



**NAMIBIA 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 BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING	
QUALIFICATION Code: 07BRAR & 07BTAR	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: RDT620S	COURSE NAME: RURAL DEVELOPMENT TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES
DATE: JANUARY 2020	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION MEMORANDUM	
EXAMINER(S)	Mr. Laudika J Kandjinga
MODERATOR	Ms. Jennilee Kohima

<p style="text-align: center;">NOTES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Please use the memorandum or sample solution to guide your marking.2. The information presented by the students will be evaluated on merit.3. When marking questions should be guided by the allocation of marks.4. Reasonable, in-depth or innovative correct solutions provided by the students should be allocated marks even though not provided in this memorandum.
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THIS MEMORANDUM CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

(a) Discuss the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) origins. (18)

1. Biases recognised as: ✓
 - Spatial ✓ (visit the nearest cities, on roadsides, neglect of periphery) ✓
 - Project ✓ (where projects were being undertaken, often with special official attention and support) ✓
 - Person ✓ (meeting men more than women, elites than poor rural people) ✓
 - Seasonal ✓ (going in dry & cool rather than hot and wet season –which often worse for poor rural people) ✓
 - Diplomatic ✓ (outsiders avoid to offend by asking to meet poor and see bad conditions). ✓

2. Disillusionment with the normal process of questionnaire surveys and their results. ✓
 - Questionnaire surveys ✓ - long-drawn-out, tedious, a headache to administer, a nightmare to process and write up, inaccurate & unreliable in data obtained, leading to reports, if any which were long, boring, late, misleading, difficult to use. ✓✓

3. Most-cost effective methods of learning were sought. ✓
 - Growing recognition of development professional to painfully recognise - rural people were themselves knowledgeable on many subjects touched their lives. ✓
 - Thus, Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK), was then increasingly seen to have richness & value for practical purposes. ✓

(b) Demonstrate four ways how bias can enter a study. (8)

- Researcher bias ✓: Each person on the RRA will absorb information differently depending on his/her prior experience and perspective ✓
- Informant bias ✓: by his/her experience, gender, spatial, wealth, education & expectation ✓
- Tool and Technique bias ✓: Group vs. individual interview ✓
- Study design and implementation bias ✓ (E.g. timing -seasonal bias) ✓

[27]

Question 2

(a) Outline at least nine Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) assumptions. (9)

- Rural communities form an active foundation for rural development ✓
- Communities need committed local leaders to stir up their development ✓
- Communities have knowledge and information, but it needs to be organized ✓
- Communities have resources but they need to be mobilized ✓
- Community organizations are underutilizing resources available for development efforts ✓
- It helps communities to – mobilize human and natural resources, define problems ✓

- Consider priorities and opportunities ✓
- Consider previous successes and failures ✓
- External units provide substantial technical, financial or managerial assistance critical for rural communities ✓

(b) When conducting a PRA, there are several principles to consider. List at least seven of these principles. (7)

Any seven points:

- Respecting people's knowledge and learn from them ✓
- Listening to the disadvantaged: Respect ✓
- Optimal ignorance: Do not collect data which you do not need ✓
- Flexibility: PRA does not stick to a fixed plan of action ✓
- Visualization: All data collected from the people are visualized by them ✓
- Triangulation ✓
- It involves a team of people working with a community for several days.
- The analysis is done in the field ✓
- Purposive rather than fixed sampling ✓

(c) How do you understand the 'handing over the stick' concept in PRA? (4)

- The people analyze their own situation ✓
- Plan actions and implement ✓
- People are creative and capable, and can and should do much of their own investigation, analysis and planning ✓
- Outsiders have roles as conveners, catalysts and facilitators (watch, listen, learn and support) ✓

[20]

Question 3

Village Resource Mapping can be used for several activities. One such activity is the planning of a large-scale project/ development plans. With the knowledge and skills in PRA at your disposal, you have been appointed to facilitate this exercise and answer the following questions:

(a) As a facilitator, what types of behaviours should you portray (behaviours of a good facilitator)? (5)

- Enthusiastic ✓
- Respect ideas raised by households ✓
- Encourage women and the poor to voice their ideas ✓
- Manage time effectively ✓
- Create a warm atmosphere ✓

(b) During this exercise facilitation, you are obliged not to use specific items (things). Identify any four that you should avoid as a facilitator. (4)

- Prejudicing or possessing a negative attitude towards people ✓
- Using complex terms with households ✓
- Projecting one's own ideas all the time ✓

- Interviewers are comfortable with the questionnaire✓
- The interviewee understands the questions✓
- Answers provide the information required for filling in the analysis table ✓
- The interview does not take more than 2 hours✓
- Interviewers successfully adhere to the established protocol ✓
- After analysing the results of the pretest, the questionnaire & protocol should be modified, if necessary, before proceeding with the priority stakeholder interviews.✓

[19]

Question 5

Briefly elaborate the sampling issues to consider when selecting a survey. (8)

- What data is available? ✓ Information about the sample? Current addresses? phone numbers? ✓
- Can respondents be found? ✓ Some people are very busy. Some travel a lot. Some work the night shift. ✓
- Who is the respondent? ✓ "head of household", any member of the household, director or subordinate✓
- Are response rates likely to be a problem? ✓ Some members simply refuse to respond, can't find the time, misplace the instrument, forget about the appointment✓

[8]

Question 6

Elaborate on the concept of Knowledge Cafe/ World Café as a way of conducting a workshop. (6)

- Brainstorms main issues✓
- Groups and graphic discussions✓
- Groups leave and 1 stay behind✓
- The one that remained behind introduces the discussion (to the new members/group) and the entire group expands the previous discussion. ✓
- Further round – more in-depth discussion on core issues and solutions✓
- Consolidation and conclude✓

[6]

TOTAL MARKS: 100

THE END



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SECOND OPPORTUNITY/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Mr. Laudika J Kandjinga
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the entire question paper before answering the questions.2. Read each question carefully and address all parts of the questions3. Answer ALL the questions.4. Answers may be written in any order but must be legibly numbered5. Please write clearly and legibly.6. Make sure your Student Number is on the EXAMINATION BOOK(s).

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

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Question 2

- (a) Outline at least nine Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) assumptions. (9)
- (b) When conducting a PRA, there are several principles to consider. List at least seven of these principles. (7)
- (c) How do you understand the '*handing over the stick*' concept in PRA? (4)
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Question 3

Village Resource Mapping can be used for several activities. One such activity is the planning of a large-scale project/ development plans. With the knowledge and skills in PRA at your disposal, you have been appointed to facilitate this exercise and answer the following questions:

- (a) As a facilitator, what types of behaviours should you portray (behaviours of a good facilitator)? (5)
- (b) During this exercise facilitation, you are obliged not to use specific items (things). Identify any four that you should avoid as a facilitator. (4)
- (c) Explain the steps you would undertake to carry out this exercise. (12)
- [21]
-

Question 4

- (a) Describe the protocol to be followed as part of the third stage of quantitative stakeholder analysis. (12)
- (b) Before the interviews, as part of the quantitative stakeholder analysis, it is essential that the working group conduct a pretest of the questionnaire. Do you agree with this statement? Motivate your answer. (7)
- [19]
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Question 5

Briefly elaborate the sampling issues to consider when selecting a survey. (8)

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Question 6

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January 2020

RDT620S

Rural Development Tools & Techniques

Included:

Moderator's report

Supplementary / Second Opportunity question paper

Supplementary / Second Opportunity Memorandum