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SECTION A:	CTION A: QUALIFICATION DETAILS														
QUALIFICATION DEVELOPER (S)			Ur	University of Botswana											
TITLE	Bachelor of S	Science ir	n Urban and Regional Planning						NCQF	LEV	ÆL.	7			
FIELD	Physical Planning and Construction		SUB-FIELD				Physical Planning			CREDI	T VA	ALUE	500		
New Qualification							Review of Existing Qualification				V				
SUB-FRAMEWORK General		l Education					TVE1	Γ	Higher Education			ducation	V		
QUALIFICATION TYPE	Certificate	1		<i>II</i>		III		IV		V		Diploma		Bachelo r	√
	Bachelor Honour			Post Graduate Cert			ertifi	icate		Post Graduate Diploma					
	М			asters						Doctorate/ PhD					

RATIONALE AND PURPOSE OF THE QUALIFICATION

RATIONALE:

According to the 2020 World Cities Report¹, over 56.2% of the world's population is currently living in urban areas. By 2036, this proportion will have increased to 62.5%. During this period, the urban population in Africa will be expected to almost double from 492 million in 2015 to 966 million in 2035. Like elsewhere in the developing world, Botswana is experiencing rapid urbanization process. The population living in towns, cities and urbanized villages has increased from 20,993 in 1964 to above 1.2 million in 2011 constituting 61.8% of the nation's total population. Apart from relatively high rural-to-urban migration rates, the reclassification of some settlements from rural to urban status significantly contributed to the increase in Botswana's urban population. In addition to offering numerous opportunities, such a vast and rapid expansion of the urban population also poses formidable developmental challenges expressed spatially in form of competing and complementary land uses.

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Urban and Regional Planning, interchangeably referred to as Physical Planning, serves as a medium through which competing land use processes are studied, negotiated and mediated pursuant of sustainable, just and inclusive human settlements. Urban and Regional Planning enables private, civil society and public sector stakeholders to guide urban development initiatives by making connections between short-term actions and long-term visions. Urban and Regional Planning sets technical and legal frameworks and boundaries that any detailed project must adhere to. It also drives urban transformations, redevelopment and renewal in a practical and sustainable manner by balancing current needs and demands for services and infrastructure with available resources and future requirements.

The Bachelor of Science Urban and Regional Planning qualification is structured such that it addresses urban and regional planning issues at different spatial levels - national, regional and international. At national level, the Bachelor of Science Urban and Regional Planning qualification responds to the country's call for sustainable environment as expressed in successive National Development Plans and Botswana Vision 2036. In recognition of the critical role played by urban and regional planning in national development, the Botswana Human Resource Development Council, has determined that urban and regional planning (physical planning) is one of the top professions in demand² in Botswana. At the international level, the Bachelor of Science Urban and Regional Planning qualification champions the country's efforts in pushing for the realization of Goal 11 of the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development which calls for 'inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements. In a bid to enhance its international status, the Bachelor of Science Urban and Regional Planning qualification is fully accredited with the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) in the United Kingdom (UK) since 2014.

PURPOSE:

On completion of the Bachelor of Science Urban and Regional Planning qualification, the graduates will have specialised knowledge, skills, and competence to:

- 1. Communicate ideas, policies, information, and spatial plans using appropriate oral, writing, and graphic presentation skills.
- 2. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the various social, economic, political, cultural, demographic, and, environmental (multidisciplinary) processes that shape and are shaped by urban and regional planning processes.



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- 3. Demonstrate an understanding of the foundational theoretical and philosophical thoughts that inform urban and regional planning practice.
- 4. Prepare high-quality comprehensive urban and regional plans.
- 5. Demonstrate a high degree of competency in the application of advanced design, planning methods, research methods, and techniques used in urban and regional planning.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS (including access and inclusion)

- . Certificate IV, NCQF Level 4 (General Education or TVET).
- . Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Credit Accumulation and Transfer (CAT) will be applicable.

SECTION B QUALIFICAT	TION SPECIFICATION			
GRADUATE PROFILE (LEARNING OUTCOMES)	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA			
Demonstrate how spatial planning operates within the context of institutional and legal frameworks.	 1.1. Explain the administrative, policy, and legal framework governing the planning system. 1.2. Develop layouts and spatial plans to guide development of urban and rural areas. 1.3. Interpret spatial plans to guide the growth of sustainable human settlements. 			
Generate integrated and well-substantiated responses to complex and unpredictable spatial planning challenges.	 Develop integrated solutions to address spatial planning challenges. Prepare integrated plans in response to spatial planning challenges obtained on the ground. Apply tools and techniques that can solve spatial planning challenges. 			



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Evaluate arguments for and against spatial	3.1	Compare different planning systems in
planning theoretical approaches at differen	ıt 📗	developed and developing countries.
contexts and spatial scales.	3.2	Evaluate different theoretical approaches that
		apply to different contexts of spatial planning.
	3.3	Analyse the different theoretical approaches
		commonly used in spatial planning.
	3.4	Apply planning theories that are relevant to the
		planning issue at hand.
4. Implement efficient resource management	to 4.1.	Assess the resource implications for the
deliver effective spatial planning.		equitable and effective spatial planning process
	4.2.	Describe resource allocation strategies to
		accomplish spatial planning goals
	4.3.	Produce spatial plans that can be supported by
		available resources.
5. Explain the political nature of spatial planni	ing 5.1	Describe the political system that govern the
within democratic decision-making structur	es.	planning process.
	5.2	Apply negotiation and lobbying skills to relevant
		stakeholders to accomplish spatial planning
		goals.
	0.4	Authoritate have all to the second
6. Evaluate the contribution that planning can	6.1	Articulate how climate change mitigation
make to the built and natural environment i	in	strategies can be applied in the planning of the built and natural environment.
the era of climate change.	6.2	
	0.2	Apply adaptation methods that can be used to address climate problems in the built and
		natural environment.
		natural environment.



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	6.3	Design integrated approaches to climate
		change mitigation and adaptation in spatial
		planning.
7. Debate the concept of rights and the legal	7.1	Discuss the balance of rights in local planning
and practical implications of representing		decision-making structures.
these rights in the planning decision-making	7.2	Defend the need to represent these rights
process.	9	objectively from a legal perspective.
process.	7.3	Apply skills and strategies for conflict
7		avoidance, management, and dispute
		resolutions in the planning decision-making
		process.
Evaluate different development strategies	8.1.	Articulate pertinent issues in various development
and the practical application of development finance for generating added value for the community.	nt	strategies at different spatial scales.
	8.2.	Develop a cost-benefit analysis matrix for
		equitable resource allocation in spatial planning.
Serimianity.	8.3.	Appraise potential weaknesses, consequences,
		and threats to develop strategies to avoid misuse
		of development finance and costly developments.
	8.4.	Appraise the potential impact of spatial plans and
		development strategies on socioeconomic and
		cultural issues.
Demonstrate knowledge and understandin	9.1.	Explain the importance of community engagement
of the principles of equality and equality of		in the planning process.
opportunity in relation to spatial planning for	r 9.2.	Apply specialized knowledge and competence in
effective community engagement in the		formulating public participation methods to
planning process.		promote the adoption of identified and prioritized
F. 2		initiatives and ideas.
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	9.3.	Critique the level of public participation within planning and decision-making processes to promote equality and equality of opportunities.
	9.4.	Describe methods and procedures for public participation and promotion of minority group
	9.5. 9.6.	participation and representation. Explain the concepts of, and need for, equality and equity throughout the spatial planning process to facilitate broad-based consensus on developmental issues. Illustrate the strategies and level of various stakeholder engagement in the planning process to be inclusive and avoid marginalizing other
10. Evaluate the principles and processes of	10.1	interests. Articulate the principles of design at various
design for creating high-quality places and enhancing the public realm for the benefit of	10.3	scales and levels of human settlements. Apply the process of design and placemaking to
all in society.	10.3	enhance the public realm for conducive living. Evaluate design techniques geared at achieving sustainable and liveable cities.
11. Apply effective research, analytical, evaluative and appraisal skills to reach appropriate evidence-based decisions.	11.1	Articulate the scientific research process in investigating planning issues and challenges. Apply appropriate data using available resources
	11.3	to make sound planning decisions. Create evidence-support for alternative(s) and the decisions taken.
12.Demonstrate the role of communication and leadership skills in the planning process and the importance of working in an interdisciplinary context.	12.1	Develop ideas clearly and logically in writing, graphically, and orally to peers and all stakeholders.



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	12.2	Recognise ideas from other stakeholders in the
		planning process.
	12.3	Apply effective communication strategies for the
		different stakeholders within the planning
		process.
13.Distinguish the characteristics of a	13.1	Discuss different client groups, user needs, and
professional, including the importance of		professional and legal requirements of a
upholding the highest standards of ethical		planning project.
behaviour and continuous professional	13.2	Differentiate the professional standards, ethics,
development.		and code of conduct of the regulatory and
		professional bodies.
	13.3	Recommend effective communication with a
		diverse group of stakeholders in the planning
		contexts.
	13.4	Integrate continuous professional development
		offered by professional bodies.



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SECTION C	QUALIFICATION STRUCTURE				
COMPONENT	TITLE	Credits Per Relevant NCQF Level			Total (Per Subject/ Course/ Module/ Units)
		Level [5]	Level [6]	Level [7]	
FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENT Subjects/ Courses/	Communication and Academic Literacy Skills	12			12
Modules/Units	Academic and Professional Communication		12		12
	Computing Skills Fundamentals	10	10		20
	Basic Micro-Economics		12		12
	Basic Macro-Economics		12		12
	Mathematics for Social Sciences	12	12		24
CORE COMPONENT Subjects/Courses/	Introduction to Planning and Built Environment		9		9
Modules/Units	History of Planning		9		9
	Planning Graphics and Communication			15	15



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Planning Methods and Techniques		10	10
Planning Theory	10	10	20
Site Planning and Design	15	15	30
GIS for Planners	15		15
Computer Aided Drafting		15	15
Introduction to Spatial Analysis	14		14
Introduction to Remote Sensing	14		14
Internship	15	15	30
Infrastructure Planning and Management		10	10
Environmental Land Use Planning		10	10
Urban and Regional Economics		10	10
Neighbourhood Planning and Design		18	18
Transportation Planning and Management		10	10



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	Planning Legislation			12	12
	Planning and Management for Climate Change			12	12
	Urban Regeneration and Renewal	W		21	21
	Contracting and Planning Project Management		Z	12	12
	Planning Implementation Techniques			14	14
	Planning Ethics			14	14
	Urban Governance and Management			12	12
ELECTIVE/ OPTIONAL	Urban Sociology		12		12
COMPONENT Subjects/Courses/	Rural Sociology		12		12
Modules/Units	Land and Property Development			12	12
Learners are to select two electives	Property Management			12	12
per year from year 2 to 4	Gender and Planning			12	12
	Urban Agriculture			12	12



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SUMMARY OF CREDIT DISTRIBUTION FOR EACH COMPONENT PER NCQF LEVEL			
TOTAL CREDITS PER NCQF LEVEL			
NCQF Level Credit Value			
5	34		
6	183		
7	283		
TOTAL CREDITS	500		

Rules of Combination:

(Please Indicate combinations for the different constituent components of the qualification)

Explanation of the credit load:

- 1) The total credits for the submitted qualification is 500.
- 2) The NCQF sets the Maximum credits for a BSc degree at 480 credits.
- 3) The NCQF allowable threshold of maximum credits of 10% makes the credit load to reach 528.
- 4) The submitted qualification has provided for 500 credits, which is within the recommended maximum threshold.

Justification of the difference:

- 1) The BSc in Urban and Regional Planning qualification is divided into three (3) knowledge areas: Fundamental, Core, and Elective.
- The fundamentals provide the necessary grounding to ready the learner to study the core knowledge area. It does not contribute significantly to the main qualification of Urban and Regional Planning. While the total credits (92 credits) in that knowledge area do not contribute significantly to knowledge in the qualification, it contributed to the 500 credits load for the qualification.



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- 3) The Department does not have control over the credit allocation for the fundamentals and some electives.
- 4) If the fundamentals are set aside, the total credit for the core and elective will be 408, which is less than the set maximum of 480 credits. Further, the qualification of BSc in Urban and Regional Planning is mainly practical oriented with a strong component of studio engagement and fieldwork, hence a relatively high notional contact hrs.
- 5) The pre-determined electives should be taken by learners in Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4 respectively, with two electives per year. The two to be undertaken in Year 2 should be those at NCQF Level 6.

Type of Module	Credits	%
Fundamental	92	18.4
Core	336	67.2
Elective	72	14.4
Total	500	100



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ASSESSMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Requirements and weightings: Generally, 60% Formative and 40% Summative.

MODERATION ARRANGEMENTS

Internal moderation requirements:

By BQA Registered and Accredited Moderators

External moderation requirements:

By BQA registered and Accredited External Moderators

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING

There is the provision of RPL for the award of qualification subject to the Assessment Centre's decision on the number of credits that will be recognized towards prior learning. This will be in line with Institutional and National Policies for both RPL and CAT portions.

CREDIT ACCUMULATION AND TRANSFER

There is the provision of CAT for award of qualification subject to the Assessment Centre's decision on the number of credits that will be recognized towards credit accumulation and transfer. This will be in line with Institutional and National Policies for both RPL and CAT portions.

PROGRESSION PATHWAYS (LEARNING AND EMPLOYMENT)

Horizontal Articulation (related qualifications of a similar level that graduates may consider)

- 1. Bachelor of Science in City and Regional Planning (NCQF level 7)
- 2. Bachelor of City Planning (NCQF level 7)
- 3. Bachelor of Town and Regional Planning (NCQF level 7)
- 4. Bachelor of Town Planning (NCQF level 7)
- 5. Bachelor of Science Environmental Planning (NCQF level 7)
- 6. Bachelor of Science Land Use Planning (NCQF level 7)



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7. Bachelor of Spatial Planning (NCQF level 7)

Vertical Articulation (qualifications to which the holder may progress to)

- 1. Master of Science in City and Regional Planning (NCQF level 9)
- 2. Master of Science in Housing Studies (NCQF level 9)
- 3. Master of Science in Urban Design (NCQF level 9)
- 4. Master of Science Environmental Planning (NCQF level 9)
- 5. Master of Arts in Spatial Planning (NCQF level 9)
- 6. Master of Arts in Urban Development Studies (NCQF level 9)
- 7. Master of Science in Regional Development Planning (NCQF level 9)
- 8. Master of Arts in Urban Design and Place Making (NCQF level 9)
- 9. Master of Science in International Planning (NCQF level 9)
- 10. Master of Science in Transport Planning (NCQF level 9)
- 11. Master of Arts in Urban Regeneration (NCQF level 9)
- 12. Master of Science in Sustainable Urbanism (NCQF level 9)
- 13. Master of Science in Urban Sustainability and Resilience (NCQF level 9)
- 14. Master of Science Geospatial Informatics (NCQF level 9)
- 15. Master of Project Management (NCQF level 9)

Possible jobs or employment which the holder of this qualification may take up:

- 1. Town Planner
- 2. Urban Planner
- 3. Physical Planner
- Housing Officer
- 5. Land Acquisition and Development Manager
- 6. Traffic and Transport Planner
- 7. Environmental Planner
- 8. Land Use Planner
- 9. Urban Development Manager



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- 10. City Manager
- 11. Regional Planner

QUALIFICATION AWARD AND CERTIFICATION

Minimum standards of achievement for the award of the qualification:

The Bachelor of Science in Urban & Regional Planning qualification is awarded upon successful completion of 4-years of full-time study attaining a minimum of 500 credits.

Certification:

Issuance of certificate upon award of the Bachelor of Science in Urban and Regional Planning qualification to successful graduates.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARABILITY

The Regional Universities that were consulted through browsing their websites are:

- 1. University of Pretoria in South Africa Bachelor of Town and Regional Planning, 4 years full-time. Total credits 510. SAQA Level 8 (prior 2009 level 7)
- 2. Kenyatta University in Kenya Bachelor of Science in Spatial Planning, 4 Years full-time. Minimum credits 480. KNQF Level 7

The International University that was consulted through browsing its websites is:

1. University of Auckland in New Zealand - Bachelor of Urban Planning (Honours), 4 years full-time. 480 points. NQF level 8.

Although the nomenclature used for the qualifications differed, the course contents are largely the same and revolve around the creation of habitable human spaces. The duration of the qualifications is four years. The nomenclature for the proposed qualification is the universally accepted Bachelor of Science Urban and Regional Planning with a duration of four years and a possibility of a 5th Year leading to MA (Professional) which is an equivalent of an Honours Degree. Career pathways are generally the same and graduates pursue careers in local, central/national governments, the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations, and



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financial institutions. The graduates are generally marketable largely due to the multidisciplinary nature of the qualifications. The three qualifications reviewed here are comparable to the proposed qualification and it can be safely concluded it compares well both regionally and internationally

REVIEW PERIOD

5 years