



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF HEALTH, NATURAL RESOURCES AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NATURE CONSERVATION)	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BNRS	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: CCP621S	COURSE NAME: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT
DATE: JANUARY 2023	
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 150

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Ms. E. N. Nghalipo
MODERATOR:	Mr. R. Kavari

<p style="text-align: center;">INSTRUCTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL eleven (11) questions.2. Read all questions carefully before answering.3. Acronyms must be written in full.4. Number your answers clearly.5. Make sure your student number appears on the answering script.
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PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination question paper
2. Answering book

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

QUESTION 1

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

- 1.1 Refers to benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes. (2)
- 1.2 A grassroots natural resource monitoring programme used to monitor resources in communal conservancies. (2)
- 1.3 It is the first national park proclaimed worldwide. (2)
- 1.4 Oldest and largest global environmental network. (2)
- 1.5 It is the only place in Namibia where Lesser and Great Flamingos breed when conditions are ideal. (2)
- 1.6 It is the 6th richest wetland in southern Africa, and it is placed on the Moutreux record. (2)
- 1.7 The sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. (2)
- 1.8 An international convention that was adopted following public outcry of deposit/import of toxic waste in Africa and it aims at combating toxic trade. (2)
- 1.9 An international convention that Namibia is a signatory to and aims protect ozone layer of the atmosphere from harmful emissions caused by human activity. (2)
- 1.10 Inventory of the global conservation status of biological species. (2)
- [20]

QUESTION 2

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

QUESTION 3

After the first four communal conservancies in Namibia were gazetted in 1997/1998, over the years, more and more conservancies were gazette across the country. To date, communal conservancies have yielded enormous positive impacts.

- 3.1 **Discuss** the four main notable positive impacts by communal conservancies in Namibia. **Use examples** in your answers. (20)
- [20]

QUESTION 4

Although CBNRM programme has immensely improved conservation efforts, and livelihoods in rural communal areas in Namibia, the programme is faced with challenges/ threats.

- 4.1 Discuss the **challenges/threats** facing the CBNRM Programme in Namibia. (10)
- [10]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1. You have been accepted to do your WIL at the Uibasen Twyfelfontein Conservancy, you have been tasked to go on foot patrol with the game guards; what kind of information would you record in the Event Book (the Yellow book)? (5)
- b) Most of conservancies are divided into zones, explain why zonation is crucial within a conservancy. (5)
- c) Annual General Meeting (AGM) is a very important event within conservancies, explain the main activities carried out during the AGM. (5)
- [15]

QUESTION 6

In 1991, Namibia signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), also known as the Washington Convention.

- 6.1 **Explain** each of the CITES appendices? (10)
- [10]

QUESTION 7

- 7.1 Explain the major shifts in conservation post-independence (1990 – to date) in Namibia. (6)
- 7.2 Explain how granting the right to **manage** and **utilize** natural resources to local communities affected/influenced natural resource conservation in Namibia. (6)
- [12]

QUESTION 8

The Policy on Tourism and Wildlife Concessions on State Land in Namibia makes provision for four types of concessions.

- 8.1 **List** and **explain** all the four types of concessions. (10)
- [10]

QUESTION 9

In Namibia, the Basin Management Approach (BMA) is being implemented by dividing the country into appropriate water management areas.

- 9.1 State 5 water basins in Namibia. (5)
- 9.2 Explain the five main WRM issues & challenges that led to the formation of BMCs in Namibia. (5)
- 9.3 **Explain** the seven main functions of basin management committees (BMCs) in Namibia. (5)
- [15]

QUESTION 10

- 10.1. Define the term Landscape Conservation Areas (LCAs). (2)
- 10.2. *Discuss* the value/purpose of Landscape Conservation Areas (LCAs). (8)
- 10.3. *Discuss* three key challenges in each of the following LCAs of Namibia.
Greater Waterberg Landscape (5)
Greater Sossusvlei – Namib Landscape (5)

[20]

QUESTION 11

- 11.1 What is the aim of forming a Community Forest? (2)
- 11.2. 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]

Total marks: 150

The END