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QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT HONOURS (NATURE CONSERVATION)	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BHNC	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: CRM 820S	COURSE NAME: COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
DATE: JANUARY 2023	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 120

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Mr. Helmuth Tjikurunda
MODERATOR:	Ms. Sipiwe Lutibezi

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 MARKING SCHEME CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

Discuss how the emerging and existing conservancies are expected to comply with each of the five principles that guides CBNRM, what the emerging and existing conservancies are expected to do to comply with each of these five principles. Hint: mention each principle and then *discuss* how a conservancy must comply under each principle.

[15]

QUESTION 2

By enforcing property rights in governance, natural resources can be utilized sustainably.

2.1. *In what way* does common property rights improve the management of natural resources? (10)

2.2. **What** are the key challenges regarding common property rights. (10)

[20]

QUESTION 3

CBNRM is characterised by three implementation areas/pillars, namely: 1) institutional development and governance, 2) natural resources management (NRM), 3) Business, Enterprise and Livelihoods. **Examine** the natural resources management pillar/implementation area in terms of the following:

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

3.2. **Main challenges** under this implementation area (NRM) (10 points). (10)

[15]

QUESTION 4

Otjikongo and Otjindjerese Conservancies located in the Kunene Region are two of the newest communal conservancies gazetted in Namibia. To generate income for its members a new tourism lodge is proposed for these Conservancies. In this hypothetical case, the conservancy committee has identified their preferred lodge sites. Land has not yet been secured/granted; a private investor to build and co-manage the lodges has been identified; an environmental impact assessment (EIA) guided by the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) must be done for the lodges.

4.1. **Draw** a Power/Interest Grid of Stakeholders to involve in the proposed developmental activities. (8)

- 4.2. **Explain** the power/influence (including the level) of each and every stakeholder. (7)

[15]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1. **Explain** five factors to take into consideration when setting quotas/offtakes for migratory wildlife such as elephants in Namibia. (10)
- 5.2. Quota setting is one cumbersome process and should be done carefully. **List** and **explain** five challenges associated with quota setting in Namibia? (10)

[20]

QUESTION 6

Tourism and hunting are the two major sources of income for communal conservancies in Namibia, they play an important role to conservation. Regardless of their importance there is a debate/controversy on the sustainability of wildlife utilization, specifically the large and charismatic species such as elephants as a means to generate benefits and incentives for conservation. Several western nations, especially the animal rights groups in these countries, are advocating for 1) a ban on trophy hunting, 2) restrictions on imports of trophies to countries such as the United States and Australia, and 3) banning of trophies being transported by some of the major commercial airlines.

Write an essay, discussing how banning of hunting would impact on the conservation of wildlife and on the incentives for Namibian people to co-exist with wildlife.

[20]

QUESTION 7

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

[15]

TOTAL: 120