

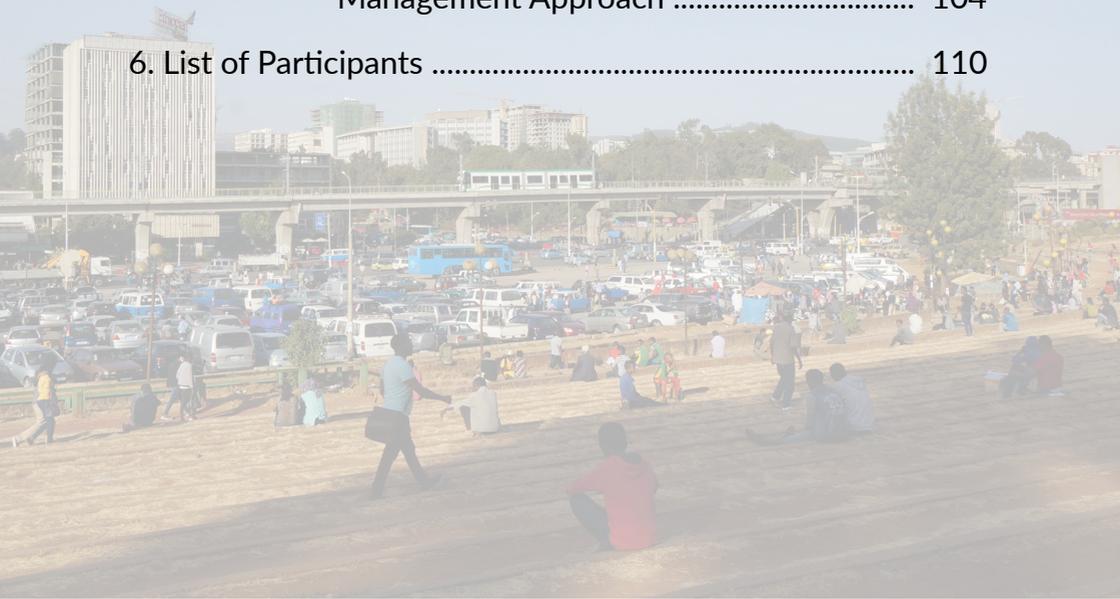
5th AAPS-Conference
Urban Africa in the 21st Century
Current Issues and Future Prospects
of Urban Governance and Planning



18th to 20th November 2021

Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Concept of Conference	3
1.2 Conference Organiser and Scientific Committee	5
2. Guest Speakers	7
3. Conference Programme	16
4. Abstracts – Panels	25
5. Abstracts – Parallel Sessions	28
Track 1 – Localising Planning Theories	29
Track 2 – Innovation Planning Education to fit Challenges of Climate Change	56
Track 3 – Participatory and Multi-Governance Approach for Urban Resilience	72
Track 4 – Toward Pro-Livelihood Adaption and Risk Management Approach	104
6. List of Participants	110



1. Introduction

1.1 Concept of Conference

In the last decades, many cities in Sub-Saharan Africa are continuing to experience rapid economic and demographic growth. These positive developments, however, are not matched with the development of institutional capacity, thus cities are increasingly unable to effectively deal with the challenges of rapid urbanisation. In addition, factors related to climate change pose additional stress on the already exacerbated management crisis of cities. Consequently, there is a need to search for innovative ideas in mobilising latent resources and alternative approaches to better govern and plan African cities. In particular, dealing with urban risks and increasing vulnerability toward climate related hazards require use of locally produced knowledge and contextualised urban planning approaches.

GOPLAREA, a research-cum-training programme at TU Dortmund University of Dortmund in Germany and Ardhi University in Tanzania, has organised several workshops with urban researchers and practitioners, in which capacity gaps in planning practice, flood resilience, capacity building and governance challenges for mainstreaming innovative concepts were discussed. The results of the discussions highlighted the need to understand and learn from dynamics of socio-spatial systems and networks, which transcend the formal-informal divisions of cities of Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, the discussions brought to the fore the need for rethinking concepts such as urban resilience, urban governance and planning from local perspective. Ultimately, these questions open up the debate on how to reform planning education so that a new generation of planners will be better equipped to pro-actively deal with the actual and future challenges. Consequently, the conference invites papers looking at the following topics:

Track 1: Localising Planning theories:

Planning education and practice in Africa have so far largely been based on applications of urban and planning theories derived from Euro-American urbanism. This led to the conclusion that urban planning in Africa as an extension of colonial ideology and out of touch with socio-spatial, economic and institutional reality. Scholars, such as MacFarlane (2008), Watson (2009, 2014) and Connell (2013), therefore, call for decolonising planning theories and redirecting the focus of planning research and theorisation toward the Global South. The conference thus welcomes views on the Global South as an active participant in creatively shaping theoretical debates, be it through the appropriation of circulating planning theories or through the creation of new ones rather than as a passive recipient of mainstream planning models and ideals. In line with this, the track has two interrelated aims:

1. to debate place-specific appropriations of globally circulating planning theories and concepts such as participatory and/or collaborative planning, garden city, networked city, resilience, sustainability, informality;
2. to discuss planning theories and models that emerge from planning in African cities or cities of the South.

We hope that these discussions will help us to redefine and reconceptualise the meaning of 'urban' and 'urbanisation' more broadly from various local perspectives.

Hence, the track presents papers, which focus on:

- Place specific appropriation and adaptation of circulating planning ideals and models by actors and agents in urban planning and development as well as in academia
- The development of urban and planning theories and models from the perspective of the Global South and in particular African urbanisms.

Track 2: Innovating planning education to fit the challenges of climate change:

The effect of climate change is already visible in African cities. Flood and water scarcity are increasing and are causing loss of life, destruction of infrastructures and jeopardizing livelihood. Prospects for the future are bleak and require the planning profession to rethink how to deal with such changes and their impacts. The track hence opens discussions on the role of urban planning education in dealing with such drastic changes in urban environment. Consequently, the conference calls for papers which discuss how far the curriculum of urban planning education evolved with increasing urban risk, how far concepts such as sustainable development, urban resilience and risk adaptation have influenced teaching, training and the focus of research in urban development and planning as promoted by UN Habitat's initiative "Planners for Climate Action".

Track 3: Participatory and multi-governance approaches for urban resilience:

Challenges posed by rapid urbanisation and climate change related risks have already exacerbated the weak institutional and financial situation of cities in Africa. On the other hand, considerable resources have been available in co-production networks and initiatives in informal and semi-formal systems. These resources are used to overcome shortages or inaccessibility of urban services and to mitigate and adapt to disaster related risks. Here, dealing with critical infrastructures and their systemic criticality due to cascading effects in case of service disruptions comes into play. This track, hence, aims to discuss the nature of such resources and their potentials and constraints to develop participatory and multi-governance approaches for urban resilience. Therefore, the track opens discussions for papers dealing with resource mobilisation at grassroots level and coordination of efforts at different level of, in particular, land governance and infrastructure planning and provision, as well as looking into factors for building urban resilience at local level.

Track 4: Toward pro-livelihood adaptation and risk management approaches:

Adaptation and risk management is one of the key planning areas in urban Africa, where self-help, private and public initiatives work together. Yet, in many cases, aims of adaptation and risk management are conflicting with livelihood related issues and access to affordable housing. Consideration of such socio-economic factors will be essential for successfully building urban resilience and doing so in an inclusive manner. Consequently, the track will bring forth the issue of pro-livelihood integrated actions in adaptation and risk management. The track calls for case studies which highlight the complex relationship between job creation and risk management as well as theoretical insights and approaches dealing with informal settlements in hazard prone areas along the different spectrums between on-site upgrading and off-site resettlement poles.

1.2 Conference Organiser and Scientific Committee

Conference Organiser

Technical University Dortmund, Germany:

Prof. Dr. Stefan Greiving: Head of the Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD)

Dr. Genet Alem: Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD)/ International Planning Studies (IPS)

Dr. Johannes Lückenköter: Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD)

Dr. Wolfgang Scholz: Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD)

Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania:

Prof. Dr. Wilbard Kombe: Professor at the Institute of Human Settlement Studies (IHSS)

Prof. Ally Hassan Namangaya: Dean of School of Spatial Planning and Social Science

AAPS – Association of African Planning Schools:

Prof. Dr. Nancy Odendaal: Chair of AAPS steering committee and Associate Professor at the University of Cape Town

Prof. Alan Mabin: Emeritus professor at University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Prof. Dr. Daniel Inkoom: Professor at Faculty of Built Environment, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana

Scientific Committee

Dr. Genet Alem: Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD) and International Planning Studies TU Dortmund University

Dr. Raffael Beier: International Planning Studies TU Dortmund University

Steven Bland: Climate Change and Urban Planning Consultant. Climate Change Planning Unit, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat

Dr. Juan Du: Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD) TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Germany

Dr. Lia Gabremariam Woldetsadik: EiABC – Ethiopian Institute for Architecture, Building and Construction, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Prof. Stefan Greiving: Professor at the Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD) TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Germany

Dr. Priscila Izar: School of Architecture and Planning, Centre for Urbanism and Built Environment Studies, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Prof. Daniel Inkoom: Professor at Faculty of Built Environment, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana

Prof. Wilbard Kombe: Professor at Institute of Human Settlement Studies (IHSS), Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Prof. Alphonse Kyessi: Professor at Institute of Human Settlement Studies (IHSS), Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Dr. Johannes Lückenötter: Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD), TU Dortmund University, Germany

Prof. Alan Mabin: Emeritus professor at University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Dr. Tatu Mtwangi-Limbumba: Institute of Human Settlement Studies (IHSS), Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Dr. Ally Hassan Namangaya: Dean of School of Spatial Planning and Social Science, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Prof. Dr. Nancy Odendaal: Chair of AAPS steering committee and Associate Professor at the University of Cape Town, South Africa

George Okechukwu Onatu: Lecturer, Town and Regional Planning, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Dr. Samwel Alananga Sanga: Head of department of Business Studies at School of Earth Sciences, Real Estate, Business and Informatics (SERBI), Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Dr. Wolfgang Scholz: Institute for Spatial Planning (IRPUD), TU Dortmund University, Germany

Prof. Dr. Sophie Schramm: Professor at the International Planning Studies (IPS), TU Dortmund University, Germany

Dr. Nestory E. Yamungu: Department of Geography, College of Social Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



2. Guest Speakers



*Institute of Spatial Planning,
Department of Spatial Plan-
ning, TU Dortmund
University, Germany*

Prof. Stefan Greiving is head of Institute of Spatial Planning, TU Dortmund University, Owner of consultancy company “plan + risk consult”, Dortmund, Lecturer, TU Dortmund University. He has habilitation in Spatial Planning and Risk (Post-doctoral degree), PhD in Urban Planning (summa cum laude), and Diploma in Spatial Planning. He is member of the Advisory Board of the European Environment Agency, full member of the German Academy of Spatial Planning and Research, and member of the Architects Chamber of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia. He authored several journal papers, chapters and other publications in area of critical infrastructure, adaptation and risk management, system criticality. He has coordinated 30 international and 80 national research projects in Germany.

Critical infrastructures and spatial development in emerging economies

Data from previous megadisasters show that losses from disruptions of critical services surpass the value of direct damages in the exposed areas because critical infrastructures [CI] are increasingly (inter-)dependent. CI protection and maintenance of basic services (such as water and electricity supply and accessibility) are of such significance that one of the global goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is to “[s]ubstantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services [...] by 2030”. However, the systemic view of CI runs counter to the traditional areal oriented view of spatial planning that focuses on directly exposed areas only. Examples from Lima, Peru and Dar Es Salam, Tanzania show, how important a sound knowledge on cascading effects is for infrastructure planning and spatial development. They proof the fact, that the ongoing modernisation process and economic growth goes hand in hand with an increasing complexity of modern infrastructure systems. At the same time, the society’s dependence on the functioning of these systems increases. Thus, functional interruptions have a much greater impact than in the past. Resilient spatial development therefore requires a systemic perspective on CI.



*School of Environmental
Science and Technology Ardhi
University, Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania*

Robert B. Kiunsi is an environmental planner and a retired Associate Professor in the School of Environmental Science and Technology at Ardhi University Tanzania. Currently on part time contract with Ardhi University teaching and researching on environmental planning, land degradation, environmental impact and strategic assessments, disaster risk reduction, climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation focusing on urban areas. A lead author in 5th IPCC assessment report (chapter 8: Climate change in Urban areas)

Prof. Robert Kiunsi is an experienced consultant and a publisher in environmental assessments, disaster risk reduction, Climate change and adaptation focusing on urban areas, Environmental Planning, land degradation, urban flooding and urban mobility and traffic congestion.

Promoting the use of green spaces in Dar es Salaam City with the view of increased climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits

Like many other urban areas in the World climate change is one of the key problems facing Dar es Salaam City. Green spaces in Dar es Salaam City provide direct and indirect benefits. The direct benefits include multiple ecological, social, and economic. The indirect benefits even though not perceived by local communities in this way are climate change adaptation and mitigation. A number of methods including literature review, interpretation of remotely sensed image of 2017, interviews, focus group discussions and questionnaires were used to document city greenery. Green spaces in the City are found within and external to residential plots. The dominant green spaces external to residential plots were natural and semi natural vegetation while within plots were woody plants, plots farms vegetable and ornamental gardens. Distribution of greenery varied among the settlements due to differences in building density and distance from the city centre. Natural and semi natural vegetation increased with decrease of building density and increase of distance from the city centre, while the number of plots with trees for shade increased with increase of building density. Only Kawe which is a planned a settlement had greenery above Tanzania space planning standards, the other three informal settlements had green space deficit. Three quarters of the households use green spaces for shade provision and cooling, two thirds as a source of food products and a quarter for recreation and aesthetic purposes. In context of climate change and based on the use of green space for shade provision and cooling first it can be deduced that majority of residents are indirectly using greenery for climate change adaptation. Second, even though not yet documented or mentioned by local communities green spaces are sequestering carbon. Hence, climate change mitigation. Therefore promoting direct uses (shade provision, food products, and recreation and aesthetic) of greenery in the city can lead to increase in spatial coverage and therefore indirectly to higher levels of climate change adaptation and mitigation.



Professor em. Institute of Human Settlements Studies, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Prof. Wilbard Kombe is the immediate past Director of the Institute of Human Settlements Studies; and the former Dean of School of Planning Architecture and Quantity Surveying. He is also a board member of various professional and public corporations. In 2005/2006, he worked for the Human Science Research Council (HSRC), Pretoria South Africa as a Chief Research Specialist. He has also held several research and administrative positions at Ardhi University. He has also been engaged as technical adviser to the Municipal Development Programme (MDP-Harare). His engagement at MDP includes supervision of research projects consortium on variety of research issues that include governance, public service delivery in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Seychelles South Africa, Ethiopia, Botswana and Namibia. Kombe has worked extensively in African cities especially in low income informal settlements. His main areas of interest include land governance and climate change, the nexus between public transport and livelihoods of the poor, and equitable access to basic infrastructures services; climate change and urban vulnerability and urban governance.

Is Climate Change Knowledge Making a Difference in Urban Planning and Practice? Perspectives from Practitioners and Policy Makers

The magnitude and effects of climate such as floods, and storms are projected to increase in the There is also a consensus among scholars that rich CC knowledge in urban planning can lead to better Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Mitigation (CCM) outcomes. However, generally the role of planners and plans in responding to Climate Change (CC) challenges has been disappointing and increasingly questioned. This paper analyses the role of planning education, experience and/or practice among professional planners in addressing climate adaptation and mitigation issues. Field studies involving face to face interviews were conducted in Arusha Municipality in 2019. Also questionnaires were administered to practitioners and policy makers from 11 selected urban centers in the country. Early in 2021 preliminary observations were presented to officials in Arusha city and additional data collected. The findings underline the gaps in CC knowledge and capacity among planners and policy makers. Also the strength of informality, the major force transforming urban land use and development is overlooked. Most importantly, there is insensitivity, lack of accountability and political commitment by local government authority on CC issues in planning, budgeting and management. We argue that improving the role of urban planning in CCA and CCM requires a recognition of the indispensable role of LGAs, substantive engagement of stakeholders; acknowledgement of sociocultural and economic barriers to CCA/CCM at local level; guidance of informality and adaption of multi-level governance and integration of spatial and economic planning at city and community levels.



Garth Myers is Director of the Center for Urban & Global Studies and Paul E. Raether Distinguished Professor of Urban International Studies at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. His publications focus on African urban studies, comparative urbanism, and urban environments. His books include *Verandahs of Power* (2003, Syracuse University Press), *Disposable Cities* (2005, Ashgate Publishing), *African Cities* (2011, Zed Books), *Urban Environments in African* (2016, Policy Press), and *Rethinking Urbanism* (2020, Bristol University Press).

*Centre for Urban and Global
Studies, Trinity College,
Hartford, Connecticut, USA*

Six Challenges for Cities in Africa

Cities in most African countries continue to grow in size and population. Cities on the continent are major engines for economic growth and wellsprings of cultural innovation. Their vibrancy is palpable – there is pervasive evidence of what the Martinican poet Edouard Glissant saw in Ibadan, Nigeria in the 1960s, the “familiar electricity” of the “force of a people.” The myriad strengths of urban life in Africa are often discounted in the global discourse of African development, and many common attributes of that “familiar electricity” confound urban planners in the region. And urban Africa still faces a set of enduring challenges that defy simple solutions or planning formulas. This lecture will highlight six challenges that appear among the most significant and thorny, which I characterize as follows: Infrastructures, Inclusion, Politics, Poverty, Climate Change, and, inevitably, COVID-19. I use examples from my research over the last thirty years, with emphases on cities in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, in an effort to highlight positive elements of efforts to combat these challenges alongside a clear-eyed assessment of shortcomings.



Dr. Wilma Nchito is an urban Geographer who has studied the contemporary patterns and material aspects of Zambia's urbanisation which is in transition. She has worked closely with the local authority and a Slum Dwellers International (SDI) affiliate in Zambia on several research activities and upgrading projects to co-produce knowledge for inclusive upgrading. She has published project relevant research on the informal sector in Zambia, climate change and adaptation in the city, settlement upgrading. She has extensive knowledge of the city of Lusaka and has worked with the local authority on several issues including local area planning, gentrification, access to water, climate mitigation, street vending and urban infrastructure development. She is currently the Director of Research and Postgraduate Studies at the University of Zambia.

*Department of Geography
University of Zambia
Lusaka, Zambia*

Creating transformative urban futures through planning practice: Are planners ready?

As we enter the urban decade one can look at the urban history of our continent and see numerous successes and well as a host of failures. This speech focuses on the future trajectory of urban Africa. Where exactly are we going on the continent and who will take us there? What is it they will have to deal with and what tools and skill sets will they need and have? In other words, will planners on the continent be ready to transform our cities and towns into the economic engines we long for? Will they be able to turn them into the bastions of peace and tranquility with leafy suburbs where the next generation will thrive in unpolluted spaces created by planners and other professionals. I will look at the challenges planners in African cities face and the innovative pedagogies that can be used to equip the next generation of planners. The planner is no longer simply expected to simply plot lines on paper and allocate spaces to people they would never meet or interact with but is expected to become interconnected with the communities they serve and learn from these communities, educate them and produce knowledge in conjunction with the communities. This however is easier said than done and the speech will take lessons from the experiences at the University of Zambia. After almost 10 years of running a post graduate programme in Spatial Planning, this paper will try to answer the question whether we consider ourselves to have been successful? Have we trained planners who can create transformative futures that Zambia and Africa need? Are they able to plan for cities facing challenges of climate change, cities that are youthful, overcrowded, impoverished and unemployed, to name a few issues. Conversely or positively are they able to plan for smart cities, cities with mega infrastructural projects, productive cities on the rise, where else does the hope of 'Africa rising' come from if not from our growing cities? The plethora of scenarios we need to prepare our planners for is daunting but the task must be done and will be done. Someone needs to plan for the over 20 years of uninterrupted growth that the continent and its cities have experienced. These are the same people who need to plan for the success of SDGs. The key note will take an academic view and propose what should be changed in our planning curriculum based on experience in order to transform our cities on the continent.



Amira Osman is a Sudanese/South African architect, researcher, academic, activist, public speaker, and author. She is a Professor of Architecture at the Tshwane University of Technology and holds the position of SARChI: DST/NRF/SACN Research Chair in Spatial Transformation (Positive Change in the Built Environment).

*Faculty of Engineering and the
Built Environment at the
Tshwane University of Technol-
ogy, Pretoria, South Africa*

Participatory and multi-governance approaches for urban resilience: What does transformation look like? Who participates in decision making about cities? And what are the mechanisms to do so?

What does transformation look like? Who participates in decision making about cities? And what are the mechanisms to do so? What does equity, dignity, inclusion look like? What does increased density and a mix of functions and income look like? How does health, safety and increased opportunity translate into space and form? What tools can be used to include diverse voices in the evolution of cities? What is unseen in cities and how can it be made evident? How can we understand negotiation, deal-making and transaction – the invisible forces that make up our cities? How can we engage with the mess rather than trying to sort it out? How do we create livable and lovable cities?

LIVABLE in the sense of being equitable, beautiful, functional, diverse and responding to culture and climate

LOVABLE by resonating with many, embracing all and allowing for choice and change, while being embedded in context

These questions will be addressed in this talk and examples from the Sudan and South Africa will be presented.



*Department of Planning at
Kwame Nkrumah University of
Science and Technology
Kumasi, Ghana*

Michael Poku-Boansi is a Professor in the Department of Planning, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana. He holds a Ph.D. degree and B.Sc. (Hons) in Planning from the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. Prof. Poku-Boansi is an Alumnus of the Rockefeller Foundation Professional Fellowship Programme and a Commonwealth Academic Fellow, tenable at the Institute for Transport Studies, University of Leeds, United Kingdom. Michael has over 13 years of experience in teaching and researcher in the Department of Planning, KNUST where he currently serves as the Head of Department. He also serves as the Vice Dean of the Faculty of Built Environment in the College of Art and Built Environment. Prof. Poku-Boansi is a member of the Transport and Future Urban Spaces Research Cluster with research focusing on promoting and advancing the efficient planning and delivery of transport and land use services within the urban environments through the use of spatially integrated information and communication technology, emerging planning techniques, and smart cities models.

Multilevel governance and urban transport infrastructure planning and delivery in Developing Countries: The Ghanaian Experience

The rapid increase in urbanization and mobility in developing countries, “raise eyebrows”, as to how pressure is increasingly exerted on public transport systems. Governments of developing countries face challenges in planning for the constantly increasing population and this beset these governments in terms of guiding economic development and fast-tracking investment in urban infrastructure. It is commonly argued by using network theory framework that, in multilevel governance in public transport, there exists, unequal power relations. This cumulates the fact that different actors’ preferences and interest are influenced by selecting policy decisions that will allow them to influence transport policies. This research seeks to explore the role of multilevel governance, particularly in developing countries with regards to their responses to the provision of transport infrastructure with current trends and changes in urbanization and mobility. In addition, this paper investigates and evaluate the hypothesis that urbanization and increasing mobility have an influence on public transport systems and that multilevel governance has a role to play towards the improvement of urban transport infrastructure systems.



Sophie Schramm holds the chair of International Planning Studies at the faculty of Spatial Planning, TU Dortmund, Germany. She received a phd for her thesis “City in Flow: sanitation of Hanoi in light of social and spatial transformations (in German)” from TU Darmstadt. She has worked as Junior Research Group leader at Kassel University and as Assistant Professor at Utrecht University. She studies the manifold dynamics of city-making in the global South with a focus on heterogeneous infrastructures, planning and housing.

*International Planning Studies,
Department of Spatial
Planning, TU Dortmund
University, Germany*

Exception and Endurance – city making in the global South

This contribution uses scrap metal trading as a lens onto the opportunities and exclusions of Nairobi’s speculative urbanization, and in particular onto the city’s regime of “planning by exception.” Accelerated road and condominium construction have dramatically changed Nairobi. Much of this construction is permitted through exceptions to regulations, creating a scenario in which private development is rapidly outpacing the planning and provision of essential infrastructures. The position of scrap metal dealers makes the contradictions of this regime of planning visible. On the one hand, the construction sites dotting these neighbourhoods provide a wealth of scrap for dealers to gather—and dealers, in turn, provide an essential recovery service (allowing scrap to become construction materials again). On the other hand, in these increasingly exclusive spaces, “informal” business like scrap metal heaps are no longer welcome. Thus the boom simultaneously grants scrap dealers opportunities for accumulation and makes the conditions of that accumulation highly uncertain.

This contribution both draws on and moves beyond Ananya Roy’s concept of “informalization” by describing how scrap dealers are at once marginalized and given opportunities through a specific regime of planning by exception. We show how this regime works not only by making exceptions from existing rules and regulations, but also by „exceptional regulation“. We argue that this is an important contribution to planning theory concerning Southern urbanisation which often focuses on informalities as shaping urbanisation. We explain how urban traders, rather than revolting or quietly subverting this regime, endure it through various tactics. Thus, our study contributes to current urban planning studies by specifying how urban planning is entangled with various dynamics of everyday city-making through exception and endurance.

3. Conference Programme*

* Time is in CET (GMT + 01:00)



DAY ONE: THURSDAY 18TH NOVEMBER 2021

10:00 – 11:30 AM	<p style="text-align: center;">Plenary (Moderation: Dr. Genet Alem)- Join here</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Welcome Address: Urban Africa In 21st Century and Theme of 5th AAPS Conference</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Sophie Schramm, TU Dortmund University; Prof. Wilbard Kombe, Ardhi University; Prof. Nancy Odendaal / Prof. Daniel Inkoom, Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS)</p>	
BREAK - 11:30 AM - 12:30 PM		
11:30 AM - 1:30 PM	Parallel Sessions	Moderator/ discussant
	<p>Session 1.1: <i>Localising Planning Theories Pursuing New Geographies of Theory: A Critical Look at Accomplishments and Challenges for the Future of Urban Knowledge and Practice</i> Join Session 1.1 here</p>	<p>Dr. Priscila Izar/ Prof. Alan Mabin, University of the Witwatersrand</p>
	<p>Session 2.1: <i>Innovating Planning Education - Innovative approaches to re-invent urban planning education in African cities</i> Join Session 2.1 here</p>	<p>Dr. Julia Wesely, University College London/ Prof. Ally H. Namangaya, Ardhi University</p>
<p>Session 3.1: <i>Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Infrastructure Management</i> Join Session 3.1 here</p>	<p>Prof. Kombe Wilbard, Ardhi University/ Dr. Du Juan, TU Dortmund University</p>	
BREAK - 1:30 - 2 PM		
2 - 4 PM	Parallel Sessions	Moderator/ discussant
	<p>Session 1.2: <i>Localising Planning Theories - Postcolonial Perspectives in the Making of Urban Spaces</i> Join Session 1.2 here</p>	<p>Prof. Sophie Schramm / Dr. Raffael Beier, TU Dortmund University</p>
	<p>Session 2.2: <i>Innovating Planning Education - Studio Pedagogy and Academic Cooperation</i> Join Session 2.2 here</p>	<p>Dr. Wolfgang Scholz, TU Dortmund University / Dr. Dawah Magembe-Mushi, Ardhi University</p>
<p>Session 3.2: <i>Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Infrastructure Management</i> Join Session 3.2 here</p>	<p>Prof. Daniel Inkoom, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology/ Dr. Samwel Alananga, Ardhi University</p>	
BREAK - 4 - 4:15 PM		
4:15 - 6 PM	Keynote Speech (Moderation: Dr. Genet Alem) - Join here	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Garth Myers <i>Paul E. Raether Distinguished Professor of Urban International Studies at Trinity College, Hartford, USA</i> Six Challenges for Cities in Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Sophie Schramm <i>International Planning Studies (IPS), TU Dortmund University</i> Exception and Endurance – City Making in the Global South</p>	

DAY TWO: FRIDAY 19TH NOVEMBER 2021

Parallel Sessions		Moderator/ discussant
9 AM - 11 AM	Session 1.3: Theories - Postcolonial Perspectives in the Making of Urban Spaces Join Session 1.3 here	Dr. Samwel Alananga , Ardhi University/ Prof. Alan Mabin , University of the Witwatersrand
	Session 2.3: Challenges of Climate Change vs. the State of Planning Schools in Africa Join Session 2.3 here	Prof. Wilbard Kombe / Dr. Tatu Limbumba , Ardhi University
	Session 3.3: Co-production and Local Adaptive Capacity for Urban Resilience Join Session 3.3 here	Dr. Du Juan , TU Dortmund University / Dr. Nestory E. Yamungu University of Dar es Salaam
BREAK - 11 - 11:30 AM		
Parallel Sessions		Moderator/ discussant
11:30 AM - 1:30 PM	Session 1.4: Localising Planning Theories - Postcolonial Perspectives into the Rhetoric of Slums and Informality Join Session 1.4 here	Prof. Nancy Odendaal , University of Cape Town/ George O. Onatu , University of Johannesburg Africa
	Session 3.4: Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Co-production and Local Adaptive Capacity for Urban Resilience Join Session 3.4 here	Prof. Alphonse Kyessi , Ardhi University / Francis Dakyaga , SD Dombu University
	Session 3.5: Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience and Adaptation Join Session 3.5 here	Prof. Stefan Greiving/ Dr. Johannes Lückenkötter , TU Dortmund University
BREAK - 1:30 - 2:30 PM		
Keynote Speech (Moderation: Dr. Johannes Lückenkötter) - Join here		
2:30 - 3:30 PM	Prof. Stefan Greiving <i>Institute of Spatial Planning, TU Dortmund University, Germany</i> Critical infrastructures and spatial development in emerging economies	
BREAK - 3:30 - 3:45 PM		
3:45 - 6:00 PM	Prof. Amira Osman <i>Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment at the Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria, South Africa</i> Participatory and multi-governance approaches for urban resilience: What does transformation look like? Who participates in decision making about cities? What are the mechanisms to do so?	
	Prof. Michael Poku-Boansi <i>Department of Planning at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana</i> Multilevel governance and urban transport infrastructure planning and delivery in developing countries: The Ghanaian experience	

DAY THREE: SATURDAY 20TH NOVEMBER 2021

	Parallel Sessions	Moderator/ discussant
9 - 11 AM	Session 1.5: <i>Localising Planning Theories - Global Theories and Local Realities</i> Join Session 1.5 here	Prof. Nancy Odendaal , University of Cape Town / Dr. Lia G. Woldetsadik , EiABC, Addis Ababa University
	Session 3.6: <i>Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Risk Management</i> Join Session 3.6 here	Dr. Priscila Izar , University of the Witwatersrand/ Dr. Nestory E Yamungu , Uiveristy of Dar es Salaam
	Session 4.1: <i>Toward Pro-Livelihood Adaptation and Risk Management</i> Join Session 4.1 here	Dr. Tatu Limbumba / Francis Dakyaga , Dombo University of Business and Integrated Development Studies
BREAK - 11 - 11:30 AM		
Keynote Speech (Moderation: Dr. Johannes Lückenkötter)- Join here		
11:30 AM - 12:30 PM	Prof. Robert B. Kiunsi <i>School of Environmental Science and Technology Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</i> Promoting the use of green spaces in Dar es Salaam City with the view of increased climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits	
BREAK - 12:30 - 1 PM		
1 - 3:30 PM	Prof. Wilbard Kombe and Dr. Samuel Alananga <i>Institute of Human Settlements Studies, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</i> Is Climate Change Knowledge Making a Difference in Urban Planning and Practice?	
	Dr. Wilma Nchito <i>Department of Geography, University of Zambia Lusaka, Zambia</i> Creating transformative urban futures through planning practice: Are planners ready?	
BREAK 3:30 - 4 PM		
Plenary (Moderation: Prof. Ally H. Namangaya / Dr. Genet Alem)		
Join here		
4 - 5:30 PM	All Session Moderators Current Issues & Future Prospects of Urban Governance and Planning	

DAY ONE: THURSDAY 18TH NOVEMBER 2021

PARALLEL SESSIONS - 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM

Session 1.1: <i>Localising Planning Theories Pursuing New Geographies of Theory: A Critical Look at Accomplishments and Challenges for the Future of Urban Knowledge and Practice</i>		Chair: Dr. Priscila Izar / Prof. Alan Mabin
Decolonizing thinking about cities and planning: How far have things changed?		Prof. Alan Mabin, University of the Witwatersrand
ZEIS in Fortaleza: about the possibility of radical/transformational planning in the Global South		Clarissa F. Sampaio Freitas and Ligia Melo, Federal University of Ceara, Brazil
Urban studies in Brazil: Reframing the debate on the problems and challenges of Global Urbanization		Pedro Arantes and Mariana Fix, University of Sao Paulo - USP
Understanding the persistence and rise of master planning in urban Africa: local ambitions and transnational circuits		Philip Harrison and Sylvia Croese, University of the Witwatersrand
A matter of value: assessing the scope and effects of Tanzania's national housing corporation's development strategy on Dar es Salaam's urban neighbourhoods.		Priscila Izar, University of the Witwatersrand; Tatu Mtwangi Limbumba, Ardhi University
Session 2.1: <i>Innovating Planning Education - Innovative approaches to re-invent urban planning education in African cities</i>		Chair: Dr. Julia Wesely / Prof. Ally H. Namangaya
In a state of flux: Urban planning programmes in Asia and Africa		Geetika Anand and Nandini Dutta, Indian Institute for Human Settlements
Towards the collaborative development of formal planning education in Freetown, Sierra Leone		Joseph Macarthy and Braima Koroma Sierra Leone Urban Research Centre; Adriana Allen and Julia Wesely, University College London
Researching with care: ethical dilemmas in co-designing focus group discussions		Yael Padan and Jane Rendell, University College London, London; Tim Ndezi, The Centre for Community Initiatives, Tanzania
Are African Planning Schools Prepared for Current Challenges of Climate Change and Disaster Risks?		Wolfgang Scholz, TU Dortmund University
Session 3.1: <i>Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Infrastructure Management</i>		Chair: Prof. Willbard Kombe / Dr. Du Juan
"Settlements evolves and infrastructure follows the people" Navigating complexities in Post-settlements Water Network Extension in Urban Ghana		Francis Dakyaga, Dombo University of Business and Integrated Development Studies
Urban Service Co-Production in Tanzania: Governance, Informality and Co-productive process in Urban Sanitation Chain in Arusha City		Furaha Germain Abwe Liveable Cities Programme in Tanzania - Urban Planning for Community Change
Piped Water and Simplified Sewer Systems in Hilly-rocky and Densely Areas: The Cases of Mabatini and Kilimahewa Informal Settlements in Mwanza City		Fredrick Bwire Magina and Alphonse Gabriel Kyessi, Ardhi University
A Tale of Three Dams: Exploring how accumulation by dis-possession caused QwaQwa water crisis through ineffective planning in post-apartheid South Africa		Kgosi Simphiwe Mocwagae, University of the Free State

DAY ONE: THURSDAY 18TH NOVEMBER 2021

PARALLEL SESSIONS - 2 PM – 4 PM

Session 1.2: Localising Planning Theories - Postcolonial Perspectives in the Making of Urban Spaces		Chair: Prof. Sophie Schramm / Dr. Raffael Beier
Learning from Lotus: Questioning public space in everyday Gugulethu, Cape Town	Kathryn Ewing, University of Cape Town	
Unbundling place: relational place-making in Jo`burg	Lené Le Roux, University of Oklahoma	
No Trace of Public Space? Searching for Public Urban Life in Lilongwe	Rebekka Keuss, HafenCity University	
Street Vending in Downtown Rabat: In Resistance to Imported Urban Models	Wafae Bouallala, Institut National d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme, Morocco	
Session 2.2: Innovating Planning Education - Studio Pedagogy and Academic Cooperation		Chair: Dr. Wolfgang Scholz/ Dr. Dawah Magembe-Mushi
Lived experiences of housing policy and activism: A collaborative studio pedagogy	Sophie Oldfield, University of Cape Town/ University of Basel	
Reconceptualizing Spatial Planning by Academic International Cooperation. A Joint Research and Pedagogical Experience by Politecnico di Milano and Mondlane University in Maputo	Laura Montedoro, Alessandro Frigerio and Alice Buoli, Politecnico di Milano; Carlos Trindade, Eduardo Mondlane University	
Sharing Knowledge for Change. Transnational Cooperation in Research and Higher Education to innovate urban planning theories and practices	Paola Bellaviti, Politecnico di Milano	
Urban Planning Curriculums Transformations towards Inclusion of Climate Change Education: The Case of Ardhi University, Tanzania	Albert Nyiti, Emmanuel Nsekela, Mariam Genes, Lilian Kakoko and Richard Prosper, Ardhi University	
Session 3.2: Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Infrastructure Management		Chair: Prof. Daniel Inkoom / Dr. Samwel Alananga
Infrastructure planning and provision in a Multi-Layered African City	Chipampata Musonda, University of Zambia	
Vulnerability, Social Exclusion and Resilience mechanisms of Urban Infrastructure in Informal Settlements with Reference to Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area in Uganda	Moses Oluka, Ardhi University	
Basic Infrastructure Improvement: Who's Knowledge Matters: The Case of the Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania?	Alphonse G. Kyessi, Wilbard J. Kombe and Tatu M. Limbumba, Ardhi University	
Co-production strategies in Kampala, Uganda: Addressing climate change and food access	Andrea Brown, Wilfrid Laurier University	
Improving Resilience and Urban Planning Practice at a Larger Scale Through Integrating Citizens and City in Local Soft (Social) and Hard (Physical) Adaptation to Flooding	Pascal Mukanga, Sabrina Ohler, Vera Bukachi and Joe Mulligan, Kounkuey Design Initiative, Nairobi, Kenya	

DAY TWO: FRIDAY 19TH NOVEMBER 2021

PARALLEL SESSIONS - 9 AM – 11 AM	
Session 1.3: Localising Planning Theories - Postcolonial Perspectives in the Making of Urban Spaces	
Chair: Dr. Samwel Alananga / Prof. Alan Mabin	
Conceptualising African Peripheries	Paula Meth and Tom Goodfellow, University of Sheffield; Alison Todes and Sarah Charlton, University of Witwatersrand
Insights into actions from within and without that shape planning theory in Mzuzu, Malawi	Mtafu Manda, Mzuzu University, Malawi
The State, Trust and Cooperation: Local Government-residents Joint Neighborhood Upgrading Initiatives in Addis Ababa	Lia G. Woldetsadik, EiABC, Addis Ababa University
Challenging consensus and framing power in city planning in Kampala, Uganda	Gilbert Siame, University of Zambia
Session 2.3: Innovating Planning Education - Challenges of Climate Change vs. the State of Planning Schools in Africa	
Chair: Prof. Wilbard Kombe / Dr. Tatu Limbumba	
Climate Change in Planning Education: An analysis of the AAPs Curriculum Piloted at the University of Zambia	Wilma S. Nchito, University of Zambia
Planning education for climate change: what skills are needed?	Bruce Stiftel, Georgia Institute of Technology
Climate Change Adaptation And Planning Education In Southern Africa	Abraham R Matamanda and Verna Nel, University of the Free State Bloemfontein; Jennilee M Kohima, Namibia University of Science and Technology; Innocent Chirisa, University of Zimbabwe
Education for climate change adaptation and sustainable development. A case of Zimbabwe.	Mahuyu Joburg, Zimbabwe Ezekiel Guti University
Session 3.3: Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Co-production and Local Adaptive Capacity for Urban Resilience	
Chair: Dr. Du Juan/ Dr. Nestory E. Yamungu	
Complementing or Conflicting Rationalities? How Self-Production Practices in Collective Space can shape Urban Planning: Insights from Maputo City	Milousa Ibraimo António, University of Lisbon
Co-producing integrative risk governance in rapidly growing urban Africa: lessons from informal settlements in Freetown, Sierra Leone.	Emmanuel Osuteye, University College London
Exploring transformative actions in infrastructure co-production	Lianna Ricci, University College Dublin
Solid Waste Governance in the Informal Settlements in Uganda: Analysis of the regulatory framework for existing Mechanisms and Actors Participation	Florence Muheirwe, Ardhi University

DAY TWO: FRIDAY 19TH NOVEMBER 2021

PARALLEL SESSIONS - 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM	
Session 1.4: <i>Localising Planning Theories - Postcolonial Perspectives into the Rhetoric of Slums and Informality</i>	
Chair: Prof. Nancy Odendaal / George O. Onatu	
Revisiting Stokes' Theory of Slums – Towards Decolonised Housing Theories from the South	Raffael Beier, TU Dortmund University
Delegitimising The Urban Poor Reflections on informality as discursive practice in Windhoek / Namibia and its implications for post-colonial urban politics	Phillip Lühl, Namibia University of Science and Technology
New Cities, Old Satellites: Living on the Edge	Alison Todes, University of the Witwatersrand, Jennifer Houghton, Durban University of Technology
Reconceptualising Informality and Infrastructure in Global South	Hone Mandefro Belaye, Concordia University
Session 3.4: <i>Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Co-production and Local Adaptive Capacity for Urban Resilience</i>	
Chair: Prof. Alphonse Kyessi / Francis Dakyaga	
Contribution of Local Authorities for Community Adaptive Capacity on Impacts of Climate Change: A Case of Sea Level Rise in Pangani Division, Pangani District	Dawah Magembe-Mushi and Ramadhan Matingas, Ardhi University
Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience: Practice or Rhetoric in Malawi?	Gilbert Precious Chilinde, University of Business and Applied Sciences (MUBAS)
Maintenance and sustainable use of urban green systems: Challenges and opportunities. A case of Dar es Salaam City, Tanzania	Helene Stephene Francis, Ally Hassan Namangaya, and Makarios Victor Mdemu, Ardhi University
Qualities of Urban Planning: The Conflict between Participatory Planning and Planning Standards	Behailu Melesse Digafe, Achamyeleh Gashu Adam, Gebeyehu Belay Shibeshi Mengiste Abate, Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia
Session 3.5: <i>Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience and Adaptation</i>	
Chair: Prof. Stefan Greiving / Dr. Johannes Lückenkötter	
Promoting sustainable development in Rwanda: Evidence from homegrown solutions	Josephine Mwongeli Malonza and Aimable Nsabimana, University of Rwanda
Building Urban Flood Resilience through Community Participation in Urban Areas of Kebbi State, Nigeria	Kayode Oyediran, Kebbi State Polytechnic, Bolanle Wahab, University of Ibadan, Ibadan
The question of community participation in informal settlements upgrading projects: A Case of Diepsloot, South Africa	Thembisile Phenina Lubisi and George Okechukwu Onatu, University of Johannesburg

DAY THREE: SATURDAY 20TH NOVEMBER 2021

PARALLEL SESSIONS - 9 AM – 11 AM

Session 1.5: Localising Planning Theories - Global Theories and Local Realities		Chair: Prof. Nancy Odendaal/ Dr. Lia G. Woldetsadik
China and the making of African cities: a South-South transfer of urban development practices		David Benazeraf, Sorbonne University
Reconceptualizing Spatial Planning by Academic International Cooperation. A Joint Research and Pedagogical Experience by Politecnico di Milano and Mondlane University in Maputo		Alessandro Frigerio, Politecnico di Milano
Municipal annexation as a urban growth management strategy in Moshi		Stephan Schmidt and Ryan Michael Thomas, Cornell University; Edmund Edward Zakayo, The Cooperative Development Commission, Tanzania
Localizing planning theories: Understanding informal trading in the context of planning theories as applied in South Africa		Fredua Agyemang and Ilse M. Schoeman, North-West University
Session 3.6: Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience - Risk Management		Chair: Dr. Priscila Izar / Dr. Nestory E. Yamungu
Thirst but flooded slums in Africa: Innovations for water security in Lusaka, Zambia		Dorothy Ndhlovu, The University of Zambia
Tracing the urbanization factors for flash floods occurrences in Tanzania secondary cities		Ally Hassan Namangaya, Ardhi University
Managing a flood of data: Digitization and the politics of urban resilience in Dar es Salaam		Ryan Thomas, Cornell University
Coping with heat stress in unplanned urban settlements		Olumuyiwa Adegun, Federal University of Technology; Elinorata Mbuya, Ardhi University
Potential of Land Readjustment for Enhanced Urban Resilience in Rwanda		John Mugisha, Ardhi University and University of Rwanda
Session 4.1: Toward Pro-Livelihood Adaptation and Risk Management		Chair: Dr. Tatu Limbumba / Francis Dakyaga
Resilience as an Urban Locality of Informal Settlements: Two Back-to-Back Multi-Level Stakeholders Participatory Gap Analysis Workshops in Metro Manila		Du Juan, TU Dortmund University
Compressed Stabilised Earth Blocks as a potential building technology to address climate change adaptation and its relevance in tackling urbanisation processes: the case study of Northern Tanzania.		Laia Gemma García Fernández, Università degli studi di Ferrara
Old Boma: from international cooperation to the grass-roots' knowledge		MinJi Kim, Technische Universität Berlin
Integrated Approach on Urban Layout Planning to Include Road Horizontal Geometric Designing for Sustainable Urban Layout Plans		Nicholas Batakanwa Charles University of Dar es Salaam

4. Abstract – Panels



Pursuing New Geographies of Theory: A Critical Look at Accomplishments and Challenges for the Future of Urban Knowledge and Practice (Session 1.1)

Alan Mabin - alan.mabin@wits.ac.za, alan@alanmabin.org (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg / School of Architecture & Planning) and Priscila Izar - izarpriscila@gmail.com (School of Architecture and Planning, Centre for Urbanism and Built Environment Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Over the last decade, important studies have answered to the call for dislocating the center of knowledge production about urbanization in the Global South and exploring new research lenses. However, while there is not yet a so called Global South urban theory, urbanization in this region continues to develop fast, often unchecked. Similarly, urban phenomena often analyzed through the experience of Southern cities, such as informality and marginality, expand through cities and regions around the globe. Hence, if the need for theoretical contributions rooted on the experience of Southern Cities remains, so does inquiring whether and how such contributions can inform analysis of contemporary urbanization worldwide. This special panel critically analyzes urban theory based on urbanization in the Global South, and more particularly, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, by inquiring about the politics and practice of urban knowledge production in these regions. The inquire is posed in the context of fast changing and highly uncertain national and regional contexts due to the rise of right-wing political extremism, climate-risk denial, and the Covid pandemic. Paper titles and presenters include:

Alan Mabin. Decolonizing thinking about cities and planning: How far have things changed?

Clarissa Sampaio Freitas and Ligia Melo. ZEIS in Fortaleza: About the possibility of radical/trans-formative planning in the Global South

Pedro Arantes and Mariana Fix. On urban studies in Brazil: The favela, uneven urbanisation and beyond.

Philip Harrison and Sylvia Croese. Understanding the persistence and rise of master planning in urban Africa: local ambitions and transnational circuits.

Priscila Izar and Tatu Mtwangi Limbumba. A matter of value: assessing the scope and effects of Tanzania's national housing corporation's development strategy on Dar es Salaam's urban neighborhoods.

Keywords: Southern urbanism, Radical Planning, Historical Analysis, Housing, Master Planning

Innovative approaches to re-invent urban planning education in African cities (Session 2.1)

Julia Wesely - Julia.wesely@ucl.ac.uk, (UThe Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London)

In this panel, we aim to facilitate discussions about pathways of higher education institutions and grassroots organisations to support future urban practitioners in developing skills, values, and capacities for planning cities challenged by rapid urbanisation, decentralisation, high levels of informality, colonial legacies and high exposure to impacts of climate change; cities, which are key to realising international agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda; and whose institutions increasingly collaborate in planning and educational networks such as the Cities Alliance and the Association of African Planning Schools to work together towards more just urban development.

The panel emerges from collaborations as part of the Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality (KNOW) programme and teases out lessons learnt from a variety of existing experiences in establishing and implementing innovative pedagogies across cities in Africa and Asia. It analyses these experiences transversally, specifically focusing on a) the use of different pedagogic strategies such as problem-based learning, learner-centred approaches and 'ethical moments', b) the ability to include learners with diverse capacities and needs, emerging, for example, at the intersections of gender, class, religion and ethnicity, and c) their embeddedness in city networks as well as wider regional or bilateral collaborations.

Geetika Anand, Nandini Dutta. In a state of flux: Urban planning programmes in Asia and African.
Joseph Macarthy, Braima Koroma, Adriana Allen, Julia Wesely. Reflections on the collaborative development of an MSc programme in "Development and Planning in African Cities" at Njala University, Sierra Leone

Yael Padan, Tim Ndezi, Jane Rendell. Researching with care: ethical dilemmas in co-designing focus group discussions.

Wolfgang Scholz. Are African planning schools prepared for current challenges of climate change and disaster risks?

Keywords: Planning education, innovative pedagogies, regional learning, higher education

5. Abstracts – Parallel Sessions



Track 1

Localising Planning Theories



Session 1.1



Decolonizing thinking about cities and planning: How far have things changed?

Alan Mabin - alan.mabin@wits.ac.za, alan@alanmabin.org (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg / School of Architecture & Planning)

In the current literature there are appeals to decolonize thinking about cities and to reimagine ways in which to act upon local territories. How far have things changed? To begin to answer that question, this paper considers urban planning frameworks on several continents, and reviews urban practice and territorial transformation in their city regions. Part of the intention is to examine divergence and convergence between practices and products across familiar divides, and to this end the diverse situations of Johannesburg, South Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, São Paulo, Brazil, Paris, France and Sydney, Australia form the basis of comparative enquiry. A question at issue is how, and in what ways, the same as well as different ideas and concepts have been adopted to grasp and address urbanization in metropolises of the global south as well as the north, in present uncertain times. The paper proceeds to investigate such matters as: around which themes has more work been done (empirically, theoretically, practically) concerning the notion of southern urbanism? Are there profound differences across regions in the south that have been addressed – or not? Which regions predominate in this field of study, and why, plus with what consequences? How do current research and conceptual work relate to the priorities of research institutions? Based on the analysis, the paper argues that decolonizing thinking and knowledge production, and furthermore planning practice, goes beyond individual research efforts and involves commitment of institutions of higher learning, research and publication organizations, and funding agencies.

Keywords: Southern theory, Planning practice, Global south

ZEIS in Fortaleza: about the possibility of radical/trans-formative planning in the Global South

Clarissa F. Sampaio Freitas - clarissa@arquitetura.ufc.br and Ligia Melo (Federal University of Ceara, Brazil)

Traditionally, Planning in the Global South tend to emulate those of developed countries, disregarding structural regional differences. Under a context of rapid urbanization, lack of state institutional capacity and land tenure ambiguity, planning strategies devised elsewhere have functioned mainly as a layer of spatial exclusion in the fast growing metropolises of the South (Harris, 2015). Developed during re-democratization period in Brazil (1980s), the country's Right to the City planning regime has acknowledged such constraints, leaving a legacy of innovative bottom up strategies. We propose a discussion of one of such experiments, the Special Zones for Social Housing (ZEIS) devised to face the challenges of informal settlements. Specifically we investigate the main elements of ZEIS transformative potential. The investigation is grounded in more than 10 years of activist research aimed at supporting Fortaleza residents struggle for housing, urban improvements and tenure security. Since local master plan has assigned some communities as ZEIS, in 2009, the tool has increasingly functioned as a beacon of hope to communities facing either gentrification or disinvestments under an era of neoliberalism and privatization. Albeit with clear differences among one another, the cases we have been investigating support the claim that their condition as ZEIS bear some potential to improve residents access to urban life. Yet, we noticed that, more than the mere existence of a local legislation, ZEIS potential has been realized due to residents' appropriation of their rights. It was the conscious awareness of the community members, their attitude of selectively cooperating and pressuring local state agents, that have created the political conditions for implementing ZEIS transformative potential. In this sense, residents' practices converge with those used to conceptualize radical/trans-formative planning strand around the notions of insurgency (i.e. Miraftab, 2012; Sandercock, 1998; Holston, 2008) and autonomy (Souza, 2006).

Keywords: Inclusionary Zoning, Radical Planning, Brazil, Informal Settlements

On Urban Studies in Brazil: The favela, uneven urbanisation and beyond

Pedro Arantes - Pedro.arantes@unifesp.br (Federal University of Sao Paulo - UNIFESP) and Mariana Fix - marianafix@gmail.com (University of Sao Paulo - USP)

This essay discusses some key ideas and debates about urban studies in Brazil, considered historiographically, from the mid-1900s to the present. It presents the main components and particularities of what emerges as the Brazilian matrix of urban studies, interrogating the most influential work in the field with the country's own experiences of industrialisation and urbanisation. It discusses some key urban debates of the 21st century, namely new planning models associated with globalisation, global mega-events, public-private partnerships, inner-city gentrification, housing and city financialisation, rising forms of urban warfare and social control in slums (favelas), and new activisms and urban insurgencies. Through this analysis, we point to contradictions and tensions in relation to European and North American urban theory, calling for the need to formulate new categories and hypotheses to better understand the unequal and extreme processes resulting from violent expansion of capitalist relations over the entire planet, and comment on the new practices and forms of social mobilisation emerging from turbulent contexts.

Keywords: Brazil, favelas, Global South, Latin America, slums, spatial theory, urban studies

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Understanding the persistence and rise of master planning in urban Africa: local ambitions and transnational circuits

Philip Harrison - Philip.harrison@wits.ac.za and Sylvia Croese - sylvia.croese@wits.ac.za (South African Research Chair in Spatial Analysis and City Planning School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Master plans have long been criticized by critical planners who have argued in favour of more strategic, collaborative and relational forms of spatial planning that can more adequately respond to local needs and realities, especially in the context of the global South. Rather than critiquing master planning, this paper seeks to interrogate its apparent rise in urban Africa in recent years. The paper builds on an overview of international planning trajectories as a basis for tracing the continuities and discontinuities in African master planning as they have evolved from colonial to post-colonial times. Drawing on examples from across the African continent the paper illustrates the diversity and transnational nature of contemporary planning practices, influences and uses of master plans. As such, the paper contributes to an emerging literature that seeks to rethink the use of master plans by showing that master plans can be strategically mobilized by a range of actors, serving multiple interests and claims, therefore providing an important entry point into understanding the contemporary politics of urban development in Africa.

Keywords: master planning; urban development; African cities

A matter of value: assessing the scope and effects of Tanzania's national housing corporation's development strategy on Dar es Salaam's urban neighbourhoods

Priscila Izar - izarpriscila@gmail.com (School of Architecture and Planning, Centre for Urbanism and Built Environment Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa) and Tatu Mtwangi Limbumba - tatumtwangi@gmail.com (Institute of Human Settlements Studies (IHSS) – Ardhi University, Tanzania)

Since the 1990s, the Tanzanian public housing authority, the National Housing Corporation (NHC), has been changing its goal, from prioritizing delivery of affordable housing, to becoming a leading commercial and residential real estate developer. This happens against a backdrop of market-based reform and the state's growing reliance on private markets to support urban development. In this paper, we look at the impact of NHC's new approach and its effect on housing production and every day practice in Dar es Salaam. The analysis is based on a case study of two new NHC middle to high-income development projects and housing practice in the neighbourhoods surrounding these projects. Analysis is informed by semi-structured interviews, and project and site investigation. Findings indicate that currently, NHC operates like a private corporation, prioritizing market-rate developments over low-income housing projects, and promoting segregated developments based on land value criteria, while also lacking protocols regarding its trickling down approach. High input costs and declining state subsidies are some of the factors mentioned as a challenge towards meeting the housing needs of moderate to low-income households. The paper contributes to the international debate concerning the state's adoption of business-like approaches to housing production and the affordability crisis.

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Keywords: Housing policy, housing practice, public-private partnerships, urban redevelopment, Global South

Session 1.2



Learning from Lotus: Questioning public space in everyday Gugulethu

Kathryn Ewing - kathryn.ewing@uct.ac.za (University of Cape Town)

Small, yet deeply transformative, public space is often unrecognised. Infrastructure is often expected as large investment, big-impact services and not the intimate spaces of a city. This paper untangles the concept of everyday lived space, deeply questioning the Eurocentric notions of public space in an African city displaying the battle for decolonization. It seeks to interrupt the thinking around informality and public space by reviewing a new way of thinking of urban upgrading in a South African context. Differences between practice, theory and policy are still severely disparate in a democratic South Africa. The random interaction of these three spheres, combined with regulations and the burden of apartheid planning, repeatedly determines the fragmented urban form of our cities and current impact of inequality and violence. The public space case studies presented are immersed in everyday negotiations and incomplete, transformative spaces of Gugulethu. My perspective taken transcends ten years of engaged spatial practice in the neighbourhood. This opens the narrative to unravel three aspects: 1) to reconceptualise the meaning and value of public space in a global south context; 2) to understand participatory processes around the production and struggle of space in an informal context, known as Lotus Park as part of the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Programme; and 3) to share knowledge through on-going urban design research and teaching at the University of Cape Town. This is explored through a series of public space projects in Gugulethu – centres, edges and shadows. The intention is to remark / remake space as public. There is the hope of integrating urban practice, theory and teaching beyond the academy.

Keywords: Public space, Negotiation, Informal, Transformation, Small change, Co-production

Unbundling place: relational place-making in Jo'burg

Lené Le Roux - leneleroux@ou.edu; lene.u4e@gmail.com (University of Oklahoma)

Building on the conception of 'place' as open, relational and always incomplete, scholars have sought to provide analytical frameworks and methodological stepping-stones for further research. One such analytical concept is 'relational place-making' which considers conflict arising from numerous diverse positionalities that are making place while having overlapping and competing political perspectives on how that place ought to be. Yet, we may not be able to simply deploy this framework globally. Postcolonial and southern urban scholars have argued against the dominance and universalisation of northern-based, western-centric research and theory. Their analyses have revealed the ways in which knowledge production and urban practice are rooted in colonial rationalities. There remains a need to think through the ways in which theory might be reviewed through southern cases and postcolonial perspectives. My empirical case examines 'place-making' in Norwood and Orange Grove in northeast Jo'burg. Historically whites-only suburbs, they form part of prominent urban development projects of the city; namely the Grant Ave Precinct Plan and the Rea Vaya line along Louis Botha Drive, feeding into the Corridors of Freedom city plan. I aim to uncover the daily practices, logic and ideals of marginalized people needing to negotiate socio-technical permissions as a result of spatial tensions, conflict and pressures. Insight into relational place-making through a southern lens might encourage planners to unlearn exclusionary urban design and ineffective development strategies not intended for the actually existing urban reality. It may also help planners un-see a city imagined elsewhere and re-learn how it's being configured for reasons often unknown or made invisible.

Keywords: Postcolonial southern urban theory, Relational place-making, Unlearning, Jo'burg

No Trace of Public Space? Searching for Public Urban Life in Lilongwe

Rebekka Keuss - Rebekka.keuss@gmail.com (HafenCity University, Hamburg)

Urban planning on the African continent more often than not works with inherited planning models that are based on EuroAmerican concepts, ideals, and lives. Lilongwe tells yet another tale of this story where the notion of public space within Lilongwe's planning sphere continues to follow predominantly EuroAmerican modes of city making as well as thought leaders. My ethnographic work about Malawi's capital addresses and challenges the legacy of colonial town planning as well as dominant global practices by assuming that public space is first and foremost produced by the public urban life being lived in a given context. Public space is here less understood as a physical entity but more as a performative practice or a platform for social intersections. Through selected case studies outside Lilongwe's designated public spaces, different forms of public urban life in Lilongwe are illustrated, shedding light on what specificities create and shape these realms of public urban life in the city. The case studies encompass water kiosks, a labor office, Kachere trees, WhatsApp groups, a churches square, as well as in-depth situational analyses of bawo games, an informal local food market, and a home plot in a high density residential area. This approach to public space can be perceived as an exercise on more locally grounded methodologies in urban research and ways of de-colonizing public space as it prioritizes urban processes over products and, therefore, inherently must be tied to a southern perspective. Simultaneously, it can inform a better understanding of Lilongwe's urbanity as it outlines who and what is shaping Lilongwe and, more importantly, who and what is not.

Keywords: Everyday life, Urban planning, Public space, Postcolonialism, Lilongwe/Malawi

Street vending in downtown Rabat: in resistance to imported urban models

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In recent years street vending has become a major feature of the public space in downtown Rabat, Morocco's capital city. House to the Parliament and governmental institutions, downtown Rabat holds a powerful political symbolism in the collective representation of its inhabitants. Street vending is thus considered as an intruder activity that must be banned from the area. However, history describes the downtown as a commercial zone where open-air markets-called Souks- were held regularly alongside brick-and-mortar shops before the advent of The French Protectorate in 1912 that transformed it to a "European zone" with a new "modern-formal" economy pushing the local population to dwell in informal settlements and live from informal economy in the outskirts of the city.

Through a historical analysis of the evolution of downtown's public space use induced by the French urban laws and models and perpetuated by the Moroccan policies after independence, this paper argues that itinerant trade belongs to the downtown as a central function and key element of its urban dynamics that has been disrupted by alien policies. This study makes an original contribution by evaluating the impact of colonial urban policies on fostering urban informality in the Moroccan context.

Results suggest that street vending, now considered as misappropriation of space by authorities, could be considered as a form of resistance to imported planning models and that efficient urban interventions depend on an in-depth understanding of rooted local urban design.

Keywords: Street vending, Urban informality, Souks

Session 1.3



Conceptualising African Peripheries

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There has been a rising interest in peri-urban spaces, urban frontiers and new forms of suburbanism, including in African contexts. However, given the scale of urban growth and the extreme diversity of new urban formations emerging on the geographical edges of African city-regions, more research is needed to understand the drivers of peripheral urbanisms and the lived experiences of urban change in these spaces. At the same time, urban scholars are encouraged to build conceptualisations of urban processes (Schmid et al, 2018) and to extend the language used to understand such processes, particularly in the global South. Drawing on a three-year, cross-national comparative research project, this paper explores our evolving conceptualisations of African urban peripheries. Through our research in South Africa and Ethiopia we develop a new conceptual language for interpreting processes of peripheral development and change, highlighting five distinct but overlapping logics which we term Speculative, Vanguard, Auto-constructed, Transitioning and Inherited. Rather than describing bounded peripheral spaces, we argue that these logics can co-exist, hybridise and bleed into each other in different ways in specific places and temporal junctures. We draw on our rich body of data, critical readings of urban scholarship and our own productive collaboration, to explore how these logics illuminate complex processes of urban peripheral evolution, transition and transformation. We argue that formulating these logics helps fill an absence in urban conceptualisation with potential relevance beyond the African continent.

Keywords: Peripheries, Conceptualisation, South Africa, Ethiopia, Lived experiences

Insights into actions from within and without that shape planning theory in Mzuzu, Malawi

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About midnight 16th September 2017 the planning department of Mzuzu City was set ablaze by unknown people. All documents, computers and equipment were destroyed. A temporary office was thereafter set up in an old former mayoral house. On 16th February 2020 junior workers from the planning department supported by the city's workers union sealed the temporary office and went on a demolition campaign of properties constructed on plots allegedly fraudulently allocated by senior officials in their planning office. This action not only attracted legal action by affected property developers, but also led to the suspension of three senior officials in March 2020. Critical analytical insight into the two episodes can contribute to further shaping of southern planning theory project. In particular, this could extend or add credence to key global south planning concepts such as rationality conflicts (Watson,2003); insurgent citizenship (Holston, 2007), invented participation spaces (Miraftab,2009), and interface (Li,2007) among others. The first episode points to citizens' vengeance targeted at institutions harbouring planning's sins. I propose to call the second, 'insurgency from within' whereby junior workers show displeasure with many planning failures. Qualitative interviews and archival document review will form the basis of a narrative account before fitting these incidents into southern planning theory project.

Keywords: Southern planning theory, Planner, Mzuzu City

The State, Trust and Cooperation: Local Government-residents Joint Neighborhood Upgrading Initiatives in Addis Ababa

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Collaborative planning is acknowledged to enable several positive outcomes including by building local knowledge and capacities. It is deemed to facilitate mobilization of resources, support, acceptance, coordination of action and ownership. However, the collaborative planning literature's focus on techniques to perfect the process design (i.e., regarding modalities for structuring participation, communication and deliberations) to transform social and political institutions pays little attention to the penetration of planning practices by the overall institutional environment that impede or enable operationalizing these techniques. And based on Western liberal realities, it presumes that a minimum level of trust and at least democratic culture and cooperative norms needed for collaborative planning exist everywhere. As de Satgé and Watson (2018:8) argue, the 'thin and instrumental assumptions' that planning theories make regarding the applicability of public participation or collaborative planning do not fit in with what is on the ground inside other contexts such as what is found in many parts of Africa.

The paper aims to bring the state back into the collaborative planning discourse by analysing how government systems affect the conceptions and actions of the different urban actors in collective action. Through local government-residents joint urban upgrading projects in two localities of Addis Ababa, it provides insight into the link between government systems, trust, planning practices and cooperation.

Keywords: Collaborative planning, Collective action, Government systems, Trust, Cooperation

Challenging consensus and framing power in city planning in Kampala, Uganda

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Planning in the global South has been subjected to many debates which have established that there is urgent need to rethink the ways planning has been practiced. These calls for new ways of doing planning are based on realities of deep difference, weak states, increasing urban informality, rapid uncontrolled and uncoordinated urbanization processes and high levels of inequality. At the centre of the critiques seem to be the need to understand the workings of power in planning and how this could be channeled to ensure alternative and empowering state-society engagements (Watson, 2014). This paper uses primary data generated using a case study method to explore initiatives and outcomes of community efforts to subvert colonial inspired planning practices to introduce an alternative form of state-society engagement - co-production. The paper conceptualizes the workings of power and how the co-production process embodies mechanisms to ensure collaboration and low-level conflict in settlement interventions in global South cities. The paper argues that deep understanding of the workings of power is essential because under very poor socio-economic circumstances and conditions of deprivation in much of the global South cities, it is inevitable that poor households and state agencies 'step outside of the law' and formal governance systems and structures are over stretched to create an extra- legal planning environment. The paper addresses the research question: how do co-production engagements in Kampala challenge the consensusalist approaches to planning in the cities of the South?

Keywords: Utopia of consensualism, Co-production, Power, Conflict, Empowering

Session 1.4



Revisiting Stokes' Theory of Slums: Towards Decolonised Housing Concepts from the South

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Recently, large-scale housing programmes have experienced a revival in many countries of the South. They are criticised for their top-down, standardised, and supply-driven nature, which hardly meets people's demands. At the heart of the problem lies the concept of "material decency" – a normative and shelter-centric notion of housing, inspired by colonial planning and developmentalist thought. Many African housing programmes confuse material decency with the demand-driven, bottom-up concept, of adequate housing. Following this, the stigmatisation of autoconstructed neighbourhoods prevails and housing is primarily reduced to a question of material shelter.

Adding to significant contributions about the need for southern perspectives to urban planning, this paper offers an alternative entry point by revisiting Stokes' Theory of Slums published in 1962. Interestingly, Stokes' theory did not deal with housing directly but focused on "slum" dwellers' socio-economic integration and structural factors of exclusion. I argue to re-interpret Stokes' notion of barriers to social escalation as a structural discrimination of "slum" dwellers. Such stigmatisation may be read as a major reason behind the proliferation of so-called slums. Based on the author's fieldwork in Morocco and additional literature, the aim is to deconstruct the role of "material decency" and to offer pathways towards decolonised housing concepts from the South. For this purpose, the paper suggests five cornerstones of adequate housing, namely subjectivity, non-materiality, flexibility, contextuality, and choice.

Keywords: Decolonisation, Adequate housing, Housing theory, Informal settlements, Post-development

Delegitimising the urban poor: Reflections on informality as discursive practice in Windhoek / Namibia and its implications for post-colonial urban politics

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In Namibia, urban informality is widely used referring to 'informal economies' and 'informal settlements', which are fast overtaking the formal economy and formal urban development respectively. The production of inequality under colonial rule was primarily achieved through racialised spatial planning and governance. This effectively excluded unemployed indigenous people from urban areas, and by extension from access to the benefits that colonial modernity offered to the colonisers. However, urban influx controls were progressively removed from the late 1970s onwards, leading to the rise of so-called informal urbanisation. The inquiry departs from the observation that today, overwhelmingly if not exclusively, it is the black urban poor to whom the informal label is attributed.

The study is based on in-depth interviews with professional spatial practitioners in the governmental, NGO and private sectors, about their views on 'informality' and is triangulated with policy where required. I aim to reveal how practitioners construct discourse of 'informality' and to expose its political implications for the urban poor. In this paper I argue that the temporal overlap between the process of Namibia's decolonisation (from the late 1970s until Independence in 1990) and the mainstreaming of the concept of 'informality' in urban theory provided the conditions of emergence for 'informality' to become a discursive practice. Discursively constructing the world of the 'informal' as non-conforming with formal development imperatives, which continue to embody aspirational notions of progress, allows the majority of citizens to be delegitimised and excluded from the benefits of decolonisation. This safeguards existing and emerging elite interests, and thereby perpetuates a central aspect of coloniality.

Keywords: Urban informality, Inequality, Discourse, Coloniality, Spatial practice

New Cities, Old Satellites: Living on the Edge

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'New cities' are experiencing a revival. While many are no more than 'urban fantasies' (Watson, 2013), but some are being developed, largely as satellite cities or major developments on the urban edge (Noorloos and Kloosterboer, 2018; Cote-Roy and Moser, 2019, Falt, 2019), raising questions about their probable long-term performance in terms of access to employment and livelihoods for residents. While many 'new cities' are in fact residential areas, this study looks at cases where there have been serious initiatives to create new economic nodes. It explores two case studies of residents' experience of employment and livelihoods close to economic centralities on the urban edge in South Africa: the growing Northern eThekweni area (Durban) which has developed major retail and office complexes since the 1990s and more recently a new airport and industrial spaces, and the other an old industrial decentralization/deconcentration point established in the 1980s on the eastern edge of the City of Tshwane (Pretoria), which has since declined. The studies show the severe impact of industrial decline in a context of high unemployment in the Tshwane case, but while unemployment is less in areas of new growth in eThekweni, employment and livelihoods for low-income residents in these areas are still very limited and constrained. Experiences are however differentiated, suggesting a complexity of outcomes. The cases point to the vulnerability of these economic centralities to economic change, the differential benefits they offer, and, more broadly, the limits of new developments on the urban edge.

Keywords: New cities, Satellite cities, Livelihoods, Employment, Urban peripheries

Reconceptualizing Informality and Infrastructure in Global South

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This paper contributes to the growing interdisciplinary literature that attempts to put cities of the Global South in the map of urban theory. It presents a review of ethnographic literature on cities in the Global South with particular attention to informality and infrastructure and their practical role in shaping city life and our scholarship on cities. After synthesizing literature on urban life theories across three major mainstream theories (modernization theory, Marxist theory and postcolonial), this paper presents a detailed argument that challenge and contextualize the arguments of these theories using informality and infrastructure as key thematic focuses. While informality is often discussed as in a dualistic conversation with formality in legalistic and structuralist sense and as a largely a global south phenomena, the paper argued, based on the reviewed literature, that not only informality is pervasive all over the global but also that the relationship between formality and informality is vague and always on flex. The literature has also shown that informality can be an intentional decision by actors and not always a result of needs while the state plays an active role in defining, tolerating and even reproducing informality. However, in all this the intention is not to undermine the negative repercussions informality brings to many people in the global south. Rather, the argument is a more nuanced understanding of why and how informality unfolds is required to inform interventions to improve livelihood of urban residents in the Global South and beyond. While a modern infrastructure ideal that assumes the state as main builder dominated national and international policy frameworks, in reality infrastructure in Global South and arguably in the North is made up of heterogenous configuration that are populated by people, NGOs, religious institutions and operating in a complex, contingent and fluid modes. Zooming in these configurations, would enable us to identity the winners and losers out of the existing configurations and how infrastructure unleashes a particular form of politics, thereby offering a better understating of urban life.

Keywords: Urban life, Global south, Informality, Infrastructure

Session 1.5



China and the making of African cities: a South-South transfer of urban development practices

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Urban development has become a growing sector within China-Africa relations. African cities represent a market for Chinese companies and entrepreneurs, which have developed a strong experience in urban planning and construction over the last 30 years, especially by building housing for new city dwellers.

Chinese stakeholders contribute to the urbanization process in Africa. By combining development aid and business, a number of Chinese stakeholders – urban planning and design institutes, construction firms, and real estate developers – design and build there, on various scales, a great variety of projects such as urban roads, housing estates, satellite-towns, special economic zones planned as new cities.

Chinese urban development projects in Africa have sped up the metropolization process in the largest African cities by making suburban areas denser. The export of Chinese urban development practices has contributed to the development of a new urban stratum in Africa. Chinese projects have been facilitating the rise of the African urban middle class by facilitating access to better standards of living.

Based on urban Geography theories and urban planning approaches, the presentation will focus on two main case studies: new satellite towns built by state-owned Chinese construction firms in Luanda (Angola), and housing real estate developments by private Chinese developers in Nairobi (Kenya). While Chinese projects in Africa are getting numerous, it stipulates that China exports its own urban practices on the continent. Chinese ideas and conceptions circulate on a South-South trajectory.

Keywords: China-Africa, Urban development, Urban development practices, Real estate, Metropolization

Questioning the concept and physical correlations of publicness in addressing East African critical urbanization

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East Africa has a key-role in the framework of the extreme urbanization of Global South as it will be the fastest urbanizing region in the coming decades. Most of East African urban growth happens out of traditional planning terms, combining inadequate infrastructure, informal sprawling, polarized development, unsafety, and inequality. Historical attempts to tame this phenomenon in the last decades mostly failed and even current planning models are not successful in dealing with present challenges. For the few megacities and for a great number of rapidly growing secondary cities the task of remediating to past missteps and setting the basis for a sustainable development is crucial. The paper presents research experiences stressing the relevance of appropriate mapping of local contexts in their emerging inter-scalar relations. Mapping tools are proposed with the aim of visualizing, acknowledging, designing, implementing, and monitoring sustainable urban development by focusing on the robust spatial socio-ecological and cultural structure of the territorial systems, matching local values and global Sustainable Development Goals in a reconceptualized concept of publicness. The value of publicness is investigated as adaptive ordering paradigm in its contemporary socio-ecological character, discussing the concepts of continuity, durability and transformability between global and local.

This will be examined by presenting key-issues and results of research-by-design case studies in East Africa as occasions to elaborate a potential methodological toolbox to support planning education and stakeholders facilitation.

Keywords: East-African urbanism, Public space, Publicness, Research-by-design

Municipal annexation as an urban growth management strategy in Moshi

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Annexations or municipal incorporations are one of many strategies for managing urban growth. Historically they have been justified either as means to extend central city services and infrastructure to communities on the periphery of urban areas, or as a way for cities to obtain new land for development or increase their tax base. Over the past several years, the city of Moshi in northern Tanzania has pursued a series of municipal annexations, thereby incorporating largely rural and generally unplanned settlements into its municipal borders. This research examines the politics of municipal annexation in Moshi to better understand the motivations and actions of proponents and those who resist, as well as some of the institutional and political effects of annexation. Through interviews with community leaders and other actors, we will present case studies of several communities that were annexed and some that were not. We examine a) which groups, organizations, and/ or networks were involved in pushing for annexation, b) what was the underlying rationale for annexation; was it based on extending urban services and infrastructure to peripheral communities, developing urban tax revenue and increasing land for development, or did other factors such as voting patterns play a role?, c) whether annexation transformed institutional capacity, urban governance, basic service delivery, and the planning process as a result, and d) what forms of municipal reform occurred due to annexation.

Keywords: Annexation, Urban growth, Cities, Services

Localizing planning theories: Understanding informal trading in the context of planning theories as applied in South Africa

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Informal trading has been identified as one of the critical pillars to the informal sector economy. However, informal trading is often seen as anathema as it appears to contradict the objective of many African cities from attaining the status of a 'world class city'. Through qualitative research approach, the article used an in-depth theoretical and empirical basis premised on strong support in terms of different case studies to achieve its objective. The objective of the article was to discuss rational planning theory, advocacy planning theory and participatory planning theory and their impact on informal trading. The findings were that there has been theoretical shift, from rational planning theory to advocacy planning theory, and participatory planning theory to embrace informal trading activities. However, the article revealed that elements of rational planning theory often inclined to western world continue to be used in the management of African cities, despite not being favourable towards informal trading, and robbing most African cities of the benefits associated with informal trading in terms of serving as a livelihood support for the majority.

Keywords: Informal trading, rational planning, advocacy planning and participatory planning

Track 2

Innovation Planning Education to fit the Challenges of Climate Change



Session 2.1



In a state of flux: Urban planning programmes in Asia and Africa

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The appropriateness of planning programmes in the global South, which were heavily influenced by their colonial pasts and the content developed and taught in universities of the global North, has been widely questioned. In recent years, contemporary urban challenges, as also advocated by the New Urban Agenda, require planning education to step up and be a core lever of urban transformation. Grappling with legacies from the colonial past on one hand, and looking towards bringing a sustainable change in future, where does planning education in post-colonial contexts currently stand? Taking seriously the intent of the programmes, this paper asks two interrelated questions of ten Master's level planning programmes across Africa and Asia: Who is the programme intended for, and to what end? What are the various forms of knowledge the programme intends to impart, and how? This comparative, qualitative review of planning programmes from across the two regions highlights the similarities and variations in how planning and its education are viewed and approached by different institutions. With planning discipline being in a state of flux in post-colonial contexts, this discussion presents an opportunity for learning and innovation through South-South exchanges and partnerships – a critical, yet under-explored area for collaboration when compared with existing North-South knowledge exchange partnerships.

Keywords: Planning education, Curriculum review, Post-colonial contexts

Towards the collaborative development of formal planning education in Freetown, Sierra Leone

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In Sierra Leone, the education of urban practitioners happens in variegated ways. In the absence of urban and regional planning degrees in higher education, learning takes place on the job, through related degrees such as geography, business or development studies, and through collective practices of everyday city-makers, amongst others. The paper departs from a nuanced diagnosis of the shortfalls of formal planning education, and illustrates some of their implications for urban development in Freetown. It then draws from two African regional workshops - which sought to strengthen and expand progressive networks of urban pedagogues including several participants from the AAPS - to elicit key considerations and debates for the collaborative development of planning degrees. These debates included the development of critical, problem-based and generative pedagogies; the responsiveness to local and regional demands; the prioritisation of relevant contents and learning objectives; as well as questions of programme design and organisation to make planning degrees inclusive for a wide range of learners. In conclusion, the paper reflects on the salience and nuances of these debates in light of the ongoing process of collaboratively developing an MSc programme in “Development and Planning in African Cities” in Freetown.

Researching with care: ethical dilemmas in co-designing focus group discussions

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This paper reflects on the ethics of research practice on urban inequality. It draws on work in progress within the Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality (KNOW) programme, a research project funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund, that seeks to generate pathways to urban equality in thirteen cities in Latin America, Africa and Asia. One of the central objectives of KNOW is to co-produce knowledge that would activate transformation and remove structural barriers which lie at the root of urban inequality. The paper will focus on some ethics questions that relate to practicing such knowledge co-production processes. It will examine challenges posed by various layers of power asymmetries and inequalities in research partnerships: firstly, on the global scale of international research partnerships; secondly on the institutional scale between academic and non-academic partners and researchers, as well as community researchers; and thirdly on the local scale between research participants. The paper will focus in particular ethical issues related to the methodology of focus group discussions, based on empirical work conducted in a series of workshops led by the Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI) NGO in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. We argue that the ethical issues produced through the social performance of focus group discussions should be understood by grounding them in situated contexts and through the conceptual lens of relational ethical theories of benefit, care and responsibility, in addition to the lenses of general and universal ethical considerations and principles. The research conducted in Dar es Salaam highlights the importance of looking at the focus group process in its socio-cultural context, in order to develop understandings of situated ethics, which can support meaningful processes of knowledge co-production.

Keywords: Focus group discussions, Care ethics, Knowledge co-production

Are African Planning Schools Prepared for Current Challenges of Climate Change and Disaster Risks?

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Many African planning curricula follow the idea of planning studios at different scales and focus on a disciplinary approach of (technical) subjects. Emphasis is here on the Northern urban model of an orderly developed town and separation of land uses along defined categories. Today's formal planning legislation is still deeply rooted in colonial planning ideals for safety, sanitation and segregation and thus the planning education follows the same ideas. Developing a Southern perspective of planning is still in process.

Cross-cutting phenomena as climate change impacts leading to derived consequences, higher risks and increased vulnerability cannot be fully addressed by this. The same applies to poverty and informality. Thus, current planning students lack of an understanding of the consequences of their land-use plans on cascading effects, higher vulnerability of social groups and induced risks.

The paper calls for mainstreaming of cross-cutting topics as climate change impacts, resilient planning and disaster risk management into the curricula and to address the prevailing conditions of poverty and informality.

Based on existing planning curricula, the work of AAPS and formal planning systems in Africa, gaps in the education and missing links will be identified. As reference serves the goals and targets SDG and the New Urban Agenda in order to cover not only technical aspects but also to highlight the topics of inclusiveness, equality and equal access.

Keywords: Planning curricula reform, Climate change, Risks, NUA, SDG

Session 2.2



Lived experiences of housing policy and activism: A collaborative studio pedagogy

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A three-year collaborative research partnership with Peoples Environmental Planning, their long-term housing movement partners, and the African Centre for Cities has formed a core element of the curriculum for the MPhil in Southern Urbanism, a new course-work based Masters run by the African Centre for Cities at University of Cape Town. The collaborative project is part of the City Research Studio, a core course, which takes students out of the classroom and into the city. More specifically, this part of the City Research Studio helps students engage with lived experiences of housing policy in Cape Town, with neighborhood level organizing and building of homes and with NGO support and advocacy on housing. The course also immerses student in the practice of qualitative and collaborative research methodologies. The paper shares the project collaborative research methodologies, their experiential and experimental forms, the accounting and review processes that shape the rigour of the research, as well as our collective commitment to the development of joint publications, which work in varied ways with University, neighbourhood and NGO agenda and contexts.

Keywords: Pedagogy, Lived experience, Housing activism, Collaborative research

Reconceptualizing Spatial Planning by Academic International Cooperation. A Joint Research and Pedagogical Experience by Politecnico di Milano and Mondlane University in Maputo

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North-South international cooperation among universities should imply working together with the crucial aim of setting alternative balanced cooperation frameworks, able to take advantage of the available resources with the shared objective of exchanging knowledge and building on it to produce contemporary-aware, transculturally responsive and locally sensitive planning theories and methodologies. The paper presents the ongoing academic relationship between Politecnico di Milano and the Eduardo Mondlane University Maputo. The main framework of this collaboration is the PIMI (Integrated and Multisectoral Research Program: Study for the promotion of the integrated territorial development of the Boane, Moamba and Namaacha Region), a research initiative based at FAPF-UEM, supported by DASTU, and sponsored by the Italian Cooperation Agency (AICS). The project is focused on supporting planning initiatives in the Maputo Province, in light of the current metropolisation dynamics and urban-rural transitions occurring in the area. The initiative has become an occasion to shape and activate innovative educational and training paths, being at the same time a common ground to leverage a trans-academic discussion on the reconceptualization of planning basic concepts, beyond the global/local dialectic and the technocratic conventional rhetoric. This will be presented especially by referring to the PIMI's kick-off sub-project *Boa_Ma_Nhã, Maputo!*, financed by Polisocial Award, Politecnico social responsibility program. The project aims at facilitating regional planning by providing inter-disciplinary tools of awareness in relation to context-specific issues regarding the water-food-energy nexus. Thus, also attempting to localize UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: International academic cooperation, Locally sensitive planning, Reconceptualization of planning concepts

Sharing Knowledge for Change: Transnational Cooperation in Research and Higher Education to innovate urban planning theories and practices

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The massive and fast global urban growth, mainly localized in Global South, has given to urban planning a great responsibility for developing theories and practices able to cope with the new urbanism.

It is in fact an urban growth for the most part not governed, which generates very strong socio-spatial inequalities and profound environmental imbalances, in which informal economy and informal urbanization occupy a predominant position.

Consequently there is an increasing demand for governance and management of urban development in these parts of the world, especially in Africa, where urban planning, when present, or remains anchored to the old Western traditions brought with colonialism, or marries the „constructive“ approaches of real estate exported in recent years by large international companies.

In this context, an interesting opportunity for development of a innovative culture of urban planning, inspired by the new paradigm of inclusive and sustainable development, but tailored to the specificities of the new African urbanism, is constituted by transnational cooperation between Universities, professionals and others stakeholders involved in urban growth.

Through international alliances and networks of knowledge created to develop shared initiatives of research-action and training, of scientific and cultural exchange, new approaches to urban planning and management, connecting research, policy and practice are developed and tested.

Several research-action and training initiatives promoted by the Department of Architecture and Planning of the Polytechnic of Milan are placed in this perspective, particularly in some African countries such as Egypt, South-Africa and Mozambique.

Keywords: Urban planning, Transnational research, Higher education, African urbanism

Urban Planning Curriculums Transformations towards Inclusion of Climate Change Education: The Case of Ardhi University, Tanzania

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The study aimed at reviewing curriculums on urban planning related programmes of Ardhi University from 2008 to 2020, examining how climate change issues have been featured in teaching and training at undergraduate level. Different methods were employed for data collection and processing. Documentary review of curriculums as well as interviews with key informants from the School of Spatial Planning and Social Sciences (SSPSS) were conducted to determine the influence of climate change in the syllabi. Findings from the study revealed that there has been a significant evolution of curriculums with regard to the incorporation of climate change issues. In 2008, climate change issues were less visible in environmental related courses such as Environmental Planning and Management, and Ecological Regional Planning. Following curriculum review in 2012, the climate change concept was incorporated in the course contents of the then Urban Planning and Ecology course. The contents included Urban Land Uses and Climate Change, and Urban Agriculture and Climate Change. In addition, other environmental related courses were maintained; including the Environmental Planning and Management course that also addressed Sustainable Cities Programmes in the Tanzanian context. However, it wasn't until the 2019 curriculum review where climate change was fully designated as a stand-alone course named Planning and Management for Climate Change.

Keywords: Climate change, Curriculum, Urban planning

Session 2.3



Climate Change in Planning Education: An analysis of the AAPs Curriculum Piloted at the University of Zambia

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The Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Zambia launched a pilot of the Association of African Planning Schools curriculum for an MSc in Spatial Planning in 2013. The curriculum was the first of its kind to be offered in the country and the approach used had never been tried before. The postgraduate level programme reflected the planning needs in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act which was being formulated at the time the programme was launched. The programme was borne out of a need for the training of planners who were able to plan for the urban reality of Zambia and cities of the Global South. In line with this thinking five critical themes for African urbanization were embedded in the curriculum. These are: planning and informality; planning and climate change; planning and infrastructure; actor collaboration; and urban land markets. The pedagogical approach reflects the principle of experiential learning which is achieved by the inclusion of studio teaching and engaging with civil society organizations and local authorities. This paper seeks to analyse the content of the curriculum in terms of how successful the programme has been in training planners the practicalities of the impacts of climate change on our cities. It will also present examples of how climate change has been reflected in the three studio courses. The paper seeks to analyse the content of the curriculum in terms of opportunities present in each course for teaching about impacts and influence of climate change.

Keywords: Planning curriculum, Climate change, Cities

Planning education for climate change: what skills are needed?

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Through review of syllabi submitted to Planners for Climate Action, we will assess what knowledge and skills urban planning schools see as needed in planning practice to address climate change.

Planners for Climate Action, a UN-Habitat organized initiative registered as a stakeholder constituency under the Marrakesh Partnership of the U.N. Framework Convention for Climate Change, established a planning school syllabus repository in 2019. Twenty-seven university modules have been compiled in the repository to date. Our review of these syllabi will assess:

- 1)What is the current knowledge base for climate change planning?
- 2)What are the key skills, and methods being imparted?

These findings will then be compared with practice statements of need in order to offer perspectives on the adequacy of current instruction and the need for new instructional content.

Keywords: Climate action, Climate mitigation, Climate adaptation, Resilience

Climate Change Adaption and Planning Education in Southern Africa

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Cities in Southern Africa are experiencing a rapid rate of urbanisation, which exacerbates the impacts of climate change on cities. The recent droughts and water stress in Cape Town, South Africa and Windhoek, Namibia, impacts of Cyclone Idai that destroyed 90 per cent of Beira city, and recurrent heatwaves are evidence of the impacts of climate change on cities in the region. Planners are responsible for the spatial configuration of spaces and places such that cities are safe, resilient, sustainable and inclusive; hence planning for climate change is imperative. In this study, we argue that the recurrence of climate change-related disasters in Southern Africa reflects the lack of skills, knowledge and capabilities among planners to integrate climate change adaptation in urban planning processes. Planning practice, like any other profession, is informed by education and training of the graduates, which influences their worldview and ideology that they take into the professional world. This study examines the contribution of planning education to climate change adaptation in Southern Africa, using the case of Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Namibia. Using content analysis of course syllabi in terms of the pedagogy on climate change adaptation, the study identifies the knowledge, skills and abilities that schools are imparting to planning students. The study reveals that climate change is recognised as a planning dilemma, but it is yet to be integrated in the planning curriculum and is consequently marginalised.

Keywords: Urbanisation, Climate change, Adaptation, Planning education, Case study

Education for climate change adaptation and sustainable development. A case of Zimbabwe

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The effects of climate change such as drought, floods, ozone layer destruction are bedeviling many African countries and Zimbabwe is not spared as it was hit hard by 2019 Cyclone Idai which caused very serious destruction of infrastructure and destroying many livelihoods. Therefore, education for climate change adaptation is the messiah to many livelihoods and sustainable development in Zimbabwe. This education promotes the development of the knowledge, skills, understanding, values, behaviours, and actions required to create a sustainable world, which ensures environmental protection and conservation, social equity and economic stability. This paper presents how the curriculum of urban planning education can be tailor made, embedded in an interdisciplinary and holistic manner to mitigate the effects of climate change. The researchers made use of qualitative research approach. In depth interviews were used to collect data direct from the respondents. Focus group discussions and documentary analysis were used to augment interviews. The data was analysed and findings presented in a word format with tables. From the findings, it was established that climate change was not being taught in depth at primary or secondary levels. Universities and colleges had courses on climate change. There was need to employ a variety of educational methods, such as literature, art, drama and debate to illustrate the processes of climate change, avoiding jargon-ridden language and terms in the education curriculum. Although education can help Zimbabwe to quickly adapt to climate change, but it must be a citizen solution.

Keywords: Education, Climate change, Adaptation, Sustainable development

Track 3 Participatory and Multi-Governance Approach for Urban Resilience



Session 3.1



“Settlements evolves and infrastructure follows the people” Navigating complexities in Post-settlements Water Network Extension in Urban Ghana

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In relation to the networked city ideal and urban planning, water infrastructure should be installed before the growth of human settlements, to allow universal water access of the urban population. However, in the global South cities, especially Sub-Saharan African cities, urban water network commonly “follows the people”. Often taking the form of post-settlement network extension, where settlements grow and more or less followed by the provision of networked water infrastructure. However, little is known about the intricacies that arise from post-settlements water network extension and how that affect the goal of universal water access. This study interrogates this kind of planning hegemonic in the global South context, drawing case study method and an inspiration from technological translations. The study conducted in-depth interviews, transect walks and observations. The study realized that post-settlement water network was necessitated by the rise in population and the inability of utility providers to provide adequate water to city residents with the multiple small-scale off-grid (mechanized boreholes) water systems, which existed since the colonial era. The post-settlement water network extension was facilitated by the government through the provision of loaning facility for the development of water centralized reservoir and treatment towards universalizing water access. Factors such as spatial disorders/haphazard housing structures due to uncontrolled urbanization, sprawling growth, and the disconnect between utility eligibility requirements for connection and city residents’ abilities, the low financial resource capacities of the utility to purchase pipes to expand coverage of main distribution lines, land disputes in wrongful siting of pipelines, encroachment on utility spaces, unaffordable cost of connection, low patronage of network water connections among residents, the existence of alternative decentralized water systems challenged the effort towards universalizing water access. Residents located in the transitional zone of the city were more served by the utility due to proximity and spatial order. Whilst residents in the inner city, and the peripheral were less served due to high cost in networking water. The paper concludes that post-settlements water network is the by-product of the attempted translation of the network city ideal into the global South cities, which in reality is yet limited in terms of prospects towards universalizing water access.

Keywords: Post-settlements water network, Urban Planning, Urbanization, Networked city ideal, Infrastructure, Ghana

Service Co-Production in Tanzania: Governance, Informality and Co-productive process in Urban Sanitation Chain in Arusha City

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Many city governments and actors have tested approaches or models and technological developments to address urban service crises. But this has tended to be without much success, as the urban service delivery gap keeps widening, leading to governance failure. One response to this decline in governance capacity has been the evolution of co-production arrangements which has triggered non-state actors to work together with state actors and other key stakeholders in co-producing urban services such as urban sanitation infrastructure in informally developed settlements. This paper aims at exploring the governance arrangements emerging from the multiplicity of actors involved in the co-production process of urban sanitation infrastructure in informal settlements in Tanzania. Arusha city was selected as a case study. A range of research methods was employed to uncover the landscape of actors involved, and to explore co-productive processes, and establish the governance arrangements. Case study methodology was used with a range of data collection methods (key informant interviews, and document reviews). Key findings demonstrate the wide range of actors involved in the co-production of urban sanitation infrastructure and services in Arusha city. The everyday interactions and collaborative arrangements between and among the actors in the co-production network suggest different types of governance arrangements; and that their working produces outcomes that could not normally be achieved by individual institutional participants acting independently. These arrangements further suggest both formal and informal governance arrangements common in other African cities.

Keywords: Actors, Governance, Service co-production, Informality, Urban sanitation chain, Tanzania

Piped Water and Simplified Sewer Systems in Hilly-rocky and Densely Areas: The Cases of Mabatini and Kilimahewa Informal Settlements in Mwanza City

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Two-thirds of the urban population of Mwanza City lives in informal settlements which are densely populated but built on granite rocks and steep slopes where sanitation conditions are conceivably deplorable. This paper presents the technology that led to improved sanitation and clean water services in informal settlements located in hilly and rocky areas. A case study approach, using qualitative methods mainly interviews and focus group discussions, was useful in collecting data on the processes of simplified sewerage system and piped water provision; the sustainable elements of simplified sewerage system; and the impact of improved clean water and sanitation services to the low-income residents of Mabatini and Kilimahewa informal settlements. Findings show that the process of simplified sanitation systems comprised six steps and involved multi-dimension of stakeholders ranging from international, national, municipal and local (end-users). The use of readily available local materials particularly uprooted and sized stones and aggregates, flexible low-cost designs to also facilitate operation and maintenance of the facility were the main elements of a simplified sewerage system. The direct impacts include connection to sewer system at the door step, reduced cost, distance and time for fetching clean water. Indirect impacts include: less contamination of river water and the environment with slug. Community participation and stakeholders' dialogues have enabled the willingness of land owners to freely volunteer space for provision of roads, piped water and simplified sanitation system in the densely and rocky informal settlements.

Keywords: Simplified sewerage, Piped water, Hilly and rock areas, Informal settlements

A Tale of Three Dams: Exploring how accumulation by dispossession caused QwaQwa water crisis through ineffective planning in post-apartheid South Africa

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South Africa is a water-scarce country with inconsistent rainfall and water supply but has QwaQwa, a rural town in the Eastern Free State that is a water source for major rivers such as the Tugela, Caledon, and Elands. In January 2016 QwaQwa experienced inadequate provision of water which the Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality cited drought as the cause for severe water shortages. QwaQwa currently receives water from three dams namely Sterkfontein, Fika Patso and Metsi Matsho. The Fika Patso dam that supplies 85% of QwaQwa consistent had a dam level below 10% from 2016 to 2020, while the Sterkfontein and Metsi Matsho dams supplying 15% were not as affected. The Sterkfontein is the largest of the three dams and was established for the primary purpose of supplying water to the Vaal river system through the Elands River. The QwaQwa water crisis was a startling paradox that informed the study because to determine the effects of accumulation by dispossession of water from QwaQwa to the Vaal River system affected effective planning post-apartheid. According to section 27(1)(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa's and United Nations water is a basic human right. The study used a mixed-methods approach to collect data from 26 interview schedules and 507 questionnaires. The results of the study indicated that the QwaQwa water crisis was directly linked to the social engineering processes of history of the water governance in South Africa social engineering; and poor planning for water infrastructure.

Keywords: Water crisis, Urban planning, Social engineering, Accumulation by dispossession and water governance

Session 3.2



Infrastructure planning and provision in a Multi-Layered African City

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Securing continued access to resources needed to sustain ecological and social reproduction is an emerging urban problem facing cities has dominated the national government agenda in most [if not all] Sub-Saharan African Countries. Infrastructure planning and provision is one aspect at the centre of this development narrative. The view of infrastructure in the contemporary city has shifted from the traditional function of a 'machine' aiding production to being an entity that influences the morphology of the city and constructs its materiality and texture. It has a social-technical characteristic that has redefined the planning and provision of infrastructure. The social-technical character of urban infrastructure requires understanding it as a multi-layered phenomenon which expressly suggests that effective responses to the urban infrastructure question should be perceived within multiple challenges, actors and levels, which require effective coordination. Using a formulated conceptual framework based on Socio-Technical Systems (STS) theorization, this paper outlines the findings of a study on the spatial impacts of FDI on the planning and provision of network infrastructure in the City of Lusaka in Zambia. The argument this paper advances is that to use network infrastructure as an aid to development, its planning and provision should possess the nuances of the social, economic, political and cultural layers that underlie urban infrastructure. These layers will determine the resource flow towards infrastructure planning and provision. As such policy and institutional framework need to understand the multi-layered nature of urban infrastructure.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Investment, Geopolitical, Competitive, Dilemma

Vulnerability, Social Exclusion and Resilience mechanisms of Urban Infrastructure in Informal Settlements with Reference to Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area in Uganda

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There is an increasing trend of urban growth and rapid population expansion especially within the African Cities which is unmatched with the level of urban infrastructure and social service delivery especially within the informal settlements of Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area thereby accelerating the imbalance between the upscale parts of the city and the informal areas commonly referred to as the urban poor leading to various forms of vulnerability and challenges. The study will examine the vulnerability and social exclusion risks posed by inadequate urban infrastructure service delivery and the resilience mechanisms adopted for better planning, implementation and governance of the urban infrastructure services. The study will specifically examine the mode of infrastructure planning, vulnerability, risks and social exclusion, challenges, assess the driving factors and resilience mechanisms. The population of the study shall consist of all Local Authorities within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area namely Mukono and Wakiso and Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). The study will use both qualitative and quantitative methods using a descriptive research design and structured questionnaires. Other data will be gathered from department files, records, annual reports, statistical abstracts, newspapers, 5 Year Development Plans and journals etc. The study will bridge the knowledge gaps on vulnerability, social exclusion risks, the governance system and resilience mechanism of urban infrastructure and broaden understanding of the concepts, framework and approaches to infrastructure planning and management besides generating greater awareness and policies among public organizations on the importance of planning and governance of critical urban infrastructure in informal settlements.

Keywords: Urban infrastructure, Vulnerability, Social exclusion, Informal settlements

Basic Infrastructure Improvement: Who's Knowledge Matters: The Case of the Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania?

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Informal settlements in Dar es Salaam occupy about fifty per cent of the residential area and accommodate more than 70% of the city population. Most of these settlements face socio-economic and spatial-environmental challenges leading to poverty and inequality. Using qualitative and quantitative data from a case study of Sanadali low-income informal settlement in Dar es Salaam, this paper examines what and whose knowledge was applied in the planning, designing and implementing the community infrastructure upgrading project so as to address basic infrastructure challenges in the area. The paper explores the perceptions of the different actors/stakeholders involved in the project and the power constellations including influence various actors had in decision making process. The findings indicate that varying local development institutions were involved with different interests. Although different political platforms were used in the project, local participation of the community was not significant in the project planning, design and implementation. Most importantly, most decision were made by technocrats without considering local knowledge and experiences. Also, little was done to build local capacity and ownership. As a result, a number of challenges have emerged, such as lack of maintenance and ownership. The paper calls for the meaningful engagement of target communities alongside other actors. It advocates for decision-making spaces that allow different forms of knowledge to be exchanged such as knowledge based on local experiences, engineering or planning practice; and where the boundaries between the providers/funders of the project and the recipients are removed to facilitate collective ownership.

Keywords: Informal settlements, Basic infrastructure, Poverty, Inequality, Dar es Salaam Tanzania

Co-production strategies in Kampala, Uganda: Addressing climate change and food access

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Kampala is struggling to support the needs of its rapidly growing population. Climate change is driving rural-to urban migration, as well as contributing to increased pollution, water scarcity, a range of health risks, and urban food security. Currently, food insecurity in Kampala is related to access, rather than availability. Co-production, a strategy increasingly being adopted by urban planners, could have potential for protecting and expanding urban food access. Its goals go beyond those of participation and decentralization by including substantive sharing in policy design, implementation, and monitoring: shifting some power associated with these decisions and actions to primary stakeholders. Co-production is desirable for these empowerment practices, but also on grounds of greater efficiency, cost-savings, and more locally informed planning. Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI) is a lead actor in co-production and has partnered with the Government of Uganda on pro-poor urban development projects in several informal settlements in Kampala. SDI frames slum dweller advocacy in a rights-based discourse with provisions that informal settlement residents articulate their own priorities. Given food access is a growing priority of the urban poor, co-production creates opportunities to address urban food insecurity in line with broader climate adaptation planning. This research explores how co-production engages slum dwellers and governance actors in Kampala in order to assess if and how urban food access is being supported, the limitations of both the current SDI co-productive programming and political factors for achieving this, and suggests ways these limitations could be addressed. Empirical evidence to support this research is drawn from interviews with urban planning stakeholders in Kampala in 2018.

Keywords: Kampala, Co-production, Urban food security, Climate change

Improving Resilience and Urban Planning Practice at a Larger Scale Through Integrating Citizens and City in Local Soft (Social) and Hard (Physical) Adaptation to Flooding

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A growing number of people in cities live in informal neighbourhoods where the twin trajectories of rapid urbanisation and increased flood risk driven by climate change collide. Slums consistently form in riparian zones, where land is available. Top-down policies to clear riparian areas have created tensions with residents and proved unenforceable. Many observers propose integration of city and citizens' initiatives to co-create social and physical responses to flood risk and physically transform neighbourhoods.

This approach - "Community-Responsive Adaptation" (CRA) - has been tested by Kounkuey Design Initiative (KDI) as part of a four-year research project (2017-2020), with Stockholm University, and the Technical University of Kenya among others. As part of the project, KDI together with residents and local government, co-designed and built two CRA projects in Kibera, one of Nairobi's largest slums. The projects integrate social and economic organisation, alongside physical remediation, flood compensation, and improved sanitation, to reduce environmental risk.

Our study aims to undertake a qualitative assessment of the two projects in Kibera, to understand forms and levels of coordination, and their implications for citizen-city adaptation across the informal-formal divide. We will conduct interviews with residents, intermediary organisations and local government, and analyse primary sources derived from multiple design and community engagements by KDI. Our presentation will highlight initial results of assessing the CRA approach to improve resilience and urban planning practice at a larger scale.

Keywords: Community responsive adaptation, Resilience, Informal settlements, Urban planning, African cities

Session 3.3



Complementing or Conflicting Rationalities? How Self-Production Practices in Collective Space can shape Urban Planning: Insights from Maputo City

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Spatial planning and governance in African cities are often framed and conceived through the formal-informal binary. This view has been responsible for negative connotations that increase urban populations' vulnerability. Moreover, it has been heavily criticised as presenting a reductive view of urban development. Alternative framings such as "alternative informality" and "self-production" have recently contested such views by forwarding process-oriented approaches that recognise the legitimacy of informal praxis. However, research on self-production practices has tended to focus on the household or municipal level, neglecting what can be termed "collective space". This paper explores the production and use practices within collective spaces based on research conducted in two peripheral neighbourhoods in Maputo in 2019. The findings highlight the role and legitimacy of self-production practices in collective space to provide services, consolidate local governance, and substantiate urban development. It finds that the role of local residents and authorities in urban planning has only tentatively been accepted by official municipal-level planning agencies. The paper will reflect on how collective space can better capture local challenges beyond the household level and represent potentialities for inclusive and democratic planning. However, there are still many challenges in collective space that remain poorly addressed.

Keywords: Self-production, Collective space, Governance, Inclusive planning

Co-producing integrative risk governance in rapidly growing urban Africa: lessons from informal settlements in Freetown, Sierra Leone

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Over the last four decades, Freetown has seen a rapid urban population growth, unregulated patterns of sporadic infrastructural investments and a sprawl of informal settlements due to its continuous lure of rural-urban migration. This has led to an unequal production of a range of risks (including both episodic and the 'everyday'), which are particularly more concentrated in these pockets of informal settlements; becoming progressively embedded in the way of life of residents. The disproportionate burdens borne by residents is exacerbated by the fragilities of formal regulatory processes of disaster risk management that leave informal settlements predominantly unaccounted for.

Through empirical research conducted in two selected informal settlements in Freetown, the paper highlights how community mobilisation through existing and well defined community structures allow for effective DRM practices at scale, and how these capacities for local risk governance are further expanded through co-produced knowledge and practices with local government and other support agencies. Co-producing and drawing on different knowledge sources and actors, creates a contextualised understanding and solutions to urban risk, that have been trialled in the selected settlements through previous and ongoing initiatives. The evolution of democratic and political spaces, and increased participation of community residents in DRM has been significant to the sustenance of the integrative approach to resilience building that is seen in Freetown's informal settlements.

Keywords: Co-production, Risk governance, Community participation, Freetown

Exploring transformative actions in infrastructure co-production

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The coupled effect of urbanisation and climate change increases the need for adaptation in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). It is widely recognised that appropriate infrastructure systems and services are crucial for climate change adaptation since they can increase resilience and reduce vulnerability. Post-2015 policy frameworks (New Urban Agenda; 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) have a strong focus on sustainable urban development and production of infrastructure in SSA. The implementation of sustainable urban development policy frameworks and the need for climate change adaptation pose a set of challenges for the shaping of urban infrastructure. To overcome these challenges, structural changes in governance structure and in the interaction among actors, resources and technologies are needed to tackle the roots of vulnerability.

The paper argues that adaptation represents an opportunity for the deployment of transformative actions oriented towards sustainability and equity goals rather than an incremental action. This is particularly crucial in the understanding and planning of infrastructure system in SSA. In this perspective, the paper first reviews the literature on transformative adaptation globally and in SSA aiming to expand the analytical understanding of how adaptation can contribute to structural changes through infrastructure planning. Particularly, it focuses on the linkages between adaptation and infrastructure production by analysing alternative infrastructure production in SSA. Secondly, the paper explores the challenges of infrastructure provision in SSA and the related strategies proposed in the current global policy frameworks. The linkages between the reviews of the literature on transformational adaptation and on socio-technical infrastructure are then identified, as transformational adaptation implicates fundamental change in the socio-technical system. Finally, a conceptual framework to assess the potential for transformational adaptation offered by alternative infrastructure systems is proposed.

Keywords: Transformation, Adaptation, Alternative infrastructure services, Vulnerability, Socio-technical system

Solid Waste Governance in the Informal Settlements in Uganda: Analysis of the regulatory framework for existing Mechanisms and Actors Participation

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In Uganda, Solid Waste Management (SWM) is a challenge, as it is in other developing countries. Local governments are not able to adequately meet the demand for solid waste collection services due to rapid urbanisation and population increase, among other factors. In informal settlements, waste collection service providers are few and infrastructure for solid waste collection is lacking as designated waste disposal sites and facilities are inadequate. Due to inadequacies in policies and poor enforcement, waste is inappropriately dispersed blocking drainage channels which contributes to environmental hazards such as flooding and pollution. This paper sought to establish the existing regulatory framework supporting actors' participating in solid waste collection and applied mechanisms. Literature review strategy was employed in this paper where relevant documents such as publications, policies and reports and others were analysed. Literature reveals inadequate policies and lack of enforcement mechanisms. Despite this fact, different actors' contribute to solid waste collection in various ways; resource mobilisation, provision of waste collection services and waste recycling. Both formal and informal mechanisms of waste collection are applied by different actors indicating strategies for urban resilience in solid waste management. However, lack of coordinated efforts, among actors in solving solid waste collection challenges is also noted. Hence, there is need for establishment of supportive policies for encouraging actors' participation and enforcing good solid waste practices. Coordination among actors and creation of linkages between formal and informal mechanisms to achieve sustainable solid waste collection and effective urban governance should be enhanced.

Keywords: Solid waste management, Regulatory framework, Actors, Participation, Informal settlements

Session 3.4



Contribution of Local Authorities for Community Adaptive Capacity on Impacts of Climate Change: A Case of Sea Level Rise in Pangani Division, Pangani District

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Communities around the world are facing tremendous impacts of climate change such as; sea level rise, change of weather pattern and extreme weather events. Local authorities in their power acclimate the impacts of climate change by implementing adaptive measures that improve adaptive capacity. Impacts of climate change are worse in developing countries especially the Sub-Saharan due to inability to implement adaptive measures caused by inadequate resources; hence hindering the ability of communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. It is the purpose of this paper to explore the contribution of local authority as one of the corresponding authorities responsible in enhancing community adaptive capacity on climate change impacts.

Interviews, both officials and households; mapping, observation and photographing, were conducted in Pangani Division within Tanga Region, and the collected information was analysed through SPSS and GIS software. Findings depicted that, due to sea level rise, the communities suffer from; beach erosion, land inundation, destruction of infrastructure and vegetation, saltwater intrusion and change in fish availability. The local authority is an immediate governing body that implements adaptive measures which improve adaptive capacity. These measures include; construction and maintenance of seawall, planting and protecting mangroves and preparation of land use plans. Also, there is an institutional arrangement involving different departments, committees and the community at large, with actors collaborating through the local authority in developing community adaptive capacity. This paper recommends that the local authority should; enhance coordination among actors, use of spatial analysis tools, mobilize resources and enhance community participation.

Keywords: Climate-change, Adaptive measures, Local authority, Pangani

Participatory and Multi-Governance Approaches for Urban Resilience: Practice or Rhetoric in Malawi?

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Good Governance at the national and sub-national level is critical for effective and equitable resilience and adaptation planning. Inadequate capacity and will among local governments in Malawi to respond to urban disasters leads to huge deficits in service and infrastructure provision, which drives up risk. Multi-level governance frameworks provide a starting point for understanding how central and local governments and other public and private actors in Malawi interface to design and implement policies and strategies from international to national and local levels of action. The recurring flooding in Malawi cities represent both challenge and opportunity for climate change policy and strategies for urban resilience. In view of the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and climate change related risks which challenge the weak institutional and financial situation in cities of Malawi, the National Resilience Strategy (NRS) 2018-2030 recognizes that effective participatory and multi-level governance approaches can play a critical role in shaping the future trends. The growing concentration of population, socio-economic activity, poverty and infrastructure in urban areas against urban land use provisions translates into particular vulnerability to increased hazards. City governments and urban stakeholders are therefore essential in the design and delivery of cost-effective adaptation policies and strategies for enhanced resilience. The paper questions the resource mobilization at grassroots level and coordination of efforts at different levels aimed at promoting implementation of the NRS, accelerate policy responses that engage the multiplicity of stakeholders in land governance and infrastructure planning as part of the process to build urban resilience in Malawi.

Keywords: Governance, Infrastructure, Participation, Planning, Resilience

Maintenance and sustainable use of urban green systems: Challenges and opportunities. A case of Dar es Salaam City, Tanzania

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Although there is a great emphasis on maintenance and sustainable use of urban green systems as many urban aspects pose challenges towards their presence. It is apparent that most of green resources adjacent to the communities are more threatened since their livelihood are heavily connected to such systems. Through a case study in some selected urban green systems of Dar es Salaam city, this paper uses empirical evidence to scrutinize challenges and opportunities toward maintenance and sustainable use of urban green systems. The study shows how the apparent silence of diverse interests' increases uncertainty on the maintenance of green systems. Moreover, there is fragmented management and uncoordinated monitoring system among actors. Also lack of acknowledgment of each cadre influences negatively urban green systems. Yet, opportunity to create platform for appreciating actor's interests and clearly make the green systems more considerable is within actors themselves. The study recommends that for the future endurance of urban green systems, clear negotiation of actors and their interests should be widely emphasized.

Keywords: Urban green systems, Maintenance, Sustainable use, Challenges, Opportunities

Qualities of Urban Planning: The Conflict between Participatory Planning and Planning Standards

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The Ethiopian hybrid planning system applies both top-down and bottom-up planning approaches simultaneously. This causes vague quality measurement indices of the urban plan and a major obstacle for both the planning team and other stakeholders to measure the quality. The paper examined and dialectically discussed the contradictory measurement indices regarding the quality by taking Bahir Dar City structural plan project as a case. Both primary and secondary data were collected from the planning team and stakeholders for the study. This paper argues that the challenge arises from the system that uses two, often conflicting, yardsticks to measure the quality, i.e. meeting the pre-defined standards and fulfilling the participants' interest. Therefore, it suggests that the quality of an urban plan should be measured primarily in terms of local planning standard that is the 'public acceptance'. Public acceptance here is described, measured and defined as the stakeholder's perception that the plan to be an acceptable (approved) or not for implementation.

Keywords: Planning approaches, Quality measurements, Simultaneous application

Session 3.5



Promoting sustainable development in Rwanda: Evidence from homegrown solutions

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This paper investigates how, in the route of achieving sustainable development in Rwanda, home-grown solutions (HS) can be effective. Specifically, the paper ascertains the extend to which community based initiatives such as mutuelle de sante, Girinka, Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP), Land Use Consolidation (CUP) program and Umuganda have contributed significantly to socio-economic empowerment of communities and hence urban resilience in Rwanda. The initiatives are designed to support long term national plans such as Vision 2020, and National strategic transformation 2018-2014 with aim at reducing poverty, catalysing sustainable economic growth, improving health and well-being, promoting social cohesion and enhancing active participation in urban development processes in Rwanda. The study utilizes a mixed-method approach to examine the socio-economic trends using quantitative data from National Institute of Statistics for Rwanda (NISR) and relevant reports from respective ministries. The results show that these homegrown solutions have continuously induced positive impacts on community development, which when combined with other national policies and government's development strategies, have helped Rwanda to attain a significant level of urban resilience; finding a balance between top-down and bottom up interventions to sustainable development. The findings further show that HS are resource and time efficient. Typically, the financial load of mituelle de sante outweighs the benefits, VUP program and LUC policy significantly reduced poverty and improved socioeconomic welfare of the citizens. Further the study finds that monthly community services, locally known as umuganda helped the country to accelerate community development projects and raise the awareness on ongoing development strategies. It is also found that HS are able to achieve fast and resource efficient as well as sustainable solutions compared to formal systems. Overall, the study findings show that the programs have successively contributed to the effective achievements of national policies, long term government strategies and SDGs.

Keywords: Homegrown solutions, Effectiveness, Sustainable development, Rwanda

Building Urban Flood Resilience through Community Participation in Urban Areas of Kebbi State, Nigeria

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In most cities of the developing countries, the gap between disaster occurrence and precaution is filled with casualties. Studies conducted on flood resilience in Kebbi state, Nigeria thus far underplayed community participation and collaboration as a means of building urban flood resilience in urban areas of the state. This paper examined the stages and level of participation of urban communities in flood risk reduction and management process in Kebbi; assessed the degree by which at risk communities were actively engaged in the identification, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of flood disaster risks; and examined the nature and challenges of communities' participation in governments' flood resilience policies/programmes. Mixed methods were adopted for the study and data were sourced through primary and secondary means. About 400 residents who had been victims of past flood disasters were interviewed on their experiences during and after the flood and their participation in recovery measures in the state. Findings revealed that 85.5% of the victims considered the recovery items given to them inadequate, indiscriminately distributed (75.0%), did not meet their needs (56.7%), and that the government actions were unsuccessful (64.7%) because of non-participation of the public in the processes. Only the State and Local government agencies participated in the recovery arrangements including infrastructure provision, while the public was excluded. It is recommended that governments should ensure the full participation of communities in flood risk reduction process before, during, and after any disaster in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities for resilience.

Keywords: Community participation, Infrastructure provision, Urban flood resilience

The question of community participation in informal settlements upgrading projects: A Case of Diepsloot, South Africa

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Post the colonial period in South Africa, participation by the community in Informal Settlements Upgrading projects were very minimal. Recently, South Africa's Constitution caters for community involvement in programs to improve informal settlements. With this short preface, the paper explores the existing essence of community participation with regards to the Diepsloot Informal Settlement Upgrading Projects. Coverage will be based on the community participation in Diepsloot informal settlement upgrading projects from past upgrading projects to present upgrading projects. Data collection was carried out through document reviews, group discussions and interviews with the municipal officials and community members who were randomly selected, while the data analyzer used content analysis technique. The results indicate that the approach to community participation is important for the effectiveness and sustainability of the projects. The key finding is that community participation in informal settlement upgrading projects has increased, however, the process of conducting the process has, during recent times, resulted in bias and ambiguous sessions with regards to concluding upon a unified consensus between the community and the council. Such backlogs result in developments inconsistent with the community's aspirations – potentially resulting in a crisis. This paper concludes that community participation in informal settlement upgrading projects in Diepsloot has undergone considerable transformation by means of strategies and tools through which communities engage in informal development projects and contribute to their implementation.

Keywords: Community participation, Urban governance, Urban issues, Governance, Informal settlement

Session 3.6



Thirst but flooded slums in Africa: Innovations for Water security in Lusaka Zambia

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Informal settlements in much of Africa account for 70% percent of urban activity. These informal spaces are characterised by inadequate services and typically face significant climate pressures. The conditions in informal settlements make them susceptible to climate risks that include flooding and very unreliable water supply. Thus, nearly all slums in Lusaka face flooding and water supply disruptions that leaves large populations swamped and thirsty. These areas need to build adaptive capacity by working with both local authorities and researchers. This paper is based on a collaborative research project in Lusaka that has sought to generate information and data to promote uptake of climate information for a water secure city. The paper examines community-based innovations to adapt to water scarcity and urban floods in Lusaka's urban conditions that lack basic infrastructure and have minimal municipal investments. The paper argues that slums/informal settlements in Africa have contended with climate challenge for decades and have developed survivalist climate adaptation innovations in the water sector. I argue that these informal settlements have something new to offer to discourse on climate adaptation in areas where poverty is overwhelming, and institutions are underdeveloped. The paper uses primary data to argue that residents of informal settlements have developed very clear and predictable ways to manage water demand during times of droughts when water sources dry out and have systematic ways of managing perennial urban floods. The paper advances a proposition that if community adaptation strategies and local knowledge are well integrated with national and international climate change adaptation strategies and objectives at the local scale, efforts can contribute to more prolific, climate resilient and adaptive human settlements in African cities.

Keywords: Climate adaptation, Local knowledge, Slums, African cities

Tracing the urbanization factors for flash floods occurrences in Tanzanian secondary cities

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The largest proportion of the world urban development and the new expansion is not a result of conscientious planning. This trend of development in a context of climate change is increasing the vulnerability of cities to disasters such as flash floods. As it is known, the spatial pattern of urban development can affect the hydrological regime by influencing the hydrological connectivity of urban area at a catchment scale, and therefore the urban sub-catchment should be integrated with the matching planning control unit in land use and drainage infrastructure planning and design. This is because individual flood resilience measures adopted at a street and building level could make a particularly important contribution to urban planning socio-economic objectives, while simultaneously becoming adaptive measures through concepts such as “low impact urban development design” “spongy city designs” and “water-sensitive urban design”. It is evident that planning practice over time, especially in developing countries, has not been very successful in shaping the urban fabric towards fostering resilience. Consequently, understanding how the development of urban fabric over time has contributed to poor resilience is crucial. This study presents results of tracing the significance of different urbanization parameters in contribution to floods' occurrence in urban small catchments for a period of ten years in the seven secondary cities. The indicators considered are those based on permanent features, meaning the slope and precipitation, and those based on changes in urbanization parameters which are, distance to the permanent water body, green vegetation coverage (a converse of the built-up impermeable surface), land use (browning), planning and survey status, road density, and population density. The findings demonstrate a strong correlation of flood occurrences and fragility of the locations as indicated by a relatively steeper slope and proximity of the built-up area to permanent water body. Other influencing factors are continuous densification through residential land subdivision and lack of drainage as roads accompanying infrastructure. The findings underline the need for a proper planning that provides for safe zones for housing development away from the river valley, proper applications of green areas preferably at the wider catchment scale, provision of proportional infrastructure like roads and drainage as well as controlling subdivisions of plots for housing in mature urban settlements.

Keywords: Resilience, Tanzania, Floods, Urban sub-catchment, Urban green

Managing a flood of data: Digitization and the politics of urban resilience in Dar es Salaam

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Urban development in Dar es Salaam has always been directed by state investments in large-scale infrastructure, like roads and land reclamation, with gaps filled in by informal construction that characterizes the city today. Infrastructure plans in Dar es Salaam have in turn revealed struggles for control over the territory between European colonists, Indian and Arab private investors, and African elites. Recent floods along the central river valleys in the city have spurred interest in datafication of urban risk to inform planning for large scale drainage infrastructure. Digitization projects led by international donors and supported by communities, local NGOs, international donors, and multiple levels of government have resulted in an open data portal meant to democratize knowledge production. However, some actors are better positioned to influence and capitalize on the data. This data infrastructure represents a new domain in which foreign and domestic groups struggle for legitimacy over their claims to control urban territory.

The research maps the politics of flood risk data at various points along its path from collection to its eventual use within policy discussions. For example, in the data collection phase, the process appears depoliticized, however student data collectors intuitively use communication strategies to elicit responses to sensitive survey questions. As data workers shuttle information between devices and organizations, it becomes increasingly politicized and debated. I identify key points at which the political nature of the data shifts, who are the key actors in determining these shifts, and who benefits from interactions with the data at different points. I then point to the implications of identifying the winners and losers from datafication of risk within urban development policies centred on climate adaptation.

Keywords: Climate change adaptation, Network ethnography, Policy emergence, Organizational learning

Coping with heat stress in unplanned urban settlements

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Addressing the fallouts of a +1.5oC world is one of the key challenges for urban management in African cities. This paper reports a work that is part of an on-going research dealing with climate adaptation in informal urban settlements. The focus here is on coping strategies for increasing temperature (heat stress) among the urban poor. The results presented emanated from a charette which involved engagements with key stakeholders (residents, local govt officials, community groups) within Keko Mchungwa settlement, Daresalaam. A survey of the residents was conducted, and its results are presented. The survey questionnaire was derived from discussions during the charette. We found that addressing heat stress has not received adequate attention compared with flooding. The study also shows that poor urban households need a wide range of resources to enhance their resilience to disturbances that might come as a result of heat stress.

Keywords: Climate adaptation, Heat-resistant housing, Disaster management, Informal housing

Potential of Land Readjustment for Enhanced Urban Resilience in Rwanda

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Most of the existing urban settlements in Rwanda have developed without proper planning, resulting into proliferation of unplanned urban growth. Rwanda has established master plans and layout plans, but these tools have not been able to efficiently address the problem of informal settlements and uncontrolled urban expansion. The major challenge has been the costs of acquiring land for infrastructure, infrastructure development, open spaces and other public facilities. These challenges call for a rethinking of the current tools so as to enhance urban resilience. This paper explores global experience of land readjustment application and sheds light on its potential to provide serviced land, approach to financing infrastructure, and enhancing urban resilience to challenges associated with rapid urbanization. This study employed the integrative method to review empirical and theoretical literature to understand the relationship between land readjustment and urban resilience, and to analyse existing land readjustment practices in various countries by focusing on financing mechanisms of land readjustment projects and participatory approaches. Since literature shows that land readjustment is more practiced in Asian countries than other parts of the world, publications from eleven Asian countries were selected for the analysis. The analysis shows that most land readjustment projects are mainly financed from within the projects through portions of land contributions by private landowners. However, this financing mechanism requires collaboration among actors and the active contribution of landowners. A conceptual framework for the nexus between land readjustment and urban resilience was developed that indicates the potential of land readjustment to enhance urban resilience, especially in rapidly urbanizing countries such as Rwanda.

Keywords: Land readjustment, Urbanization, Financing mechanisms, Urban resilience, Rwanda

Track 4

Toward Pro-Livelihood Adaptation and Risk Management Approach



Session 4.1



Resilience as an Urban Locality of Informal Settlements: Two Back-to-Back Multi-Level Stakeholders Participatory Gap Analysis Workshops in Metro Manila

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Until recently, strategic risk reduction addressing informal settlements in disaster-prone areas intertwined with rapid urbanisation has gained a note with international debates. Pertaining to the high exposure to natural multi-hazard, the existence of informal settlements is eminently persistent rather than transitory in Metro Manila. With five decades' practice of resettling informal settler families away from the metropolitan area, there observed scanty success in sustaining resettlers' livelihoods. Questions of climate resilience as an ability of informal settlers' communities on site arise. This study presents findings of an end-to-end multi-stakeholder workshop gap analysis in Metro Manila in 2020, followed by a previous one in year of 2018. Targeting community resilience building under informality, this study attempts at analysing disaster risk governance and action dynamics among multi-level stakeholders including local disaster affected communities, NGOs and cross-government agencies, etc. Dichotomy of policies and practices concerning risk governance will be summarised. Findings are evidence-proofed through two back-to-back workshops over last two years with international and Philippine multi-tiered stakeholders, complemented with critical case settlements' investigations and community consultations.

Keywords: Hazard-prone informal settlements, Disaster risk resilience, Gap analysis

Compressed Stabilised Earth Blocks as a potential building technology to address climate change adaptation and its relevance in tackling urbanisation processes: the case study of Northern Tanzania.

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In recent years the building tradition has experimented a radical change related to the materials that are used in construction, mostly in peri-urban and rural areas in Northern Tanzania. Due to the urban population growth that this country is facing, there is an increasing level of urbanisation and therefore, a higher demand of housing. As a consequence, the popularised use of fired clay bricks, has led to an increasingly degradation of Savannah and wetlands, as well as deforestation due to the need of woody fuel in order to produce these bricks. The challenge that new urbanised areas face nowadays is to pursue a suitable transition of architecture and building techniques that facilitate its application into the contemporary requirements while respecting the culture and the environment, thus finding methods, that can fight alongside a sustainable urban planning, to mitigate the effects of climate change. This paper will navigate the role of 'Compressed Stabilised Earth Blocks' as an innovative building technique to contribute to the promotion of resilient and adaptive planning programs in the next years while protecting the environment. The research will explore the advantages and limitations in the use of CSEB in urbanisation processes together with the exploration of its benefits through the case study of a health centre in a periurban area in Arusha region. We acknowledge that CSEB technique is a low carbon footprint technology that could serve as a sustainable response to the rapid urbanisation happening in Tanzania to adapt cities to the upcoming climate conditions at the local level and to contribute in the mitigation of climate change effects at the global level.

Keywords: Building techniques, Raw materials, Urbanisation processes, Adaptation, CSEB

Old Boma: from international cooperation to the grassroots' knowledge

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This paper examines how the historic building in the city center of Dar es Salaam threatened by the rapid modernization process could be recreated as an educational and archival space for the residents by the international-local cooperation and the local actors' management. After the independence, the modernization process has been confronted with the use or demolition of the historic buildings in Dar es Salaam. Undervalued by the planning actors, the regulatory terms have threatened the existence of the built environment especially in the city center, where the valuable architectures are located. However, as a counterpart strategy, the cooperation network between the international and local organization has been established to conserve and regenerate the place. In this research it was investigated how the cooperation of the international institution including the university and a local university was formed for a project and how the local actors took over the management of the renovated building after the project and continue to work for the resource mobilization at grassroots level. The research was based on the case of Old Boma (currently DARCH, The Dar es Salaam Centre for Architectural Heritage) in Dar es Salaam, through the cartographic observation, literature review, analysis of the role of the actors related to the project. This paper shows the case study as a leading example of not only reusing the existing built environment but also urban regeneration could contribute to the further development and management of the threatened built environment in the city center of Dar es Salaam.

Keywords: Old Boma, Rapid urbanization, Urban regeneration, Cooperation of international, local actors

Integrated Approach on Urban Layout Planning to Include Road Horizontal Geometric Designing for Sustainable Urban Layout Plans

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Urban Layout Plans are created aiming to make people wish to live, work and play in such neighborhood. The functionality and attractiveness of the area to inhabitants defines the aim. Effective transportation infrastructure is crucial to achieve such aim.

Travelling is a derived demand from human wishes mentioned above. Road Geometric Design is a process of putting physical dimensions of the road to the constraints introduced by planning concepts. Harmonization of Layout planning and road designing is vital, so that Layout plan should not leave any conflicting land use in a planned area.

Although Road Act prevail Town Planning Act under Tanzania Laws but neither road geometric designing knowledge nor cooperation between these professions is emphasized to the Urban Planners in Tanzania be it laws or regulations. Road geometric designing introduces road alignment parameters which sometimes protrude and require to utilize spaces beyond the road reserve. Therefore Urban Layout Planning should ensure dimensions planned for road reserve accommodates these road design parameters.

If the protruding parameters are not taken care in Layout planning, leads to road crashes fatalities, injuries and land tenure insecurity through ownership revocation from owners near the road reserves. It also creates possibility of traffic congestions and environmental cost that pause huge economic burden to the country. Site Distance, Site Stopping Distance and Set Back Distances are the basic parameters to be considered during planning.

This paper gives integrated approach on Urban Layout Planning to accommodate 2D road alignment designing parameters for sustainability of the layout plans.

Keywords: Layout planning, Road, Geometric design

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