



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF TOURISM, INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BITD	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: CNH710S	COURSE NAME: CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
SESSION: JUNE 2024	PAPER: THEORY (PAPER 1)
DURATION: 2 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. When writing take the following into account. The style should inform than impress, it should be formal, in third person, paragraphs set out according to ideas or issues and the paragraphs flowing in a logical order. Information provided should be brief and accurate. 3. Please ensure that your writing is legible, neat and presentable.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1:

1. Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow. [20]

Nakamals are traditional meeting places for Chiefs and other community leaders in Vanuatu and play a significant role in accommodating the functions for customary court sessions and ceremonies. In the true sense of the word, the nakamal means 'the house of men' and is a long building whose different compartments symbolize the main divisions in rank or status. The nakamal is usually the most significant building in a village, and today provides space for broader community activities.

These community activities include much of the transmission of communal knowledge - so nakamals are both the expression and the forum of much of the community's most important intangible cultural heritage. It is usually constructed from local building materials using traditional construction techniques. Because of their design (with the roof usually reaching the ground level), they can withstand high winds and cyclonic conditions, providing enhanced protection from cyclonic winds.

UNESCO has supported the region in preserving traditional architecture, including a project in Vanuatu aimed at documenting best safeguarding practices to encourage the revitalization of indigenous building skills and ensure the continued existence of nakamals as a disaster risk mitigation measure. The project has contributed to social cohesion and sustainable development within the indigenous community of Vanuatu and has increased awareness of the cultural significance of these buildings.

Nakamals are traditional meeting places for Chiefs and other community leaders in Vanuatu and play a significant role in kastom (custom/culture) in Vanuatu. The nakamal traditionally is the most significant building in the village, accommodating the functions for kastom governance, kastom court and other kastom ceremonies. It forms a valuable core of any village society to maintain peace and unity, and thus serves to echo SDG 11 in making human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, as well as SDG 16 promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions. It also echoes SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production through its sustainable use of locally found materials in its construction,

The important role that local knowledge can play in improving disaster preparedness and mitigation is increasingly recognized by specialists, particularly since the 2004 Indian Ocean

tsunami. This is echoed in SDG 13 which, among other things, aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The viability of nakamals and nimaletens is facing several challenges including the proliferation of imported building materials and construction techniques, a lack of recognition of the value of this heritage by both communities and policymakers, the shortage of raw materials and lack of resources required to renovate or reconstruct.

Research exists on questions such as indigenous concerns about self-reliance, cultural continuity, and looking at the impact and implications of the transition to a cash economy, of Western education and lifestyles and rural–urban migration on traditional knowledge relating to weather and climate observations.

1.1. How can communities safeguard their traditional knowledge in a dynamic way, responding to changing environments and adapting accordingly? (10)

1.2. What are the challenges faced by indigenous communities in safeguarding traditional knowledge and practices? Use relevant examples of such communities to explain your answer. (10)

Question 2: [10]

2.1. Discuss the challenges associated with managing cultural and natural heritage sites in Namibia. (5)

2.2. Briefly explain how the above-mentioned challenges can be mitigated? (5)

Question 3: [14]

3.1. Describe the importance of community engagement in heritage management. (7)

3.2. Provide examples of how local communities can contribute to the preservation and sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage? (7)

Question 4:

[12]

World Heritage Sites are important to a country as it promotes the country to a wider audience. UNESCO's World Heritage List was formulated to keep record of the heritage sites of significant importance.

4.1. To what extent does the role of UNESCO World Heritage List play in preservation of the sites and what benefits it has for the sites that are on the list?

Question 5:

[12]

There has been conflicting academic discourse as to what constitutes heritage and history. In your own understanding what is the major differences and similarities which exist between heritage and history.

Question 6:

[12]

The National Heritage Council (NHC) is a statutory organization of the government of Namibia established under the National Heritage Act, No 27 of 2004. The Institution has been in existence since 2005 when it replaced the National Monuments Council.

Discuss the core functions of the NHC.

Question 7

[20]

By explaining your understanding around key cultural and natural heritage principles, use practical examples to define the following terms:

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 7.1 | Folklore | (4) |
| 7.2 | Botany | (4) |
| 7.3 | Intangible Heritage | (4) |
| 7.4 | The Namibian Heritage Register | (4) |
| 7.5 | 1972 UNESCO Convention on Tangible Heritage | (4) |

Question 7

[20]

By explaining your understanding around key cultural and natural heritage principles, use practical examples to define the following terms:

7.1 Folklore

(4)

Folklore encompasses the traditional beliefs, customs, stories, songs, dances, and practices passed down orally within a community over generations. It is a rich and diverse expression of a culture's collective identity, reflecting its history, values, beliefs, and social norms. Folklore often serves as a means of preserving and transmitting cultural heritage, connecting individuals to their ancestors and the natural world.

7.2 Botany

(4)

Botany is the scientific study of plants, encompassing their structure, function, classification, evolution, ecology, and interactions with the environment. It is a branch of biology that examines all aspects of plant life, from the molecular and cellular level to the ecosystem level. Boabeb Tree and Botanical Garden in Windhoek

7.3 Intangible Heritage

(4)

Intangible heritage refers to the living expressions and practices that are inherited from our ancestors and passed down to future generations. Unlike tangible heritage, which includes physical objects and monuments, intangible heritage encompasses cultural traditions, knowledge, skills, languages, rituals, performing arts, social practices, and oral traditions. It is deeply rooted in communities and plays a significant role in shaping their identity, values, and sense of belonging.

7.4 The Namibian Heritage Register

(4)

It was created through the National Heritage Act, (Act Number 27 of 2004), which is an Act of Parliament, mandated "to provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council

7.5 1972 UNESCO Convention on Tangible Heritage

(4)

The 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, commonly known as the World Heritage Convention, is an international treaty adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1972. The convention aims to identify, preserve, and protect cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value for the benefit of humanity.