



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF HEALTH, NATURAL RESOURCES AND APPLIED SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT HONOURS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BNRH	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: CRM820S	COURSE NAME: COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
DATE: NOVEMBER 2024	
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 120

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Mrs Clarence Ntesa
MODERATOR:	Ms Sphiwe Lutibezi

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination question paper
2. Answering book
3. Calculator and Ruler

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES (Excluding this front page)

QUESTION 1

Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) is an evolving approach to managing natural resources. Over the years, a set of principles for a successful CBNRM program has emerged from the analysis of CBNRM in southern Africa and beyond. **Expand** on the key CBNRM principles listed below and **critique** the implementation of each principle in Namibian conservancies and community forests (CFs).

- 1.1. Rights, boundaries and membership. (7)
- 1.2. Maximizing the value of wildlife in local decision-making on a level economic playing field. (7)
- 1.3. Scale and sequencing scale- scale down before scaling up through delegated aggregation. (7)

[21]

QUESTION 2

Analyze and **critique** the Nature Conservation Amendment Act No. 5 of 1996, focusing on the gaps, loopholes, and concerns related to the use and management rights, and conditions granted to communal conservancies.

[15]

QUESTION 3

Discuss your understanding of sustainable development and **explain** how Namibia's CBNRM programs, including conservancies and community forests, contribute to achieving it.

[25]

QUESTION 4

Forest inventories are one of the initial steps toward ensuring Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the Community Forests of Namibia. **Define** what a forest inventory is, emphasizing its importance in SFM, and **outline** the key steps involved in conducting a typical forest inventory, with specific reference to its application in Namibia's community forests.

[13]

QUESTION 5

In Namibia, wildlife utilization is governed by a highly conservative quota-setting process designed to ensure that wildlife populations are not negatively impacted. Quota setting is essential for communal conservancies as it enables sustainable wildlife use, generating income to cover game guard salaries and providing benefits, such as meat, to local communities who coexist with and bear the costs of living alongside wildlife. Ultimately, it serves as a tool for poverty alleviation and diversifying local livelihoods.

- 5.1. **Describe** the step-by-step process of quota setting and utilization in Namibia's communal conservancies. You may include a diagram to support your description (optional). (18)
- 5.2. **Discuss** five key principles, rules, and factors that must be considered when setting quotas. Be sure to explain why each factor is essential in your response. (10)

[28]

QUESTION 6

Compare and **contrast** the implementation of CBNRM (wildlife and forestry resources) in Namibia with that of one of the following countries: Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, or Kenya. Focus on the following aspects in your analysis:

6.1. **Institutional arrangements for community involvement in the management of natural resources and devolution of rights to communities** (9)

- What institutional structures or arrangements exist for local communities to engage in the management and use of natural resources?
- What legal rights are granted to local communities regarding the use and management of natural resources, according to the legislation?
- To what extent are these rights (management and use of natural resources) devolved to local communities?

6.2. **Income generation and benefit sharing** (9)

- How are benefits from CBNRM programs shared or distributed?
- Who determines how the benefits from CBNRM programs are shared or distributed?
- What percentage of the revenue generated by CBNRM programs is retained or channeled to rural communities?

[18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER