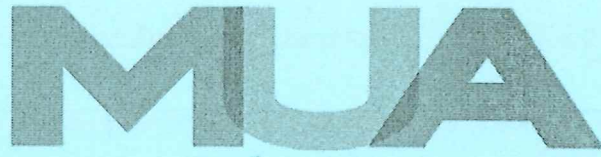


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 312/ EDV 301: URBAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 26TH JULY 2022

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

WHY EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS IS IMPERATIVE

It is apparent that implementation is the bedrock upon which strategies and guidelines of urban development plans are translated into action. Without effective implementation, urban planning remains ineffective. A good urban planning process, therefore, formulates a solid and feasible framework to guide implementation. In fact, implementation is better conceptualized right from the start of the plan formulation process (UN Habitat, 2013). This implies that the evolution of the plan ought to be informed by its practicality to implement; this includes analyzing, understanding and strengthening the institutional framework governing the planning process. Planners must therefore formulate an implementation framework that indicates how the plan will be implemented in the institutional context, including recommendations for institutional development. The framework ought to outline a clear monitoring and evaluation system with a well- defined feedback process and indicators that measure performance and inform the review of the plan.

Throughout the Kenya Municipal Programme capacity development sessions, participants were in unanimous agreement that implementation of urban development plans is one of the greatest challenges of urban planning in Kenya. Delays in commencement of implementation often occur during the plan approval and adoption phase and also generally when plan making takes longer than anticipated. Participants indicated that the highly centralized and bureaucratic plan approval process in Kenya, under the previous governance system, resulted in delays. As a result, a number of plans remained unapproved. This not only led to loss of resources used in financing the plan making process, but also meant that urban centres continued to develop without a legally binding development plan that could enact development

control and act as a basis for municipal revenue generation. However, it was also noted that some previous plans could not be approved because of the quality of the plan and the legality of the plan making process. Delays in approvals were also caused by objections from some stakeholders – especially where planning processes were weak in public participation – as well as by counter-productive politicisation of the plan making process.

Further, inappropriate or outdated planning approaches and tools are partly to blame for failure of planning in specific contexts. Where city-wide plans fail to resonate with realities, particularly that of urban informality and existing-unplanned developments, the resultant plans are likely to fail in implementation. Reference was made to plans that are “over ambitious” and “unrealistic”. Furthermore, the failure to prioritise may result in plans that lack key stakeholder support during implementation. Prioritisation in this context is connected to balancing the urgency to address current physical, social and economic challenges versus the equally demanding urgency to plan and invest for future growth, in the context of scarce resources and competing short-term interests of politicians and long-term interests of urban development plans. It was noted that sustainability implies planning and investing for future growth, based on a strong foundation that addresses the challenges facing existing development and current urban communities. It was also noted that managing growth in the urban fringes is a major challenge for urban planning in developing regions like Kenya. Yet, plans often restrict their scope to administrative boundaries, at the expense of a more holistic approach that covers the existing continuum of urban geography.

In addition to regard for the existing urban context, a good planning process should include the formulation of solid policy and legislation to guide the implementation of the planning guidelines. This may necessitate governments amending existing planning regulations, developing new policies and regulations for land-use control and development control, and introducing legislation that

addresses other vital aspects like financing. Urban development plans often demand significant financial resources for their implementation. Yet, in most cities the financing gap is large and funds are inadequate. This means that governments need to mobilise more resources and optimise the productivity of the available limited resources, including curbing wasteful expenditure and putting in place more efficient fiscal resource management systems. A good plan should, therefore, develop a financing framework, based on a thorough analysis of the cost of investments, with a clear financial mobilisation strategy. The failure to raise the required financial resources often results in plans being shelved, resulting in delays in implementation, partial implementation or no implementation at all. Where local authorities are highly dependent on national government funds transfers, plan implementation often relies on scarce annual budgetary allocations that are often conditional, reducing flexibility in funding investments prioritised locally. Meanwhile, if municipalities are unable to plan better for implementation with the available scarce resources, there is a risk that implementation will be poorly coordinated.

It is therefore essential for policy makers and urban planners to put in place mechanisms that ensure effective linkages of budgets across line departments, and extend linkages and coordination with the private sector and other external development partners, including relevant non-profit organisations. This requires a structured stakeholder engagement process. Importantly, county governments need to have dedicated sources of local revenue and should develop finance systems that enable them access external finance (like the capital markets, local borrowing etc.), provided that a sound policy and legislation is formulated to govern this. This implies that local governments require a certain level of revenue autonomy, but with local accountability (United Cities and Local Governments, 2010). In Kenya, county governments enjoy a measure of revenue autonomy, which has enabled individual counties to formulate finance and revenue laws and policies. (Source United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2016)

Required:

- a) Using the case study, analyze five elements of a good urban planning process
(10 marks)
- b) Throughout the Kenya Municipal Programme capacity development sessions, participants were in unanimous agreement that implementation of urban development plans is one of the greatest challenges of urban planning in Kenya. Using relevant examples, evaluate the following challenges from the case study
- i) Long Duration between Completion of Plan Making and the Commencement of Implementation (5 marks)
 - ii) Ineffective Approach to Planning in Relation to Existing Urban Contexts (5 marks)
 - iii) Fiscal Challenges (5 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Most cities and urban areas in Africa have challenges disposing off wastes. Propose and propose five solutions to this problem (10 marks)
- b) Describe any five actions by the government to encourage setting up of industries in the rural areas (5 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Evaluate five consequences of untamed population growth in cities and urban centers. (10 marks)
- b) Explain five roles of early cities of the world (5 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) In each of the following disasters that occur in cities and urban areas, propose **three** ways of preventing them
- i) Collapsing of buildings (3 marks)
 - ii) Fires (3 marks)
 - iii) Terror attacks (3 marks)
- b) Explain **six** sources of air pollution in your city (6 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Good governance must be practiced if sustainable development goals must be realized. Argue out **three** roles of the following principles in relation to your city
- i) Participation (3 marks)
 - ii) Transparency (3 marks)
 - iii) Accountability (3 marks)
- b) Describe **six** ways of combating water pollution in urban centers (6 marks)

QUESTION SIX

In each of the following urban sustainable problems, evaluate **three** ways in which the government can address them

- i) Road congestion (3 marks)
- ii) Poor housing (3 marks)
- iii) Poor sanitation (3 marks)
- iv) Poor public education (3 marks)
- v) Poor health services and facilities (3 marks)