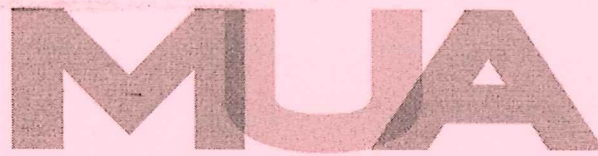


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 312: URBAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 3<sup>RD</sup> APRIL 2025**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

**QUESTION ONE**

**Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow**

**URBAN PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

Ineffective urban planning is a symptom of inadequate capacity and ineffective centralization and is a major factor contributing to the failure of urban governance to deliver infrastructure and services at a scale to meet the challenges posed by rapid urban growth and climate change. The effect of rapid urbanization and lack of planned infrastructure exacerbates spatial inequality as spiraling land prices in inner city areas pushes the poor to the periphery, most often without access to affordable transport. The lack of integrated urban planning, using evidence-based contextual processes that involve citizens and reflect voice and choice is a major impediment to the sustainable and inclusive growth of cities in Africa, with major development decisions such as infrastructure often made arbitrarily without the participation of those most affected. Weak development controls and enforcement powers, out-of-date and unequal planning processes and limited public knowledge of or compliance with land-use regulation, result in informal and un-serviced slums and urban sprawl with inadequate service networks. The urban poor pay high costs for informal access to land and services as the expense of providing water, roads and sewerage increases in low-density, scattered settlements, while government administrations miss out on potential tax revenue.

Strong legacies of colonialism can be seen in the top-down, European-centric nature of planning and ordinances that persist to this day, with investment skewed towards the better-serviced urban centers, industrial hubs and capital cities, at the expense of secondary cities and less well serviced areas. For example, in Ghana, the orientation towards district capital cities to perform their administrative and development functions under decentralized governance has entrenched regional disparities in the northern and central regions, further compounded by old land use planning ordinances running in parallel to new legislation.

The colonial impact on urban form and landscape is still etched on the landscape and practices of Sub-Saharan towns and cities. There is a clear distinction between Anglophone and Francophone countries where French administration was heavily centralized and based on assimilation of territories with France and hence adopted a

more integrated approach to planning than in former British territories where cities were characterized by separation between traditional settlement and colonial neighborhoods. This has affected the spatial structure and planning of many African cities, with Anglophone cities today often exhibiting greater degree of sprawl and separation of neighborhoods. For example, Kisumu in Kenya, is characterized by a low-density historic core where building regulations are more tightly enforced, surrounded by informal areas and ancestral land areas where planning and building regulations are less well enforced. These spatial issues have created many problems for urban planners in cities and towns across Africa.

The lack of an integrated approach to spatial planning has led to the misallocation of investment in urban infrastructure and basic exclusion, with weak coordination between spatial planning, transport, housing, and sanitation. In cases where urban planning does specifically target investment in under serviced settlements such plans often do not adequately reflect local issues and demands leading to poor planning outcomes. This is generally exacerbated by the paucity of relevant planning legislation and regulation reflecting current priorities such as inclusive access to basic urban services, the promotion of **climate resilient buildings and infrastructure**, affordable housing, sustainable, mixed use urban regeneration, local economic development and opportunities for leveraging urban land value capture. All this requires the adoption of new, more flexible approaches to planning and greater convergence with other professions in the city such as architects, surveyors, engineers, lawyers and sociologists in order to help transform a profession that has been deeply complicit in perpetuating urban inequalities. (Source; African Development Bank, 2022)

**Required:**

- a) Ineffective urban planning is a symptom of inadequate capacity and ineffective centralization. From the case study, assess **five** consequences of ineffective urban planning in your country. **(10 Marks)**
- b) Analyze five reasons as to why there is a need for an integrated approach to spatial planning. **(10 Marks)**
- c) Describe how colonialism affected urban planning in African countries **(5 Marks)**

## QUESTION TWO

- a) Examine five ways of addressing solid waste management in the cities. (10 Marks)
- b) Enumerate five challenges facing the slum and informal settlers in cities and urban areas. (5 Marks)

## QUESTION THREE

- a) In relation to rural-urban migration, assess five advantages of decentralizing governments in Sub-Saharan Africa. (10 Marks)
- b) Examine five causes of water pollution in urban areas. (5 Marks)

## QUESTION FOUR

- a) Discuss five forms of accessibility in relation to Location theory of industries. (10 Marks)
- b) Examine five types of disasters that could impact the lives of urban dwellers. (5 Marks)

## QUESTION FIVE

- a) Giving relevant examples from your country assess five consequences of bad governance in cities and urban areas. (10 Marks)
- b) Analyze five ways of addressing noise pollution in urban areas. (5 Marks)

## QUESTION SIX

- a) Evaluate five challenges that hinder proper planning of housing and commercial areas in urban areas. (10 Marks)
- b) Expound on five ways of sustaining food systems in urban areas and cities. (5 Marks)