

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL, DURBAN CENTRE  
EXAMINATION: JUNE 2011**

**SCHOOL : ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
MODULE : NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE LAND USE  
CODE : GEOG733H1**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 300**

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UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND**

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**ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS.  
ONE FROM SECTION A, ONE FROM SECTION B, ONE FROM EITHER  
SECTION A OR SECTION B.  
ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS (100)**

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**Section A**

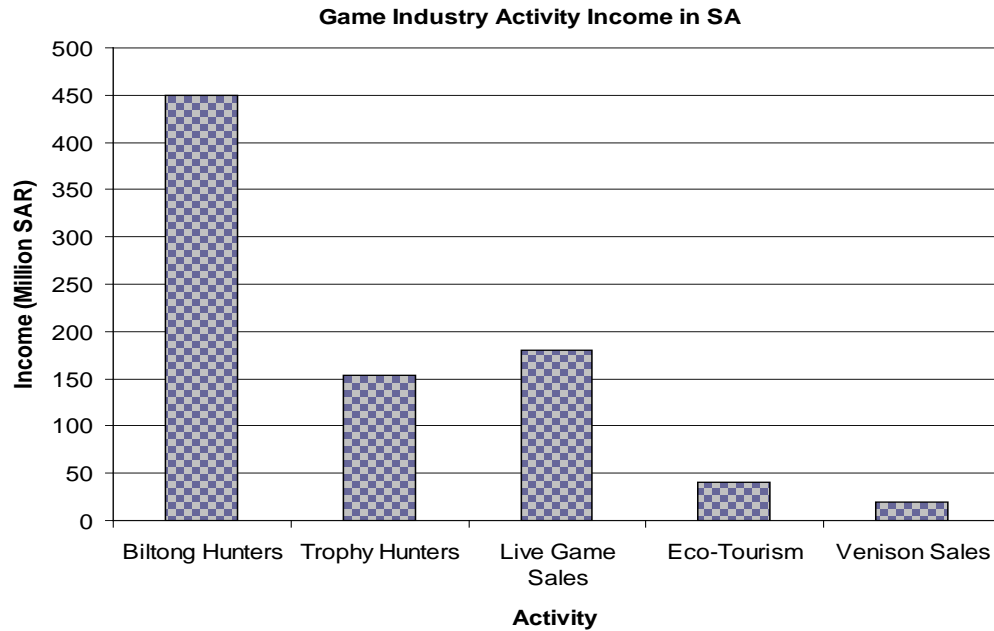
1. Putting a fence around a protected area seldom creates a long term solution to problems of disaffected local communities, whether or not it is ethically justified (Carey et al. 2000: 25). Critically Elaborate.
2. The proponents of national parks perceive and present them as purest and most humane expression, yet many indigenous people in southern Africa see them as exclusive spaces catering to the cultural and recreational tastes of the monied and mobile middle classes (Laudrum, 2004: 19). Analyze a historical development of national parks globally and demonstrate how these areas can be re-orientated and re-natured to serve the interests of the broad society.
3. Participatory and community-based approaches are often heralded as the panacea to natural resource management initiatives world-wide. There has been a marked lack of recognition of the diversity of local resource use and resource users, and of the complexity of livelihood strategies based on natural resources in local environments. Critically analyze the above statement. In your response, examine different perspectives of participation that stakeholders embrace and demonstrate how power relations might be manipulated in the process of consultation.

### Section B

4. “Oribi (scientific name: *Ourebia ourebi*) are listed as threatened species according to the 2010 International Union of the Conservation of Nature’s Red List. These antelope reach a shoulder height of 60cm. Both males and females weigh about 14 kgs and both sexes are golden fawn to yellow-orange with white chin, throat, chest, abdomen and rump. Their upper chest is golden fawn. The upper surface of their bushy tails is black or dark brown, and the under surface is white. They have white blazes around their eyes. They live to an average age of 13.5 years. They feed on forbes and short grass species and must be in the vicinity of water. Suitable habitats are therefore savanna grasslands i.e. scattered to open woodlands, open grasslands and floodplains. In suitable habitats, densities of 2-10 animals/km<sup>2</sup> are common. Up to 45 animals/km<sup>2</sup> occur in exceptionally productive grasslands and treeless floodplains.” ( Brown, 2009)

Use the above information to write a strongly worded letter to the owners of the Oribi Gorge Hotel and Extreme Adventure Park informing them (with reference to specific examples and supported by information about the legal status of invasive alien plants) how badly they have managed the ecology of the area, and why they should remove ‘Oribi’ from their name.

5. “Optimism about the significant role eco-tourism can potentially play in achieving sustainable development in southern Africa has contributed to a four fold increase in protected areas since 1989. The growth has included national and provincial wildlife parks and nature reserves, but is predominately due to the proliferation of private game farms and private game reserves. This optimism has also contributed to a substantial increase in communities surrounding protected areas committing themselves to conserving their wildlife resources. However, in most protected areas biodiversity has decreased, and the management of invasive alien plants and animals, and problems associated with inbreeding and disease, are becoming more intense and costly. Given the information (valid for southern Africa in 2010) presented in the graph below, perhaps utilization of wildlife might be a better way of conserving it than isolated protected areas and ecotourism” Hachileka (2010: 42). Critically discuss this assertion.



Hachileka (2010)

6. “Since the coining of the term “hidden harvest”, a great deal of work has been done to develop improved understanding of the importance and role of wild resources in the lives of marginalised rural and urban communities” (Clarke and Grundy, 2004). Summarize the main findings of this work and evaluate on its policy implications.