



ΠΑΜΙΒΙΑ UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SPATIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF REGIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BRAR	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: LUP610S	COURSE NAME: LAND USE PLANNING 2
SESSION 1: JULY 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND/SUPPLEMENTARY OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ALL the questions
2. Write clearly and legibly
3. Number the answers clearly
4. Do not forget to write your Student Number on the Answers Book (s)

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

Question 1

Carefully read the statements and write the correct answer in your answer sheet with a **True or False** next to the corresponding letter, for instance if the answer for **Question 1. A** is **True** than just write **(1 A. True)** in your answer sheet.

A.	Participatory land use planning is essentially bottom-up land-use planning and is not concerned with active participation of the community.
B.	The advantages of public participation are that it minimize disputes, objections and conflicts amongst stakeholders / beneficiaries.
C.	Strategic planning is distinguished from traditional planning approaches in that it provides for a well-conceived, systematic approach for managing limited resources.
D.	Integrated Regional Land Use Plans are prepared and approved by Cabinet of the Republic of Namibia.
E.	Spatial development framework seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desired land use within an area to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of municipal IDP.
F.	Section 19 (1) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018 provides for the preparation of the National Spatial Development Framework.
G.	Land use planning is a cross-sectoral and integrative decision-making process that facilitates the allocation of land to the uses that give the greatest sustainable benefit.
H.	Bottom -up approach literally means having to plan and make decisions at the National level, then model and disaggregate these down to lower level.
I.	Devolution is when the central government by ways of legislation or through constitutional requirements, gives full responsibility and public accountability for functions to the sub-national level.
J.	Delegation is when central government allocates some of its functions to the sub-national levels to carry out, but not to take full responsibility for, and without abrogating its own public accountability for those functions, and without prejudice to its right to retract those functions.
K.	Plans and maps are produced with the purpose of guiding development in a direction that will be better than what would have been the case if no such plan existed

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Question 2

- a) Provide a detail discussion of the term development control and its important implication in land use management? (10)
- b) Describe the underlying rationales of land use management systems? (4)
- c) What are the purposes of the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) as per Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018? (3)

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Question 3

- a) Outline in detail the most important questions that should be asked as part of the strategic planning process as well as the accompany explanation as provided in the course materials? (7)
- b) The Ministry of Land Reform has developed a new approach for the formulation of Integrated Regional Land Use Plan (IRLUP) in Namibia, which focuses on four main aspects. Discuss in detail these four main aspects that should form part of the IRLUP formulation process. (8)
- c) Citizen participation is one of the essential components of land use planning, with reference to the ladder of citizen participation: Describe in detail the eight (8) stages of citizen participation. (16)
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Question 4

- a) Land use conflicts are caused by various issues within a specific area, using the example of Tanzania (Pawaga area). Answer the following questions (i) and (ii) below:
- (i) Name the causes of land conflict between farmers and pastoralists. (5)
- (ii) Describe the causes of land conflicts identified in 4 (a) (i). (5)
- b) Decision-making is an essential component of planning and it's a continuous cyclic process with several stages.
- (i) In sequence, name the stages of decision making in physical planning. (6)
- (ii) Describe in detail each stage you have mentioned in question 4 (b) (i). (6)
- [22]**
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Question 5

- Compare the key differences between the Spatial Development Framework and the Integrated Development Plan in terms of content and the process. (19)
- [19]**
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TOTAL [100]

THE END