



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF REGIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BRAR	NQF LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: RLC620S	COURSE NAME: RURAL LIVELIHOOD AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DATE: JUNE 2024	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 and legibly.

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

Question 1

- (a) How do we define rural livelihoods? (4)
- (b) What are the three (3) key principles of livelihood approaches? (6)
- [10]
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Question 2

Rural characteristics are said to be structural in nature. Discuss the five (5) rural characteristics that are outlined in your reading material. (10)

[10]

Question 3

A group of people that is defined as a community have specific elements. Outline nine (9) elements of the community as indicated in the reading material. (9)

[9]

Question 4

- (a) Outline the six (6) steps involved when conducting community development work as indicated in the reading material. (12)
- (b) Discuss the three(3) models of community development and provide examples for each model. (12)
- [24]
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Question 5

Discuss in detail the five (5) resources (Pentagon) of livelihood as outlined by Barret (1999). (10)

[10]

Question 6

- (a) Discuss three(3) crosscutting Issues in poverty reduction efforts that you need to be aware of. (6)
- (b) Discuss the differences between absolute and relative poverty (4)

- (c) Absolute poverty, relative poverty, relative deprivation, Combined Income-Deprivation Measure are measures of poverty. Discuss six(6) other form of poverty as outlined in your reading material. (12)

[22]

Question 7

Based on Table 1 below and the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure survey 2015/2016 latest types of poverty line results (Table 3).

Table 1. Regions and household income

Region	Household income (N\$)			
A	200	250	260	290
B	290	300	330	380
C	410	400	450	500
D	600	550	530	525

Table 3 shows the computed poverty lines using the same methods for the three periods. The poverty lines (both the lower and upper bound) are calculated as the amount below which persons are classified as severely poor or simply as poor. The figures are adjusted for inflation effects.

For instance any person who was not able to at least spend N\$389.30 per month on basic necessities was considered severely poor and if a person was not able to at least spend N\$520.80 per month on basic needs was considered to be poor.

Table 3: Namibia's poverty lines (current ND/adult/month), 2003/04-2015/16

Type of poverty line	2003/2004	2009/2010	2015/2016
FPL (Food poverty line)	127.15	204.05	293.1
LBPL (Lower bound poverty line)	184.56	277.54	389.3
UBPL (Upper bound poverty line)	262.45	377.96	520.8

- (a) Which region is not associated with poverty? (2)
- (b) Which region is associated with food poverty? (2)
- (c) For the regions associated with poverty, determine using the poverty gap index to what extent are the poor people below the poverty line and how much is needed for them to escape poverty? (11)

[15]

TOTAL = 100