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Kayuwo Village,
Caprivi, Namibia



These men are my colleagues. *I joined the game guards at Mayuni Conservancy in 2001.* We're trying to make sure that we have a game guard from each area in the conservancy to make it fair. In this picture I also wanted to show the oil barrel next to one of the game guards. People come and collect oil from the conservancy office to use in their fields for fencing to protect the crops from the wild animals. You put the cloth into the oil and then you hang it on a rope around the fields. *The elephants don't like the smell.*

We got a report from one of the game guards that *they*

found a dead crocodile. It is unknown what killed it; we think it was a natural death. This area used to be dry. *It started flooding three years ago* and the water still hasn't gone back. The problem now is that crocodiles come closer to the villages. There are actually not a lot of incidents with crocodiles. In the past they used to catch our livestock. Since we started with crocodile fencing and educated our farmers to take their cattle to drink where there is fencing it has become better. The only problem now is the floods. When the river gets higher and floods the cattle drink where it is deeper and where the crocodiles can get them.



I found these hippo prints inside a kraal. The hippos come in through the fence to *sleep there next to the cows.* So the farmer decided to build a new one. He will now use the old kraal for farming because now *it is fertilized.* The farmer knows that *the hippo doesn't harm the cows;* you can even see the hippos and cows grazing together.

We educate our farmers on *how to build strong kraals* to make sure that the predators can't enter and eat our cattle. We want to give our community members something back, a little bit of education. *We get work because of the conservancy.* Our communities want to have the conservancies. Us game guards were trained on conservancy issues such as human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies, natural resource use and wildlife behaviour. All of this education was given to us for free.



We use this chilli to make chilli bombs. This bush belongs to a farmer who is growing it to use for himself. *We educated our communities to grow chilli.* In the beginning of that project the farmers came together to work but after some time it fell apart. Now only a few people volunteer to grow chilli for everyone. The problem is that people are only interested in food and money and many don't want to do extra things. Also the communities that were growing the chilli had to move from the river where they were growing it to the upper land. Now there is a problem to get the water for the chilli garden. It was decided that *the land by the river should become a tourism area.* But it is better for the farmers because now they are further away from the hippos and elephants by the river.

I took this picture while I was on one of my patrols around the village. This is a home made drum out of an old oil barrel. *Farmers use it to scare off the elephants and the hippos.* I found this one in a field. This field had no animal damage compared to the one next to it so, it shows that these things are working. Drums can also be used for antelopes, kudus and wildebeest. It is the responsibility of the owner to guard his or her fields at night.

