



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY**  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>QUALIFICATION:</b> BACHELOR OF REGIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT |   |
| <b>QUALIFICATION CODE:</b> 07BRAR                                | <b>NQF LEVEL:</b> 6   |
| <b>COURSE CODE:</b> RLC620S                                      | <b>COURSE NAME:</b> RURAL LIVELIHOOD AND<br>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT |
| <b>DATE:</b> JULY 2024   | <b>PAPER:</b> THEORY  |
| <b>DURATION:</b> 3 HOURS   | <b>MARKS:</b> 100   |

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b> |                         |
| <b>EXAMINER(S)</b>  | Dr. Booysen Tubulingane |
| <b>MODERATOR</b>  | Dr. Laudika Kandjinga   |

|   |
|---|
| <b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b>                                  |
| 1. Answer <b>ALL</b> the questions.                   |
| 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. |
| 3. Number the answers clearly and legibly.            |

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

**Question 1**

- (a) Name six (6) examples of rural livelihoods. (6)
- (b) Outline the four variables used to construct a Human Development Index (HDI). (4)
- [10]
- 

**Question 2**

Describe the four (4) methods used to identify community actors as indicated in the reading material. (8)

[8]

---

**Question 3**

- (a) You have been recently appointed as the Rural Development Planner in the Hardap Regional Council. Discuss the five (5) qualities that you need as a role model of development in the Hardap region. (10)
- (b) Discuss six principles of community development. (12)
- [22]
- 

**Question 4**

Based on the below information, develop a problem analysis chart for Kalkfeld. (12)

Kalkfeld Settlement is situated in the Otjiwarongo Constituency within the Otjozondjupa Region. Kalkfeld has an estimated population of 1500 people and acts as a reception centre for some of the farm workers in the area. It is connected by the C33 road to Otjiwarongo, which is 73km, and to Omaruru, which is 69 km. It is administered by the Settlement Officer, which reports to the Otjozondjupa Regional Council. There is a school, clinic, and police station at Kalkfeld settlement. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has built some industrial and Business incubation centres to stimulate the local economic development of this town. However, Kalkfeld is faced with a high rate of unemployment and poverty.

[12]

---

**Question 5**

Outline ten questions that should guide the Regional Development Planner when preparing a poverty profile for his/her region. (10)

[10]

---

**Question 6**

The Head Count Index is the most widely used measure of poverty; it measures the proportion of the population that is counted as poor. With an example, outline the formula used to calculate the Head Count Index.

[10]

**Question 7**

Absolute poverty, relative poverty, relative deprivation, Combined Income-Deprivation Measure are measures of poverty. Discuss the outcomes of the other form of poverty below: (12)

1. Economic poverty
2. Spiritual poverty
3. Intellectual poverty
4. Poverty of Affection
5. Poverty of the will
6. Poverty of support network

[12]

**Question 8**

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 regions are associated with poverty? (4)

(b) For the regions associated with food poverty, determine using the poverty gap index to what extent are the poor people below the food poverty line and how much is needed for them to escape food poverty? (12)

[16]

---

**TOTAL = 100**