



**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 HONOURS (NATURE CONSERVATION)	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BHNC	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: CRM 820S	COURSE NAME: COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 120

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	MRS. C. NTESA
MODERATOR:	MR. S. MULONGA

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. All written work MUST be done in blue or black ink
2. No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES (excluding this front page)

QUESTION 1

Carefully read the case study below and **analyse** and **critique** how this case study considers or fails to consider each of the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) principles. Motivate your answers (if a principle was taken into consideration, indicate in what way and if it was not taken into consideration, also motivate why you say so). **Hint: When answering this question, you have to list each CBNRM principle and then analyse and critique the application or lack of application of each principle based on the case study below. Marks are also allocated for both outlining the CBNRM principles and for analysis and critiquing.**

Mr. Max Kaint, is an employee of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) tasked with rendering support to communal conservancies in North-Eastern Namibia, specifically in Zambezi Region. On the 23rd of August 2019 he held a meeting with the Iluike community in eastern Zambezi. The purpose of the meeting was twofold: 1) to present the results of a feasibility study that was solely carried out in Iluike area/community by MET in March 2019 and 2) to inform the Iluike community of MET's decision to establish a communal conservancy in this area. At the meeting, the presented results of the feasibility study were very impressive and showed that the Iluike community has diverse assets that have potential for income generation to improve the livelihoods of the people. Based on these results, the Iluike community welcomed/agreed to the idea of establishing a conservancy. The community started working towards meeting the requirements for communal conservancy formation based on the Nature Conservation Amendment Act (No. 5 of 1996). Specifically, the Iluike community (including the traditional authorities) with support from MET and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) defined the boundaries of the proposed conservancy, defined the conservancy membership, elected a conservancy committee, and developed a constitution setting out the objectives and the rules of operation for the conservancy. In addition, they developed a game management and utilization plan including the Human Wildlife Conflict Management Plan (HWCMP) based on the National HWC Policy. All the above were done in facilitated community meetings. Due to the high human population in this community, a total of 30 committee members from all the five villages in the Iluike community were elected. Five months later, the community held another meeting with MET and CBNRM support organisations and it was realized that the community still had outstanding documents such as the benefit distribution plan (BDP) or method/procedure indicating how they will equitably distribute the benefits from their proposed conservancy. Due to time limitations, the conservancy committee and the TAs from the five villages held a meeting to put together the BDP (procedure) outlining how benefits will be equally distributed between all villages, which they only shared with one of the NGOs in the area for review. Thereafter, the BDP was finalized for submission to MET as part of the application. When all the documents and institutions were in place, the Iluike community completed the application for conservancy formation which was signed by the TA and the Regional Governor of Zambezi Region and thereafter submitted to MET together with supporting documents. Upon receipt of the application, MET reviewed the application against a set of criteria. The review process revealed that the application meets the requirements, therefore MET approved the application for Iluike community to be registered as a communal conservancy. The good news was communicated to Iluike community and MET explained the way forward, especially the compliance requirements for Iluike community to maintain its conservancy status.

[18]

QUESTION 2

CBNRM Programme in Namibia is characterised by three implementation areas/pillars, namely: 1) 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:

2.1. Notable achievements under this implementation area (NRM) with some examples (5 (5) points)

2.2. Main challenges under this implementation area (NRM) (8 points). (8)

[13]

QUESTION 3

The CBNRM Programme in Namibia contributes immensely to the achievements of the national development plans (NDPs). Namibia's fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) consists of four pillars, to which community conservation makes a significant contribution. Clearly **discuss** how the CBNRM Programme in Namibia contributes to the following pillars of NDP 5:

a) Economic progression (5)

b) Good governance (5)

c) Environmental sustainability (8)

[18]

QUESTION 4

In Namibia, wildlife utilisation is guided by a very conservative quota setting process aimed at ensuring that wildlife numbers are not affected negatively. Quota setting is crucial for communal conservancies, because it allows for wildlife utilisation which provides income to pay for game guard salaries and provides benefits such as meat to local communities who live with and bear the cost of living with wildlife on their land. Overall, it is a means of eradicating poverty and diversifying people's livelihood. **Describe** the process/steps involved in quota setting and utilization process for communal conservancies in Namibia (you can also draw a diagram to support your explanation - optional).

[16]

QUESTION 5

Sustainable forest management (SFM) is the management of forests according to the principles of sustainable development and is a complex one. Accurate and relevant information for proper decision making and forest policy to ensure sustainability is paramount and forest inventories provides such information. **Briefly explain** the four main steps that are involved in conducting a typical forest inventory.

[8]

QUESTION 6

Climate change is expected to negatively impact on Namibia, especially being the driest country south of Sahara. Specifically, studies have indicated that climate change will adversely affect the ability of physical and biological systems to sustain human development including socio-economic development.

6.1. **Discuss** the comparative advantage offered by wildlife and tourism in contrast to livestock. (6)

6.2. **Explain** how CBNRM could be used as a tool for climate change mitigation and adaptation. (14)

[20]

QUESTION 7

Is conservation hunting an ecological and economical sustainable conservation approach for Namibia? **Write an essay** answering this question.

[15]

QUESTION 8

Compare and **contrast** different regional approaches to community involvement in natural resource management in central, eastern, west and southern Africa.

[12]