



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTAR	NQF LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: DPP720S	COURSE NAME: DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROCESSES
DATE: NOVEMBER 2022	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. 3. Number the answers clearly.

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

Question 1 [20]

At the national level, a distinctive policy document, relevant to spatial planning in Namibia is Namibia's Vision-2030.

- a) Identify the proposed things to do as indicated in Namibia's Vision-2030 for the aspect of conducive urban and rural living (5)
 - b) Describe the Vision-2030 proposed process of identifying policy priority issues. (5)
 - c) Explain any five principles (values) of spatial planning as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 that align with Namibia's Vision-2030 (5)
 - d) Develop a policy outline to address urban sprawl in Namibia – only write down the content page of your policy to indicate the issues (critical aspects) to be included in this policy. (5)
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Question 2 [20]

- a) Discuss the purpose of a regional structure plan as provided for in the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018. (5)
 - b) The World Bank (2011) stated that using land effectively is critical to address poverty. Critically reflect on this statement in relation to the role of government for inclusion in current development policy. (10)
 - c) Discuss the component: *urban policy dimensions* of CITIES AS ENGINES OF GROWTH (FRONTIERS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY – WORLD BANK, 2011) for inclusion in urban policy in Namibia. (5)
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Question 3 [20]

- a) A group of planning academics was key in developing alternative proposals for urban restructuring and criticised South African spatial planning in terms of its inappropriate modernistic planning trends (land use segregation & sprawl). What are the important spatial planning aspects they were advocating for implementation in urban spatial policy? (5)
- b) South Africa's Development Planning Green Paper, 1998 (DPGP) provided for provincial spatial plans (regional spatial development frameworks) to converge government sector programmes & decision-making (where public investment should focus). [Source: Atkinson & Marais in DEMOCRACY AND DELIVERY – URBAN POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA]. Discuss any five of the key elements of the DPGP that Namibia should apply in its regional spatial development policies. (5)
- c) Explain the polycentric spatial development model by describing any five of its strategic components. (5)

- d) Demonstrate how government can bring urban-rural linkages into urbanisation policy? (5)
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Question 4 [20]

Preparing development policy requires consultation.

- a) Explain the good principles and barriers in respect of consultation requirements in policy-formulation. (10)
- b) Briefly discuss the reasons identified by Morphet, 2011 why we need community involvement. (5)
- c) Explain the key elements to consider in written material when using the media as consultation method. (5)
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Question 5 [20]

Addressing urbanisation in a sustainable way requires integrated policymaking and strategies.

- a) In the road map towards a National Urbanisation Strategy for Namibia, the challenge of urban governance reform is singled out to be a key aspect that could improve spatial planning and land delivery, especially at local authority level. Propose solutions to address this challenge. (10)
- b) It is your task to come up with a strategy framework (use the matrix provided) with the aim to strategise your thinking towards achieving the SDG targets in respect of planning Interventions and governance. (10)

<u>SDG TARGET</u>	<i>Planning Intervention</i>	<i>Governance</i>
adequate, safe, affordable housing and basic services		
safe, affordable, accessible, sustainable transport systems		
inclusive, sustainable urbanisation		
protection from water-related disasters		
safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces		

TOTAL [100]

