



**NNAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING

QUALIFICATION: Bachelor of Town and Regional Planning	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTAR	LEVEL: 6
COURSE: Comparative African Cities	COURSE CODE: CAC610S
DATE: June 2019	PAPER: Theory
DURATION: 3 Hours	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

EXAMINER(S)	Mr. A. Harris / 2072361 / aharris@nust.na
MODERATOR:	Ms. N. Korrubel / 2072570 / nkorrubel@nust.na

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Write clearly and neatly.
3. Number the answers clearly.
4. Answer in full sentences; not only bullet points or phrases.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS: Pens, ruler, pencil and eraser.

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

Question 1

In his book, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*, Jared Diamond (1997) offers four (4) factors contributing to Africa's slow rate of development compared to Eurasia, even if Africa is considered the sole cradle of human evolution.

Discuss the four factors.

[12]

Question 2

Describe seven (7) features of Benin City that explains why the first visiting Europeans considered it as "wealthy, well-governed and richly decorated" (*The Guardian*. Koutonin, 2016).

[7]

Question 3

Steyn (*Types and Typologies of African Urbanism*, 2007) concludes that "Pre-colonial African urban typologies conform in many respects to contemporary Western perceptions of sustainable cities, clearly suggesting that many of their urban solutions are embedded in the deep structure of their historic urbanism."

Discuss the relevance of the classification and study of African vis-à-vis Western urbanism to current urban theories.

[12]

Question 4

Define what you understand under the following concepts

- (a) The Sahel (3)
- (b) Colonialism (2)
- (c) Sanitation syndrome (3)

[8]

Question 5

Deborah Potts (*Whatever Happened to Africa's Rapid Urbanisation*, 2012) holds that "It is widely believed that urbanisation is occurring faster in sub-Saharan Africa than anywhere else in the world ... This is a fallacy."

- (a) Identify the two (2) factors are responsible for the growth of urban populations? (2)
- (b) Contrary to popular belief, which factor listed in 5(a) is the predominant growth factor in most urban populations in sub-Saharan Africa? (1)
- (c) Describe in your own words what is meant with:
- (i) Circular migration (1)
- (ii) Counter-urbanisation (1)
- [5]**
-

Question 6

- (a) Between the end of World War II (1945) and African countries becoming independent from the late 1950s, Europe entered a period of major reconstruction to deal with the destruction of the war.

Discuss the continuities and ruptures in urban planning that followed the post-independence period. (10)

- (b) Discuss the approach to colonial town planning in the then German Southwest Africa. (10)

[20]

Question 7

African cities as a whole are growing the fastest globally.

Discuss the five (5) trends in the continent's rapid urbanisation path, as summarised by Citiscope and Gabriela Rico (*Five trends in Africa's rapid urbanisation*, 2016).

Note that a discussion of the "three indicators" and "five categories of countries" will not receive any marks – it refers to a general discussion of the five trends.

[15]

Question 8

Edgar Pieterse (*Filling the Void: an Agenda for Tackling African Urbanisation*, 2014) holds that: "The urban poor who eke out a livelihood in Africa's slums arguably pay the highest transaction cost to be in the city: a clear manifestation of the systematic failure of states and the market."

Discuss the five (5) primary drivers of urban policy failure in Africa.

[10]

Question 9

Sue Parnell responds to questions in a video on her book "Africa's Urban Revolution". Discuss five (5) of her arguments on the role of planners and the state in preventing Africa's cities turning into "Slum Cities".

[5]

Question 10

The Namibia Statistics Agency (*Migration Report*, 2015) holds that "the percentage living in urban areas increased from 27 percent in 1991 to 43 percent in 2011 [...]. Yet the percent of urban across regions differs dramatically."

(a) Name two (2) regions where the 2011 urban population was:

(i) More than 85% (2)

(ii) Less than 15% (2)

(b) Name the two most populous towns in 2011, following Windhoek. (2)

[6]

TOTAL

[100]

THE END