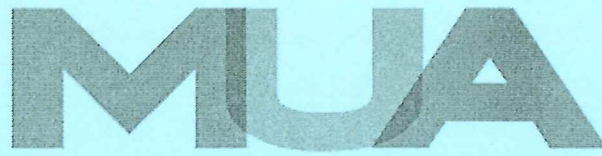


The
Management
University
of Africa



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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 211/UCU 108 : ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT/
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

DATE: 28TH JULY 2022

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS

The distinctiveness of the world's flora and fauna is widely appreciated. They sustain both world's whether phenomena. They provide sustenance to both human and wildlife species. They are a beauty to behold. They are sources to nearly all the world's rivers which in turn fill up lakes and oceans. Every God's creature can be traced to the world's woodlands. It is hard to fathom a world without forest ecosystems (GEO, 2002). The importance of forests was underscored in the 1972 Stockholm Conference. Of all ecosystems, forests were acknowledged as self-perpetuating, largest and a consensus was reached and a declaration made recognizing forests as the largest and multifaceted. The Stockholm Conference called for sustainable and effective land and forest use policies and continuous and coordinated reconnaissance of the status of the world's forest cover. The conference urged countries to formulate and implement forest planning guidelines and regulations.

The gradual but steady deforestation is a result of population pressures which have seen huge chunks of forest land converted into grazing zones, excised and subdivided for settlement and agricultural use. High levels of poverty among adjacent communities have turned forest land into sources of firewood and charcoal all with catastrophic effects on the forest ecosystem. Rising demand for wood products, industrial and commercial wood have also contributed to the current sorry state of forest land. In addition, illegal logging, ineffective government policies and natural phenomenon such as pests, forest fires and general climate changes have negatively impacted forest ecosystem (GEO 3, 2002).

According to FAO's State of the World's Forest (2009), forest land has been reducing at the rate of 0.18 per cent yearly. The rate could even be higher in Africa due to high levels of poverty, rising population growth, illegal logging and corruption. Most of African and developing countries have weak environmental conservation policy frameworks and enforcement agencies. As habitable land

decreases in tandem with population growth, the easier option has been conversion of forest land into agricultural use and even into settlement schemes. Africa is home to just 16 per cent of the world's forest land but worryingly losses about four million hectares yearly (FAO, 2009). What is even more worrying is that reforestation has been the lowest globally and stands at below 2% against global rate of 6% (FAO, 2009).

At some point, Kenya's forest land had reduced to 1.7% which was far below the international minimum of 10%. According to NEMA (2009a), there have been uncontrolled encroachments, settlement and agricultural activities with consequent resulting to serious depletion of the forest cover. Corruption has also led to massive unauthorized over logging while the government has excised huge chunks to settle the landless but more often to reward political cronies and loyalists (NEMA 2009a). The government is making concerted efforts to arrest the situation through repossessions and more prudent land management and regulations. This has seen tougher protection measures such as forceful removal of families that have settled in the forestland, more involvement of communities living next to the forest equipping and strengthening surveillance capacity of the Kenya Forest Service and enactment of a tougher legislation. These efforts are bearing positive results as currently, total forest cover stands at about 6% of total land mass and is projected to hit 10% by 2030 (MNDV, 2010).

Required:

- a. "Trees are the Lungs of the world" .Informed by this statement explain any five (5) reasons why we should conserve our forests ecosystem. **(10 Marks)**
- b. Human population affect the environment in many ways, explain any five (5). **(10 Marks)**
- c. Discuss briefly any five (5) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development issues captured in this case study. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a. "Environmental issues have become of global concern". Discuss any five (5). **(10 Marks)**
- b. "Dimensions of Development are many". Briefly describe any five (5). **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a. The Critical Triangle of Development enables visualization of sustainable development. With relevant examples briefly describe the three Es of the Critical Triangle of Development. (6Marks)
- b. With current farming on river banks and lake shores as trend in Kenya. Discuss any five (5) challenges of this phenomenon in relation to environment and Development as a unit of study. (5 Marks)
- c. Explain any four (4) Basic Principles of Sustainable Development. (4 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a. Describe any five (5) key links between the environment and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (5 Marks)
- b. Discuss five (5) types of Pollution while providing intervention strategies for each one of them. (10 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a. With example examine any five challenges to Sustainable Development for Africa. (10 Marks)
- b. Natural resource management approaches can be categorized according to the kind and right of stakeholders. Describe any five (5) stakeholder ownership Regimes. (5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a. Environmental education is sustainable when it leads to long-term solution. Discuss any five support for environmental education having been made a core unit of study. (5 Mark)
- b. According to Cooney, there are 4 methods to manage the precaution of biodiversity in natural resources management, discuss them. (4 Marks)
- c. Discuss four (4) reasons why population dynamics matters for sustainable development. (6 Marks)