

Section A. Example giving.

Answer all questions in this section. Give one example of each of the following. [1 mark each, 5 marks total]

1. A multilateral institution
2. A renewable, biotic resource
3. Management as coping
4. A cause of water stress
5. A technique used in participatory rural appraisal

Section B. Identifications.

Answer all questions in this section. For each of the following sets of initials, write what the initials stand for and briefly describe how it applies to natural resource management. [4 marks each, 20 marks total]

6. IK
7. FAO
8. IFI
9. TOT
10. WCED

Section C. Listing and short answer.

Answer all questions in this section. Marks value as indicated. [25 marks total]

11. List the four ways in which grassroots actors respond to being excluded from or restricted in their access to their accustomed natural resources. [4 marks]
12. List the three meanings of management in the English language. [3 marks]
13. List the three pillars of Community Based Natural Resource Management [3 marks]
14. What is the paradox faced by national states in terms of natural resource management? [5 marks]
15. List and explain three ways in which "Integrated Natural Resource Management" is integrated? [6 marks]
16. What is meant by optimisation logic? [4 marks]

Section D. Short Essay.

Answer three of the questions in this section. [10 marks each, 30 marks total]

17. Select any one of the environmental actors and discuss its basis of power (or potential power) and its major role(s) in terms of natural resource management or mismanagement.
18. Monkeys are a major source of entertainment for guests at a tourist resort but raid the crops of nearby farms. How would you attempt to solve this problem as a facilitator using the methods of INRM?
19. What are the roles of local community members and of outside researchers in a typical integrated natural resource management project?
20. When and why did Top Down approaches to natural resource management come to be questioned?

21. Proponents of integrated natural resource management stress the importance of “scaling up”? What is “scaling up” and why do they think it is important?
22. What are the basic premises of Community Based Natural Resource Management? How are these different from the premises of the approaches to conservation followed for most of the 20th century?

Section E. Long Essay.

Answer this question. [20 marks]

23. A quote from a 2016 UNEP publication states “This regional assessment recognizes Africa’s rich natural capital—its diversity of soil, geology, biodiversity, water, and habitats. If wisely managed, this rich natural legacy holds the promise to lead the region to a future where ecosystem integrity, human health and well-being are continuously enhanced.” What are the major challenges African natural resource managers face in attempting to fulfill this vision of the future? In your judgement, which, if any, of the natural resource management approaches discussed in class would be helpful in meeting these challenges? What other types of intervention or change might be needed?

24. 15 B

25. How does the Saharawi mission case as illustrate INRM techniques and optimization logic? 15 B