

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

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WITS TUB
UNILAG — B



URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS



DOCUMENTATION



WITS-TUB-UNILAG URBAN LAB

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PREFACE

This publication is the documentation of a summer school held virtually on the 14th and 15th of December with 33 students from three Urban Management Master's courses in Berlin, Johannesburg and Lagos, organized by the Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab.

The Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab is a DAAD-funded graduate school promoting cooperative efforts among the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), Technische Universität Berlin and the University of Lagos, seeking to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) on the African continent. The project enables students and scholars from across the sub-continent to partake in postgraduate degrees in urban management as well as PhD studies at both the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Lagos.

Cities and urbanising regions in particular show the urgency of sustainable development imperatives such as poverty and climate change. Many of the SDG targets require the substantive involvement of local urban stakeholders for their achievement. Decisions made in cities will either exacerbate vulnerabilities caused by climate change or initiate a transformation towards more equitable outcomes. This is especially true for urban populations in Africa that are expected to triple over 40 years, from 395 million in 2010 to 1.339 billion in 2050, corresponding to 21% of the world's projected urban population (UN, 2014). This shift towards a new urban

age requires efforts to understand how spatial form and function, knowledge production, decision-making and resource usage interact in urban environments. Effective responses require the ability to first acknowledge and then integrate a multiplicity of strategies that produce positive and sustainable transitions. One of the greatest challenges in this regard is the capacitation of urban practitioners with the right sensibilities and skills to guide this transformation process.

Responding to these challenges the project team established an Urban Management Master's Programme at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg in its first phase (2016–2020) and developed teaching modules focused on critical urban education and co-production. In the current phase, the project consolidates and expands these efforts by establishing an Urban Management Programme at UNILAG and training master's and PhD students at both Wits and UNILAG. These courses' content is sensitive to the specific challenges of SDG implementation in urban Africa. Through these activities, the project develops an Africa-specific perspective to global discussions on postgraduate education and urbanism.

The project operates within North-South-South networks and aims at strengthening linkages to stakeholders from academia, the public sector, business, and civil society. The project also engages in pan-African networks for research and pedagogies.

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Activities

- Explore, test and implement new digital methods and tools for collaborative teaching and research in the field of postgraduate education across the three institutions;
- Strengthen inter- and transdisciplinary, post-graduate education that is inherently practice-oriented in the field of urban management at African planning schools;
- Embed PhD training in structured collabor-ative postgraduate capacity building pro-grammes;
- Build inter- and transdisciplinary knowledge around resilience, urban justice and solidarity within urban transitions towards SDGs;
- Foster mentoring and capacity building for career development in academia.

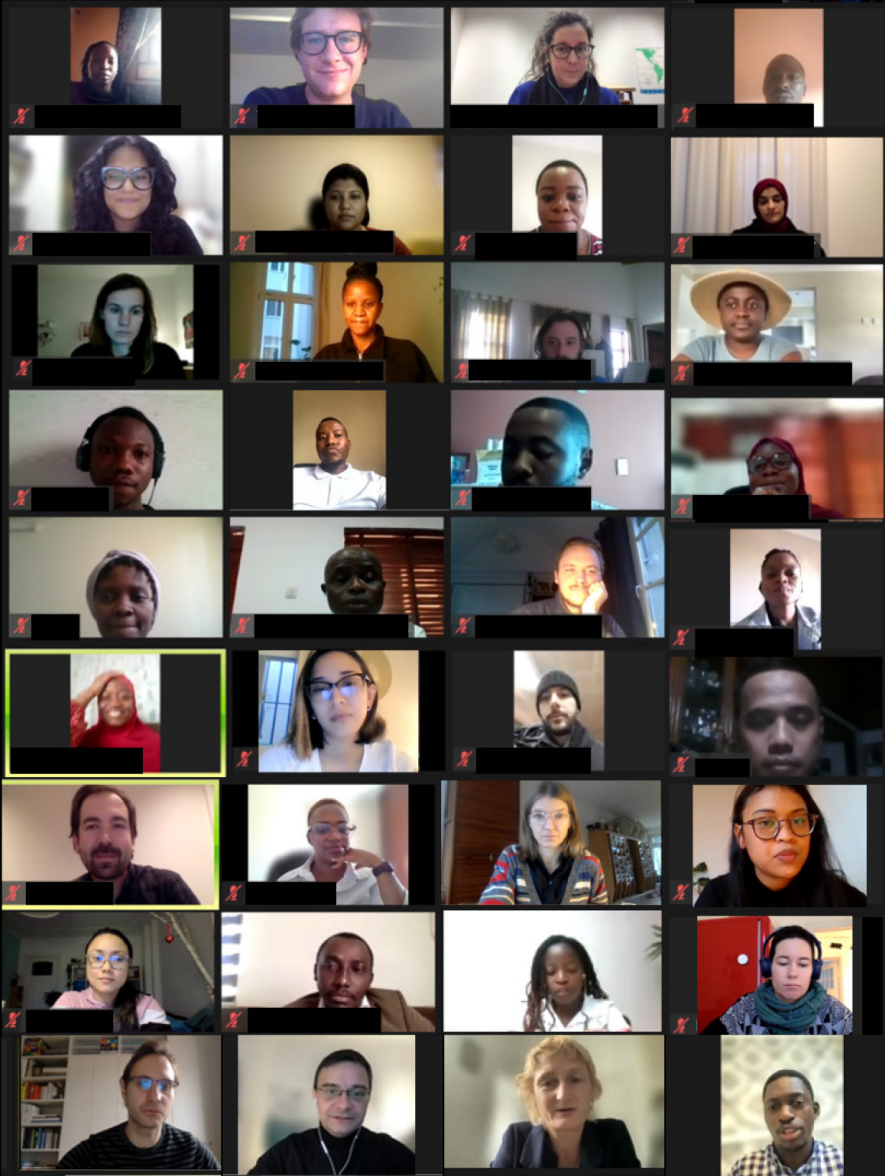
It is in this spirit that the participating students presented their ongoing master's thesis research to each other and received feedback from senior scholars from all three participating institutions. The discussion provided deep insights into common topics and opportunity for self-reflection before an international peer-group in a conference format.

We wish all master's students that participated the best for completing their work on the thesis projects presented at this occasion!

The Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab Team

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The participants of the Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab Master's Summer School



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INTRODUCTION

Under the title 'Urban Management across Continents', the Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab held its first joint online summer school on the 14th and 15th of December 2021. A cohort of 33 master's students from the Urban Management courses at TU Berlin (Germany), University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa) and the University of Lagos (Nigeria) and twelve lecturers from all three institutions came together for the summer school.

To open the event, Astrid R.N. Haas of the African Development Bank held a keynote speech on "Achieving the promise of cities that work", which was followed by a lively discussion on her input.

The summer school focused on nine thematic panels where the students presented and discussed their thesis work. Students' theses were in different stages of the research process: Some presented results from the initial conceptualisation and literature review, other presentations were more directly concerned with theoretical and methodological questions. Most students, however, presented first insights or final results from their empirical work in the field. The students were asked to formulate questions to the audience and the convenors, in order to receive targeted feedback that allowed them to alleviate their research challenges and to improve the final written thesis.

On day one, the panels' themes included 'Transport & Mobility', 'Land Governance', 'Human Settlements & Service Delivery' as well as 'Private Sector Development & Building'. The first day was concluded by plenum discussions on the presented topics and feedback from experienced researchers. On day two, students shared their research experiences in panels ranging from 'Spatial Inclusion & Community'

and 'Environmental Management' to 'Policy & Governance'. The second day concluded with a networking session that enabled students to build connections among peers with similar research interests.

The format of an online summer school presented a unique opportunity for the master's students to present their thesis projects and have a lively exchange with their colleagues across continents. In the sessions, the students identified and discussed common interests and themes; they also discussed challenges they encountered in their research processes, especially the fieldwork impediments related to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. The final networking session was extensively used to intensify the discussions and deepen the newly established relations.

With students and lecturers having joined in from different locations in various time zones – not only in Nigeria, South Africa and Germany, but also Latin America – conducting and taking part in an online conference required high commitment from all contributors. Repeated power cuts and internet network problems posed considerable challenges to a number of participants during the summer school, representing a constant reminder of the challenging work conditions many of the students encounter even beyond the pandemic. All convenors and participants – whether presenters, audience or discussants in different moments – exhibited great patience and flexibility in response to technical circumstances, which provided everyone a platform for presenting her or his work.

We thank all the contributors for their dedication.

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PROGRAM OVERVIEW

14 DEC
2021

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

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

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

WELCOME

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

ACHIEVING THE PROMISE OF CITIES THAT WORK

DISCUSSION

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

TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

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

SESSION 1

BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)

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

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & SERVICE DELIVERY

Convenor: Taki Sithagu

SESSION 2

BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)

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

SPATIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY II

Convenor: Dr. Deborah Bunmi Ojo

SESSION 4

BREAKAWAY PANELS (SIMULTANEOUS)

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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KEYNOTE: "ACHIEVING THE PROMISE OF (AFRICAN) CITIES THAT WORK"



**Astrid R.N. Haas,
African Development Bank**

Bio: Astrid is an urban economist supporting cities across Africa and Asia to strengthen their financial systems, with a focus on unleashing new opportunities for sub-national financing. Astrid has worked extensively with city governments 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

"This requires all to act now and ensure well-managed urbanisation is a priority to ensure Africa too can achieve the promise of habitable, productive, sustainable and resilient cities that work"

Watch the keynote online: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eyKqWR3rJ6c>

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SUMMARY

Addressing the audience from Kampala in Uganda, Astrid starts her keynote by highlighting some of **Africa's major urbanisation trends and the link between urban population growth and economic growth.**

Since Africa is the fastest urbanizing continent in the world, the potential for economic growth is enormous. Projections predict that nearly a billion more people will be living in African cities in the next 30 years, with an expected threefold growth of built environment yet to come within this period. Most of this growth, however, will not happen in the major existing cities, but in intermediate cities and cities yet to come.

Such development requires better urban management as economic growth does not automatically follow urbanisation. In South East Asia, economic growth has taken off with urbanisation; however, in African countries, so far this has not always been the case as urbanisation has not been accompanied by industrialisation. Furthermore, in some countries like Liberia, massive influx of people to cities was actually a result of the conflict between 1985 to 2010. To unleash the economic potential of urbanisation, it needs to be effectively planned and managed.

What are the **challenges** in African cities? Why do these challenges exist? The second part of the talk points towards the challenges of conducting economic activities in African cities. Here Astrid Haas also draws on her own

research in Kampala, Uganda. There are many regulatory impediments to business: For example, the average time to start a business in Sub-Saharan countries is significantly higher than in high-income countries. Furthermore, the cost of infrastructure and utilities, such as obtaining electricity, is much higher, although these costs have decreased somewhat in the last decade in Africa. In the case of electricity, which is a primary input to most businesses, it is not only the connections that matter but also having a stable supply, which many cities are still struggling with. Under these conditions, not enough firms want to locate in these cities and thus too few formal job opportunities are created for the many people that are moving to the cities. From a classical economic perspective, the (formal) job density is still too low across these cities, compared to cities in high-income countries. Hence, people become self-employed primarily in the informal sector in order to survive, e.g. as drivers, street vendors. However, these are very small enterprises and many operate close to or under the poverty line. A 2016 World Bank census of the informal sector in Kampala highlighted this: Nearly 80% of jobs are from self-employment, often in precarious conditions. Due to places of living being located far away from places of work, coupled with a lack of sufficient supply of affordable transportation, the cost of living in many African cities in relation to income is much higher than in cities of high-income countries. That although this was successful in Rwanda, it may not work everywhere, as African cities and land tenure systems are very diverse.

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Furthermore, these challenges are self-reinforcing: When businesses operate in the informal sector and cannot grow because of regulatory and infrastructural barriers, their turnover will remain low, directly affecting cities' tax bases. Even where cities have managed to institute reforms to grow their tax base, such as in Kampala, this is still not remotely sufficient to provide the level of public infrastructure that is needed. The Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdowns have exacerbated these issues.

Turning towards the **opportunities**, the talk outlines several steps that need to be taken to unlock the potential and pointing towards several best practices in African cities.

First, security of land tenure is an essential precondition for economic growth. Rwanda is a good example in this regard: The country has been proactive to register its whole land in a community participatory practice. The whole country is now titled under a freehold land system. The outcome was that the number of mortgages increased because people are willing to invest in their land. All this happened within a five-year period. It is important to note however, that although this was successful in Rwanda, it may not work everywhere, as African cities and land tenure systems are very diverse.

Secondly, it is important to make adequate use of available data. The example of Cape Town is instructive in this regard, as during its water crisis, the city made water consumption data on a household level publicly available, to make people aware of their consumption patterns and potentially trigger behavior change.

Thirdly, there is need to recognize the potential of planning and investments into infrastructure in advance of people settling. This is important because there is evidence from Latin America that the cost of retrofitting can be three times higher than doing it in advance of settlement. In addition, the social, political, administrative costs to of moving people from their land for infrastructure upgrades cannot be underestimated. Hargeisa in Somaliland is a good example in this context: The city is planning around the outskirts of the city, where people are moving too. Importantly, however, it is doing this before people arrive, by demarcating the land to ensure people keep areas free for future investments in public infrastructure. Similar attempts have been successful in Colombia and Ethiopia. In Tanzania, an earlier implementation of a sites and service scheme resulted in the land today being five times more valuable than upgraded land. Furthermore, planning for climate resilient transition in advance will be cheaper, as an example from Kenya shows.

Fourth, housing should be a part of the urban strategy, and not only a national strategy. The cost of building urban housing is extremely high in urban Africa. Addis was able to build over 300.000 public housing units, but even this number cannot keep up with population growth.

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The fifth major opportunity is improved mass rapid transit. The Lagos Bus Rapid Transit – despite its flaws – succeeded in increasing transport opportunities, decreasing transport costs, congestion and emissions, and improving safety and comfort levels. Mass rapid transit, if planned and built properly, is not only efficient in linking people to formal employment but can also have positive impacts for the climate.

Finally, adequate financing for urbanisation is critical. Cities need a valid social contract to finance their services.



Hargeisa, Somaliland

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HARGSKYL1, CC BY 2.0



Bus Rapid Transit, Lagos

© POSEDON IMAGING

Discussion

Following the keynote, Astrid Haas responds to the questions of the audience. Being asked by a student about the overlaps between urban planning and urban management, Astrid highlights that generally there are not enough planners in Africa.

Practitioners in the urban field tend to work in their disciplinary silos, but actually cities are systems that cut across borders of disciplines.

Therefore, responses to urban problems need transdisciplinary approaches. Urban management can fill this void and can bring the different urban disciplines together. By adhering to certain ideals and unrealistic plans, urban planning in Africa has ventured away from the reality on the ground. The challenge is to narrow the gap between what is ideal and what can be really achieved.

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Speaking towards empowerment of municipalities by creating their own tax base, Astrid Haas underlines the cross-cutting nature of this issue and the essential role of finances. Planning and management are directly connected to land values: If planning is executed properly, the land value will increase. A city needs to plan for that, so taxes can be levied and reinvested into public infrastructure. Colombia is a good example for that. More broadly, these investments are not cheap and they are long-term.

Following up on another question on finance and inclusiveness, Astrid Haas continues by stressing the need to mobilize private funds, emphasizing that Private-Public-Partnerships are one, but not the only method to attract private finance for infrastructure; rather a mix of financing sources and tools is required. The cities need to improve their fiscal base. Regarding inclusiveness, she adds that the question about who is actually paying taxes and paying for infrastructure is crucial. In her research, Astrid Haas currently looks into the gender aspects of this question.

In the discussion, the question of data availability is touched upon again. Astrid refers to the importance and availability of satellite data that allows understanding in which directions cities are developing. In the NYU Marron Institute's work on urbanisation in Ethiopia, a community participation approach was used and secondary cities for urban expansion planning.

Elaborating further on land titling, Astrid Haas once again underscores that land titling may not always be the most cost-efficient solution and the approach that communities want, referring to cases from Tanzania and Uganda. Still, there needs to be a system to increase the security of tenure, but there are different multiple ways to achieve this.

Lastly, discussing digital technologies, Astrid Haas highlights that there is a massive role for digital solutions in urban management. But she takes the stance that digital tools are not the solution themselves, but should support other solutions. In that sense, the smart cities visions that have been very dominant will not function in the absence of investments underlying fundamental urban infrastructures, services and institutions. They may also have higher costs than benefits. However, there are also examples when digital solutions made processes easier, such as paying taxes via mobile phones.

The Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab thanks Astrid Haas very much for this contribution!

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

**URBAN MANAGEMENT
ACROSS CONTINENTS**
SUMMARIES OF
THE THEMATIC
SESSIONS



URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS



SUMMARIES OF THE THEMATIC SESSIONS

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

Danitza Toca Tibaduiza (TUB):

Shifting to a sustainable mobility system in Yo-pal-Colombia, an analysis based on the struc-ture 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 Johan-nesburg

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 Owner-ship Structure in Lagos

Kanya Pranawengkapti (TUB):

Towards sustainable urban mobility: Unders-tanding 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

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SESSION 1: TRANSPORT & MOBILITY



Yopal, Colombia

The first parallel session of the Summer School focuses on issues of transportation and mobility. It is chaired by **Dr. Nadine Appelhans (TU Berlin)**, with **Tobias Kuttler (TU Munich)** as a co-convenor. Five student presentations touch on topics of sustainable, inclusive and safe mobility in cities in five different countries on four continents.

Danitza Toca Tibaduiza of TU Berlin presents her study about the Integrated Urban and Rural Mobility Plan in Yopal, Colombia, highlighting

first results from her survey among close to 400 citizens. For her case study, she points towards high dependence of research respondents on the private car, the limited citizen participation in planning for integrated mobility and low awareness for public policies. In the Q&A, she highlights the limited availability of infrastructure for alternative mobility, such as cycling. She highlights the cultural role of private mobility as a signifier of status, and also the significance of safety issues in the urban realm.



© TOBIAS KÜTLER

Rea Vaya, the Bus Rapid Transit system in Johannesburg, South Africa

The research of **Boitumelo Manala (TU Berlin)** focusses on public transport in Johannesburg. She investigates how investments in public transport address the socio economic needs of the city's residents. Thereby she tries to understand which actors are involved and how funding for transport is procured and allocated, shedding light on how decision-making can be transformed towards enabling socio-economically inclusive and accessible public transport for all. She presents findings from expert interviews and her survey with

80 commuters. Following her presentation, challenges of the research process are discussed, such as obtaining ridership data and getting access to experts for interviews. Also, she points towards the challenges of comparing data that reflects the situation before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. Responding to a participant's question, she also touches upon the overlaps in legislation in Johannesburg and the Gauteng region, resulting in transport investments being inefficiently allocated.

Kanya Pranawengkapti (TU Berlin) presents her ongoing research on first and last mile connectivity to mass rapid transit (MRT) in Jakarta. Thereby she tries to understand the first and last mile characteristics of MRT passengers and to find ways to improve connectivity. She conducted an online survey among 159 respondents and expert interviews. As result she finds differences between first and last mile mobility and highlights the need to reduce travel time, increase safety and affordability in first/last mile mobility and improve the infrastructure for alternative modes of transport. She also discusses issues of her survey approach, e.g. the difficulty to include all the target groups in the survey, such as disability advocacy groups. Questions of benchmark studies in first/last-mile mobility are also discussed, a field that is currently evolving.



Mass Rapid Transit in Jakarta, Indonesia

© IREAN MUHAMMAD, JAKARTA MRT TS1
AT FATMAWATI STATION, CC BY-SA 4.0, MODIFIED



Traffic in Lagos, Nigeria

Ogunranti Aderonke Oluwabunmi (University of Lagos) examines road traffic accidents in South West Nigeria. In her study, she evaluates the socio-economic characteristics of persons involved in accidents, and the strategies used to reduce road accidents. Her study aims at suggesting further strategies to reduce road traffic accidents. She uses a survey approach with 158 respondents. Her findings show that mostly male persons are involved in road accidents, and that speeding, dangerous overtaking and use of mobile phones while driving are the main causative factors for accidents. She concludes that speed limits, traffic rules, and seat belt requirements should be more strictly enforced.

Unfortunately, **Ralph Ngoma (Wits)** – conducting research on sustainable bus transportation – could not join the session due to technical difficulties.

In between and after the presentations, a vibrant discussion about survey research methods and limitations is held, since all studies presented are survey based. Among other topics, it is discussed how the framing of questions and the selection of survey participants affect the research.

As shown, awareness for transport policies can differ significantly among respondents, and the mobility behaviour of citizens often does not reflect the visions in policies. It is argued that it is a key step in every research process to narrow down the research questions to a point that the questions are manageable and the phenomena observed are measurable. To achieve this, it is advisable to test a survey instrument before rolling it out to a larger number of people.

Since participants conducted their fieldwork during the Covid-19 pandemic, a discussion about the limitations of fieldwork during the pandemic evolves. Since fieldwork sometimes proved to be difficult during the Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary to “work around” the situation, and address and make transparent these limitations, but still trying to draw conclusions. Conducting research during the pandemic can also present a benefit. The situation after Covid-19 will never be as before. It is argued that the pandemic changes our outlook on transport, our behaviour, how we choose transport options, how and where we want to live, and how we work and commute. Data collected during the Covid-19 crisis can be used as a starting point to look into a changed future, and to specify the impact of Covid-19 on transport.

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SESSION 1: LAND GOVERNANCE



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View towards Sandton from Alexandra, Johannesburg, South Africa

The four presentations in this session investigate different aspects of land management, including public participation, collective ownership and the role of family ownership. In depth-case studies are presented from different African and Asian cities. The session is chaired by **Dr. Basirat Oyalowo (University of Lagos)** and co-convened by **Florence Avogo (TU Berlin)**.

Archimedes Muzenda (Wits) assesses public participation in land use management in Johannesburg. He undertakes this study in the context of a planning law reform enacted in 2013, observing the extent of public participation before and after the reform and seeking to identify the challenges in introducing public participation in land use management.

He uses a case study approach and conducted semi-structured interviews with key informants from different institutions. The findings reveal the difficulty to constitute a key instrument of the reform, the Municipal Planning Tribunal, and to achieve procedural fairness and transparency. He highlights that the reform brought decision making closer to residents, but that the city administration fails to address public participation adequately. In the discussion and Q&A, other participants encourage Archimedes to make his findings visible to the policy sector and think of ways how to achieve that.



Kibera in Nairobi, Kenya

© SCHREIBKRAFT, NAIROBI KIBERA 04, CC BY-SA 3.0

Nayara Nuary Islam (TU Berlin) investigates the capacity of collective land ownership rights to establish land tenure security for the urban poor, and whether the instrument of collective land ownership is a viable alternative to individual titling. She analyses three slum upgrading projects in Thailand, Kenya and Pakistan that use different titling instruments. Facing challenges in collecting primary data for the three cases, she uses secondary data for her analysis that is currently conducted. To substantiate and triangulate her findings, she plans to discuss these findings with experts in the field. In the Q&A, participants and the presenter discuss the difficulty of measuring justice and operationalising concepts of justice for empirical analysis. Nayara also outlines her methodology that she developed based on extensive literature review.

In her research, **Hameedah Damilola Agbaje (University of Lagos)** compares different management structures of family owned lands in Lagos state, seeking to identify innovative land management practices.

Furthermore, she aims at developing a framework for enhancing efficient management of family held lands. The empirical phase of her research is yet to be conducted. In the Q&A, participants from Lagos highlight the particularity of family land ownership in the city, a phenomenon that is rarely investigated in research and taken into consideration in policy processes.



A neighborhood street in Lagos, Nigeria

© DOLAPO FALOLA, 2008 LAGOS NIGERIA
2655748048, CC BY-SA 2.0

In the final presentation in this session, **Regina Cissy Luyiga (TU Berlin)** focuses on land management processes in a settlement in Kampala, Uganda, and how they affect land allocation, land development and tenure security. In her study, she identifies the major stakeholders involved in land management and examines the perceptions of residents regarding their tenure security.

Her findings reveal how formal and informal practices work alongside each other, and how loopholes in formal systems allow allocation of affordable plots in the studied settlement. In the ensuing discussion, participants discuss applicability of formal-informal differentiations for African and ex-colonial cities, pointing towards the negative connotations of such narratives and concepts.



© MICHEAL KALUBA, SLUMS, KAMPALA, CC BY-SA 4.0

An informal settlement in Kampala, Uganda

Throughout the presentations, the challenges of collecting primary data and conducting fieldwork are highlighted, including challenges due to Covid-19 pandemic. Archimedes reports of difficulties to organise interviews during the pandemic, so his empirical phase was limited. Nayara was not able to get in touch with representatives of the chosen projects.

Other session participants refer to their own experiences and give recommendations how to mediate such challenges. Hameedah also found it challenging to access family heads, government agencies and other key actors relevant in her field.

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

SESSION 2 BREAKAWAY PANELS

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 circu-
lar economy: Understanding digitalization of
construction secondary materials in Berlin,
Germany

Pitsi Manthata (Wits):

Investigating the delivery of Sustainable Hu-
man 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 Develop-
ments In Lagos Metropolis

George Ofuani (UNILAG):

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

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

SESSION 2:

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & SERVICE DELIVERY



Blue Cross Hospital in Lagos, Nigeria

In the afternoon session of the first summer school day, the first parallel session focuses on issues of human settlements and service delivery. It is chaired by **Taki Sithagu (Wits)**. Two student presentations touch on topics of sustainability and informality regarding human settlements in South Africa, and one presentation focuses on the user perceptions of public health infrastructure in Lagos State.

Samuel Olutokun (University of Lagos) assesses user satisfaction of public health infrastructure in Lagos State, with specific focus on the Covid-19 pandemic.

The aim is to analyse the maintenance cultures employed in public health infrastructure, with a view to making recommendations and providing solutions to the government. He also investigates user perceptions of infrastructure maintenance and seeks to ascertain the maintenance factors that limit the effectiveness of public health infrastructure. Based on these initial findings, he studies the impact of (perceptions of) maintenance on user preferences for private or public health institutions. An online survey with 34 questions among 385 persons in Lagos state is currently conducted, with first results being available soon.



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Alexandra, Johannesburg, South Africa

Charity Rhulani Mabasa (Wits) investigates informality and informal settlements and how informality is interpreted and responded to in spatial planning practice. In her research, she asks how the characteristics of informal settlements influence conceptualisation of upgrading interventions, by studying an informal settlement in the Inner City of Johannesburg. She uncovered the major problems in the settlement, such as fire hazards and safety risks, missing transport options and sewerage.

Based on these observations, she formulates recommendations directed at city departments, highlighting the need for embracing informality and community engagement. Charity's presentation is followed by a discussion about the need and application of pre-formulated sets of indicators and guidelines to study informal settlements, in order to provide recommendations to the government. Participants also note that unforeseen challenges and insights can arise during fieldwork activities, such as becoming aware of community participation and capacity issues of administrations and politicians.



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View towards the CBD from Jeppestown,
Johannesburg, South Africa

Pitsi Manthata (Wits) is investigating the delivery of Sustainable Human Settlements (SHS) in South Africa “on the ground”. She specifically focuses on the role of the institutional structure and intergovernmental relations, due to her assumption that there are gaps and malfunctions in how the different spheres of government interact. The aim of her study is to investigate the challenges of and obstacles to providing Sustainable Human Settlements, considering that the aim of SHS is more than just providing “housing”. However, she encountered that the responsible city department still measures performance in terms of delivery of housing only, not in terms of sustainability. Based on her findings, she recommends that SHS should not be seen as a project, but as an evolutionary process, and should include the view of the people on the ground and work together with them.

As a cross-cutting issue, the session participants discuss the **impact of Covid-19 on the research process**. Not always did the pandemic have a strong impact on the study, such as in the case of Charity, who reports that she had already build connections to her research participants beforehand and could build on these relations during Covid-19. However, she had difficulties with returning to the informal settlement during the pandemic.

In another cross-cutting discussion, the question is raised how an SHS approach could inform planning of other infrastructures as well, such as hospitals.

In her concluding remarks, convenor Taki Sithagu highlights the key points of each presentation. Referring to Pitsi’s presentation, she argues that all responsible departments and officials should embrace a spirit of “process” into their delivery of services and facilities.

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

SESSION 2:

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT & BUILDING



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View from the Carlton Centre in central Johannesburg, South Africa.

The second parallel session of the afternoon focuses on private sector development. The session is chaired by **Lucas Elsner (TU Berlin)**. The four presenters in this session approach the question of private sector involvement from different perspectives. While two presentations focus on the mechanisms of private sector participation in making them an efficient tool for delivering urban development and renewal, the others look at long-term sustainability and viability of private sector initiatives, also in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Rorisang Sojane (Wits) starts off the session by presenting his research on the Covid-19 lockdown in Johannesburg, and how the City Improvement Districts (CID) in the Inner City adapted their management practices to address the lockdown. He conducted interviews with city officials and CID managers, and a survey among the CID managers. The interviews revealed that CIDs have become stronger due to having played a role of community binders during this difficult period. In the follow-up to his presentation, participants discuss the role of the CID model in supporting a circular economy, and Rorisang points to examples of Johannesburg where mutual support and collaboration is encouraged by CIDs, including incentivising the recycling of materials.



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Upscale housing development on Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria

George Ofuani (University of Lagos) ~~focus-es~~ on the challenges and opportunities of private-private cooperation in housing development. Investigating the situation in Lagos State, he uses a survey approach to identify the partnership models applied in Lagos, the factors that influence partnership choices and secure success of private partnerships. Data collection is currently proceeding and first findings will be available soon. In the Q&A, George elaborates further on the different types of housing developed in Lagos and the type of actors involved. Since George is in an early state of his research, in the follow-up discussion, methodological issues are touched upon, such as the need to refine and specify research questions, which is a common challenge in any research process.

Kamorudeen Bakare Lawal (University of Lagos) ties in with the previous presentation, investigating mixed-use real estate development in Lagos. The aim is to study the application of optimisation techniques that support decision-making in the delivery of real estate development. The study uses a survey approach to examine the most common optimisation techniques applied in the study area and the outcomes of these mechanisms. The empirical part of the research is currently conducted. After the presentation, participants discuss the need for developing additional facilities in private initiatives, such as schools and hospitals, to achieve a functional, mixed-use urban environment. They also discuss the challenges of how the needs of low-income groups can be addressed by private sector involvement.



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View on Ikoyi and Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria

Finally, **Jorge Carbonell** from **TU Berlin** presents his research on different online market places for secondary materials based in Berlin, and their potentials and challenges in waste prevention and achieving environmental benefits. His results clearly show the strength of such platforms in linking supply and demand, and the opportunities of such platforms for developing indicators that support environmental goals. He also highlights the current limitations of such platforms. In the ensuing discussion, Jorge underlines the potential of the circular economy to respond to the construction industry's need of reducing emissions, but the current limitations of scaling up the market for secondary materials.

After the presentations, a discussion spanning across all presentations follows, concerning the benefits and challenges of private sector involvement in delivering essential services, such as housing. Another discussion point is the management of the relationship between the state and private sector. Participants compare the different contexts of Lagos and Johannesburg:

They highlight the difficulty of encouraging the private sector to contribute to the goals of a city and the society for sustainability and inclusiveness, e.g. to improve the quality of life of low-income populations. Participants agree that governments need to create adequate legal frameworks for the private sector to enable their contribution to such aims.



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Secondary material for the circular economy



URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

09:30 — 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

MV (Mbali) Masuku (Wits):

Women's Perceptions of Safety and Security in South African Cities: A Case of Hillbrow in Johannesburg

Adesiyan 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 its subsequent environmental consequences

Leah Hamilton (TUB):

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

Sheila Namutebi (Wits):

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

David Raymond Parlindungan (TUB):

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

Bosa Mochotlhi (Wits):

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

Anastasia Zhuravel (TUB):

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

SESSION 3: SPATIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY I



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Braamfontein, Johannesburg, South Africa; 

In this session, three presentations focus on questions of accessibility and safety in public spaces in two African cities, both from gender and disability perspectives. Another presentation focusses on community involvement in heritage protection. The session is chaired by **Dr. Carmel Rawhani (Wits)** and **Prof. Dr. Anna Steigemann (TU Berlin)**.

In her research, **Sheila Sarah Namutebi (Wits)** focuses on access of disabled people in Johannesburg's Braamfontein area and how urban management can have a positive impact on access. Trying to understand the processes and challenges for urban management to create accessible streetscapes, she conducted observations and interviews to

understand the attitudes, roles and influences of different stakeholders, and the relationships between different stakeholders. She found that there is a lack of awareness for the needs of disabled people and consequently those needs are not prioritised. There is also a lack of coordination between different city departments and inadequate policy guidelines and frameworks. In the follow-up discussion, it is highlighted that, in order to support the recommendations provided by Sheila, disability mainstreaming in urban management is very important. Furthermore, urban design guidelines need to be implemented that cater to the most vulnerable members of societies.



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Hillbrow, Johannesburg, South Africa

Mbali Vivian Masuku (Wits) studies women's perceptions of safety and security in cities, drawing on the case of Hillbrow in Johannesburg. Investigating the challenges that women face in accessing public spaces, transport and residential buildings, she aims at providing policy and planning recommendations. She conducted interviews and a survey to answer her research questions. She found that women rarely use public parks, that there is a fear of crime and violence in public spaces and that a majority of women has experienced and/or witnessed crime. These experiences substantially restrict women's movement in the city. In the Q&A and discussion, speakers point towards the need to differentiate between safety and security and highlight how contemporary feminist perspectives can enrich urban planning discourses.

Anastasia Zhuravel (TU Berlin) investigates collective action for protecting architectural heritage from commercial real estate development, and has chosen the Kvity Ukrayiny pavilion in [Kyiv](#) as a case study. In summer 2021, a bottom-up citizen movement by experts and non-experts was founded to protect the pavilion. In her study, she aims at understanding the constraints in encouraging community members to participate in collective actions. In addition, she aims at identifying entry points to overcome such constraints and the potentials for protection of architectural heritage. She conducted (remote) interviews with the main stakeholders, including architects, politicians, investors, but also citizens. In the Q&A and discussion, Anastasia elaborates further on the reasons why people want to protect or, on the other side, erase the soviet architectural heritage, and the different identities and interests connected to different positions towards heritage.

Anastasia's thesis was conceptualised in 2021. Since her presentation at the summer school, the situation in Kyiv has changed dramatically under the war. Anastasia recently conveyed to the Urban Lab Team that none of the buildings she has been investigating have been destroyed yet, and the NGOs she did her research on continue their activities in Kyiv and are engaged in preserving the heritage even in wartime. The Urban Lab team still hopes that her work can contribute to heritage conservation and reconstruction in the future.



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The Kvity Ukrayiny building



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The Lagos Marathon, Lagos, Nigeria

Itorobong Micah Eno (University of Lagos) presents a study on accessibility and gender aspects. She examines the factors that determine access to recreational spaces in Lagos, thereby also identifying the patterns of recreational behaviour of different genders. She used a survey instrument among users of recreational spaces. Her findings clearly show the importance of public spaces for social activities across genders, and also the safety concerns of respondents and the need to upgrade recreational facilities. In the discussion, exclusion of women from recreational spaces is discussed in further depth. Participants also discuss whether urban design / urban management solutions are the right approaches to improve the situation or whether exclusion of women is rather a problem that needs to be addressed in socio-political ways.

Throughout the presentations and discussions, the challenges of formulating research questions and assumptions are addressed, and the need to clearly identify and define the researched phenomena. Definitions of “accessibility” “safety”, security” “safe and accessible streets” etc. can be very different among research participants, and these different perspectives on the research topics can heavily influence the research outcome. Co-convenor Prof. Dr. Anna Steigemann closes the session by highlighting the need for inclusion of the most vulnerable groups at the earliest point in urban planning, design and management. She also reminds the audience that many of the recommendations provided in the presentations have already been discussed in the field for a long time, but unfortunately, insufficiently implemented in practice. Co-convenor Dr. Carmel Rawhani, in her closing words, encourages the participants to further disseminate their findings to make an impact, also outside academia.

SESSION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT I



Fujairah, United Arab Emirates

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In this session, three presentations are scheduled, focusing on different environmental aspects related to mobility, water, safety and health issues, providing evidence from Nigeria, United Arab Emirates and Indonesia. The session is hosted by **Dr. Oliver Lah (TU Berlin)**.

Yossr Abouelnour (TU Berlin) presents on the impacts of remote education on student mobility patterns during the Covid-19 pandemic. Having changed her research focus recently towards an emphasis on mobility patterns instead of environmental concerns, she questions whether a shift in teaching formats and methods affect the mobility patterns and travel decisions of students. Furthermore, she tries to find out whether students have preferences for remote or on-campus learning, and what the trade-offs between the two choices for students' mobility are. She undertook fieldwork among students from different disciplines of the University of Science and Technology of Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates.

565 respondents took part in her survey. Her results show that, since most students travelled by private car, mobility behaviour has not significantly changed during the pandemic. Particularly students of humanities, business, law and arts prefer remote education, while students of health sciences prefer a hybrid or complete on-campus education. In the Q&A and discussion, it is pointed out that students' mobility patterns in this case – a majority used private cars – are rather unique, and that for other universities the results could look rather different. Still, Yossr points out that some of the results can be generalised, such as the preference for remote education among humanities students. Furthermore, Yossr elaborates on why she chose this university as a case study and how she was able to achieve such an impressive sample size. A participant raises the question whether among Yossr's research participants, a potential divide between students who benefit from remote education and those who are disadvantaged can be observed. Another question is which new uses of time emerge due to saved travel time.



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ONOHONDRO VILLAGE, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

Water supply in Onohondro village, Indonesia

David Raymond Parlindungan (TU Berlin) examines the critical risk factors of water supply projects in public-private partnerships (PPP), presenting his case study from Semarang in Indonesia. He also studies the different perceptions of risk in PPP schemes of governments in comparison to the private sector. He used a survey to gather research data. One of his major findings is the different perception of PPP risks: Private sector representatives assess PPP projects as less risky than the public sector representatives do. As highest risks to water supply projects, besides availability of raw water and natural disasters, the errors in demand projections and tariff settings are revealed. In the Q&A and discussion, David elaborates further on the background of PPP projects in Indonesia, including improved project delivery by the private sector and the changing perception of private sector involvement, which is increasingly seen as a remedy to tackle public sector corruption. Furthermore, based on David's results, the benefits and challenges of PPP projects are discussed, and whether PPPs present higher benefits than public project development.

Unfortunately, **Adesiyan Adebisi Mofoluwaso (University of Lagos)** – studying the locational effects of petrol service stations on environmental safety and health – eventually could not join the session and present due to technical challenges.



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Petrol station in Ogba, Lagos, Nigeria

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

SESSION 3: POLICY & GOVERNANCE



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View of the city centre of Leipzig, Germany

In this session, all presentations explore themes of integrated planning and governance and how they are implemented in practice, referring to a variety of cases spanning three different countries in Africa and Europe. The session is hosted by **Prof. Dr. Elke Beyer (TU Berlin)**.

In her research, **Leah Hamilton (TU Berlin)** investigates integrated urban development in German cities, particularly focusing on the process from strategy to practice. Based on the experiences of practitioners working on specific projects in two different cities, Leipzig and Bottrop, she examines whether the themes and elements of integrated urban development are preserved in the implementation phase and what challenges occur. She recently completed her semi-structured interviews and presents first findings.

These findings reveal very different outcomes in the two cities in terms of an integrated approach and the collaborative culture. Among the common themes in both cities, the importance of enthusiastic and accessible political leaders and the need for collaborative attitudes and willingness to learn are highlighted, but also the challenges of convincing people of integrated approaches, among other findings. Leah also highlights the limitations of her fieldwork, including language issues she faced doing her fieldwork, and the difficulties of comparing her cases. After the presentation, participants discuss various approaches to integrated development, and Leah elaborates in further depth on how she arrived at a process-based definition of integrated development in her research, and how her research participants struggled to identify with the idea.



© MOHAMMED MUSAH

Office complex under construction near the airport of Accra, Ghana

Mohammed Musah (Wits) studies the Accra City Region in the context of Africa's west coast urban corridor, investigating the role of planning and governance in organising development of the region. He aims at identifying the key planning processes and the emerging governance instruments for the region and the corridor. He reviewed the relevant documents and conducted observations and semi-structured interviews with responsible officials. He finds that the planning response to the growing city-region is reactionary and is lagging behind the city-region's rapid evolution. There is little evidence of concrete collaborative action among constituent municipalities. The transnational planning efforts are weakly coordinated to date and face institutional, technical and financial limitations.

In his recommendations, Mohammed highlights the need for improved horizontal collaboration among municipalities, and suggests to better link west coast corridor plans with individual city-region plans, among other recommendations. In the discussion, Mohammed elaborates further on how the motives of sustainability, efficiency and competitiveness are represented in governance processes and stakeholders' activities. Also, based on his recommendations, he highlights those aspects that are most feasible to implement and could most likely become next steps in city-region and corridor development.



Gaborone, Botswana

Bosa Mochotlhi (Wits) evaluates infrastructure systems to foster interconnect- edness and synergies in the food-water- energy nexus. She reviews policies, strategies, and plans to explore the current status of infrastructures in Gaborone/Botswana, and conducts scenario analysis to highlight po- tentials for inter-sectoral nexus planning. Her initial findings reveal the limited knowledge and application of an inter-sectoral approach regarding food, energy and water. Respective policies are being formulated at the national level, insufficiently considering local con- ditions. In her recommendations, she high- lights opportunities for cross-sectoral approaches on national and city levels. In the discussion and Q&A, Bosa elaborates further on how a policy framework for a cross-sectoral approach could look like. Convenor Prof. Dr. Elke Beyer recommends applying such a framework to one specific project, thereby highlighting the concrete need for, and the challenges of, cross- sectoral approaches.

In her concluding comment, convenor Prof. Dr. Elke Beyer highlights the common themes of all three presentations. Although tackling different topics, all three presentations in- vestigate efforts towards integration and collaboration across planning and governance institutions operating at different scales or in different sectors. In contrast to these aims and concepts, all presentations highlight how some institutions are still following sectoral, “siloeed” approaches and that institutions are often persistent to change for a variety of reasons.

She also underlines that these are processes of learning and negotiation that take on nuanced forms, and that it is analytically not helpful to mark certain cities and institutions as “behind.” One speaker responds that the urgency of urbanisation matters and the respective challenges do not match the inertia in planning and governance institutions.

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS



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

Klaas Tswai (Wits):

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

Nora Hubrich (TUB):

The social dimension of urban climate adaptation: Climate justice in socio-spatially disadvantaged areas, using the case study of Neukölln, Berlin

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

15:30 — 16:30 JOHANNESBURG

NETWORKING SESSION

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

SESSION 4: SPATIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY II



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View of downtown Pretoria, South Africa

In the second part of this session, four presentations are scheduled that focus on the quality of and access to (semi-) public spaces in the Gauteng region of South Africa and Lagos state in Nigeria. The session is hosted by **Dr. Deborah Bunmi Ojo (University of Lagos)**.

The first presentation in this session is held by **Klaas Twai** from **Wits**, who is investigating the impact of traffic on street life in Pretoria through user perceptions. He compares three different streets with light, moderate and heavy traffic volumes, and compares them by choosing indicators of land use, streetscape and densities.

The findings show that all four liveability indicators (social interaction, stress, traffic hazard, and privacy and home territory) are negatively affected by high traffic volumes. Additionally, crime also negatively affects liveability. In the Q&A, Klaas further elaborates on his choice of liveability indicators and on the interview and mapping methodologies that he used.

Daniel Rathbone (Wits) explores issues of formalisation and commoning in a recreational area and linear park in Johannesburg, the Braamfontein Spruit. He questions whether formalised management of the area leads to changes in spatial practices and perceptions of the site, and whether practise and perceptions would reflect aspects of “commoning”. He uses a mixed-methods approach, including observations, expert interviews, an online survey and social media analysis, to study his research questions.

He finds that, while the park is generally open to all kinds of uses and is used in many different ways (including waste picking and as a shortcut), promotion of the park is directed at middle class users and their recreational demands. In the discussion it is highlighted that such spaces – with their mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion that cater to a variety of contested needs – are the most interesting to study and understand cities.



The Braamfontein Spruit, Johannesburg, South Africa

© DANIEL RATHBONE

The presentation by **Damilola Olugbenga Asaolu (University of Lagos)** deals with experiences of urban insecurity and the role of community policing in Ayobo-Ipaja, Lagos State, Nigeria. His research aim is to develop a framework that will enhance and promote inclusive and effective policing. In his research, he analyses the security challenges, the factors contributing to insecurity, the available measures and the role of community policing in

the study area. He conducted interviews with responsible security experts and a household survey. Having identified the main challenges, mechanisms and actors, he recommends to create more awareness for community policing, involve the youth of the area, decentralise the policing structure in the country and use ICTs in security management.



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Lagos Island, Lagos, Nigeria

The final presenter, **Apata James Olusegun (University of Lagos)** examines the influence of religious space on settlement form, aiming at increasing urban sustainability for the community. He conducted a survey among 114 households in the vicinity of a religious centre in Lagos. The findings reveal that the presence of the church in the area has already triggered many positive developments for the residents, such as road upgrades, water provision, and improvement of security measures in the area.

In the Q&A, he further illustrates the transition of the area due to the presence and subsequent expansion of the church, in order to visualise more clearly the spatial form of the

area. Also, questioned whether expansions of churches can also be contested and challenged by residents, he elaborates on the involvement of the community in upgrading the area and the role of the church in providing welfare to residents.

In her final remarks, convenor Dr. Deborah Bunmi Ojo recommends to the speakers to disseminate their results to policy makers and the communities, and work towards implementation of the recommendations.

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

SESSION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT II



@DGUEDEL, BERLIN-NEUKÖLLN, VIEW TO THE TOWN HALL, CC BY 3.0

The centre of Neukölln, Berlin, Germany

The three presentations in this session focus on different environmental topics such as climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and water pollution, investigating implementation of policy objectives and aiming at providing recommendations or creating frameworks for policies and implementation. The session is chaired by **Dr. Jakub Galuszka (TU Berlin)**.

The research of **Nora Hubrich (TU Berlin)** investigates how the well-being of socio-spatially disadvantaged groups can be advanced through implementation of climate adaptation measures. Building on a climate

justice framework, she analyses how climate risks are distributed, and who benefits from, and participates in, climate adaptation measures. Subsequently she explores how urban climate adaptation can be designed to improve quality of life for disadvantaged groups. For her analysis she chose the northern part of Berlin's Neukölln district. Besides document and data analysis, she conducted expert interviews and focus group interviews with residents. In her preliminary results she highlights that integrated concepts at neighbourhood level are yet missing in northern Neukölln, and good examples from other parts of Berlin could be implemented. She also highlights synergy effects for various adaptation measures.



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View of the city centre of Dresden, Germany

In the third presentation of this session, **Princess Mbalenhle Ngcobo (Wits)** investigates the sources and impacts of micro-plastic pollution in the harbour of Durban/South Africa, and how these problems can be mitigated. She particularly focuses on the potential role of urban managers in moderating collaboration between different departments towards mitigating the problem of microplastic pollution. She uses a case study approach, and is currently conducting semi-structured interviews with experts. Her initial findings expose the various sources of microplastic in the harbour and the risk to health due to consumption of contaminated seafood.

Her recommendations for future measures to reduce the impact of microplastic in the harbour will be available soon. Following up on a question in the Q&A, Princess elaborates further on existing measures and policies in place to tackle the issue. She highlights that there is a policy in place that addresses general plastic pollution, but it is not enforced. There are also barriers to stop plastic from entering the harbour, but these barriers are not adequately maintained.

Other than these, there are no measures to address the problem of microplastic in particular. She refers to measures of other countries that already address the issue directly.

In his concluding remarks, convenor Dr. Jakob Galuszka advises the participants to narrow down their relatively broad topics into manageable research questions for a master's thesis. As a result, the research may have justifiable gaps and blind spots, and these gaps need to be made transparent in the thesis papers.



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IN DURBAN HARBOUR, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

The harbour of Durban, South Africa

URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS

NETWORKING SESSION

After the panels were concluded, a networking session was held to give space for reflection, remarks and on how to stay in touch. Participants exchanged on their main takeaways from the summer school and how they want to include the lessons learned into their research. The continuation of digital formats was seen to be a valuable resource, representing a positive legacy from transformations established in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. Prospects for future collaboration and facilitating contact in the digital sphere and in person were discussed. More specifically, the following points were addressed in detail:

Participants were very interested in continuing the collaboration and establishing support and peer review structures by staying in touch via email and social networks. Benefits of such exchange were mentioned to include learning translocally, thereby harnessing perspectives from various contexts. Students were interested in connecting among peers with similar research topics for which a suggested list of research topics and profiles should be established. Further, creating a mailing list, e.g., for the distribution of a newsletter, was discussed. Potentials for expanding contact beyond written exchange to facilitate academic discourse, including reading groups and discussions on relevant literature, were prompted. Moreover, the value of future workshops and inputs on methods were pointed out by the participants. Generally, the idea of peer-learning in diverse formats was viewed as an asset.

The exchange also included suggestions for gathering of updated alumni profiles for the alumni network. Further, the prospect of alumni events with workshop components to facilitate capacity training and knowledge sharing was welcomed. The established network should also be used for sharing of relevant opportunities and a social media presence of the network was suggested to be established. Overall, the networking session gave the opportunity for fruitful exchange.

Going forward, the Urban Lab team will consider the implementation of expressed suggestions in order to consolidate and expand on existing connections between all partnering institutions and their students.

APPRECIATION FROM THE ORGANIZERS

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

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ABOUT THE WITS-TUB-UNILAG URBAN LAB AND RELATED MASTER'S PROGRAMMES

THE WITS-TUB-UNILAG URBAN LAB

The Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab programme supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) seeks to improve graduate education in urban fields across sub-Saharan

Africa. The lead partners, the Habitat Unit at Technische Universität Berlin and the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and the University of Lagos, collaborate in the offering of an urban-oriented graduate training and capacity-building programme at Wits that seeks to effectively address urban challenges and needs.

Core elements of the Wits-TUB-UNILAG Urban Lab project are its master's and PhD programmes. These programmes seek to contribute to capacity building and empowerment, which are key in enabling policy change and action across three areas: (1) a critically reflected understanding of urban resilience, (2) engagement with inequality and informality in ways that facilitate greater justice in access to housing and urban infrastructure and (3) building on decolonial understanding in line with local realities, and thereby advancing a critical edge towards normative ways to engaging cities. One of the fundamentals that underpins these programmes is the importance of integrating the efforts of policy makers, local urban stakeholders and researchers when aiming at fostering modes of development that are just and adapted to context

This master's programme is a one-year full-time or two-year part-time degree. It responds to challenges associated with rapid urbanisation process by provi-

MASTER OF URBAN STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF URBAN MANAGEMENT MUS (UM) AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

ding practice-oriented knowledge and innovative skills to graduates who have a drive for urban transformation. This programme introduces the field of urban management through four crucial and cross-cutting dimensions:

- Politics and policy of the urban
- Understanding complex urban systems
- Managing change processes
- Coproducing knowledge between theory and practice

Addressing, analysing and responding to these four dimensions is significant for engagement with the urban. MUS (UM) seeks to educate and train planning or built environment practitioners, researchers, scholars and policy makers who can integrate the knowledge of and skills in urban policy, development and management and the planning, urban and social sciences in general, in order to foster transformative urban strategies that enable cities to function more efficiently and effectively.

In line with global commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and New Urban Agenda as well as other global agendas which tackle developmental and urban challenges in a cross-sectorial manner, the MUS (UM) stresses the interdisciplinary diagnosis/analysis and prognosis of urban issues across all scales. It provides graduates with an interdisciplinary theoretical, methodological and practical base from which to approach the diverse issues involved in urban development.

It promotes an understanding of the complex urban processes and effective interventions that can contribute to the development of well-managed sustainable, inclusive and resilient cities.

MASTER IN URBAN MANAGEMENT AT UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

The aim of the master's programme is to train professionals who will be specialists in analysing and providing solutions for the policy formulation and implementation challenges of 21st century urbanisation, with a special focus on cities of the global south. The students in this programme receive core skills related to:

- Mastery of knowledge in the history and theory of urban and regional development, the structure and functions of cities and urban systems, and local, national and global policy-making processes as it influences the fabric of human settlements in the global south, and especially in Nigeria.
- Proficiency in quantitative and qualitative research skills and their application to theory-building, data-gathering and analysis, and policy-making processes and infrastructure development in urban management and development contexts.
- Proficiency of communication skills for public (community) and policy settings
- Awareness of the political, social, and ethical issues inherent in urban policy work and development practice.
- Capacity to formulate and implement policy solutions aimed at achieving global sustainable development benchmarks.

The target audience of this programme are public sector officials, civil servants, local government officials, private sector employees, civil society actors and community activists.

The course is offered on part time basis over four semesters of course work, including a final semester dedicated to a research project. Delivery is by both on-line and on-site classes, including condensed classes where applicable.

MASTER'S COURSE OF URBAN MANAGEMENT AT TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

The international and postgraduate Master's Course of Urban Management was installed at Technische Universität Berlin in the fall of 2005. The course offers training in management approaches that cross the boundaries of isolated professional knowledge.

This master's programme aims at conveying problem- and action-oriented knowledge in order to control and organize highly complex processes of urban and municipal development. This objective shall be achieved by creating a common knowledge platform and linking individual, strategically oriented fields of action that are often isolated in practice. The focus is placed on the development of interdisciplinary strategies or concepts – and thus also on the promotion of students' interfacing and transfer competences.

A substantial part of the programme is dedicated to development tasks and problems within cities and metropolitan areas in the global context that are characterized by situations of change, adjustment pressure and pent-up demand. In addition to specialist knowledge, particular knowledge about strategic approaches for the subject- and action-related coordination of different areas of responsibility and of a variety of players is required in this context.

Students enrolled in this qualification programme shall endeavour to become generalists, not specialists. The qualification objectives link:

- research-oriented areas with
- the acquisition of specialized application knowledge and up-to-date procedural knowledge, and
- a comprehensive ability to assume coordinative and executive functions in the conception, implementation and evaluation of urban development processes.

The duration of the course is 3 semesters.

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

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URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS CONTINENTS



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