizing interaction research Overview and general methodology Census Cultural actors: Seeing and knowing the environmentdeciding and acting	46 47 49 49 55
2	Kavango setting and situation	57
2.1	Climatic, geographic and biotic environment	58
2.2	Status of Kavango ethnographic sources	62
2.3 2.3.1 2.3.2	Some central aspects of a history of Kavango people Sources Historic overview	65 65 66
2.4 2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4	Kavango today Borders Ethnicity Languages Problems and challenges	71 71 73 75 76
2.5	The Research situation and 'field'	77
	RICAL PART 1: CT' HUMAN-BIODIVERSITY INTERACTION	82
3	Demography and biodiversity: A census point of view	82
3.1	The Kavango census	85

3.2	The territorial census sample	86
3.3	Census data and the household as a unit of analysis	89
3.4	Census data quality assessment	92
3.5	Census data	93
3.5.1	Census samples composition	93
3.5.2	Ethnicity	95
3.6	Village level demography	97
3.6.1	Population	97
3.6.2	Villages and ethnic affiliation	99
3.6.3	Age-Distribution	100
3.6.4	Fertility	101
3.6.5	Mortality and life expectancy	105
3.6.6	Natural population development	107
3.6.7	Migration	108
3.6.7.1	Inward migration	111
3.6.7.2	Inward migration patterns and history	113
3.6.7.3	Outward migration	114
3.6.7.4	Ethnic component of temporary out-migration	116
3.6.7.5	Summary on migration	117
3.6.8	Population growth and pressure on resources	118
3.7	Household level demography	120
3.7.1	Household sizes and composition	120
3.8	Summary: Demography and biodiversity impact	122
4	Environmental knowledge, use-forms and impacts	125
4.1	Mental concepts of the environment	129
4.2	Structures of botanical knowledge	131
4.2.1	Domain specific freelisting	134
4.2.2	Central findings	135
4.2.2.1	'Most important wild plants'	138
4.2.2.2	Crops and garden plants, vegetables	140
4.3	Use forms and their impacts	141
4.3.1	Agriculture and clearing	141
4.3.1.1	Clearing of trees and bushes	141
4.3.1.2	Clearing of grasses and unwanted species	144
4.3.2	Harvesting of natural resources	145

4.3.2.1	Harvesting of wood	145
4.3.2.2	Harvesting of grasses	148
4.3.2.3	Harvesting of fruits and medicinal plants	148
4.3.3	The impact of human induced fires	149
4.4	Exemplary correlations of botanical salience and uses	150
4.4.1	Trees and bushes	150
4.4.2	Wild fruits	150
4.4.3	Healing plants	152
4.4.4	Crops	154
4.5	Synthesis on botany and impact	154
4.6	Structures of zoological knowledge	155
4.6.1	Knowledge, uses and impact situation on fauna	157
4.7	Soils	158
4.8	Water	160
4.9	Summary: Utilitarism and biodiversity as natural capital	161
5	Domestic economy and natural capital	163
5.1	Units of economic analysis	164
5.1.1	Households	164
5.1.2	Individual actors within households	166
5.2	Forms of capital	167
	Households' physical capital and wealth	168
5.2.1.2	Financial capital:  Labour income, remittances, pensions, credits	171
5.2.1.3	Individuals, cultural/human capital and education	174
5.3	Production and biodiversity	175
5.3.1	The cultivation system	175
5.3.1.1	Rainfall levels	176
5.3.1.2	Household land: Fields for agriculture	177
5.3.1.3	Knowledge, skills and natural capital	182
5.3.1.4	Households' and actors' agricultural labour input	193
5.3.1.5	Households' agricultural productivity	196
5.3.1.6	Community and collective production	204
5.3.2	Pastoralism: Security through livestock farming	205
5.3.3	Diversification and cash: Extracting products	208

5.4 5.4.1 5.4.2 5.4.3	Distributing natural resources and products Distribution of agricultural products Exchanging livestock Resource distribution	212 214 217 219
5.5 5.5.1 5.5.2 5.5.3	Domestic consumption of natural resources Consumption for physical capital Domestic consumption of crops and wild resources Consumption of livestock products	221 222 223 226
5.6	Summary: Unproductive but valued subsistence	226
PART 2:	'INDIRECT' SOCIAL INTERACTION AND BIODIVERSITY	229
6	The social world framing situational biodiversity decisions	229
6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3	Social interaction and exchange Spheres, roles and types of transactions Networks Correspondence analysis and complete networks	232 232 235 238
6.2 6.2.1	Cooperation, trust and reciprocity Economic trust-game experiments	244 244
6.3 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.3.3 6.3.4 6.3.4.1 6.3.4.2 6.3.4.3	Kinship - traditionally and today Matrilineality: clans, lineages Patrilateral and affinal relatives Families, kinship terminology, rules and rights The domestic social fabric Partnership, marriage and residence Gendered domestic labour division Children	246 247 252 253 258 258 261 262
6.4 6.4.1 6.4.2 6.4.3 6.4.4 6.4.5	Public and domestic social conflicts and problems Public and domestic violence Alcoholism and unemployment Divorces Teenage pregnancies HIV Aids	263 264 265 266 267 268
6.5	Summary: Kinship and collective environmental action	269

7	Resource politics, laws and institutions: levels of authority	271
7.1	Central features of the statutory political and legal framework	273
7.1.1	The Namibian legal pluralism	273
7.1.2	Political setting concerning natural resources	273
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
7.2	Kavango traditional authorities and customary law	275
7.2.1	Functions of traditional systems and leaders	276
7.2.2	Election and succession of Kings	278
7.2.3	The Foromani system	279
7.2.4	Mbunza customary law	280
7.2.5	Traditional conflict resolution	282
7.3	The relationship between statutory and traditional systems	283
7.3.1	Local level perceptions	287
7.3.1.1	Perceptions of traditional authorities	287
7.3.1.2	Perceptions of state authorities	<b>29</b> 0
7.4	Institutions, rights and realities: Natural resources	291
7.4.1	Local level organisations	291
7.4.2	Property rights on land and resources	292
7.4.2.1	Mbunza customary law on natural resources	293
7.4.3	Land tenure for agriculture	295
7.4.4	Livestock, grazing and browsing	297
7.4.5	Harvesting resources: Grass, wildlife, fruits, medicine	298
7.4.6	Timber	299
7.4.6.1	Logging	301
7.4.7	Water	305
7.4.8	Fire	309
7.5	Summary: Institutional and legal cultures	309
8	The cosmological dimension of the living world	311
8.1	Causally linked hardships: Diseases, conflicts and mysteries	313
8.2	Cultural models	316
8.2.1	Aetiology convictions: A phase model	317
8.2.2	Traditional herbalists and natural substances	318
8.2.3	Supernatural forces, other worlds	320
8.2.3.1	Traditional religion, Christianity and healing churches	321
8.2.3.2	The traditional spirit-world	324
8.2.3.3	Ancestors - Vadimu	325
8.2.3.4	Witchcraft and traditional healing	325

8.3	Significance of cosmology for the daily life	334
8.3.1	The ontological quest	335
8.3.2	The economic magnitude	335
8.3.3	The social drama	337
8.3.4	The entertainment and excitement of ritual	339
8.4	Summary: Cosmology, witchcraft, healing and biodiversity	340
FINAL 1	PART	342
9	Summary: Dimensions of a cultural-social-ecological system	342
10	Discussion: Biodiversity and culture	350
REFER	ENCES	360
APPENDICES		391