

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SPATIAL SCENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TOWN	N 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		
LECTURERS:	Jane Gold (jgold@nust.na)	
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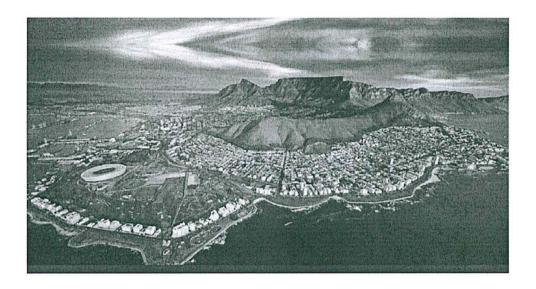
	INSTRUCTIONS	
1.	Answer all the questions.	
2.	You may answer the questions in any order.	

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

Comparative African Cities CAC610S

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% bave no toilets at bome

Informal Namibia in critical need of toilets

This is informed by a study conducted in major towns such as Windhoek, Karibib, Otliwarongo, Katima Mulifo, Opuleo and Osheleatt.

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In line with Parlia-ment's objections, French wants sanitation to be placed at the centre as it

is at "erisis proportion."
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of residents in informal settlements have a totlet ot home. Almost 90% are using the bush, using a plastic bag or the river-

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

to work with the authorities to make socitation a priority. "We are eager to engage at all levels," she appealed. DW works with commu-

nities and local authorities to make informal settlements open-defe-cation free.

Callaboration

"We have a relationship with the ministries of ag-reculture and health and mostry we work with the local municipalities. Car offices are in the municipality offices, we are awarded space. We work

with volunteers to sensitise communities to build toilets and change behav-

iour," she noted.

The situation, she cautioned, exposes those who live in informal settlements to deadly dis-cases such as Hepatitis E. The programme is being rolled out in eight differ-

DW is a registered Na-mibian NGO with a focus on sustainable urban development, informal set-tlements and the disadvantaged communities that reside in them. In the second Harambee Prosperity Plan for the tion is also a priority.

The government plans to launch Communi-ty-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Water, Sanand Hygiene (WASH) awareness to in-

the community construction of latrines at house-hold level in urban and peri-urban areas.



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Stephanie French, Consulting advisors Development Work Developme shep (DW)

The ambitious plan also envisages sustaining in-vestments into the de-velopment of bulk water and sewer infrastructure, so as to eliminate the remaining 483 bucket toilets by next year.

[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.

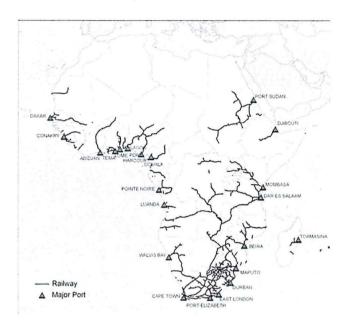
[10]

Question 6

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

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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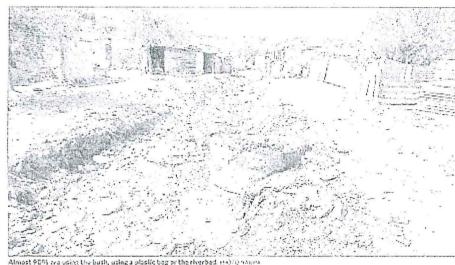
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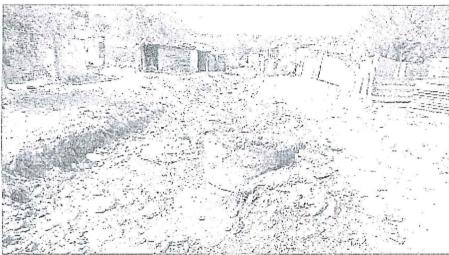
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