



**NAMIIBIA 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: July 2019	PAPER: Theory
DURATION: 3 Hours	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY / SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

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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

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 five (5) pertinent African urban characteristics identified by Steyn, and their relevance to current urban theories.

[15]

Question 2

Describe six (6) features of Benin City that explains why the first visiting Europeans considered it as “wealthy, well-governed and richly decorated” (*The Guardian*. Koutonin, 2016).

[6]

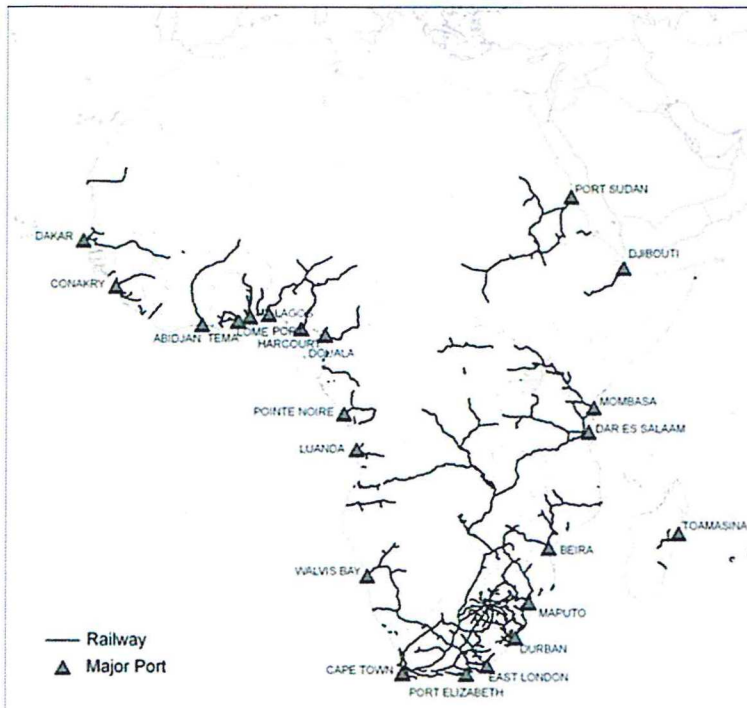
Question 3

- (a) Explain the vitally important role that walling played in the development of African urban life. (5)
- (b) Discuss the special advantages narrow streets had in pre-colonial African cities. (5)

[10]

Question 4

Assess the economic role of colonialism on the continent, based on the map indicating the major ports and railway network in Africa.



[9]

Question 5

The division of Africa at the Berlin Conference in 1884-85 marks the beginning of the scramble for Africa.

Discuss the colonial urban planning principles of segregation and dominance applied during the period from the 1880s to the end of World War II.

[10]

Question 6

As a whole Africa is urbanising rapidly, but the pace and shape of the trend differs very much between countries.

- (a) Indicate the three (3) indicators, used by the African Development Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the United Nations Development Programme, to categorise countries to better display the varying contexts of urbanisation. (3)
- (b) Briefly explain the five (5) categories as referred to in Question 6(a) and provide an example of a country for each category. (15)

[18]

Question 7

Development Workshop Namibia (2017) explores ways to make Namibian urban development more socially just and inclusive in the report *Informal Settlements in Namibia: Their Nature and Growth*.

Discuss four (4) recommendations made in the report to manage the challenges of informal settlement growth and scale up orderly development of towns.

[8]

Question 8

Edgar Pieterse (*Filling the Void: An Agenda for Tackling African Urbanisation*, 2014) proposes seven “building blocks of a new urban practice” to address the drivers of dysfunctionality.

Explain the seven (7) “blocks” to rebuild the African urban agenda.

[14]

Question 9

Sue Parnell responds to questions in a video on her book “Africa’s Urban Revolution”. Discuss her arguments on the economic potential of African cities and why she considers its future “opportunely urban”.

[5]

Question 10

The Namibia Statistics Agency (*Migration Report*, 2015) indicated that “[r]ural and urban areas exhibit different age and sex structures”.

- (a) Briefly discuss the difference between the structure of the urban and rural population pyramids (derived from the 2011 Census findings) and what this indicates regarding migration. (3)
- (b) In which two (2) regions is it projected that a third of the Namibian population will live by 2041. (2)

[5]

TOTAL

[100]

THE END