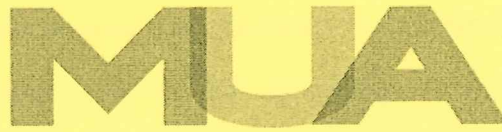


The
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POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MDS 503: SUSTAINBLE RURAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 4TH April 2019

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is **compulsory**.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 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:

Africa, a continent exceptionally rich in biodiversity, is rapidly urbanizing. Africa's urbanization is manifest in the growth of its megacities as well as that of its smaller towns and cities. The conservation planning and practice will increasingly need to account for direct and indirect impacts of the continent's urbanization. The burgeoning urban populations, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, increase the strain on already insufficient infrastructure and bring new governance challenges. Yet, Africa's ecosystems can serve as foundations for green infrastructure to serve the needs of its urban populations while safeguarding fragile biodiversity. Overall, while worsening social problems overshadow the concerns for biodiversity there are also promising initiatives to bring these concerns into the fold to address social, institutional, and ecological challenges that emerge with the continued urbanization of the continent.

Yet, despite clear physical evidence of urbanization, it must be noted there are large uncertainties in Africa's population projections. National censuses, demographic and health survey data, and population databases are sources of population projections, and each of these have significant uncertainties. Some of these are inherent to survey and census data, but these errors or omissions are amplified in a continent where institutions to collect and store these data are often underfunded and understaffed. Nevertheless, it is clear that the growth of small and medium cities, some of which were previously not designated 'urban', is a major contributor to higher levels of urbanization. The nature of spatial expansion and growth of smaller settlements will significantly influence Africa's urban landscape and its ability to achieve targets associated with the 2030 Agenda set out by the United Nations (UN) and the continent's own vision for Africa in 2063. Despite high rates of urban population growth, many African countries still have a high degree of urban primacy. That is, one city—usually the capital—has the population, economic activity, and political power that are several times greater than the next largest city. In the context of conservation, because governance and institutions are also concentrated in a single city, there is often

disproportionately less attention given to, and resources available for, governing other urban centers, towns, and villages throughout the country. This concern with the overall structure of the urban system is what led the African region to successfully push, in the Habitat III process, for a focus on cities and also the national territorial system. Although Africa's high urbanization rates make it similar to other rapidly urbanizing places, it is important to underscore that the underlying processes that shape urbanization in Africa are vastly different from those experienced elsewhere. Much of urban expansion in Africa is characterized by unplanned and unregulated growth, solid waste problems, exacerbated by the legacy of colonialism, structural adjustment, and neo liberalism that spawned weak urban planning institutions. In urban areas, unemployment rates are high and about 60 percent of jobs are in the informal or grey economy, neither taxed nor monitored by the government. Hence, Africa's GDP tends to underestimate the amount of economic activity. There are also informal modes of social protection and unregulated land markets, infrastructure and service provision. Complicated settlement-governance arrangements, with weak local authorities and poor land-use management capacity mean that, even while there are examples of extreme density in 'slums' and informal settlements, the overall African urban form is low density. In particular, unregulated peri-urban construction, often by the urban middle classes or expatriates, has spawned low-rise sprawl or the suburbanization of the countryside. The increase in urban population in Africa will be accompanied with an expansion in urban land. Between 2000 and 2030, urban land in Africa is forecasted to increase by nearly 600%. The forecasted urban expansion in the continent is concentrated in five regions: the Nile River in Egypt, the coast of West Africa along the Gulf of Guinea, the northern shores of Lake Victoria in Kenya and Uganda and extending into Rwanda and Burundi, the Kano region in northern Nigeria, and greater Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Except the Nile River, all four regions are located in countries that are identified among the high-fertility African countries by the UN. It is often assumed that migration from rural to urban areas and the resulting concentration of populations in cities would ease the pressure on natural habitats. In

many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, the migration and subsequent concentration of people in urban areas has indeed reduced rural populations, thus leading to reduced rates of deforestation. However, land speculation by wealthy urban residents has also driven—abetted by lack of land-use planning and control—loss and fragmentation of rangelands close to cities and towns in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. In Western Africa, the increased demand for food in the cities has incentivized farmers to convert forests to agricultural fields to meet this demand. These examples suggest that any relief from pressure on habitats from rural-urban migration may be overtaken by the increased demand for food and other natural resources from rapidly growing African cities. Furthermore, there are many instances of increasing deforestation in spite of a rise in a country's urbanization level as more complex dynamics—often involving long-distance actors—start to play more prominent roles. Importantly, there has been significant foreign direct investment (FDI) aimed at land purchases in the continent to help secure food production for urban residents in other parts of the world. Therefore, conclusive evidence on ecological outcomes of rural-urban migration on the continent is yet to materialize

Urbanization and economic development also drive expansion of the transportation network, which in turn often fragment habitats. Of particular concern in the context of biodiversity conservation are the road and railroad infrastructure. Across Africa there are 33 major development corridors, either proposed or already under construction [29]. If and when constructed, the road and railroad infrastructure in current plans would cut through over 400 PAs and could degrade about 2000 more. Moreover, large-scale changes in transportation networks such as the one proposed around the Serengeti may significantly influence future urban expansion patterns potentially increasing the vulnerability of the PAs in that region

- a) From your knowledge of sustainable rural urban development summarize the key messages in the case study (10 Marks)
- b) In the case study, Kenya is mentioned as a country experiencing the negative impact of urbanization. Using examples discuss challenges of solid waste management

facing Nairobi city and provide policy advice on how Nairobi County Government should overcome these challenges. (10 Marks)

- c) Globally, the nexus between migration and development has remained an issue under vigorous academic debate. Kenya and other developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa face the challenge. Elucidate the effect of rural urban migration and in these countries and provide suggestions for tackling the problem. (10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

In as much as the "Big four agenda" and Vision 2030 identifies key policy strategies for revamping and increasing agriculture production, Kenya still faced with challenges of food security. Using examples discuss these challenges and suggest policy measures to enhance increased agriculture production. (15 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a. Big cities across Africa suffer maddening traffic congestion, in most cases because they have failed to update road networks built decades ago to serve colonial administrations. With reference to City of Nairobi identify and discuss challenges facing traffic management and suggest solutions to these challenges. (8 Marks)
- b. Kenya has witnessed rapid rate of urbanisation since independence. Using examples discuss problems facing urban development in Kenya. (7 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The Second World War saw rise of the United States as a superpower and weakened Great Britain, France, and Germany making, the United States strengthened, and became a world leader with the implementation of the Marshall Plan to reconstruct war-torn Western Europe. Comment on this statement linking it with the modernization theory and its criticism: (15 Marks)

