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:	O7BTAR	LEVEL:	6
COURSE CODE:	CAC610S	COURSE NAME:	COMPARATIVE AFRICAN CITIES
SESSION:	JUNE 2024	PAPER:	THEORY
DURATION:	3 HOURS	MARKS:	100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
LECTURER/S:	Jane Gold
MODERATOR:	Nadine Korrubel

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.
3. Number the answers clearly.
4. You may answer the questions in any order.

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

Question 1

Edgar Pieterse has identified effective building blocks to create a new urban practice. Identify five of these and explain why each of these is significant for the future development of town planning.

[10]

Question 2

Elaborate how ancient cities of Africa often tended to incorporate the plaza and streets as major structural elements in their cities. Provide an example of each of these.

[10]

Question 3

The "Mad Scramble for Africa" took place during between 1750 and 1800 when the colonialists started to annex and occupy countries in Africa.

a)   What were their motives?   (5)
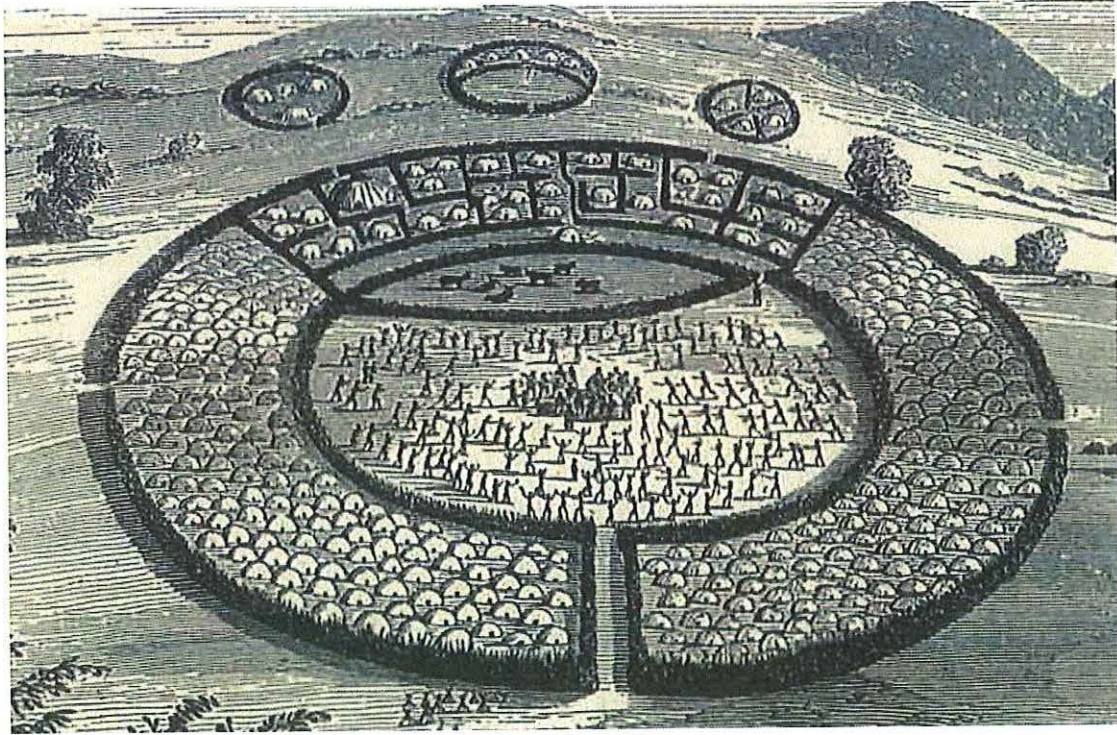b)   And what was the impact on the country and the residents?   (5)

[10]

Question 4

Describe in <u>your own words</u> what is meant by the following terms:
a)   Circular Migration   (2)
b)   Counter-Urbanisation   (2)
c)   Slave   (2)
d)   Contract Labourer   (2)
e)   Colonialism   (2)

[10]

Question 5

Use the sketch below to explain how the ancient African Zulu city, Place of the Elephants (Umgungindlovu), was designed to reflect the importance of tradition and culture in this community.

[10]

Question 6

Old African Cities may have differed in basic structure and forms but there are five principles that are acknowledged as common themes.

Identify and discuss each of these.

[10]

Question 7

a) Luanda is a major urban city discussed during the course. Highlight the major planning issues (both challenges and opportunities). You need to include how the authorities propose to go forward. (11)

b) What lessons are there from Luanda that we can apply in Namibia? Alternatively, what lessons can we share with Luanda? (4)

[15]

Question 8

a) Discuss what globalisation means for city development in Africa. (5)

b) Cape Town is a city in Africa that stands out with a strong global appeal to international visitors. Explain what planning actions that the city of Cape Town has taken to ensure that there is a global appeal to the international market? (10)

[15]

Question 9

Identify and justify the most important development related recommendations made in the newspaper article below that respond to the most pressing needs of informal settlements in Namibia. **(10)**

Informal Namibia in critical need of toilets

Eighty-eight percent of homes in informal settlements do not have toilets, the Development Workshop (DW) says. This is informed by a study conducted in major towns such as Windhoek, Karibib, Otjiwarongo, Katima Mulilo, Opuwo and Oshakati, where the largest sections of informal settlements are located. This figure was made known by the consulting advisor at a stakeholder engagement aimed at enhancing participatory democracy in Namibia held at Parliament. In line with Parliament's objectives, sanitation must be placed at the centre as it is at "crisis proportion."

"On average, only 12% of residents in informal settlements have a toilet at home. Almost 90% are using the bush, using a plastic bag or the riverbed," French said they want to work with the authorities to make sanitation a priority. "We are eager to engage at all levels," she appealed. DW works with communities and local authorities to make informal settlements open-defecation free. "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.

DW is a registered Namibian NGO with a focus on sustainable urban development, informal settlements and the disadvantaged communities that reside in them. In the second Harambee Prosperity Plan for the next four years, sanitation is also a priority. The government plans to launch Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) awareness to increase hygiene through the community construction of latrines at household level in urban and peri-urban areas. The ambitious plan also envisages sustaining investments into the development of bulk water and sewer infrastructure, to eliminate the remaining 483 bucket toilets by next year.

[10]

TOTAL MARKS: 100