ABSTRACT BOOK

PANEL 01

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking
the African City

KEYWORDS:
African,
Johannesburg,
Identity, Meaning,
Ambivalence

The Africanness of Johannesburg

As Mudimbe (1988) reminds us, the meaning of Africa is continually negotiated across "levels of interpretation and orders of historicity". This negotiation has a particular awkwardness in Johannesburg, South Africa's premier city. The city government has self-consciously professed Johannesburg to be a 'world class *African* city' [my emphasis] but the city was the epicentre of violent attacks on African immigrants and remains uncontroversially named after a white colonist. Johannesburg exists as a city because of a liquidity crisis in late nineteenth-century European capitalism, and for most of its history, the political, social and business elite of Johannesburg were of European descent. However, at the same time Johannesburg is self-evidently a city in Africa; it has a large majority of its population of African descent, is receiving migrants from across the continent, and was a geographic locale within which African and Pan-African identities were negotiated, often through intensely contested processes. It is the ambivalence, and even perplexity, of Johannesburg's relationship to 'Africa' that makes this city an intriguing site through which to explore the continually reformulated meaning of Africa. How is Africa imagined from Johannesburg? How is Johannesburg imagined in different parts of Africa? What are the material and discursive relationships that connect Johannesburg to a multiplicity of other places across the continent? This paper is an exploratory investigation into these questions at different times in the history of the city: the founding years of the mining industry (1890s); the gold-mining boom and WWII (1930s and 40s); the period in which both apartheid and pan-African identity consolidated (1950s and 60s); and the post-apartheid era with Johannesburg's corporate expansion into Africa and its reception of African migrants (1990s-present).

PANEL 01

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cosmopolitanism, Religion

Johannesburg in the circulations of the Muslim world

Since its formation, Johannesburg has been a secondary node within a global network of Muslim spaces. However, with South Africa's relative isolation under apartheid, linkages frayed. In the post-apartheid era, new relationships have been re-established. In addition to the historical links with the Indian sub-continent, Muslim communities from countries like Turkey, Iran, Somalia and Senegal have been established in Johannesburg, while trading and economic flows have included countries such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Egypt and Turkey. Johannesburg has emerged as a diverse site of Muslim community life, settlement and economic activity. In this paper we explore a 'vernacular cosmopolitanism' showing how Muslim identities and relationships are reflected in place-making. This includes both the spatial markers that affirm religious identity in diaspora but also the more ambiguous and hybridised spaces that reflect Muslims in an engagement and negotiation with other religious, secular and interest-based groupings in the city. The paper contributes generally to a literature that introduces religion as a category within urban studies, and specifically to a literature within studies on diasporic spaces.

PANEL 01

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Cross-border
shopping, Low-
end globalisation,
Inner city, Chinese
wholesale,
Ethiopian retail

Cash City

Every day, thousands of cross-border shoppers travel from surrounding countries to Johannesburg to shop for Chinese fast fashion, electronics and homeware. The size of this economy is not known and the economic, spatial and social networks that sustain it have received little academic attention. Drawing on the findings of an 800-respondent long form survey, this paper will detail the real experiences and practices of cross-border shoppers and the shopkeepers who sell to them in inner city Johannesburg. The survey probes the experiences and perceptions of consumer and supplier in relation to the material nature of the shopping activity, including details of the supply chain, of goods bought and of transactions conducted, of the spatiality of the shopping environment, and of competing shopping environments. The paper will examine the choices and spatial practices that shoppers navigate in the peculiarities of a cash-based grey economy that inhabits geographies and material conditions of informalisation; a fear-ridden socio-spatial context and a network of trade relations saturated with co-dependence and patronage. In this milieu, personal relations are as important as financial transactions. The paper will probe the elements that sustain this activity in the inner city, and will reflect on the threats that loom around it, such as competition, crime and graft.

PANEL 01

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Chinese urban
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Orientalism,
Johannesburg,
Lusaka

Chinese influence in shaping the built environment and citiness in Southern Africa: a conversation between Johannesburg and Lusaka

In most African cities, the Chinese presence first emerges from its spatial footprint. Spatial alterations, as well as the visibility of cultural and ethnic markers, depend, however, on the context and structure of the host city in which these dynamics unfold. This project, focused on Chinese urban spaces in Johannesburg and in Lusaka, seeks to unpack how they fit into the broader urban context and how locals perceive them. Some of these spaces showcase easily-detectible Chinese characteristics while others are much subtler and their so-called 'Chinese-ness' has dissipated or vanished. Our interest is twofold. We seek to explore the extent to which Chinese urban spaces are contributing to producing, shaping and re-inventing the built environment and lived aspects of city life, while studying how they allow for differentiated readings of modernity, tradition and functionality. In both cities, one can note a series of phases in the built form of Chinese spaces and related activities. Some of them coincide with specific political moments or economic trends, ranging from diplomatic engagements with China to both small- and large-scale spatial reproductions of late capitalism. This raises a number of questions: How are past and recent Chinese built forms 'used' by local urbanites and to what extent are they integrated into urban practices? What is the genealogy and chronology of these built forms and have their functionality evolved over time? Do they continue to mirror Chinese aesthetics, forms or architecture and design (associated with a specific time), or do the predominant urban features of Johannesburg and Lusaka eventually absorb them?

PANEL 02

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
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Lagos, Poverty,
Sustainability,
Urban, Women

Governance and the rise of the neo-liberal city: the case of Lagos Nigeria

In a bid to actualise the vision of transforming Lagos into Africa's model megacity and global economic and financial hub, the state government has embarked on and/or supported various development projects. Using the theoretical underpinnings of globalisation and the neo-liberal development concepts, this paper attempts to understand how government policies have shaped the city, and the consequences of recent Lagos state government-supported developments from a socio-spatial perspective. Of particular interest are those projects that have resulted in forced evictions, involuntary resettlements and spatial displacements since 1999, hence the case studies of Lekki Free Trade Zone, Badia East Housing Estate and Tejuosho market. The study is based on an extensive desk review of relevant documents related to urban development in Lagos, as well as key informant interviews with promoters of these projects, local stakeholders and relevant government officials. The study reveals the Lagos state development policy fails largely due to the uncritical embrace of neoliberal economic policies, thereby entrenching social exclusion, urban discontent, and spatial fragmentation across the city. The study concludes by reflecting on how to conciliate urban processes for inclusive development; by advancing strategies that entrench 'Cities for People' rather than 'Cities for Profit' ideologies.

PANEL 02

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KEYWORDS:
Urban governance, City transformation/ turnaround, City prosperity index, Focused group discussion, UN-Habitat

Urban governance and city transformation: a case study of the transformation of Lagos State, Nigeria

Rapid urbanisation and transformation is currently taking place on the African continent. This calls for deeper empirical analysis of the narratives of recent positive improvements in urban governance in many African cities, in order to determine the drivers of these so-called improvements. The methodology uses a globally-dispersed focus group along with the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index, which uses six dimensions to measure and rank global cities on urban governance. These dimensions include urban economy and municipal finance, urban planning and design, urban governance and legislation, urban ecology and environment, social cohesion and equity, and infrastructure development. The findings reveal that though Lagos is experiencing transformation, the turnaround is still weak in comparison with other truly global cities, and only a sustained and conscious change over many years will be sufficient to give rise to sustainable turnaround. This has implications for political stability in Lagos, in that the ruling party could either properly propagate the idea of a truly global Lagos City among the citizenry and create lasting transformation structures that will outlive one regime or one political party, or the reign from 1999 may be challenged and thus replaced in the next elections in 2019. If the new government does not continue in the quest for a mega city, with attendant flagship projects and infrastructure, what will be the result of beginning the initiative of building a world-class city that is then unsustainable and abandoned? Future research should also ask what sustainability principles are crucial for sustainable city development based on self-reliance, liveability and climate management?

PANEL 02

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KEYWORDS:
Rabat, Morocco, Cultural pluralism, Diversity management regime, Cultural-institutional infrastructure

Cultural pluralism by decree? Moroccan diversity politics and the remaking of national space in Rabat

The Moroccan state's recent promotion of cultural diversity, part of a broader project of ostensible democratisation, has coincided with the modernisation of the cultural sector, but also the belated public acknowledgment of Amazigh (Berber) culture and language as an integral component of Moroccan society. This paper considers the ambivalent impact of diversity politics on the urban landscape of Morocco's capital, Rabat. Over the last decade, the city has witnessed the establishment of new cultural institutions by royal decree, notably the Mohammed VI Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art (MMVI) and the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture (IRCAM), which have sought to incorporate references to cultural and linguistic diversity into urban design, including – for the first time – the inscription of the Tifinagh alphabet alongside Arabic and Latin characters. At the same time, many artists and curators have protested their exclusion from MMVI, while some Amazigh activists have chosen to boycott IRCAM as the manifestation of the state's co-optation of Berber culture. Developing Peggy Levitt's notion of 'diversity management regime', the paper unpacks the interconnections between state power, national identity, cultural diversity and urban form in order to make sense of the (contested) position of such flagship projects within the cultural and institutional life of Rabat. It presents preliminary findings from fieldwork and interviews conducted for the project 'Global Cities in Asia and Africa: Urban configurations of (trans)nationalism' based at the European University Institute, which comparatively examines how elite actors manage cultural diversity in cities in the global South.

PANEL 02

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KEYWORDS:
City visions, Futuring,
Comparative
urbanism,
Neoliberalism,
Nationalism

The politics of urban visions in the global South-East

This paper explores the political contexts and planning conflicts of city-visioning in the global South-East (GSE). City visions and 'futures' planning have emerged as key technologies of neoliberal urbanism, linking agendas of economic growth, urban development, massive infrastructure projects and real estate ventures. Such urban visions have been discussed in the global North predominantly through a political-economic narrative of globalisation. Yet their conceptualisation in the GSE calls for a focus on forms of post-/ neo-colonial nationalism and endemic socio-political conflict. This paper will offer a conceptual comparison of contested urban visions in four GSE metropolitan regions by examining four recent vision documents: Concept Plan for the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (2011); City Development Strategy for Cape Town (2012); Jerusalem Vision 2050 (2016); Gaza 2050 (2016).
The paper highlights two conceptual tools for studying urban visions: (1) 'principles of vision and division' – the social, spatial and symbolic categories that are applied to complex urban realities; and (2) 'vectors of integration' – encompassing both the directionality of future urban development and its shaping of relations between centre and periphery through inclusionary or exclusionary effects. In broader political terms, the paper asks what role do such visions play within the current climate of urban neoliberalism and in the diverse contexts of post-/neo-colonialism, such as the Hindu nationalism of Modi's India, the strife of post-apartheid South Africa, and the ongoing Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories and cities. It contends that city visioning and 'futuring' have become instrumental in such political contexts, yet may end up engendering new crises and struggles over rights to the city.

PANEL 03

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Vigilantism,
Anti-gang, Goma,
Democratic Republic
of Congo, Stateness

Policing the city of Goma (DRC): the anti-gang and the state effect

In response to stereotypes of the Congo as a 'paradigmatic case of state failure' or even no sovereign country at all, a growing number of scholars have started to examine processes of stateness on the ground. What these authors often have in common is that they point to the multitude of actors – not exclusively from the realm of government – engaged in governance and exercising public authority. Less agreement exists on how the involvement of and struggle between all these different actors affect 'the state of the Congolese state'. This paper aims to contribute to these debates by ethnographically examining the phenomenon of the Antigang: a local urban vigilante-type organisation in the city of Goma, the provincial capital of North Kivu located at the Congo-Rwandan border. I will suggest that the involvement of institutions like the Antigang in urban power struggles do not diminish state power, or turn Goma into city where statehood is limited. On the contrary, they draw upon registers of stateness and in their actions, discourses and interrelations the Congolese state is effectively reproduced and performed into being. Although a variety of actors are engaged in governance and exercising authority, the state – both as an apparatus and as an idea – is crucial in shaping power relations in the city.

PANEL 03

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Security
governance, Urban
policing, Statehood,
Democratic
Republic of Congo

Rhythms of policing the city: refelctions about the caase of the PNC in Bukavu

Studying where and how a city's public services are provided are good guides to understanding the 'rhythms' of everyday urban life, be this the provision of electricity and water, education, health or—indeed—security. While 'missed beats' in this rhythm can produce violence, they can also open up space for alternative coping mechanisms or new opportunities to arise, thus aptly capturing the complex and myriad ways city life 'constantly splinters and reassembles' (De Boeck 2015). Life in and around a police station represents one such rhythm whose missed beats can shed light on daily social experiences around urban (in)security and violence, responses to it and opportunities from it. Drawing on PhD research conducted in 2016 and 2017 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's eastern city of Bukavu, and particularly on a three-week internship at a police station in one of the city's neighbourhoods, this presentation would like to explore what this station can tell us about Bukavu's everyday urban (in)security: How does a police station function in a city such as Bukavu, and is it possible to discern patterns—or rhythms—in the everyday life that surrounds it and is shaped by it?

PANEL 03

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation, Conflict, Displacement, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kitchanga

The rise of Kitchanga: political dimensions of urbanisation in a context of conflict and displacement, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo

This paper presents the historical and political trajectory of the boomtown Kitchanga in Northern Kivu to demonstrate how processes of urbanisation in the North Kivu province of Eastern Congo are strongly intertwined with processes of displacement in the context of violent conflict. Through the different episodes of the conflict, Kitchanga has occupied very different positions, ranging from a safe haven for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to a rebel headquarters to a critical battleground. The paper highlights the political aspect of urbanisation and argues that through the politics of urbanisation as well as the politics of forced displacement, urban centres in conflict areas often become crucial arenas of contestation and state formation. On the basis of a detailed historical account of the development of Kitchanga town, it will be demonstrated that urbanism emerging from forced mobility in the North Kivu province is both a product as well as a producer of conflict, violence and political or military struggles over power and control.

PANEL 03

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KEYWORDS:
Humanitarian urbanism,
Gulu, Uganda,
Urbanisation, Aid town

Urbanisation of an aid town: trajectories of humanitarian urbanism in Gulu, Northern Uganda

Urbanisation in post-conflict regions is a fragmented process in which different actors are involved according to their own agendas and desires. In African cities such as Juba (South Sudan), Goma (D.R. Congo) and Gulu (Northern Uganda), an outcome of long-term dynamics of violence and humanitarian crisis is that international humanitarian, development and peace-building agencies have become main actors in this process. This paper addresses the complex relationship between urbanisation and protracted aid-interventions in conflict-affected regions. The particular setting is that of 'aid towns', urban centres that become concentrations of international humanitarian and development NGOs and transform into the physical cores of 'humanitarian space'. From the urbanisation process of Gulu, Northern Uganda, it is demonstrated how this international community, in explicit and implicit ways, has shaped the town's urbanisation process. This process in Gulu has recently entered a 'new' phase, driven on the one hand by the national decentralisation agenda, and on the other, by the reinforced urban focus of international donors in Uganda. This is reflected through an ambitious donor-driven urbanisation process for Gulu to be officially recognised as a 'true' city. This newest episode of urbanisation is an interesting starting point to investigate the current translations of a protracted process of humanitarian urbanism in Gulu. Although the fact that this recent episode is being framed locally as the 'final urban turn' of aid- and development agencies, this article argues that for more than 15 years, these agencies have been crucial actors shaping Gulu's urban landscape. This is demonstrated by retracing the long history of dynamic geographies of humanitarianism in Gulu and Northern Uganda. The paper further argues that these recent developments are part of a broader process of post-conflict humanitarian urbanism, whereby international aid agencies gradually shift from intervening in the city to governing the city.

PANEL 04

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Post-aid, Retroliberalism, Urban development, Donor politics, Land governance

'Retroliberal' aid regimes and urban infrastructure development: the story of the Netherlands and Mozambique's Beira city masterplan

The emergence of an urban era in development policy has coincided with changing international aid regimes, denoted by terms such as 'retroliberalism' and 'post-aid', which illustrate an increasing emphasis on 'hard' interventions and donor private-sector promotion (among other things). How these changes relate to urban development policy, however, and what they mean for specific urban contexts, remains unclear. It is against this background that the paper will discuss the case of the Dutch-funded Beira masterplan initiative in Mozambique. Beira is a strategic port city whose contentious politics vis-à-vis the state has led to a heavy reliance on international donors. In recent years, the Netherlands has positioned itself as the city's leading donor, for which Beira has provided a showcase for the Dutch business-oriented development policy. The Beira masterplan intends to drastically reshape Beira's urban space through infrastructure development and land management reform, while prioritising Dutch private-sector interests in the process. Based on extensive qualitative research in Beira and the Netherlands, the paper will provide an actor-oriented analysis of the interests and power dynamics which have mobilised around Beira's urban land through the masterplan initiative. In doing so it will provide an empirical account of the contradictions and challenges that arise within 'retro-liberal' urban development, with regards to international targets of inclusive urbanisation and social equity. With these findings, the paper seeks to contribute to contemporary debates on aid regimes, urban land grabbing and African urbanism.

PANEL 04

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
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KEYWORDS:
Embeddedness,
Everyday place,
Infrastructure,
Planning, Social life

The social life of infrastructures in African cities

Over the past decade, case studies of the global land rush have advanced our understanding of how large-scale investments in land significantly alter environmental and spatial relations in the places investment flows to. Yet, physical infrastructures for the provision of basic and social services, which often accompany land acquisitions, have received little attention as a proper unit of study. This neglect stems from the elusiveness of infrastructures whose implementations usually initiate a lengthy process of inception, planning, construction, and management. This paper analyses the impact that this process has on city dwellers' everyday lives, paying particular attention to 'embeddedness' – how infrastructures become embedded in the existing physical, political and social contexts – as affected people incrementally connect to, create and improvise infrastructures in their everyday places. The embeddedness generates new values that create the social life of infrastructures that do not easily comply with urban and investment planning. Reviewing cases of water and sanitation infrastructures in Nairobi, Kenya, and energy infrastructures in Maputo, Mozambique, this paper proposes a framework to analyse processes by which the people's interactions with particular infrastructures shape up new lived-in places, often commoditising newly-generated services as they embed the infrastructures. The framework urges the city planners, public utilities and investors, backed by international donors, to incorporate people's creativity into the planning thinking.

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Governance,
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KEYWORDS:
New cities, Satellite
cities, Kenya, Land
governance

New master-planned cities: urban land grabs?

In search for ways to jump on the 'world city' train and inspired by Asian and Western examples, African governments, together with consortia of investors, developers and architects, have proposed a number of 'visionary urban projects'. Such new private property investments in Africa's cities often take the form of entirely new cities built from scratch as comprehensively-planned, self-contained enclaves. While such speculative, planned forms of satellite urbanisation increasingly gain attention in urban development debates, empirical evidence on their implications is lacking. This is particularly pressing when it comes to the consequences for pre-existing and surrounding populations and their livelihoods and access to resources. Indeed, the scale of the projected urban visions is such that dramatic changes in land tenure and use can be expected. The projects' insertion into 'rurban' spaces, with complex land governance arrangements, brings even more complexity. Many of these new cities are still on the drawing board and may not get beyond that, but the planning and early construction phases of some of the projects can give us insights into the possible implications. In this paper we delve into the Kenyan experiences with Konza Techno City, the newly-planned city south of Nairobi envisioned to become Africa's main ICT hub, 'Silicon Savannah'.

PANEL 05

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation, Demography, Politics, Comparative urbanism, Africa

The challenge of 'Late Urbanisation' in Africa

Debates about whether urbanism can be productively conceptualised as universal have generally focused on whether the essence of the 'urban' is the same everywhere, and on whether the nature of urbanism is constant or variable over time. What both these approaches overlook is how history and geography coincide to shape the urban: how the development of cities anywhere relates to developments that have already taken place elsewhere. Existing analyses neglect the critical point that urbanisation in many countries today is late, in that it is occurring in a profoundly different historical context than the early urbanisers of Europe, North America and Japan. We argue that contemporary urban development challenges in Africa are fundamentally shaped by unique demographic, political, economic and environmental trends in the post-World War Two era. From 1945 to the mid-1970s, explosive population growth set the pace for historically unprecedented rates of urban growth. From the late 1970s, the integration of global capital markets, coupled with often-unstable post-colonial governance arrangements and laissez-faire development strategies, have driven perverse urban investment patterns. Simultaneously, 'dirty' growth in early urbanisers has forced late urbanisers to contend with the challenge (and costs) of climate change adaptation and mitigation. Simply put, the challenge of late urbanisation is unique. Scholars in the field of 'comparative urbanism' have argued that theoretical conceptions based on the experiences of early urbanisers are epistemologically limited for understanding the challenges of urbanism in Africa. We go further, however, in suggesting that the problem is not just one of 'seeing from the South' but of understanding how trajectories of contemporary urbanisation are shaped by the characteristics of a historical epoch in which there is substantial variation in levels of urbanisation across the world. Such an understanding has important policy implications for how we approach contemporary urban development challenges in Africa.

PANEL 05

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KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation, Socio-economic transformation, Cause-effect relationships, New Urban Agenda

Competing perspectives on urbanisation and transformation in Africa

A better understanding of the relationship between Africa's rapid urbanisation and socio-economic development is crucial to the continent's long-term prospects. Unless appropriate interventions can be identified to harness the transformative potential of urban growth, the outlook for living standards and social stability is bleak. The purpose of this paper is to interrogate the diverse theories and policy perspectives that have emerged on the matter to develop a more convincing narrative. A classic school of thought holds that urbanisation is the consequence of economic development and structural transformation, reflected in rising agricultural productivity and urban industrialisation. The implication is that industrial and agricultural policies come first and are more important than urban policy. The new conventional wisdom of the New Urban Agenda has reversed this by arguing that dense populations have the potential to transform economic conditions and reduce poverty by reaping the benefits of an urban dividend. However, an efficient urban form is necessary to avoid the drawbacks of density outweighing the advantages. One conundrum is how requisite institutional capacity and finance can be mobilised to achieve this. Another is what to do about existing informal urban settlements. A third standpoint is that the relationship between urbanisation and development is interdependent; positive feedback reinforces the connection and can produce a virtuous circle of rising prosperity and improved living conditions, provided the wider environment is conducive to progress being maintained. Relevant conditions include the emergence of stronger institutions and rising tax revenues to reinvest in urban infrastructure and the public realm. But how to shift the trajectory of dysfunctional cities onto a more promising path? The paper will compare and contrast these and other schools of thought and draw on existing evidence from different parts of the continent to formulate a more compelling and accurate narrative of urbanisation in Africa.

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Urbanisation and Economies

KEYWORDS:
Housing demand and supply, Economic modelling, Choice behaviour

Urban housing demand and supply in Gauteng through to 2030: starting a real conversation about the linkages between economic growth, demographic change, and housing challenges

By 2030, applying a medium population-growth forecast, the total population of Gauteng is likely to be around 19.4 million people, up from 12.3 million people in 2011. To explore the implications for the housing sector, the Gauteng Department of Human Settlements, CSIR and Palmer Development Group developed a housing-demand model. This enabled in-depth analysis of likely trends from 2012 to 2030, given different economic and demographic outlooks. Without any significant changes to state human-settlement programmes or the behaviour of private sector housing actors, and assuming medium economic and population growth, the proportion of Gauteng households living in informal housing and backyards will increase from 20 percent in 2012 to 25 percent by 2030. In number terms this means an increase from 753,500 households to a total of 1.78 million households living in informal dwellings. The paper describes the local and international theory that informed the design of the demand model, which emulates housing-choice behaviour based on past trends and building on a number of key assumptions. After outlining the method employed to design the model, the paper draws on the data, forecasts and scenarios generated by the Gauteng Housing Demand Modelling Project to open an important discussion about the linkages between the current and future state of the economy, urbanisation, and population trends. It specifically discusses the potential outcomes of different courses of action by state and non-state actors. This contributes to the debate about the impact of policy decisions on urban futures.

PANEL 06

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Urbanisation and Economies

KEYWORDS:
Secondary cities, Public finance, Infrastructure

The urban fiscal question: reflections on public finance configurations in Kisumu, Kenya

Urban public finance is concerned with income, expenditure and financial management in cities and by urban governments. In Africa, urban public-finance debates have been dominated by a small group of influential economists and (to a lesser extent) political scientists, many of whom have been deployed by multilateral institutions to solve problems in African cities. By and large, they have applied a predictable and linear method of public-finance data collection and analysis, predicated on opaque and problematic assumptions about the operations and dynamics of African cities. In this paper, I seek to contribute to a growing body of work on urban public finance in African cities which disrupts the discursive hegemony. I argue that viewing urban public finance through the lens of 'infrastructure configurations' contributes to this endeavour. Using the case study of Kisumu, Kenya, and the subcases of urban planning and urban water delivery, I clarify what is meant by 'infrastructure configurations', articulate a methodology for studying cities in this way, and show the value of bringing public finance to the fore of critical, creative, and grounded urban inquiry.

PANEL 06

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
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Development
charges,
Municipal finance,
Infrastructure,
Legislation

Pursuing a fair share: the evolution of South Africa's development charges legislation

South Africa has required a form of contribution towards infrastructure costs from developers since the mid-twentieth century. Each pre-1994 province had its own legislative mechanism to require this contribution. There were different approaches adopted in each province, notwithstanding some shared elements. With municipal finances increasingly stretched and the constitutionality of the pre-1994 legislation now questionable, the National Treasury initiated a process in 2008 to develop uniform national legislation on development charges. A decade on, this legislation is not yet finalised. This paper addresses the question of why it has taken so long for this process to reach finality. It will draw on the issues arising from the legal-constitutional framework, the challenges of agreeing on a uniform method of calculating development charge liability, and the shifting views on what constitutes a defensible underlying objective for development charges: are they an instrument to cover infrastructure costs or to tax (unearned) land value increments?

PANEL 06

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Public finance,
Dakar,
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Decentralisation

Sovereign sabotage: municipal fiscal autonomy and techno-publics in Dakar, Senegal

The City of Dakar was the first city in West Africa to receive a credit rating, and was anticipated to be the first city in the region to issue a municipal bond without the sovereign guarantee of the nation-state. Policy-makers intended for Dakar's municipal bond to leverage access to regional stock markets and serve as a model for municipal finance across the continent. However, the week of the anticipated bond launch, Senegal's Ministry of Finance sabotaged the programme by retracting its 'letter of non-objection'. Instead of increasing tax revenues, the City of Dakar aimed to raise funds by appealing to investors and donors through a positive credit risk rating. Despite the global prestige accorded to such risk audits, the central state countered with its own juridical right to sabotage the programme. I explore how two contrasting techniques of government—risk audit and administrative law—came head-to-head in an 'arm-wrestling match' between two men competing for political prestige in Senegal's capital city. More generally, I consider the role of sabotage in sustaining and contesting poli-technical arrangements, with attention to the 'fiscal autonomy' of sub-national territories.

PANEL 06

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation
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KEYWORDS:
Institutional
development,
Decentralisation,
Urban infrastructure

Financing Infrastructure in sub-Saharan African Cities: the impact of institutional arrangements

Urban infrastructure in sub-Saharan African cities is provided by a range of entities, with the relationship between these entities with the city authority being highly variable. This fragmentation of responsibility for infrastructure has large implications for the effectiveness of infrastructure provision in terms of planning, cost, access to finance and impact on citizens. This paper looks at five cities: Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Harare, and Cape Town, and compares the institutional framework within which infrastructure is provided and financed in these cities, with comment on the effectiveness in each case. The role of state-owned entities (SOEs) and the impact of local authority boundaries and structure are given specific attention.

PANEL 07

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**CONFERENCE
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Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:
Water, Sanitation,
Africa, Public space,
City centre

Public spaces, water and sanitation services - a changing relation. The case of Dar es Salaam

Africa will play a key role in the next decades in relation to the growth of cities, and environmental conditions will be of primary importance. The structural lack of water and sanitation infrastructure affects the development of growing African cities. The paper analyses the relation between water and sanitation services within the changing built environment of the busy city centre of Dar es Salaam, in Tanzania. Water provision and discharge in the city centre is primarily through old pipes that date back to colonial times. The population growth over recent decades has created instability in the infrastructure, which is unable to cope with increased demand in terms of both water supply and discharge volume. Pressure problems, low pipe capacity, sewer overload, and the backlog of storm-water drains are all expressions of the widening gap between water demand and effective infrastructural capacity. Over a short period of time, multi-storey compact buildings have replaced much of the existing building stock, usually with domestic technological upgrades that require higher-capacity services (in both volume and performance). At the ground level, courtyards are filled up with water tanks, despite the high volume of commuters to the city centre, while toilets and shared water facilities are disappearing. The paper tries to demonstrate that it is necessary to consider the spaces that water occupies within the city, and to rethink the relation between the progressive renovation of the city centre and the public use of water and sanitation.

PANEL 07

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Urban water
poverty, Everyday
practices,
Access to water,
Intersectional
relations, Dar es
Salaam

The dialectics of urban water poverty: exploring water infrastructure and services through everyday trajectories

In a context of rapid urbanisation, the provision of water remains a challenge in many cities of the global South, and inequality in the distribution of and access to water services has been increasing. Many cities keep on expanding without adequate infrastructure and services, leaving large numbers of people to experience varying levels of water poverty. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, has been subject to numerous policy-driven interventions aimed at improving water supply across the city, with mixed and overall-limited results. Most of them are driven by popular discourses that portray the problem in a simplified way, often assuming that people's access to some form of improved basic services is sustained over time. However, this is not the case for many low-income dwellers in informal settlements, where a gap between policy-driven ideas and people's everyday practices is evident. Based on primary qualitative research, this paper explores such disparity using evidence from two low-income settlements in Dar es Salaam. Drawing from intersectionality scholarship, the paper adopts a relational approach to elucidate how people's practices, experiences and their possibilities in life differ depending on gender and other characteristics of identity, such as class, age, ethnicity and ability, and are further shaped by their diverse multi-layered and intersecting relations. Accordingly, the paper portrays the differing journeys or trajectories of low-income residents as they 'travel' in and out of water poverty, in which intersections of time, place and relationality are fundamental. This provides a more disaggregated understanding of urban water poverty that sheds light onto multiple axes of inequality, influencing people's trajectories and exposing universal policy-driven practices, with their flat and static ontology that uphold unequal power relations and discriminations.

PANEL 07

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**CONFERENCE
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Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:
Hydro-social, Water,
Governmentality,
Citizens, Basic
services

Using the hydrosocial cycle and governmentality as a lens to explore the spatially-differentiated services provision model in Durban, South Africa

The history and geography of water and sanitation in Durban has resulted in a complex and unequal system of service provision in the city. This paper traces the history of water and sanitation provision in the city in relation to the geographical context within which this history is embedded. It uses a political-ecology approach, employing the hydro-social cycle as an analytical tool to map out the significant moments of change in water and sanitation provision between 1948 and 2017. It reflects on the forms of governmentality that are evident in the water sector in the city over this period and explores the way in which this has shaped citizens' experiences and realities of service provision. It therefore adopts a Foucauldian theorisation of power but provides a more nuanced perspective on Foucault's ideas drawing on the work of Tanya Murray Li. Through this analysis, the paper reflects on the emergence of the discourse of an unequal and spatially differentiated service provision model in the city, which is re-shaped and 're-ordered' as it engages with the everyday lived worlds of ordinary people. It questions whether the universal, but unequal provision of basic services in a fast-changing city that reflects African urbanism can be constructed as being socially unjust, given the historical and geographical context of the city.

PANEL 07

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Development
practice,
Infrastructure,
Environmental
services, Water
supply, Drainage

Decolonising the narratives about sustainable infrastructures for a 21st century urban Africa

The scale of urbanisation expected in Africa this century is almost unprecedented, matched only by that of China and India. Yet the dominant paradigm that guides much of the research and debate on the physical framework to support that process is often informed by the experience of rich, northern countries. Their perspective is necessarily different, not least because they have enjoyed both a more benign physical context and far greater capital resources and human capabilities. These resources and capabilities now mean that they often dominate the narratives that guide the formulation of research programmes. The involvement of African researchers, who are sometimes invited to collaborate (usually as junior partners), provides an effective channel for paradigm transmission. However, the exported paradigms are often inappropriate for the challenges of urbanising Africa. This syndrome is illustrated in the water sector. This paper considers two related themes of particular relevance to urban development in Africa, the debate about the balance between 'grey and green' infrastructure and the promotion of 'sustainable urban drainage' approaches. It presents evidence to support the overarching thesis and suggests ways in which African research programmes can be decolonised.

PANEL 08

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Transport justice,
Trade-offs,
Decision-making,
Equity

A justice- or rights-based approach to sustainable urban transport policy and prioritisation

A perhaps unanticipated outcome in the South African transportation environment has been that – for a multiplicity of reasons – the extension of one right, the provision of one 'need', and the redress of one 'inequity', hasn't necessarily ensured a holistic outcome. Budget allocations, project prioritisation, and a requirement for operational efficiencies, can appear to abrogate or defer the realisation of transport justice. These are not only 'intra-sector' contradictions – such as between the siting of low-cost housing and the perpetuation of long travel times. In some instances, these are inter-sector challenges, where an attention to one particular transportation need might lead to the encroachment or erosion of others (consider the higher fares of 'quality', lower-carbon public transport, or the increased number of transfers in a newly implemented feeder-trunk Bus Rapid Transit system). This paper has three key aims: (1) To broadly determine the way in which transportation and related policy acknowledges and guides conflicting priorities or outcomes (and how these define and engage with the narratives of sustainability, equity, and justice); (2) To understand how decision-makers have reached decisions regarding contested transportation interventions or projects (both intra- and inter-sector), and whether rights- or equity-based trade-offs have been explicitly or implicitly considered, acknowledged and communicated to stakeholders; and (3) To contemplate alternative decision-making matrices and consider whether these might have led to a different (and perhaps more resilient) outcomes.

PANEL 08

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**CONFERENCE
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Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:
Just sustainability,
Housing
development,
Sustainable
development, Trade-
offs, Transport

Juggling trade-offs between planned urban expansion and densification

Despite significant changes and development in the post-apartheid era, twenty years since the start of democracy, urban development in the Gauteng City-Region (GCR) has not yet managed to deconstruct the apartheid spatial form, and in some cases have further entrenched segregation and inequality. Transforming the urban form to support an integrated, sustainable, and equitable city-region requires serious consideration of sustainable and social-justice concerns. The majority of the government's recently developed and proposed housing projects in the GCR are located on the urban edge, far from economic centres. This pattern of new residential growth perpetuates urban sprawl, and increases the cost of infrastructure, services and transport, which in turn further marginalises communities and locks the city-region into a resource-consumptive trajectory. Local and provincial government face the challenge of balancing the immediate shortage of housing and basic services, and countering the longer-term implications of unsustainable development. Despite an understanding that the current housing development plan is far from desirable, making decisions that transition the city-region away from a trajectory that is both unjust and unsustainable is incredibly difficult. This paper interrogates how government in the GCR is juggling the trade-offs between these two often-opposing agendas, and begins to unpack some of the complexities inherent in the decision-making processes – what and who influences these decisions and what power dynamics are at play. This paper emphasises the need for deeper engagement around justice and sustainability to build a more nuanced approach to urban residential development.

PANEL 08

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KEYWORDS:
Just transport,
E-tolls, Urban
social justice,
Sustainability

Gauteng e-tolling: unravelling complexities, interests, mistrusts and tensions

As a sector that is a substantial and growing contributor to urban greenhouse gas emissions, transport has become a necessary focus for sustainability and climate change policy. Meanwhile, the daily travel struggles of many are an insistent reminder of apartheid's costly spatial legacy and put transport centre-stage in urban social justice debates. One of the tacit questions unanswered in South Africa, though, centres around what exactly we mean by 'just'. Is a 'just' transport policy one which redresses existing imbalances? Traditional transport-planning methods tend to take the present day as a baseline, with benefits and costs calculated from the present-day into the future, and with little attention paid to needs for spatial redress. In this situation, pricing of roads appears regressive, exacerbating already costly travel requirements of the urban poor. A closer look, though, reveals complexity. The pricing of private vehicles, for example, where exceptions are made for public transport, does not impact those poorest groups who are captive either to walking or to the cheaper rail modes. Indeed, road pricing could, in practice, free up congested road space and offer a benefit to low-income public transport users. Pricing, then, and the e-tolling case in particular, presents some difficult justice questions. Socio-political analyses are necessary for a deepened understanding of urban transport. The e-tolling case presents an interesting and well-documented focus for contributing to such work.

PANEL 08

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KEYWORDS:
Just sustainability, Housing development, Sustainable development, Trade-offs, Transport

Using a complex systems frame to think through issues of greenhouse gas mitigation and social justice in the South African Coal Expansion Programme

GHG mitigation and social justice issues appear to stand in direct opposition within the South African coal expansion programme. Environmentally, additional coal fired electricity power generation capacity cannot be justified (Burton & Winkler, 2014). However, the South African coal expansion programme is nevertheless being actively pursued, justified in part by social justice arguments for economic growth, employment creation and black economic empowerment. This research will explore the opposition of environmental sustainability and social justice by applying a complexity lens to the case study of the completion of the Kusile power plant in Mpumalanga. The field of complexity studies is represented by theoretical and applied work across the academy. There is no one 'unifying' theory of complexity (Chu, Strand, & Fjelland, 2003), rather it is better understood as a series of perspectives and interpretations drawing from a core set of concepts and principles. A particular form of complexity thinking appropriate to the issue of climate mitigation and development more generally will be utilised in the case study (Tyler Simpson, doctoral thesis, forthcoming). This form of complexity is underpinned by four theoretical themes: a complex system as organising concept; an inherently critical position; a transdisciplinary approach to knowledge; and a pragmatic orientation to the process and outputs of academic inquiry. From such a complexity lens, the Kusile completion case is re-cast as a point of intersecting subsystems responding to an imposed constraint (the national GHG mitigation objective), within a complex South African socio-techno-economic-political system as it moves through time. This view has implications for how various stakeholders and decision makers within the relevant subsystems can consider the perceived environmental sustainability and social justice opposition.

PANEL 09

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Feeding The City

KEYWORDS:
Informal food retail, Food access, Food security, Food geographies

What role do street foods play in food security in poor neighbourhoods in Kingston, Jamaica?

Kingston, Jamaica represents a city where multiple food systems are utilised, with remnants of traditional wet markets, the emergence of supermarket-retail environments and a proliferation of drive-through fast-moving food-item sales outlets. However, for the poor residents of the city, accessing food via informal street vendors remains a key strategy. This paper documents the distribution and operational activities of informal street-food vendors in the city, detailing their relationships with urban residents, particularly the poor. The paper discusses the geographies of these vendors while interrogating their operating strategies and how they engage formal retail, city officials and the wider food system. The paper concludes by arguing that despite the importance of the informal food-retail sector, it remains a sector under threat, with problematic consequences for the urban poor.

PANEL 09

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KEYWORDS:
Food safety, Street
food, Consumer
choice

Food safety in urban China: perceptions and coping strategies of residents in Nanjing, China

Food safety has become an increasingly pressing sociopolitical issue in China due to the outbreak of food safety scandals since the 2000s. Existing studies have highlighted the socio-economic context of this issue, its drivers and implications. Yet, few studies have examined the perceptions of food safety conditions and strategies undertaken by consumers in their daily lives to cope with the challenge. Based on a city- wide survey of 1210 households and 36 interviews in Nanjing, China, this research adopts an 'everyday' perspective of analysis to investigate Nanjing residents' perceptions of, and strategies to cope with, the food safety challenge. Perceptions include the severity of the food safety problem, the least safe foods, as well as causes and responsibilities. Coping strategies include various approaches to food access and food preparation. This article also compares the validity of potential sources of trust in food. On the one hand, the study demonstrates how the structural changes in China's food system (i.e. chemical intensive food production and elongated food supply chains) constitute the major problems and causes of food safety issues. On the other hand, it reveals the considerable latitude within which Nanjing residents proactively exercise their agency when facing food safety challenges.

PANEL 09

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Feeding the City

KEYWORDS:
Informal trade, Street food, Intermodal transit, Livelihoods

The informal food trade in the metropolitan area of Mexico City: for whom, where, and why?

This paper examines everyday struggles over selling and accessing street food in metropolitan Mexico City. These socio-spatial struggles are situated within longstanding street-food practices in Mexico City, as well as within contemporary urban policies and trends. The paper incorporates a specific case study of the Buenavista inter-modal transit hub in downtown Mexico City, where access to affordable food is undermined by stricter regulation of street vending in surrounding public spaces, and by the increasing enclosure of food services in the controlled space of elite-oriented commercial malls. Vendors without street-selling permits are forced to engage in mobile selling practices (toreando) and/or even accept shifts in permitted selling spaces, while lower-income commuters are faced with fewer affordable food options. The paper highlights the growing challenges of lower-income workers and commuters to secure their livelihoods in a polarising and expanding city.

PANEL 09

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KEYWORDS:
Food systems, SDGs, Food insecurity, India

Local economies, street foods and politics - the informal food economy, policy and real politics in Bangalore, India

Bangalore is a city that reflects both the rise of India in the global arena, and also the specter of inequality, exclusion and disenfranchisement. This paper draws on the rallying call of the Sustainable Development Goals 'to leave no one behind' to ask critical questions about those already left behind. The paper uses food as a lens, presenting on the state of food security in Bangalore, highlighting both high levels of food insecurity and context-specific drivers of this challenge. Using the Bangalore food system as a case study, this paper argues that if the Sustainable Development Goals are to achieve their lofty goals, cities are going to be the place that these will either be achieved, or rendered nothing more than the ideological targetism.

PANEL 10

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Climate, Resilience,
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KEYWORDS:
Urban risk governance,
Networks, Decision-
making, Malawi,
South Africa

Understanding the role of networks in urban risk governance: two African case studies

Networks are emerging as central to governing urban risk and adapting to climate change. The complex nature of urban risk requires collaboration and knowledge exchange, which networks actively support. Yet, there is limited empirical knowledge about the conditions by which these networks can go beyond knowledge-sharing to achieving on-the-ground adaptation and risk-reduction actions. This paper presents two case studies of networks between universities, the private sector, civil society, and decision-makers at the local-government level in different African municipalities: Karonga (Malawi) and the Eden district (South Africa). The paper demonstrates how understanding the origins of networks, the characteristics of partner organisations and key individuals within them, the needs of each partner and the nature of the relationships between partners, all combine to affect adaptation responses. For example, the high vulnerability of the Eden district to weather hazards prompted a private insurance company to collaborate with academics and local governments to understand how to reduce flood and fire risk to limit their insurance payouts in the region. The insurers invested in early warning systems and better response vehicles, as well as a more holistic strategy of partnership, which has improved risk responses. The experiences presented in this paper highlight why and how networks can integrate knowledge from different partners into urban governance to result in adaptation actions on the ground.

PANEL 10

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Climate, Resilience,
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KEYWORDS:
Climate change,
Water, Scarcity,
Crisis

Climate change, new coalitions, and the contested politics of scarcity: governing water crisis in the global South

The nature of contemporary urban governance is increasingly marked by new climate-induced stresses that can be seen in the co-presence of water scarcity and flooding alongside the continuing emergence of carbon governance imperatives that are increasingly shaping economic development opportunities. Both these developments are set to intersect with polarised land and labour markets, long-lasting inequalities, racial tensions, and piecemeal governance systems—all associated with uneven development and late-neoliberal economic and political tendencies. The increasing regularity of water crises, paired with the associated circulation of global fast policy fixes through global development institutions, subsequently invites a consideration of the dis/analogies associated with the politics of scarcity in diverse cities in the wake of climate-induced changes to existing rainfall patterns and their associated infrastructural and social systems. Focused on water, this paper analyses how urban actors have responded to these twin tendencies – of crisis and response – in ways that suggest that climate change's effects will lead not just to changing weather patterns but also to broader transformations to the nature of contemporary life at a variety of scales. Drawing from São Paulo, Jakarta, and Cape Town, we trace new alliances of 'climate protagonists', new forms of infrastructural investment, and new lines of social division. We mobilise the concept of 'analogies' through regularised water crises in order to better understand the nature of contemporary urban climate governance.

On Global South and the uban resilience and sustainability trade-offs

In the last decade, the concept of resilience has been replacing the goal of sustainability in cities. From successful experiences and practices related to natural-hazard recovery and risk-reduction measures, the concept of resilience has been increasingly related to urban systems, as an emerging capacity to reach, adapt or recover from shocks and stresses. Global policy frameworks like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the *Resilient People*, *Resilient Planet* report, or the more recent New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals linked the concept of sustainability and resilience, as if the latter could literally enable sustainability. However, emerging theoretical tensions and evidences from the ground are both highlighting that the normative concept of 'building resilience' could unfortunately imply a set of trade-offs between resilience and social justice, environmental long-term sustainability, increasing spatial disparities, and inducing development pattern lock-ins. This paper explores these emerging theoretical tensions and practical trade-offs through a variety of case studies from the global South. The goal is not to be a normative positive concept for urban studies and practices, but a complex framework in which different capacities, approaches and principles could generate synergies with normative goals or trade-offs. The need for a paradigm shift from 'building resilience' to the more critical 'managing resiliencies' is presented as a necessary step for urban studies. Furthermore, a methodological framework for assessing 'resilience trade-offs' is presented, facilitating the understanding of the complex interactions between the apparently synergistic concepts of urban resilience and sustainability. The paper is built on more than five years of experience in the Urban Resilience Research Network (URNet), an academic global platform framing collaborative researches and addressing urban resilience research challenges from a multidisciplinary and integrated perspective.

PANEL 10

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Climate, Reslience,
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KEYWORDS:
Resilience,
Mapping, Social
justice, Cross-
scalar, Cape Town

Mapping resilience across city scales: an opportunity to integrate data from the local and city perspective

There are growing calls, supported by a continuum from international agreements to social movements, for strengthening urban resilience as well as reducing inequality and poverty. Yet there is no agreement on what the term resilience means and how it might align with reducing inequality. One important starting point when implementing resilience responses, is to understand what data and knowledge is drawn on to plan for sustainable settlements, reducing disaster risk, and the impact it might have on the poor. Historically, much of the spatial data for planning has been quantitative and at a city scale. Although local understandings of resilience are widespread, there have been few ways to integrate experiential knowledge into city-level resilience planning. This paper considers a process that used arts-based facilitation methods to map resilience in informal settlements in Cape Town and Nairobi. Interviews with city actors are drawn on to understand the potential they see for new ways of mapping urban risk and resilience responses. The findings suggest that although traditional methods dominate city mapping, there is enthusiasm from both the city and local level for finding new ways to represent local understandings of resilience in city maps. These new methods provide a chance to integrate approaches that value local experience and the voice of the marginalised with more dominant urban-scale representations of space, where these voices are frequently excluded. In doing so, future urban resilience maps can start to capture inequalities and the lived reality of what it might mean to strengthen resilience across scales.

PANEL 10

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Climate, Reslience, Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Urban risk, Climate change, Urban governance, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam

Hybrid modes of governing in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi: working the space between community and government for urban disaster risk management

Sub-Saharan Africa faces intensifying disaster risk and vulnerability to climate change impacts rooted in vast inequalities and environmental deterioration, with disaster risk in the region increasingly urbanised. In response, urban authorities are increasingly implementing new initiatives and interventions to support disaster-risk reduction and climate adaptation, often through partnerships or networked arrangements that cut across formal and informal systems. Major international agreements such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the New Urban Agenda emphasise the role of partnerships and coordinated efforts of all stakeholders for realising sustainable urban development in all areas. Yet, these emerging initiatives are often fragmented, disparate and do not address underlying risk drivers. In response to these issues, and drawing from research undertaken as part of the Urban Africa: Risk Knowledge Programme in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and Nairobi (Kenya), this paper aims to develop current understandings of these emerging hybrid governance arrangements in the context of disaster risk, with a focus on urban-scaled governance that can help build resilience. Specific focus is on the governance space between local community actors and organisations and local government/first-level political decision-making. Investigation focuses on recent collaborative initiatives and arrangements implemented for disaster risk management, particularly related to flooding. Recent flood events have had significant impacts on these cities' populations, particularly poorer residents in informal settlements, infrastructure and economies. However, planning for and responses to these flooding events have tended to be fragmentary and lacking co-ordination across scales. Furthermore, the paper offers insights into how alternative hybrid modes of governing for disaster risk reduction require further interrogation to realise their transformative potential for addressing risk accumulation in terms of whose interests they serve, which key actors are driving them, power inequalities, and their outcomes.

PANEL 11

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing The City? Methodology and Trans-disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Architecture, Design-research, Spatial transformation, Sustainable design, Adaptive re-use

Students of architecture explore urban theories for African cities through adaptive re-use design

The design research studio, 'Adapt!', in the post-graduate architecture programme at the University of Cape Town, aims to explore ways to engage with urban and sustainability theories through the adaptive design of existing structures that no longer serve the purpose for which they were originally intended. In the design research studio, students engage with urban theories and stakeholders of the site and its context, before exploring possible interventions for the adaptation of existing structures. The design process is structured around issues that emerge through these engagements. Students are encouraged to treat their design interventions as a means by which to instigate dialogue between various conflicting positions surrounding their sites and areas of investigation. They are required to consider the social and material implications of interventions on a site. The studio explores concepts such as the right to the city (Lefebvre, Fernandes), conflicting rationalities (Watson), social transformation through spatial transformation (Low), the resourcefulness of inhabitants (Malique-Simone), and small changes (Hamdi). Further concepts are identified through field work, including mappings and conversations with the various stakeholders of selected sites. The students are challenged to identify the specific characteristics, challenges and potentials of their sites of study and to allow the found potentials to guide their design moves. The research aims to reveal issues of interest embedded in the selected sites, and will present possible approaches towards the transformation of the city through a series of design propositions presented by students.

PANEL 11

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THEME:**

Knowing The City?
Methodology and
Trans-disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:

Slum upgrading,
Service-learning,
Bottom-up, Maputo

Out of an academic experience - Kaya Clinica: an innovative tool for the action and the study of the informal neighbourhoods of the Mozambican city

This is both a practicum and a research body implemented by two global universities with the aim to design and verify a new tool to take part in the improvement of the self-built neighbourhoods of the sub-Saharan cities. It is an academic device designed under a service-learning methodology to offer, in a bottom-up scheme, the dwellers a service they are unable to access: architecture. Kaya Clinic (KC) connects training and action to improve scholarship in areas involved in habitat: architecture, civil engineering, geography, medicine, economics, law and sociology. As habitat is seen from a holistic point of view, the goals of KC are diverse too: secure tenancy, improving living standards, domestic health conditions, enlargement of house space… and building capacity and improving communal leaders' skills in building the city. KC started its activities in the Dimitrov neighbourhood in Maputo on December 2015 and is going to run until March 2018. It has received grants from both universities, the Municipality of Maputo, and the Spanish Cooperation Agency. Fifteen months after the beginning, several outcomes can be shown: hundreds of householders come to KC asking for technical assistance and many of them have been successfully assisted with their request. KC was designed to be replicated in Maputo or wherever it could be needed. After the deadline of the project and the exhaustion of its founding grants, KC is looking for a new source of financial gain as the clinic didn`t make money with its services. This is a very new task.

PANEL 11

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing The City? Methodology and Trans-disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Knowledge co-production, Embedded research, Climate change

Embedded research to co-produce knowledge for addressing climate change at the city scale: comparing theory and practice

It is widely recognised that academic knowledge alone is not able to guide the way in addressing the complex contemporary challenges facing society. Two such complex challenges, or wicked problems, are those of dealing with climate change and rapid urbanisation. The confluence of these challenges – developing low carbon, climate resilient cities – thereby places particularly stringent demands on the production of new knowledge to underpin policy and action. If academia falls short of providing an adequate knowledge base for navigating the growth and development of cities within a changing climate, what is needed? There is a need for alternative and inclusive forms of knowledge production that are rooted in contexts of application, entrain various types of knowledge and expertise, account for the diversity and heterogeneity of actors and circumstances, and are socially accountable. This paper reflects on experiences of co-producing knowledge between university-based researchers and counterparts working in local governments of African cities, undertaken through the Mistra Urban Futures and Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands projects. More specifically, it reflects on the practice of embedded research and the application of organisational ethnography and processual case research as two methodological approaches to working with government officials and politicians to make sense of how climate change is and can be addressed at the city scale.

PANEL 12

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:

Refugees/
asylum seekers,
Urban politics,
International
migration, Cities,
South Africa

Urban politics and refugee law: contested residence in South African cities

South African cities continue to experience high levels of mobility and diversity and contentious politics over residence. For refugees and asylum seekers, such contention involves conflicts over the location and closures of Refugee Reception Office (RROs) – sites of mandatory registration for refugees and asylum seekers to maintain legal status in the country – across South African cities. However, while the control of movement and residence for refugees and asylum seekers is often attributed to a combination of national policies and international law, there has been less emphasis on the role of local state and civil society actors in influencing the implementation of these policies and legislation. Furthermore, when urban actors are seen to be influencing the implementation of policy and law for refugees and asylum seekers, this is often viewed as distinct from urban politics - defined here as political and legal contention over access to rights in cities – more generally. Therefore, in this paper, I explore the potential influence of urban politics on the implementation of refugee law and policy in South African cities, with a particular focus on the RRO in Cape Town. Based on preliminary archival and fieldwork research, I contend that, with regards to these offices, urban politics in interaction with state institutions lead to ambivalent outcomes in the implementation of refugee law and policy. I further explore how such ambivalence over residence in the city may compare more broadly with urban politics over the recognition and expansion of certain informal settlements in Cape Town.

PANEL 12

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
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KEYWORDS:
Migration, Health,
Mothering,
Xenophobia

Voices of mothers: narratives of maternal healthcare experiences of migrant women

This paper considers maternal healthcare experiences and help-seeking behaviours among migrant women, and argues that in the context of migration, women's reproductive life and maternal health is contested in the politics of the nation state. In South Africa, legal and illegal migrants and asylum seekers face xenophobia on a daily basis. Their stories dominate the media, and there is substantial debate on migrants and their health and wellbeing. All this occurs around popular perceptions that foreign migrants are placing an extra burden on national resources and local municipalities' planning. Research suggests that both internal and cross-border migrants face numerous challenges in accessing antenatal care and healthcare during childbirth in public facilities. However, foreign migrants in most cases face the greatest discrimination, due to their position in the host society. Drawing on research conducted in inner-city Johannesburg, this paper seeks to explore the lived experiences and help-seeking behaviours of migrant women during pregnancy and childbirth, as a way of giving insight on the migrant healthcare crisis in Southern Africa. The narratives documented through in-depth interviews, diaries, field notes and observations with cross-border Zimbabwean women and internal migrant women reflect struggles by governments in the region to provide healthcare for their citizens and migrants. They also demonstrate how, in most cases, migration is problematised through health and vice versa. Yet, as the paper will show, despite the many challenges faced, migrants have devised ways of manoeuvring around the healthcare system.

PANEL 12

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Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Mobility,
Transnational
urbanism, Migration,

Mobility and transnational urbanism: negotiating and navigating the everyday life among African migrants in sub-Saharan Africa

African cities are amongst the fastest-urbanising cities globally, attracting people with trans-local biographies. International immigration is not linked to urban and national demographic planning, but is rather an outcome of individual movements and mobilities. These cities constitute multicultural urban spaces where local and international immigrants seek to maintain contacts with those they have left behind and to forge multiple networks. Diversity, convergence, mobilities and transnationalism define the structure of such urban hubs. The study of transnationalism seeks to understand the flows and simultaneity that epitomises migrants' mobility and connectivity in home and host country. However, such an approach seldom pays adequate attention to the everyday life. This paper focuses on migrants' everyday lives through the lens of transnational urbanism. As transnational social actors, migrants are "materially connected to socio-economic opportunities, political structures, or cultural practices found in cities at some point in their transnational communication circuit" (Smith, 2005a: 237). Similarly, migrants become involved in the consumption of cosmopolitan ideas, images and lifestyles, aptly labelled migratory life-worlds (Hahn, 2010). The study of transnational urbanism refers to all kinds of human mobility, including immigration, transmigration, return migration and the city as stepping-stone. Transnational urbanism thus "underlines the socio-spatial processes by which social actors and their networks forge the translocal connections and create the translocal spaces that increasingly sustain new modes of being-in-the-world", which involves distanciated yet situated possibilities for constituting and reconstituting social relations (Smith, 2005a: 237). This suggests that we need to overcome the single narrative of homogeneity and move closer to one of heterogeneity and cosmopolitanism. This also means that we need to be more sensitive to the modes and modalities of cultural confluence, and the ways individuals in complex urban settings relate to each other from different vantage points.

PANEL 13

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Livelihoods, Freetown,
Informality, Place

Beyond formal and informal sector: an analysis of the livelihoods of informal settlement residents in Freetown

This paper analyses specific livelihood sectors that residents of Freetown's informal settlements are involved in. The paper demonstrates the strong connection between these livelihoods and the places in which informal settlements are located. It also demonstrates how, despite city managers' preoccupation with promoting the growth of formal economic sectors in Freetown, these sectors intertwine formal and informal elements and make a critical contribution to both the city economy and the wellbeing of settlements and their residents. The paper therefore argues that policy proposals involving relocation of informal settlements or the formalization of economic activities may undermine the livelihoods of their residents as well as important economic processes of the city. The paper acknowledges the substantial contribution of informal settlement residents and challenges the use of the formal and informal categories for economic activities in Freetown.

PANEL 13

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**CONFERENCE
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Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:

Mobilities,
Infrastructure, Mini-
bus taxis, Place
ballet, South Africa

Animated stillness: place ballet and city-making in a South African mini-bus taxi rank

Minibus taxis are an ubiquitous and popular form of public transportation in South Africa, whose mobilities are distinguished by fluidity, flexibility, and the relative lack of traditional moorings that mediate other mobility practices. The temporalities and operating practices of minibus taxis in South African cities require that the vehicles and their drivers and *guardjies* (jockeys) wait for passenger demand to re-activate their mobility from a stand-by mode to an active one. In the moments before re-activation, drivers and their vehicles are suspended in an animated stillness that is not neutral, but rather characterised by dynamic place-making. This animated stillness takes place in taxi ranks that are managed and mediated by taxi bosses, passenger flows, and driver intentions, amongst others. Through an ethnographic study of taxi drivers, bosses, passengers, informal traders, and other stakeholders in the Mowbray taxi rank – a vibrant mobility interchange in Cape Town – this paper intends to understand the complicated place ballet of animated stillness that results from the unique mobility practice of minibus taxi transportation services in South Africa. At the same time, this paper highlights the roles and subjectivities of informal transport workers – amongst other stakeholders – in the taxi rank, who serve as central characters in the place ballet. Such practices produce a unique space of mobility that reveals the complex nature of the moments between movement and stillness, and the role of informal workers and other stakeholders in the act of place-making, while it also illuminates the precariousness of existence and the social agency of its informal urban workforce.

PANEL 13

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Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Public space,
Conceived space,
Architectural design

The unmaking and making of public space in Delft: public imaginaries and private actions

Delft, a residential area on the north-eastern edge of Cape Town, was planned as a state-subsidised neighbourhood in the latter years of apartheid and first few years of democracy. Development in the area was catalysed by initial investments in housing, schools, and public/social amenities. Over the past two decades, the landscape has been radically transformed through private actions. Businesses, churches and mosques have emerged characterised by various levels of formality/informality. This has given rise to a vibrant neighbourhood which offers residents significant livelihood opportunities. This transformation has been effected through countless small-scale, incremental initiatives through 'quiet encroachment' (Bayat, 1999), as residents seek to improve their lives in the city. This paper highlights the planning ideas, evident in the settlement as a whole and in individual buildings, and analyses the extent to which these ideas support or inhibit productive strategies of encroachment. The paper argues that the mega-planning trope of the activity corridor has successfully enabled 'quiet encroachment' along stretches of the road abutted by private housing. Although the public buildings along Delft Main Road were also intended to contribute to the vitality of the corridor, their architectural realisations have tended to inhibit street life, constraining the economic and social opportunities that arise in places where people gather. The paper suggests how urban planning and architectural design can better support livelihoods and actively facilitate encroachment. The paper will be illustrated with maps and drawings developed over during a three-year research project by University of Cape Town architecture students.

PANEL 13

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**CONFERENCE
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Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
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KEYWORDS:
Contestation,
Suburbia, Public
space, Park, Street

The conception and contestation of public space in Johannesburg suburbia

The suburb of Killarney, Johannesburg is a neighbourhood of high-rise medium-density apartment blocks, with a small park squeezed between buildings. In areas of higher density, where apartments may be small, the streets and the park become valuable public space with the potential to be lively with people and activities. In the park and the streets of Killarney there are various activities taking place, including children playing, people socialising and street vending. However, there is a material difference between the street and the park. These two types of spaces are framed differently by residents and this has impacted on the quality of the public space. This paper will provide a discussion of the conflicting interests competing in this semi-suburban street that reflect the need for the street to respond to different users and different functions as a public space. The reactionary measures of residents to control behaviour and activities in the street have only exacerbated the issues and conflicts there. This can be seen in the different way that Killarney residents have responded to similar issues in the pocket park. The differences reinforce the need to frame streets as valuable public space, even in suburban contexts.

PANEL 14

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban Past and Present: Architecture, Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Nairobi slums, Financial technology, Mortgages, Credit, Debt

Building inequalities: a critique of the New Urban Agenda by way of slum upgrading in Nairobi

This paper examines efforts to resettle slum dwellers in Nairobi by introducing financial instruments to give them access to housing, credit, and instruments for managing debt. It offers a history of these efforts and ties them to an attempt to remove temporary dwellings from the railroad tracks running along Kibera. In articulating a critique of this mode of intervention, it offers a brief history of exclusion narrated through efforts to include the urban poor in the formal economy. The paper concludes by examining other proposed interventions on the level of urban design that were neglected by multilateral institutions and the state. In the process, it attempts to offer new means of imagining the management of urban growth.

PANEL 14

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Slum upgrading,
UN Habitat,
Informal economy,
Value chains, Urban
design

Mobility and stasis in Kibera: a thought experiment in bridging urban design and the social sciences

The paper looks at slum upgrading in Kibera, an effort organised by multilateral institutions, NGOs, and government agencies. These organisations offered two experimental housing initiatives, each imagined to respond in a contextually-sensitive manner to the social worlds in which residents of Kibera existed. Instead, these new housing initiatives throttled the mobility on which the informal economy was dependent, and disrupted the value chain that residents of Kibera negotiated. Examining possibilities for different forms of urban design interventions, the paper reimagines ways that urban design might have promoted mobility over stasis, and explores ways of sustaining linkages between the formal and informal economy for those who depend on these connections.

PANEL 14

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Toilets, Sanitation,
Private provisioning,
State incapacity

Excremental experimental: the political economy of South-South infrastructural alternatives

The script of sanitary modernity – private toilets sustained by municipal sewage systems – continues to wield a powerful presence across the cities and imaginaries of the global north and south. This presentation, in contrast, dwells on observations from Ghana's edge-city of Ashaiman to examine an alternative model of of urban sanitary provisioning. Ashaiman, located near Ghana's port-city of Tema and national capital Accra, is primarily occupied by working-class migrants and transients with access to no or low-quality dwellings. With roots as an informal settlement, the city has no central sewage system and municipal toilet facilities are equally limited. An inversion of the high-modern ideal, sanitary options in Ashaiman primarily consists of large-scale public toilets located in private residential dwellings made available to kin, neighbors and strangers alike for a nominal fee. With space, capital, and status to spare, many well-off households invest in excrement-based enterprise, tapping the bodily needs and pocketbooks of less prosperous neighbors.Analysis of these unorthodox yet widespread urban sanitary systems takes the form of a debate between anthropologist Chalfin and former Ashaiman mayor and longtime urban activist Baidoo. Our joint presentation addresses the viability of such home-grown infrastructures in terms of equity, access, living-standards, and appropriateness to urban settings elsewhere. The following series of questions are brought to the fore. Should these sanitation solutions be celebrated as a novel form of urban infrastructural self-organization compensating for state limitations and promoting new forms of urban public life? Alternatively, do they caution skepticism about for-profit public goods provisioning and the loss of social and bodily protections due to state incapacity? What are the prospects for refining and marketing these models to other urban settlements? Do their informal and experimental origins render them context dependent or are they scalable and transferable to under-resourced urban environments elsewhere?

PANEL 14

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Built environment,
Socio-cultural
design, African
architecture, Accra

A model for community investment in Jamestown, Accra

The author works in Jamestown, a neighbourhood in Accra that has recently emerged as a coveted residential neighbourhood due to its location alongside the oceanfront. However, new developments are crowding out residents from the traditional fishing communities that preceded these new developments. This paper reflects on ways to mitigate harms caused by new development, and boldly conceives of new ways of practicing architecture that draws the community into the space of design, that allows the community to capture value from new development, and that gives community members access to new anchor institutions. It draws on the author's own practice to broaden the discourse on Africa's built environment and the role of socio-cultural design-inspired development.

PANEL 15

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking the
African City

KEYWORDS:
São Paulo,
Autoconstructed,
Gender violence,
Engendered spaces

Engendering collective life: transformations in the peripheries of São Paulo

The peripheries of São Paulo are spaces autoconstructed by their residents. In the last decades, they have changed considerably, improving and becoming much more heterogenoeus than they once were. Some of the most striking and understudied transformations in these peripheries are the re-configurations of gender roles and affect the dynamics of households, domestic life, and engagement with the city and its public spaces. Some available data are remarkable. Women are now the heads of at least a third of the households in peripheral areas; in some of these areas, in average half of the women who have children are single mothers; in the city of São Paulo, rates of rape are raising sharply. These data and preliminary research suggest that there is a profound transformation in the ways in which women are shaping their lives. They are forging new subjectivities that enhance autonomy and reject established patterns of male dominance and frequently violence that pervade domestic life. They want to live other lives, quite different from the ones of their parents, and especially of their mothers who basically worked as domestic servants when they were not just housewives. In this paper, I will investigate these transformations in women's lives, paying special attention to new formations of gender violence.

PANEL 15

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking the
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KEYWORDS:
Street committees,
Street life, Townships

Street committees, civics and the legacies of popular urban political forms in South Africa

One of the key inventions that the anti-apartheid movement developed in the context of the township was the 'street committee' (or 'civic' as it was sometimes known), a voluntary political-legal infrastructure in many township streets that worked to maintain a sense of order and political mobilization in black urban areas. Under apartheid, the street committee was the structure through which the everyday political and legal life of townships was more or less organised as a proxy for and in anticipation of black majority rule in South Africa. In the context of heavy-handed and irregular state policing of township space for purposes of white control, street committees regulated township space below the radar of white rule. Underground, illegal and aligned to anti-apartheid political structures, the street committees developed as an infrastructure of local, regional and national organisation that both fed the resistance movement and governed much of everyday township life. Given the significance of street committees in South African townships, there is a surprising thinness of scholarship on these political forms, not only historically, but also in terms of contemporary readings of what has become of them as the post-apartheid state moved to centralise and 'capture' their democratic functions

PANEL 15

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking the African City

KEYWORDS:
Autoconstruction,
Incremental
adjustments,
Adaptation

Self-ordering in autoconstructed urban spaces

Many working and lower middle class districts in Southeast Asian cities have long been an array of rough landscapes, full of rough edges. The gates, the walls, the structures, the pathways, and so forth may have been propelled with a similar set of imaginaries and constructed with similar kinds of tools and labour, but the outputs resounded with a diversity that stood out by virtue of all the elements of commonality. What James Holston labeled autoconstruction in these districts was the plurality of constant incremental adjustments, adaptations, and small innovations that not only reflected a heterogeneous social body but was also itself a platform for intricate differentiations among people. These were sensory, spiritual, cognitive, performance, and experiential environments in addition to being built and economic domains. They were full of things, which because of their lack of seamless articulation, exerted different impacts on each other at different scales and with different processes.nIn past work, I have designated these districts as zones for an urban majority, and I will discuss how this notion illustrates both the potentials and conundrums of urban change in Jakarta and Phnom Penh. In this presentation, the majority will function as a composite term, not limited or even contingent upon establishing a demographic predominance. Rather, it refers to how an urban demographic is not simply a quantitative measure of individual bodies, but how a particular "count" can be constituted through the ways in which these bodies forge a plurality of collective aggregates, transactions, and intersections. Thus, an urban majority is not simply a count of inhabitants who occupy a relatively stabilised format of residency called "the urban." The majority is also a multiplying of points of transaction with variously scaled forces of territorial consolidation and capitalist penetration whose dispositions may generate systematic conversions of space into homogeneous mechanisms of accumulation and more singular, uncertain ways of living and producing livelihood. These latter formations often generate their own politics of visibility in order to adjust to particular dispositions of governance premised on a "rational" ordering of space and bodies.

PANEL 15

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking the
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KEYWORDS:
Gender, Sexuality,
Queerness, Urban
law and governance

Queerness and collective life

This paper reads across three moments in Delhi: the Delhi High Court Judgment decriminalizing same-sex relations in 2009 and its 2013 Supreme Court reversal; the brutal gang-rape of a young physiotherapist in December 2012 that led to wide-spread protests and changes in law; and the raid of a ethnically diverse, African immigrant dominated neighbourhood in Delhi by the Law Minister of a popularly elected government on the claims of "sex work." How do we read these contrasting moments of gender, sexuality and the city of Delhi? In this paper, I explore the argument that each represents a queer urban subject, one who challenges normative behaviour on gender and sexuality and one whose emergence must be seen as a particularly urban and contemporary phenomena. What does this queer urban subject tell us about emerging forms of collective life in our cities? In one reading, the emergence of queer communities signal new forms of affective collective life in urban India, of mobilizations beyond neighbourhood and family. In another, incidents of violence also become maps through which to trace new mobilities both literally in the city but also economically and in the expanding possibilities of communication and individual expression. In yet another, gender and sexuality become part of new contestations of good governance, particularly in how they articulate into debates on direct and good governance. These emergent subjectivities have been studied in isolation often as narratives of sexuality movements, of patriarchal notions of governance and order, of violence against women. It is in reading them together that the possibility of a new narrative emerges that acts as a lens to reading new forms of urban and collective life at a time of critical and fundamental transitions in urban India.

PANEL 16

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Urban development, Housing, Real estate, China-Africa relations, Dar es Salaam

Surplus, deficit and Chinese participation in Dar es Salaam's contemporary real estate market

Dar es Salaam is undergoing a construction boom, yet the city has one of the highest rental markets in the region. Moreover, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development estimates that the city has a deficit of 3 million housing units. This paper aims to shed light on these contradictions by examining the role of Chinese and other foreign firms in Dar es Salaam's contemporary construction and real estate market, and the ways in which they are shaping contemporary urban development. Through an analysis of Tanzania's construction industry, Chinese construction firms, foreign real estate firms, tendering processes, liberalisation policies under the presidencies of Benjamin Mkapa and Jakaya Kikwete, and the state's role in managing the relationship between 'formal' and 'informal' housing, I explore changes in Dar es Salaam's cityscape as a new wave of foreign capital adds another layer of sediment to the city's rich history of urban development. I argue that decades of liberal reform in Tanzania have enabled the rapid growth of transnational capital flows, including Chinese investment. At the same time, the growing Chinese presence in Dar es Salaam presents particular shifts in the political, economic and cultural landscape of the city.

PANEL 16

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
Planning and
Politics

KEYWORDS:
Property
development,
Spatial integration

Disrupting the market: spatial integration in Johannesburg

The paper will focus on the relationship between the property market, the spatial economy and regulation in the City of Johannesburg, within the context of exploring the challenges faced by African cities as they struggle to exert their influence over a powerful property sector. The paper will consider the complexity of the property market and the variability of the contexts that require state regulation to achieve spatial integration. The paper is based on work that has been completed on the Corridors of Freedom, and further work exploring property markets more generally. The paper will provide a broad overview of the property market in Johannesburg as it is shaped by the space economy, past and present. Through a detailed analysis of planning theory and real estate-economic theory, the research will offer an impression of property-investor behaviour in Johannesburg and City responses. The paper will ascertain points of intersection and convergence between property markets and spatial policy, with a view to proposing mechanisms for improved spatial integration. The paper will recommend the factors required by cities to better command strategic and spatially-just real estate investment, given their constrained authority.

PANEL 16

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:

Informal economy, South Africa, Informality, Regulations

State-induced informalisation? How government policy, regulations and practices affect informal enterprises in urban South Africa

This paper discusses how government policy, regulations and practices affect informal enterprises in South African cities. Although policy makers have increasingly acknowledged the benefits of informal enterprises and 'township economies', certain government rules and regulations appear to inhibit their growth and limit their impact on poverty reduction. Based on literature review, document analysis and expert interviews, this paper examines which and how regulations (broadly defined) help or hinder the informal economy to grow and maximise its benefits. It contrasts positive examples – where government supported informal enterprises through offering services, infrastructure, security and legitimacy – with instances where stringent rules, inflexible standards, cumbersome procedures, hostile enforcement agencies, eviction, confiscation of stocks and extortion acted as key barriers to transformation. Important distinctions are made between how certain national-level legislation (national building regulations, the Business Act, health and safety regulations) and local-level regulations (trading plans, by-laws, business licensing, land-use management systems) restrict informal enterprises. The paper highlights the important role of local government and argues that a more developmental, problem-solving approach needs to be employed, both in townships and in the more affluent suburbs/inner cities. In the interest of contributing to the long-term transformation of South African cities into more inclusive and equitable spaces, the paper offers ideas of how to improve, revise, simplify and streamline government regulations to be more supportive of informal enterprises.

PANEL 16

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Bureaucracy,
Land tenure,
Bamako, Social rules,
Social norms

Bureaucratic practices and urban land tenure from the grassroots' perspective in Bamako, Mali

What do people from the grassroots do in a city like Bamako, when they had once settled in the district of Sabalibougou (an area of Bamako) and used customary norms and regulation, but then got caught by the rapid spatial expansion of the city, the latter using modern regulations of the state? In Bamako, different actors control and negotiate urban land tenure. Among them are not only state institutions, but also individuals who claim their own usufructs at the grassroots' level. Paperwork is central for all those actors. On the one hand, state institutions deliver land titles and produce administrative texts and laws. They claim to own, administer and/or control the land. Moreover, they enforce their regulations by expropriating and displacing people for implementing urban 'development' plans. People at the grassroots level, however, challenge and contest this policy. For a long time, researchers have considered bureaucracy in Mali as a product of French colonialism and the post-colonial state. This paper, however, argues that bureaucratic practices are part of many social processes in urban everyday life. Different associations in Bamako like *'Association des habitants de Salaibougou Est'* or '*Jigi sigi ton'* have created the *'Union et coordination d'associations pour la défense et le développement des droits des démunis'*. These associations have an impact on bureaucratic practices that are introduced by the state, but also produce their own highly-bureaucratised social dynamics through reports, letters of protest, membership cards, etc.

PANEL 17

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Inclusive
urbanisation,
Land, Informal
settlements,
Integrated city
systems

What are cities competing for? The urban land nexus and tensions within and between inclusive urbanisation and globalising decentralisation

Inclusion has become a watchword of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. Cities, however, are under increasing pressure to attract international investment and to prevent the spontaneous development of low-income informal settlements. Particularly in countries facing rapid urban population growth and urbanisation, this pressure can reinforce exclusionary policies, making it unreasonably difficult for the growing low-income populations to accommodate themselves in cities. This paper will explore some of the resulting tensions, focusing on the urban land nexus in Dar Es Salaam, Mwanza and Khartoum, and particularly on contestations over how urban land is allocated and regulated, both formally and informally. It is based on the preliminary findings of an international research project on the urban land nexus and inclusive urbanisation in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Khartoum.

PANEL 17

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Governance,
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KEYWORDS:
Migration, Land,
New investments,
Dakar, Khartoum

Mobility, land and new investment hubs in African cities

The relationship between urbanisation and human mobility has received a great deal of interest in academic debates and policy discussions. Especially in an African context, the intimate intertwinement between rising urbanisation rates and the growing exodus of rural migrants, internally displaced people and refugees struggling to gain access to a safe and prosperous place to live has been prominent. These new urban dwellers have to compete for land and real estate – or in more general terms, for their 'right to the city' – with the growing number of expatriates, transnational migrants and foreign investors who want to conquer the city to benefit from its socio-economic dynamics. Consequently, competing claims over land and the growing influence of transnational elites in processes of land commodification and speculation are crucial in understanding urban transformations in Africa. This paper aims to disentangle the diverse linkages between urbanisation, land and migration by addressing the question of how competing claims over land, and the growing influence of transnational migrants in land-commodification processes, may create frictions between those who have access to migration spaces and those who do not. By drawing on the specific cases of migrant investment hubs in Dakar and Khartoum, the paper will analyse the way people moving in, out and around these capital cities claim their 'right to the city', put mounting pressure on real estate markets, and create new processes of socio-economic inclusion and exclusion. As such, the paper will shine an innovative light on the role of migrants in land transformation processes in African cities, and its consequences for urban land governance, urban planning and land policies, securing access or rights to urban land for all its inhabitants.

PANEL 17

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Extended
urbanisation, Benin,
Mobility, Housing

The knots and nodes of extended livelihoods in Benin

This paper presents ethnographic research on patterns of urbanisation and mobility in south Benin. It argues that developments along the Gulf of Guinea corridor can be read as a process of extended urban development, across a network of metropolitan areas, peri-urban settlements and rural zones. It suggests that urbanisation should be read as a multi-sited process that transforms places of origin and of destination, and presents both the nodes this creates, and knots that form in the process. Migration is enabling inhabitants from the corridor to build remittance houses back home. The resulting properties are spatial markers of both successful and failed livelihood strategies in the city, and play a pivotal role in shaping internal migrants' experience. Two aspects of this experience are discussed. The first examines houses as 'nodes', material and social artefacts of extended urbanisation in rural spaces. The second addresses 'knots', the trials and tribulations associated with construction projects. It details how misadventures surrounding construction projects come to represent the challenges of extended livelihoods.

PANEL 17

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
National Policy,
Land Management,
Institutional
Coordination,
Government Control,
Mozambique

Legacies and novelties in land local governance in Mozambique, towards a national urban policy — an analysis from the field

The Mozambique government, currently working on the Strategy of implementation of the National Housing Policy and preparing the ground for a National Urban Agenda, is repositioning land management at the centre of local governance. Rather than on innovative practices, the broader urban management scenario appears to rely on a renewed institutional scenario (coordination and policy leadership) and a stronger commitment of Central Government, "grasping" on the policies regulating the urban sphere. Land management in particular – at the central level- seems influenced again by its on post-socialist roots of land preparation for auto-construction, as a prerequisite to promote social mix and to open the way to a differentiated housing affordability scenario. A renewed degree of firmness is also visible in the finance strategy, through new intentions about how to regulate the involvement of the private sector in land access, as well as how to "control" social housing investments and in which way to guarantee a percentage of land for non-marketable urban development. The deep hinge of the current trends of local urban governance is thus also a chance of reconciliation of the (good) rooted practices of urban inclusion through land management and governmental control with new urban and housing finance tools and actors emerging from the current market-led scenario. Based on an extensive work with Mozambique National Housing Directorate, on months of field research, rooting the political momentum through policy and institutional analysis, the paper aims at displaying the local governance potential for the implementation of a new urban agenda, based on the Habitat III new paradigm of equitable land access for all.

PANEL 18

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
SDG11, Kampala,
Urban planning,
Governance

Governance, meanings and perceptions of SDG11 in Kampala, Uganda

With the approval of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the spatial and urban dimension of development was recognised. SDG11 intends to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". This SDG highlights the critical role that cities play in development, and attempts to achieve 'ambitious' conditions (Satterthwaite, 2016). This SDG also exposes some of the problems relating to the monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs (Sattertwhaite, 2003). The formulation of SDG11 does not define the meanings and scope of the four main conditions it seeks: inclusiveness, safety, resilience and sustainability. The New Urban Agenda, approved in October 2016, is the UN document that sets guidelines on how to achieve SDG11, and it emphasises the central role of urban planning (UN, 2017). Planning systems might require changes in their governance structure and their approach to be more aligned with the values expressed in the SDGs (Watson, 2016). The roll of local government will continue to increase in urban development. Looking at the situation in Kampala, Uganda, this paper examines two key issues related to the achievement of SDG11. First, it reviews the governance structure and the planning system in the city and extent to which these can be useful in implementing SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda. Second, it considers the meanings and perceptions related to the definition of the four urban conditions according to the main stakeholders in urban development in Kampala. These stakeholders include the local and national governments, local NGOs and CBOs, the private sector, and researchers. The paper is based on primary data collected through semi-structured interviews in 2017 and secondary data from grey material (government and NGO reports, UN-Habitat reports and other publications).

PANEL 18

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
South-South
cooperation,
Mozambique,
Urban
development,
Maputo

The power of proximate peers: South-South cooperation and urban development in Mozambique

Conventional wisdom on South-South cooperation (SSC) situates it as a powerful alternative development paradigm to the historically more hostile North-South development cooperation model. However, the financial and political support for SSC by China, India, South Africa, and Brazil, along with traditional and new development organisations like the World Bank, United Nations, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, is premised on an unequivocal assertion that countries in the global South are more experienced and sensitive to the particular challenges of development faced by other countries in the global South. Relatedly, this experiential solidarity within the South is presumed to translate into development partnerships that foster self-reliance, are less plagued by uneven power relations, and result in less unfairness in the delivery of development cooperation projects. Based on ethnographic fieldwork of infrastructure cooperation projects in Mozambique, this paper challenges and nuances these claims about SSC overcoming key problems in international development cooperation within the urban landscape. Instead, it develops and tests the policy potential of an alternative framing of effective international development cooperation in cities based on what I term 'proximate peer partnerships'. Here I argue that five characteristics are critical for realising the equity potentials and claims of South-South cooperation. These characteristics of proximity are: geopolitical status, technological condition, managerial organisation, culture, and normative position. Under this reframing of what an 'effective international partnership' looks like in cities, I argue that city authorities can and should become more discerning in choosing cooperation partners to help realise equitable urban development.

PANEL 18

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
Urban, Humanitarian response, Empowerment, Participation

Empowerment and urban humanitarian response in Freetown

The current debates on the relationship between community engagement and urban humanitarian responses focus on the 'instrumental' role of participation, exploring its use to improve responses by making them more accountable and responsive. This paper aims to contribute to these discussions by focusing on the 'intrinsic' role of participation in humanitarian responses. It explores what opportunities urban humanitarian response generate to enhance the capacity of community groups to participate meaningfully in urban decision-making processes, drawing on the case study of Freetown (Sierra Leone) to investigate the role that urban humanitarian responses play in empowering marginalised groups to affect urban change. In Freetown, international and national humanitarian actors have been involved in a series of initiatives addressing humanitarian emergencies caused, separately, by the civil war, cholera outbreaks, the Ebola crisis, and the recent flooding in Freetown. In each case, there has been a variety of response approaches, from community-led (such as the Ebola response) to top-down relocation (such as the temporary site at the National Stadium). While these processes have been documented, there has been little work attempting to bring together studies and perspectives to that reflect on the wider humanitarian community of practice. By focusing on the empowerment implication of humanitarian responses in the informal settlement of Portee/Rokupa, this paper explores the extent to which approaches are able to build capacity in informal dwellers' groups, foster collaboration among different stakeholders, enable critical learning, and open up opportunities for the recognition of the diverse needs and aspirations of vulnerable groups within the wider policy and planning environment. Furthermore, we hope to elucidate the conditions in the humanitarian sector that enable or compromise the achievement of empowerment outcomes. As an output, this paper generates specific sets of recommendations to the humanitarian sector on how empowerment can be supported through urban humanitarian responses.

PANEL 18

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
Development,
Modernist planning,
Normative values

Of modernisation and myth: Africa in the global urban imaginary

This paper traces the evolutionary path of the modernist project through development and planning in African cities. Initial developmental aspirations in the post-colonial moment gave way to the challenging circumstances of the periphery, deleterious development policies and the emergence of highly centralised and predatory states. These conditions resulted in a revolt against state-led development and a new emphasis on pluralism and the dispersal of authority. This paradigm shift is mirrored in the evolution of planning theory. The domain of experts, planning theory and practice was technical, and focused on creating order through differentiation and control. Critical planning theorists questioned modernist planning, leading to pluralism and process-focused approaches that emphasise core normative values such as inclusion, equity and sustainability. Yet, a resurgence of modernist planning is underway in African cities, facilitated by economic growth, international capital flows, the 'worlding' and 'global' cities discourses, as well as new modalities of South-South cooperation. Once at the margin of global disillusion with the modernist project, African cities now host a proliferation of urban interventions, reintroducing aspects of the modernist approach and problematising already complex questions of the urban imaginary. With increasing recognition of urbanisation in Africa and willingness to explore how urban predominance can enable economic and structural transformation, this paper explores how modernist interventions might interact with normative values of post-modernist planning. As African cities take their place within the global urban imaginary, how do commitments to inclusive and sustainable urban development balance with the leveraging of urbanisation for economic growth and structural transformation?

PANEL 19

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
Two Rivers Urban
Park (TRUP),
Water sensitive
design, Resilience,
Pathways approach

A pathways approach to water-sensitive design: a case study of the Two Rivers Urban Park (TRUP)

The Two Rivers Urban Park (TRUP) is located at the confluence of the Black River and Liesbeek River in close vicinity to the Cape Town central business distric (CBD). Currently, there is minimum development on the land. The site's proximity to the CBD makes it prime property for high-value densification. However, its ecological and heritage significance render it highly sensitive and contested. Two competing visions are vying for influence and legitimacy in the area. The one vision is backed by large funders and developers apparently aiming to modernise the area and maximise economic value. The other vision is a bottom-up activist-led initiative galvanised by aspiration for social justice and ecological and heritage value protection. Each of these visions is based on the principles of water sensitive design (WSD) and has yielded urban design proposals. The City of Cape Town administration (CoCT) engages with both. The methodological starting point for this paper is that WSD should ultimately be targeted at the resilience of socio-ecological systems across a range of spatial and temporal scales. The socio-ecological and technological pathways engendered by the above visions are then uncovered with reference to this target, but with particular attention paid to marginalised voices, to bring into focus how ambiguity and ignorance as well as perceptions of risk and uncertainty drive WSD discourse.

PANEL 19

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
Uganda,
Wastewater reuse,
Sanitation Safety
Planning

Wastewater management and reuse in Kampala, Uganda

In wastewater reuse systems around cities in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), microbial contamination has consistently been increasing over the past decades. People living and working along wastewater channels or using the recreational areas along the shores of lakes and rivers are therefore assumed to be at an elevated risk of gastrointestinal infections. Sanitation safety planning (SSP) linked to risk-assessment approaches such as quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) could be an opportunity to provide adequate risk and disease burden estimates to prioritise interventions. We provide an approach which is able to characterise the health burden for people accidentally in contact with contaminated water such as urban farmers, sanitation workers and community members at risk of flooding events. We showcase a study in Kampala, Uganda (a low-income country) to show how major wastewater-reuse systems in LMICs could be characterised. According to this system description, exposure groups can be pointed out and their health risks and disease burden due to water-borne bacteria, viruses, helminth and intestinal protozoa estimated. The findings suggest that the exposure to wastewater has considerable public health implications for children and adults living and working along the major urban wastewater reuse system in Kampala. Disease burden estimates are way above World Health Organisation (WHO) reference levels and Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD) estimates. Hence, we point out management options to reduce health risks, which is important to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 6 around cities in LMIC.

PANEL 19

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
Water Sensitive
Design, Water smart
cities, Alternative
water resources,
Resilience-based
water management

Transitioning Cape Town into a water smart city – challenges and opportunities

The immediate short-term response to the current severe drought in Cape Town has involved restricting water usage as well as developing emergency supply schemes to meet the demand. In the long term, however, the city needs to reduce its reliance on existing surface water schemes and find ways to adapt to, and mitigate the threats from, water insecurity resulting from, inter alia: droughts, climate change and increasing water demand driven by population growth and rising standards of living. One of the ways to achieve this is through the implementation of Water Sensitive Design (WSD) – an approach to urban planning and design that integrates the management of the urban water cycle into land use and development processes – with the aim of transitioning to a water smart (sensitive) city. This paper discusses the outcomes of an intensive study of the Liesbeek River catchment, aimed at determining the feasibility of water (re)use options (rainwater / stormwater / greywater harvesting, and water efficient devices), and also highlights some of the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing WSD in the catchment. The study showed that WSD could potentially provide urban areas with supplementary sources of fit-for- purpose water, thereby reducing the demand for potable water. In this regard, WSD has the potential to change the way in which water is managed, to increase sustainability and develop resilience within water systems – subject to the development of an integrated 'Water Sensitive' strategy and/or action plan and associated targets, with resilience as the main focus.

PANEL 20

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Computational,
Urban modelling,
Organic, Growth

Digital methods of organic growth simulation

Today's cities and metropolitan areas face new and rising challenges while the process of planning becomes more complex. The amount of data, the geographical size, the challenges of sustainability, rising social and spatial inequality, and even faster urbanising and transforming urban realms, ask for new ways of thinking about the planning processes. Masterplans are not suited to today's needs anymore due to the time necessary to prepare and implement them. Instead, adaptive and extended urban growth frameworks must be developed, which foster sustainable, inclusive development. But on what basis and how can this be created, without neglecting the local contexts and the memory and identity of the planning environment? Our NGO, Urban Framework, works on innovative conceptual theories to cope with the previously-mentioned situation. The work in the last years included indicator-based sustainability assessment, an urban-growth framework, simulation tools in larger scales, and recently we started to combine these and try them in a smaller environment in one of the self-planned settlements in Lilongwe›s peri-urban area. The input from the governmental and traditional authorities is combined with the experiences of several community workshops, and creates another base for the development of the growth-simulation tool. This paper will give a thorough overview of existing concepts, combine them with our own work, and try to define solutions under the consideration of the theoretical question: how far a computer can plan, where the limits are, and how the incorporation of innovative methods could look like, always in the exemplary application of Malawi's local context.

PANEL 20

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:

Geo-technologies,
Smart urbanism,
Governance,
Sustainability,
Politics

Exploring the role of geo-technologies in urban governance and planning: 'smart urbanism' and the politics of sustainability in Southern cities

Recently, much emphasis is placed on the potential of geo-technologies, e.g. through Smart City or "smart urbanism" applications, to improve governance and planning, and contribute to achieving more sustainable urban development. Yet empirical evidence is sparse, and based largely on Northern cities. Furthermore, there remain several gaps and limitations in theorising and conceptualising the diverse ways in which geo-technologies and data are used and shared, and their societal implications in different geographical contexts. Drawing on a collaborative and comparative research project in Southern cities (South Africa, Brazil and India), this paper critically engages with current literature on geo-technologies, smart urbanism and the 'transition to sustainability' around issues of politics and governance, and explores some ways in which research can contribute to an enhanced understanding of complex urban and governance processes, and increased reflexivity with regard to current practices and strategies.

PANEL 20

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Smart cities, Smart
urbanism, Socio-
technical

Getting to grips with smart urbanism in Africa: knowledge constellations and social action

The language of smart has become increasingly nebulous in its performance as a marketing tagline for gated communities and techno parks as well as a perceived solution for complex urban challenges. Unlike the digital city idea, which emerged with e-governance and Information and Technology for Development (ICT4D) trends in the early 2000s, the current rhetoric of smart is more insidious in the way it is woven into city functioning. The processing of big data and digital remnants in the material elements of the urban has implications for city management, infrastructure and urban life in general. Socio-technical change is accelerated as many of the material nodes in the networks of heterogeneous relations that make up the contemporary city are on our bodies (mobile phones) and in our homes. This paper proposes that to understand contemporary urbanism through the lens of smart in Africa necessitates a heterogeneous perspective where the interface between technology appropriation and innovation is taken as a continuous process of socio-technical exchange. Whilst the governmentality risks of smart city discourses in the African city cannot be ignored, there is nevertheless space for an exploration of how current technological innovation, through appropriation, can lead to knowledge constellations amongst the urban poor that can lead to progressive social action. This paper seeks to construct an alternative discourse that challenges the 'doom and gloom' scenarios that the more sceptical authors explore, yet also avoid the techno romance that permeates much of the more celebratory work on smart cities.

PANEL 20

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Digital geographies,
Digital
infrastructure,
Africa

Digital payment infrastructure in East African Cities

Tied to ideas of the cashless economy, smart cities and digital development, the growth and spread of digital payment infrastructure (DPI) has seen increasing attention from governments, businesses and academics alike. Combining a range of initiatives including smart cards, tap-and-go stations, and mobile applications, for a variety of purposes, DPI has seen a marked growth in recent years. Within East Africa, the development of DPI has led to significant changes in payment practices, as with the case of M-Pesa, as well as it becoming a central component for many East African governments' visions of urban modernity. Despite critical acclaim of DPI from public and private bodies (Radcliffe & Voorhies 2012), academic analysis has often been rooted within technical digital studies or from a macro-economic transition perspective. Furthermore, despite its increasing presence within urban environments, a lack of critical attention remains towards its role within everyday experiences of the city and its links to metabolic processes of urbanisation (Heynen et al., 2006). This research attempts to solve this gap in understanding by looking at the development of DPI within two cities; Kigali and Nairobi. Utilising a conceptual framework that combines a situated form of urban political ecology (Lawhon et al., 2014) and power-geometries (Massey 1999), this research examines the background, implementation and implications of DPI within the two cities. Examining the distributed dimensions of power enacted through DPI and the potential challenges towards Harvey's (1999) notions of time-space compression, this research presents a vital contribution towards the conceptualisation of a rapidly-evolving form of financial infrastructure in the global South.

PANEL 21

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure, Resource Access, City Development

KEYWORDS:
Off-the-grid, Self-provisioning, Urban governance

The politics of going off-grid

Currently there are numerous media reports and anecdotes of individuals, businesses and neighbourhoods leaving the utility grid, finding ways of self-provisioning water, through boreholes and stormwater-collection, and electricity , by using generators and solar power, and even dealing with waste by using compactors and composting, amongst other methods. However, this phenomenon is little-understood and there is uncertainty around the extent to which households, communities and businesses are going off-grid within the Gauteng City Region. Are the numbers growing or shrinking? What are the methods and mechanisms of self or alternative provisioning? And what is driving the decision to find alternative provisions? These motivations and manifestations will be investigated through two case studies: Parkhurst, a suburb of Johannesburg which has decided to 'go off-grid', and Robertsham, an industrial area in southern Johannesburg. Along with questions around how such changes mediate residents' and businesses moderate their relationship with local government and the social contract.

PANEL 21

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Justice, Urban
sustainability,
Competing goods,
Water

Complexities of urban social policy in the gap between sustainability and justice: a re-reading of the 'Phiri matter'

The City of Johannesburg recently announced the withdrawal of a long-standing provision for 6kl of free basic water to all the city's households. This dramatic policy shift, which has gone largely without public comment, was justified by reference to the need to ensure water sustainability *and also* to provide equitable access to services for the poor. It is notable because it comes roughly a decade after a high-profile court case – which became known as the Phiri matter – in which residents of Soweto tried to stop the rollout of prepaid water meters on the basis that these regressed the rights of access to water. This case focused attention on a web of interrelated issues that speak to fundamental complexities of development and sustainability in the fast-growing cities of the south. This paper will argue that the issues at stake in the Phiri matter, which have now dramatically returned, have been read in a limited way through a human-rights lens. A more nuanced interpretation is needed along a number of axes. Most importantly, the matter should be seen as an ethical contestation between two equally valid but competing goods: on the one hand, future urban sustainability in a context of growing resource scarcity, where the price of urban services must inevitably rise to restrain inefficient consumption; on the other, a just city where the rights of access to urban services must be enabled through cost-subsidisation if there is to be any hope of proactively absorbing the poor. This paper will interrogate this and various other key issues illuminated by the case that require deeper political-economy theory and analysis.

PANEL 21

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Just sustainability,
Sustainability
transitions,
Conversation vs
development,
Environmental
governance

Moving beyond the conservation versus development debate: managing contradictions, conflicts and complexities

There is a long history of conservation and development being viewed as opposing agendas and this prevents real discussion about fair and balanced urban planning/development and land-use decisions. These 'two cultures' are framed as conflicting and antagonistic towards each other. There is no doubt that the Gauteng City Region needs to grow its economy, and equally no doubt that we need to better protect and manage the resources required to do this. Cities today have to balance competing demands and interests, and need to find new and more just ways of balancing development and environmental protection needs. This debate plays out most visibly in greenfield developments or where there are competing local interests for the use of existing urban open spaces in the city. This paper will use case studies to document how these conflicts between development and conservation have played out in the Gauteng City-Region. The cases will demonstrate the nature of these conflicts and how a framing of more just sustainability, focused on good governance, dialogue and cooperation, can give a new lens to examine 'conservation vs development'.

PANEL 22

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Feeding The City

KEYWORDS:
Food security,
Nutrition, Obesity,
Food system

Experiences of food insecurity in a peri-urban area of South Africa

South Africa is one of many countries with a double burden of undernutrition and obesity. This study sought out peri-urban residents' perspectives on changing food environments, in order to trace connections between experiences of food insecurity and obesity.

Design: Qualitative; three-part oral histories and focus group discussions.
Setting: A peri-urban area outside of Cape Town.
Subjects: 21 oral history participants and 57 focus group discussion (n=9) participants, primarily women aged 20-84
Results: Participants described being hungry as a result of lack of access to money, as well as there being social stigma associated with hunger in the neighbourhood. Participants emphasised changing access to nutritious food, where vegetables were less available, and meat was more available, compared to previous experience in rural areas. Lack of access to the unprocessed food consumed in rural areas was presented as a hardship, and desire for newly-accessible processed food and meat was perceived as unhealthy. That is, participants did not feel they could access food needed for 'an active and healthy life'.
Conclusions: Experiences of periodic hunger, changes in relative access to some foods, and the new accessibility of specific food groups, suggests that food insecurity within a rapidly-changing food environment may facilitate obesity.

PANEL 22

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Feeding The City

KEYWORDS:
Food security, Food systems, Food governance, Kenya

Characteristics of the urban food system and food security in Kisumu, Kenya

Much of food security work in African cities has focused on understanding the household dynamics that determine food security. This paper argues that it is necessary to understand the characteristics of the food system, and the ways in which households interact with this system, to develop a systems-based understanding of food security. This paper therefore draws on findings from the Food Security and Food Systems research conducted for the Consuming Urban Poverty project in Kisumu, Kenya. It highlights a set of bi-directional relationships between consumers and retailers, and draws attention to a set of new policy and governance responses that emerge when food security is considered beyond the household scale.

PANEL 22

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Food security, Food
systems, Cross-
border trade

Ensuring resilience of Mozambican cities in the context of multiple burdens: a case study of Xai-Xai, a medium-sized city

The informal food economy is easily the most important source of food in Maputo. Almost all households regularly obtain food from informal sellers, over 90 percent at least once a week and many on a daily basis. For many households, daily purchasing is necessitated by unpredictable daily income and a lack of accumulated funds. Such purchasing raises the unit cost per item and leads to higher household expenditure on food. The informal food economy is not confined to the markets, and is particularly visible and extensive on the streets and in the *bairros* of Maputo. There are many thousands of street vendors selling a range of fresh and processed food, often from the same stall. Most of the fresh fruit and vegetables, processed food and junk food are imported from South Africa. This paper provides an overview of key dimensions of the Maputo food system, with a particular focus on the mechanisms of cross-border trade. In doing so, it provides space to interrogate the assumptions of local food-systems feeding African cities.

PANEL 22

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
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KEYWORDS:
Food security,
Migration

The food insecurity of Zimbabwean migrants in South African cities

The linkages between cross-border migration Africa and food security are not well documented. This paper focuses on the experiences of recent Zimbabwean migrants to South African cities. It draws on a household survey of migrants in Cape Town and Johannesburg and demonstrates extremely high levels of food insecurity and low dietary diversity. This paper argues that this is the result of difficulties in accessing regular incomes and other demands on household income. However, most migrants are also members of multi-spatial households and have obligations to support household members in Zimbabwe. The paper therefore concludes that although migration may improve the food security of the multi-spatial household as a whole, it is also a factor in explaining the high levels of insecurity of migrants in the city.

PANEL 23

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Climate, Resilience,
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Design thinking,
Systems thinking,
Afrikan design,
Afrikology, SDG

Advancing the Afrikan lions' narrative: the quest for a sustainable future for all

Like most 'wicked problems', rapid urbanisation cannot be solved with a linear analytical approach. The paper argues that infrastructure professionals should be asking much deeper systemic questions of a broader range of stakeholders to which they are traditionally accustomed to. It allows them to have better empathy and understanding for the ultimate end user beyond the client's expectations. However, too often we see the emerging narratives inadvertently reflect an epistemological bias that fails to take cognisance of the complexity of the African condition. The paper argues for a narrative that is rooted in the 'Afrikan' reality and one that is empathic towards the creative expressions being co-constructed by its own people, in partnership with empathic actors and stakeholders from the global community. The paper explores three pilot projects to explore the potential benefits for engineers in adopting human-centric tools to aid in positively contributing to the realisation of diverse national development plans and visions of a number of countries on the continent, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the year 2030. In this regard, design thinking is arguably a natural complement to the traditional systems-thinking strategies familiar to engineers the world over. The paper argues strongly that engineers, architects, planners, designers and allied professionals embrace transdisciplinary and participatory ethnographic tools in their quest for more creative and innovative solutions as they aspire to contribute towards the development projects on the continent.

PANEL 23

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience, Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Antropocene, City without walls, Urban security, South African suburbia, Alliance Française de Durban

Cities, walls and the anthropocene: when consciousness and purpose fail to coincide

Walls have become part of the South African suburban landscape, with a huge investment in these structures following the transition to democracy. Walls, as central components of an urban security apparatus, have a strong physical presence and are often meant to be defensive structures against crime. However, not only is the effectiveness of walls as crime deterrents highly debatable, physical walls have the effect of generating metaphysical walls. The arguably unintended consequences of home boundary walls are indicative of the lack of consciousness of human actions on the physical environment and on social relations. Walls create a rupture in the natural and human built environment, and as object carrying meanings, they are exclusionary and offensive. Walls challenge the democratic nature of public space, negatively impacting the social fabric and connections to and within urban space, and ultimately lead to the alienation of humans from one another and their environment. This paper argues that it is imperative to break down walls, both physical and metaphysical, in order to foster consciousness and interconnectedness in the Age of the Anthropocene. A project is currently under way at the Alliance Française de Durban and led by the Urban Futures Centre (DUT), and the ongoing progress will be discussed in light of the theoretical considerations and practical implications of imagining a city without walls.

PANEL 23

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Climate, Resilience,
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Satellite cities,
Sustainable cities,
Environment-
friendly
transportation

The daisy flower: an urban planning concept to address sustainability and environmental concerns

This paper emphasises urban planning and transportation options to reduce motorised traffic congestion, particularly the reduction of the number and duration of vehicular trips, in order to achieve a sustainable urban transport system. The paper analyses the various environmental concerns that result from the various modes of transportation. It stresses the positive significance of walking, bicycling, increasing the reliance on public transport, and making it more affordable and attractive for commuters. An urban planning concept of a new satellite city is introduced using the 'daisy concept'. In this concept, an urban satellite city is inspired by a daisy flower, where a flower's petals represent clusters of mixed land-uses that provide for most daily activities of a household. The centre of the flower represents the satellite city's centre, which is connected to a major urban centre and its main airport via commuter rail. The daisy concept outlines conceptual plans for mixed land-use clusters connected to the satellite city centre. The residences within the clusters are within walking distance to employment offices, schools, light shopping, and recreation. The main objective of the daisy concept is sustainability and providing for high-quality living conditions. The concept minimises transportation costs, which benefits the government with lower infrastructure costs, the employers with more reliable work times and availability of employees at various times, and benefits residents, who save on transportation cost and time. Thus such a concept addresses the issue of low-income families and partnerships between the private and public sectors.

PANEL 23

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience,
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Design research,
Urban inquiry,
Critical design,
Making, Economies

Rogueconomies: revelations & revolutions — findings from a critical design research inquiry into Johannesburg's post-1994 spatial reality

Since 2016, the University of Johannesburg Graduate School of Architecture's Unit 14 has focused speculative design research inquiries into the nature of what economic forces shape the city of Johannesburg. It has combined a teaching and research approach at Master's level to foster original and critical thinking in the field of architecture and urbanism. As design practitioners in South African cities, facing large social and political shifts, we seem increasingly unable to shape or grasp an understanding of our spatial reality. Incapacitated to meaningfully influence our future, we grapple to find relevance in a context whose vocabulary and logic defies comprehension – rendering spatial designers puppets to powerful, elusive forces. If we consider, as the evidence suggests, the economy as a key informant in shaping our cities and society, then we urgently need to come to terms with its language to find any hope of influence. Fortuitously, Johannesburg presents an intriguingly sophisticated and responsive economy from which to learn and act. Through a series of hypothesised 'revelations and revolutions', Unit 14 aimed to bring nuanced understanding of Johannesburg's 'rogue economies' to the fore through decoding, deciphering, elemental analysing, and tracing within a design-research lens. Within this lens a rogue approach to practice was encouraged through research in the manner of documentation, observation and representation of the findings. The design research subsequently provided a basis for a radical and informed series of spatial provocations by the research group, who harnessed the research produced during the year, and proposed a series of speculative rogue economies within a chosen site in the form of a hypothetical Super____Market. The proposed Super____Market was intended to act as a means of linking design-research methods into a design provocation through spatial strategy in order to demonstrate a nuanced and original site of social, political and economic exchange.

PANEL 24

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Zille-raine
heights, Land
occupation, History,
Collaborative
methodologies,
Cape Town

Towards a history of collective mapping in the struggle for Zille-Raine Heights, 2007-2017

Zille-Raine Heights was an attempt by mostly backyard shack dwellers to establish homes on empty plots of land in Grassy Park in 2006. They were quickly moved by the then-mayor, Helen Zille, to a field near a school with promises of a good way forward, and then served with eviction notices the next day. The land occupation gained the support of activists, some students, and about 15 other informal settlements under threat of removal to 'Happy Valley', through an activist research process I was involved in. Amidst many strategies to understand and fight the threatened eviction, a collective and collaborative research process unfolded which resulted in a unique range of mapping of Zille-Raine Heights done in 2007 and again in 2013, with ongoing reflections of experiences and shifts in and against the occupation up until today. This paper seeks to think through the methodologies and processes behind the various social, geographic, political, and epistemological layers of mapping involved in the struggle for Zille-Raine Heights as a contribution to the unsettling history of Cape Town's present, and as a way of unpacking and challenging ideas and practices of knowledge production.

PANEL 24

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Knowing the City?
Methodology and
Trans-Disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:

Marginalisation,
Theory of
the margins,
Ethnography,
Post-colonialism,
Assemblage
thinking, Vitalist
geographyy

For a critique of life at the margins

The politics of life at the margins from a scholarship point of view is a politics of representation. This does not come as a surprise (Ferguson et al., 1990; Hall, 1997; Hooks, 1994). What I argue in this paper is that 'we' - urban scholars of the XXI century working at the intersection of various disciplinary backgrounds - are in need of problematising that representation further. What does it mean to study 'the urban margins'? How can we imagine new ways to deal with the complexity of life at the margins, without reducing it to a series of sociological categorisation? What is our responsibility, as scholars, in the politics of the margins? In this contribution I propose an understanding of marginalisation oriented at going beyond mainstream readings of the 'margins' as 'deviant', opposed to a supposed 'centre'. The invitation is for a radical post-categorical scholarship, a critique that is oriented at challenging established 'truth' of what the margins are; at offering a more nuanced and diffused cartography of their power; and at finding ways to deal with the margins once their defining 'truth' is lost. Although this critique is grounded in ethnographies of urban marginalisation in Europe, its ethos resonates with a Southern concern for processes, everyday makeshifts and a form of theory-making that is action-oriented and unapologetic.

PANEL 24

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Knowing the City?
Methodology and
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KEYWORDS:
Placemaking,
Theatre,
Performance,
Material relationality

Place and playmaking in Johannesburg: theatre and performance as participatory public art process in Bertrams, Lorentzville and Judith's Paarl

In 2016, as the final component of my research into the everyday life of Bertrams, Lorentzville and Judith's Paarl (grouped together colloquially as 'Bertrams') in Johannesburg, I facilitated the making of a site-specific play called *Izithombe 2094*. The play was modelled on the form of a walking tour with fictional tour guide characters linking a variety of performances along the play's route through the area. It was created and performed by local participants and a small group of professional actors. In this paper, I explore how the playmaking process served three functions. Firstly, the playmaking was a way of editing the data from my year-long research in the area on placemaking through everyday life. Secondly, the playmaking served as a mechanism for broadcasting these edited findings to the wider public, local to Bertrams and beyond. Thirdly, the process of broadcasting through the play engaged audience members in their own relationship with the play and, through the play, with the place-making of Bertrams itself. I discuss the blurred line between the fictional and the real in the site-specific performance of *Izithombe 2094* and the embodied involvement the play demanded of its audiences. I consider the ways in which these two aspects of the play engaged audience members to not only experience something of the material meshwork of Bertams in 2016, but to find themselves as actively contributing to its making. I propose that these aspects of theatre recommend it as a participatory public art tool for engaging city publics in deeper considerations of placemaking as a relational, ongoing process and how their own actions as individuals and groups contribute to the process.

PANEL 24

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing the City?
Methodology and
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KEYWORDS:
Urban space, Social
media, Protest,
Violence, Visibility

Practices of video-activism in Cape Town: producing digital apartheids or digital democracies?

Politics are always reflected and embedded in urban spaces, which they produce and in which they are being produced. Based on Henri Lefebvre's dialectical approach, I want to discuss how social media transforms the political sphere, thus affecting and being affected by the specificities of urban spaces. To carry out the analysis of my research I focus on practices of video-activism, i.e. the making and distribution of videos documenting protests and police violence. This empirical focus is based on the claim that one may not grasp the Right to the City fully without taking into consideration YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and the likes. I argue that besides a necessary general understanding of the context (for my research media, urban space and protests), there are three themes which are relevant for more detailed analysis to understand the transformations my research is interested in: these themes are access, violence and (In)visibilities. The proposed paper discusses the analysis and my results of these three themes found in Cape Town, which, together with Rio de Janeiro, forms the empirical base for the critical ethnography of my PhD.

PANEL 25

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Schools, Education,
Feeder zones,
Universalism

Expanding school feeder zones: universalism and urban spatial inequality

The current admissions policy to schools in Gauteng is based on geographically determined feeder zones, defaulting to a 5km radius around the school. These feeder zones are intended to be walkable, and enable creation of a school-neighbourhood community. However, many learners decide to travel beyond these zones to access education in other parts of the province. While there are often real and perceived benefits to this travel, it is not without costs – financially, in terms of time spent commuting, safety and security while travelling, and even social and emotional challenges. The Gauteng Department of Education is currently revising their approach to the determination of feeder zones, as required by a Constitutional Court judgement in 2016. This paper examines school feeder zones from two perspectives: the current spatial footprint of schools and learner travel is mapped for the province; and this is supplemented with qualitative reflections of the experiences of both learners and parents in attending schools outside of their immediate neighbourhoods or communities. Accessing quality education (public or private) is core to middle-class aspirations, and is seen to build social and economic capital. Therefore expanding the school feeder zones and admissions policy follows Wallerstein's thesis that universalism is accompanied by approaches or policies that include discrimination in order to create the differentiation required by the capitalist system (1991). So, while neighbourhood schools may exacerbate spatial inequality, it is not yet clear that a universalized admissions policy will provide a solution.

PANEL 25

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:

Gauteng City-Region, Mabopane, Mobility, Belonging

'Don't ask where I'm from, ask where I'm local": ideas on mobility and belonging in Mabopane

MMabopane, a place in the northern periphery of the Gauteng Province, has a longer history of association with the Gauteng city-region. It also has an extended relationship with the Bophuthatswana bantustan and its capital, Mmabatho. While its Gauteng connections have always been based on labour relations, those of Mmabatho were mainly cultural, cultivated through the processes of grand apartheid social engineering project. The broader research project examines this dual character of belonging, characterised by attachments to both Gauteng and Mmabatho. This research project, currently underway, draws from interviews with the long-time residents of Mabopane as well as its archival and secondary materials to understand how its historical locational displacement and construction as a labour reserve influenced its relationship to Gauteng? How its connections to Mmabatho and the latter's investments in infrastructure and Tswananess influenced its affinities with the two geographical 'homes'? How are such cultural as well as private and public sector infrastructure investments shaping the people of Mabopane's current sense of belonging to the Gauteng city-region? For the purpose of this paper, I narrowly focus on the role of the current infrastructural intervention (the Mabopane Station) in integrating Mabopane into Gauteng and facilitating its sense of belonging there.

PANEL 25

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Localism, Conflict,
Ghetto theory,
Racism, Coloured
identity

Profile of conflict in Davidsonville: localising understanding of conflict and belonging in a post-apartheid Johannesburg

Davidsonville, a formerly 'coloured' township in Roodepoort, is known today largely because of the effects of segregation on this community's outward facing relationships – with the state and with 'outsiders' within and around its edges. However, I show that these are superficial readings of a deeper historical social process which dog both academic understanding and public policy in relation to dealing with 'communities' on a small scale. The detail of the process by which local relationships and conflicts emerged – how the community turns inwards on itself to define insiders and outsiders – is useful for two reasons. First, because of how it complicates existing understandings about how local enclaves are formed/defined and how exclusion and balkanisation happen in the modern South African city. Second, it opens up a relatively under-explored element of these phenomena: how the creation of groups, defined internally by shared geography, 'ethnicity' and, above all, history, is itself a process of constant contestation. This is a contestation which, at least under the conditions of socio-economic stress evident in Davidsonville, consists of almost constant active internal conflict. Contributing to the literature on both the creation of the imagined spaces of 'communities' and of 'groups' as well as on community conflict, we will be able to show how contingent community is in what, at first glance, seems to be a community of very deep social (and indeed familial) ties with a long history of activist solidarity.

PANEL 25

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Gated
communities,
Construction
workers, Diepsloot,
Belonging,
Exclusion

Precarious belonging: residents of Diepsloot who are constructing high-end golf estates in Johannesburg

Gated communities have been productive sites for thinking about the nature of belonging in neoliberal suburbia. As a great deal of literature has argued, gated communities seem to reduce the scale of belonging to a gated neighbourhood, a process through which residents effectively secede from a broader social body. In this paper, however, we consider the way in which some working-class black South Africans, who nominally do not have claims to belonging in such rarefied spaces, circulate through these spaces on a daily basis in order to produce them. This paper is based on a series of 20 interviews with residents of the township of Diepsloot who are employed in the construction of major new gated communities in the north west of Johannesburg. These labourers and gardeners are largely grateful for the opportunity to work, but have to navigate the difficulties of a salary of R2500 a month, various informal hurdles to getting a job, draconian consequences for being absent from work, and the possibility of work ending at any point even for permanently-employed workers. Aside from labour conditions, workers need to navigate life in Diepsloot with high levels of crime and informal accommodation. Following the literature on relational geography (Hart 2002) and relational poverty (Mosse 2010, Lawson and Elwood 2013), which argues that poverty and wealth should not be understood as separate from one another, we trace the quite direct relationships between the anxieties of the wealthy who live in a gated community, and the working poor who live nearby and who build them.

PANEL 26

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban Past and Present: Architecture, Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Sub-Saharan Africa, Transmutation, Comparative analysis, Twentieth-century town planning history, Actors Network Theory

Hybrid artefacts: actors identified in 20th century sub-Saharan native dwelling estates

Interwar public native dwelling estates in sub-Saharan African cities represent hybrids of global and local urban concepts, housing typologies and dwelling rituals. The authors explain how such hybrids are a result of complex transmutation processes, deeply marked by involved (global, local) human and non-human actors; the sociological Actor Network Theory (ANT) therefore, is introduced to categorise and compare actors and agencies at work in Nairobi/Kenya and Accra/Gold Coast and Lagos/Nigeria respectively. Such method clarifies their remarkable differences, even when sharing a British colonial signature at the time. The outcomes underpin the supposition that public native housing practices in sub-Sahara African cities are a critical part of global town planning history.

PANEL 26

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation
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KEYWORDS:
Hybrid artefacts,
Cultural historical
assessments, Urban
intervention, Urban
transformation

Lagos Lagoon city: the research in history of urbanism for contemporary urban development

Robert van Kats will present DASUDA's (Dutch Alliance for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa) inclusive design method as applied in Lagos Lagoon City (LCC). LCC is a well-placed example of the transdisciplinary method; it pursues a sustainable intervention of living spaces in and around the lagoon that includes middle-income dwelling estates, that date from the 1920s-1930s and mirror a hybrid material and typological character as the outcome of a complex (human, non-human, exogenous and ingenious) actor network at play. Apart from basic fishing activities, occasional boat regattas, informal housing development, sand mining and sporadic sand filling for high-end residential development, Lagos Lagoon today has yet to tap into its social and economic potential to counter the Lagoon area's gentrification, and re-empowering sits till functioning public infrastructure and spatial constructs (typologies, urban compositions etc.). The project attempts to intervene to bridge the deficit of Lagos Lagoon's underutilisation via historical research-based, inclusive urbanism. Relevant new actors – varying from poor fisher communities to higher state representatives – at stake in this process will be critically analysed by Lookman Oshodi, to unlock current opportunities for the residents while also connecting them to Lagos Lagoon's future social, economic and environmental sustainability.

PANEL 26

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
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KEYWORDS:

East Africa,
Identity, Tangible
Heritage, Economic
Development,
Open Space

Tangible heritage in historic urban landscape in Mogadishu

This paper will examine the protection and use of Mogadishu urban landscapes with a focus on the waterfront of the capital and its annexed historic buildings, mosques and urban landscapes, in the light of Somalis' views on cultural heritage, resulting from political crisis and nation building. As evidenced from the civil war the country has emerged from, symbolic places and monuments were targeted deliberately in an attempt to destroy cultural identities. One of the oldest districts of the city is almost completely destroyed. Uncontrolled urban development, the dynamics of the built environment, and environmental challenges underscore pressing concerns over the state of Mogadishu urban living space. Human activities play a key role in shaping urban landscapes and the environment. These activities result in unprecedented land-use changes with ecological, socio-economic, and aesthetic impacts. As awareness of these effects is rapidly growing, we see the need to increase the link between spatial planning and meaningful collaborative engagement with all stakeholders promoting a cultural heritage paradigm. In the recent Urban Consultation that took place in Mogadishu in January 2014, one of the main subjects of discussion has been the protection and use of tangible heritage and the implementation of special projects along the waterfront of the capital. Several architectural masterpieces are situated in this area. One of the main challenges is to get back the city's urban landscapes and open spaces and, above all, to put Mogadishu back in the landscape of historical East African coastal towns.

PANEL 26

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**CONFERENCE
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Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Informal dwellings,
Vernacular
architecture,
Low-income
communities, Self-
help housing

Re-interpreting informal dwellings as an expression of a 'New Vernacular Architecture'

Worldwide, informality is a phenomenon that is growing significantly in cities, affecting the living conditions and local economy of several low-income communities, particularly in African cities. 'Informal' dwellings are characterised by substandard attributes (in terms of physical structure and infrastructure) and lack of tenure security. Nevertheless, they are pure expressions of self-reliance, and it can be argued that they incorporate certain 'new' architectural values in terms of a spatial interpretation of dwelling space and the spaces in-between. A theoretical approach based on the phenomenology of space is used as a lens to reinterpret the informal dwelling in the context of an indigenous architectural language. In addition, the research applies a case-study approach to assess the extent to which the dwellings can be conceived of as the conceptualisation of an architectural language. A thematic analysis shows the transition of dwelling characteristics and *genus loci* i.e. 'the spirit of place', from rural to urban contexts. Preliminary findings from two case studies in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa revealed the insightful character of a 'new vernacular architecture'.

PANEL 27

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Divided cities,
Geopolitical fault-
line cities, Ukraine,
South Africa, Urban
conflict

Geopolitical fault-line cities in the world of divided cities

The literature on divided and/or contested cities has expanded rapidly during the past decade, with a handful of iconic sites presiding over the long list of cities wounded by internecine conflict, violence or general unrest. Typically such cities – places like Belfast, Mitrovica or Osh – are highly segregated and their residents' access to urban resources such as housing or jobs is unequal (or at least perceived as being unequal). However tragic, conflict in such cities tends to develop relatively predictably because it usually focuses on issues of immediate local concern, although nationwide or global discourses may contribute to its exacerbation or mitigation. This contribution suggests that an additional type of contested city is increasingly on the rise: the geopolitical fault-line city (GFC). GFC's are cities on the interfaces of different global-scaled geopolitical 'spheres of interest/influence', where there is an overlap of potent but irreconcilable historical and geopolitical narratives and discourses, and where ethno-national divisions – if any – are either absent or subordinate to the power of clashing geopolitical imaginaries that divide the population into opposing factions saturated in ideology but hollow in substance. By discussing and comparing the examples of the two major Ukrainian cities of Kharkiv and Dnipro (both located in relative proximity to the Donbas war frontline), with the cases of the classically-contested cities of Johannesburg and Sarajevo, this paper's aim is to cautiously theorise the geopolitical fault-line city as a peculiar form of contested city, deserving of attention in its own right.

PANEL 27

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:

Informal
economy, Surplus
populations,
Substandard
employment,
Migration

Economic informality: between and beyond North and South

The expansion of informal economies in cities around the world raises important questions regarding the relationship between informality and wider processes of urbanisation. It is now possible to speak of a recursive dynamic between informalisation and urbanisation: population growth supports robust informal sectors, while large informal sectors hold promise for increasing numbers of jobseekers who are drawn to cities with the hope of a better life. For many of these jobseekers, however, economic insecurity and marginalisation awaits. By considering the growth of day labour in South Africa and the United States and reflecting on the findings of national and subnational surveys of day labourers in the two countries, the paper examines employment conditions in the highly-informalised labour markets that exist at the edges of state regulation. The paper explores: (1) the ways in which day labour has been studied by academic researchers in the two countries and the concepts they have mobilised to understand the growth of informality; (2) how day labourers have been portrayed in popular media accounts, and how academic and popular understandings of these labour markets align or diverge; and (3) recent developments in contingent worker organising to improve conditions of informal employment. The paper concludes with reflections on what conditions of informality might mean for populations that increasingly seem sequestered from employment in the mainstream economy.

PANEL 27

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Urban change,
Social practice,
Institutions, Post-
socialist cities,
Global urban theory

Institutions, social practices and urban change: theorising the city through post-socialist experience

While much attention has recently been given to the conversations about the nature of cities (Scott, Storper), new urban epistemologies (Roy, Brenner, McFarlane), and comparative international urban research (Robinson), the (r) evolutionary dynamics of urban change is largely absent in these conceptual debates. This paper builds on the nearly-three decades of experience with post-socialist urban transformations and calls for the consideration of the mutual interaction between institutions, social practices and socio-material structures in the study and interpretation of urban change. It provides empirical as well as conceptual insights from post-socialist cities that can contribute to global urban theory and comparative urban research. It points out that urban restructuring around the globe has been framed with and shaped by largely similar political and economic transitions from totalitarian/authoritarianism to more democratic political regimes and from state-controlled and planned to more liberal economies. Despite immense variability in concrete urban outcomes, the similarity in the driving forces stemming from global neoliberal capitalism behind these urban restructurings calls for mutual conversation across various contexts. Faced with the numerous pitfalls in the current mode of urban development – under a capitalist neoliberal order – this paper argues for globally-shared experience and action. Provided that urban socio-material realities are (re) produced by social practices and these are in turn guided by institutional setup, the urban theory shall provide guidance for strategies that will mould practices through institutions in favour of more sustainable and equitable socio-material urban realities.

PANEL 27

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Rethinking the African City

KEYWORDS:

Gentrification, Comparison, Local institutional context, Commodification gap

Very particular, or rather universal? Gentrification in London, Berlin and St. Petersburg

Over recent years, an increasing number of scholarly contributions have questioned the usefulness of the concept of gentrification for cases outside of the context in which the term was originally developed. The paper offers a new perspective on this debate and discusses how the dynamics and patterns of gentrification vary in different institutional contexts. I argue that gentrification is at the same time a universal phenomenon which reflects several general conditions set by capitalist land and housing markets, and only made possible through essentially local institutional constellations. The outcome of this nexus is a seemingly paradoxical relationship of universality and particularity. I claim that a 'commodification gap', i.e. the disparity between the potential ground rent level which can be achieved for a piece of land when it is fully commodified, and the actual ground rent capitalised under de-commodified or partly de-commodified conditions, builds the basis of this contradiction. The extent, form and instruments with the help of which de-commodification is achieved, differ widely between different institutional and historical contexts. The reason for this is variegation in history, i.e. the existence of different political traditions, struggles, alliances, compromises and other factors, particular to specific times and places. The paper unfolds this argument over three contrasting environments: London-Barnsbury, Prenzlauer Berg in East-Berlin, and the central city of St. Petersburg. It argues that while the concept of gentrification provides useful conceptual tools to understand the commodification of urban space, social upgrading, and the displacement of low-income groups in these neighbourhoods, its explanatory force is limited with regard to the actual trajectories of urban change. I argue that what is widely coined as 'gentrification' is in fact an umbrella term for disparate socio-spatial formations which are marked by different policies and state structures and result in different dynamics of regeneration and population change.

PANEL 28

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Transport, Digital,
Mapping, Minibus,
Africa

Mapping minibuses in Maputo and Nairobi: engaging paratransit in transportation planning in African cities

Called paratransit because of their flexible stops, schedules and routes, minibuses make up the bulk of public transport in African cities. Despite their ubiquity, these systems are largely ignored by transportation planner,s who tend to focus on large-scale urban infrastructure projects such as highways, commuter rail or bus rapid transit systems. The assumption within much of this planning is that these minibus systems will disappear or be reformed as 'feeder' buses within large-scale projects. We argue that the frequent failure to collect data and value these important paratransit systems as a critical part of the transportation system is deeply problematic from the point of view of equity, access, and inclusive and effective planning. We ask whether the growing number of bottom-up mapping projects of minibus systems can disrupt this status quo. By comparing the processes around two mapping projects, Digital Matatus in Nairobi and the Mapa Do Chapas in Maputo, we find that inclusive, collaborative mapping can in fact help render these systems more visible in planning and provoke more grounded and inclusive 'planning conversations' on minibus upgrading, a key but marginalised aspect of creating accessible, low-emission, high-quality and safe public transport in African cities.

PANEL 28

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Minibus public
transport,
Information and
communication
technology,
Formalisation,
South Africa

Technology and formalisation in the minibus-dominated public transport sector in South Africa

In recent years, bus rapid transit (BRT) has gained popularity as a mechanism to formalise the minibus sector in South Africa and more broadly in the sub-Saharan African region. However, the BRT services that are now operational in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Tshwane are confronting problems that are also likely to emerge elsewhere in the region. These problems include sprawling spatial forms and tidal travel patterns that necessitate significant operating subsidies, and investment limited to selected corridors to the detriment of creating integrated networks that facilitate access at the city-wide scale. These financial and equity challenges, coupled with the pervasiveness of minibus services as the main mode of public transport, are stimulating a policy-level shift in South Africa to encourage complementarity between formal and informal services, as well as a greater focus on improving and restructuring rather than replacing minibuses. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) that enable minibus-route mapping, hailing and cashless fare collection are being lauded as the next wave of reform that can facilitate this policy shift and serve as alternatives to an infrastructure-centric formalisation approach. However, unlike in the metered taxi market, the number of ICT-mediated improvements in the public transport sector in South Africa has been limited. This paper will identify some of the passenger and minibus-operator dimensions that might need to be addressed in parallel to introducing new technologies to enable widespread positive change, and will suggest ways in which government agencies could play a role in this change process. As with BRT-driven reform, ICT-based innovations in public transport need to be grounded in the contexts in which minibus operators and their current and potential passengers are located.

PANEL 28

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking
the African City

KEYWORDS:
Urban transport,
New data,
Governance,
Informal, Planning

Urban transport, new data and governance: implications of mapping the informal

The role of data in transport networks and services is growing globally, with its role in cities that lack formal public transport systems perhaps especially important. While work has been undertaken in relation to collecting and using data in regards to urban transport in developing countries, there is an absence of research into how this new data is governed, how governments and international agencies use it, and what impact it has across various urban metrics. This pilot research project includes tracing what happens to newly created maps of informal transport in terms of their use in urban governance and planning, and how they are received by city officials. Similarly, it investigates how international agencies work on strategic transport planning and projects in the absence of good data and to what extent they are incorporating new data sources as part of their assessments, appraisals and decision making processes. Both areas of interest are investigated based on a mixed-method approach structured around expert interviews of individuals based within the respective local government organisations and international agencies. This paper is co-written with Philipp Rode.

PANEL 28

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Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Sustainable mobility,
Transport, Technology,
Infrastructure

Engaging a shift toward sustainable mobility to leverage the potential of alternative models on the continent

African mobility is deeply connected to the necessity of reaching a certain maturity regarding business models, new services, technology, infrastructure and electrification rates. Taking into account the vulnerability of Africa to climate change, the replication of western transportation solutions could be dramatic. Maintaining existing infrastructures is necessary as the continent is becoming more integrated with international trades (economic growth is expected to be at 3.5 percent in 2017). To shift toward sustainable transport solutions and respond to demographic requirements, public transport, which is the leading mode of transportation in the continent, should be smart, networked, densified and electrified. In emerging countries, 95 percent of the energy consumed by the transport sector is fossil. In sub-Saharan Africa, the potential of renewable energy as an alternative to crude oil is tremendous, which is an opportunity to harness alternative models. Leapfrogging to hybrid and greener mobility based on off-grid solutions could supply metros, villages, and peri-urban areas, and connect them in a more cost-effective manner than expanding power lines. Increasing Africa's infrastructure development and innovation is another opportunity. Regarding other commonly-used modes of transportation in African countries, including motorcycles and artisanal solutions, both shifts to electrical and local conception processes must be kick-started. Furthermore, the development of PAYG (pay-as-you-go) could impact transportation services. As Africa's carbon footprint is meant to go upward, it requires the development of energy-efficient vehicle fleets and containment of its greenhouse-gas emissions. Planning has to be approached in a transversal way and include awareness raising.

PANEL 29

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Corridors of
Freedom,
Transit-oriented
development,
Urban transport,
Political economy

Unbuilding the apartheid city: Johannesburg's 'Corridors of Freedom'

This paper sets out to understand the South African articulation of transit-oriented development (TOD). Imported most proximately from South America by Johannesburg policymakers to address the city's unique spatial issues (quite different from the issues of Bogotá or Medellín) and adopted by the National Treasury as an urban planning paradigm, it arguably swerved out of its policy lane, inarguably antagonised other parts of government, and extended out into South Africa's other cities with varying success. Meanwhile, a set of major South African urban thinkers, including Parnell, Pieterse, and Parks (Tau), have in their own ways been central to the propagation of TOD abroad. This paper is a study of the political economy of TOD in Johannesburg: the underlying spatial and electoral dynamics that drove its adoption, the institutional dynamics that enabled it, and the constraints that shaped the movement of the policy within Johannesburg from conception to (extremely uneven) implementation. It attempts to understand how a specific articulation of policy elsewhere gets generalised, re-specified to a new location, adapted in response to local conditions, and (in this case) re-generalised into a national framework.

PANEL 29

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Governance,
Planning and
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KEYWORDS:

Corridors of
Freedom,
Transit-oriented
development,
Urban transport
Land use,
Accessibility

Land use, regulation, and spatial development in the Corridors of Freedom

This paper examines the localisation of the concept of transit-oriented development, its aims and tools for integrating land use and transport in Johannesburg. The city's Corridors of Freedom are at the centre of a strategy for reconfiguring the social, economic and spatial structure of the post-apartheid city. With this policy, the city seeks to increase social equity and integration through targeted development and investment in and around high-capacity public transport corridors structured around the city's bus rapid transit (BRT) system, Rea Vaya. This chapter analyses the main tools the city is using to carry out this integration between transport and land use, and the observable effects the policy has had since its introduction. Using primary and secondary evidence, the paper critically examines the links between urban transport, mobility and land-use using a conceptual framework of accessibility. This analysis is informed by interviews with key stakeholders involved in the development and operationalisation of the CoF, and secondary statistical and georeferenced data on the distribution of land use, transport infrastructure, socio-demographic figures and travel statistics. By deconstructing the main dimensions of the city's strategy to improve equitable access to housing, connectivity and opportunities, the paper reflects on available evidence to draw insights for policy and practice in relation to the CoF policy and the effectiveness of TOD in the South African context.

PANEL 29

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:

Spatial transformation, Integration, Densification, Prioritisation, Planning

Possibilities for socio-spatial transformation in the Voortrekker Road Corridor Integration Zone (VRCIZ): findings from the western area

Cape Town as a city continues to be plagued by inefficient, fragmented and exclusionary spatial patterns inherited from apartheid. One of the key outcomes of the City of Cape Town's Spatial Development Framework (2012) is the creation of an "inclusive, integrated and vibrant" city. Greater synergy between urban development and mobility through transit-oriented development (TOD) is considered to be central to the spatial and social restructuring of the city. In line with national policy imperatives, the City of Cape Town has identified three Integration Zones; the Metro-South East, the Voortrekker Road Corridor (VRCIZ) and the Blue Downs Integration Zones. In 2016 the African Centre for Cities (ACC) embarked on a research project that focused on the Western Area of the VRCIZ and aimed to better understand the everyday experiences of people who live and work there, and whether or not the official development plans and policies speak to their needs and aspirations. The research indicates a divergence between official plans and policies for the VRCIZ and the experiences of respondents, particularly in relation to crime and violence. Whereas both the municipality and residents expressed a concern about crime and violence, residents linked this to social challenges like drug abuse, gangsterism, and youth unemployment, whereas the City views the issue more from an urban regeneration perspective. The focus is therefore on eradicating 'crime and grime' in order to attract private investment, in line with its spatial-targeting approach linked to TOD. There seems to be no acknowledgement of the underlying social challenges that contribute to and sustain violence and crime, and therefore very little by way of concrete strategies (beyond a statement about 'inclusive regeneration').

PANEL 30

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Social polarisation,
Urban inequality,
Residential
segregation,
Occupational class

Changing patterns of inequality in employment and residential segregation in greater Johannesburg, 1970-2011

This paper contributes to the debate in South Africa concerning the post-apartheid patterns of inequality. Many scholars argue that because overall inequality and racial inequality have not declined substantially, it must therefore be true that nothing has changed since 1994. Implicitly, the argument is that the old apartheid practices and their effects have somehow survived into the post-apartheid period. This study challenges this argument by presenting evidence on the changing nature of inequality in the labour market and in changing patterns of residential segregation. The evidence suggests that the post-apartheid period has not been characterised by stagnation and the persistence of apartheid-period patterns of inequality. To the contrary, new patterns of inequality in the division of labour have caused new patterns of inequality in the labour market. The inequalities of post-apartheid Johannesburg have new causes requiring new kinds of solutions.

PANEL 30

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Manufacturing,
Employment,
Skills training,
Constraints, Local
government

Exploring changes in Durban's manufacturing sector with a particular focus on the employment and skills dimensions of change

Growing urban regions face a wide range of challenges in supporting the growth of their regional economies and improving the socio-economic conditions of their residents. In a context such as South Africa, with persistently high levels of unemployment, an imperative exists to better understand the dynamics influencing the demand and supply of skills in key areas of the labour market. The factors informing these dynamics are likely to have wider effects on many features of the urban economic environment. Drawing on data from the 2014 Durban Medium and Large Employer Manufacturing Survey, the paper will explore the interactions between skills supply and demand features as they pertain to the manufacturing sector. In doing so, the paper will also explore some important geographic features relating to both historical and contemporary urban development trends in Durban. The paper highlights how firms can be considered a source for insights into key features impacting on socio-economic conditions in the urban context.

PANEL 30

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Industrialisation,
Towns, Periphery,
City-region, Policy

The fate of South Africa's old industrial towns: the case of the Vaal Triangle and homeland growth points around the Gauteng city-region

This paper addresses the paucity of literature on the fate of towns built around state-supported industry in the period after state withdrawal. Internationally, there are many cases of state-led industrialisation within predominantly market-based or mixed economies. Until around the end of the 1980s there was a strong literature on the growth of state-industry-led urban growth, but the turbulence and uncertainties (and also new growth prospects in some cases) that have followed state withdrawal of ownership and other support remains largely unexplored. South Africa offers illuminating cases through which to engage these processes. The Vaal Triangle, for example, is a striking example of a large urban complex on the spatial periphery of a city-region mainly created through the deliberate action of the state in creating manufacturing activity. With the privatisation of the state-owned metallurgical and petrochemical industries, the Vaal Triangle has been through tempestuous times, but with different place-based outcomes between Sasolburg and Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark, for example. South Africa also offers the opportunity of contributing to a wider understanding of the temporal impacts of abandoned regional industrial policies. In Gauteng, the Babelegi and Bronkhorstspruit-Ekangala industrial points reveal a more complex longer-term trajectory of developments after the apartheid-era decentralisation policy than is commonly supposed. Current spatial and economic policy need to avoid simplistic prescriptions and take account of the diversity and complexity of the legacies of earlier regional and industrial policies.

PANEL 31

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
Just cities, Sustainability, Collaborative/ comparative research

Realising just cties in different global contexts

The paper draws on research conducted across the Mistra Urban Futures (MUF) network on how urban justice is framed in South Africa, Kenya, the United Kingdom and Sweden. In this paper, we examine the concept of just cities and start to consider what it means in different contexts around the world. The paper starts by exploring theoretical underpinnings of justice and injustice in cities, paying particular attention to the different ways just cities are framed in different contexts. We then introduce some of the initial findings of the ongoing research into realising just cities by reflecting on issues of justice and injustice, before reflecting on the process by asking: How is the concept of the just city understood by different stakeholders and in different places? And how can we go about developing and implementing strategies to help us achieve just cities? The paper concludes by introducing some of the ways the MUF network is implementing initiatives focused on realising just cities.

PANEL 31

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KEYWORDS:
Transdisciplinarity,
Co-production

The challenges of transdisciplinary co-production: from unilocal to comparative research

This reflective paper surveys the lessons learnt and challenges faced by the respective research platforms of Mistra Urban Futures (MUF) in Sweden, the United Kingdom, South Africa and Kenya in developing and deploying different forms of transdisciplinary (TD) co-production. Considerable experience with a distinctive portfolio of methods has been gained and a reflective evaluation is now under way. While it is important to understand the local context within which each method has evolved, we seek to explain the potential for adaptation in diverse contexts so that such methods can be more widely utilised. Furthermore, the current phase of MUF's work is breaking new ground by undertaking comparative research across its research platforms. Since the specific local projects will still differ and be locally appropriate, systematic thematic comparison requires great care and methodological rigour. To the best of our knowledge, such comparative research has not previously been undertaken. TD co-production is inherently complex, time-consuming and often unpredictable in terms of outcomes, and this paper also seeks to assess the belief that the benefits of overcoming often-entrenched antagonisms amongst different stakeholders through working jointly are worthwhile.

PANEL 31

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
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KEYWORDS:
Sustainable
Development Goals,
New Urban Agenda,
Comparative
Research, Agenda
2030

Initial considerations for adapting the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda to the city level: reflections from a comparative research project

Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 and December 2016, respectively. Implementation of Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) officially started in January 2016. These agendas can provide an opportunity for rethinking urban planning in all countries, rich or poor, with the three dimensions of sustainability (social, environmental and economic) in mind. They can also serve as an opportunity to rethink governance systems and bring sustainability, justice and equity to the fore of urban planning and development agendas. However, the SDGs and NUA are not straightforward to interpret and implement at the city level. This article provides a reflection on the considerations that city actors and researchers may need to do when starting to adapt and implement the SDGs and NUA at the city level. The article draws on a co-production research project currently being conducted in a sample of medium-size cities in Argentina, India, Kenya, South Africa, Sweden and the UK. We discuss the importance of questioning the boundary chosen for analysis and implementation of these agendas; the need for integrated governance; the actors that are involved in the process and those that are being excluded; the potential trade-offs and synergies between these agendas and between the different SDGs; and the role and challenges of identifying and using indicators for monitoring and reporting. We conclude by providing a reflection on how these agendas can generate added value to cities' sustainability work.

PANEL 31

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Culture, Intangible heritage, Creative cities, Collaborative research

Cultural heritage and the just city

The Agenda 21 for Culture produced a policy statement recommending that culture be seen as a fourth pillar of sustainable development. The four conceptual threads which underpin this are that: culture should be seen as intangible and tangible capital; culture is a process and a way of life; culture is value-binding; and culture is creative expression (Duxbury, Cullen and Pascual, 2013). Although the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda mention the importance of culture, diversity and heritage, in practice, however, creative city discourses tend to ignore intangible and immeasurable aspects of the cultural development of cities that are less-clearly related to urban boosterist strategies and economic development priorities. This paper explores the role and value of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in realising more just cities, by reflecting on the socio-cultural research around music, festivals and heritage across the Cape Town, Sheffield-Manchester, Kisumu and Gothenburg local-interaction platforms.

PANEL 32

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:

Potholes, Middle-
class identity,
Discourse analysis,
South African
exceptionalism,
Urban anxiety

Reflecting from the pothole: South African exceptionalism and urban middle-class anxiety

South Africa's belief in its own exceptionalism within the African continent has a long history, and South African (white) middle-class identity has been, at least partially, constructed in relation to Africa as the 'Other'. A large part of the binary construct between South Africa and the rest of Africa, in the eyes of the South African middle class, is the 'modern' infrastructure that typifies South Africa's cities, as opposed to the perceived rural, 'unmodern' and chaotic Africa. The South African middle class expresses a considerable collective anxiety; most clearly articulated in outrage and panic over potholes. Middle-class concerns about flaws in the South African road surface are so great as to shape the governance strategies for local municipalities. In catering to its predominantly middle-class constituents, the Democratic Alliance explicitly inculcates pothole repair into its campaigns and strategies – prominently so in Johannesburg mayor Herman Mashaba's R80 million #waronpotholes. A pothole is an indicator of a structural failure in the road infrastructure; as a fixation of the urban middle-class imaginary, potholes are a tangible embodiment of precarity and perceived insecurity. This is fundamentally linked to the precarity of modernity and the perceived encroachment of the African 'Other'. Tracing the historical and contemporary discourse of potholes in South African media, this paper demonstrates how potholes have been understood and anxieties expressed, particularly in relation to the meaning of the urban. The paper uses potholes as a lens to explore the way in which the South African middle class construct their identity; express anxiety; and understand Africa, urbanity and modernity.

PANEL 32

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Ethnography,
Labour,
Infrastructure,
Water, Urban
Political Ecology

Maintaining Mexico City's Lerma water supply system: an ethnography of labour and infrastructure

The paper analyses the process of maintaining the Lerma water supply system in Mexico City. It does so through an ethnographic account of the labour required to support the distinct water infrastructures that make up the Lerma system. The goal is to understand how the process of urbanising water is reproduced, and how this reproduction relates to a wider political ecology of the city. The data obtained shows that the process of maintaining infrastructures depends on local labour, on diverse improvisation techniques, and that the process of supplying water to Mexico City is patchy and, it could be argued, fragile. The paper concludes that the labour process that supports infrastructures is also central in reproducing the ecological, political, and social relations that are structured around water, its appropriation and its uses, and provides a particular understanding of their material and local dynamics, which could be useful in analysing wider political ecological regimes. Further research could be carried on around the ways in which other natural resources appropriation and use regimes are materially sustained and reproduced, bridging discussions between new materialist and historical materialist approaches to urban metabolisms by focusing on labour, infrastructure, and socio-ecological regimes.

PANEL 32

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Food, Urbanisation,
Kenya, Colonial
governmentality

Thinking urbanisation in Africa through a food lens: the case of colonial Kenya, c. 1900 to 1952

The paper examines the history of food problems and their government in colonial Kenya. It engages with Fox's argument that African urbanisation should be understood as a historical process driven by increasing agricultural productivity and better medical services, rather than as an exclusively economic process. The manner in which food was enrolled within political debates and processes in colonial Kenya shows that food production and governance was seldom the straightforward result of the diffusion of institutional and technological innovations from Europe to Africa. It is shown that local events and dynamics were critical factors shaping the history of food and urbanisation in Kenya and the region. Understanding these histories is essential to developing an accurate historical understanding of the conditions of possibility for the urbanisation phenomenon on the continent.

PANEL 33

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**CONFERENCE
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Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Urban design,
Politics, Housing,
Community
participation

Politics by design: who gets what in low-income housing production in Cape Town, South Africa

Unprecedented rapid urbanisation, accompanied by growing urban informality, has positioned housing delivery at the frontline of national political agendas in the global South. This paper presents the housing redevelopment of the Joe Slovo informal settlement in Cape Town, South Africa (2004 -present) to shed light on the tensions between normative planning and the politics of city production. This is an inclusionary welfare-state policy that resulted in exclusionary housing design practices, causing political contestation among the residents of the informal settlement. The community materialised the struggle for their housing needs in creative spatial practices that enforced alternative values of city-making and introduced an example of design politics 'from below'. The study unpacks how housing design can create territories of social exclusion and yet also be marshalled to promote the empowerment of marginalised populations, by integrating social sciences' qualitative methods and design techniques. Joe Slovo's phased redevelopment exemplifies the progress of democratic housing policy in South Africa, by revealing multidirectional design politics between governments and communities occurring when the state loses control over decision-making processes, and exposes the challenges of pluri-political urbanism.

PANEL 33

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:
Housing allocation,
Housing database,
Practice,
Technopolitics,
Cape Town

Housing allocation in practice: examining the integrated-housing database's role in housing delivery in Cape Town

The housing database is positioned as a critical tool used by the state to allocate low-cost houses in a fair manner. However, little is known about how, when and by whom the database is used, nor the assumptions, logics and priorities that underpin it. While there is an established body of literature on housing in South Africa that documents policy shifts, the tools through which housing is financed and built, and the lived experience of applicants who wait for long periods of time in challenging and uncertain circumstances, little has been documented on the processes of allocation. Drawing on an analysis of archival government documentation and research reports, this paper will trace the institutional and discursive shifts in low-cost housing allocation in Cape Town since the late apartheid period. Qualitative data from interviews with government and non-government representatives will reflect on how allocation takes place in practice in the current period. Together, these two strands will explore and unpack some of the assumptions, logics and priorities – technopolitics – that come together in the database to guide equitable delivery of housing opportunities in Cape Town.

PANEL 33

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure, Resource Access, City Development

KEYWORDS:
Informality, Clash of rationalities, Entrepreneurism, Inclusive governance, Agbogbloshie

The dirty little secrets of precarious places: urban inhabitancy and the right to city

This article unpacks contestations for space in Agbogbloshie, a notorious slum in the heart of Accra, Ghana. City authorities, with tacit support from the traditional authorities and some international organisations and media, employ discursive practices, such as rating the informal settlement among the world's top ten most toxic sites, to bring the place into direct conflict with local livelihoods and their supporting arrangements. Bringing Lefebvre's 'Right to the City' thesis and its juxtaposition with contemporary entrepreneurial urbanism into conversation, has led the city to withdraw from its historical focus on inclusive urban development and support of universal rights to the city such as housing, employment and proper infrastructure, despite making such pronouncements in local and international fora. Local discourses reveal negative and ambivalent views about this settlement, which both produce as well as undermine its existence. Drawing on Lefebvre's foundational concept of 'lived space', the contours of urban livelihoods and place-making are more complex and nuanced than generally appreciated. Our focus on residents' own place-making and their informal space economy uncovers the prospects for rethinking urban informal settlements. By capturing the messy, dynamic, and contextualised processes that give life to informal settlements, we suggest imagining informal settlements differently in order to better capture their real and potential contributions to the city as whole.

PANEL 34

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Feeding the City

KEYWORDS:
Urban Ugandan transitions, Non-communicable disease, Feministic postcolonial analysis, Food and health

Views on food, farming and health from smaller Ugandan cities

Presenting perceptions and views from two smaller, but growing, cities of Uganda (Mbale and Mbarara, populations approximately 70,000-100,000) this research explores residents' understandings, representations and daily lived experiences of life in these cities, including similarities to and/or differences from rural life. The research focuses on local experiences and conceptualisations, and particularly investigates aspects related to the urban food environment, the farming activity of urban residents (whether in urban or rural areas) and conceptualisations of, and urban challenges to, health and nutrition. The paper draws primarily from 22 thematic biographic interviews conducted with individual urban residents during Feb-May 2017. These respondents, however, were part of an earlier 1000-household per city survey conducted in 2015. They were selected based on preliminary spatial analysis of survey data indicators of socio-economic situation, food security, dietary diversity, and experience of non-communicable diseases (such as diabetes, hypertension, and obesity). Findings additionally draw from two focus-group discussions with urban health workers and reveal highly gendered and classed assumptions of urban men and women's activity patterns and eating behaviours.

PANEL 34

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Feeding the City

KEYWORDS:

Urban agriculture,
Organic agriculture,
Innovation system,
Knowledge
exchange,
Southern Africa

Food Planning in Southern Africas cities: urban Good Agricultural Practices for more Sustainable Food Systems – The case of Cape Town and Maputo

Sub-Saharan Africa is the most rapidly urbanised region in the world. Especially in the urban informal areas, Food Planning is one of the main challenges for policy makers, the population, city planners and of course - urban farmers. The discussion on the impact of Urban Agriculture related to Food and Nutrition Security is controversial. It could be assumed that especially Organic Urban Agriculture and the production in line with Good Agricultural Practice adapted to the urban context has the potential to reduce the health and ecological risks associated with conventional urban agricultural practices, and provide more urban agrobiodiversity.
The research on urban Food Systems in Cape Town and Maputo is focused on vegetable and fruit cultivation for home consumption and for selling. Comparative observation of production methods in both cities shows differences in sufficiency, food quality, quantity and diversity and raise the question on upscaling of backyard production to organic market gardens. A conducted baseline study contribute to the ongoing scientific discussion on the impact UA could make to a Sustainable Urban Food Systems. However, two cities - two realities. Good practices in Cape Towns backyard and marketgardens and Maputos machambas already lead to a more sustainable Food System in both cities. A stakeholderworkshop based on these results with agriculture experts, researcher, retailer and urban farmer will create Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) guidelines for cities—so called urbanGAPs. This first quality standard for Urban Agriculture will be elaborated in early 2018 in Cape Town and transferred in 2019 to Maputo.

PANEL 34

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Feeding the City

KEYWORDS:
Supermarket
transition, Urban
food governance,
Food security,
Informal food retail

The supermarket transition in Namibia: a review of the Windhoek food system

Rapid urbanisation in Africa has been accompanied by a major transformation in national and local food systems. A major food-system change in Africa is the emergence of regional and global supermarket actors. This has been referred to as the 'fourth wave' of supermarketisation. The research and policy debate on the relationship between the supermarket revolution and food security focuses on four main issues: firstly, whether supermarket supply chains and procurement practices mitigate food insecurity through providing new market opportunities; and secondly, the impact of supermarket expansion on the urban informal food sector. Thirdly, the impact of supermarkets on the food security and consumption patterns of residents of African cities is unknown and is an area that requires far greater interrogation. Finally, a key question is the relationship between supermarket expansion and governance of the food system, particularly at the local municipal level. This paper begins with a brief review of the current information about these issues, examining, as the key driver of change in the region, the structure and organisation of the South African supermarket sector. The paper then shifts focus to use the food system and supermarket transformation in Namibia to examine the strategies of supermarkets in urban areas and the debate on the impact of supermarkets on the informal food sector. Namibia is increasingly integrated into and impacted by the organisation and corporate strategies. The paper uses this background to describe, in detail, the relationship between food security and supermarkets in urban areas in Namibia.

PANEL 35

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Climate, Resilience,
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
City energy, Energy-
related carbon
dioxide-equivalent
emissions,
Economic,
Sustainable
development

South African cities of the future: exploring a low-carbon development path

South Africa's cities consume close to 40 percent of the country's energy and produce 39 percent of its energy-related emissions. A 2015 research study examined the energy demand and energy-related greenhouse-gas mitigation potential of 27 cities in South Africa, including the 8 metros, illustrating how critical cities are in addressing climate change. Energy futures modelled under a business-as-usual scenario shows an unsustainable future. Alternative scenarios were developed to explore the potential impact of energy-efficiency interventions implemented across all sectors, and the introduction of localised (decentralised), cleaner electricity-generation on the country's emissions and development future. All of the interventions that were modelled proved feasible, with substantial economic, social and environmental benefits, including a 38 percent reduction in energy-related emissions by 2050. The country has progressive sustainable energy and climate change policies, yet sustainable energy implementation at scale remains challenging. This paper explores the underlying reasons for these challenges and discusses the change required to pave the way for transformation of South Africa's energy and emissions picture and ultimately its development future. It is clear that cities hold substantial power and opportunity to transform the energy and emission profile of the country. Indeed, the national trajectory cannot be altered without transforming our cities. Systemic shifts need to occur within and across the different spheres/levels of government. This involves bold decision-making and leadership, innovation, policy and fiscal alignment, and building capacity to realise a different energy future that meets the national economic and sustainable development objectives. The way forward is for cities to keep pushing the boundaries to pioneer this transformation. However, key to this is bold decision-making, strong leadership, innovation, fiscal and policy alignment, and the building of capacity to meet the country's economic and sustainable development objectives.

PANEL 35

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Climate, Resilience,
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Mozambique, Energy
vulnerability, Energy
access, Political
economy of energy,
Symbolic violence

Energy access, conflict and sustainable development in Mozambique: a multi-scalar analysis

Achieving universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy requires dealing with socio-political constraints, particularly in conflict-laden areas. In Mozambique, where armed conflict is resurgent, achieving energy access can support economic development and the eradication of extreme poverty. Mozambique has abundant fossil-fuel and hydropower resources, and a nascent renewable energy industry. There are also business models, such as the prepaid electricity system, that enable poorer people to access energy in unprecedented rates. What then explains the persistence of energy poverty? Why do some populations lack reliable sources for basic needs such as lighting, cooking and heating water?

In this paper we adopt a socio-spatial perspective on energy vulnerability (Bouzarovski and Tirado-Herrero, 2015) to examine the problem of energy access in urban Mozambique. In particular, we focus on the spatial expression of socio-political conflicts and their reflection on urban energy infrastructures. The paper argues for a multi-dimensional understanding of energy-related conflicts, from the landscape transformations of the extractive industries to the daily conflicts in the provision and use of energy. It will examine: 1) the political economy of urban energy in Mozambique; 2) how territorial differences shape energy provision; and 3) how daily practices of energy provision constitute produce additional violence.

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KEYWORDS:
Energy poverty,
City structure,
Spatial patterns,
Mozambique

Dynamics of urban energy poverty in Mozambique, 2002-2015

We analyse more than a decade of household energy consumption patterns in Mozambique. More specifically, we use three extensive household surveys (2002, 2008 and 2015) to describe changes in energy-consumption behaviour under influence of income growth, electrification and urbanisation. We provide descriptive statistics, analyses of spatial patterns in general, and of the role of urbanisation in particular. We conclude that overall average expenditure on energy is fairly constant over time, but differences between rural and urban households are substantial: in particular we find that on average, energy expenditures are increasing among urban households and that energy expenditures tends to rise most rapidly at the very bottom and very top of the urban expenditure distribution. We conclude that the literature on energy poverty, which puts much emphasis on the energy needs of rural households, needs to pay more attention to the role of urbanisation and the spatial structure of energy consumption in cities.

PANEL 36

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Knowing the City?
Methodology and
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KEYWORDS:

Urban risk,
Sub-Saharan
Africa, Empirical
data gathering
methodologies,
Collaborative
methods

A spectrum of methods for a spectrum of risk: generating evidence to understand and reduce urban risk in sub-Saharan Africa

Many African towns and cities face a range of hazards, while lacking the financial and technical capacity to minimise the harm that they cause. At the same time, the methods and approaches to quantify and explain risk in these settings are limited. These hazards can best be described as representing a 'spectrum of risk', covering a range of events that can cause death, illness or injury, and impoverishment. Yet despite the growing numbers of people living in African urban centres, the extent and relative contribution of these different risks is poorly understood. This paper provides a rationale for using a spectrum of methods to address this spectrum of risk. It describes activities undertaken in a wide-ranging, multi-country programme of research, which use multiple disciplines and approaches to gather empirical data on risk, in order to build a stronger evidence base and provide a more solid base for planning and investment. It concludes that methods need to be chosen with regard to context, recognising the different levels of complexity and institutional capacity in different urban centres. It also concludes that many of these methods are most effective when used in conjunction with complementary approaches, and that additional benefits can be generated through partnerships involving municipal authorities, other government agencies, local community organisations, and research institutions.

PANEL 36

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KEYWORDS:
Urban risk and
vulnerability, Data
loss recovery,
Spatial mapping

Documented and public knowledge of hazards and disasters: exploration of twin methodologies for understanding urban risks in Africa

Changes in the urban dynamics and vulnerabilities of city dwellers to everyday hazards and disasters in many African cities has resulted in new patterns of risks with respect to the nature and scale of reported and observed events. Nonetheless, available reports and data for decision-making and effective risk management may not be consonant with realities on ground because of the large-scale aggregation of data. The Ibadan city study, by the ESRC/DFID-funded Urban ARK research programme, examined the extent of similarity/consistency and divergence in published documentation of hazards and disaster events and loss of data in the city during the period 2000 to 2015. Residents observed the experience of urban risks at the community level. Data for analysis was obtained from spatial mapping of risk information at the ward level, and sourced from different official sources, including archives of a local newspaper, using the UNISDR Desinventar software tool. In addition, household/community-level assessment and understanding of urban risks were obtained through household surveys and focus-group discussions in selected wards in the city. Results highlight the benefits of harnessing multiple methods to generate knowledge and understanding for risk-reduction policies and practice in data-deficit African cities, the majority of which, owing to changing social, political and economic processes and climate change, are highly vulnerable to hazards and disasters.

PANEL 36

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KEYWORDS:
Capturing risk accumulation processes, Participatory mapping, Capacity to act, Actionable knowledge

ReMapRisk: mapping for transformative resilience in Freetown (Sierra Leone) and Karonga (Malawi)

This paper shares the experience of ReMapRisk, an ambitious participatory methodology applied in the context of Urban ARK and specifically in the cities of Freetown and Karonga. The paper explores the political agency and capacity of mapping to reframe the understanding of highly-contested territories, and to guide action towards just processes and outcomes. Adopting a participatory action-research approach, with the use of grounded applications and cutting-edge technologies for community-led mapping and visualisation, the project has three objectives: to make visible otherwise unseen and unwanted changes; to open up dialogue between different stakeholders; and to arrive at concrete actions collectively negotiated between citizens, planners and policy makers. The paper reflects on the learnings and outcomes attained during three interrelated sites of mapping: the reading, writing and audiencing of maps. These sites are not only interrelated but also iterative. They show different possibilities for how one can interrogate the city and provide a spatially and socially-grounded way of producing knowledge for action that can contribute to the planning of sustainable cities.

PANEL 36

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Knowing the City? Methodology and Trans-disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Risk, Resilience, Oral history, Memory, Malawi

Floods of memory: oral history methodologies for understanding everyday risk and resilience in northern Malawi

This paper draws on oral history research conducted under the Urban ARK research project in Karonga, a small but rapidly-expanding secondary city in northern Malawi. Karonga is located at the northern tip of Lake Malawi, and serves as an urban base and crossroad between Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia. The town has been shaped by multiple histories of risk and uncertainty: its core has been moved a number of times to accommodate changing lake levels, and the town and surrounding villages are prone to seasonal floods, storms, and wind damage, as well as periodic earthquakes. Extreme weather events and natural disasters have been exacerbated by climate change, disrupting predictable seasonal patterns. In more recent years, Karonga has become increasingly urbanised and has become home to growing migrant populations, placing particular kinds of pressure on village-based social and political structures as well as on land use, agriculture, and infrastructure. In this paper I consider the potential of oral-history methodologies as an approach to understanding this urban history of risk, offering a rich additional layer to existing statistical and sociological data. The paper makes a case for oral-history methodology as a vital means of understanding risk and resilience, in particular the potential to develop an understanding of the intersections between life-history narratives, subjective experience, intergenerational memory, and everyday strategies of resilience in the face of unprecedented change and uncertain futures.

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KEYWORDS:
Infrastructure, Risk,
Multi-Hazard, GIS,
Remote Sensing

Urban textures: simple techniques to understand urban infrastructure risk in data-poor scenarios

The configuration of infrastructure networks such as roads, drainage and power lines can both affect and be affected by natural hazards such as earthquakes, intense rain, and extreme temperatures. However, accessing up-to-date and complete spatial data for these infrastructure networks is a challenge because of the rapid, often-informal growth of African towns and cities. This paper presents a low-data cost methodology to approximately classify the infrastructure configuration of different parts of an urban area into different 'urban textures' from which scenarios of risk from a range of natural hazards can be discussed and better understood. The method builds upon an approach by Stewart and Oke (2012) and Betchel et al. (2015) using medium-resolution remote-sensing imagery to semi-automatically classify a town or city into 16 different urban classes. Using extensive field observation, globally-available datasets and expert interviews, we have further developed these 16 different urban classes to indicate what types of infrastructure, what level of service and what types of infrastructure risk are likely to be in each of those urban classes. The method has been applied to Nairobi, Kenya, and Karonga, Malawi, representing two ends of the spectrum of urbanisation in Africa in terms of population, development and types of risk. This method can now be applied to other urban areas in Africa. This paper reflects on opportunities to use the urban texture classifications operationally for planning and risk management within the city. The paper also discusses the merits and challenges of an approach that sits between the scale of aggregated city-wide metrics, and detailed local case studies for bringing together a range of city stakeholders for thinking about scenarios of how multi-hazard, multi-infrastructure risk is expressed differently across the patchwork of urban textures that comprise a city.

PANEL 37

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Queer, Oral history,
Cartography,
Archive

60+ : queer, old Joburg

The paper shows ongoing research on the spatial experiences of 60+ LGBTIQ Joburgers. The research project aims to extend earlier research done on pre-1994 queer lives by producing new oral histories, collecting archival materials and synthesising existing archival imagery and texts. We centre the ideas of marginality and queer people's lives before the end of apartheid, and are especially interested in older queer people who can present us with a kind of map, a living archive. How, for many of these queer people, did home and home-making become constructed as a mode of safety; what objects and structures coded a place for articulating freedom? What parts of Johannesburg, which places, which intersections, which locations had meaning? By researching the spatial histories of aged LGBTIQ persons we hope to map the profound changes associated with decriminalisation, the end of apartheid, and the ongoing struggle for safe spaces for queer flourishing. The creation of a queer digital archive allows us to experiment with archiving as method, as digital practice and as process; exploring the use of the digital in order to collect, manage, process, analyse, share, protect, disseminate, store, access and organise. The paper opens up a number of questions: How can a digital archival platform make material accessible to those who might not easily engage with and contribute to queer histories? What kinds of spatial representations and connections are made possible by web-based archiving? What is the generative capability for the digital arts in terms of building a queer archive?

PANEL 37

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life: Identities, Cultures, Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Becoming, Time-narration, City-identification, Neighbourhood, Lagos

Becoming a Lagosian: tme-narration and city-identification in a neighbourhood of Lagos

Africa's largest megacity, Lagos, is popularly characterised by two contradictory phrases in everyday life: its Yoruba name of "ilu Eko", meaning the land of camp dating from the precolonial era, and its Nigerian pidgin descriptor of "No Man's Land", implying that this place is owned by nobody but lived in by a variety of people. In this sense, what does it mean to become a "Lagosian"? How is this conception differentially implicated in everyday urban life? Based on an ethnographic case study of a diverse neighborhood in Lagos, Nigeria, this paper will explore how urban individuals in this state-led housing enact city-identification practices while narrating everyday lives in temporal senses of individuals', the neighborhood's and the city's trajectories. By working on life stories of six residents ranging from age 30s to 60s, this paper will demonstrate different experiences of becoming "Lagosians". Specifically, different narratives of the past and the present in lived experiences in this particular urban place illustrate individualized conditions of "becoming" trajectories. The paper thus argues that the structured time frame is a condition of becoming while the city of Lagos is perceived as an approach to becoming. Moreover, a comparative analysis of two sets of "becoming" cases, in terms of the young and the elder, contests conventional concepts of generation in the urban context. This exploratory research suggests further studies of interconnected practices of time-narration and city-identification in urban Africa.

PANEL 37

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Everyday City Life: Identities, Cultures, Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:

Ageing, Urban, Informality, Global South, Harare

Re-Imagining urban spaces: inclusive urban environments for older people in the city of Harare

In the global South, older persons are often living in poverty and informality and have increased vulnerabilities. Despite the growing stream of literature in the development of inclusive and resilient urban areas in the global South, there has been relatively little discussion of urban development in an ageing context. This research seeks to address this gap by asking two main questions: How does the physical and social urban environment impact older people? And, how can inclusive urban environments for older people be achieved in global South cities? Research was conducted in two selected case studies of informal areas in Harare, Zimbabwe. A qualitative method of data collection was adopted with semi-structured interviewing, informal conversations with key informants and older persons, spatial sketch mapping and the analysis of key documents. Additional discourse analysis, participant observation and key-informant interviews were conducted in Manchester, United Kingdom to explore how global North cities can be developed with and for older people. The primary contribution of this study to the discourse and practice on inclusive urbanism and ageing in the global South is a conceptual framework offering interdependent thematic areas that explain the urban concepts that influence the lives of older people. Additionally, this research extends the current literature on ageing, urbanism and informality by exploring the relationship between the social and spatial fabric of informal communities and the lives of older people. Importantly, the findings presented in this thesis contribute to dominant paradigms of vulnerability and by foregrounding the spatial agency of older people and the existing strategies employed in the production of the city.

PANEL 38

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Luanda, Brazil,
Atlantic urbanism,
Global metropolitan
studies

Oceanic dimensions in African urbanism: the case of Luanda

Continents, nations, and the ideas that bind them together have been fundamental building blocks of existing ideas in urban studies. Like many other efforts in the humanities and social sciences, urban analysis has more often than not drawn upon the maps and cartographic imaginaries of area studies. This is so even after its presumptive boundaries have been called into question. If regional demarcations were once strong and unequivocal, nowadays lines tend to be drawn in sand. Nevertheless, they still mark out the study of cities in global contexts. The way in which we use the notion of African urbanism is often testament to it – our reasoning as urbanists remains essentially landlocked. This paper disputes any bounded essentialisms in the idea of the African city to question such a status quo. The overall aim is to destabilise the continental edifice of African urban studies. Drawing on critical oceanic studies and its maritime imaginaries, the goal is to explore the possibility of thinking of cities through what lies in between continents. Doing so through a brief exploration of the extensive literature on the Atlantic Ocean and various illustrations from an on-going ethnographic study of Brazilian city-making in Angola, a research project set across the South Atlantic, the paper will focus on retracing geographical contours for the study of contemporary Luanda. This will contribute to outlining the lineaments of current forms of Atlantic urbanism.

PANEL 38

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KEYWORDS:
Angola, Civility,
Materiality, Slums

The good city: civility, materiality and the slum in Luanda, Angola

Luanda, Angola's capital, has long been divided at the level of the imaginary between the *cidade* (city) and *musseques* or *bairros* (slum). These divisions, while usually discussed in reference to material and infrastructural distinctions, are also deeply imbricated, this paper argues, in more deeply-ingrained beliefs about what the appropriate habitus is to 'correctly' dwell in the city. In this paper, based on more than two years of ethnographic and historical research in Luanda, I investigate how, in Luanda, understandings of individual civility shape larger shared beliefs about what constitutes the 'good city' as well as imaginations of what subjects are meant to inhabit it. Showing how discussions of civility focus on the figure of the *musseque* resident, I track how the assumed incivility of *musseque* residents is generally read into the built environment, laminating materiality onto assumed behaviour and vice-versa. These readings generate more substantial beliefs about who belongs in the city, how the city should be planned, what counts as a 'good' building, and what counts as a 'good' or civil person. As such, an investigation of the question of civility in Luanda sheds light onto larger questions regarding imaginations of 'the good city' in urban Africa, and the ways in which it intersects with public understandings of planning and belonging.

PANEL 38

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KEYWORDS:

Africa rising, Neoliberal urbanism, Right to the city, Afropolitan, Low-income women

A flight of destiny': Afropolitan imagineering project of 'owambe' urbanism in Ibadan, Nigeria

Across the globe, many cities are competing for investment and managed like businesses. Ibadan, a city of approximately 3 million people, and the capital of Oyo State in Nigeria, is no different. Since the election of Oyo State's governor, Abiola Ajimobi, in 2011, who is now in his second term, there has been an 'aggressive urban renewal programme' in Ibadan, with aims to attract global and regional investment and make it a world-class city. Through an analysis of selections of Governor Ajimobi's speeches (2011-2017) on television and those published in newspapers, I posit that the urban renewal agenda in Ibadan is justified as an Afropolitan imagineering project of *owambe* urbanism. Afropolitan imagineering refers to the production of new images/narratives of Africa and Africans as world-class and cosmopolitan. *Owambe* urbanism is a spatio-temporal neoliberal project concerning destination, arrival, and place-making, and promises a shared and happy future for all urban dwellers. Drawing from in-depth interviews and observational research, I argue that this promise of happiness is challenged by low-income women who are cognisant that a shared and happy future is impossible when little effort is made to address social inequality in the present. They thus refuse to be 'good' citizens and invoke an alternative urban futurity through their embodied and imagined resistances.

PANEL 38

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KEYWORDS:
Gentrification, Comparativism, Africa, Latin America

Gentrification studies in the global South: 'devolutions' from African and Latin American cities

Gentrification outside the North Atlantic realm seems increasingly tensioned by the apparently irreconcilable natures between theoretical diffusionism and the postcolonial stance. In South Africa, some diffusionist logics are apparent (eg. Johannesburg as a conflictive place between sanitised western, white policies, and the informal, dysfunctional African city; inner-city regeneration as 'nothing more than a euphemism for gentrification' driven by a blind belief in new global policies). In a different vein, Lemanski (2012) declines to conceptualise housing re-sales as gentrification, given that the new residents are not really upper-income groups. Given this context, it is interesting to attempt comparative conceptualisations and definitions between the African and the Latin America area, where gentrification seems to be the outcome of laissez-faire urban economies vis-à-vis the active intervention of a whole state apparatus into 'derelict' land, now desirable for its economic interests, whereas newly-created public transport facilities seem to be highly necessary conditions for the new housing and service-oriented markets to flourish in these spaces. The dispossession of rights on, and the use value of, land seems to be a normative aspect there (López-Morales, 2015). Gentrification in Latin America is also often related to the violent fashion of policies of territorial stigmatisation, as spaces of working-class and subaltern ethnic and racial reproduction are targeted to be replaced by new 'whitened' middle-class habitus in radically re-stratified spaces. This paper brings the Latin American and African gentrifications into a comparative analysis, focusing on the intersectional spaces where gender, ethnic, racial and class-related inequalities, and social rights to urban space, confront the annihilating nature of top-down policies of racial cleansing, and market-led social normalisation.

PANEL 39

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KEYWORDS:
Developers,
Chinese urbanism,
Planning approvals,
Participatory
method

Transnational urbanism: Chinese investors seeking approval to build the 'New York of Africa' at Modderfontein

This paper considers attempts by a Chinese developer to secure permission for a large mixed-use development in Modderfontein, in north-eastern Johannesburg. The developer proposed a new urban node consisting of more than 50000 residential units, 1.5 million square metres of office space, and a Gautrain station. Although the Gauteng provincial government endorsed the development enthusiastically at its launch, authority for approving the development rests with the City of Johannesburg. To build consensus around the development with the City, consultants working for the developer arranged a series of workshops in 2015. Here consultants delivered large quantities of technical arguments; used participatory methods to attempt to build legitimacy; and committed themselves to social, developmental and environmental principles. Some voices in the room stated that the development might not go ahead if the City did easily grant approval. Meanwhile the city stated, throughout these workshops and also in response to the written submission, that it was concerned about the ability of ordinary residents of the city to be able to afford to live in the new development, and that it was also concerned that the development would attract commercial tenants away from existing economic nodes. The paper argues that the internationalism of the developers resulted in generic 'best practice', but a lack of contextual knowledge meant that they have been unable to finalise a deal with the City.

PANEL 39

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Property
development,
Property funds,
Financial flows,
Corridors,
Affordable housing
market

Large urban projects, developers and Johannesburg's Corridors of Freedom

Critical literatures on the property-development industry and financial flows into this sector have pointed to the way these investments shape the built environment, often contrary to the intentions of municipal regeneration initiatives. Can these processes intersect in different ways with municipal objectives? This paper explores how developers are responding to Johannesburg's Corridors of Freedom, a large urban project which aims to transform a divided city through redevelopment around a Bus Rapid Transit route connecting diverse parts of the city. The Corridors have redistributive objectives, and aim to shift entrenched spatial patterns and forms of investment. At first sight, the Corridors have limited prospects: they are being mounted at a time of slow economic growth and political conflict in South Africa, where large listed property funds are moving offshore. The Corridors have been 'off the radar' for large developers who mainly invest in a few upmarket nodes in the city, and on the urban periphery. However, they are emerging as a space for experimentation, where new forms of property development focused on the affordable housing market are being attempted. There are a variety of types of developers, including firms seeking to develop tradeable portfolios of affordable rental housing. Small firms have led this process, but new partnerships are emerging and both international and local property investors are moving into this space. The paper explores these processes and the points of consistency and contradiction with municipal plans.

PANEL 39

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CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Financialisation,
Property tax base,
London, Shanghai,
Johannesburg

Financialisation, globalisation and urban development: the role of the state?

While a great deal of attention has been paid to the globalisation of investment in urban areas, and the expansion of the role of property development in capital accumulation more generally, the role of the state in mobilising and intensifying urban development deserves more attention. We present initial results from a case study of a large-scale development in London, where the model of development requires that the state looks in the first instance to taxes on developer profit to fund the infrastructure and social infrastructure necessary to enable the development, as well as to cover costs of 'affordable' housing. We will consider the multiple roles of the planning authority (vision-maker, promoter of development, adjudicator of applications, and developer) and the path-dependent model of development in London, in which the project is intended to be financially self-sufficient. This case is placed in comparative perspective with cases in Shanghai (Lingang) and Johannesburg (Corridors of Freedom) to explore the extent to which alternative models of development shift the kinds of outcomes possible. As opposed to a model of territorial financial self-sufficiency at the level of the project, the Shanghai case reveals a serial temporal onward investment of returns from one project to the next, and the Johannesburg case exemplifies how a metropolitan-wide property tax base can enable long-term, more-discretionary state investments. Untangling the extent to which intensification of urban development flows from globalising capital or from the configuration of local institutions presents an analytical challenge in all three cases.

PANEL 39

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
New town, Mega
project, Real estate
developer, Power
dynamics, Market
regulation

The multiple roles of the state in mega urban developments in China: reflections from Shanghai, Lingang

This paper explores mega urban developments in urban China from the governance perspective, examining its objectives, key stakeholders and their power dynamics. Our analysis relies on an in-depth case study of Lingang new town in Shanghai and reveals that some conceptual aspects derived from mega urban development research in the global North, such as reliance on public-private partnerships and a lean government, may not be applicable to Lingang. Although the mega project was born from the vision of creating a globally competitive Shanghai, the path chosen to realise such objectives differs considerably from the neoliberal discourse. Our findings show that Lingang is characterised by a state-driven top-down initiative whereby the state has assumed multiple personalities as profit-conscious developer, market regulator and key investor. We particularly highlight the role of state-owned development corporations who must fulfil the political mission of creating a prosperous and populous Lingang while ensuring financial viability. The private sector also needs to rely on state-owned development corporations to gain access to the development of Lingang, but is not substantially involved in the mega project and is instead content with some small-scale real estate developments.

PANEL 40

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
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Politics

KEYWORDS:
Peripheral
urbanisation,
Everyday practices,
Informality

Modes of accessing and transforming the city: tracing strategies to access the city in Delft, Cape Town

Cities of the South are growing rapidly, with a growing body of scholarship concerned with offering nuanced ethnographic analyses of the logics and modes of producing space within these cities. This paper is located within this larger intervention, working with new archives, to contribute to understandings of the everyday politics, modes of governance and claims to citizenship as performed within 'peripheral cities' or spaces of urban precarity (Caldeira, 2016). Drawing on ethnographic work in the suburb of Delft, Cape Town, this paper privileges the daily rhythms of city-making, focusing on strategies to gain access to land, housing, services, livelihoods, and spaces of belonging. The paper argues that residents of Delft mobilise transversal logics, engage in practices that shift across innovation, legality and illegality, and perform both forms of 'quiet encroachment' (disengagement) and active engagement with the state, at different times and sites, to carve out spaces of belonging within the city. These insights also contribute to understandings of the specific forms of (in)formal governance that operate within these spaces and point to the ways in which state-provided infrastructures – housing and services – are mobilised and transformed in everyday negotiations to access the city in unintended and dynamic ways. This latter point is central in unsettling the imaginary of formal governance, by revealing how this lands and is engaged in grounded ways.

PANEL 40

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
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KEYWORDS:
Power, Power
analysis,
Decision-making,
Development,
Identity

The politics of power: how power dynamics influence development in divided communities

The notion that some people have more power than others is one of the hallmark characteristics of our human existence. In the current political context, and particularly in post-apartheid South Africa, it is impossible to discuss development issues without challenging the multiple dimensions of power at work. Development practitioners increasingly recognise the importance of analysing hidden and invisible forms of power because the potential for eliciting change with formal institutions and structures is sharply limited. Despite the adopted rhetoric of development buzzwords such as participation, inclusion, citizenship and empowerment, questions remain as to whether initiatives have evoked a real shift in power, or whether these have simply re-legitimised the status quo. By examining a specific power struggle for the control of resources in Hout Bay, Cape Town, this research draws on the insights of Lukes's three-dimensional view of power to present a new framework for its analysis. Using the foundational work of Gaventa's 'power cube' this research proposes that power analysis should not only examine the intersection between the spaces of participation, the places and levels of participation, and the forms and visibility of power across spaces and places, but that also a specific 'actor-identity' lens is needed to fully consider the manifestations of power in a post-apartheid context. This allows for a deep understanding of the way that both assumed and created identities influence power, both internally and externally, and how this contributes to the development discourse. By doing so, greater insight can be gained into understanding the dynamics of power and the possibilities for change within the actual political, social, cultural and historical particularity of Hout Bay, rather than idealised notions of democratic practice.

PANEL 40

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Rethinking
the African City

KEYWORDS:

Urban governance,
Democracy, Crime,
Sovereignty,
Informality

United by crime, divided by security: disconnected democracy and urban governance in South Africa

This paper unpacks the relationship between democracy and governance in (sub)urban settings. It looks at two key factors influencing urban governance – the neoliberal market (including private governance) and state-run developmental programmes – and argues that both these forms of governance are disconnected from formal democratic *government*. The paper demonstrates, through an analysis of the governance of housing and crime in Hout Bay, Cape Town, how multiple forms of governance compete with the sovereignty of the state. These case studies demonstrate how market-led governance and developmental governance disconnect citizens from formal democratic local-government processes. Developmental governance, for example, depoliticises by being framed in materialist terms of services or development rather than political terms of decision-making over collective resources. In conclusion, the paper demonstrates that disconnected democracy has a significant impact on urban residents, not least of all in rising informality and the perpetuation of apartheid spatial and socio-economic patterns.

PANEL 41

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**CONFERENCE
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Urbanisation and
Economies

KEYWORDS:
Urban green
amenities,
Residential pricing,
Environmental
valuation,Hedonic
Pricing, Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

Residential pricing in Ethiopia: do urban green amenities influence residents' preferences for a house?

Urban green amenities can play a vital role in realizing sustainable development and healthy life in cities. However, direct economic value of green amenities is seldom measured in monetary terms. Furthermore, studies on urban green amenities' valuation in developing countries including Ethiopia are scanty. This study aims to investigate impacts of urban green amenities on residential pricing using hedonic pricing method based on subjective residential house prices and actual monthly rent prices collected from households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Results from clustered standard error regression analysis indicated that residents attach positive and significant value to urban green amenities. Specifically, the availability and access to attractive landscape and nature features increase the average purchase price of a house by 45 percent. Similarly, availability and access to parks increase the average rent value of a house by 50 percent. Other house characteristics, infrastructures and socioeconomic background of buyers also influence resident's willingness to pay for of a house. Our analysis indicated that in areas where house market information is limited, subjective house value can serve as better proxy to explain the value of urban environmental services and their impact on residential house prices. Therefore, in designing urban residential areas and real estates, incorporating green amenities can yield significant benefits to support building of green cities in Ethiopia.

PANEL 41

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Urbanisation and Economies

KEYWORDS:

Choice modelling, Urban agriculture, Preference heterogeneity, Scale heterogeneity, Tanzania

Using choice experiments to value urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: preference and scale heterogeneity effects

Urban small-holder agriculture is an important household livelihood strategy in sub-Saharan Africa. It also greens urban spaces, and thus provides other benefits such as vegetation for flood prevention and climate change mitigation. Despite its importance, urban agriculture is mostly informal, unplanned, and minimally present in urban policies, and hence it is increasingly recognised that this needs to be formalised. This study estimates the willingness to pay for urban agriculture - the provision of farm plots, with varying characteristics - for the purpose of crop farming. Choice-modelling random survey is used to gather data from households in the different districts of Dar es Salaam. Our analysis employs a mixture of models - random parameter logit, generalised multinomial and latent class model - to account for taste and scale heterogeneity. Overall we find that the marginal willingness to pay (WTP) for irrigation is by far higher than either the plot size or distance of the plot from the household, and this value is TSH39903 per year. This is followed by the size of the plot with a marginal WTP of TSH7191 per year, and distance of the plot at TSH947 per year. This finding reflects the fact that small-holder farming in Tanzania is mainly rain-fed; however, climate and weather variability means that rainfall is becoming increasingly erratic, thus increasing the interest in irrigation. Also noteworthy, besides our results indicating a willingness to pay for a more structured urban agriculture, we also observe that this would improve food security in urban households, as the majority indicated that they would keep most of the crops for household consumption. This study is important as it informs policy on how best to promote and manage urban agriculture. Finally, since our findings also show the existence of taste and scale heterogeneity, we suggest policy segmentation.

PANEL 41

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Urban green space,
Choice experiment,
Stated preference,
Discrete choice
models, Cape Town

Choice experiment valuation of urban green spaces in Cape Town

Although many cities have guidelines on the quantity of green open space that should complement residential development, unfortunately there is little or no guidance on the types of these spaces required in many emerging countries. The present study used a choice-experiment method for the valuation of urban green space on the basis of its constituent attributes in Cape Town. We employed a combination of discrete-choice models to evaluate preferences and preference heterogeneity for the following attributes: distance to small (community) parks and big (multi-use) parks, removal of litters, tree planting along streets, and green belt development along river's banks. Results from standard conditional logit, random parameter logit model and generalised multinomial logit models suggested that green belt, litter removal and street tree planting increases the demand for urban green spaces. Litter removal appears to offer the highest welfare-gain compared to all other attributes. Interestingly, our analysis shows that proximity to both community park and multi-purpose parks are not preferred up to certain level of distance to these parks. This non-linear relationship points to security concern over the association between the parks' proximity and related crime incidence. Results from random parameter logit model and generalised multinomial logit model revealed evidence of considerable preference heterogeneity across individuals within our study sample. Moreover, results from alternative GMNL models confirmed evidence of institutional learning and fatigue effects in our repeated task choice experiment data, which would have otherwise biased our parameter estimates. Overall, our analysis suggest that urban green development that involve litter removal, greenbelt and street tree plantation in its design offers substantial welfare gain in our study context.

PANEL 41

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Urban green
spaces, Choice
experiment,
Valuation,
Random parameter
logit model

Valuing urban green spaces and nature restoration: application of choice experiment

Urban green spaces provide numerous benefits to city dwellers and due to growth in urban populations, the demand for them can only rise. Developing countries seeking to incorporate urban green spaces in their city design need information about the value of different attributes of urban green spaces. To estimate values of different attributes of urban green spaces, choice experiment was utilised. Results from random parameter logit model showed that city residents are willing to pay less for neighbourhood parks located closer to their homes, but are willing to pay more for the development of multi-use parks, nature parks, forest conservation and river rehabilitation.

PANEL 42

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**CONFERENCE
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Thinking Through
City Peripheries

KEYWORDS:
Political economy,
Land, Informality,
Peri-urban

Frontiers of urban control: allocations, occupations and state-led 'sanitisation' on Harare city margins, Zimbabwe

Over the past decade vast new settlements have emerged on Harare's urban periphery under the control of the ruling ZANU(PF) party. Originating in state land allocations and politicised occupations, these spaces became a regulatory 'vacuum' and 'no man's land' from the point of view of officials and their growth by-passed planning regulations. This paper conceptualises these suburbs as frontier spaces subject to territorialising strategies and investigates the policies, politics and practices of state-led regularsation that have unfolded from 2013, via the Urban Development Corporation (UDCORP) and other actors. It explores the political bargaining and repertoires of authority that have characterised attempts to bring order to and 'sanitise' these spaces – shaped by bargaining between different factions of the ruling party and among institutions as well as with residents and voters. It is based on analysis of official documents, key informant interviews, surveys and oral histories in three suburbs. By reflecting on the politics of land, property and authority in these peripheral spaces through the lens of frontier politics, the paper seeks to further broader debates over citizenship, authority and the politics of possession in expanding African cities' newly urbanising spaces.

PANEL 42

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Thinking Through
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KEYWORDS:

Urban informality,
Evictions,
Regularisation,
Governance

Evolution of urban Informality and slum upgrading in Harare Metropolitan Province: towards a framework for slum upgrading

Urban informality is associated with a lack of security of tenure, basic infrastructure and standard dwellings. It is a feature of many cities and it continues to grow, including in sub-Saharan Africa where 61.7 percent of the urban population lives in informality. Zimbabwe's housing backlog of 1,25 million (Harare accounts for 41,6 percent of this) reflects housing-access challenges with 17.9 percent living in informal settlements. The Zimbabwean government has resorted to evictions and demolitions with the 2005 Operation Murambatsvina being the best known, where 15.4 percent of the country's urban population was affected. More small-scale evictions have continued since, showing that slum clearance programmes to sanitise cities is a feature of urban governance in Zimbabwe. Some slum and informal-settlement upgrading and regularisation initiatives have been implemented, with three examples in the Harare Metropolitan Province being Epworth Ward 7, Dzivarasekwa Extension and Caledonia. In these three, governance innovations have helped implementation of regularisation and upgrading. In examining urban informality and the evolution of slum upgrading in Zimbabwe using Lefebvre's 'right to the city' lens, the study shows the power of the urban poor's governance inventions regarding urban land and housing access. These inventions suggest a new theoretical framework that could better inform Zimbabwe's future urban management. The paper is based on the author's PhD research which uses multiple methods including document analysis, key-informant interviews and focus-group discussion sessions.

PANEL 42

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Thinking Through
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KEYWORDS:

Residents
associations,
Movements,
Rights, Governance

Residents associations and the right to Zimbabwe's capital city

Representative democratic institutions seem to have failed to deliver quality development outcomes. Harare residents have in part responded by setting up urban social movements calling for enhanced local-governance transparency and accountability. By seeking direct citizen engagement, two of the main residents' associations (the Combined Harare Residents Association and the Harare Residents Trust), have embodied a new rights-oriented direct democracy approach to city governance. Drawing on 'urban citizenship' and 'right to the city' theses, this paper examines the import and evolution of Harare's urban social movement, focusing on its manifestation, or at least its contact with, informal settlements. By assessing the residents' movement's vision for the city, its participation in highly-politicised city governance and how they negotiate (and at times help frame) centre-local relations, the study illuminates residents' everyday struggles for substantive rights and citizenship recognition. The novel strategies used by Harare's residents' associations to engage with state institutions (including the Constitution, Parliament and the judicial system) help shape national and legal urban orders characterised by inter-party or intra-party politics. The study uses participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and document analysis to interrogate the right to the city as (1) service delivery (e.g. water, housing), (2) self-governing (i.e. desiring to expand democratic urban governance in and of Harare), and (3) as about residents (i.e. answering 'whose rights').

PANEL 42

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Thinking Through
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KEYWORDS:
Peri-urban,
Suburban, Urban,
Accra, Ghana

From peri-urban to suburban? A longitudinal study of the periphery of Accra

Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data collected over a 20-year period, this paper analyses the changing nature of the periphery of Accra in order to contribute to discussions of the conceptualisation of these areas. In a sub-Saharan African context, the outskirts of cities have typically been referred to as 'peri-urban', defined as hybrid transitional zones characterised by mixed rural and urban land uses and livelihoods. Recently, however, some scholars working in several sub-Saharan African countries have started to refer to these areas as 'suburban', defined as decentralised urban spaces with peripheral locations characterised by low population densities and relative newness. In this paper we consider the relative merits and drawbacks of using these terms by analysing their applicability in relation to several settlements located on the periphery of Accra, where changes taking place in land-use, housing, livelihoods and mobility have been recorded since 1995. The analysis of this unique longitudinal data feeds into conceptual discussions of the boundaries and varying applicability of the terms peri-urban, suburban and urban in a sub-Saharan African context.

PANEL 43

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Informal
settlements,
Human
development, Social
mobility, Access to
opportunities

Urbanisation, informal urban settlements and social mobility

This paper analyses the influence of rural-urban migration and informal settlements on the well-being and all-round development of resident populations. It fills a gap in research on the role of urban shack settlements in facilitating human progress and social mobility. In theory, these places can foster human development by linking rural-urban migrants to the services, contacts and jobs concentrated in cities. The paper uses longitudinal data from the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) to explore the magnitude of social progression among people living within informal settlements compared with the residents of rural areas and formal urban areas.

PANEL 43

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Upgrading shelter,
Household investment,
Right to housing,
Government-community
partnership

Housing investment in informal settlements

Housing is crucial to the integration of migrant households into cities, and to the realisation of almost all human rights, including reducing vulnerability to fires, flooding, social violence and the spread of disease. This paper considers the factors that influence the decisions of shack dwellers to invest in decent structures rather than spending on consumption or transferring resources to families in rural areas. It also analyses their ability and willingness to borrow money to invest in housing rather than in other commodities and consumer durables. The process of upgrading informal settlements depends on a partnership between government and community, with both sectors committing energy and resources to improving shelter, services and infrastructure in shack areas. This includes the regularisation of informal settlements to give residents some tenure security, and thereby encourage and enable longer-term decision-making. The paper draws on a large survey of shack dwellers to provide evidence to interrogate and substantiate these propositions.

PANEL 43

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
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KEYWORDS:
Governance of
urban land, Planning
and regulatory
frameworks,
Affordable
housing policies,
Infrastructure
investment,
Property rights and
evictions

Policies towards informal settlements

This contribution focuses on how government policies and regulatory frameworks facilitate or frustrate socio-economic mobility. The focus is on policies and practices around affordable housing and informal urban settlements, including education and basic services. It considers the opportunities and obstacles faced in improving conditions on the ground. It discusses a range of regulations affecting land-use management, the environment, in situ upgrading, public procurement, infrastructure investment, property rights and evictions.

PANEL 43

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
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KEYWORDS:
Migrant culture,
Urban permanence,
Citizenship,
Informal
settlements,
Circular migration

Migrant cultures and the urban transition

This paper will focus on the persistence of rural connectedness amongst some households that have urbanised and are living in the townships and informal settlements of South African cities. The paper will suggest that many newly-urbanised families and individuals in South Africa retain a strong sense of identity with their places of origin in rural areas, despite the fact that economic opportunities in their home areas are very limited. These connections are deeply embedded in long family histories of double-rootedness, circular migration and labour migration. The paper will use family histories and case material from shack areas in the Western Cape to explore the changing shape and form of migrant cultures at the margins of the city. The paper will reflect on people's own understanding and conceptualisations of the spatial and social divide between town and countryside and what terms like 'inclusive urbanisation' mean to them and what 'capabilities' they feel they need in order to succeed in the city. The paper will show that the older, patriarchal migrant cultures associated with the apartheid past have changed, but have not entirely disappeared, and that new forms of 'double-rootedness' have emerged that continue to mitigate against the formation of single-site, city-based home-making strategies for many amongst the urban poor and working class.

PANEL 44

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Waste, Climate change,
Infrastructure,
Urban political ecology, East Africa

The climate crisis, carbon capital and urbanisation: an urban political ecology of low-carbon restructuring of waste in Mbale

The role of urban regions in reducing greenhouse gas emissions has become increasingly central to global urban governance over the past 20 years and particularly after new promises and agreements made at COP21. Despite some attention in urban studies fields, the need to interrogate how new forms of urban carbon governance are transforming infrastructure space remains pressing. This paper examines the low-carbon restructuring of the waste system in Mbale, Uganda, a town struggling to address its socio-ecological futures. The paper asserts that an urban political ecology (UPE) approach to how urban carbon governance is materialised advances three particular concerns: the governing of urban circulation, carbon capital, and socio-material relations. Through examining these, the paper shows how global actors are increasingly involved in low-carbon transformation, use places such as Mbale as spaces of experimentation, and dominate the governing of this restructuring. Yet out of such unjust processes new forms of contestation and low-carbon politics may emerge.

PANEL 44

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
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City Development

KEYWORDS:
Urban water supply,
Infrastructure,
Everyday practices,
Decentring
urbanism, Lilongwe

Mapping operation and maintenance: an everyday urbanism analysis of inequalities within piped water supply in Lilongwe, Malawi

In this article, we analyse the production of inequalities within the centralised water-supply network of Lilongwe. We use a process-based analysis to understand how urban infrastructure is made to work, and explain the disparity in levels of service by tracing the everyday practices of those who operate the infrastructure. This extends existing analyses of everyday practices in relation to urban water inequalities in African cities by focusing on formal operators, rather than water users, and looking within the networked system, rather than outside it. Our findings show that these practices work to exacerbate existing water stress in poor areas of the city. We conclude with a reflection on how understanding these practices as the product of the perceptions, rationalisations, and interpretations of utility staff who seek to manage the city's (limited) water as best they can, offers insight into what is required for a more progressive urban water politics.

PANEL 44

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:
Greater Accra
Metropolitan Area,
Water access,
Water provision,
Infrastructure

Featuring water infrastructure, provision and access in the greater Accra Metropolitan area

As in many other urban areas in sub-Saharan Africa, in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA), water for drinking, domestic and productive uses is co-provided by multiple infrastructural configurations and water-delivery modalities. Numerous too are the strategies employed by residents to secure daily access to water. By bringing together the perspectives of water provision and access, this paper explores the role of multiplicity in the production of uneven urban and peri-urban water geographies. We do this by discussing urban water-related policies, quantitative data, and the everyday practices of selling, buying and accessing water. The first part of the paper provides an overview of urban water supply in GAMA, focusing on the perspective, strategies and infrastructural configurations employed by (in)formal water providers to deliver water across the city. In the second part, households' access strategies are discussed by combining quantitative and qualitative approaches. By analysing multiplicity as both a strategy of provision and access, the paper seek to provide a holistic and situated understanding of the production of urban water (in)security. The paper brings together literature research and empirical material collected during fieldwork in the Ghanaian capital city.

PANEL 44

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Cityscape

One or many urban metabolisms? Water, energy and urban geographies in Accra

In this paper, we discuss the concept of metabolism and its potential as a critical analytical lens to study the uneven production of a city. We show how the metabolism concept has been used both as a metaphor to describe the technological, social, political, and economic dimensions of human-environment relations, and as a concrete analytical tool to better understand how flows of matter and energy shape the territorial and spatial configurations of cityscapes. Drawing on the urban water metabolism of Accra (and to a lesser extent on the energy metabolism) it is argued that contemporary approaches to metabolic analysis should be extended in two ways to increase the analytical potential of the urban metabolism concept. Firstly, we argue, in line with other scholars, that urban political ecology provides important entry points to illuminate the contested production of urban environments and move beyond a narrow technical, managerial and state-centric focus in research on urban metabolic relations. Secondly, we advocate for an approach to metabolic analysis that views the urban environment not simply as a relatively-static exteriority that is produced by dynamic flows of matter, energy and information, but rather as a dynamic, nested and co-evolutionary network of complex biosocial and material relations, which in itself shapes how various metabolisms interact across scales. Thereby we show that the cityscape is constantly in the making. Finally, we emphasise the need for metabolic analysis to remain open to a plurality of different knowledge forms and perspectives, and to remain attentive to the inherently political nature of material and technological phenomena.

PANEL 45

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
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City Development

KEYWORDS:
Malian traders,
'Evictability',
Gender, Urban
development, Dakar

Urban informality and 'evictability': the demolition of the Malian market in Dakar

The Malian market at the terminus of the Dakar-Niger Railway was bulldozed in 2009 and, following privatisation of the railway, passenger services in Senegal soon ceased altogether. The consequences of this neoliberal policy were felt especially by women traders who had travelled the line since its inauguration, making the terminus station in Dakar the centre of a thriving network of settled Malian migrants and mobile traders and visitors. I spent 2013 living with the women who had been evicted to discover what had happened to their livelihoods and their spatial practices. This paper examines the period leading up to the eviction of the traders and the demolition of the Malian market in Dakar. The market was bulldozed during the liberal regime of President Wade (2000-12) in a period of significant urban development in Dakar. The wider economic and political rationales underpinning Dakar's spatial and infrastructural transformation in this era also informed the plans to transform the area around the old railway terminus. At the same time, the traders' eviction from the Malian market was legitimised through a normative discourse around 'informality'. This discourse took on certain gendered dimensions: while some of the male traders contested the label of informality to avoid eviction, the female traders were sidelined from any negotiations over their formal or informal status and were rendered 'evictable'. The paper questions the 'informality paradigm' and the political uses of the informality concept. It analyses 'the informal', not as a sector, but as a discursive tool that is used in the interest of power, for example in order to construe certain categories of people as 'evictable'.

PANEL 45

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:
Inclusive, Lagos,
Slum, Upgrading,
World Bank

Slum upgrading in Lagos: a retrospective assessment of World Bank projects

Various slum-upgrading projects have been carried out in Lagos, Nigeria. The most comprehensive ones are those supported by international agencies. This paper begins with an overview of slum-upgrading approaches over time, and goes further to assess the World Bank-supported 1984 Slum Upgrading Programme and the 2006 Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Programmes respectively. It examines the objectives, implementation strategies and effects of both programmes on selected communities. The study revealed that slum upgrading programmes in these communities were largely unsuccessful, despite large funds expended. Gaps were identified with regards to institutional capacities, accountability, community participation and sustainability planning. Fundamentally, there is also the absence of a comprehensive and well-coordinated policy on urban development for Lagos. The paper concludes by recommending the development of an urban policy that encapsulates specific strategies for slum upgrading, urban regeneration and community development.

PANEL 45

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Infrastructure,
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City Development

KEYWORDS:

Informality, Scale,
Aesthetics,
Construction, Addis
Ababa

Development through dislocation: scale, aesthetics and the politics of informality in Addis Ababa's construction boom

African cities are booming. Large infrastructural projects, new housing facilities and steel-and-glass high rises are African urban landscapes. In this regard, Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is no exception. In the last 15 years, high-rise buildings and the remarkable expansion of the city's transport and road infrastructures have made Addis Ababa the symbol of Ethiopia's success story. However, the realisation of this built vision of urban abundance and infrastructural efficiency has entailed the large-scale evictions of entire communities from inner-city neighbourhoods, some of them amongst the oldest in the city. Building on Susan Fainstein's distinction between 'diffused benefits' and 'material gains', this paper examines the extent to which the diffused benefits of living in a city with an improved urban landscape is a guarantee of a fair distribution of the material gains of development at the bottom of urban society, in terms of opportunities of social mobility, access to economic resources, and political influence. Drawing on long-term ethnographic research in inner city Addis Ababa, this paper narrates how 'informality', as an image of disorder and low productivity, has enabled the city government to justify evictions as 'development interventions'. However, while evictions dislocate people and livelihoods, they target economies and urban spaces that have long been regulated under the 'formal' bureaucratic framework of the state. By examining the politics of 'informality' and the language of urban regeneration, this paper argues that urban development is a matter of scale, value and aesthetics.

PANEL 46

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**CONFERENCE
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Knowing the City:
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KEYWORDS:
Green
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Mapping, Spatial
analysis

Mapping green infrastructure and assets in the Gauteng City-Region

In order to adopt the new approach proposed by the 'Green Assets and Infrastructure' project, it is critical for decision-makers to understand the extent and distribution of green assets that make up the Green Infrastructure (GI) network. GI mapping is thus critical for informing decision-making and can provide information on, inter alia, which areas have inadequate access to GI and ecosystem services, and where GI investments could help address infrastructure needs or reduce disaster risk. However, most of the available data on GI is very patchy, inconsistent and sits across multiple data sources. Recently, advances in remote-sensing technologies have made alternative data sources available, and new GI spatial modelling demonstrates how this data provides a more refined and consistent image of GI in the Gauteng City-Region, which can be applied at different spatial scales. This paper tracks the GCRO's GI mapping and how our spatial analytics have evolved over time to better inform policies and decision-making.

PANEL 46

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Knowing the City:
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KEYWORDS:
Green
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Knowledge use,
Urban decision-
making

Urban green infrastructure: policy and implementation in South Africa and the United Kingdom

Carla will present initial findings from a recent study outlining the challenges and opportunities for applying green infrastructure concepts to urban green spaces in Cape Town, Durban and the Gauteng City-Region (South Africa) and London and Birmingham (United Kingdom). This study is based on analysis of technical and policy documents, and semi-structured interviews and site visits with academics, practitioners, policy-makers and local community actors. While the study is not intended to be directly comparative between countries, city comparisons will be drawn out and common themes investigated around sufficiency of knowledge bases and knowledge sharing, financing, legacy and maintenance challenges, and personal and professional perceptions affecting green infrastructure use.

PANEL 46

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KEYWORDS:
Green
infrastructure,
Rethinking
infrastructure, Cost-
benefit analysis,
Urban ecosystems

Applying a green infrastructure approach in the Gauteng City-Region

GCRO›s multi-year 'Green Assets and Infrastructure' project has set out to explore how to mainstream a green infrastructure (GI) approach into urban infrastructure planning and management in the Gauteng City-Region (GCR). The project has focused on systematically building an argument for rethinking the current approach to urban development and infrastructure provision, which has had a range of negative consequences that exacerbate urban disaster risk. Over time, the project has published two research reports, and has contributed to an understanding of the state of GI and what a GI planning approach might mean for the GCR. The project's third research report responds to the growing need for an evidence base to guide the uptake of a GI planning approach in the GCR. This report is the product of a collaborative research process that engaged government officials, academics and practitioners. This paper presents this third report, which comprises a collection of commissioned investigative studies including a cost-benefit analysis of a flood relief scheme, GI solutions for informal-settlement contexts, and developing a municipal green-asset register. These studies demonstrate the potential for GI to help meet the GCR's development objectives while enhancing quality of life and providing economic benefits.

PANEL 46

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Knowing the City:
Methodology and
Trans-Disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:

Green
infrastructure,
Policy, Green
assets, City
sustainability

Developing a green infrastructure strategy for the city of Johannesburg

One of the major aims of the 'Green Assets and Infrastructure' project is to influence the approach to green asset management by assessing the extent to which GI has been valued by stakeholders in the city-region, and by demonstrating ways to incorporate GI within government budgeting and planning processes. In 2017 the GCRO was appointed to develop a Greening and Green Infrastructure strategy for the City of Johannesburg. This provides an opportunity to apply the body of research in GI by the GCRO in the very practical context of a city-based GI Strategy. This paper will present the three core components to the Johannesburg GI Strategy, namely: a situation assessment of GI in the City, a case study of a Green Infrastructure Plan for a small catchment, and the strategy itself.

PANEL 47

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life: Identities, Cultures, Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Development Geography, Mozambique, Civic Participation

Understanding urban civic engagement in Mozambique: identity and its role in participatory development in Maputo

Development researchers have long believed that developed states use their power to provide aid or other forms of external assistance, such as private philanthropy, aid from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and other financing, to developing nations to achieve global economic and political stability. As global discourse shifts to reflect changing political realities and foreign aid may become a less-dependable source of financing for development initiatives, I wish to address how an understanding of concepts of assistance at a community level in the urban global South become a way forward in deepening views of a future development narrative. This paper will discuss the ways data collected between 2014-2016 in two communities in Maputo, Mozambique, sheds light on dismantling notions of one-directional motivated assistance from the global North. In this paper, I posit that looking at everyday modes of assistance at the urban community level would challenge scholars to re-think ways in which place matters in development. Analysing qualitative data gathered in two neighbourhoods in Maputo, Mozambique, this study is an investigation of proximity. I argue that closeness of people in community relationships matters in three ways: (1) the everyday practices of assistance in these communities are modes of resistance to an oppressive state; (2) forms of assistance serve as expressions of local (as opposed to national) identity; and (3) religious institutions play a significant role in fostering public discourse, rather than motivating assistance. In speaking more specifically about how proximity matters, this study contributes to the growing realisation that development must come from within.

PANEL 47

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life: Identities, Cultures, Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
DIY urbanismo, Accra, Ghana, Precarity, Afropolitan

A new Accra for a 'Better Ghana': new urbanism, precarity, and youth in Ghana

This paper explores the way that young Ghanaians are interpreting and taking advantage of 'new urbanism'. The city of Accra has grown rapidly in recent years through processes embraced by a wide range of actors, including the Accra municipal government, NGOs, and international actors. While Accra's urban development has attracted the attention of international media like the *New York Times*, which has anointed Accra one of the most exciting cities in the world, this development is experienced much more unevenly among the city's residents. Luxury apartment buildings, fast food restaurants, coffee shops, shopping malls, gyms, clubs, and bistros define a new form of urban culture in Accra, alongside a group of new art galleries and artistic movements that incorporate both visual and performing arts. While this new form of urban culture appeals to a growing group of young, cosmopolitan (or Afropolitan) returnees, depicted most clearly in the YouTube show 'An African City' and displayed on Instagram and Facebook, it is also inaccessible for many of the city's residents who survive on meagre incomes. This paper focuses its attention on people who exist in between these large income inequalities – highly-educated young people who do not have the same access to wealth but who are nonetheless connected to these communities of cosmopolitan discourse and practice. In particular, it interrogates the way that personal and social histories of precarity influence the way this group of young people engages with and creates opportunities for themselves within a vision of the 'new Accra'.

PANEL 47

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Vigilantism,
Coloniality of being,
Crime, Lagos, Youth
marginalisation

The moral economy of lynching: crime, punishment and justice at the margins

Drawing on ethnographic observations, group as well as individual interviews with young denizens of Lagos, Nigeria, this presentation explores the moral underpinning of violent vigilantism. It first postulates that in addition to (or perhaps more than) material losses that they cause for their victims, criminals in marginalised settlements of Lagos, are also (or more) guilty of a 'misplaced aggression', that is, of attacking the have-nots instead of the corrupt wealthiest that are presented as deserving such. It then questions the widespread assumption that lynching in urban settlements is all about crime by showing that strong supporters of 'jungle justice' as Nigerians call it, are often also paradoxically seduced/attracted by some criminal activities, including those that may involve violence, when they are not themselves also plain criminals. The presentation terminates with a reflection on the meanings and purposes of both punishment and justice in the context of coloniality of being.

PANEL 48

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Imagining the Urban Past and Present: Architecture, Design, Art

KEYWORDS:

White monopoly capital, Heritage, Private urban development, Johannesburg, Semiotics

The semiotics of heritage and regeneration: post-apartheid urban development in Johannesburg's inner city

This paper looks at the changing 'semiotic landscape' of the neighbourhood of Marshalltown, situated in the inner city of Johannesburg. Marshalltown was the first formal urban space of Johannesburg, built to accommodate migrant miners who descended on the area after the discovery of gold nearby. Following decades of poor economic decisions by the local apartheid government, the white population and its capital fled the inner city in the 1980s, which resulted in a radical demographic change and redlining by banks accelerated the deterioration of empty buildings. Since the late 1990s, private developers have attempted to redevelop Marshalltown into a controlled heritage-themed 'safe and clean' space to counter the dominant discourse of the CBD being unsafe and full of urban decay. Relying on a geosemiotic analysis of signs in Marshalltown, as well as interviews with its predominantly white developers, I investigate the semiotisation of South African history on display in Marshalltown, and the developers' discursive strategies when justifying their efforts. I argue that Marshalltown showcases a predominantly European heritage of the city, which is justified as being linked to the mining industry by developers who nonetheless layer it with their own problematic interpretation of what an African city should look like, all with the aim to fix the image problem of the inner city and turn it into a space for middle-class consumption. This paper purposefully looks at the current use of heritage in urban development, and future research should aim to look at the re-purposing of the colonial heritage by the inner-city population.

PANEL 48

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:

Urban regeneration,
Urban housing,
Sustainable
urban renewal,
Infrastructures,
Sustainable cities

Urban regeneration in African cities: a study of Lagos, Nigeria in relation to the sustainable development goal for cities.

Urban regeneration is tested and relatively successful method of addressing the problems or challenges that plague cities, including inadequate housing, urban decay, inadequate infrastructures, and inefficient cities. It has also been applied in the resuscitation of declining urban socioeconomic dynamics. African cities are experiencing a high level of urbanization due to an increase of people in urban spaces leading to more pressure on human settlements in terms of housing and basic infrastructure such as water, sanitation, hygiene and power supply. The inability of most governments to deal with this challenge has led to the proliferation of slums, informal settlements, all forms of informal housing and insufficiency of basic infrastructure and services in urban centres. In the light of these and other challenges cities experience, it is necessary to continually measure government policies and actions against the sustainable development goal (SDG) of making cities safe, sustainable and inclusive. The objective of this paper is to appraise the level of government's responsiveness in the city of Lagos towards urban regeneration in line with SDGs to address urban housing and infrastructures problems highlighted above. There are commendable efforts by the government through various agencies and ministries to cater for housing, renewal and regeneration. However, research carried out show that much of the city's regenerative plans are geared towards projecting the image of a 'world class city'. The city's regenerative approach is driven by the pursuit of economic interests and capitalism as against ensuring inclusivity, sustainbility and access to affordable housing and basic infrastructure.

PANEL 48

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban Past and Present: Architecture, Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Cultural planning, Urban regeneration, Sustainable development, Degenerating towns

Cultural planning: an alternative urban regeneration strategy for South African towns and cities

Twenty-two years into democracy, South African cities, towns, and townships are still rooted in a highly-regulated colonial and apartheid planning and design system. Cities and townships were designed in order to foster industrial efficiency, and standardised typologies of dwelling units capable of being mass produced, in the context of massive housing shortages. The planning practice became what some scholars refer to as a science of symbols, plot ratios, housing setbacks, proportions of open space, and standardised road patterns. This paper will argue that colonial planning and design was a solid foundation for the germination of the image of ungovernable, criminal cities, unmanageable townships, and declining and degenerating towns. The paper contends that cultural planning is relevant to the needs of the people in South Africa, and can respond to the problems of the country. It advocates for the consideration of cultural planning as an alternative approach to sustainable urban regeneration in South Africa.

PANEL 48

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture, Design,
Art

KEYWORDS:

African cities,
Dakar, Hybrid
spaces, Urban
transformation,
Persistence

Traditional practices in the context of contemporary city: the case of Dakar

For some time, Africa has been a workshop of ideas and forms that absorb all the changes affecting it, offering possible models of cohabitation between modernity and tradition. Its contradictory and contrasting transformations require alternative ways of 'seeing' and 'knowing' the emergent urbanisms of Africa, to understand which changes the African city is soliciting and which it is imposing. Images of African cities are very similar to European ones, but in reality the ancient hierarchies and social formations have often survived and found their own means of expression. This is particularly clear in the transformations and use of urban space that refer a spatial organisation based on the traditional one of ancient villages in imported global models that are thus 'hijacked', and redeveloped in an original fashion. Taking as a case study Dakar, specifically, the most important urban transformations that took place between 1951 and 1960 by the Société Immobilière du Cap Vert (SICAP), the district of Pikine and the ancient 'urban villages' of Lebou, this paper aims to investigate the limits of post-colonial planning, the persistence of and adaptation by locals of a traditional spatial organisation, and their ability to resist attempts to establish modern architectural models imported from abroad. By connecting spatial forms that have existed in parallel, the objective is to extract new approaches and concepts to compose a renewed mix of cognitive hypertext which expresses diverse types of African urban renovation. The same concept of *espace mètisse* comprises the idea of an operation of both adaptation and invention becoming an approach that is also an instrument of interpretation, applicable to the contemporary practice of critical design in the African region in the current context of rapid urbanisation.

PANEL 49

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure, Resource Access, City Development

KEYWORDS:
Urban infrastructure, Knowledge politics, Southern urbanism

Imperial remains and imperial invitations: theorising fugitivity and raw-life within the infrastructure(s) of African cities

In this paper, we look at how racialised disposability deeply permeates the governance of African urban spaces. From this we strive to develop a radical standpoint to contribute to the increasing interest in urban infrastructural studies. Our entry point is contemporary infrastructure projects originating from 'new' locations such as China and Brazil, which when planned, financed and implemented in African urban regions are only possible, we argue, because of the inherited material and discursive scaffoldings that remain from the colonial period. We employ case studies of infrastructure projects in East Africa in particular to show how situated imperial relationships become manifest in space. Theoretically we argue for approaches that centre racialised disposability to articulate how imperial projects undergird urban space; approaches that also foreground the genius of marginalised people to resist, challenge and make evident empires longue duree. To do this we privilege two main metaphors, "imperial remains" (Stoler 2008) and "imperial invitations" which help to demonstrate the raw life (Sexton and Copeland 2003) and fugitive movements (Wilderson 2010) taken up by those caught up in the spatialised "eliminatory logics" (Day 2015) of present-day infrastructural arrangements.

PANEL 49

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Embodiment,
Infrastructure,
Delhi, Water,
Materiality

Embodied infrastructures: the materiality and infrastructural life of water in Delhi

Ordinary life in Delhi, India, is shaped by uncertain and diverse infrastructural configurations to access and manage water across the metropolis. Although the everyday materiality and uncertainty of urban water places the body as the site by which unequal infrastructures are most overtly experienced and mitigated, the question of how water infrastructure (unequally) shapes bodies in cities such as Delhi has yet to receive sufficient examination. Congruently, within a growing literature that illuminates the ways that urban infrastructure is tied to urban identity, political subjectivity, and the social life of a city, material embodiment has surprisingly received less attention and been relatively under-theorised as of yet. In an effort to partially address this gap, this paper considers three ways in which the everyday infrastructures of water in Delhi are tied to, and productive of, differing forms of material embodiment that unevenly shape urban life. Drawing on ethnographic research across South and South West Delhi neighbourhoods, I specifically examine: 1) the unequal reproductive labour of bodies produced when people 'become' the materiality of infrastructure, 2) the role of infrastructural governance in co-producing gradations of the value (or devaluation) of life related to particular bodies, and 3) the ways that the differentiated material embodiment of infrastructure is tied to political subjectivities and claims-making strategies in the city. Ultimately, the paper argues that greater attention to embodied infrastructures is needed for revealing critical dimensions of the unequal lived experience and governance of infrastructures in cities, as well as potential openings for more just urban transformations.

PANEL 49

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Rural-urban, Rent,
Labour, Delhi

Clothing matters: housing and labour in urban villages of South Delhi

The question of infrastructure which foregrounds the question of circulation, flows and movements, configures the tenuous relationship between objects and people in the urban context. I look at the question of housing as infrastructure and how it comes to get configured in a city like Delhi whereby the state massively fell short of being able to provide housing to its residents, more specifically its working class and lower middle class migrant labour. A city that increasingly became postfordist, since the 1980s began to get refigured and organised differently with informalised labour making its way through. This paper would attempt to look at how 'urban villages', villages which have now come into the middle of the city, provide housing to people. Villagers who after land acquisition in the 1950s, moved to businesses like private contractors, builders or construction material suppliers, have only become major to petty real estate players as land value escalated. I look at these urban villages which have come up as both spaces of labour, both for work and for inhabitation. I look at the village of Shahpur Jat, which functions as a thick web of disaggregated factory space-with various stages of garment manufacture taking place in different nooks and crannies of the village, where the garments move across the village in complicated, interrelated, overlapping chains. The question of labour, is deeply rooted in the question of rent and housing infrastructure which I hope to open up through the paper. I also look at the politics of infrastructure as not necessarily a liberating and radical one just because it is viewed from below. Infrastructures and networks as deeply embedded in social hierarchies and power structures inform my analysis.

PANEL 50

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Infrastructure,
Instability, Fire, Civil
and political society

Elemental infrastructures

In the winter of 2014 a massive fire destroyed dozens of homes in Kya Sands, one of the many informal settlements that occupy the peripheries and interstices of contemporary Johannesburg. Murray (2009) refers to such events as unnatural disasters because their effects and impacts are exacerbated by socio-political failures. Kya Sands is characterised by a lack of access to basic infrastructural services such as piped water and municipal electricity, and represents in many ways what Kooy and Bakker (2008) refer to as the technologies of inequality and exclusion. Yet rather than being excluded as urban subjects, residents of Kya Sands forge tenuous and pragmatic forms of endurance with and through the urban form. Understanding infrastructure as the range of material encounters with the urban form through which differentiated subjectivities are produced, this paper argues that thinking *infrastructurally* about, for example, fire hazard, flooding, and exposure to airborne pollutants (i.e. thinking about these elemental forces as part of the material life of the city), allows for a more complex understanding of urban subjectivities in the contemporary city of the global South. Based on research findings emerging from an ongoing NRF-funded research project (*Infrastructures of State and Citizenship*), this somewhat speculative paper reflects upon the ways in which these elemental forces constitute particular material encounters, and produce particular urban subjectivities from which new forms of urban belonging are being imagined.

PANEL 49

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Waste, Urban
political ecology,
Infrastructure,
Value, South Africa

From burden to benefit? Valuing waste in contemporary South Africa

In line with broader development goals, waste is increasingly being seen as a resource for state actors, community groups, and urban citizens throughout the global South. Waste is being reformulated as a way to generate jobs, to harness international development financing, and to create more sustainable cities. This paper considers the ways in which waste is framed as a potential source of value within South Africa, focusing primarily on waste's capacity to generate jobs and anchor efforts to generate entrepreneurial citizenship. Drawing on ongoing research, this paper considers the forms through which waste is narrated as a resource at the state level, the forms through which those who work with waste engage with these discourses, and the material politics of waste at the household and neighbourhood level. We consider the challenges of turning waste into value in South Africa, and consider the complex negotiations between the state and the private sector that mark ongoing engagements with waste and recycling throughout the country. We argue for an understanding of waste as generative of unforeseen political possibilities, and consider the forms through which waste can work to generate new political subjectivities.

PANEL 50

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Urban hegemony,
Community
organisation,
Political resistance

Neighbourhoods, NIMBYists and nobodies: the local politics of the Corridors of Freedom

In 2013, Johannesburg's former mayor, Parks Tau, announced the ambitious Corridors of Freedom (CoF) plan to 'restitch' Johannesburg through a process of transit-oriented development led by the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system and supported by a range of interventions intended to densify housing, stimulate economic opportunities, and develop mixed-use activities. While the plan envisions large-scale transformation through long-term infrastructure investments, the implementation of the CoF has had an immediate and substantial impact at a local level. The various responses of Johannesburg communities have revealed localised governance dynamics and complex relationships with the City and the state, speaking to significant socio-spatial politics in the city. Based on a survey and key-informant interviews, the seminar reflects on community organisation (or lack thereof), the role of individual and organisational intermediaries, and tactics of engagement with the state. It focuses on three case studies in Johannesburg: Orange Grove and Norwood, a mixed middle class and low-income node on the Louis Botha Corridor; Westbury and Coronationville, a historically coloured area on Empire-Perth Corridor struggling with gang violence, drug abuse and high levels of unemployment; and Marlboro South, an informal community living in reterritorialised industrial buildings adjacent to the historic township of Alexandra. We argue that the Corridors of Freedom project has had a substantial impact on local politics and has revealed significant social and spatial community dynamics across Johannesburg.

PANEL 50

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Governance,
Planning
and Politics

KEYWORDS:

Temporality,
Corridors of
Freedom,
Inequality, Urban
sprawl

Materiality, everyday experience and the limits to 'time-space compression': thinking through and across the Corridors of Freedom initiative in Johannesburg

Responding to Johannesburg's predominant geography of inequality and of urban sprawl, the Corridors of Freedom (CoF) initiative seeks to alter the ways in which people go about their lives, and how they relate to and experience the city. By aiming to undo the spatial legacy of apartheid and by promoting a socially-just urban environment, this particular urban vision is underpinned by a 'moral' spatial agenda and suggests to indirectly "think of places [or neighbourhoods]… as articulated moments in networks of social relations and understandings [instead of] areas with boundaries around" (Massey, 1993: 67). In practice, however, the implementation of such a vast project faces numerous challenges, not only beause of the various intertwined structural, scalar and temporal realities but also due to the complexity of the spatial and organisational layout. As such, the idea of 'time-space compression', as implied by the narrative of the CoF, does not sufficiently take into account the differentiated nature of the various social groups (from a very diverse collection of socio-economic neighbourhoods and communities to specific segments of the property development sector) and their distinct relationships to both the existent and future city. Drawing on Doreen Massey's (1993) notion of "power-geometry and a progressive sense of place" is helpful to reflect about space, materiality, mobility and access in the context of the CoF project in a "more socially imaginative way".

PANEL 50

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:

Middle class
protest, NIMBY,
Transit Oriented
Development,
Johannesburg

Methods of resistance: middle-class organising power in Norwood and Orange Grove, Johannesburg

This paper analyses the ways in which middle-class residents of Norwood and Orange Grove have responded to a perceived attack on their lifestyle and vision for the area by the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) in the implementation of the Corridors of Freedom strategic densification and the Paterson Park social-housing project. It relies on key-stakeholder interviews, media analysis and observation over a one-year period. The paper discusses the vision of the middle class for Norwood as 'the next Parkhurst', what is vested in this vision, the perceived attack by the CoJ through targeted densification and the Paterson Park social housing project, and the mechanisms of resistance and methods of organising drawn upon by middle-class residents. It demonstrates the power of middle-class resistance tactics, including threatening or befriending the state, utilising formal objection processes, exploiting potential delays, recruiting expertise through networks, and vesting power in individual crusaders.

PANEL 50

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Mega projects,
Responses

Inclusionary TOD in a middle-income country? The case of Johannesburg's Corridors of Freedom

In 2013, the Mayor of Johannesburg, Parks Tau, announced the ambitious Corridors of Freedom (CoF) programme to transform the socio-spatial structure of Johannesburg. The CoFs were consciously constructed to be an inclusionary form of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD). Through the use of two studies consisting of a 1200 respondent surve; over 75 qualitative interviews; documentary analysis; and attendance at a range of public participation interventions, the paper questions the possibilities for, and constraints on, the practice of inclusionary TOD in market-based economies. Utilising six dimensions, namely: spatial transformation, mobility, affordable accommodation, jobs and livelihoods, social integration and participation, we conclude that outcomes of an inclusionary TOD programme are mixed. Furthermore, our findings suggest that the potential for such a programme to achieve its stated outcomes do exist but require nuanced and tough engagements with daily and messy realities of highly differentiated communities with often conflicting and contested interests.

PANEL 51

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Mahikeng,
Traditional authority,
Local governance,
Communal land

Mahikeng municipality: an enclave surrounded by traditional authority

Mahikeng, the capital of North West Province, has a population of 350,000. Local governance is carried out by a combination of municipal and traditional authority. Peri-urban growth on communal lands is a striking feature of this town's growth in the last ten years. While the rural population on communal land under traditional authority is growing, the urban population on municipal land is declining. This paper explores some of the tensions that emerge from the dual governance system. These include disputes over land-use management and the implementation of town planning schemes. Service delivery in low-density settlements and issues over municipal revenues are additional aspects of disagreement.

PANEL 51

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Tenure, Urban
governance,
Urban customary
authority, Dual land
regime, Lagos

The role of customary authority in the urbanisation of Lagos

Customary authority has formed an integral dynamic in the urbanisation of Lagos, maintaining its legitimacy and power through claims to and control over land. However, the role of customary actors in different urban processes remains obscure in urban policy and urban research, and ambiguous in official institutional structures. This paper explores the divergent impact of their role through moments where customary authority becomes most visible: firstly, through the silence and collusion of customary landowners in periodic state-led forced evictions and clearances in Badia and Otodo Gbame; and secondly in the unresolved coexistence of customary and statutory concepts of land and tenure that have entrenched fundamental ambiguities and dualities in Lagos's dual land regime, the dynamics of which have nevertheless stayed relatively consistent over decades. Alongside the other urban contexts presented in this panel, this paper asks how customary authority might be more coherently incorporated into official institutional configurations and urban theory, and what the implications could be.

PANEL 51

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
Planning and
Politics

KEYWORDS:
Production of
space, Lived
space, Blantyre,
Malawi, Henri
Lefebvre

Chiefs as actors in the production of urban space in Malawi's Garden City of Lilongwe: a Lefebvrian analysis

The paper seeks to understand the role of urban chiefs in the production of space in Malawi's Lilongwe city. This understanding is grounded in Henri Lefebvre's theory of the 'production of space', in which he argued that space is a social product. However, the continued tendency of the state to impose its abstract space on the users of urban space provokes resistance and hence contestations over urban spaces. This paper is based on on-going research in Malawi, employing surveys, focus-group discussions, personal interviews with urban residents and selected key stakeholders, and coupled with field visits and document-analysis of plans and policies. It argues that in view of the state's incapacity to respond to rapid urbanisation through regulation and production of urban spaces, urban chiefs continue to be dominant actors in the production of urban spaces in urban Malawi. Specifically, the paper begins by examining the spatial practices imposed by the state to regulate and defend urban spaces. Thereafter, urban residents' perceptions towards urban chiefs as producers of spaces, and the associated spatial practices that users of urban spaces, including urban chiefs, devise to produce urban spaces, are examined. Finally, the research concludes that spaces are not exclusively shaped or moulded by planners and plans only, but also by the spatial practices of everyday life, including the practices of urban chiefs. By way of recommendation, planners have to reconcile the contradictions between planners' visions and the experiences of those who live in the city, including the role of urban chiefs in responding to the rapidly urbanising African city.

PANEL 51

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Traditional authority,
Mbabane, Urban
governance, Chiefs

Mbabane: maintaining the monarchy in the city

In the context of Africa's rapidly urbanising landscape, traditional authorities have remained integral to the development and governance of African cities. In the Swazi city of Mbabane, chiefs act as custodians of the land, but their role goes further in ways that shape the development of the city. Drawing on urban governance research in the Swazi kingdom, where the status of traditional authorities is enshrined both in law and custom, this paper reflects on the impacts that traditional authorities have on the development of the city and its services. Mbabane offers useful insights into the governance challenges inherent in a context where two systems of public authority function in one geographic space. The paper provides a useful starting point to interrogate Goodfellow and Lindemann's (2013) framework of institutional multiplicity as a lens for recasting the challenges inherent in this bifurcated governance system. In acknowledging the influence of customary authorities on urban management, this paper opens the discussion on how we critically assess their roles as partners in the urban development process in African cities, particularly in light of new global compacts to create sustainable cities.

PANEL 52

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Urbanisation and Economies

KEYWORDS:
Economic
development,
Industrialisation,
Performance,
Competitiveness,
Firm-level survey

Industrial development: assessment of economic performance and competitiveness, Johannesburg

Following the financial crisis in 2008 and the drop in commodity prices, the performance of firms in the manufacturing sector continues to worsen; the data released by Statistics South Africa in 2016 confirms poor performance and the sector's continual decline in contributing to economic growth. This decline has been coupled with increasing unemployment, inequality and poverty levels. The Centre for Competition, Regulation, and Economic Development (CCRED) at the University of Johannesburg undertook a firm-level survey to understand the nature of economic activity in Johannesburg's 26 industrial nodes between October 2015 and January 2016. Based on this survey, this paper analyses responses submitted by over 300 firms on economic performance, competitiveness and the challenges faced. Despite the consensus that economic performance is weak, this study offers a different perspective. A significant proportion of firms exhibited growth in the past three years.

PANEL 52

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Urbanisation and Economies

KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation,
Counter-
urbanisation,
Zambia

Causes of urbanisation and de-urbanisation in Zambia, 1990-2010

This paper contributes to the ongoing debate over the causes of urbanisation and de-urbanisation in Zambia. There are two positions in this debate. One position is that urban economic growth is the main driver of urbanisation and that economic decline was also the main cause of de-urbanisation. The second position is that the main cause of urbanisation is the relationship between urban population growth and mortality. Both these positions are based on published statistics. By contrast, this study is based on the statistical analysis of the microdata files of the 1990, 2000 and 2010 Population censuses. This study therefore tests the extent of these two causes of urbanisation by separating the amount of urban population growth due to the natural increase of the urban population from the amount of growth due to in-migration from rural districts.

PANEL 52

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Urbanisation and Economies

KEYWORDS:

Retail-led urban development, African cities, Urban sprawl, Urban renewal

Retail-led urban development in African Cities: an exploratory evaluation

African cities are experiencing a rapid urbanisation rate, as evidenced by substantial urban population increases and the spatial expansion of urban areas. This significant urbanisation rate has, however, failed to match the slower industrialisation rate in most African countries, leading to the growth of the informal sector. While the informal sector of African cities is prominent among scholars and practitioners, a new urban pattern is emerging in African urban fabric: retail-led urban development. This paper explores the nature and scope of retail-led urban development in three selected Southern African cities: Johannesburg, Gaborone, and Harare. The case-narratology approach reviews literature on urban development in case areas, documentary analysis of urban development instruments and observations to explore the nature and scope of the phenomenon. It asserts that the slow industrialisation mismatched to urbanisation has culminated in the rise of retail-led urban development in two forms. One is the retail-dominated renewal of decaying inner cities, and the other is development of retail-centric suburban areas. Drawing on the case studies, the paper finds an urban fabric dominated by retail development in a land-use up-zoning process where commercial uses, displaced by inner-city urban decay, have created more demand for suburban retail services, while inner-city retail-led regeneration seeks to serve the middle class and lower class that occupy the inner city. This urban form is predominantly dominated by the consumption nature of the selected cities as industrial development grow slowly and some cities leapfrog into post-industrial cities. The rise of retail-led urban development, however, emerges with consequences of suburban sprawl and automobile-centric development at the detriment of urban sustainability.

PANEL 52

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation,
Infrastructure,
Provision, Africa

Does urbanisation determine the provision of infrastructure in Africa?

The urban transition experienced by African countries over the last three decades is not entirely new, but it is relentless and characterised by a phenomenal increase in the number of people living in urban areas. As the urban population and spatial extent of cities increase, infrastructure must be adequately provided to ensure that the process of urbanisation is orderly and sustainable. Infrastructure delivery in Africa often lags behind the pace of urbanisation. For instance, capital investment in Africa hovered around 20 percent of GDP for the past 40 years, while the absolute number of people living in cities increased 4.5 times. Yet, the links between urbanisation and infrastructure have seldom been the focus of in-depth investigation. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the extent to which urbanisation plays a key role in driving the provision of infrastructure in African countries. In so doing, the paper will seek to address the following questions. Does urbanisation feature as a major consideration when providing infrastructure in African countries? Apart from urbanisation, what other factors determine the provision of infrastructure in Africa? Empirical analysis based on panel regressions for 54 African countries covering the period 2000-2016 reveals that the level of urbanisation, the urban growth rate, and the percentage of urban population in the largest metropolitan area significantly explain cross-country differences in the provision of infrastructure. Other factors explaining inter-country differences in the provision of infrastructure in Africa include the macroeconomic environment, quality of governance, regional location and the physical disadvantage of being a land-locked country.

PANEL 53

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Thinking Through
City Peripheries

KEYWORDS:
Governance, Multi-
scalar, Everyday,
Periphery

Governing the peripheries: shaping the everyday

Geographic peripheries are critical sites for governance, and for municipal, provincial and ward-boundary tensions and opportunities as well as leadership changes. They are areas of complex political negotiation occurring at multiple scales, often spanning extensive low-density areas, but also ones containing a real mix of income levels. In some, the role of traditional leadership is critical, and residents' loyalties to such authority contrasts with their relationships with party leadership, particularly the ANC. These multi-scalar governance relations and practices shape residents' everyday lives in multiple ways, underpinning a sense of citizenship, fostering welfare benefits, exercising the law, performing democracy, managing poverty and also creating conflict over service delivery failures, perceived injustices and notions of corruption. These diverse governance engagements are facilitated sometimes through shifting technology and private-sector economic services and negotiated through a mix of formal and 'informal' practices. This paper draws on comparative cases of diverse urban peripheries from eThekwini and Gauteng to offer early interpretations of governing the peripheries.

PANEL 53

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Thinking Through
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KEYWORDS:
Mega-human
settlements,
Lived experience,
Access, State
assistance

Living on the margins of peripheral mega-human settlements: access and opportunity in Gauteng and KZN

Government-driven mega human settlements are underway or planned across South Africa, many of them on the edges of South African cities. These peripheral locations are critiqued for working against attempts to consolidate, compact and integrate spreading, fragmented and disjointed cities. At times disconnected from significant businesses and jobs, there are also concerns that these new neighbourhoods will further marginalise their poor and low-income residents, economically as well as spatially, and limit their access to the benefits of urban life. But the experience of living in these edge areas can be more diverse and mixed than assumed. This paper draws on empirical data from existing residents living in three diverse localities in or close to emerging mega human settlements (eThekwini, Johannesburg, and Tshwane) to explore their experience of access to infrastructure, state welfare assistance, and other prospects for life improvement. The paper considers the intersection of state development and private capital initiatives at the neighbourhood level in shaping this lived experience.

PANEL 53

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CONFERENCE THEME:
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KEYWORDS:
Lived experience, Periphery, Relational

Peripheries as relational spaces: a lived-experience perspective on African urban peripheries

African urban peripheries are home to a diverse range of residents. They are accommodating people from rural areas seeking a foothold in the city, with their informal settlements often accommodating an array of residents, usually in transit and seeking more formal housing and livelihood opportunities. People seeking to build their own homes also find themselves in peripheral areas, drawn by cheaper and more accessible land, while some wealthier people move to these areas to escape overcrowding and other social ills in the core. The diversity of residents living in the periphery mean that they relate to the area they are living in differently because of their particular circumstances. This paper will bring out people's understanding of where they live to offer a more-nuanced understanding of what periphery means. A relational understanding of peripheries will be advanced to capture the changing meaning of periphery to the people who live in them, across space and time. For instance, rural residents who move into peripheries may consider themselves to be moving into the 'core' based on where they are coming from, while informal dwellers often understand themselves in relation to fellow residents residing in adjacent government-provided housing. A consideration of the lived experiences of peripheral residents challenges the conceptions that scholars and researchers might have of peripheries.

PANEL 53

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
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KEYWORDS:
Peri-urban, Land
tenure, Land
conflict, Accra

Resource struggles in the peripheries: exploring the complexities and dynamics of land conflicts in peri-urban Accra, Ghana

Peri-urban areas are identified as centres of new developments, exhibiting rapid infrastructural growth. Chief amongst the distinctive characteristics of these spaces are the relatively cheap cost and broader availability of land, the rapid deterioration of urban services, unguided urbanisation, and the lack of effective and comprehensive urban policies. This accounts for the substantial transformation of peri-urban areas in Africa. Although serving as a 'safe haven' for new developments, peri-urban spaces have become tenure hotspots threatening land-use, tenure security and subjecting properties to intense contestation with rapid change in access and authority. The privatisation and commodification of land, the co-existence of different modes of supply, the speculation of land prices, the existence of multiple institutions and weak governance are argued to be the underlying factors destroying the tranquillity of peri-urban lands. In recent times, peri-urban land conflicts have become crucial and intertwined with diverse complexities threatening socio-economic and infrastructural development in peri-urban areas. The paper thus explores the dimensions, dynamics and levels of land conflicts in peri-urban areas of Accra, Ghana's capital, in order to comprehend and establish the fundamental challenges facing peri-urban development.

PANEL 54

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
Resource Access,
City Development

KEYWORDS:
Politics, Urban,
Road safety,
Collective action,
Nairobi

The Fast and the Furious: why road safety in Nairobi is more about politics than poor driving

The new Global Goals include targets for road safety (Health 3.6) and safe and sustainable urban mobility (Cities 11.2). The inclusion of these targets brings much-needed momentum to efforts to reduce road traffic injuries, provide equitable access to urban transport, and promote low-carbon mobility in cities. This is an agenda that is gaining prominence, not least because it is has cross-cutting benefits for health, climate change, and urban economies. Taking road-traffic injury as a focal point, this paper explores the collective-action problems which underlie road safety in Nairobi, and places them in the context of urban development. Drawing on literature review and a primary-research case study of Nairobi, the authors consider the causes of road-traffic injury with respect to state capability and political priorities. This examines road-traffic collisions as a consequence of stakeholders' divergent responsibilities and priorities surrounding road use, urban land development, regulation and mobility options. The paper concludes by identifying practical strategies for politically smart engagement on road-safety problems in Nairobi, and suggestions for how this approach may apply in other fast growing, low-income cities.

PANEL 54

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Infrastructure,
Resource Access, City
Development

KEYWORDS:
Urban land markets,
Transit-oriented
development,
Expropriation,
Affordable housing

Re-thinking the role of expropriation as a tool to drive an inclusive and affordable housing in Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) precincts

Urban land markets have been globally acknowledged to be exclusive, resulting in lower-income city residents being unable to access affordable housing in cities. Across the globe, as well as in South Africa, cities are experiencing waves of urbanisation that resulted in affordable housing being located far away from economic opportunities and disconnected from transit-oriented development (TOD). The idea of precinct-based development, operating in the same urban land-market conditions, will likely also be exclusive. The paper seeks to make a meaningful contribution to the urban-land debate by arguing for expropriation as a tool to drive an inclusive agenda that seeks to link affordable housing to TOD. The primary methodology used for the paper took the form of desktop review of literature on expropriation and a combination of qualitative interviews and research questionnaires. First, the paper discussed the use of expropriation in practice, for a wider scope of socially-inclusive urban development in the South African context. Second, a comparative study on the international trends in the use of expropriation for urban development was done. Based on the finding that our cities have not effectively implemented some of the well-known existing land-acquisition policy instruments, such as expropriation and inclusive zoning, for the development of affordable housing closer to city centres, the paper proposes the development of a clear land acquisition and development strategy for affordable housing.

PANEL 54

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:

Mass rapid
transport (MRT),
Paratransit,
Transport
planning,Dar es
Salaam, Nairobi

Paratransit, informality, illegality: useful concepts for the development of urban transport systems?

Transport provision in cities on the African continent has been described as mostly dysfunctional public transport, and so called paratransit. It is this framing that legitimises mass rapid transit (MRT) projects to substitute local transport provision systems with efficient commuter systems like light rail or bus rapid transit. MRT has to be considered a major reconfiguration of the organisational landscape of transport provision in its respective urban settings; implementation comes at the cost of flexibility, affordability, reach and small-scale economic opportunity. Local transport operators and the public thus have ambiguous opinions on MRT. By discussing empirical data from fieldwork in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, this paper argues that MRT planning inherently considers existing transport systems as subordinate and implicitly introduces hierarchical organisational structures in transport provision. Yet, since the proposed MRT systems are dependent on feeders in all cities, the contravening interests against the MRT plans need to be negotiated constantly: the inclusion of micro-buses, taxis, motor-rickshaws, motorcycle taxis and non-motorised transport. In order to integrate existing practices into an upscaling of transport capacity and to improve transport quality, it is therefore necessary to move beyond the current framing of informal paratransit, as it does not sufficiently describe inter-modal and inter-organisational relations between all transport modes. The use of contingent descriptions of the urban transport systems as heterarchies with interrelations between multiple modes is proposed. Through this conceptualisation, transport planning can identify possibilities for synergies between different transport modes (including MRT) and include strategies to upgrade the existing systems into integrated transport plans.

PANEL 55

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Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:

Informal markets,
Participatory
evaluation, Inclusive
upgrading

Formalising informal urbanism: markets and development – the story of Cairo

Cairo, the largest African megacity, is estimated to be the fastest-growing city in 2017 worldwide with an expected additional 500,000 inhabitants yearly (Euromonitor International, 2017). This expedited growth happens through informal development, where more than 60 percent of Cairo is considered informal. The New Urban Agenda, as a guiding development agenda, recognises the role and contribution of informal urbanism. From that perspective, it is imperative to examine informal markets as thriving hubs of informal economy and development. Responding to De Soto's call to include informal development in the formal system (De Soto, 2000), after decades of neglect, the government has, since the late 90s, adopted an upgrading approach towards informal areas. Although there have been numerous efforts to formally upgrade informal markets, in too many cases, projects have fallen short of responding to local needs and priorities. Through a longitudinal case study, this paper investigates the nature of an informal market in Cairo and the efforts to upgrade it. It analyses the 'participatory design process' that took place and the resulting product. The study depends on participatory evaluation of the implemented interventions to explore the different perspectives of stakeholders (including women), and identify gaps and pitfalls. The paper concludes with the need for an inclusive management system that responds to the actual and changing needs of both local vendors and customers, as well as capitalises on the dynamics of informality.

PANEL 55

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KEYWORDS:
informality, inclusive Development, Participatory Action Research

Engaging informal traders through participatory action research: PAR as a tool for the inclusion of women in Durban's urban development processes

As local governments seek to improve the livelihoods of the poor in cities, and especially those of women in the informal economy, exclusive traditional planning and development methodologies will need to be challenged to consider local contextual conditions more rigorously. Whilst bottom-up community consultation methodologies can be considered progressive, they offer a limited sense of empowerment for ongoing participation in urban development processes outside a specific project. The 'Kanyenathi' (Building an Inclusive Future With Us) Project, a participatory action research (PAR) project undertaken by informal traders in partnership with Asiye eTafuleni, models the opportunity to go beyond the notion of 'including' informal traders in the development process, by also having them co-develop their own work places. This paper explores the use of the participatory action research methodology as a tool for the empowerment of informal traders in Durban, to enable them to understand and participate in the urban development processes, through a case study of the redevelopment of the Bovine Head Cooks Market.

PANEL 55

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Informality, State,
Citizenship, Power,
Urban governance

Engaging with dominant African urban reality: uncovering conceptual and policy dynamics in the governance of Soweto Market in Lusaka, Zambia

It is now widely recognised that the urban fabric and systems in Africa are predominantly characterised by activities in the informal sector. With about 72 percent of urban Africa described as informal, urban development practice needs to go beyond the urban narratives of the formal sector and engage with the policy complexities and dilemmas of informality. However, there is a tendency to interpret the urban situation in African cities in two simplistic ways – formal and informal – and this creates conceptual and policy gaps in dealing with urban informality and informality policy. There has been a tendency in literature to ignore or not consider as important the role of the interface and contradictions between and within the formal and informal systems, and how this could be a fertile ground for the development of important urban-development policy narratives for urban sub-Saharan African contexts. The neat formal/informal binary is further undermined by observations that formal legal systems in sub-Saharan Africa are open to creative and often-manipulative interpretation and exploitation by individuals, interests and social-identity groups. This paper will be based on an African Urban Research Initiative (AURI)-funded project which examines concepts and policy innovations that could be drawn from the interface between the formal and informal systems in Soweto Food Market in Lusaka.

PANEL 56

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Climate, Resilience,
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Niamey, Niger,
Land reform, Land
markets, Urban
risks

The risks related to the liberalisation of the land market in a decentralisation context in Niamey

The Niamey district, like most of the southern part of Niger, is heavily dependent on agricultural activities. However, rising urbanisation has had an impact on the availability of land in Niamey, with inhabitants being deprived of their farmlands and it being appropriated for different uses. Land reforms in recent years (from 1997) have underscored and entrenched this trend and created a liberalisation of the land market for investors that will have a severe impact on the future availability of land in Niamey, on its population, and on their livelihoods. The aim of this article is to analyse the risks linked to the liberalisation of the land market on the different actors (state, district offices, land promoters, landowners, and buyers). The methodology consisted of quantitative and qualitative surveys with the landowners, opinion leaders, the technicians working on land management, and the risk managers. From these investigations, it can be seen that land reform, instead of improving the bad situation of farmers, has made them more vulnerable. The situation is very difficult because the state and district officers seem to be powerless against investors, and it is the poor citizens who bear the biggest burdens from the loss of land.

PANEL 56

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience, Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation, Urban planning, Malawi, Extensive risks

Governance of urban development and its Influence on risks in Karonga, Malawi

The planning of the town of Karonga in northern Malawi can be described as reactive and lagging behind the growth and development of the town. In the light of rapid urbanisation trends, urban risks may be accumulating faster in small and intermediate urban centres like Karonga, because they typically have poor provision for basic infrastructure and services and weak urban governance. By looking at a number of settlement and infrastructure projects, this paper focuses on the planning, governance and decision-making of urban development in Karonga town. The purpose is to understand why and how planning decisions are made, and how these influence everyday risks and episodic disaster events. The paper looks at informal and formal mechanisms of land management, regulatory control, and municipal finance to understand the opportunities and constraints of these in Karonga, with lessons that are then extrapolated for urban planning in a small-town setting.

PANEL 56

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience,
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KEYWORDS:
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, Urban risks,
Urban planning,
Informal settlements

Examining the urban planning and development trajectory in Freetown, Sierra Leone, and the persistence of risks

Freetown, Sierra Leone, has seen rapid urbanisation and a significant growth-rate, especially in the last three decades. This has had an impact on the risks that residents are exposed to, ranging from large episodic disasters of flooding and disease epidemics to smaller-scale and everyday risks of water-borne diseases and frequent shack fires in informal settlements. This paper examines the current state of urban planning in the city, sketching out the fragilities and weaknesses of the existing planning and governance frameworks, and its relationship to the risks identified in the city. Building a discussion around selected risks and recent disaster events, the paper highlights and deepens our understanding of the complex interrelationships between the underlying factors that account for the persistence of risks in the city, and explores the priority areas that need attention to reduce these risks. Initial findings suggest the need for an institutional reorganisation and legislative amendment in the urban planning and governance landscape in general, and a more integrated approach to dealing with the risk of fires, flooding, building collapse and solid waste management.

PANEL 56

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience,
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KEYWORDS:
Local governments,
Disaster risk,
Disaster mitigation,
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The role of local government institutions in mitigating or reducing disaster losses and vulnerabilities in Ibadan, Nigeria

Urban dynamics and processes have exacerbated existing risks and generated new disaster risks in Ibadan, with its inhabitants facing a wide range of both intensive and extensive risks. The centrality of local institutions to disaster risk reduction and mitigation cannot be overstated. Given the nature, scale and peculiar spatial and social context of disasters in cities, institutions at the local level are better-positioned to understand the trajectories of disaster losses and vulnerabilities and can proffer context-specific remedies that would prevent underlying risks from occurring. Although there have been formal commitments at all levels of governance in Nigeria to prioritise these roles, there is a palpable disconnect between policy and action. Using the widely-acknowledged four key roles local governments are expected to play as points of reference (coordinate and sustain a multi-level, multi-stakeholder platform to promote disaster risk reduction; effectively engage local communities with disaster risk reduction activities; strengthen their own institutional capacities and implement practical disaster risk reduction actions; and devise and implement innovative tools and techniques for disaster risk reduction), the paper examines the role of local institutions in reducing disaster losses and vulnerability in Ibadan. Preliminary findings reveal that the Local Emergency Management Authority, which should coordinate the disaster management activities of all local institutions and respond to disaster events in local government areas, is non-existent in Ibadan city. This evident lack of attention to the roles of local institutions in disaster risk reduction is not unconnected to the fact that the need to mainstream disaster risk reduction into local governance in Nigeria is yet to receive priority attention. This paper examines how, in the face of apparent neglect, informal networks and local groups undertake the responsibility of mitigating and/or reducing risks and vulnerabilities at the local level, and what the implications for effective coordination and sustainability are.

PANEL 57

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing the City? Methodology and Trans-Disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Urban observatories, Urban science

Shaping informed Ccties: investigating the methods and partnership models of urban observatories

Urban observatories can play critical roles in decision-making, providing research and analysis relevant to addressing pressing urban issues, such as those flagged in UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda. This paper aims to reflect on a diverse range of existing observatories, with a view to understanding factors for effectiveness in different operating settings. While urban observatories are catalogued through activities such as the UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory (GUO), detailed and centralised information regarding the ways in which these observatories operate is sparse. This paper presents the results of a research project that set out to catalogue existing urban observatories, and create an up-to-date database of their partners, output types and methodologies employed. Through analysis of existing observatory literature, materials produced by observatories themselves, development of interview-based case studies and dissemination of research findings, this project aims to form an ongoing consultative and supportive network around the community of interest. The work underlying this project is conducted in collaboration with the Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO).

PANEL 57

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Knowing the City?
Methodology and
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KEYWORDS:
Sustainable Urban
Development,
Global Monitoring

The role of urban observatories in the global monitoring of the urban sustainable development goals

Following the conclusion of the Habitat III conference in October 2016, UN-Habitat was given the responsibility to monitor and report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), in addition to the already-existing reporting requirements for the urban-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. UN-Habitat has been working with various local and national governments and international organisations in the adoption of a single, harmonised monitoring framework, i.e. the City Prosperity Index (CPI). CPI uses innovative tools and methods for monitoring urban sustainable development, and has direct links to drawing policy relevant actions at the global and local governments' levels. Experiences from deploying CPI in selected cities and countries will be shared. In addition, the Global Urban Observatory (GUO) unit under the Research and Capacity Development branch of UN-Habitat, in collaboration with other partners, is leading the coordination of the statistical work on SDGs tools development, data collection and the monitoring of the Human Settlements Indicators that cover several other global agendas including the NUA. This is a very expensive and challenging undertaking, which includes, for the first time, monitoring 'cities' as units of analysis. This paper will highlight current global urbanisation trends, and share challenges as well as opportunities for enhancing global monitoring of the urban agenda. The paper will also explore the wider partnerships and networks needed to ensure success in the monitoring of the SDGs and NUA urban indicators.

PANEL 57

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:

Urban
observatories,
Evidence based
policy, Gauteng
City-Region, Quality
of Life, Adaptive
governance

Building quality of life: reflections on the development of urban data and research-policy partnerships in the Gauteng City-Region

The GCRO is a research centre that supports planning and decision-making in the Gauteng City-Region (GCR). GCRO is a formal partnership between the University of Johannesburg, the University of the Witwatersrand and the Gauteng Provincial Government.

Part A (Christina Culwick):

GCRO has deliberately developed research projects and outputs to engage both academia and government. The Quality of Life (QoL) survey, run every two years, has become the GCRO's flagship project, and a critical means by which GCR-specific data and analysis is generated in partnership with and for use by both government and academia. The survey measures quality of life, socio-economic circumstances, attitudes to service delivery, psycho-social attitudes, and other characteristics of the GCR. It serves as a tracking and diagnostic tool, affording a rich information resource for policy-makers, academics and the public. Since its first iteration in 2009, the sample size has grown roughly fivefold, and it has become a valued asset for both research and policy development in the GCR. This section of the paper reflects on how the QoL survey has developed over time to build research partnerships and inform policy in Gauteng, as well as on some of the challenges that have been encountered in the process.

Part B: (Rob Moore):

While the GCRO has established a strong track-record of producing work intended to inform and support public-sector decision-making and policy, the research-policy nexus is far from straightforward, with many intervening variables bedevilling the ideal of 'evidence-based policy-making'. This section of the paper reflects on the complexities of the relationship, and the experience of navigating this terrain – its successes and failures – with some directions for how it could be approached more securely in the future. If the ideal of 'adaptive governance' is to be achieved in urban contexts, what might be its essential characteristics?

PANEL 58

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking the African City

KEYWORDS:
Diversity, Race, History, Discourse, Post-apartheid space

Race-filled/race-less: exploring diversity discourses in Observatory, Cape Town

The concept of diversity is increasingly used to understand the constitution and interaction of urban neighbourhoods across the globe. However, it is not always clear how diversity is understood within local contexts and histories. In Cape Town, the neighbourhood of Observatory is widely viewed as an anomaly in the segregated cityscape, an alternative neighbourhood dominated by students and hippies, and described as a 'grey area' during apartheid. This paper investigates this perception of Observatory by exploring how recent and current residents perceive the space, including what histories, identities, and movements constitute it. Research was conducted via ethnographic observation within the neighbourhood, and two or three one-on-one in-depth interviews with twenty current and recent residents of Observatory. Congruent with popular understandings of Observatory, discourses of diversity dominate the 'languages of life' (Mbembe, 2001) that residents use to interpret the space. Unmoored from its own racialised history, Observatory is constructed as race-less – devoid of racial tensions – and race-filled – containing people of all races. This simultaneously suppresses other ways of interpreting the space, including those based on racial marginalisation and trauma, and creates whiteness as 'in place', an unenforced, uninterrupted 'natural' core of diversity, around which other bodies may be gathered (Ahmed, 2000). Significantly, residents' descriptions of diversity consistently omitted homeless people and people from other African countries, marking them as inassimilable others. I argue that diversity operates as a hegemonic discourse, prescribing who legitimately constitutes spaces *and histories*; and defines both who can be brought closer – assimilated – and who must be distanced or removed.

PANEL 58

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking
the African City

KEYWORDS:
Gentrification,
Cape Town,
Sense of place,
Dispossession,
Displacement

An inquiry into the encounter between gentrification and disruption to sense of place in Cape Town: the case of Woodstock

How does gentrification-related displacement alter one's sense of place? How have Woodstock residents' and evictees' senses of place been altered and how do those changes affect their lives? This paper will delve into theories of place – place-making, place attachment, senses of place and place-identity – and how these theories manifest in the gentrifying neighbourhood of Woodstock, Cape Town. It will explore the phenomenologically identifiable effects of dispossession and displacement as results of gentrification. This paper will begin to answer the questions above by determining what changes have been made to the identity of Woodstock as a place and discussing the impact that those changes have had on the experiences of people in Woodstock.

PANEL 58

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:

Spatial
transformation,
Public-private
space, Spatial
structure,
Spatial justice,
Neighbourhood unit

Transforming the spatial structure of the neighbourhood model: a case study of a pilot area in Cape Town, South Africa (1960-2014)

More than two decades after South Africa's first democratic elections were held in 1994, the legacy of the ghettoised residential enclaves at the margins of the city, spatially isolated from its immediate surrounding areas, continues to be a prominent feature of the South African urban landscape. In Cape Town, Bonteheuwel, conceived as one of the early 'coloured' neighbourhood areas, is a typical case in point. Founded in 1960, the establishment of the neighbourhood was informed by two primary imperatives. Firstly, during the latter half of the twentieth century, it emerged as an important socio-spatial mechanism for supporting the rapidly-growing modern industrial economy of Cape Town, and secondly, it was employed as an instrument of social segregation and control during the apartheid years, when racial distinctiveness and racial hierarchy were the guiding normative values that informed social organisation and the spatial arrangements of cities in South Africa. The paper follows a diachronic analysis of the socio-spatial transformation of the Bonteheuwel neighbourhood to reflect on the following three aspects: 1) the conditions of sustained spatial isolation, 2) the changes in the makeup and use of public and private spaces, and 3) the potential spatial prospects at a local scale that can support socio-economic transformation imperatives of post-apartheid South Africa. It argues for a reconceptualisation of the typical neighbourhood model as a place of both local as well as metropolitan significance, where the spatial legacy of an apartheid-engineered urbanity that espoused social discrimination may be transformed and the imperative of social justice is spatially instantiated.

PANEL 58

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking the
African City

KEYWORDS:
Urban space,
Diversity,
Transformation,
Bifurcation

Exploring diversity in an urban suburb: responses to change in Brixton, Johannesburg

Although Johannesburg is one of the most integrated large cities in South Africa, it still requires vigorous transformation in order to address the segregated spatial planning administered by the apartheid government. Brixton, a small suburb situated on the edges of central Johannesburg, has attained a high level of demographic diversity since 1994. The result is a conglomeration of different classes, ethnicities, legal statuses and living arrangements. Space in Brixton is conceived, perceived and lived in various ways by these different groupings. The proposed reconfiguration of the city, and particularly Brixton, through the planned implementation of the Corridors of Freedom, exposes the contradictions in how the different groupings of residents imagine the future of their area and how that same space is conceived from above. Juxtaposing these different visions of a transformed urban space illustrates the ways in which people's experience of an urban environment shapes their imaginations and the difficulties which face a city bent on integration.

PANEL 59

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Radical Social
Enterprise

Towards a research agenda on Radical Social Enterprise

African urbanisation is marked by large-scale under provision of basic services and an under-employed (in the formal economy) youthful population. Conventional macro-economic policies and urban development investments will not be able to address these profound challenges. A wave of scholarship in infrastructure and urban anthropology have demonstrated that into this void, makeshift and improvisional service delivery systems emerge and many of them enrol young people in various capacities. However, there is limited empirical evidence about the nature and scale of these dynamics and even less scholarship on the transformational potential. This opening paper will reflect on the conceptual potential of articulating three contested concepts: radical; social; and enterprise. The basis of articulation is an exploration into the potential of place-making and technological disruption or enablement, whilst keep a firm social justice normative grounding.

PANEL 59

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
Economies

KEYWORDS:
Informal economy,
Radical Social
Enterprise, WIEGO

Intersections between the informal economy and a Radical Social Enterprise lens

This presentation reviews different conceptualisations of informality in development studies and urban studies literatures, focusing on the underlying assumptions regarding the relationship between the state, market and civil society. This is used to identify the conceptual and policy gaps that a radical social enterprise approach might address but also potential pitfalls. The input draws on work of the global research-policy — advocacy network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) with particular reference to WIEGO's theory of change.

PANEL 59

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Urbanisation and Economies

KEYWORDS:
Solar energy, social enterprise, East Africa

The off-grid opportunity: how solar energy enterprises are shaping local economies in East Africa

Of the 1,27 billion people living in Sub-Saharan Africa, roughly 65% do not have access toelectricity. This lack of access has significant implications for socio-economic development.For example, studies show that schools without electricity have poorer staff retention and educational outcomes than those with, and that on the continent, informal firms reportlosing 20% of their sales because of frequent power outages. Off-grid solar energy has emerged as an important solution for providing adequate and reliable electricity on the continent. In East Africa in particular, social enterprises/private companies are collectively providing electricity to approximately 0.6 million rural and urban households and businesses. Moreover, these enterprises are shaping local economies by generating income for local mobile money agents, creating employment for sales agents, and developing a network of after-sales service providers. Using the case of one such social enterprise, the presentation will explore the potential and limitations of stimulating economic multipliers through off-grid energy models in East Africa.
It will reflect on the implications that these enterprises have on how we conceptualise the role of the state, the private sector, and communities in service delivery.

PANEL 59

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
Economies

KEYWORDS:
Radical Social
Enterprise, Cultural
Enterprise, Nigeria

Cultural power and place-making in Port Harcourt

The paper makes a case for the importance of prioritising cultural and artistic skills in fostering a dynamic and embodied sense of citizenship. The proposition is that place-making is best connected to social justice concerns when the residents of makeshift communities are provided the space (physically and spiritually) to explore their identities and aspirations. Cultural skills in narrative construction, visual documentation, communication, music and other performative elements have proven indispensable in the CMAP experiment in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The paper will explore the implications of this experiment for the broader conceptual concerns of the Radical Social Enterprise enquiry.

PANEL 59

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Urbanisation and
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KEYWORDS:
Entrepreneurship,
Re-Labs

R-Labs and the prospects of systems entrepreneurship

Teaching and research at the Bertha Centre for Social Innovation centres around the idea of system entrepreneurship, which moves beyond the conventional understanding of entrepreneurship as a heroic, individual facility in favour of a more socially embedded idea. It also recognises the value of entrepreneurial insights in deepening developmental processes in poor communities. To illustrate the approach, the paper will focus on a case study of the Reconstructed Living Labs (RLabs), which is a non-profit social entrepreneurship venture based in Bridgetown, South Africa. It uses technology as a means to rehabilitate and educate community members – often recovering drug addicts, ex-gang members, and single mothers – and help set them on a path towards social reintegration. The case examines the operational, strategic and cultural choices which enabled RLabs to create and sustain a significant amount of innovation within an economically and socially disadvantaged community.

PANEL 60

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Architectures of
infrastructure,
Kenya, Highways,
Ports

Architectures of infrastructure: from port to highway

In the Kenyan national imaginary, the Nairobi-Mombasa highway and Mombasa's port are often linked to Jomo Kenyatta's post-independence agenda, although it is in many ways a palimpsest of colonial transportation networks. Like these grand infrastructure projects, their attendant architectural monuments are both colonial and postcolonial: the structures began as colonial monuments, but were reanimated for Kenyan independence and for a strategically Pan-Africanist vision. While the highway itself was often presented as a pathway to modernity, its related architectural monuments were about facilitating the affective aspects of modern citizenship: leisure, travel, and the consumption of new commodities. This paper explores two key artifactual manifestations of mobility: the Oceanic Hotel and the now-abandoned highway rest stop and gas station called Man Eaters. The Oceanic Hotel was a luxury hotel built in Mombasa, on its mainland waterfront, by German architect and city planner Ernst May from 1956 to 1958. Demolished in 2000, it was in many ways a late imperial monument and originally meant for largely white and South-Asian Kenyans. During the immediate post-independence period, however, politicians and aspiring middle-class Kenyans appropriated it for an array of other events and displays. Significantly, in 1973 vice-president Moi opened a temporary exhibition about the Trans-African Highway on its premises. The Man Eaters of Tsavo is a 1970s modernist gas station and highway rest stop with overnight accommodations. Its narrow and segmented form was supposed to be a modernist homage to train carriages. Now it is abandoned and some say it is haunted.

PANEL 60

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:

Digital
infrastructures,
Safaricom, M-Pesa,
Kenya

Safaricom, M-PESA, and the devaluation of affective work in Kenya's digital economy

Safaricom is Kenya's largest and most profitable corporation. Once a telecommunications company, today Safaricom offers a whole swath of digital financial services, leading digital enthusiasts to excitedly argue that Safaricom has enabled Kenya to "leapfrog" over the post-industrial "global north," bypassing cumbersome land lines and brick and mortar banks and ushering the country into a digital future. These enthusiasts insist that Kenya's digital revolution is a harbinger for global transformations—Kenya is Africa's "Silicon Savannah." Technology and 'altruistic capitalism' come together in this vision which has at its center is M-PESA, a digital platform which enables small mobile-to-mobile cash transfers. Tellingly, this new wisdom operates under the shorthand of "value at the bottom of the pyramid" (Elyachar 2012). We should be wary of such claims. Indeed, at the center of this techno-fetishistic developmentalism sit tens of thousands of unremarked upon experts of technics and culture. These men and women run the myriad M-PESA kiosks that are today ubiquitous across urban and rural Kenya. When remarked upon at all, digital enthusiasts refer to these men and women "Human-ATMs." This nomenclature is telling. M-PESA has, perhaps, obviated the need for brick and mortar banks. But this "success" has turned on delegating the work these banks (and their ATMs) to human agents. It is these men and women who are tasked with taking up the slack and filling this infrastructural gap, which is itself the result of years of infrastructural neglect. While largely effaced in narratives of M-PESA's wild success, these men and women are not only critical to making the system "hang together" (Mol 2004) but also engage in the value generating para-ethnographic work upon which Safaricom depends. This paper traces the everyday work one Human-ATM, Nyawira. While wildly under-remunerated and undervalued, I argue that her affective and social work is critical not simply to making M-PESA's systems "hang together," but that her expertise is also the foundation upon which Safaricom develops new services, providing the critical basis upon which new markets are assembled.

PANEL 60

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban Past and Present: Architecture, Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Digital humanities, Ghana, Transport infrastructures

Accra Wala: representing mobility and urban life in Accra, Ghana

'Accra Wala' is a new, interactive, digital humanities project, which uses the trotro system in Accra, Ghana, to explore the dynamism of urban life. The trotro system emerged in the 1950s out of the practices of African vehicle owners who sought to extend passenger services in the city to reflect the mobility needs of urban residents. Trotros today transport 85 percent of the city's mobile population, and the system continues to grow as increasing urbanisation expands the city's boundaries. It is not merely a system of transport infrastructure – it is the infrastructure of a mobile, dynamic urban culture. 'Accra Wala' (or 'Accra life' in the local Ga language) uses a map of the trotro system as a base for an interactive archive of urban life, which grows and changes with contributions from urban residents. In doing so, it seeks to reimagine the function of a map and to better represent the vibrancy that moves through this infrastructural network. As a new way to represent and analyse urban space, 'Accra Wala' challenges policies and analyses that rely on decontextualised plans in order to understand the mobility and infrastructure needs of urban residents. In its place, it calls for a highly-contextualised approach to urban planning, design, and development that is rooted in cultures of mobility and exchange.

PANEL 61

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Pro-environmental
behaviour, Home,
Livelihood,
Memory,
Community

Greener pastures of home: an ethnographic study on pro-environmental behaviour in Nyanga

Ideas about pro-environmental behaviour and what constitutes a sustainable lifestyle have been limited to individual moral motivation, place attachment, and economic incentives. Little attention has been paid to the cultural practices and social institutions that promote sustainable living, particularly, in my view, in areas of the global South. My research examines the environmental engagement in the everyday lives of residents living in a black township called Nyanga, in Cape Town, South Africa, as well as community participants in two pro-environmental projects operating there. Through ethnography I was able to capture, first- hand, stories from people enacting pro-environmental behaviour and observe, participate in, and photograph the activities enacted. After a nine-month period of in-depth study in Nyanga, my findings reflect the imaginary of home-making as being the driver of the pro-environmental activities happening there. I argue that the following three elements stem from the notion of home, which shape pro-environmental behaviour in Nyanga: memory, livelihood, and community.

PANEL 61

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Multi-species
research,
Exclusionary
humanism,
Flourishing

Kind planning in a shared world: appreciation of a lively, living world

Urban planning has a history of viewing cities and people as separate from nature. This paper acknowledges radical exclusion and aims to challenge the unreflective imposition of human primacy and to deepen planning theory's engagement with more-than-human thinking. The intention of this paper is to search for significantly different ways for planning to contribute in a global situation that has become increasingly intractable, fragile and unimaginative. The paper focuses on lessons for planning practice from multi-species research and multispecies connectivities, in an attempt to shed light on entangled intimate unstable ecologies. The work of multi-species research is helpful in revealing a dominant incapacity to see and in refiguring and refining our mode of attention and thickening relationships (Haraway, 2003). Multi-species research draws attention to how much is overlooked in contemporary theories of the global and the work is helpful in disrupting the neoliberal theatre of clarity – where the division of humans from nature continues to be naturalised. I will argue that multispecies work (and love) is helpful in imagining socio-environmentalism differently and to awaken us to more genuine care and concern. Multispecies work can help planning consider living ethical engagements with a dynamic nature beyond exclusionary humanism and work towards a more than human planning sensibility.

PANEL 61

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Sustainable urban
development,
Postcolonial
development,
Urban modernity,
Social justice
African urbanism

Un-sustainable urban futures?

This paper analyses how sustainable urban development discourses are shaping new urban models for African cities of the future. Rapid urbanisation is fast tracking the need to find models that will cope with the pace of urbanisation without compromising the development needs of the future generations. In this respect, sustainable urban development projects have gained a momentum, with each country wanting its own project.
Following the adoption of the Sustainable development goals (SDGs), various eco-cities and sustainable urban master plans started being developed under the discourse of sustainability. Those projects promise to empower those cities' inhabitants to take their development into their own hands, and break free from the cycle of poverty by reshaping their urban landscape. Those new urban agendas promise opportunities for many african cities to step away from the post-colonial planning practices, and step into an era where modernisation, economic development and environmental protection are part of the country's long term development strategy. However, through an analysis of the translation of urban models to african cities under the banner of sustainability, this paper highlights that sustainability is used and interpreted in different ways depending on the actors and projects involved. Looking briefly at the cases of Lagos, Nairobi, and Luanda, Angola this paper highlights the benefits and challenges of those initiatives within an African context, as well as the discrepancies between the discourse and the reality on the ground .

PANEL 61

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Rethinking
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KEYWORDS:
Green spaces,
Well-being, RDP
settlement areas,
Urbanisation

Post-colonial green spaces: can they contribute to notions of improved wellbeing and belonging in South Africa?

Despite the increasingly-acknowledged benefits of exposure to nature for human wellbeing and quality of life, most South African urbanisation processes during the last century have resulted in reduced areas of green space and biodiversity. The value of urban green spaces has been largely ignored in South Africa, especially in the lower-income township and RDP areas. Most research on the links between nature and human wellbeing comes from developed-world contexts, which assumes a particularly-westernised view of the relationship and is marked by a dualistic perspective where humans and nature are perceived as being separate. Yet, in many societies of the global South, including South Africa, worldviews and experiences of nature and the use of natural elements takes on different meanings to those of the global North. This is hardly recognised in urban development in South Africa, which undermines the cultural contexts of most South African urban residents. Our paper presents an investigation towards understanding the contribution of urban green spaces to notions of wellbeing that take into consideration the socio-cultural-economic context of urban dwellers in King William's Town and Queenstown. Preliminary findings suggest that connections to nature still exist in many forms, but that these have been greatly affected by current township conditions that impact negatively upon urban dwellers' subjective wellbeing. We conclude that green spaces that can contribute to notions of wellbeing and belonging, rather than just provision of recreational opportunities, should be considered in urban planning.

PANEL 62

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
Planning and
Politics

KEYWORDS:
Collaboration,
Inequality, Power
distribution, Case
study, Partnerships

Who builds the city? A study of the redistribution of power

South Africa has a rich history and great diversity, but is also deeply riven by inequality and contradictions. The narrative of national policies revolves around collaborative and people-centric development that promotes equality and sustainability, but very limited evidence of these approaches can be found on the ground. This phenomenon forces us to question who is responsible for building our cities, and if collaboration is required, are we willing to relinquish some of our own power to find an answer to the question of who should build the city? True collaboration, with deep levels of trust between different role players, is essential in ensuring that the needs of citizens are met. However, collaborative efforts tend to have varying levels of success, and gaps often exist between the desires of citizens and the needs identified by government. These gaps are further widened by an unequal distribution of power between citizens and government, resulting in a scenario where the rights and responsibilities around the governance of our cities are contested. The phenomenon of these widened gaps is particularly evident in the case of the informal settlement of Sweet Home Farm in Philippi. The case study illustrates that true collaboration requires a level of trust and compromise to allow for the redistribution of power to co-create effective solutions through partnerships. By looking through a lens of collaboration and accountability, this case study highlights the successes of collaborative planning processes and attempts to answer the question; who builds the city?

PANEL 62

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance,
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KEYWORDS:
Juxtacities,
Urban citizenship,
Housing,
South Africa

The making and re-making of citizenship in a divided city

While much has been written about inequalities in South African cities, less emphasis has been placed on the (re)construction of multiple divides – social, spatial, material, symbolic – *within* marginal urban spaces. In Delft, a poor township in Cape Town, such divides manifest in the juxtaposition of informal, temporary housing, and formal, permanent housing opportunities. Based on qualitative fieldwork combining interviews and observations in Delft periodically between 2013 and 2015, this paper shows how material and socio-spatial divides are (re)produced through housing interventions in which multiple authorities play overlapping as well as contradictory roles, and how residents' access to different forms of housing produce very different experiences of citizenship. A particular spatial manifestation of the material divides in housing provision is the construction of temporary relocation areas (TRAs) by the South African government. These TRAs resemble 'grey spaces' (Yiftachel 2009) emerging from multiple juxtaposed differences in which housing may be both formal and legal, yet perceived and experienced as informal and sometimes illegal; where spaces which are governed and ordered may also be chaotic and violent; and where temporariness and permanence co-exist. This shapes a particular politics of citizenship, where the persistent temporariness (Yiftachel 2009) of everyday life for some in the TRAs is set against those whose right to housing is realised, giving them recognition and permanence as 'proper' citizens.

PANEL 62

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
Planning and
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KEYWORDS:
Youth, South
Africa, Angola,
Subjectivities,
Citizenship

Becoming citizen after the miracle: political subjectivities of the youth in Angola and South Africa

This paper explores how young adults interpret and practice politics in times of disenchantment. On the one hand, the South African paradox: despite the romantic attachment to a political culture rooted in 'the struggle', practices of 'insurgent citizenship' inherited from anti-apartheid movements have been largely reinterpreted through a model of 'active citizenship' that insists on the duties of good citizens rather than on their critical thinking. On the other hand, there is the Angolan 'culture of fear', where political domination and indoctrination tightly constrain the construction of political subjectivities. In the wake of the Arab Spring, burgeoning youth movements have tried to challenge the silence of civil society, so far without leading to a radical rupture. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Cape Town and in Luanda since 2014, the paper unravels how the so-called 'Born Frees' experience and navigate these norms of citizenship. Rather than focusing on spectacular mobilisation, the research follows various youth collectives across both cities and questions the possibility of civic engagement between 'civil' and 'political' society. Through in-depth interviews and participatory methods, it documents the fine grain of political subjectivities in the making. Neither post-political subjects nor revolutionary champions, the young people involved in this research invite us to look beyond archetypes of 'good citizens', 'party foot-soldiers', 'social entrepreneurs' or 'rebels', in order to reframe citizenship as a matter of sentiment mixing fun and violence, friendship and resentment, immediate engagement and structural awareness.

PANEL 62

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**
Governance,
Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Sexuality, Health,
Human rights,
Citizenship

Reconceptualising sexual citizenship in an African City: human rights and material needs

A great deal of attention has been payed to the needs to support and enable human rights for sexual minority communities across Africa. Yet while there is a clear need to facilitate legal change for the betterment of sexual minority communities – to end criminalisation and put in place anti-discrimination measures – the discursive logics that drive human rights-based approaches to hopefully enable such legal change may be in need of further interrogation. This paper will explore some of the potential limitations of a solely human rights-based approach towards the support for sexual citizenship, specifically by examining the relationship between urban spaces and national politics. By so doing, this paper will also consider how rights-based approaches towards the betterment of the lives of sexual minorities may need to be complemented with other concerns, focused, for example, on urban health.

PANEL 63

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Modernity, Traditional systems, Hybrid planning, Dual governance

Hybrid models of planning and governance at the interface of the administrative and traditional authority systems in eThekwini Municipality

The entanglement of modernity and traditional systems is increasingly becoming a feature of cities in both the north and the south. Defining these concepts in rapidly-changing urban contexts is becoming more complex as many of the systems that 'some' would frame as being informal, are considered 'formal' and 'ordered' by others. This paper explores the possibilities for developing a hybrid planning and governance system that takes into account the rationalities of government and the practices of both the municipal and traditional governance systems. Large areas of land (34 percent of the municipal area) fall under the governance of both the traditional authority and the eThekwini Municipality in Durban. These challenges are common to many African cities where formal administrative systems are juxtaposed against, or entangled with, formal traditional systems. The peri-urban areas of Durban under traditional governance are densifying rapidly as a result of access to land and 'rural' lifestyles. However, this development is happening outside of the formal planning processes of eThekwini Municipality. This is creating a contested space where the planning and development practices of the modern and traditional systems are being assembled to create a new form of planning in the city. This paper explores this process and reflects on the implications this has for the future development and sustainability of the city. The paper argues that new hybrid models of governance and planning are required to address the challenges and ensure sustainable development in these areas.

PANEL 63

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:

African cities, Entropy, Humanopolis, Negentropy

Humanopolis: an urban development framework for rescuing Africa's entropic cities

Cities are places for people, therefore, it is reasonable to plan them to reflect people's values and cultures. This ideal has been the essence of western planning paradigms to date, from the urban utopia to the historic function-based land use and now form-based land use. Unfortunately, in Africa, the trajectories of modernism and neoliberalism have resulted in urban plans that have ignored primordial African traditions and constructs of place. Today, African cities are simply entropic, thus decaying from within and impacting spatial dynamics across entire countries. Yet, African countries continue to endorse global urban development frameworks that work as 'steroids' for African cities, and exacerbate the entropy of the cities. This paper contends that African urban scholars, advocates, and professionals must champion both discourse and proposals that aim to radically shift urban planning frameworks from the extant 'irrational' models. The paper presents and rationalises cities as places for people, and coins 'Humanopolis' as a neologism for a planning framework that has the potential to rescue African cities from entropy. Humanopolis (city for humans) draws conceptual insights from the extant literature on planning, sustainability and political-economy. It uses the five goal clusters of society (political, economic, psychosocial, natural environment, built environment) to analyse and align primordial African traditions, which cities must reflect and nurture in order to stem entropy and achieve negentropy. The paper will use the mixed-method approach to generate the evidential and theoretical information to support its contention.

PANEL 63

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Land-use, Ownership, Security, Management, Policies

Re-thinking the land-ownership model in Malawi

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa increasingly face forms of urban and self-planned settlements in peri-urban areas, with a concomitant lack of security of tenure, land conflicts, and informal land markets, all of which overwhelm local governments in their task of urban planning and providing public services. Legal frameworks are essential to cope with the current challenges of urbanisation, although it is common to find situations in which they don't work properly. One of the most important issues is the access to affordable land for low-income populations, and their integration into urban dynamics. This paper seeks to understand the varied reasons this happens and explore concepts around assessing and adapting the policies. Predominantly, they are not developed from and in the local context, and this hampers achieving equality and sustainable conditions for all citizens. It is crucial to discover and establish drivers for change while taking traditions, local culture and current developments into account. This paper examines the potentials of some ideas and regulations in Mozambique as opportunities to tackle the land ownership in Malawi. These include, amongst others, the study on access to land, participatory processes in urban planning, the role of the community leader, and land registration as tools for management, as well as customs and good faith as current land-right commons. The paper is a detailed recommendation for action, based on case-studies and developed innovative administrative tools. Further discussions aim to set the perspectives for more efficient, social and local management.

PANEL 63

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:

Formalisation of informal settlements, Planning intervention, Resilience, Sustainable formalisation indicators, Sustainable human settlements

Planning intervention in addressing informal settlements in South Africa

Informal settlements are a major planning challenge and have become a central policy issue in democratic South Africa. In spite of the various local, provincial, national, and international initiatives to promote the creation of sustainable human settlements, informal settlements continue to exist as spatially-marginalised societies characterised by poverty, unemployment, gender and social inequality, as well as vulnerability to external shocks and disaster risks. It is argued that, in practice, intervention is mainly directed at achieving set quantitative targets and goals rather than improving the lives of the inhabitants. This paper is based on the analysis of the informal-settlement intervention within the North West Province. Data was collected through the use of household surveys, key informant interviews, literature review and analysis of the governing policies and legislation. Financial constraints, bureaucracy in housing delivery, and lack of horizontal and vertical integration in spatial planning and programme implementation are amongst the major factors that caused stagnation in some of the upgrading programmes. The relevant planning instruments do not adequately promote resilience and sustainability in the formalisation of informal settlements. Moreover, the absence of distinct indicators for the assessment of the qualitative progress of upgrading programmes indicates shortcomings in the intervention programmes. Thus, this paper seeks to proffer an assessment toolkit as well as a framework for the implementation of a sustainable informal settlement programme through the use of the analytical hierarchy process. Further research includes an analysis of the sustainability of the financial mechanisms employed in the upgrading of informal settlements.

PANEL 64

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**CONFERENCE
THEME:**

Thinking Through
City Peripheries

KEYWORDS:

Job seeking,
Economic change,
Livelihoods,
Periphery,
Investment

Jobs and livelihoods in the periphery

This paper explores the multiple complex ways in which diverse residents in varied urban peripheries seek, access, or do not access, different types of work and employment situations. It uses a comparative approach across cases in eThekwini and Gauteng to examine this overarching critical issue. In some areas, extensive investment in housing and also infrastructural projects, such as King Shaka International Airport, are still struggling to counter poverty and high unemployment trends, although certain skilled workers may have indeed benefitted. In other areas, historic investment in industry has since suffered and local residents have had to look further afield for opportunities. The paper considers therefore the intersection between broader processes of economic growth and decline alongside infrastructural investments, and questions their relationship to multiple experiences of job-seeking and the kinds of work that residents may find. Its aim is to complicate notions of un/employment and accessing jobs in the periphery by bringing together the lived experiences of work and job-seeking alongside wider structural trends.

PANEL 64

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Gauteng
City-Region,
Rustenburg,
Distributed
livelihoods,
Aspirations

Living, making a living, and infrastructural changes in Rustenburg

Rustenburg, a mining city, has since the 1970s been attracting large numbers of people in search for work and livelihood opportunities. For that reason, this city's landscape has come to be marked by, among other elements, large swathes of informal settlements interweaving mining shafts and hostels. This paper examines the infrastructural changes that have taken place in the village of Phokeng, Rustenburg – in what ways have such projects not only improved the living conditions of local inhabitants, but also enabled them to use such assets to pursue other aspirations? What kinds of landscapes have such interventions created; what do they mean for ordinary people, for their place in that place, how to behave in it, and how they in turn expect other inhabitants to behave? Phokeng has become an ideal model of development given a package of infrastructure interventions made. That said, their developmental translation is a mixed and contradictory outcomes.

PANEL 64

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**CONFERENCE
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KEYWORDS:
Urban periphery,
South African
cities, Urban spatial
change, Economic
change

The diversity of peripheral urban transformations: South African cases

The spatial edges of large cities and city-regions in Africa are places of complex but poorly-understood urban transformations. These processes are often inadequately managed through policy and planning. Policy debates have focused on ideas of urban compaction versus an acceptance of forms of urban expansion, with a predominant focus on proposals for new cities and grids of roads to structure growth. These sets of ideas, however, do not engage with actual processes of change in the urban periphery, nor their diversity. This paper explores some of the forms peripheral urban transformation takes in the South African context and the complexities of their management. In some areas, large-scale formal investment is evident, while other areas are characterised by informal development or mixtures of formal and informal processes. Theoretical framings which focus only on growth are misleading as the spatial edges of cities also include places of economic and population decline. The paper draws from case studies in eThekwini, Johannesburg and Tshwane. Places of focus include new areas of infrastructure investment and property-led growth; new state-provided low-income housing developments, some styled as 'mega human settlements'; informal growth including on traditional-authority land; the transformation of old apartheid settlements distant from urban employment on the urban edge, including forms of 'displaced urbanisation', former industrial decentralisation points and associated human settlements. The paper extends discussions on the diversity of 'African suburbanisms' (Mabin et al, 2013), exploring a number of South African cases, the drivers of change, policy responses and debates in each case.

PANEL 65

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure, Resource Access, City Development

KEYWORDS:
Informal settlement upgrading, Incremental approach, Enabling approach, Self-help housing, Community-driven upgrading

Challenges and opportunities of incremental approaches to informal settlement upgrading in South Africa

This paper seeks to critically analyse the opportunities and challenges of discontinuing the current state delivery of subsidised houses in South Africa, and moving towards a more incremental and participatory approach. Informal settlements should not be viewed as merely a housing problem, requiring a housing solution, but instead as a manifestation of structural social change and political endurance, requiring more complex and programmatic intervention. A theoretical approach based on the analysis of the current housing policy framework was combined with the analysis of two case studies in the Durban metropolitan area, to reveal the implications on the ground of certain municipal incremental interventions, such as ablution blocks and services as alternative to the delivery of subsidised houses. Nowadays, the housing delivery targets in South Africa are reducing the approach to informal settlements to a mere set of numbers (delivery targets) to be reached by local governments. Thus, existing integrated human settlement policies can be undermined by this focus on numbers. In other developing countries, a progressive debate has challenged the product-oriented informal settlement intervention, developing instead an approach (more process-oriented) based on the demands of mobilised informal-settlement dwellers. Findings from the selected case studies showed that incremental upgrading, with the active involvement of the inhabitants, can offer a more effective response to the informal settlement challenge, particularly in the long term. Potential solutions for the transition plan are envisaged in the meaningful collaboration and partnership between local government and all the other main stakeholders (community-based organisation, civil society, NGOs, research institutions). The study suggests the need to move towards more incremental and enabling approaches, whereby the inhabitants are empowered to address their own housing needs with self-help practices. This calls for a shift in policy to a more incremental, grassroots-driven enabling approach.

PANEL 65

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure,
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KEYWORDS:
Khayelitsha,
Township, Slum
upgrading,
Community,
Informal settlement

Upgrading Khayelitsha: analysis and development strategies in a Cape Town township

The aims of the paper are to analyse the development strategies of an informal settlement in the township of Khayelitsha. The research and the analysis was carried out during an internship with the Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC), an NGO, and is the basis for the following project strategy. Field visits, meetings with the communities, photographs and drawings, were fundamental for understanding and showing a difficult reality like a South African township, a context that is otherwise hard to understand. The project strategy wants to show a different approach of slum upgrading, contrasting process of a tabula rasa, and making the township's citizens leading actors in the informal settlements's upgrading. The objective is first to make the site safer, working on the streets' upgrading and making them the principal tools for a safe and healthy place. A series of spots, visually connected along the streets, are thought to create new public spaces and improve the settlement's security. By passively monitoring the area, the inhabitants can control each other unconsciously and make the place safer. The second step is the design of a flexible housing unit, built according to the strategy of a progressive replacement of existing shacks, reusing local materials. Providing an expandable unit, the citizens are involved in the construction process, making them the protagonists of the settlement's evolution.

PANEL 65

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Infrastructure, Resource Access,
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KEYWORDS:

Urban health, Informal
settlements, Housing,
Intersectoral collaboration,
Western Cape

Health in housing policies in the Western Cape Province of South Africa: an investigation of housing policies to address infectious and non-communicable disease epidemic

Urbanisation has contributed to a steady proliferation of informal settlements in South African cities, and the demand for adequate housing far outstrips the supply. Although poor housing conditions are associated with adverse health outcomes, there is little evidence of health considerations in the human-settlements agenda. The imminent development of a new Western Cape Government human settlements framework presents an opportunity for the introduction of health objectives. This paper aims to evaluate the policies and governance structures in place to mitigate the health risks of inadequate housing. Using a mixed-method, cross-sectional design, the project will conduct an extensive desktop analysis and literature review; semi-structured interviews with officials from the Western Cape Government and City of Cape Town; an exploration of existing quantitative data on a population's baseline health, and the interoperability with human-settlements data for an area identified for future informal-settlement upgrading in the Western Cape. The study is ongoing, and we will present data on existing barriers, facilitators and policy mechanisms to support intersectoral collaboration towards the inclusion of health objectives into the human settlements strategic framework. We will further present results on existing administrative data on health and human settlements to inform an intersectoral data platform. These results will provide insight into the readiness of the Western Cape Government for implementation of a Health-in-All-Policies approach, and will inform development of intersectoral platforms to identify priority areas for human-settlements interventions to improve population health and wellbeing in low and middle-income countries.

PANEL 66

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KEYWORDS:
African Mega projects, Nairobi, Urban infrastructure, Urban risks

Risk accumulation from mega-projects in Nairobi

A defining feature of the growth of African cities is the rapid rise in the number of 'mega-projects' that are shaping the physical expansion of cities. We define 'mega-projects' as major public infrastructure or significant private real-estate developments that are responsible for a large amount of investment and influence on growth trajectories in their cities, either through direct investment or indirectly by catalysing urban expansion around them. Mostly, urban risk is partially managed through urban planning and regulation, particularly through master-planning. However, in many cities in Africa, urban growth is market-driven rather than plan-led, meaning that mega-projects are not being mapped within a holistic plan for the city. Given the rapid pace of development and the scale of these projects, a better understanding of how mega-projects create, compound, or mitigate risk in African cities is required. Project developers typically focus on risks to their projects; they are not obliged to consider whether their development is increasing risk to local neighbourhoods and the city at large, leading to locations where risks can accumulate at different scales and over time. Historically, masterplans have largely not been implemented, and there have been periods where no masterplan even existed. These planning gaps mean the city is always playing catch-up. Building on research conducted within the Urban ARK programme in Nairobi, this paper offers a perspective on risk accumulation from mega-projects illustrated through two case studies: a major public infrastructure project and a significant mixed-use private development. It explores the extent to which the planning and policy environment in Nairobi is able to regulate how mega-projects are planned, designed, and constructed to ensure that risk does not accumulate beyond their project boundaries to local neighbourhoods and the wider city, and looks at the power dynamics of other key actors within this process.

PANEL 66

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience, Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Urban resilience, Participatory planning, Sub-Saharan Africa, CityRAP

Resilience planning in fast-growing cities and towns across Sub-Saharan Africa: bottom-up participatory approach

Rapid land-use change, mostly at the urban fringes of fast-growing Sub-Saharan Africa cities and towns, will magnify risks associated with limited urban resilience, such as inadequate disaster-risk management and critical infrastructure maintenance, weak urban planning and governance frameworks, and socio-economic stresses and inequalities. These risks will be further exacerbated by climate change. In this challenging context, local administrations often face capacity gaps and resort to outside expertise for key decisions and implementation. Local municipal staff and populations are commonly disempowered in these processes, believing that they do not have the required understanding and knowledge to contribute meaningfully to complex topics such as resilience building or climate change adaptation. There is a need to reclaim the city planning for local governments, and to realign it to the interests and needs of urban dwellers and actors in the city itself. Tools and planning processes should be co-produced with municipal technicians and affected communities. Resilience planning provides an opportunity in that regard. The City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) tool, developed by UN-Habitat on behalf of DiMSUR, was designed in a demand-driven manner with several municipalities in various African countries, and focuses on three areas of resilience planning that can leverage the required paradigm shift. This tool has also been tailored to provide a platform for local authorities and communities to co-produce a Resilience Framework for Action (RFA). The latter can then facilitate demand-led external expertise for specific studies and assessments, based on identified priorities. This paper presents the nature, development and benefits of the CityRAP tool as a way to co-produce urban resilience, and explores the challenges of co-productive urban resilience planning.

PANEL 66

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**CONFERENCE
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Climate, Resilience,
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KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation, Urban
risks, Informal
settlements,
Urban governance,
Senegal

Identities, ideologies and risk: a flat ontology of Pikine's urban governance (Senegal)

African cities are generally exposed to a spectrum of risks, which vary in their frequency and impact, and are the result of a complex combination of social and environmental factors. Small African cities, currently hosting the majority of the African population, are rapidly urbanising and are expected to have the highest global population growth in the coming decades. Lack of resources and capacity often characterise local governments, which have frequently been trapped in half-fulfilled decentralisation attempts and by a complex network of stakeholders influencing fragmented urbanisations. As a result, increasing numbers of urban dwellers live in informal settlements and are exposed to increasing risks. However, the intensification of their social relations, distinctive from urban environments, offers potential for social transformation. Despite these risks and opportunities, there is a lack of research investigating how governance influences the urbanisation of small settlements; this paper seeks to contribute through the case study of Pikine (Senegal). The paper, applying Foucauldian lenses, argues that emergent political ideologies and religious identities shape governance landscapes and ultimately the distribution of risk. Land tenure, service delivery and big infrastructure projects modify urban risk and are governed by a mosaic of evolving and interacting ideologies and identities. Pikine is an informal settlement that has experienced rapid population growth since the 70s, and annual floods since 2005, the latter having been attributed to land transformations, waste management practices and the construction of a toll highway. This research studies the connection of Pikine's urbanisation with: (1) the evolving relation of Sufi brotherhoods and Senegalese governments since independence; (2) the sub-urban youth mobilisation through a cultural movement that has become a political force demanding land reform; (3) the Iran-backed Shia and Saudi-funded Sunnis claiming political and ideological legitimacy; and (4) the neoliberal ideology influencing international-donor-funded projects.

PANEL 66

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience, Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Urban risks, Risk traps, Risk accumulation, Malawi, Sierra Leone

From risk accumulation to transformative change: actionable knowledge to disrupt urban risk traps in Malawi and Sierra Leone

Throughout the global South, urbanisation is increasingly coupled with the production of risk accumulation cycles or urban 'risk traps'. We define 'risk traps' as the vicious cycle through which various environmental hazards and episodic disasters not only accumulate in particular localities, but tend to grow exponentially over time. Urban risk traps undermine the multiple efforts and investments made by the urban poor and state agencies to either cope with or mitigate risk. Recently, most African countries have adopted new measures to better-enable the state to reduce existing risks and strengthen urban resilience. Typically, the adopted Disaster Risk Management (DRM) frameworks promote a decentralised-governance approach to mitigate hazards that are frequently documented and monitored, such as large-scale floods. However, they do not pay sufficient attention to the combined impacts of more-frequent everyday risks and small-scale episodic disasters that result in risk trajectories affecting individual households and communities in informal settlements. Embedded in these frameworks are assumptions that well-equipped and well-functioning bureaucratic arrangements need to be in place for DRM policies to be effectively implemented. However, such arrangements often have little relation to the lived practices of DRM. This points to how statutory and customary systems are deeply imbricate in the running of everyday affairs in African cities, and to the influence of external agencies engaged in development aid in shaping both the national adoption and implementation of DRM policy models and ideals. Drawing from an action-research project, this paper offers a comparative perspective to untangle the processes that drive risk accumulation over time and to appraise how DRM governance works in practice,.

PANEL 67

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing the City?
Methodology and
Trans-Disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
DesInventar
methodology,
Urban risks, Flood,
Health hazard,
Ibadan

Urban vulnerability and risks in Ibadan, Nigeria

Innovates a city-scale DesInventar methodology that is explicitly designed to draw out extensive as well as intensive loss data and underlying social vulnerability. Data was drawn from police reports, reports of the State Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Road Safety Corps and newspaper and magazine reports from 2000 onwards; also hospital records, fire service reports and insurance company data. This preliminary city's diagnostic report provides important overview insights and data on the city's population and growth, urban pattern, urban challenges such as unemployment and poverty, inadequate provision of basic infrastructure and social services and considers the implications of these for urban hazards, including flood and health hazards.

PANEL 67

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing the City? Methodology and Trans-Disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Community, Flooding, Earthquakes, Droughts, Everyday hazards

Understanding every day and disaster risks in Karonga Town, Malawi

The inhabitants of Karonga Town in Malawi are at risk from major disasters, such as flooding, earthquakes and droughts. They are also at risk from everyday hazards, whose impacts are too small to be classified as disasters. These include poor-quality water and sanitation (and diarrhoeal diseases and cholera), malaria, traffic accidents, drowning, animal attacks, and politically-linked violence. This paper has sought to identify the full spectrum of risks facing the inhabitants of Karonga, identified by Karonga residents as resulting in premature death or injury and/or affecting their livelihoods and assets. Full knowledge of the risks – their nature, scale, and physical location – highlights where risk-reduction is needed and possible, whether for large disasters, small disasters, or everyday hazards. This community disaster risk and vulnerability assessment applies a participatory community-level vulnerability and capacity-assessment method within the context of a rapidly-urbanising country that is in the initial stages of reorienting its national policy framework to address the growing needs of its urban areas. Primary data collection deployed household interviews, gender-based focus group discussions and transect walks. The tool supports the development of effective risk-reduction interventions by considering how everyday/multiple-hazard risks and vulnerabilities can be addressed through urban planning and governance. The approach includes triangulation of data on water-quality analysis, household interviews, and document reviews.

PANEL 67

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing the City? Methodology and Trans-Disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Governance, Planning, Urban Development, Risk mapping, Risk mitigation

Governance, planning and urban development in Freetown

The risk-mapping methods was integrated into a wider process of conducting settlement profiles (both manually, and aided by the use of GPS-enabled mobile phone applications) for two selected informal settlements: Cockle Bay and Dwozark, which are representative of the two most common geographic and physical characteristics of informal settlements in Freetown (coastal and hillside respectively). The profiling exercise was to gather information on the range of risks that were prevalent in the settlements and the corresponding vulnerabilities of residents; to document the risk mitigation, reduction and recovery strategies; and register the investments and interventions that characterised their collective capacity to act in the face of these risks or disasters.

PANEL 67

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**CONFERENCE
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Knowing the City?
Methodology and
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KEYWORDS:

Human-induced
primary hazard,
Solid waste
management,
Morbidity, Public
health, Urban poor

Evidence-based public health policy in Nairobi, Kenya

The Nairobi study examines the health impacts of a key everyday, human-induced primary hazard – namely, poor solid-waste management (SWM) – and relevant associated secondary hazards, such as soil, groundwater and air pollution, flooding and fires. The work builds on in-depth expertise in areas of public health and epidemiology in resource-poor urban informal settlements, and draws on primary data-collection through sample surveys and key-informant interviews, as well as on existing datasets, including the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System and the Nairobi Cross-Sectional Slum Survey, to identify determining factors for the causes of morbidity and mortality amongst target groups by comparing communities relative to their exposure to poor solid waste management. The study aims to translate evidence generated from research to policy and action.

PANEL 68

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Knowing the City? Methodology and Trans-disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:

Ghana, Street vendors, Modern markets, Informal economy, Urban planning

Making way for 'modern' markets: street vendor exclusion in local economic development planning in Kumasi, Ghana

The rise of 'modern' markets is a growing trend in local economic-development planning for the upgrading of central business areas in global South cities. However, these developments pose significant impacts for street vendors, who carry out commercial activities in public spaces, including market streets, sidewalks and transport stations. This study investigates the local experience of this phenomenon in Kumasi, the second-largest city in Ghana and home to Kumasi Central Market, one of the largest public markets in West Africa. In 2014, the city government announced plans to redevelop the market and adjacent Kejetia Lorry Park, and in 2015, relocated the 100 market-stall vendors and 2500 street vendors who traded at the lorry park, in the first phase of construction. In order to investigate the impacts of the planning and relocation process for street vendors, fieldwork included structured interviews with city government and vendor leaders, surveys of relocated street vendors, and street-level observations. This paper finds that the relocation process has increased street vendors' commercial uncertainty in both the short term (due to exclusion from registration processes, capital losses, declining income levels, poor working conditions) and in the long term (due to uncertainty of access to the new market). The study similarly documents street vendors' alternative approaches and insights into market development. The resultant gaps between the city's planning process and street vendors' survival strategies ultimately threatens any success of the modern market, once completed. The conclusion points to the importance of participatory, multi-stakeholder approaches to inform the planning and design of African cities' public spaces and public markets, specifically within the context of the economic revitalisation of central business areas.

PANEL 68

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing the City? Methodology and Trans-disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Walkways, Street trading, Contestations, Micro spatial practices, Contradictions

The politics of 'The Piles': contestations of street trading on De Villiers Street

There is a multitude of definitions for 'street trading', which differ according to context, but what underlies all these conceptions is the use of urban public spaces, like streets, as trading sites. Therefore, sidewalks, especially busy and vibrant ones with high volumes of movement, are physical assets where traders conduct their business, and as such they play a central role in facilitating their livelihoods. However, these sidewalks have been designed primarily as pedestrian walkways, resulting in their use by traders being contested by a variety of stakeholders. Contestations also arise because policies and bylaws geared towards regulating and managing these spaces neglect the role of the street as a resource and asset to be used by the urban poor to make a living. As such, street traders are regarded as a nuisance, a threat to public order and as contributors of crime and grime in cities. These generally negative perceptions have manifested in contestations between street traders, municipal authorities, and other users over the use of streets. Street traders employ micro spatial practices to respond to these contestations over their use of streets for economic purposes. This is the case on De Villiers Street between Hoek and Klein streets in the inner city of Johannesburg, where the street was not primarily designed to accommodate traders, but where there is currently a second-hand clothing market. This paper investigates and presents the everyday practices of the use of this section of De Villiers Street; it analyses the spatial actions and practices adopted by users of the street, including street traders, pedestrians and municipal agents; and explores the interactions between these various users and contestations that arise as well as how these impact and shape the way the street functions.

PANEL 68

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**CONFERENCE
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Methodology and
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KEYWORDS:
Urban youth,
Money, Debt,
Informal work, ICT/
Digitalisation

Dealing with credits: young call box workers and smartphone traders in Abidjan and their making of livelihoods

Mobile phones are devices of crucial importance to young inhabitants in urban Africa (Matlon 2014; Archambault 2012), and are interesting starting points from which to study relations of debt and credit in the making of urban livelihoods. This paper looks at ways in which young men in Abidjan utilise mobile phones to make a living in the city, on the basis of participant observations and in-depth interviews with young call-box workers and smart phone traders in two popular neighbourhoods in Abidjan. For young Abidjanese men, the sale of airtime and mobile phones constitutes a way to navigate core social spaces of urban life, such as households, the street, and the nightlife. In the fabrication of their relationships to other inhabitants, these earnings gain different meanings, depending on the politics of value at stake, and the moral economies in play (Guyer, 2004; 2012). At the same time, the young men's practices represent important nodes in an infrastructure of communication that constitutes the backbone of a growing global market (Cheneau-Loquay, 2012). The study of mobile-phone economies thus reveals dynamics in cities in which consumption emerges as a privileged site for the fabrication of self and society, and the role of labour gets more and more labile (Comaroff/Comaroff, 2000). 'Dealing with credit', then, becomes a daily condition for making urban livelihoods – a condition captured by social policies and urban development programmes, with social costs that need to be assessed carefully (i.e. Ferguson 2015).

PANEL 69

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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Urbanisation, Self-
built architecture,
Typo-morphological
survey, Pemba,
Mozambique

Dwellings and settlements in Pemba

The paper analyses selected houses and neighbourhoods of Pemba (Mozambique) focussing on the relationship between public and private, open and closed spaces and on the evolution (in type and materials) of the traditional self-built architecture into the contemporary one. The urban context of Pemba has limited dimensions but it is now expanding exponentially incorporating the peri-urban and rural areas. In this process self-construction is prevailing. In the transition from the rural to the urban context, it is possible that new logics of settlement, mixing the traditional rural spaces and functions with the contemporary ones, are developing. The paper focuses on the analysis that was carried out through an onsite survey that documented over 50 houses in 4 selected neighbourhoods of the city. The analysis was integrated with architectural drawings, pictures, videos and interviews to lay the foundations of the comprehension of the contemporary characters of living in their architectural and urban elements that can be used as tools for a possible city development.

PANEL 69

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:

African cities,
Low-density
urbanism, Pre-
colonial cities, Urban
design, Landscape
architecture

Village as city: redefining urban design by considering the pre-colonial African city

Recently teaching a theory of urban design course in an architecture school in South Africa, I attempted to change the Euro-centric focus of the subject by asking contemporary practitioners to reflect on the projects they were doing in characteristic contexts in the Global South, focussing on working in informal settlements, and making the evolution of African cities the focus of tutorials. On completion of the subject, student feedback was negative, criticism coming from two opposite poles. On one end, one cohort of students were annoyed because there was no coherent theoretical position or narrative once the Eurocentric had been problematized, on the other end, the other cohort felt that the subject was still too Eurocentric and did not discuss pre-Colonial cities enough. Both these comments demonstrate the necessity for developing an urban design approach to history and theory that is based on 'African' examples. In practice, however, this is difficult because the idea of 'the city' that is implicit in urban design does not neatly accommodate pre-Colonial African cities that are essentially villages in the landscape, with models that are anti-urban because they are not 'dense', a key concept that underlies the urban. However recent archaeological models of "low density urbanism" developed by Roland Fletcher et al point the way to questioning definitions of what comprise the urban. In this presentation I will look at what happens to urban design when concepts like 'city', 'urban', 'density' and 'form' are problematized. On the basis of this problematisation I will continue with these implications to examine key urban design concepts like urban morphology, public and private space and legibility to attempt to answer my students questions.

PANEL 69

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CONFERENCE THEME:

Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:

Middle-classness,
Enclaving, Urban
citizenship, Maputo,
Urban utopia

Enclaving the city: ideological debris and fractured middle class utopias in Maputo, Mozambique

Based on recent ethnographic data from Maputo, Mozambique, this paper explores middle classness as an often utopic aspiration for socio-spatial separation – what is here defined as processes of 'enclaving'. As will be argued in the paper, while processes of enclaving may guide urban praxis towards the middle class as the city's idealised manifestation, it also defers the stabilization of a supposedly growing middle class population. Significantly, it is in the ambiguous terrain between the middle class as idealised form and as its own fatal disruption that new forms of urban citizenship are being produced that are potentially available to some groups of city dwellers. The discussion takes its point of departure in a comparison between two large urban planning initiatives in Mozambique in recent years: The Intaka Community on the northern periphery of Maputo and the 'New City' in the KaTembe Peninsula across the Maputo Bay. Strikingly, in both instances, middle classness seems to be actualized by groups of urbanites who do not desire typically spatially envisioned middle class status: In the Intaka Community, residents reconfigure the material aesthetics of the area in order to separate themselves from a collective that is based on supposed middle class values but which they do not want to remain attached to. And, in the KaTembe Peninsula, squatters have invaded the building site for the 'New City' and commenced building reedhuts and layering foundations for cement houses in order to be resettled to formally parcelled-out plots elsewhere. These processes are still guided by middle classness as an ideal and - while none of the involved urbanites want to remain in the areas where they are currently living - the surprising effect is the challenge of different manifestations of aspirational middle classness to dominant utopian ideals for urban living.

PANEL 70

AUTHORS:
Allan Cain;
Development
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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Informality,
Urban Land
Re-Adjustment,
Angola, Value
Capture

Participatory inclusive land Rreadjustment: a tool for self-financing sustainable habitats through land-value capture in African cities

As in many other African cities, most urban growth in Angola has been unregulated expansion at the periphery of cities, leading to large and still-growing informal settlements around an older urban core. With the end of the war in 2002, many decision-makers believed urban migration could be reversed. Nevertheless, due to a very young population and high birth rates, cities continue to expand rapidly. Land has emerged as a critical point of potential conflict, as displaced persons have sought sites for their new homes. Most of the settlement and housing-plot acquisition has been through the informal land market. The mass expropriation of land occupied by poor urban families with inadequate financial compensation is becoming a new feature of post-conflict urban development in Angola. The paper presents two cases illustrating the introduction of land readjustment, one successful and the other not, with the aim of learning from and adapting the approach in future public land and settlement policies in Angola. The paper argues that despite a rather challenging post-conflict environment, land readjustment in Angola has the potential to become an important tool for urban planning. It shows that, while there is still no legal framework for land readjustment and a very limited culture of participation in urban planning processes, growing land markets and strong private-sector partners can make land readjustment a viable option for local governments.

PANEL 70

AUTHORS:

Sarah Charlton; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Neil Klug; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Marie Huzchermeyer; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

CONFERENCE THEME:

Imagining the Urban Past and Present: Architecture, Design, Art

KEYWORDS:

In situ upgrading, South Africa, National Urban Support Programme, Informality

The potentials and limits of embedded training in unlocking the practical implementation of incremental informal settlement upgrading in South Africa

The upgrading of informal settlements through an incremental and participatory process is widely acknowledged to be a key intervention in Africa's urban future, although implementation has been inconsistent and contradictory, seldom expanding beyond pilot initiatives. In South Africa, informal settlement upgrading (ISU) has been part of national housing policy since 2004, yet, in practice, efforts to drive this as a substantial programme have been uneven. In response, the Department of Human Settlements established the National Upgrading Support Programme (NUSP), which identified carefully-tailored training as a tool for developing ISU capacity. This paper discusses the process of developing a deeply embedded training course and a reflected process of piloting, both of which the Centre for Urbanism and Built Environment Studies (CUBES) at the University of Witwatersrand contributed to. The paper reflects on the process with a view to identifying the potentials and limits of embedded training in policy implementation and refinement. It makes four key arguments, which have relevance for informal-settlement policy implementation and refinement beyond South Africa. First, the development of course content within an embedded and practically-oriented pedagogic approach required drawing together rich policy and case material, thereby compiling a valuable and substantial resource. Second, the mixed composition of the team developing the training ensured that the implementation process was carefully thought through, clarified and communicated into accessible training modules. This surfaced debates, contradictions, differences in understanding and approach. Third, the embedded, documented and reflected piloting of the course generated additional insights which, together with those gained from the course-development process could fruitfully feed into a refinement of policy and institutional structures for improved implementation. Fourth, while embedded training wins hearts and minds among strategic agents for upgrading, in and of itself, it must be accompanied by consistent political support at all levels.

PANEL 70

AUTHORS:

Divine K. Ahadzie;
Kwame Nkrumah
University of Science
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Dennis K. Sumbo;
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CONFERENCE THEME:
Imagining the Urban
Past and Present:
Architecture,
Design, Art

KEYWORDS:
Urban land, Ghana,
Infrastructure, Self-
build, Informality

Land transactions in Ghana: the frustrations of vulnerable and marginalised groups

The problems of land acquisition for infrastructure development in Ghana is an enigma. Despite several local and international initiatives to help stem the tide, little progress has been made, with numerous cases often reported in the literature. However, many of the reported cases are skewed towards high-profile developers who often have the means to fight for their legal rights and may also have enough resources and support to help minimise the potential effects of the worst of the trauma that follows such awful experiences. The cases of marginalised and vulnerable individuals/groups are hardly publicised, both theoretically and empirically making it difficult to establish the real impact on the most neglected/vulnerable home-seekers, and making it difficult to propose specific market information and management assistance. This paper hopes to address this lacuna by drawing on case studies of how vulnerable groups are frustrated in their attempts to acquire land for self-build houses. Using case studies, the findings reveal a telling insight into a deliberate and total disregard for the feelings and vulnerability of the potential victims by traditional landowners acting with impudence because of allegiance to traditional so-called 'divine rights' of the chieftaincy regime in Ghana. It is recommended that the government of Ghana, as a matter of urgency, re-examine the legal, administrative and market information regime relating to traditional land-management practices, and target support specifically for the vulnerable and the informal economy.

PANEL 70

AUTHORS:
Inês Raimundo; Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique

CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life: Identities, Cultures, Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Informality, Mozambique, Urban Poor, Housing

Underserved cities where we live: the urban informal settlements in Mozambique and rights to live in a healthy environment

As of the 2007 General Population and Housing Census, the population of Mozambique was approximately 21 million, with an estimated growth rate of 2.6 percent per year (INE 2010). Population distribution is quite uneven in the country as the population is largely rural, with only 30 percent of the population in urban areas (INE op cit). Like other sub-Saharan countries, Mozambique has shown an increase in population in general, and particularly in cities. On the other hand, with economic growth and its dark side (the poor still in the same conditions while rich get richer) the cement cities can no longer accommodate the 'poor'. So, where to go? Slopes, swamps, highways, someone's property; these have become the places to settle and do business. Most of the population live in under-served cities labelled 'informal' settlements. These settlements have been 'recognised' as part of the city, despite their irregular situation and way of life. On the other hand, newspapers have repeatedly reported on houses being demolished, people being evicted and traders persecuted. It is an endless fight between city managers and the informal settlers. A key factor to explain this endless fight is that the 'recognition' of city governments encourages people to settle in these places, since they have failed to provide alternate solutions. I argue that city managers administer the city according to 'western' patterns, which do not necessarily fit the current situation. Informal markets, informal transport and informal land access are the way of life; informality has become a 'formal' way of living. City governments have to guarantee drivers of inclusive growth and prosperity within cities within the African Union´s vision of the 2063 Agenda. Therefore, to what extent does this agenda accommodate informal settlements? An answer to this question constitutes the main objective of this paper.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

ROUNDTABLE 01

CHAIR:
Michele Acuto;
University College
London, United Kingdom

PARTICIPANTS:
Susan Parnell; African
Centre for Cities,
South Africa
Edgar Pieterse; African
Centre for Cities, South
Africa
Aromar Revi; Indian
Institute of Human
Settlements, India
Shuaib Lwasa;
Makerere University,
Uganda

CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking the
African City

KEYWORDS:
Science, (Urban) data,
Urban policy, New Urban
Agenda

What (global) science-policy futures for African cities? reporting from the UCL-Nature Sustainability Expert Panel

Urban policy and urban science are at a critical juncture. Many policymakers and scientists, gathered for a once-in-twenty-years opportunity at the Habitat III summit that launched the UN's New Urban Agenda in Quito in October 2016, reiterated how this momentous occasion was flawed by poor science-policy interfaces. Urban research remains "disparate, marginalised and ill-prepared to interact effectively with global policy" (MacPhearson et al. 2016), whilst at the city level, evidence-based policymaking is "dysfunctional in many parts of the world" (Acuto and Parnell 2016). To redress these limits and advance the development of more integrated (cross-disciplinary) and policy-engaged research on cities, *Nature Sustainability*, the new interdisciplinary journal of *Nature Research*, and the City Leadership Lab at University College London (along with Yale University and the University of Cape Town) have established a ground-breaking Expert Panel on the urban science-policy interface for global sustainability. Gathering 30 internationally-recognised experts on urban research, and seeking to understand the role of science in the future of cities and urban politics, the panel is investigating challenges, opportunities and practical policy pathways to facilitate a more effective, accessible and sustainable science-policy interface *in* and *for* cities. Engaging with a set of panel experts and co-chairs, this roundtable will focus on gathering lessons learned from the Panel, with a specific focus on how to redress these science-policy interaction limits in the Africa context, but also on what cutting-edge practices the African context can contribute to the global urban governance landscape 'on the road' to the 9th World Urban Forum.

ROUNDTABLE 02

CHAIR:
Dana Omran &
Liz Agbor-Tabi;
100 Resilient Cities
PARTICIPANTS:
Caroline Raes;
100 Resilient Cities
Nse Umoh Esema;
100 Resilient Cities
Desmond Appiah;
Accra Metropolitan
Assembly, Ghana
Gareth Morgan; City of
Cape Town, South Africa
Fitsumbrhan Tsegaye;
Addis Ababa City
Akua Serwaa Ansah
Accra Metropolitan
Assembly
Craig Kesson, City of
Cape Town, South Africa

CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life:
Identities, Cultures,
Livelihoods

Urban informality and building a more inclusive, resilient African city

While often ignored, marginalised, and demonised, informal development, both in physical settlements and within the economy, is the general mode of metropolitan urbanisation across sub-Saharan Africa. At least 66 percent of non-agricultural employment is in the informal sector, and the population living in informal settlements is large and increasing. This has increased the urgency of building resilience. Given the prevalence of informal development across sub-Saharan Africa, attempts to build more resilient cities in the region must incorporate the realities of informality. Resilient cities seek to be integrated, inclusive, flexible, redundant, robust, resourceful and reflective. To be effective in this pursuit, they cannot ignore the informal sector, both because it constitutes such a significant proportion of the city and because there are inherent strengths within the sector that can be leveraged in this process. To withstand, bounce back from, and thrive after shocks and stresses, cities need adaptable and well-conceived policies, programmes, and strategies that integrate formal and informal systems. These policies, programmes, and strategies need to prioritise broad consultation, have the spare capacity to accommodate disruption, and use past experiences to inform future decisions. This roundtable will bring together Chief Resilience Officers from the 100RC network cities of Cape Town, Accra, Durban and Addis Ababa to discuss cases from these geographies that highlight the ways municipalities can use the levers available to them (e.g. city finances, assets and regulatory capacity) to support the building of more resilient African cities that incorporate the realities of informality. A potential corollary to this roundtable is a living laboratory visit, where through a guided tour organised by the Cape Town Resilience Office, participants will explore session themes that ground some of the policies, programmes and strategies discussed in a physical place in the city.

ROUNDTABLE 03

Know and transform your city: reflecting on grassroots data-collection in African cities

CHAIR:
George Masimba Nyama; Dialogue on Shelter Trust, Zimbabwe

PARTICIPANTS:
Alice Sverdlik; International Institute for Environment and Development, LondonFcha
Nancy Njoki; Muungano wa Wanavijiji, Kenya
Janet Agu; Ghana Federation of the Urban Poor, Ghana

CONFERENCE THEME:
Everyday City Life: Identities, Cultures, Livelihoods

KEYWORDS:
Informal settlements, Community-led approaches, Citizen science, Data-collection

The absence of reliable and up-to-date data, particularly at the local scale, is frequently cited as a challenge for policy-making and project implementation in African cities. Existing approaches to gathering data, including those utilised by many academic researchers, fail to engage with the detailed knowledge held by urban residents (including those living in low-income and marginalised neighbourhoods) or to draw on the capacities of individuals and civil society groups to collect information. This session will explore the experiences of and the potential for grassroots data-collection in African cities, in ways that make this relevant for municipal officials, the academic community, and the citizens themselves.

ROUNDTABLE 04

CHAIR:
Vaughn Sadie; Durban University of Technology,

PARTICIPANTS:
Kira Erwin; Durban University of Technology,
Miranda Young-Jahangeer; University of Kwa-Zulu Natal,
Doung Jahangeer; Durban University of Technology,
Mpume Mtombeni; Durban University of Technology,
Monique Marks; Durban University of Technology,

CONFERENCE THEME:
Knowing the City? Methodology and Trans-disciplinarity

KEYWORDS:
Scholar-artist collaborations, Urban projects, Creative methodologies

Unusual collaborations: sense-making in the city through research and creative practice

This panel session explores scholar-activist-artist collaborations in urban studies. The focus of the panel is to explore the multiple ways in which collaborative research and creative practices can negotiate, interact with, and at times challenge the complexity of urban livelihoods. These papers, and performances, offer examples of existing collaborations in which the process work for creative outputs provides rich data within academic research projects, as well as how creative interventions bring social theory and scholarship out of the university to perform these ideas on the street. This panel does not aim to suggest some kind of best practice within these kinds of collaborations; rather it is interested in a frank discussion around how knowledge fields are deepened and reshaped when one does not just dabble in, but actively shifts into one another's disciplinary fields. It also looks at how creative, emotive and empathetic methodologies offer useful tools for urban studies research. The papers in this panel discuss scholar-activist-artist collaborations on projects dealing with street-level drug use (heroin), state-delivered housing, anti-racism in the city, and reading the city in Durban.

ROUNDTABLE 05

CHAIR:
Sophie Oldfield; African Centre for Cities, South Africa

PARTICIPANTS:
Clive Barnett; University of Exeter, United Kingdom
Anna Selmeczi; African Centre for Cities, South Africa
Siân Butcher; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Shari Daya; University of Cape Town, South Africa
Nqobile Malaza; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Noëleen Murray; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Ivan Turok; Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa

CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking the African City

KEYWORDS:
Urban theory, South African urban studies, Knowledge production, Theoretical practice

Knowing the City: South African urban scholarship from apartheid to democracy

There are multiple debates around urban theory: where it comes from, its best forms, its canon and who should be in it and what it should reference. The 'Knowing the City' project explores and brings into view sites, practices and registers of theorising the urban. In doing this, we enrich our notions of urban theory, and locate it in practice, in the field, in our cities, and in our lives. As such, we seek to avoid the traps of choosing between theory or empirics, North or South, policy engagement or radical critique, or positioning our work as oriented to transformation or decolonisation. We draw on the South African city and South African urban scholarship as a laboratory to address these questions. On the one hand, our cities have changed from apartheid to democracy; on the other hand, our problems are intransigent, deepened, and intractable. What is the project of urban scholarship in this context? What are the practices of theorising that shape how we know the city? In addressing these questions, roundtable participants will build on conversations started through the project's engagements over the past year.

ROUNDTABLE 06

CHAIR:

Pippin Anderson;
University of Cape Town,
South Africa

PARTICIPANTS:

Sarel Cilliers; University of
the North West,
South Africa

Thomas Elmqvist;
University of Stockholm,
Sweden

Shuaib Lwasa;
Makerere University,
Uganda

Patrick O'Farrell;
CSIR, South Africa

Charlie Shackleton,
Rhodes University, SA

CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience,
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Urban ecology,
Socioecological theory,
Africa

Why advanced socioecological theory needs Africa: a response to McHale et al. 2013

McHale et al. (2013) suggest a shortcoming in current socioecological theory, and that the dynamic and unique case of urban ecology in Africa provides a useful site, and basis, to revisit, ponder, and revise socioecological theory. In their paper they present a critique of contemporary socioecological theory as an artefact of global North research. They propose that the type of urbanism evident and growing in South Africa, marked by a particular form that suggests 'rural as the new urban', with a proliferation and densification of rural settlements that are tightly linked to and dependent on urban centres, and also the growth in smaller cities and towns, makes South Africa a useful space to revisit socioecological theory. They propose that biodiversity conservation, landscape preferences, resource use, and sustainability and resilience all need to be revisited in this context. In this round table we propose a response to this paper, with a deepening of the arguments around these particular considerations listed above, and consideration of how might these musings be better reflected in theoretical framings. Finally we ask, does the case of South Africa present a useful representation of Africa?

ROUNDTABLE 07

Collective intelligence: African slum dwellers and city governments partner to plan, implement and monitor inclusive and resilient urban development

CHAIR:
Robert Buckley &
Achilles Kallergis;
University of New York,
The New School, NY
PARTICIPANTS:
Samuel Akinrolabu;
Nigeria Slum Dweller
Federation
CP Lateef A. O. Sholebo;
Lagos State Urban
Renewal Agency
Marion Rono; Dept. of
Housing & Urban Renewal,
Nancy Njoki; Muungano
wa Wanavijiji, Kenya
Janet Adu; Ghana
Federation of the Urban
Poor
Mohammed Adjei Sowah
M; City of Accra Ghana
Rose Molokoane; South
African Federation of the
Urban Poor
KEYWORDS:
Data, Community, Slums

With a billion people worldwide now living in slums and projections indicating a threefold increase by 2050, it is clear a critical frontline in the struggle for global climate change adaptation and poverty-reduction will be located in the cities of developing countries. Increasingly, community gathered data and knowledge is understood a methodological innovation for both understanding and enhancing inclusivity and resilience in African cities. The Know Your City (KYC) Campaign is an example of transformational information infrastructure for social change. Launched in 2014 by SDI, UCLG-A and Cities Alliance the campaign seeks to institutionalise community-driven data initiatives in government and development partner programing, monitoring and evaluation. Community-managed profiling and enumeration of informal settlements (undertaken by SDI federations) and the KYC data platform are the legs upon which the KYC campaign stands. The KYC data platform is merely the technological tip of the iceberg. Without investment in the social infrastructure that supports it (organised urban poor communities and their partnerships with city governments), the transformational capacity of the platform or the data is minimal. Collective intelligence and partnership are critical for scalable change to advance social, environmental, and economic justice. Thus, the data is inseparable from the process of organising communities, raising awareness for the value of local knowledge, supporting meaningful partnerships between communities and government, and enhancing accountability for resilience outcomes through participatory monitoring and evaluation of change. This panel will bring together mayors, slum dwellers, development partners and academics to reflect upon the role of partnerships for building local collective intelligence to accelerate implementation of new global development commitments.

ROUNDTABLE 08

CHAIR:
Naomi Roux;
African Centre for Cities,
South Africa

PARTICIPANTS:
Claire Jaynes

CONFERENCE THEME:
Professional Practice,
Networks, Publishing

KEYWORDS:
Fieldwork; mental health;
research practice; research
development

Urban fieldwork and mental health: open discussion session

The session will be aimed principally at early career, PhD and postdoctoral researchers, structured as a facilitated open conversation about fieldwork challenges and mental health. The session theme arises from a series of informal conversations around the kinds of fieldwork that many postgraduate and young researchers do in cities, often in relatively unfamiliar spaces that may also be isolated and physically distant from researchers' everyday lives.

Although fieldwork is often enormously rewarding and exciting, it can also feel isolating, unsafe, uncertain and intimidating. At the same time, it is relatively uncommon to receive proper training in how to conduct and manage fieldwork on one's own, especially as many urban researchers come through disciplines where fieldwork may not be taught as a primary methodology. Thus, researchers starting out in fieldwork are expected to "learn by doing", while also navigating academic cultures that maynot be receptive to open discussions about mental health, anxiety, isolation or the psychological aspects of research and fieldwork.

This session is open to researchers and students who would like a non-judgmental space to share thoughts around fieldwork experience and mental health; positive and negative fieldwork experiences; psychological challenges and resilience; and strategies for coping with difficult fieldwork. It will be run as an open discussion between attendees, rather than as a formal debate or panel session, co-facilitated by Naomi Roux and by Claire Jaynes, a counselling psychologist. No formal preparation is necessary, although participants are encouraged to bring along some notes or observations about their own fieldwork experiences if they wish to.

ROUNDTABLE 09

CHAIR:
Gareth Haysom; African Centre for Cities, South Africa
PARTICIPANTS:
Jane Battersby; African Centre for Cities, South Africa
Jonathan Crush; Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada
Cecilia Tacoli; International Institute for Environment and Development, UK
Corinna Hawkes; City University, London, UK
Scott Drimie, University of Stellenbosch

CONFERENCE THEME:
Feeding the City

KEYWORDS:
Food security, Food systems, New Urban Agenda

Reflections on 10 Years of food and urban intersections

This session is a reflective round-table session that draws on senior researchers working at the intersection of food and urbanisation. The panel critically reflects on the global and regional research and policy trends over the last 10 years. This will include reflections on the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda, as well as on the increased focus on nutrition in the global agenda and the role of policy transfer and policy networks in urban food policy.

ROUNDTABLE 10

CHAIR:
Laura Nkula-Wenz;
Prodig, France

PARTICIPANTS:
Enora Robin; University College
London, United Kingdom
Zarina Patel; University of
Cape Town, South Africa
Ryan Fester; Development Action
Group, South Africa
Natasha Primo, City of Cape Town,
South Africa

CONFERENCE THEME:
Governance, Planning and Politics

KEYWORDS:
Urban policy, Sustainable
Development Goal 11, New Urban
Agenda, Knowledge exchange,
Policy mobility

The many (inter)faces of urban research and policy in African cities

In recent years, important multilateral agreements have identified cities as key drivers of sustainability, sparking a debate amongst urban scholars as to the need to produce policy-relevant knowledge supporting cities' efforts to meet global development agendas. At the same time, the field of urban studies has seen a surge of interest in the international mobility of urban knowledge across various fields of policy (e.g. large-scale infrastructure planning and implementation, economic development, environmental strategies, public management reforms, etc.), showing not only the inherent tension between international 'good practice' and local needs, but also the limited capability of research-policy interfaces to generate adapted urban strategies in many urgent areas of action (McPhearson and al., 2016; Barnett and Parnell, 2016; Simon and al., 2016, McCann and Ward, 2011; Peck and Theodore, 2015). This roundtable seeks to bring both strands of the debate together by inviting speakers that explore, for example, different global, national, regional and local urban research-policy architectures, or can provide case studies of the research-policy interface at work in different African urban settings. Key questions the roundtable will consider include, but are not limited to: Which actors are currently shaping the global, national and local production of urban knowledge; what are their politics and how do they influence local urban strategies? What factors currently encourage or inhibit the mobility of knowledge between different spheres of scientific research and urban policy, at different geographical and governance scales? Where are the points of contact and divergence of these spheres? What are the limitations of existing urban-research policy interfaces and how could they be strengthened on different levels?

ROUNDTABLE 11

CHAIR:
Gina Ziervogel; University of Cape Town, South Africa

PARTICIPANTS:
Mtafu Manda; Mzuzu University, Malawi
Brenda Mwalukanga; University of Zambia, Zambia
Susan Parnell; African Centre for Cities, South Africa
David Dodman; International Institute for Environment and Development, United Kingdom
Dianne Scott; African Centre for Cities, South Africa

CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience, Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Transdisciplinarity, African cities, Co-production, Resilience, Transformation

Transdisciplinary projects for addressing urban resilience: supporting transformation or maintaining the status quo?

It is widely accepted that interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches are needed to address complex urban problems. In the case of understanding and strengthening urban resilience, a continuum of expertise is needed across the natural and social sciences, from academics to practitioners. In response to this, there are large numbers of collaborative projects that bring together different organisations, disciplines and locations to respond to this challenge. Increasingly, these projects have recognised the importance of working directly with local partners, rather than just maintaining an academic focus. However, these transdisciplinary approaches, that attempt to ask questions across disciplines and beyond the academy and in collaboration with practitioners, are challenging to execute in practice. Although urban resilience may be a term that speaks to many different groups, it is contested and is used to mean many different things, especially in a transdisciplinary context. In addition, achieving the goals of transformation required to achieve resilience is hard, given the shifts needed in power and practice. Although many projects have ambitious goals, it is often hard to move beyond 'business as usual'. This panel will question the extent to which transdisciplinary projects have had an impact on the ground, are successful from an academic perspective, the limits of the approaches, and the lessons learnt. Underlying this will be the question of the challenges and opportunities created by the concept and/or policy goal of urban resilience for collaborative efforts.

ROUNDTABLE 12

CHAIR:
Sarah Colenbrander;
International Institute for
Environment and Development,
United Kingdom

PARTICIPANTS:
Anton Cartwright; African Centre
for Cities, South Africa
Hastings Chikoko; C40 Cities
Climate Leadership Group,
Malawi
Fortunata Songora Makene;
Economic and Social Research
Foundation, Tanzania
Maduka Paul Kessy; Ministry
of Finance and Planning,
Tanzania

CONFERENCE THEME:
Global City Debates

KEYWORDS:
National urban policies,
CityLabs, Multi-level
governance, Low-carbon
development, Urban transitions

Multi-level governance in African cities: putting research into practice

Cities can only flourish with supportive central governments. This is particularly the case in sub-Saharan Africa, where the capacities of urban governments are typically weak, devolution of resources is insufficient, and the legitimacy of local authorities is contested. Yet central governments in Africa do not always recognise that the success of a country's cities is in the national interest. Multi-level governance, the hybrid arrangements that sees international, national, city-scale and sub-urban institutions collaborating to draw on the available capacity, has been proposed as part of the solution to Africa's urban development shortcomings. This panel will explore the multi-level governance hybrids that could strike an appropriate balance of power between national and local government, the private sector, state-owned entities, and urban citizens and their representative organisations. Given the status quo of centralised decision-making and power within African national governments, the panel will consider how such governance hybrids could accommodate a progressive, planned and legislated shift of authority to local government over time. This focus is important if the role envisaged for national urban policies in the United Nation's 2030 Agenda is to be realised. The panel will focus on experiences in Tanzania and Ghana, where its members are currently working with central and city governments. The Coalition for Urban Transitions generates, collates and communicates evidence on the ways that central governments can shape urban development to deliver better economic, social and environmental outcomes. This complements the work of city networks such as C40, which aim to empower cities to act more effectively through a combination of direct technical assistance, peer-to-peer exchange, and knowledge management.

ROUNDTABLE 13

CHAIR:
Bernelle Verster;
University of Cape Town,
South Africa

PARTICIPANTS:
Neil Armitage;
University of Cape Town,
South Africa
Andrew 'Mugsy' Spiegel;
University of Cape Town,
South Africa
Julia McLachlan;
University of Cape Town,
South Africa

CONFERENCE THEME:
Infrastructure, Resource
Access, City Development

KEYWORDS:
Wastewater,
Infrastructure,
Biodigestor, Urban
agriculture

To sewer or not to sewer: what is appropriate for African urbanism in the context of the circular economy

The technology to satisfactorily deal with sanitation exists at any scale, using suitable technologies and collection mechanisms. The next challenge from an engineering perspective is logistics: getting the waste to a central point for treatment, in a suitable form for treatment. Through the lens of water scarcity, the applicability of water as a carrier is being questioned. But more than that, the opportunity for resource recovery and closing material and energy cycles in the circular economy beckons. But from a human dignity, or sociological, point of view, this is a very complex question. The special session hopes to help shed light on this issue, particularly if it could be conceivable that alternative sanitation could be employed in affluent areas.

ROUNDTABLE 14

CHAIR:
Sophie Oldfield; African Centre for Cities, South Africa
PARTICIPANTS:
Richard Ballard; Transformation
Gautam Bhan; Urbanisation Journal
Zarina Patel; Urban Forum
Nik Theodore; Antipode
Ivan Turok; Regional Studies; Development Southern Africa; Area Development and Policy
Vanessa Watson; Urban Studies
Fulong Wu; International Journal of Urban and Regional Research

CONFERENCE THEME:
Professional Practice, Networks, Publishing

KEYWORDS:
Publishing, Urban scholarship, Journals, Editors

Publishing in urban journals: meet the editors roundtable

The roundtable on academic publishing in urban studies will provide a fantastic opportunity to hear from and engage with editors of leading urban journals. Editors will speak briefly to the area of urban research each journal specialises in, offer advice on publishing and respond to participant questions.

ROUNDTABLE 15

CHAIR:
Jess Kavonic; ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
PARTICIPANTS:
Meggan Spires; ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, Africa Secretariat
Coleen Vogel; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Gina Ziervogel; University of Cape Town, South Africa
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CONFERENCE THEME:
Rethinking the African City

KEYWORDS:
Resilience, Africa, Cities, Building resilience

Building African city-region resilience: translating priority principles into action

Principles for building resilience are extremely important when engaging with African cities as they help to close the gap between resilience-related academia/research and implementation of resilience initiatives. ICLEI Africa and partners have been interrogating the development of core principles for implementing resilience initiatives in African cities. Some of the principles that we propose for further discussion are: (a) embracing creativity and innovation; (b) understanding the politics and power dynamics of African governance systems; and (c) recognising that informality is an integral part of African cities. The session intends to open a debate and draw insights from various experts from across Africa on principles for engaging with African cities on climate resilience.

ROUNDTABLE 16

CHAIR:
Bruce Hewitson;
University of Cape Town,
South Africa

PARTICIPANTS:
Amy Davison; City of Cape
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Coleen Vogel; University
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CONFERENCE THEME:
Climate, Resilience and
Sustainability

KEYWORDS:
Climate, Perspectives,
African cities,
Engagement

Climate-related messages of consequence in an African city context: what should these look like?

Climate change and rapid urbanisation are major drivers of development decisions on the future of society. The complex and dynamic nature of most cities requires special needs for operations and planning, necessitating approaches that take into account the known pressures as well as building buffers for the unknown, and implementing methods that enable emergence and reflexivity. Information about the future effects of climate change on cities has the potential to inform decisions to enhance resilient development. Scientists who are working on programmes within this field (e.g. future resilience for African cities and lands) are grappling with the many mismatches between the needs of cities for actionable information, and the actual available climate change information – particularly related to spatial and temporal scales. During this session, the perspectives and priorities of people working in different sectors and under different pressures in African cities will be raised, and the relevance of the current state of information from climate science examined. These discussions will lay the foundation for further conversations about improving modes of engagement between climate science and African cities to support resilient urban development.