

## **FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

## DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING			
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTAR	NQF LEVEL: 7		
COURSE CODE: DPP720S	COURSE NAME: DEVELOPMENT POLICIES		
	AND PROCESSES		
DATE: JANUARY 2023	PAPER: THEORY		
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100		

SECOND O	PPORTUNITY / SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER
EXAMINER(S)	Pieter Genis
MODERATOR	Francois van Rensburg

INSTRUCTIONS		
	1. Answer ALL the questions.	
2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.		
	3. Number the answers clearly.	

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1 [20]

At the national level, a distinctive policy document, relevant to spatial planning in Namibia is Namibia's Vision-2030.

- a) Identify the proposed things to do as indicated in Namibia's Vision-2030 for the aspect of the urban environment. (5)
- b) Achieving VISION 2030 policy objectives for Namibia require some structural changes towards integrated approaches and partnerships. Discuss the "new ways" of thinking proposed to move towards improved national development. (5)
- c) Explain any five principles (values) of urban policy as provided for in the OECD brochure document that align with Namibia's Vision-2030. (5)
- d) Develop a policy outline to address adequate housing in Namibia only write down the content page of your policy to indicate the issues (critical aspects) to be included in this policy. (5)

Question 2 [20]

- a) Discuss the purpose of an urban structure plan as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018.
- b) The World Bank (2011) stated that using land effectively is critical to address poverty. Critically reflect on this statement in relation to the land ownership challenges for inclusion in current development policy.
- c) Discuss the components: <u>geography of urbanisation and design of urban areas</u> of CITIES AS ENGINES OF GROWTH (FRONTIERS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY – WORLD BANK, 2011) for inclusion in urban policy in Namibia. (10)

Question 3 [20]

Urban Spatial Policy (USP) in government development programmes, legislation and policy promoted ideas and objectives of 'compactness and integration'. Although USP brought these innovation ideas, it went through distinct phases of development, decline and revival.

a) Identify the elements of "compactness and integration".

(5)

(5)

- b) Describe the proposals to implement integration at several policy areas.
- c) Illustrate (draw) the polycentric spatial development model schematic diagram by indicating any five of its strategic components.
- d) South Africa's National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), argues for areas of 'potential' (comparative advantage) for priorities in resource allocation (e.g. infrastructure funding). [Source: Atkinson & Marais in DEMOCRACY AND DELIVERY URBAN POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA]. Discuss any five of the major contributions of the NSDP that Namibia should apply in its spatial development policies.

Question 4 [20]

Preparing development policy requires consultation.

Moving from this scenario... ...to this one



- a) Compile a policy for the scenario depicted above by applying the elements (i.e. addressing the how, why and what) of policy formulation.
- b) Give an appropriate name for this policy. (1)
- c) There exist various consultation methods in policy formulation. Elaborate on the <u>collaborative</u> and <u>interactive design</u> consultation methods. (10)

Question 5 [20]

Addressing urbanisation in a sustainable way requires integrated policymaking and strategies.

a) In the road map towards a National Urbanisation Strategy for Namibia, the institutional challenge is singled out to be a key aspect that could improve spatial planning and land delivery at government levels. Propose solutions to address this challenge. (10)

b) It is your task to come up with a strategy framework (use the matrix provided) with the aim to strategise your thinking towards achieving the SDG targets in respect of planning Interventions and governance. (10)

SDG TARGET	Planning Intervention	Governance
participatory, integrated sustainable human settlement		
protected cultural and natural heritage		
reduced environmental impact of cities		
positive economic, social, environmental rural-urban links		
integrated policies and plans		

TOTAL [100]