



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION**

<b>QUALIFICATION:</b>	BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING		
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE:</b>	BTAR07	<b>NQF LEVEL:</b>	6
<b>COURSE CODE:</b>	CAC610S	<b>COURSE NAME:</b>	COMPARATIVE AFRICAN CITIES
<b>DATE:</b>	JULY 2025	<b>PAPER:</b>	THEORY
<b>DURATION:</b>	3 HOURS	<b>MARKS:</b>	100

<b>SUPPLEMENTARY/ SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>LECTURER:</b>	Ms D Brand
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	Ms N Korrubel

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

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

**Question 1**

In the State of African Cities Report of 2014, **Economic Transition** is mentioned as but one element of transition that Africa is going through. Three important features in this report were identified on Economic Transition.

Discuss and elaborate on these **three important features** that is necessary to sustain African economic transition.

[6]

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**Question 2**

Discuss one (1) of the following African cities (Cairo, Lagos, Abuja, Kinshasa, Cape Town) in relation to the following elements:

- a) Urbanisation trends and growth. (4)
- b) Opportunities and challenges faced by the city. (10)
- c) Regional and national role of the city. (10)

[24]

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**Question 3**

In the video "*Africa's Urban Revolution*", Parnell discusses "how informal settlements can be better provided for and incorporated to avoid slums"?

Describe some of the aspects Parnell mentions that must be looked at to ensure that "slums" are avoided.

[5]

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**Question 4**

Sub-Saharan African cities face numerous challenges. Identify the **five fundamental challenges**, that Sub-Saharan African cities face?

[5]

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**Question 5**

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

[10]

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**Question 6**

The division of Africa at the Berlin Conference in 1884-85 marked the beginning of the scramble for Africa.

Discuss the colonial urban planning principles of segregation and dominance applied during the period from the 1880s to the end of World War II.

[4]

**Question 7**

a) Steyn (*Types and Typologies of African Urbanism*, 2007) concludes that “Pre-colonial African urban typologies conform in many respects to contemporary Western perceptions of sustainable cities, clearly suggesting that many of their urban solutions are embedded in the deep structure of their historic urbanism.” Mention the five (5) pertinent African urban characteristics that is relevant to current urban theories. (5)

b) According to Steyn, types of dwellings and styles were influenced by a number of factors during pre-colonial period. Name at least five (5) such factors that influenced type of dwellings and style in the pre-colonial period. (5)

[10]

**Question 8**

Abuja, Nigeria is one example of “new city” that was developed in Africa in mid-1970’s.

a) Explain the reason for the establishment of Abuja in Nigeria. (5)

b) Discuss some of the urbanisation challenges faced by Abuja, Nigeria. (15)

[20]

**Question 9**

Describe ten (10) features of ancient Benin City that explains why the first visiting Europeans considered it as “wealthy, well-governed and richly decorated”.

[10]

**Question 10**

Anthony Lemon (2021) identifies three spatial scales of segregation in the apartheid city in his work “The Apartheid City”. Identify these three spatial scales and briefly explain how they were applied in the context of segregation.

[6]

**TOTAL MARKS**

**[100]**

**THE END**