



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NATURE CONSERVATION)	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BNTC	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: ECD520S	COURSE NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT
DATE: JANUARY 2019	
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 150

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination question paper
2. Answering book

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

Write short notes to define or explain the following:

- 1.1. Community Forest (CF) (2)
- 1.2. Commercial conservancies (2)
- 1.3. Transboundary Natural Resource Management (TBNRM) (2)
- 1.4. Mountreux Record (1)
- 1.5. Biodiversity hotspot (1)
- 1.6. Conservation (2)

[10]

QUESTION 2

Provide the word(s) which best fits the definition or description below:

- 2.1. The Era during the history of conservation in Africa when agricultural development weakened the traditional CBNRM. (1)
- 2.2. It is the first national park proclaimed in Africa. (1)
- 2.3. A convention that aims at protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage, recognises sites of outstanding universal value and that deserve protection and transmission to future generations. (1)
- 2.4. A convention that uses a 'Bottom up' approach and cooperation between developed and developing countries, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation. (1)
- 2.5. Aims to protect ozone layer of the atmosphere from harmful emissions caused by human activity. (1)
- 2.6. It is one of the most important coastal wetlands in Southern Africa, situated in the Dorob National Park and supports a high number of bird populations in both winter and summer, some of which are endangered. (1)
- 2.7. A commission established in 1966 during the South African Colonial period in response to the declining wildlife numbers on private/freehold land. (1)
- 2.8. One of the first four communal conservancies that were gazetted in Namibia in 1997/ 1998 and is situated in North-east Namibia (Zambezi region). (1)
- 2.9. Protected areas that have RAMSAR sites within their boundaries? (2)

[10]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1. CBNRM in Namibia is said to have informally started in the early 1980s. Explain (5)
what **1) prompted the informal commencement of CBNRM, 2) by who/which organization?** and **3) what were the activities involved during that time?**
- 3.2. In 1996, the Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 31 of 1967 was amended to (5)
allow formation of communal conservancies (in other words adoption/implementation of the CBNRM Programme). **Outline** the five notable achievements as a result of the amendment of the Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 31 of 1967.
- [10]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1. Out of the 82 communal conservancies in Namibia, 36 (44%), which is majority (5)
are situated in Northwest Namibia. **Provide** four reasons why this is the case.
- 4.2. A feasibility study is one of the first critical steps carried out during the process (5)
of establishing a communal conservancy. The outcomes of a feasibility study help the community to decide whether to form a conservancy or not. **List** the four things that a feasibility study focuses on assessing when carried out.
- [10]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1. CBNRM is characterized by three implementation areas/pillars, namely: 1) (15)
institutional development and governance, 2) natural resources management (NRM), 3) Business, Enterprise and Livelihoods. **Discuss** the natural resources management pillar/implementation area in terms of the following:
- a) The activities involved under this implementation area (NRM) (5)
 - b) Notable achievements under this implementation area (NRM) with some examples (5)
 - c) Main challenges under this implementation area (NRM) (5)
- 5.2. **List** five key recurrent compliance requirements that communal conservancies (5)
in Namibia are expected to comply with as per the MET Guidelines for Management of Conservancies and Standard Operating Procedures.
- [20]

QUESTION 6

Carefully read and understand the case study below with regards to establishment of a community forest (CF) in Mukwa area and answer the following questions:

Outline the key steps that were omitted during the process of establishing the Mukwa CF. Also **explain** the relevance of each of the omitted steps. **Hint: When answering this question, you have to list and explain each step that was omitted and then explain the relevance of each step in the process of establishing a CF.**

Mukwa area is located 200 km East of Kavango East region. The area receives an average annual rainfall of 600 mm and as a result it is characterized by woodland species, some which are quite useful for medicinal, timber, and craft purposes among others. The Mukwa community has expressed its interest in establishing a CF in order for them to engage in legal sustainable utilization and management of forest resources in their area. They prepared and submitted a letter to the Directorate of Forestry (DoF), within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) expressing their interest in establishing a CF in April 2017. Upon receipt of the letter the DoF facilitated a meeting with the Mukwa community including the traditional authorities to reconfirm the community's interest in establishing a CF. At the same time the DoF estimated the resource use potential in Mukwa. A week later, the DoF consulted with the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) to inform them of the intention of establishing a CF in Mukwa as well as to clarify if MLR has any other planned land uses in Mukwa. In response, MLR strongly supported the idea of establishing a CF in Mukwa and confirmed that they had no any other planned land uses. A few months later, the DoF together with the Mukwa community, carried out a stakeholder analysis and identified all the relevant key stakeholders to involve in the process of establishing a CF. During this exercise, various government and non-governmental stakeholders were identified together with key areas of cooperation.

Furthermore, the DoF held meetings with each of the villages within Mukwa area. The purpose of the meetings were twofold: 1) to inform each village of the benefits, legal and technical requirements of a CF and 2) to assist each village in identifying village group representatives to serve on the Forest Management Body (FMB). Following up on these awareness raising meetings, a FMB comprised of 10 members was elected. The FMB representatives were then trained to ensure that they are equipped with knowledge and skills of their roles and responsibilities. The training was also to ensure that they have a clear understanding of the reporting and management requirements. By April 2018 (a year later), the Mukwa community formally submitted their application form signed by the TA for a CF to DoF, MAWF. Upon receipt of the application for a CF for Mukwa community, DoF reviewed the application against a set of criteria. The review process revealed that the application was incomplete and did not meet the requirements, therefore DoF rejected the application, clearly indicating the reasons that led to the disapproval of the application. The Mukwa community was asked to resubmit the application after addressing the comments by DoF.

[12]

QUESTION 7

In Namibia, a basin level is considered the most appropriate level for integrated water resources management (IWRM). **Explain** the seven main functions of basin management committees (BMCs) in Namibia.

[7]

QUESTION 8

8.1. **Distinguish** between commercial conservancies, communal conservancies and concessions. (6)

8.2. The Policy on Tourism and Wildlife Concessions on State Land in Namibia makes provision for four types of concessions. **List** and **explain** all the four types of concessions. (8)

[14]

QUESTION 9

9.1. Namibia has a total of more than 20 Protected Areas (Game Parks and Nature Reserves), proclaimed under the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975. These cover 17% of the country's land surface. **Discuss** the value of these protected areas. (10)

9.2. The current National Park system in Namibia is compounded by so many limitations that hamper conservation. **Discuss** the five key points that should be addressed in order to ensure survival of National Parks in Namibia. (10)

[20]

QUESTION 10

10.1. **Define** the concept of Landscape Conservation Areas (LCAs). (2)

10.2. **Discuss** three key challenges in each of the following LCAs of Namibia.

10.2.1. Greater Waterberg Landscape (6)

10.2.2. Greater Sossusvlei – Namib Landscape (6)

[14]

QUESTION 11

The event book system was initiated in communal conservancies in 2000 as a local monitoring system where communities collect, analyse and interpret monitoring results. **Discuss** the values/importance of the event book system (10 points).

[10]

QUESTION 12

The Transfrontier Parks (TFPs) refers to where governments formally cooperate to manage adjoining parks across international boundaries. To date, Namibia is a signatory of the /Ai-/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTFP). *Discuss* the ARTFP in terms of the following: 1) its objective; 2) member countries; 3) challenges experienced (4 points).

[7]

QUESTION 13

In each case, *what* does the acronym stand for? Also *indicate* the aim or mission of each of the organisations.

13.1. NaDEET (2)

13.2. NBRI (2)

13.3. SRT (2)

[6]

TOTAL: 150 marks