



NTNU – Trondheim
Norwegian University of
Science and Technology

Department of Geography

Examination paper for GEOG3030 – Natural Resources Management

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Credits:	7,5
Grades to be announced on:	08th January 2016
Permitted examination support material:	None
Language:	English
Number of pages:	2
Number of pages enclosed:	0

The exam text is given in English, but can be answered in either English or Norwegian.

Question 1 is to be answered by all candidates (counts 50%)

1.

Adaptive Environmental Assessment and Management (AEAM) is an interesting method in management of nature and natural resources and applicable in other settings such as cultural heritage management.

- a) Define the AEAM methodology and in how it could be used in a management process.
- b) Applying the AEAM methodology include many challenges regarding questions of communicational skills as well as implication of power. Discuss the challenges and pitfalls in applying AEAM in relation to the usefulness of communicational skills and the existence of power in all management processes.

In addition, answer either question 2. or question 3. (counts 50%):

2.

Political ecology is a field of research with relevance to conflicts over natural resource management. When describing political ecology one often talks about the contrast between political ecology and “apolitical” ecology.

- a) Discuss the field of political ecology in terms of this contrast.
- b) Select a natural resource management conflict (such as management of salmon, or an example of your choice) and discuss this conflict in relation to the differentiation between political ecology and “apolitical ecology”. Also reflect on how a political ecological perspective affects how we perceive planning and management.

3.

Over the last 60 years there has been an evolution between different perspectives on what is the best approach to planning.

- a) Define both communicative and agnostic planning, and short describe the differences between the two approaches.
- b) Imagine a planning process, for example a coastal plan for fish farming, a mining project or for that matter a development project involving an old building environment. Discuss the structure and content of the planning process for the chosen project. How would the process differ between different planning traditions (as rational or incremental planning etc.)? What could be important advantages and disadvantages of the different planning traditions?

Both questions answered must receive a grade of E or higher in order to pass the examination.

BEST OF LUCK!