



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

EXAM NOVEMBER 2014

COURSE: DEVELOPMENT STUDIES 2B

TIME: 2 HOURS

MODULE: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT &
RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES

MARKS: 100

SUBJECT CODE: OWS2B21, DEV2B21, DEV2BB2

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(THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN PAGES)

THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER – ANSWER BOTH SECTIONS, EACH IN A DIFFERENTLY COLOURED ANSWER BOOK.

SECTION A

THERE ARE TWO PARTS IN THIS SECTION; ANSWER BOTH PARTS.

PART 1: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN PART 1 IN ONE OF THE ANSWER BOOKS PROVIDED TO YOU.

1. Discuss the importance of monitoring and evaluation. [2]
2. How is monitoring different from evaluation? [3]
3. Define each of the OECD/ DAC criteria. [5]
4. Why is it important to consider equity and ethical soundness in evaluations? [3]
5. Discuss the purpose, scope and methodology of utilisation-focused evaluations. [3]
6. Discuss the purpose, scope and methodology of participatory evaluations. [3]
7. Describe the different types of baselines that you would use when evaluating a project. [3]
8. List the problems that are often faced when trying to monitor and evaluate advocacy projects. [3]
9. How would you monitor and evaluate an awareness-raising campaign? [3]

10. Discuss the Ripple Model of Change and the tools you would use for each ripple. [3]
11. What are the common challenges faced when monitoring and evaluating emergency relief projects? [3]
12. Discuss the purpose and methodology of Real Time Evaluations. [3]
13. What are 'problems of attribution' and how would you try to overcome them? [3]

Total Section A Part 1: 40 marks

PART 2: LOGFRAME

WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE TOP OF LAST PAGE OF THIS QUESTION PAPER, AND THEN FILL IN ALL THE MISSING GAPS IN THE LOGFRAME BY RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS BELOW.
TEAR THE PAGE OFF, AND HAND IT IN WITH ANSWER SCRIPTS AT THE END OF THE EXAM.

You are presented with a logframe on the last page of this exam paper. Fill in the missing gaps for questions 1 – 10 (each question counts 1 mark).

1. What is the goal in results-based language?
2. What is the means of verification for the goal?
3. What assumption would you make for the objective?
4. What is the output?
5. What is the means of verification for the second indicator of the outcome?
6. What SMART process indicator would you use for the activity 'lobbying'?
7. What SMART process indicator would you use for is the activity 'petition'?
8. What means of verification would you use for the march on local government?
9. What means of verification would you use for each of the three inputs?
10. What three assumptions would you make related to the inputs?

Total Section A Part 2: 10 marks

TOTAL SECTION A: [40+10] 50 marks

SECTION B

THERE ARE TWO PARTS IN THIS SECTION; ANSWER BOTH PARTS.

PART 1: ESSAY QUESTION

RESPOND TO THIS QUESTION IN THE SECOND ANSWER BOOK PROVIDED TO YOU.

Is the Zimbabwean model of 'fast-track land reform' successful? Argue this question in two pages.

Total Section B Part 1: 15 marks

PART 2: FILL-IN-THE-BLANK QUESTIONS

COMPLETE THIS PART IN THE SAME ANSWER BOOK AS PART 1 OF SECTION B. NUMBER YOUR ANSWERS, AND KEEP THEM IN NUMERICAL ORDER. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

1. Rhodesia was named after _____, who instigated the capitalist mining and agricultural systems in the geographical space that eventually became known as Zimbabwe. [½]

2. _____ was the first 'ruler' or 'king' of Matabeleland Rhodes encountered. He was the son of _____, who had been displaced from the space now known as South Africa by _____. [3]

3. In 1895, the two 'reserves' set aside for indigenous people in Rhodesia were called _____ [½ mark] and _____ [½ mark]. [1]

4. In 1893 and 1896 the first of the "_____" [1 mark] wars of resistance were waged. A series of alliances between the _____ [½ mark] and _____ [½ mark] ethnic groups or "tribes" were considered by some historians as the root of later nationalist struggles for majority rule. [2]

5. As a result of the 1930 Land Apportionment Act just over half of all the land in Zimbabwe was reserved exclusively for European settler use, although in 1930 they made up less than ____ [½ mark] of the population. The 'Native Reserves', or what would later be called the Tribal Trust Lands and now are called the 'Communal Areas', made up around ____% [½ mark] of the land. [1]

6. The 1930 Land Apportionment Act placed nearly 7.5 million hectares in the _____, which was an attempt of the state to create an agrarian '_____ class'. This land made up 7.8% of Rhodesia's land. [2]

7. In a parliamentary debate in 1944, Godfrey _____ noted that in the cities a "_____ [two words] class" was developing, and if the state wanted to make all 'natives' live in rural areas permanently there would only be a million acres left for the whites. [2]

8. The Native Land _____ Act of 1951 tried to do this by creating a permanent small rural middle class and by granting private _____ rights to it and urban dwellers, but failed. [2]

9. In 1966 Giovanni Arrighi noted that in 1930 about ____% of Rhodesia's national income was made up from manufacturing. In the 1950s that percentage went up to over fifteen. By the 1960s over ____% of Rhodesia's national income was from manufacturing industries. [2]

10. Garfield _____ [½ mark] was the 'liberal' Prime Minister of Rhodesia (then called Southern Rhodesia) from 1953 to 1958. His daughter Judith played a leadership role in many campaigns against Ian _____ [½ mark], who in _____ [1 mark] with his Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) took Rhodesia illegally out of the British colonial system because he feared the British would push decolonisation and majority rule too quickly. [2]

11. Professor Terrence _____ is regarded by many historians and social scientists as projecting the nationalist struggles in the 1950s and 1960s preceding *Chimurenga 2* backwards in history to construct an artificial unity between the Shona and Ndebele peoples, thus assisting to legitimise those struggles waged by his friends in the new Zimbabwean intelligentsia. [1]

12. Joshua _____ was the "father of Zimbabwe" because he was the first leader of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress in 1957. He later became the leader of the _____ _____ _____ _____, which was allied to the African National Congress in South Africa. [2]

13. Ndabaningi _____ was the first leader of the Zimbabwean African National Union, more commonly known as ZANU, which split from ZAPU in 1963. In 1974, however, when Zambia and South Africa were attempting to create a *détente* in the war of liberation so a moderate nationalist leadership could gain power in Zimbabwe and forestall the 'communist threat', it became evident that Sithole had been replaced by _____ in what Samora Machel called a "prison coup". [2]

14. In 1971, the "March 11 Movement", a group of young guerrilla soldiers including Cain _____ kidnapped members of the ZAPU leadership including James Chikerema and 'JZ' _____ due to their dissatisfaction with their military strategy, bickering, and lifestyles. As a result many members of the party that was at that time dominant among the liberation movements left it for ZANU. [2]

15. In late 1975, after the Zambian government had imprisoned many ZANU leaders such as Josiah Tongogara and Henry Hamadziripi on suspicion of murdering Herbert Chitepo, some young guerrilla leaders such as 'Dzino' Machingura tried to form a united army called the _____ or ZIPA. Mugabe and Machel co-operated to imprison ZIPA's leaders in January 1977. By July 1977 Mugabe was accepted as the leader of the 'ZANU' party that was not associated with Ndabaningi Sithole. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo formed a united *political* (not military) front, for diplomatic purposes, called the _____. [2]

16. Bob Marley was the famous Jamaican reggae star invited to sing at Zimbabwe's Independence Day celebrations on 17 April _____. [½]

17. Archival evidence from 1982 indicates that the British state under the very conservative Margaret _____ [½ mark] was worried that if Robert Mugabe was not assisted with aid and other support that he would gravitate towards the Soviet Union. The USSR was the 'enemy' of the West during the _____ [½ mark]. This might lead, a 1982 British report suggests, to "a virtual Soviet world monopoly of certain strategic minerals and Soviet domination of the key sea lanes around the Cape". [1]

18. Concerning the Africanisation of the economy, Muzondidya recalls that "the rapid Africanisation of certain sectors of the economy in the early years of independence took place only in the _____ [½ mark] sector, where the government had direct control. It was

not reproduced in the _____ [½ mark] sector, which remained in the hands of white and international capital.” [1]

19. ESAP or the “economic structural adjustment programme”, which introduced many of the policies associated with the ideology of neo-liberalism in the 1990s and caused much unemployment, was often called “Eating Sadza (or something else) Amidst _____”. [1]

20. In 1997, the ‘war vets’ – then led by Chenjerai ‘Hitler’ Hunzvi – humiliated by the exposure of the pension fund based on injuries during *Chimurenga 2*, made a ‘deal’ involving pensions with Robert Mugabe involving a once-off payment, monthly payments, and Mugabe’s promise to hasten _____ [½ mark], of which at least _____ [½ mark] per cent would go to war veterans. [1]

21. In 1998, the _____ was formed by young intellectuals and the ZCTU, with Morgan _____ as chair. [2]

22. 11 September 1999 marks the birth of the _____, the first opposition party to challenge ZANU-PF seriously post-independence. [1]

23. The constitutional referendum of February 2000 marked the first time ZANU-PF had lost a political challenge. The third _____ – depending on one’s point of view the name for either land invasions or ‘fast track land reform’ – started after that defeat. Again, depending on one’s standpoint, this was either the beginning of disaster for Zimbabwe or the start of a renaissance. [½]

24. Morgan Tsvangirai withdrew from the 2008 presidential ‘run-off’ elections because of too much violence meted by ZANU-PF. As a result of pressure from the Southern African Development Community the two parties in Zimbabwe formed a _____ of _____ that lasted from 2009 until 2013. [½]

Total Section B Part 2: 35 marks

TOTAL SECTION B: [15+35] 50 marks

TOTAL PAPER: [50+50] 100 MARKS

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SECTION A PART 2: LOGFRAME (10 marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption
Goal: 1.	500 people in two communities have at least one nutritious meal per day.	2.	People want to eat healthier.
Objective: The local municipality fulfils people's right to healthy food.	The local municipality allocates R5000 p/m to the local soup kitchen in each community.	The municipal budget and monthly financial reports.	3.
Output: 4.	- One policy document is drafted, accepted and accompanied by budgetary allocation.	- The policy and the budget/ government gazettes.	- The provincial government agrees with local government.
Outcome: The soup kitchens can serve healthy food.	- Each kitchen serves one meal per day, which includes two vegetables, a protein and a starch.	5.	- There is healthy food in the shops and the staff members know how to cook healthy food.
Impact: People are well-nourished.	- People's weight and health improves by 25%.	- Pre- and post-assessment of health and weight.	- Health and weight is not affected by underlying medical condition.
Activities: Lobbying local municipality.	6.	- Constitution of the lobby group. - Minutes of meetings.	Officials will be willing to meet, and have the time and budget to do so.
Petition.	7.	The petition document.	People can read and write English.
March on local government.	- 500 protestors are recruited. - 90% of recruited protestors participate in a protest march on the scheduled day.	8.	The march is seen as legal and that the police will not be called.
Input: - Time - Money - Human resources (HR)	Time: 6 months Money: 90% spent of R10000 HR: 1 X coordinator 1 X secretary	9.	10.