



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTAR	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: CAC610S	COURSE NAME: COMPARATIVE AFRICAN CITIES
DATE: JULY 2022	PAPER: Theory
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

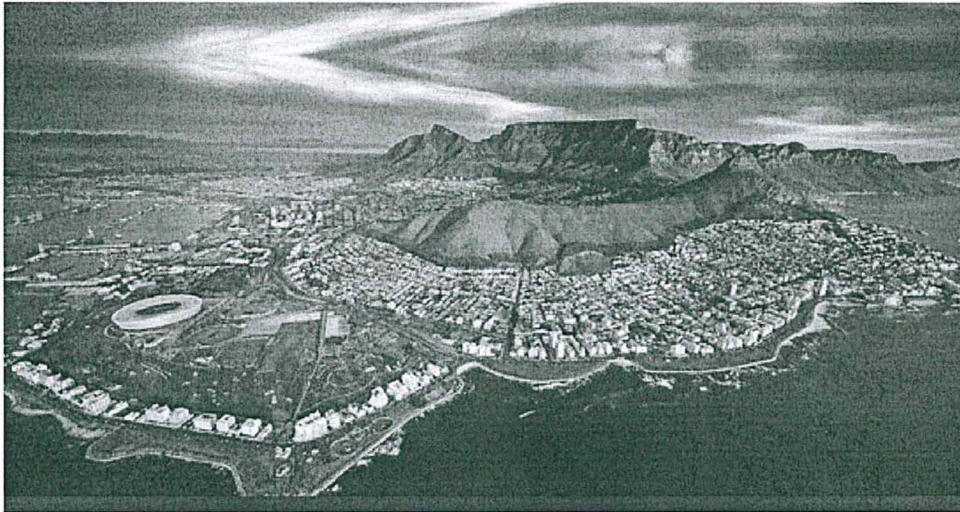
SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer all the questions.2. You may answer the questions in any order.

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

Question 1

Study the picture below of the city of Cape Town in South Africa. With reference to the urban structure and form, demonstrate how the city can be described as a city of two parts.



[10]

Question 2

Discuss how the apartheid city influenced the city structure in Namibia. You may use diagram/s to make the point.

[10]

Question 3

The traditional Ovambo homestead is a typical example that follows traditional structure of planning in Africa. Draw, label and explain this concept.

[10]

Question 4

Identify and justify the most important recommendations made in the newspaper report below that respond to the most pressing needs of informal settlements in Namibia.

➤ *Nearly 90% have no toilets at home*

Informal Namibia in critical need of toilets

This is informed by a study conducted in major towns such as Windhoek, Karibib, Otjiwarongo, Katima Mulilo, Oshana and Oshana.

Eighty-eight percent of homes in informal settlements do not have toilets, the Development Workshop (DW) says.

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This figure was made known by Stephanie French, who is the consulting advisor for sanitation for DW, during her contribution at a stakeholder engagement aimed at enhancing participatory democracy in Namibia held at Parliament on Wednesday.

In line with Parliament's objectives, French wants sanitation to be placed at the centre as it is at "crisis proportion."

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French said they want



Almost 90% are using the bush, using a plastic bag or the riverbed. PHOTO: NAWA

to work with the authorities to make sanitation a priority. "We are eager to engage at all levels," she appealed.

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Collaboration

"We have a relationship with the ministries of agriculture and health and mostly we work with the local municipalities. Our offices are in the municipality offices, we are awarded space. We work

with volunteers to sensitise communities to build toilets and change behaviour," she noted.

The situation, she cautioned, exposes those who live in informal settlements to deadly diseases such as Hepatitis E. The programme is being rolled out in eight different towns.

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Prosperity Plan for the next four years, sanitation is also a priority.

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(CLTS) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) awareness to in-

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Stephanie French, Consulting advisor: Development Workshop (DW)

The ambitious plan also envisages sustaining investments into the development of bulk water and sewer infrastructure, so as to eliminate the remaining 183 bucket toilets by next year. *—Nawwa*

[10]

Question 5

"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 primary drivers of urban policy failure that are relevant to Namibia.

[10]

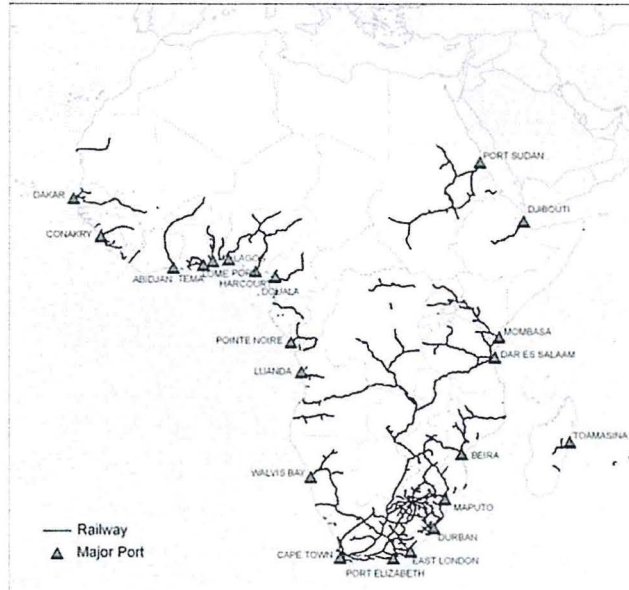
Question 6

Throughout Africa there are repetitive urban forms dating back to precolonial times. Identify and discuss the most significant characteristics.

[10]

Question 7

Discuss and evaluate the impact of colonialism exploitation on the continent, based on the map below indicating the major ports and railway network in Africa.



[10]

Question 8

African cities are growing the fastest globally.

Analyse trends summarised by Citiscope and Gabriela Rico (*Five trends in Africa’s rapid urbanisation*, 2016) that are relevant to the Namibian situation.

[15]

Question 9

There are seven “building blocks of a new urban practice” to address the drivers of dysfunctionality. Discuss these in the context for rebuilding the Namibian urban agenda. (One mark per building block with one mark for discussion. An extra mark for explaining well)

[15]

TOTAL MARKS

100

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“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 primary drivers of urban policy failure that are relevant to Namibia.

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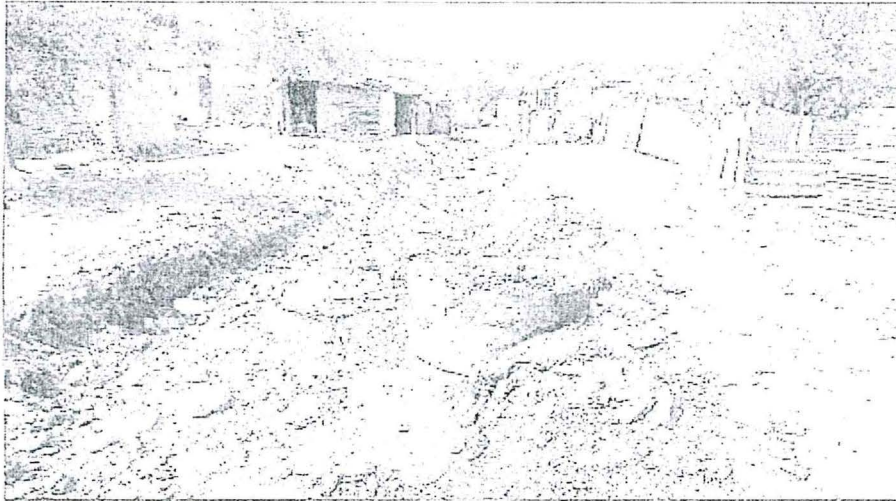
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