



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SPATIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCES**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NATURE CONSERVATION)</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BNTC</b>	<b>LEVEL: 6</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: ECD520S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>SESSION: JANUARY 2020</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 150</b>

<b>SUPPLEMENTARY / SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	MS. E. NGHALIPO
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	MR. R. KAVARI

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL the questions.</li><li>2. Write clearly and neatly.</li><li>3. Number the answers clearly.</li></ol>

**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

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

- 1.1. It is the first national park proclaimed in Africa. (1)
- 1.2. One of the former Presidents of the USA who enlarged the national park and national forest system in 1901. (2)
- 1.3. Oldest and largest global environmental network. (2)
- 1.4. An inventory of the global conservation status of biological species. (1)
- 1.5. Is an "express agreement" between different countries under international law. (1)
- 1.6. Largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million supporters worldwide, working in more than 100 countries, supporting around 1,300 conservation and environmental projects (1)
- 1.7. An international convention that Namibia is a signatory to and aims to protect ozone layer of the atmosphere from harmful emissions caused by human activity. (1)
- 1.8. It is the 6<sup>th</sup> richest wetland in southern Africa and it is placed on the Moutreux record. (1)

[10]

### QUESTION 2

- 2.1. Define the term conservation. (2)
- 2.2. Conservation is the basis of environmental goods and services that keep humans and the natural environment alive, *mention* and *describe* the four **ecological services** that we derive from nature and give an example of each. (8)

[10]

### QUESTION 3

State the main purpose/objective of each of the following International Conventions that Namibia is a signatory to:

- 3.1. Convention to Combat Desertification (2)
- 3.2. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (2)
- 3.3. RAMSAR Convention (2)
- 3.4. The World Heritage Convention (2)
- 3.5. Basel Convention and associated Bamako Convention (2)
- 3.6. The Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol (2)
- 3.7. What are the three main objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD): (3)

[15]

#### **QUESTION 4**

- 4.1. **Distinguish** between commercial/Freehold conservancies and communal conservancies. (4)
- 4.2. Name the first four communal conservancies to be gazetted. (4)
- 4.3. After the first four communal conservancies in Namibia were gazetted in 1997/1998, over the years, more and more conservancies were gazetted across the country. To date, communal conservancies have yielded enormous positive impacts. **Discuss** the four main notable positive impacts by communal conservancies in Namibia. **Use examples** in your answers. (20)

[28]

#### **QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Define the term Concession. (2)
- 5.2. 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)

[10]

#### **QUESTION 6**

- 6.1 In Namibia, the Basin Management Approach (BMA) is being implemented by dividing the country into appropriate water management areas. State 5 water basins in Namibia. (5)
- 6.2 Explain the five main WRM issues & challenges that led to the formation of BMCs in Namibia. (5)
- 6.3. **Explain** the seven main functions of basin management committees (BMCs) in Namibia. (5)

[15]

#### **QUESTION 7**

- 7.1. Define the term Landscape Conservation Areas (LCAs). (2)
- 7.2. **Discuss** the value/purpose of Landscape Conservation Areas (LCAs) (8)
- 7.3. **Discuss** three key challenges in each of the following LCAs of Namibia.
- a) Greater Waterberg Landscape (6)
  - b) Greater Sossusvlei – Namib Landscape (6)

[22]

### **QUESTION 8**

- 8.1 What is the aim of forming a Community Forest? (2)
- 8.2 A local community in Omauni, Ohangwena region is in the process of establishing a community forest (CF). As a Nature Conservation student, doing your Work Integrated Learning (WIL) within the Directorate of Forestry, state the eight requirements that are important for this local community to obtain forest resource management rights (for registering a CF) as described in the Forest Act No. 12 of 2001. (8)

[10]

### **QUESTION 9**

Namibia has a total of more than 20 Protected Areas (Game Parks and Nature Reserves), covering 17% of the country's land surface.

- 9.1 Tsau //Khaeb National Park (Sperrgebiet National Park) is one of the National park with high value in Namibia, and listed as one of the world's top 34 'biodiversity hotspots'. Explain the reasons why the Succulent Karoo of the Tsau //Khaeb National Park (Sperrgebiet National Park) was listed as one of the world's top 34 'biodiversity hotspots'. (3)
- 9.2 What are the *key management issues* in Etosha National Park? (7)

[10]

### **QUESTION 10**

- 10.1. *Distinguish* between Transfrontier Parks (TFPs) and Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). (4)
- 10.2. Name the two TFPs that Namibia is involved in. (2)
- 10.3. Mention the four primary aims of TFPs and TFCAs. (4)

[10]

### **QUESTION 11**

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

- 11.1. NNF (2)
- 11.2. NBRI (2)
- 11.3. NDT (2)
- 11.4. NaDEET (2)
- 11.5. EHRA (2)

[10]

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**TOTAL: 150 marks**