

WITS-TUB-UNILAG **URBAN LAB**
MASTER'S SUMMER SCHOOL

URBAN L A

WITS TUB
UNILAG — B



URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS



PROGRAMME
AND BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS



URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

14

DEC
2021

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MEETING-ID: 642 9732 2191 MEETING CODE: 233130

ACHIEVING THE PROMISE OF CITIES THAT WORK



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Astrid R.N. Haas,
African Development Bank

09:15 — 09:45 BERLIN, LAGOS

10:15 — 10:45 JOHANNESBURG

Astrid is an urban economist supporting cities across Africa to strengthen their financial systems, with a focus on unleashing new opportunities for sub-national financing. Astrid has worked extensively with city governments across African and Asia in her diverse roles, including as an urban economist with the African Development Bank and Policy Director at the International Growth Centre.

In 2016, she was nominated by the University of Cape Town as one of Africa's Young Leaders and in 2020 she received Johns Hopkins University's Outstanding Recent Graduate Award, for her work on urbanisation. For more information please see:

www.astridrnhaas.com

WITS-TUB-UNILAG **URBAN LAB**
MASTER'S SUMMER SCHOOL

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS SCHEDULE

DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst
German Academic Exchange Service



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

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UNIVERSITY OF THE
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SCHOOL
OF ARCHITECTURE
PLANNING



Habitat Unit



URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

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14 DEC
2021

09:00 — 09:15 BERLIN, LAGOS
10:00 — 10:15 JOHANNESBURG

WELCOME

09:15 — 09:45 BERLIN, LAGOS
10:15 — 10:45 JOHANNESBURG

KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Astrid R.N. Haas, African
Development Bank

ACHIEVING THE PROMISE OF CITIES THAT WORK

09:45 — 10:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
10:45 — 11:00 JOHANNESBURG

DISCUSSION

10:00 — 12:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
11:00 — 13:00 JOHANNESBURG

SESSION 1
BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)

TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

Convenor: Dr. Nadine Appelhans
Co-Convenor: Tobias Kuttler

LAND GOVERNANCE

Convenor: Dr. Basirat Oyalowo
Co-Convenor: Florence Avogo

12:00 — 13:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
13:00 — 14:00 JOHANNESBURG

LUNCH

13:00 — 15:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
14:00 — 16:00 JOHANNESBURG

SESSION 2
BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & SERVICE DELIVERY

Convenor: Taki Sithagu

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT & BUILDING

Convenor: Lucas Elsner

15:00 — 15:45 BERLIN, LAGOS
16:00 — 16:45 JOHANNESBURG

PANEL DISCUSSION/ REPORTING BACK/ FEEDBACK FROM SENIOR RESEARCHERS

15:45 — 16:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
16:45 — 17:00 JOHANNESBURG

DAY'S LOGISTICS

15 DEC
2021

09:15 — 09:30 BERLIN, LAGOS
10:15 — 10:30 JOHANNESBURG

WELCOME

HOUSEKEEPING

9:30 — 11:30 BERLIN, LAGOS
10:30 — 12:30 JOHANNESBURG

SESSION 3
BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)

SPATIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY I

Convenor: Dr. Carmel Rawhani Co-Convenor: Prof. Dr. Anna Steigemann

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT I

Convenor: Dr. Oliver Lah

POLICY & GOVERNANCE

Convenor: Prof. Dr. Elke Beyer

11:30 — 12:30 BERLIN, LAGOS
12:30 — 13:30 JOHANNESBURG

LUNCH

12:30 — 14:30 BERLIN, LAGOS
13:30 — 15:30 JOHANNESBURG

SESSION 4
BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)

SPATIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY II

Convenor: Dr. Deborah Bunmi Ojo

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT II

Convenor: Dr. Jakub Galuszka

14:30 — 15:30 BERLIN, LAGOS
15:30 — 16:30 JOHANNESBURG

NETWORKING SESSION

15:30 — 16:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
16:30 — 17:00 JOHANNESBURG

ADMIN ANNOUNCEMENTS, THE WAY FORWARD WITH THE STUDENTS' WORK

16:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
17:00 JOHANNESBURG

END

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Danitza Toca Tibaduiza (TUB):

Shifting to a sustainable mobility system in Yopal-Colombia, an analysis based on the structure of its actual Integrated Urban and Rural Mobility Plan and its improvement opportunities

Archimedes Muzenda (Wits):

Planning law reform and public participation in land use management: A case of Johannesburg

Ogunranti Aderonke Oluwabunmi (UNILAG):

Road traffic accidents in Federal Road Safety Corps Zone II, South West, Nigeria

Nayara Islam (TUB):

The search for a just city: Ensuring land tenure security for the urban poor through collective land rights

Boitumelo Manala (TUB):

Towards inclusive mobility: Equitable access to public transport in Johannesburg, South Africa

Hameedah Agbaje (UNILAG):

Comparative analysis of family land ownership structure in Lagos

Kanya Pranawengkapti (TUB):

Towards sustainable urban mobility: Understanding the first and last mile connection for MRT Jakarta

Regina Luyiga (TUB):

Land management and security of tenure in Kasokoso settlement in Kampala, Uganda

Ralph Ngoma (Wits):

What are the lessons that can be drawn from international experience on sustainable bus transportation?
Case study, Berlin, Germany

12:00 — 13:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
13:00 — 14:00 JOHANNESBURG

LUNCH BREAK

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SESSION 2
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HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & SERVICE DELIVERY

Convenor: Taki Sithagu

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT & BUILDING

Convenor: Lucas Elsner

Charity Rhulani Mabasa (Wits):

Rethinking urban informality: Conceptual lessons from informal settlements in Downtown Joburg

Rorisang Sojane (Wits):

Lockdown and the city:
The dawn of new CID Practices

Samuel Olutokun (UNILAG):

An assessment of user satisfaction to public health infrastructure in Lagos State

Jorge Carbonell (TUB):

Synergies between digital tools and circular economy: Understanding digitalization of construction secondary materials in Berlin, Germany

Pitsi Manthata (Wits):

Investigating the delivery of Sustainable Human Settlements in South Africa: The role of the institutional structure and inter-governmental relations

Kamorudeen Bakare Lawal (UNILAG):

Assessment of the application of optimization techniques in mixed use real estate developments in Lagos metropolis

George Ofuani (UNILAG):

Assessment of private-private co-operation in housing delivery in Lagos: Challenges and prospects

15:00 — 15:45 BERLIN, LAGOS
16:00 — 16:45 JOHANNESBURG

**PANEL DISCUSSION/
REPORTING BACK/
FEEDBACK FROM SENIOR RESEARCHERS**

15:45 — 16:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
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DAY’S LOGISTICS

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

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POLICY & GOVERNANCE

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MV (Mbali) Masuku (Wits):

Women's perceptions of safety and security in South African cities: A case of Hillbrow in Johannesburg

Adesiyen Adebisi Mofoluwaso (UNILAG):

Locational effect of petrol service stations on environmental safety and health in Surulere Local Government, Lagos

Mohammed Musah (Wits):

Towards organising sustainable urbanism: The Accra City-Region (ACR) within Africa's west coast urban corridor

Itorobong Micah Eno (UNILAG):

Gender-based analysis of access to public recreational spaces in Surulere, Lagos

Yossr Abouelnour (TUB):

Impacts of remote education on student mobility patterns and their subsequent environmental consequences

Leah Hamilton (TUB):

Exploring the everyday practice of integrated urban development in German municipalities: Investigating experiences in Leipzig and Bottrop

<p>Sheila Namutebi (Wits):</p> <p>A space for me? Urban management and disabled people’s access to the city in Braamfontein</p>	<p>David Raymond Parlindungan (TUB):</p> <p>Critical risk factors of PPP water supply projects in In-donesia (case study: Sema-rang drinking water supply)</p>	<p>Bosa Mochotlhi (Wits):</p> <p>Evaluation of infrastructure systems to foster the food-energy-water (FEW) nexus: Regeneration of food, ener-gy, and water for security, the perspective of Gaboro-ne, Botswana</p>
<p>Anastasia Zhuravel (TUB):</p> <p>Protecting architectural heritage from commercial-orientated real estate de-velopment: Opportunities and constraints to encou-rage communities by ana-lyzing collective and solida-rity actions in Kyiv, Ukraine</p>		
<p>11:30 — 12:30 BERLIN, LAGOS LUNCH BREAK</p> <p>12:30 — 13:30 JOHANNESBURG</p>		
<p>12:30 — 14:30 BERLIN, LAGOS SESSION 4</p> <p>13:30 — 15:30 JOHANNESBURG BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)</p>		
<p>SPATIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY II</p> <p>Convenor: Dr. Deborah Bunmi Ojo</p>		<p>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT II</p> <p>Convenor: Dr. Jakub Galuszka</p>
<p>Klaas Tswai (Wits):</p> <p>Traffic and liveability in Pretoria: Explor-ing the impacts of traffic volume on the quality of street life in Pretoria</p>	<p>Nora Hubrich (TUB):</p> <p>The social dimension of urban climate adaptation: Climate justice in socio-spatially disadvantaged areas, using the case study of Neukölln, Berlin</p>	

Daniel Rathbone (Wits):

Rethinking public space in Johannesburg: formalisation and commoning along the Braamfontein Spruit

Princess Mbalenhle Ngcobo (Wits):

What are the sources, negative impacts and mitigation measures regarding microplastic pollution? A case study of the Durban Harbour

Asaolu Damilola (UNILAG):

Urban insecurity and the role of community policing In Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area, Lagos State

Rebeca Castillo Schrunder (TUB):

Achieving flood resilience through structural, non-structural measures and Building Back Better (BBB) in the urban built environment: Contrasting the adaptive capacity and heritage conservation of the historic city centers of Tegucigalpa and Dresden

Apata James Olusegun (UNILAG):

Religious space and settlement form in Onike/Iwaya, Lagos State:
A case study of Mountain of Fire Miracles Ministries Headquarters

14:30 — 15:30 BERLIN, LAGOS
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NETWORKING SESSION

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ADMIN ANNOUNCEMENTS, THE WAY FORWARD WITH THE STUDENTS' WORK

16:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
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END

WITS-TUB-UNILAG **URBAN LAB**
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URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS ABSTRACTS

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Habitat Unit



Danitza Paola Toca

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Shifting to a sustainable mobility system in Yopal-Colombia, an analysis based on the structure of its actual Integrated Urban and Rural Mobility Plan and its improvement opportunities

Keywords: Intermediate Cities Mobility, Colombia Mobility, Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, PIMUR, Mobility in Yopal

Abstract:

The current research seeks to identify dynamics of the mobility in Yopal, Colombia and the possibilities for shifting to a sustainable mobility system. Growth of this medium city exceeds average population growth in the country in the last years. Yopal is the capital of the department of Casanare, which is listed as the primary producer of gas in the period from January to October 2020, contributing 71.0% to the national production (Prensa Libre Casanare, 2021). Yopal has developed a mobility plan, which is currently valid.

Besides an apparent lack of discussion and citizen participation process, this research will answer some questions regarding the main elements of the plan, the stakeholders involved in

its formulation and implementation process. On the other hand, the guidelines for developing and implementing a sustainable urban mobility plan would be one of the principal documents because it identifies clearly elements and factors to achieve sustainable mobility.

Clarifying on the medium- and long-term projection of the city's mobility requirements, including the administrative capacity, could mark an important opportunity for shifting to a sustainable mobility system for the city and will be a crucial resource for local research and planning.

Finally, the data analysis regarding infrastructure investment will open up a discussion around the participative budgets and the contribution of mobility in the life quality of inhabitants of this city.

Ogunranti Aderonke Oluwabunmi

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Road traffic accidents in Federal Road Safety Corps Zone II, South West, Nigeria

Keywords: Road Accidents, Traffic Accidents, Road Traffic Accidents, Safety

Abstract:

The study examined road traffic accidents in Federal Road Safety Corp Zone II, South West, Nigeria, using the survey research design. The sampling frame emanated from the FRSC office on the number of officials in Lagos (1,149) and Ogun state (710), with a total of 1,859. 163 officials were sampled. Purposive sampling technique was used with a survey of 158 respondents. Findings showed clear gender differences: among adults, it was 70% males who were predominantly involved in road traffic accidents, and among teenagers, 64% were males. Using a three-month moving average and seasonal variation, the time series of road

traffic accidents revealed a consistent upward trend. It signifies that road traffic accidents had no seasonal variation, as the movement is constant over time. The five-point Likert scale of agreement revealed the top three causative factors of road traffic accidents in the study area: speeding (4.17), dangerous overtaking by motorists (4.17) and use of mobile phones while driving (4.12). Study also revealed four factors responsible, which are mechanical, behavioral, weather and risk. The study concludes that road traffic accidents in Southwest Nigeria are increasing rapidly. Hence, speed limits, traffic rules, and seat belt enforcement by Federal Road Safety Corp officials is imperative for road accident reduction.

Boitumelo Manala

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Towards inclusive mobility: Equitable access to public transport in Johannesburg

Keywords: Inclusion, Accessibility, Value Capture, Public Transport, Transport Planning

Abstract:

The City of Joburg (CoJ) released Johannesburg's Climate Action Plan in 2021. The plan states that 70% of commuters are to use public transport, walk or cycle by 2030 (CoJ 2021). However, access to public transport remains spatially and economically unequal as a result of the colonial history and apartheid. Even though apartheid came to an end in 1994, low-income groups wake up especially early to join queues for public transport to reach opportunities in the city. Still public transport is either crowded, expensive, or not available at all. Middle-to-high income groups instead commute by private vehicles or the Gautrain, a highly priced high-speed rail system, which only has stations in specific areas. This highlights the challenges that low-income groups face in accessing reliable and efficient public transport for all. Against this backdrop, this contribution seeks to identify frameworks

that enable socio-economically inclusive public transport for all. This is explored through a macro and meso level analysis of public transport in Johannesburg applying theoretical frameworks such as inclusion, accessibility and value capture. With the public rail transport systems as the focal point of analysis, the thesis compares investments in different transport projects in Johannesburg. Metrorail, which is the city's main mass public transport rail system, and the Gautrain are analyzed in terms of their inclusivity and accessibility. The main objective of the research is to identify the beneficiaries of investments in transport projects. This is relevant since this relates to the question of who and what is driving the decision-making process surrounding investments in transport projects and how these decisions effect societal inclusion. This could shed light on how decision-making can be transformed towards enabling socioeconomically inclusive and accessible public transport for all.

Kanya Pranawengkapti

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Towards sustainable urban mobility: Understanding the first and last mile connection for MRT Jakarta

Keywords: First/Last Mile Mobility (FLM), Bus Rapid Transit, Urban Mobility, Sustainable Transport, Commuting, Transport Accessibility

Abstract:

Jakarta needs to transform its urban mobility pattern into a more sustainable one. It is reported that only 15% of Jakartans' commuting trips were made by sustainable transportation options, such as walking, cycling and public transportation (Statistics of Indonesia, 2019). While Jakarta has quite extensive public transportation options, Veriandi et al. (n.y.) pointed out that only 59% of the citizens have proper access to public transportation, including to the city's very first subway, MRT Jakarta. With a low public transportation modal share and relatively poor accessibility, it is essential to understand the first and last mile (FLM) connection of the

journey, notably for MRT Jakarta. This thesis aims to understand the FLM characteristics of MRT Jakarta passengers as well as assess the performance of the FLM connection for MRT Jakarta using a sustainability framework. An online questionnaire was conducted to understand the travel characteristics and passengers' perceptions regarding the performance of MRT Jakarta's FLM connection. Initial findings show that while the first mile is still heavily motorized, people are willing to walk more on their last-mile trip. Furthermore, there are gaps between passengers' expectations and the performance of the selected sustainability indicators.

References

Statistics of Indonesia (2019): Statistik Komuter Jabodetabek: Hasil Survei Komuter Jabodetabek 2019. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik

Veriandi, Mirza and Lubis, Nafandra Syabana and Matahelemual, Godfried Junio (n.y.): PMD on Helpong First and Last-Mile Connection in Jakarta. <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/8fe150b84a6e4d7895fbc91105212d0d>, accessed 14.08.21

14 DEC
2021

SESSION 1:
TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

10:00 — 12:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
11:00 — 13:00 JOHANNESBURG

Ralph Ngoma

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

What are the lessons that can be drawn from international experience on sustainable bus transportation?

Case study, Berlin, Germany

Keywords: Sustainable Transportation, Intermodalism, Mobility, Accessibility

Abstract:

This contribution seeks to assess the concept of sustainable transport in sustainable development through a contextual examination of both the cities of Berlin and Johannesburg. The objective is to draw lessons that could drive new

approaches in the implementation of motorized and non-motorized transport in Johannesburg. Furthermore, it seeks to derive measures that can be applied in the context of Johannesburg, while also offering implementation lessons for Berlin.

14 DEC
2021

SESSION 1:
LAND GOVERNANCE

10:00 — 12:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
11:00 — 13:00 JOHANNESBURG

Archimedes Muzenda

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Planning law reform and public participation in land use management: A Case of Johannesburg

Keywords: Public Participation, Land Use Management, Municipal Planning Tribunals, SPLUMA

Abstract:

In land-use management, public participation is a key pillar of good governance. However, institutional and legislative frameworks influence significantly the nature and scope of public participation. This study seeks to explore the

impact of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) 16 of 2013 and establishment of Municipal Planning Tribunals on public participation in Johannesburg's land use management.

Nayara Nuary Islam

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

The search for a just city: Ensuring land tenure security for the urban poor through collective land rights

Keywords: Just City, Collective Land Tenure, Distributive Equity, Scalability, Governance

Abstract:

Justice with respect to a city is more than individual justice concerning a single person. But for decades (if not centuries) scholars have discussed about what justice can mean for a city. Starting from legal justice to economic, social, spatial and more recently environmental justice, all forms of justice have been subjects of major debates. This thesis looks at justice from the perspective of distributive equity where there is a fair distribution of burdens and benefits of development among citizens.

In the context of rapid urbanization, governments are struggling to provide basic amenities to a large group of people who are economically and socially marginalized. Access to serviced land is one such amenity. This results in lack of affordable housing and public space, reduced access to credit, etc. On top of that, global focus on individual titling has kept the marginalized majority out of the land market and into the periphery.

In this context, collective land ownership is gaining momentum in various parts of the world by giving the urban poor access to much needed serviced land.

Using a qualitative method, this thesis, first, inquires whether the notion of „just city“ can be furthered and better distributive equity can be achieved through increased access to collective land ownership. Secondly, it asks whether collective land ownership can be a viable alternative to individual titling by looking at its scalability and governance structure. Specific case studies will be analyzed with respect to equity, scalability and governance.

Drawing from the results of the case study analysis, as well as from other relevant literature sources, this thesis hypothesizes that scalability of urban collective land ownerships can be a challenge with respect to existing land tenure systems. Yet, this provides better and more equitable access to land resources for the urban poor.

Hameedah Agbaje

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Comparative analysis of family land ownership structure in Lagos

Keywords: Land Ownership, Policy Advise, Land Management, Family-held Land

Abstract:

The aim of the study is to assess the management structures of family owned lands in Lagos state with a view to developing a framework for enhancing the efficiency of family-held lands in Lagos state. The objectives to be followed in pursuing the above stated aim are as to ascertain the existing land management structures

used by the case study families in Lagos state and to determine the contending issues around land management amongst the case study families in Lagos state. Other objectives include ascertaining innovative land management practices by the case study families in Lagos State.

Regina Cissy Luyiga

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Land management and security of tenure in Kasokoso settlement in Kampala, Uganda

Keywords: Land Management, Security of tenure, Informal settlements, slum, evictions

Abstract:

According to UN DESA 2018 forecasts, by 2050 it is expected that 68% of the world population will be living in urban areas, 90% of the growth in the urban population is projected to happen in Asia and Africa. Failure to formally provide land for housing for the growing urban population has birthed informal settlements all over the world. Majority of Uganda's urban population resides within Kampala, the country's capital. Kasokoso is one among many informal settlements located within Kampala city.

There are various accounts of the first settlers in this area. One asserts that the first inhabitants settled in the 1930s as workers of the East African Railway Corporation. Another claims the initial settlers were persons displaced by

the Lord's Resistance Army war in northern Uganda. The third account asserts that the settlement was born when persons that had been displaced to pave way for the Naguru housing project moved into this area. The settlement has to date grown in both size and number of residents with the actual ownership of land coming under contestation from various parties.

There is a naïve assumption that land management in informal settlements is random and messy. However, this assumption can be challenged by arguing that there are orderly processes through which land resources are managed in such settlements. This research investigates the land management processes therein and how these impact nature of developments and tenure security.

Charity Rhulani Mabasa

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Rethinking urban informality: Conceptual lessons from informal settlements in Downtown Joburg

Keywords: Urban Informality, In-situ upgrading, Innercity, Human Settlements

Abstract:

The spatial planning practice considers informal settlements – and informality as a whole – as either criminal and illegal in nature or as spaces with limited scope in terms of development, thus may be bypassed, ignored or, even worse, eradicated. Understanding informality and informal settlements through this perspective reinforces the image that instruments and standards in urban planning practice are failing to interpret urban realities and complexities especially in cities of the global South.

For many years in South Africa, responses towards the proliferation of informal settlements seemed detached from the unique socio-spatial, economic and political realities of informal settlements (Misselhorn, 2008). The dawn of democracy in South Africa brought about an urgent quest to address informal settlements through the provision of low-income housing, where shacks were replaced with formal housing in peripheral townships with layouts on standardized plots with freehold titles. The efforts to roll-out low-income housing (RDP's) were in place according to the housing policy, however, over time were met with challenges of fast-growing informal settlements and failed to fulfil their housing mandate by 2001.

Following several deliberations in 2004, then Minister of Housing Ms. Lindiwe Sisulu announced a new housing policy known as Breaking New Ground (NDoH, 2004), a human settlement policy which shifted away from responding to informal settlements through building mass low-income housing to rather developing sustainable human settlements through the in-

troduction of the Upgrading of Informal Settlement Programme (UISP).

UISP pleads for a more differentiated understanding of informal settlements in that it seeks a consideration of settlement characteristics and dynamics of informal settlements, prior to proposing any type of development. It emphasizes conducting assessment and categorising informal settlements as variables to measure and understand upgrading interventions.

It is the aim of this research to establish a better understanding of how the nature and dynamics of informal settlements can suggest and influence the conceptualisation of spatial planning responses for in-situ upgrading of informal settlements. Additional to this, the research hopes to contribute lessons for conceptualising appropriate upgrading interventions in metropolitan cities and hopes to contribute to the urban planning literature, which will influence a rethinking of urban informality and approaches of intervention in the global South.

Looking beyond some of the extreme tales told about the chaotic, hazardous, poverty stricken, and 'crime no-go areas zones' of downtown Joburg, the research situates itself in the Johannesburg-George Goch informal settlement – one of the oldest inner-city informal settlements in the Johannesburg City Region.

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SESSION 2:
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS &
SERVICE DELIVERY

13:00 — 15:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
14:00 — 16:00 JOHANNESBURG

Samuel Olutokun

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

An assessment of user satisfaction of public health infrastructure in Lagos State

Keywords: Public Health, Maintenance, Public Infrastructure, Private Health Care, User Preferences

Abstract:

The Nigerian health care system (predominantly public health institutions) is synonymous with industrial actions, usually due to issues with remuneration. However, little to no attention is paid to the physical infrastructure of where these health services are provided. The average age of public health institutions is typically 30 years old or more. Furthermore, there is a dearth of maintenance culture or where available sub-optimal maintenance practices in this public insti-

tutions. Therefore, it is important to ascertain if the physical state of public health infrastructures plays a role in the utilization of health services in these institutions and the perception of users of these health institutions. In addition, the paper seeks to determine the user preference in terms of utilizing private or public health institutions and to ascertain the maintenance factors that limit the effectiveness of public health infrastructure. The findings from the survey will be presented at the Summer school.

14 DEC
2021

SESSION 2:
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS &
SERVICE DELIVERY

13:00 — 15:00 BERLIN, LAGOS
14:00 — 16:00 JOHANNESBURG

Pitsi Manthata

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Investigating the delivery of Sustainable Human Settlements in South Africa: The role of the institutional structure and inter-governmental relations

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Human Settlements (SHS), Institutional Structure, Intergovernmental Relations (IGR), Cooperative Governance

Abstract:

The study intends to explore the reasons for South Africa's difficulty to attain SHS. It seeks to understand why government practices towards creating sustainable human settlement are failing despite the time, effort and resources

invested. It specifically focuses on the practices of intergovernmental relations and institutional structures with the assumption that there are gaps and malfunctions in how the different spheres of government interact with each other on matters concerning SHS.

Rorisang Sojane

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Lockdown and the city: The dawn of new CID practices

Keywords: CID Management, urban governance, Covid-19

Abstract:

The intention of this research is to investigate how the lockdown has impacted City Improvement District management in the City of Johannesburg. To achieve this, representatives of different improvement districts within the city were interviewed to get differing opinions on how CIDs have adapted to the lockdown. The initial belief was that these CIDs would struggle

as a result of the lockdown especially due to the fact that there is no legislation in place that focuses on CID management in the city. However through interviews and surveys carried out it was revealed that CIDs have not struggled and in fact became stronger through their connections and due to having played a role of community binders during this difficult period.

Jorge Carbonell

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Synergies between digital tools and circular economy: Understanding digitalization of construction secondary materials in Berlin, Germany

Keywords: Circular Economy, Digitization, Digital Platforms, Sustainable Economy, Environmental Degradation

Abstract:

The prevailing economic model of “take, make, use and dispose of” has been proven incompatible with social sustenance and sustainable economic growth. The maintenance of this model has led to what many call an “anthropogenic stock” for which products and materials considered as waste are disposed of in landfills or through processes that lead to environmental degradation.

The need for digital tools and platforms that accelerate the transition towards a circular economy (hereinafter CE) of this “anthropogenic stock” (hereinafter secondary material) is evident and requires attention from academia, policymakers, and different stakeholders.

Research that contributes to filling the knowledge gaps about how digital tools or platforms contribute to developing a CE for materials is required. To better understand, in the context of this thesis, several digital platforms or tools developed by secondary material initiatives will be studied and compared.

The assessment is conducted using a characterization scheme in which previously determined attributes are compared and analyzed. The expected outcome is to identify similarities and differences between these digital platforms and tools and their strengths and weaknesses towards supporting a circular economy for secondary material.

Kamorudeen Bakare Lawal

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Assessment of the application of optimization techniques in mixed use real estate developments in Lagos metropolis

Keywords: Real Estate, Urban Development, Urban Renewal, Mixed-use Development

Abstract:

There is growing concern about the failure of real estate development projects due to poor appraisal of the projects before funds are committed to them. Appraisal problems vary and are multidimensional in nature. The appraisal problem of a single project or a set of projects where the objective is to select the most viable project is less problematic compared to the appraisal problem that involves the selection of the best prototype combination amongst several options

in real estate mixed prototype development projects. The nature of the appraisal problem therefore dictates the appropriate techniques to be employed. This study presents an attempt to assess optimization techniques for application in real estate mixed prototypes development in Lagos metropolis. The study adopts a survey approach by administering structured questionnaires to Estate Surveying and Valuation firms within Lagos Metropolis. The findings from the survey will be presented at the summer school.

George Ofuani

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Assessment of private-private co-operation in housing delivery in Lagos: Challenges and prospects

Keywords: Real Estate Development, Urban Development, Policy Recommendation, Private Partnerships, Housing

Abstract:

Housing deficit is an endemic socioeconomic problem in Lagos State and the need to provide affordable housing to solve this challenge has led to the implementation of various programmes and strategies from both the public and private sector. This study sheds light on the multiple problems and prospects associated with one of these strategies: private-private co-operation. The aim of this research is to address challenges inherent in private-private cooperation in real estate development in Lagos State, with a view to providing policy guidelines for real estate developers going into such ventures.

A mixed-method design including surveys based on simple random sampling technique is applied and interviews with registered developers in Lagos State are conducted. The study will examine the respondents' views on the various private partnership models being implemented in Lagos State, the frequency of private partnership models involving real estate developers in Lagos State, the factors influencing the decisions of real estate developers in selecting a model type and the challenges encountered by parties in these private partnership models. The Critical Success Factors influencing performance outcomes of a private-private partnership model will also be ascertained.

MV (Mbali) Masuku

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Women's perceptions of safety and security in South African cities: A case of Hillbrow in Johannesburg

Keywords: Women, Public Spaces, Safety, Security

Abstract:

Safety and security of cities has become a global topical issue with women being the most vulnerable and the city of Johannesburg is no exception. Cities are perceived as spaces of liberation, collaboration, and social interaction; however, gender inequalities still exist, and these are spaces where crime is most concentrated. The multidimensional effects of urban crime and violence negatively impact development and the quality of life of residents.

The research describes safety and security in cities through a qualitative approach in order to understand human behaviour in relation to public spaces. A convenient and clustered sampling method was utilised because of the proximity and accessibility of the participants. The study results confirm that fear of crime and violence plays a role in urban form, influencing the spatial distribution of citizens. This reinforced the relationship between fear of crime and freedom of movement and how women's rights to the city are limited.

Itorobong Micah Eno

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Gender-based analysis of access to public recreational spaces in Surulere, Lagos

Keywords: Public Space, Accessibility, Gender, Policy Recommendation, Recreation, Insecurity

Abstract:

This study examines the determinants of gender access to recreational centres in Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria, with a view to establishing the patterns of recreational behaviour among varying gender groups and making appropriate recommendations. The importance of recreation is vital to residents in enhancing work-life balance while living in the city. The study considered the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of users, and a detailed inventory of recreational centres and its facilities were taken into consideration. The patterns and use of public recreational centres in the study area was also examined and also the constraints of gender access to recreational centres in the study area.

A total of 148 questionnaires were administered in the study area to gather relevant data for this

research and this data revealed some major findings. This study found out that more single people patronized open spaces than married and widowed people. In addition to this, the study uncovered that 19.6% of the respondents who used the public recreational facilities was for the purpose of participating in family activities. Aside from this, the results also show that 11.5% of the respondents used the public recreational facilities in order to carry out outdoor sporting activities. Regarding the need to upgrade the entire public recreational centre across the study area, the results disclose that 74.3% of respondents concurred that all public recreational facilities across the study area needed upgrade. The results found that the majority of respondents (73%) were feeling insecure in using public recreational facilities, while the remaining 27% of the respondents were not.

Sheila Sarah Namutebi

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

A space for me? Urban management and disabled people's access to the city in Braamfontein

Keywords: Integrated Urban Management, Disability, Accessibility, Public Space, Urban Governance

Abstract:

The theme of the research revolves around how urban management impacts the physical urban environment particularly regarding accessibility for people with disabilities. Most urban spaces tend to exclude people with disabilities through disabling environments that fail to accommodate a broader range of abilities beyond the stereotypical able-bodied person. The research explores the relationship between urban management and ease of access to the city by the disabled. The study seeks to understand the

processes and challenges involved in the production and management of accessible streetscapes. The research is finding that the management of the different urban functions influences how well the space serves users' needs. Within Braamfontein, the focus area, the lack of coordination between different urban departments contributes to the inaccessibility of the streets to people with disabilities. Ultimately, the research advocates for more integrated urban management processes as a key means to facilitate more accessible urban environments.

Anastasia Zhuravel

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Protecting architectural heritage from commercial-orientated real estate development: Opportunities and constraints to encourage communities by analyzing collective and solidarity actions in Kyiv, Ukraine

Keywords: Real Estate Development, Heritage, Collective Solidarity, Public Participation, Communities, Transformation

Abstract:

It is an often-observed fact in many cities worldwide that people in their role as citizens do not actively participate in their community, even when they are not satisfied with the situation at many levels. This affects NGOs or motivated local politicians, but also inactive citizens themselves.

In Ukraine, the problem of apathy has its contextual background and history. The transformation from a communist regime since 1991 into a democracy and the connected developments caused an erosion of trust in politics, economy and society among many people.

This transformation has had a tremendous socio-economic impact on the post-Soviet society in Ukraine. Some of the inactive citizens, due to economic pressure, merely have the time to engage in collective action of solidarity. However, others may not be aware of the opportunities that collective solidarity offers them.

One example for such collective actions is Kvity Ukrayiny, an outstanding example of Soviet modernist architecture in Kyiv. It started as a spontaneous bottom-up collective citizen movement, experts and non-experts, to protect the Kvity Ukrayiny pavilion through demonstrations and concerts on the territory of the building. Many architectural heritages in Ukraine, especially those belonging to Soviet modernism, are built on high commercial value in the city centre.

The Kvity Ukrayiny pavilion is threatened by a highly unregulated and corrupt real estate sector. For the real estate developers, it is often a lucrative business to replace old buildings with new projects for commercial purposes.

By analyzing the case examples of Kvity Ukrayiny the thesis is asking: what are the diverse reasons underlying the hypothesized difficulties to encourage community members for bottom-up collective actions in post-communistic Ukraine? Moreover, secondly, the aim is to give indications of how these constraints might be overcome and which opportunities collective actions can offer to protect architectural heritage in Ukraine.

The methodological design of the research integrates Pierre's (2014) urban governance concept with Sykora and Bouzarovski's (2012) concept on post-communist urban transformation into the context of the problem of collective action as outlined by Silver et al. (2010) and Rydin and Pennington (2000). The theoretical foundation is then applied to the desktop and empirical research on the case study of Kvity Ukrayiny. For the empirical part, interviews were conducted with stakeholders involved in the case study, including the activists founding the Kvity Ukrayiny protests, experts familiar with the situation (e.g., scholars, architects, journalists, citizens), and political actors (e.g., city administration).

Adesiyan Adebiji Mofoluwaso

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Locational effect of petrol service stations on environmental safety and health in Surulere Local Government, Lagos

Keywords: Environmental Safety, Perceived Health Symptoms, Spatial Distribution, Petrol Service Station

Abstract:

The study aims to assess locational effects of petrol service stations on environmental safety and health with a view of ensuring compliance with the physical planning standards. The sample frame evolved from the total number of people living in the 200m buffer of the selected eight petrol service stations (10024). The sample size of 192 was selected using Kothari formula. Simple Random Sampling Technique was used in the administration of 192 questionnaires on the residents' household-heads of the sampled buildings, while a total survey was conducted on the eight selected petrol service stations. The study revealed that most of the petrol service stations fail to observe the stan-

dard of being located 400m apart, more than half of the service stations violate the rule of a maximum of four stations within a two km radius. The research also discovered that there is a significant correlation between distance and perceived health symptoms of people living in the 200m buffer. The closer the place of living is located to the petrol service stations, the higher the effect of the perceived health symptoms, and the farther the place of living is located, the lower the effect of perceived health symptoms. The research suggests strategies for locating petrol service stations in different environments, to ensure safety of lives and property in Lagos and other Nigerian towns and cities.

Yossr Abouelnour

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Impacts of remote education on student mobility patterns and their subsequent environmental consequences

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Remote Education, Higher Education, Student Mobility

Abstract:

The ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus has resulted in the largest disruption of our educational systems in recorded history (Pokhrel and Chhetri, 2021) and has greatly impacted mobility patterns across the globe.

Since the start of the pandemic, there has been a notable increase in remote education and conversely a decrease in on-site education, as well the closure of higher education campuses to limit physical interaction.

The current scenario and the accelerated growth of remote education (Appolloni et al, 2021) by virtue of the COVID-19 pandemic questions whether remote learning is a 'here to stay' educational model or whether it's a makeshift strategy. This is an important aspect to examine as it raises further questions about the impact of remote education on the movement patterns of students and their urban mobility, and consequently accentuates its long-term environmental impacts.

This research investigates the impacts of remote education and different forms of teaching on the mobility behaviours of students in Emirati higher educational systems and its subsequent environmental consequences. Disparate disciplines at University of Science and Technology of Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates are analyzed to understand how and whether certain academic fields are unequally impacted by the provision of remote education. It aims to investigate whether remote education could help reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by student mobility patterns and transportation.

David Raymond Parlindungan

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Critical risk factors of PPP water supply projects in Indonesia (case study: Semarang drinking water supply)

Keywords: Water Supply, Public-Private Partnership, Critical Risk Factors, Risk Allocation, Risk Perception

Abstract:

The fact that the need for water is increasing cannot be denied, given the increasing population and standard of living. The government of Indonesia seeks to involve the private sector through Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme in the West Semarang Drinking Water System Project (WS-DWSS) to lower the burden of large public investment. In 2012 the West Semarang Drinking Water Supply Project (WS-DWSS) was developed by the government, but in 2015 the project was stopped at the preparation stage due to changes in the implementation of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources.

PPP schemes in the water sector are relatively new in Indonesia and often face many challenges in their implementation. Through the lens of a theoretical framework and by taking on a qualitative and quantitative approach, this thesis assesses the critical risk factors during project implementation in the perception of the public and private sectors and then reviews strategies that can be employed by the public and private sectors to create attractive projects for the private sector. This thesis supports the hypothesis that risk factors can affect the project completion time and can only be minimized by proper risk allocation for both parties.

Mohammed Musah

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Towards organising sustainable urbanism: The Accra City-Region (ACR) within Africa's west coast urban corridor

Keywords: City-Region, Planning, Governance, Urbanisation, Sustainability, Accra

Abstract:

Over the past few decades, complex urban formations like city-regions/megaregions resulting from extended urbanisation have necessitated readjusting planning and governance. This study explores the nature and role of spatial planning and governance processes in organising development in the Accra City-region, situated within the transnational megaregion taking shape on the West African Coast. I use a qualitative research design, collecting data through document review and semi-structured interviews with some key actors of city-region governance in Accra.

I find that the planning response to the growing city-region has been reactionary rather than proactive over the past two decades. The national spatial development framework (2015-2035) has emerged as the foundational planning tool for city-region planning in Accra. I also find that governance arrangements are lagging behind the city-region's rapid evolution. Governance remains largely hierarchical with little evidence of concrete collaborative action among constituent municipalities. Transnational spatial planning efforts are underway within the framework of the West Coast urban corridor programme, but governance and policy coordination across the corridor remains weak due to institutional, technical and financial limitations.

Leah Hamilton

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Exploring the everyday practice of integrated urban development in German municipalities: Investigating experiences in Leipzig and Bottrop

Keywords: Integrated Urban Development, Sustainability, Urban Policy, Trans-Disciplinary Approach, Everyday Practices

Abstract:

The unique challenges posed by cross-cutting issues such as climate change, mass migration, social and spatial inequalities, and increasing digitisation all overlap in urban spaces. As a result, integrated urban development, which aims to simultaneously address social deprivation, economic growth and sustainability, has been increasingly adopted since the 1990s throughout European and global urban policy, including the recent New Leipzig Charter. In German cities, the integrated approach is also required for municipalities to apply for federal funding for urban development, and ultimately many planned projects or strategies result in apparently “successful” integrated developments. However, very little information is known about the process of getting from strategy to development, and whether the implementation process is also “integrated” in practice.

One of the fundamental themes or concepts inherent in integrated urban development is a cross-sectoral or trans-disciplinary approach to solving urban problems. In practice, this results in projects being carried out by practitioners from many different departments and sectors within the municipality.

This research explores the experiences of these practitioners, to determine whether the everyday practice of integrated urban development at the implementation stage carries on themes of “integrality”, cooperation, and collaboration, or whether institutional or interpersonal factors inhibit this stage of the process. With more information about the implementation stage and everyday practice, this research hopes to shed light on ways in which integrated urban development projects can be further improved and streamlined, to support this important and potentially necessary approach to solving complex global and local urban problems.

Bosa Mochotlhi

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Evaluation of infrastructure systems to foster the food-energy-water (FEW) nexus: Regeneration of food, energy, and water for security, the perspective of Gaborone, Botswana

Keywords: F-E-W Nexus, Silo Approach, Physical, Non-physical Infrastructure Systems

Abstract:

Botswana's climate change, economic development, and rapid urbanization in Gaborone create vulnerabilities to the demand for Food-Energy-Water (F-E-W). The F-E-W resource sectors are managed and governed in silos, which is not sustainable, impacting the nation's resilience to resource scarcity.

Botswana policy, decision-makers, and practitioners operate on silo thinking due to limited understanding and limitations of the siloed nature of the policies framework.

Overlooking the F-E-W interlinkages presents a ripple effect from the actions taken in one resource affecting the others. The research argues that it is critical to understand the F-E-W interconnectedness, trade-off mitigation, and ways to fuel the synergies. The research report reviews policies, strategies, and plans to explore the current status, potential opportunities, and intersectoral F-E-W nexus planning implementation in Botswana.

15 DEC
2021

SESSION 4:
SPATIAL INCLUSION &
COMMUNITY II

12.30—14.30 BERLIN, LAGOS
13:30—15:30 JOHANNESBURG

Klaas Tswai

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Traffic and liveability in Pretoria: Exploring the impacts of traffic volume on the quality of street life in Pretoria

Keywords: Traffic Volume, Traffic Impact, Street Life, Liveability

Abstract:

Quality of life in cities and towns is of increasing concern to the public and to policymakers. One of the major threats to quality of life is the growing traffic volume in most cities. This research report explores the impacts of traffic volume on the quality of street life and liveability in Pretoria by applying an existing research study of Donald Appleyard's (1981), liveable streets. Like the original study, it compares responses of residents and other street users on streets with heavy,

moderate and light traffic volumes and measures the effects on four liveability indicators including social interaction, stress, traffic hazard, and privacy and home territory. The results confirm that Appleyard's findings that all four liveability indicators correlate inversely with traffic volume in San Francisco are applicable in South African context in the CBD of Pretoria, but furthermore this study also reveals that crime was a very strong variable towards liveability in Pretoria.

15 DEC
2021

SESSION 4:
SPATIAL INCLUSION &
COMMUNITY II

12.30—14.30 BERLIN, LAGOS
13:30—15:30 JOHANNESBURG

Daniel Rathbone

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Rethinking public space in Johannesburg: formalisation and communing along the Braamfontein Spruit

Keywords: Public Space, Urban Commons, Green Infrastructure, Spatial Practice

Abstract:

This research report examines how different acts of spatial practice and place-making inform an understanding of public space within Johannesburg. The history of spatial inequality that has defined the city has meant a legacy of exclusionary practices within contested sites, presenting issues to their management and accessibility. The recent attempt to develop and maintain the path network within the Braamfontein Spruit by the private-public partner-

ship Jozi Trails highlights this. While the organisation brings in crucial funding to maintain the site for public use, this promotes an understanding of the site as being for predominantly middle-class users. Thus, the trails contrast with broader informal networks of 'desire lines' that operate within the site. The intention is to unpack the ways in which public space is conceived and to argue for the necessity of thinking of urban public space as being part of a commons that is open to all residents.

Asaolu Damilola

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Urban insecurity and the role of community policing in Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area, Lagos State

Keywords: Community Policing, Urban Insecurity, Inclusive Policing, Lagos, Decentralization, ICT

Abstract:

The study assessed the role of community policing in combating insecurity within Ayobo-Ipaja Local Council Development Area (LCDA), situated in Lagos. This is with a view to developing a framework that will enhance and promote inclusive and effective policing. 197 households were surveyed within the five wards of the LCDA. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted. Data collected was analyzed using content analysis, frequency tables, crosstabulation, factor analysis and Likert analysis. Findings revealed that the most dominant security challenges that are being faced in the study area are burglary, petty-theft and mugging.

Furthermore, factors like lack of jobs, lack of alternative activities for youths, drug/ alcohol abuse, poverty and limited police presence were the dominant factors for the security challenges in the study area, further grouped as social factors, economic development, and socio-cultural factors.

The available security measures in the study area include town meetings, vigilantes, physical surveillance, mutual cooperation between landlords and residents, foot patrol and street lighting. Residents responded that these measures make them feel safe within the study area. The major security agencies in the study area are the police and the Lagos State Neighborhood Safety Corps, but the communities go a step further by employing the practices of neighborhood watch and also a newly enacted and funded federal government community policing initiative.

Key recommendations include decentralization of the policing structure, recruitment of locals and youths, incorporation of ICT in security management, identification of areas with serious security threats as well as promoting and increasing utilization of community policing in order to enhance local policing.

Apata James Olusegun

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Religious space and settlement form in Onike/Iwaya, Lagos State: a case study of Mountain of Fire Miracles Ministries Headquarters

Keywords: City Form, Religion, Religious Space, Social Identity

Abstract:

This study thus examines the influence of religious space on settlement form with the view of creating urban sustainability for the community by assessing the community locational characteristics, socio-economic characteristics, physical characteristics of the religious space and determining the influence of religious space on the form of the community. A questionnaire, direct observations, and informed participant interviews were employed for data collection. 114 respondents were systematically selected within a 500 meters radius of a popular religious centre in Onike/Iwaya, Lagos (The Mountain of Fire Miracles Ministries (MFM) Headquarters Church).

The study revealed that the religious space, which started on a plot of land, expanded because neighbouring landowners disposed their various dilapidated assets in Onike/Iwaya Lagos metropolis. The study further revealed that from this single plot of land on a single street, the religious centre now sprawls across over 2.4 hectares of land along several other streets in the neighbourhood. Also, socio-economic characteristics of the respondents revealed the significant relationship between the community and the religious space.

In addition, the study discovered that the religious space has influenced the settlement form of the community in several positive ways. In conclusion, the study recommends adequate car parking and traffic management reforms on event days to ease traffic problems, creation of accessible welfare units to cater for the community and effective regulation of space expansion by using appropriate development control mechanisms.

Princess Mbalenhle Ngcobo

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

What are the sources, negative impacts and mitigation measures regarding microplastic pollution?

A case study of the Durban Harbour

Keywords: Microplastic, Harbours, Human Activities, Catchments, Ingestion, Sustainability

Abstract:

This research aims to present mitigation measures to the problem of microplastic pollution in the Durban Harbour. Before proposing measures to mitigate microplastic pollution in Durban Harbour, the report will first assess microplastic pollution sources and their environmental effects on the Durban Harbour. Existing literature has reported a high concentration of microplastics in the Durban Harbour. This is not surprising because the Durban Harbour is an urbanized water body. It receives microplastics from different inputs, including the three river catchments

(uMbilu, uMhlatuzana and aManzimyama Rivers), four Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW), canals, and stormwater drains from the surrounding industries and the Durban Central Business District (CBD). It is clear that the Durban Harbour has different sources. As a result, there is a need for collaboration between experts from different disciplines, the government, organisations and communities. Urban Managers can play an essential role in bringing these people together and mitigating the problem of microplastic in the Durban Harbour.

Rebeca Castillo Schrunder

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

Achieving flood resilience through structural and non-structural measures and Building Back Better (BBB) in the urban built environment: Contrasting the adaptive capacity and heritage conservation of the historic city centers of Tegucigalpa and Dresden

Keywords: Climate Change, Extreme Weather Events, Adaptation, Flood Resilience, Heritage Conservation, Urban Built Environment, Sendai Framework, Disaster Risk Reduction

Abstract:

Climate change is increasing the frequency of natural disasters and humanity's vulnerability to them. A large proportion of developed and developing countries are severely affected by extreme weather events and natural disasters due to environmental and social factors, showing a great need for risk management and adaptation. In the last decades, these extreme weather events have caused historical floods of the urban rivers. What once represented an important asset to cities, now, if not properly managed, may turn into a threat to citizens and to the preservation of cultural heritage found in the heart of the cities that are also their historic centers. Integrating disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change into sustainable development through resilience building is a central issue in urban planning and global agendas.

However, in the context of the Sendai Framework 2015–2030, there seems to be no clarity to what extent these sustainable development strategies integrate heritage concerns into national disaster risk reduction policies in developing countries such as Honduras and developed countries such as Germany.

An analysis and synthesis of similarities, differences and patterns in the adaptation responses after historical floods have been conducted in this research, responses that are framed within priority 3 and 4 of the Sendai Framework. A sector along the Grande o Choluteca River in the historic center of Tegucigalpa in Honduras and a sector along the Elbe River in the historic center of Dresden in Germany have been chosen for the study. The conclusions will lead us to a broadened knowledge about the extent to which the aforementioned priorities of the Sendai Framework have been incorporated and implemented in policies, practices and plans. Furthermore, it will highlight in which context it is most necessary to develop climate resilience for the urban patrimonial built environment. Finally, it will identify how local lessons learnt related to the conservation of physical cultural heritage can be scaled up to be applicable in different contexts.

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