

AFRICAN CENTRE FOR CITIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2010



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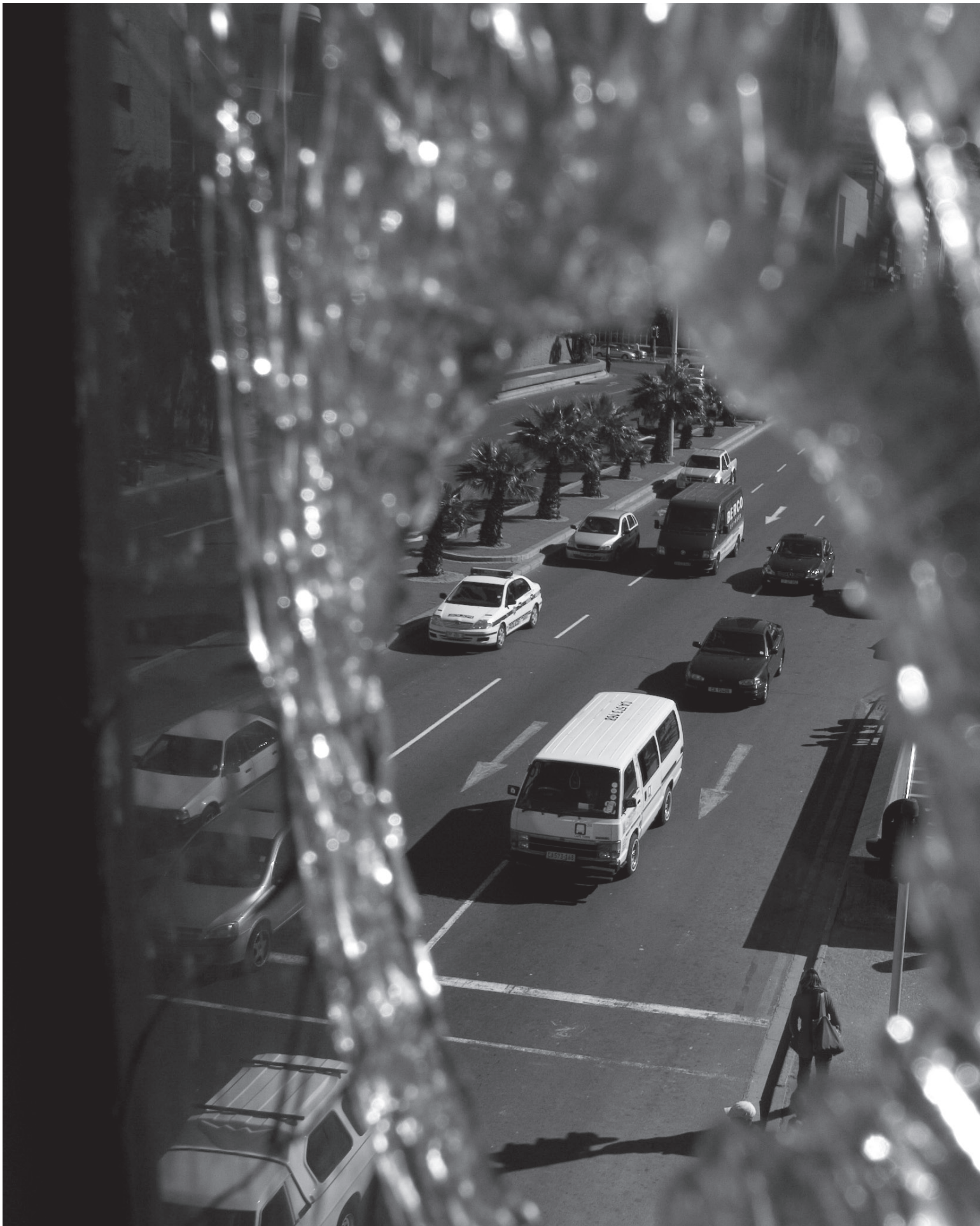


UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
IYUNIVESITHI YASEKAPA • UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD

INTRODUCTION

The year under review was another busy, challenging and rewarding one for the African Centre for Cities (ACC). Existing programmes of teaching and debate were cemented; joint research and publication were extended; new programmes and liaisons were initiated.

The ACC emerged strengthened, more diversified and better profiled as an applied urban research centre in Cape Town, and as an increasingly vigorous, visible and viable axis of urban studies in Africa. The various strands of work accomplished during the year are set out below with mention of key participants, plans and future directions. The Director of the ACC, Professor Edgar Pieterse, gratefully acknowledges the efforts of colleagues mentioned in the Report.





The CityLab programme was initiated during 2008 as an interdisciplinary applied research programme for learning from the unique experience of Cape Town. The intention of the CityLab programme is to begin to address the urban complexity of transitional and middle income contexts by maximising our collective learning from Cape Town. The CityLab programme provides a dedicated, university-based but multi-partner, research process to investigate urban dynamics in the Cape Town city region with an eye on some of the most challenging problems facing the government and especially poor constituencies.

There are six CityLabs:

- **Central CityLab:** This focuses on the Cape Town CBD and adjacent areas, such as Woodstock and Salt River. Issues such as urban regeneration, densification and inclusivity are important in this area, which is of crucial importance to the broader city region.
- **Philippi CityLab:** Philippi is a relatively well-located area of the Cape Flats with a concentration of dense informal settlements, considerable government investment in housing and facilities, and large amounts of vacant developable land. Philippi is a highly contested environment where many of the substantive challenges of integrated human settlements emerge.
- **Climate Change CityLab:** This CityLab is intended to engage with issues of climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Cape Town city region, mainly through a formal partnership with the City of Cape Town on the Climate Change Think Tank.
- **Urban Flooding CityLab:** Flooding of informal settlements is a particularly big problem in Cape Town, and gives rise to a number of issues regarding risk reduction and water governance in Cape Town. This CityLab focuses on understanding the causes and impacts of flooding of informal settlements and how flooding risks can be reduced.
- **Healthy Cities:** This CityLab deals with relationship between the physical urban environment and human health and wellbeing in Cape Town, and how the burden of disease can be reduced by non-biomedical interventions such as better land use planning and improved traffic safety.
- **Urban Ecology CityLab:** This CityLab deals with the interface between the urban environment and the natural environment in Cape Town. The focus of this CityLab speaks most directly to the theoretical literatures of ecosystem services, multifunctional landscapes, conservation, and restoration.

Methodologically, the six CityLabs each generally involve regular meetings or seminars and field trips to stimulate interaction between researchers and practitioners around urban research and policy issues. For some CityLabs, the lack of an existing body of research on Cape Town has resulted in the initiation of new interdisciplinary research programmes (for example, the Healthy Cities CityLab and Urban Flooding CityLab). The CityLab co-ordinators conduct research on their specific themes, act as resource people for the CityLab groups (for example, through undertaking literature reviews and compiling collaborative proposals for research funding) and organise meetings/seminars.

It is intended that each CityLab will produce a special journal issue and/or a number of new/already published journal articles that will be compiled into a CityLab book or journal that creates a lasting resource on each of the CityLab topics. Each publication will have a range of articles/chapters that will address the major issues relating to each topic in the context of Cape Town, including a contextual overview, some discussion on methods, as well as providing new empirical research on Cape Town and suggested policy solutions.

The current CityLab staff complement is as follows:

- **Professor Susan Parnell:** part-time Director of the CityLab programme since its inception in 2008.
- **Warren Smit:** full-time researcher, co-ordinator of the Healthy Cities and Urban Flooding CityLabs, and acting Director of the CityLab programme during Professor Parnell's sabbatical in 2010.
- **Dr Mercy Brown-Luthango:** full-time researcher, co-ordinator of the Philippi CityLab.
- **Ismail Farouk:** full-time researcher, co-ordinator of the Central City CityLab.
- **Dr Pippin Anderson:** part-time researcher, co-ordinator of the Urban Ecology CityLab.
- **Anton Cartwright:** part-time researcher, co-ordinator of the Climate Change CityLab (replacing Dr Yvonne Lewis, who had been co-ordinator of the Climate Change CityLab up to July 2010).

A significant development during 2010 was ACC becoming a partner in the Mistra Urban Futures network. Mistra Urban Futures is a new global centre for sustainable urban futures, based in Gothenburg, Sweden. The centre is run by a consortium of seven Swedish partners (Chalmers University of Technology, the University of Gothenburg, the City of Gothenburg, the Vastra Gotaland county and regional governments, the regional local government association and the national Swedish Environmental Research Institute). The broader Mistra Urban Futures network also includes four international partners: the Centre for Sustainable Urban and Regional Futures (SURF), University of Salford, Manchester, UK; the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai, China; Maseno University/ Kisumu Action Team, Kisumu, Kenya; and ACC.

The overall approach of Mistra Urban Futures is that collaborative and transdisciplinary knowledge production and implementation that brings together academics and practitioners is necessary to be able to achieve sustainable urban futures. It is intended that various collaborative and transdisciplinary projects will be implemented in each of the partner cities over the next 10 years (a number of projects have already commenced in Gothenburg). The CityLab programme has already had a few years of successful engagement in collaborative knowledge production on sustainable urban development, and involvement in the Mistra Urban Futures network will enable us to engage with other partners undertaking similar activities in other parts of the world and to both deepen our reflections and expand our horizons. It allows ACC to embed its local applied research efforts in an international dialogue and search for viable research praxis.

Each CityLab is discussed in more detail below.

CENTRAL CITYLAB

The Central Citylab is a geographically-based urban research laboratory with a particular thematic focus related to the densification of the Central City of Cape Town. The Central City occupies less than 1% of Cape Town's metropolitan area and it houses a negligible population of around 55 000 people. Since democratic transformation, Central City areas in South Africa have become the focus for direct urban regeneration, with a particular challenge of dealing with the legacy of the apartheid city, and with the planning of more integrated and well-managed cities for the future.

Despite the intention of creating a more inclusive central city, much of the housing that has been deliv-

ered since 1994 has been poorly located with respect to urban opportunities, and Cape Town still continues to exhibit unsustainable spatial patterns along lines of economic privilege. However, the City of Cape Town is currently investigating the feasibility of urban densification within the central city area. To this end, the city of Cape Town in collaboration with the Cape Town Partnership (CTP), has developed the Central City Development Strategy (CCDS), which proposes to increase the Cape Town central city population by 100 000 people within a 10-year period. This increase represents an almost three-fold increase from the current population of around 55 000 people.

Through the CCDS policy, the proposed approach by the city of Cape Town is the development of a 20 Neighbourhood strategy, as a mechanism to develop guidelines for appropriate development in the central city. The Central CityLab study is attempting to understand the possible areas of intervention for the planned densification of the city. Using the case studies of the Bo Kaap, De Waterkant, the Waterfront, District Six, Sea Point, Woodstock and Salt River, the Central CityLab is trying to understand how we can move from status quo to planned densification.

With a specific focus on the planned projects and areas of intervention, the Central CityLab has gone about highlighting the complexities of the planned densification of the central city. To date, the Central CityLab has hosted 12 seminars, with material presented predominantly by consultants and practitioners. The CityLab has attracted a large number of attendees ranging from City and government officials, housing experts, architects, artists to academics from a diversity of disciplinary fields as well as a large number of post-graduate students. The large turnout at seminars is attributed to the fact that the labs focussed on high profile development proposals for the central city.

The problematic of densification is generally researched from a technical built environment perspective, but the Central CityLab broadened the disciplinary understanding of densification by highlighting the social and cultural aspects of sustainable city development. By hosting seminars which focused on "creative cities" discourses as well as "cultural quartering", the discussions in the seminars shifted to include culturally relevant questions with input from practitioners from the social sciences. Four broad based themes have been identified from the wide ranging seminar discussions:

- Cape Town's 20-neighborhood strategy: how do we move from status quo to planned densification?
- Public space and public life: what kind of public space

and public life is imagined?

- Infrastructure: land, water, and public transport: what is the bulk capacity of the Central City?
- Governance and regulation: what regulatory support structures and amendments need to be made to current standards and policies, in order to facilitate higher densities?

The Central CityLab is beginning to provide the underlying research, with the collected material from seminars providing the basis for publication. The identified four themes listed above form the basis of interrogation with a new phase of seminars being planned, where participants will engage in focussed workshops aimed at sharpening material for publication.

The intention for the Central CityLab is to produce a book, which will highlight the political, economic and institutional obstacles to densification. More over, the publication is also attempting to bridge the disciplinary gap, by suggesting a new research agenda for dealing with cultural issues, for the spaces of imagination, which begin to engage with multiple differences.

PHILIPPI CITYLAB

The Philippi CityLab brings together academics, officials, NGOs and CBOs and provides a space for engagement on pertinent development issues in Philippi. Through this engagement a network of key individuals/organisations at UCT, civil society and government has been established. The meetings provided a platform for different stakeholders to present their work and ideas and be forced to respond to the perspectives of other actors. Themes that have been explored included issues related to food security, community risk assessment and disaster mitigation in informal settlements and infrastructure investment in Philippi. What sets the Philippi CityLab apart from the other CityLabs is the extensive engagement of NGOs, both as speakers and as participants. One of the difficulties in the group is a high rotation of participants, although the overall numbers per session are relatively stable.

Six Philippi CityLab seminars and one field visit were held during 2010:

- *Beyond City Improvement Districts to Community Improvement Districts*, 10 March 2010, Oscar Saunderson and Bert Bezuidenhout from Nirenc Properties presented on plans to establish a City Improvement District (CID) in Philippi, and Dr John Cartwright of the Centre for Criminology at UCT, offered his insights into how the CID model can be adapted to respond to safety and security concerns at a broader neighbourhood level.

- *Planning Cape Town: Draft Spatial Development Framework –implications for Philippi*, 14 April 2010, Thandeka Kabeni from the City of Cape Town presented the City's draft spatial development framework with a special focus on what has been planned for Philippi. This meeting took place in Philippi in order to allow for greater participation from the wider Philippi community.

- *The new governance of the environment: the role of informal recycling in achieving sustainable waste management*, 12 May 2010. Suzall Timm, a PhD student in the Centre for Criminology at UCT, presented findings from her PhD research, which examines the role of informal recycling in sustainable waste management and the creation of economic opportunity for urban poor communities.

- *Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrade (VPUU)*, 14 July 2010. Michael Krause of VPUU looked at the implementation of the VPUU programme in Khayelitsha, as a case of how an integrated human settlement can be achieved through socio-economic improvements together with institutional capacity building, with a particular focus on crime prevention.

- Field visit, 8 September 2010. Participants visited the Tsoga Centre in Philippi to observe innovative community projects. Beth McKellar-Basset gave a presentation on the skills development and job creation projects that the NGO Green Communities is supporting in the Philippi area.

- *Philippi from the Inside Out*, 20 October 2011 - Community Connections, an NGO based in Philippi which provides organisational support to a range of community-based organisations presented their new pilot project on "Integrated Community Development",

- *Regulating strategies and competition in the informal recycling sector: the dark fight in a cut-throat industry*, 17 November 2010. Suzall Timm, a PhD student in the Centre for Criminology, presented on her research on community-based recycling of waste in Philippi.

In addition, there has been ongoing engagement with the Philippi Urban Matters initiative, which involves a number of development interventions in the Philippi area. This has included participation in the Philippi Hot-house, a series of participatory workshops in February 2010 to discuss key development challenges in Philippi.

The second year of the Philippi CityLab, 2010, also saw a change in the structure of the seminar programme. In order to make the programme more focused, the presentations and field visit were structured around the concept of "integrated community development". This conceptual framework seemed appropriate as one of the key lessons from the first year's seminar programme and other activities in Philippi is the fact that there is

no shortage of development initiatives in Philippi, but that these seem to be hampered by a lack of coordination and integration between different initiatives and a lack of communication between the organisations and sectors involved.

CLIMATE CHANGE CITYLAB

Dr Yvonne Lewis was the co-ordinator of the Climate Change CityLab up until July 2010. Yvonne subsequently moved over to the Cape Urban Observatory, and Anton Cartwright was appointed as the new co-ordinator of the Climate Change CityLab in August 2010 (an appointment made possible by funding from Mistra Urban Futures).

The focus of this Citylab is on the City of Cape Town Climate Change Research Reference Group, or “Climate Change Think Tank”, which was set up in 2009 drawing on funding from the Danida Urban Environment Management Programme. The Climate Change Think Tank is chaired by Professor Sue Parnell, who, together with the Anton Cartwright, sits on the Project Steering Committee with representatives of the City of Cape Town and the NGO Sustainable Energy Africa. Unlike other CityLabs, the ACC is not the controlling party, but is a member of the partnership that runs the Think Tank.

The objective of the Think Tank is to facilitate and coordinate ongoing collaboration, interface and dialogue between academic institutions, researchers, specialists and local government officials to inform, shape and drive the implementation of progressive, pragmatic and effective policies, programmes and on-the-ground interventions at the local level in understanding and preparing for climate change. The Think Tank reviews the terms of reference and oversees the implementation of climate change-related pieces of work commissioned by the City of Cape Town. Two meetings of the full Climate Change Think Tank were held during 2010, on 12 February and on 20 May 2010. In addition, a meeting with Councillors from the City of Cape Town was held on 24 November 2010. Sub-groups focused on specific work themes were set up to enable deeper engagement by participants. The format of the Think Tank differs from other City Labs in that it involves commissioned research that is presented to a preselected group of climate change specialists (up to 35 people attend each meeting).

A proposal for a book on the Climate Change Think Tank’s research work, and including some reflection on the role of a Think Tank in addressing climate change issues at the city scale, has been approved by London-

based publishers Earthscan. The book, to be entitled “Climate change at the city scale: impact, mitigation and adaptation in Cape Town” will be co-edited by Sue Parnell and Anton Cartwright of ACC and Gregg Oelefse and Sarah Ward of the City of Cape Town.

The Climate Change CityLab has contributed to the growing profile of Climate Change at the University of Cape Town, which has been championed by the Vice Chancellor of the University under the African Climate Change and Development Initiative (ACDI).

URBAN FLOODING CITYLAB

The Urban Flooding CityLab engages with issue of flooding of informal settlements in Cape Town. About 88 000 households live in high flood risk informal settlements on the Cape Flats, a flat, sandy, low-lying, poorly drained area, and are subject to regular rising flooding during the winter rains. Typically about 8 000 households are displaced each winter and there are numerous negative impacts on the health and livelihoods of a considerably larger number of households each year. The main objective of the Urban Flooding CityLab is to different understandings of various stakeholders with regards to the causes and impacts of the flooding of informal settlements into a more holistic understanding, and ultimately contribute to towards changed policies and practices that proactively reduce the risk of flooding.

It is intended to produce a book on flooding in Cape Town as part of this Citylab, and the Flooding in Cape Town under Climate Risk (FliCCR) research project will be producing the content of this book. The FliCCR project, which is funded by the International Development Research Commission (IDRC) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) through the climate Change Adaptation in Africa programme, is a collaborative UCT/ Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) research project on collaborative governance to reduce flooding risk in Cape Town. The project is funded and administered through ACC, and Dr Gina Ziervogel of Environmental and Geographical Science is the Principal Investigator of the project. The project involves working closely with the City of Cape Town, who are partners in the project. Two PhD students and one Master’s student are funded as part of the project (one of the PhD students, Laura Drivdal, registered in the Centre for Criminology at UCT, and the Master’s students, Kevin Musungu, registered in Geomatics at UCT, commenced in early 2010). Another PhD student and another Masters student will also be funded through the project during 2011. The first phase of the project focuses on documenting and analysing the nature and

impacts of flooding and documenting and analysing the views of different stakeholders. The next phase will focus on developing ways of reducing flooding risk, using the concept of collaborative governance as a framework.

One of the outputs of the FLiCCR project is the Flooding Observatory research report, prepared by Suzall Timm, which provides an overview of recent articles and reports relevant to the topic of urban flooding. Two issues were released during 2010, and a further four issues are planned. In addition, three Urban Flooding CityLab seminars were held during 2010: one on gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation in climate change adaptation research, one on participatory ways of monitoring the water quality of rivers and one on architectural responses to seasonal flooding on the Cape Flats (using an informal settlement in Khayelitsha as a case study).

HEALTHY CITIES CITYLAB

Warren Smit is the co-ordinator of the Healthy Cities CityLab, and has provided research support to the group (undertaking a literature review on urban health, being the lead writer for writing the proposals for a long-term research programme, and co-ordinating the activities of the research programme). Professor Vanessa Watson from the School of Architecture, Planning and Geomatics chairs the meetings of the Healthy Cities group.

Through a series of meetings an interdisciplinary core group of UCT researchers committed to collaborating on research on the relationship between the urban environment and health in Cape Town was built. The members of the group include a range of other UCT-based researchers from various departments, programmes and units, and across various disciplines. Particularly important partners have been the Chronic Diseases Initiative in Africa (with its focus on non-infectious diseases), the Research Unit for Exercise Science and Sports Medicine (with its focus on physical activity and health) and the Children's Institute (with an interest in child health). The Healthy Cities CityLab group collaboratively developed a number of proposals for a long-term research programme and have now embarked on the first phase of this interdisciplinary research programme on the relationship between the urban environment and health in Cape Town. It serves as an excellent example of ACC giving expression to its Signature Theme status.

The Healthy Cities research programme involves a critical reassessment of key urban health theories and concepts, combines qualitative and quantitative methodologies, and includes an analysis of institutions, policy and

practice relating to urban health in Cape Town. The focus of this phase of the research programme is on the physical urban environment and the role of urban planning in creating healthier urban environments. In later phases the intention is to focus on engagement with policy makers and practitioners around creating healthier urban environments.

A Programme for the Enhancement of Research Capacity (PERC) grant has been obtained from UCT to undertake the first part of the long-term research programme, and various options for obtaining funding for subsequent phases of the research programme are being pursued. A number of research activities are currently underway, and interviews and focus groups with practitioners and residents will take place during 2011.

Selvan Naidoo, a PhD Student in the Department of Human Biology at UCT, is getting bursary funding through the African Centre of Cities and was integrally involved in all of the work of the Healthy Cities CityLab. A number of other students are also involved in the research programme.

Through participation in the Global Research Network on Urban Health Equity (GRNUHE) the Healthy Cities CityLab group was able to link up with institutions elsewhere in the world and contribute to, and engage with, the global research agenda on urban health. Warren Smit has been the lead writer of a draft review paper on urban planning/design and urban health for GRNUHE, which is intended to be published as a book chapter and in a proposed special issue of the Journal of Urban Health. A number of other research outputs are also planned, and it is intended to compile them into a book on health and the urban environment in Cape Town.

URBAN ECOLOGY CITYLAB

The Urban Ecology CityLab was initiated in January 2010. During the course of the year the CityLab ran seven successful seminars. These covered the topics of wildlife management, river health, air pollution, fire, biodiversity conservation and management, economics of biodiversity, and engaging society in urban conservation. These seminars were presented by SANPARKS, Cape Flats Nature, SANBI, the City of Cape Town, UCT, the CSIR, and private consultants. In this sense it achieved a very unique cross-sectoral engagements. In total 115 people attended these seminars. An overview of attendance shows that most people attending were from UCT, followed by other research institutions. There was a small and even spread of attendance by Government, City of Cape Town and NGO staff.

The most significant emerging theme relates to the interface between society and ecology in the City. This was relevant to a number of theoretical areas such as conservation, ecosystem services, economics, and development. Spatially this plays out most obviously on the urban edge, where variable policies, levels of governance and ecological visions and agendas are highlighted. The degree of overlap in attendance between the seminars was low, with only 15 people attending more than one seminar. The meant while matters were debated in each seminar, there was little opportunity for ongoing debate.

One journal article directly linked to the Urban Ecology CityLab ("Sustainable multifunctional landscapes: a review to implementation", by Patrick O'Farrell and Pippin Anderson, *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 2: 59-65) has been published and a number of other articles have been submitted for publication or are in preparation. The journal *Ecology and Society* has agreed to host a special issue on the ecology of Cape Town and this will be published as an open online issue during the course of the second half of 2011 or early 2012. A total of fourteen papers have been sourced for this publication, the bulk of which emerged from the CityLab sessions run during the course of the year. The special feature will include a national reflection piece by Sarel Cilliers of the University of the North West and an international reflection by Thomas Elmqvist of the Stockholm Resilience Centre in Sweden. The special feature will be co-edited by Pippin Anderson and Thomas Elmqvist. This special feature will serve as the output of the work of the Urban Ecology CityLab to date, and will be a first publication of its kind for Cape Town. It is envisaged that this status quo publication, which will draw together a clear understanding of our current ecological knowledge for the City, will serve as a platform on which to base future research. There is a parallel between the CityLab attendance and the ecology research in the City which shows separate research interests and endeavours and no clear conceptual engagement with a City ecology per se. It is envisaged that special feature publication will be actively used to forge a new urban ecology, question driven, research agenda which better speaks to the emerging conceptual area.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF CITYLAB PROGRESS

Progress has been made in achieving all of the objectives of the CityLab programme. The CityLabs have provided platforms for ongoing engagement between practitioners and researchers, which has enriched the perspectives of both. Informal feedback suggests that practitioners find it useful to step out of their day-to-day work and look at the bigger picture, and researchers find it valuable to get a sense of what is actually happening on the ground. There has not yet been engagement between practitioners and researchers in the Healthy Cities CityLab, but contact with environmental health practitioners in the City of Cape Town has been made and it is intended to engage with them more closely during the course of the research programme.

Reaction from stakeholders to the CityLab programme has been positive. It is clear from the high turnout on a regular basis that there has been a real need for urban dialogue in Cape Town, and the CityLabs have created a platform for people to meet and to debate specific topics in some depth. It has created a new culture of cross-institutional engagement that was almost unimaginable just a few years ago.

ACC's engagement with key urban issues in the Cape Town city region has led to a number of requests by the City of Cape Town and Western Cape Provincial Government for ACC to facilitate engagement around specific policy issues and support specific policy processes. For example, during 2010 ACC organised and co-hosted one-day housing strategy reconceptualization workshop for the Western Cape Department of Local Government and Housing and ACC facilitated a process for the City of Cape Town to produce a report that documents the City of Cape Town's de facto anti-poverty alleviation strategy, as a foundation for developing a more integrated anti-poverty strategy. In addition, a number of ACC staff has served as task team and reference group members for a number of important City and Province initiatives.

The CityLabs have also been a way of getting researchers from the University of Cape Town from different disciplines together to engage with issues of common interest, and this has generally been useful for all. There have been challenges of perspective and language, however, as, for example, sociologists and engineers have very different world views and very different terminologies. The interactive nature of the seminars and meetings has, however, contributed to increased cross-disciplinary dialogue and greater shared understanding of key urban issues.

Through the CityLab programme, the production of new research material on Cape Town has been stimulated, both through the research of the CityLab researchers and through the research of ACC associates (for example, Gerry Adlard's paper on the history of Philippi and Ivan Turok's paper on the challenges of densification in the Central City were specifically prepared for their respective CityLabs). The fact that the CityLabs draw together scholarly work that was being undertaken in isolation is generating fresh insights and energy. A good example of this is the Urban Ecology CityLab's forthcoming special issue of Ecology and Society on urban ecology issues in Cape Town.

Through providing bursary support for postgraduate students and through providing a space for them to interact with other researchers and practitioners doing work in and on Cape Town, the CityLab programme is also contributing to building a new generation of urban researchers grounded in the realities of Cape Town and other cities of the global South. Some of the postgraduate students funded by ACC, such as Selvan Naidoo and Gerry Adlard, have played a key role in the CityLabs. Increasingly, postgraduate students are coming to CityLab sessions, and they are being integrated into an active community of applied research.

It is intended that all of the CityLabs will produce academic-quality published work on Cape Town, and a good start towards this has been made. Detailed plans for CityLab books and special journal issues have been developed and some of the draft content for each publication has been completed. The first CityLab book is likely to be from the Climate Change Think Tank, and is scheduled for production to coincide with COP 17 in December 2011. The first special issue, on urban ecology in Cape Town, is also scheduled for publication in 2011.

CAPE URBAN OBSERVATORY

The Cape Urban Observatory (CUO) is a data management and analysis initiative for Cape Town and surrounding municipal areas (Saldanha Bay, Swartland, Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Theewaterskloof and Overstrand). Its intention is to facilitate evidence-based decision-making and improved collaboration and learning within the region through the establishment of an interactive public platform for the storage, dissemination and analysis of timely and reliable geospatial information.

During 2010 the two co-directors of the CUO were Assoc. Prof. Julian Smit and Dr Yvonne Lewis. Currently, Prestige Makanga (a former ACC Master's bursary stu-

dent) is employed by CUO on setting up the geoportal, and a number of postgraduate students funded by the CUO are also integrally involved in the work of the CUO.

On 18 February 2010, the CUO had an indicators workshop where it was decided to focus on thematic areas linked to the CityLabs. The main focus of activity during 2010 was on the establishment of a geoportal that would facilitate access to geospatial data on the Cape Town city region. The server hardware and software was set up and the detailed design of the geoportal was completed. The geoportal includes: a data clearing house; a web mapping service; and an interactive data navigation application. A database of vacant land in Cape Town was developed as a case study example to showcase how the CUO portal can be used. The CUO website and geoportal were launched on 13 December 2010 at a workshop of the CUO Forum. Current developments to the geoportal include a spatial data processing tool to evaluate the potential of vacant land for social housing development and a new data navigation application.

The key success of the CUO has been in its bursary students and the valuable role they have played in the development of the geoportal and exploring the uses of GIS in the context of Cape Town and elsewhere in Africa. During 2010, the bursary students were:

- **Ratidzo Dhlembeu** (M.Sc) is undertaking research on the use of GIS in mapping drainage systems in Cape Town.
- **Justin Gichobi** (PhD) is undertaking research on developing a land cover and land use classification scheme for Sub-Saharan African Cities.
- **Prestige Makanga** (M.Sc) undertook research on suitable network architecture for geoportal systems design. Prestige successfully completed his thesis in 2010, and is now employed at the CUO on getting the geoportal and other tools up and running.
- **Lloyd Manyema** (M.Sc) is undertaking research on developing an urban indicator portal and reporting tool for Millennium Development Goals monitoring and capacity building. He will be tasked with integration of indicators into the geoportal framework. He brings technical skills and experience in indicators to the CUO team.
- **Rebecca Tyler** (MPhil) focused her research on community-based participatory GIS to assist in disaster mitigation and service delivery in informal settlement regions, using the settlement of Masiphumelele as a case study. She graduated with an MPhil in June 2011.

The Cape Urban Observatory has made progress in laying the foundations for an integrated geospatial data-

base for the Cape Town city region, and a core of skilled staff and postgraduate students has been built. The experiences gained through this project are directly linked to undergraduate teaching in the Advanced Geographic Information Systems course (offered by the Geomatics Division). One of the course objectives is to teach spatial data infrastructure methodology and web-based mapping. The CUO, and its allied research, offers a “real” example of current research in this aspect from which to draw experiences.

COUNTER-CURRENTS: EXPERIMENTS IN SUSTAINABILITY IN THE CAPE TOWN REGION

The animating drive behind the book project was to be more propositional instead of the usual academic critiques of what is wrong with urban policy and development. This required a demonstration of bold urban development initiatives by the both the state and the private sector with the aim of shifting public ideas and discourses about the kind of Cape Town we should be imagining and nurturing. In the founding logic of the project this was defined as a city that works explicitly with many unresolved contradictions and tensions but also strives to give expression to a number of core values such as sustainability, social justice, integration and creativity. In light of this, the project set out from the outset to draw together leading scholars and urban development practitioners from across diverse institutional settings in Cape Town. The project commenced in 2008 and resulted in the book and an accompanying exhibition that ran from March – May 2010.

Three well attended public seminars were organised during April – May 2010 within the exhibition space and each one drew over a 150 people. The book was also reviewed in a number of newspapers and magazines, ranging from Elle Design to the Mail & Guardian, reflecting the broad-based take-up (and, hopefully, impact) of some of the core messages that transpired from the publication. The volume was edited by ACC Director, Edgar Pieterse and published by Jacana Media and ACC.





When ACC was established in 2008 the intention was to prioritise the Cape Town based work and gradually built out the African networks and connections. However, due to support from the Rockefeller Foundation awarded in early 2008 we were able to start in developing the work of the Association of African Planning Schools, which had been in existence since 2001 but not operational due to resource constraints. This translated into substantial momentum around our various African programmes which has grown faster and more successfully than what was originally intended. During 2010 a range of substantial African programmes came into their own and propelled ACC into the international urban policy arena. We now briefly highlight the achievements of each programme during the year under review.

ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN PLANNING SCHOOLS (AAPS)

Founded in 1999, AAPS is a voluntary, peer-to-peer network of African institutions which educate and train urban and regional planners. Its 43 members are drawn from 15 countries, predominantly located in Anglophone Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia). As a knowledge network, AAPS aims to facilitate the exchange of information between African planning schools, primarily through digital communication and social networking tools. Furthermore, AAPS links African and international planning schools through its membership of the Global Planning Education Association Network (GPEAN).

Many African planning schools operate in a context in which urban planning practices, national planning legislation and planning curricula remain largely inherited from their older colonial past, and continue to promote, in part, ideas and policies transferred from the global North. As such, many of these ideas and practices are inappropriate in contexts characterised by rapid growth, poverty and informality. Reforming planning education is therefore core to ensuring that future urban practitioners respond to city challenges meaningfully. Fundamental shifts in the content and pedagogy of urban training programmes are required. Promoting these shifts is the central aim of AAPS's project work.

From 2009 to 2010, AAPS operated two projects, both funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. The 'Revitalising Planning Education' project sought to provide a platform to rethink and revise planning education on the continent. The second project sought to promote the use of the case study methodology for planning research and teaching. The basic motivation behind this project is that case study research can produce highly contextualised and empirical accounts of African urbanization and planning processes, which may challenge the pernicious assumptions that underpin urban management practices in many parts of the continent.

Highlights for 2010

AAPS organized and hosted a series of three regional workshops dedicated to promoting case study research and teaching approaches amongst African planning academics and postgraduate students. These were held in Dar es Salaam, Johannesburg and Accra. The workshops featured inputs from a number of experts in the field of case research. Learnings from the workshops were used to produce a 'toolkit' for case research and teaching.

The second AAPS Conference on Planning Education in Africa was held in Dar es Salaam in October 2010, bringing together a wide variety of planning educators from across the continent to discuss the potential for curricular reform.

Project Coordinator Dr Nancy Odendaal undertook a number of school visits across the continent as a means of gathering information on AAPS member institutions and encouraging active participation within the network.

Furthermore, alongside Urban LandMark, AAPS played a key role in the conceptualisation and initiation of the UrbanAfrica website project. UrbanAfrica will be an online knowledge portal, designed as a digital entry point for knowledge sharing, interactive exchange and information dissemination on urbanisation in Africa in the latter half of 2011.

Key impacts or outcomes

The AAPS Planning Education conference resulted in the signing of a groundbreaking Memorandum of Understanding between AAPS and Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI). The partnership broadly seeks to promote the collaboration of SDI and SDI country-based affiliates with AAPS members in order to promote initiatives, plans and policies which encourage pro-poor and inclusive cities and towns in Africa. The conference also resulted in the production and endorsement of a framework for postgraduate planning curricula in Africa.

The case study research workshop series resulted in the production of a number of exemplary case studies of African planning initiatives, as well as accounts of innovative educational approaches. These will be assembled and published as an edited volume in 2011.

Elections were held in 2010 to establish a new steering committee of six members (chaired by Prof Vanessa Watson, University of Cape Town, and co-chaired by Prof Babatunde Agbola, University of Ibadan), ready to develop a constitution and find ways to place AAPS on a long-term, sustainable footing.

Learnings for future work

As a peer-to-peer network without formal office holders or financial subscriptions, AAPS functions require active voluntary participation from its members, yet promoting active participation from academics and students has proven to be difficult, particularly where institutions experience only limited digital connectivity. In response to these challenges, the AAPS secretariat has shifted its management approach, taking on a more active role in finding and distributing news and information to its members using its email listserv and website functions. It is vital for AAPS to continue its role as a central catalyst for communication between planning educators, practitioners and other role players, whilst remaining institutionally flexible to accommodate changing functional mandates and roles.

Propsects for 2011-12...

In addition to continuing and enhancing its digital networking functions, from 2011 to 2012 AAPS will carry forward a number of initiatives stemming from the previous round of Rockefeller-funded projects:

- The postgraduate planning curriculum developed at the AAPS 2010 conference will be implemented as a pilot at a volunteering African university;
- AAPS will finalize and distribute 'toolkits' to promote

planning education reform and case study research of urban planning processes;

- Efforts will continue towards the development of 'communities of practice' or small research networks clustered around particular research themes.

Furthermore, AAPS will operate several new projects from mid-2011 to mid-2013 using potential funding sourced from the Rockefeller Foundation. One project stream concerns the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between AAPS and SDI in 2010. The Association will also investigate other options for institutional collaboration with transnational activist groups such as WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing) and StreetNet. In addition, AAPS will develop a framework for an undergraduate planning curriculum; produce a publication on the AAPS experiment, and will seek to significantly enhance its digital networking capabilities through the launch of the UrbanAfrica web portal.

STATE OF THE CITIES IN AFRICA (SOCA)

The State of the Cities in Africa (SOCA) Project was initiated to address the demand for information and support from cities and practitioners to survey and define urban systems in Africa. Funded by the Cities Alliance, the SOCA Project is one attempt to respond to the demand for information using universities and other durable institutions to support skills development and information dissemination for improved urban governance. The anticipated outcomes of this project are:

- A series of baseline reports in countries across the continent over the next 10 years;
- The establishment of an African urban knowledge base; and
- The creation of a network for urban scholars and practitioners in Africa.

The ACC model is to anchor the development of a State of Cities product in durable institutions through partnerships with national ministries responsible for local and urban government, national local government associations, civil society organisations focused on the needs of the urban poor and academic institutions with training programmes in urban development and management. Currently the ACC is working with the following academic partners:

- Department of Architecture and Planning, University of Botswana
- Institute of Urban Development Studies, Ethiopian Civil Service College
- School of Urban and Regional Planning, Ardhi University (Tanzania)

- Departments of Planning Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Ghana)

Other key regional stakeholders include UN-HABITAT, the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa and the South African Cities Network.

Highlights for 2010

On a programmatic level, the SOCA Project was officially launched in April 2010 in three of the four partner countries namely Botswana, Ethiopia and Ghana. The Project Coordinator was able to meet with the aforementioned country teams based at their respective universities. Work was also done to raise the profile of the project within the donor community in each country as a way to leverage resources from the urban sector.

In addition a project advisory board was established composed of leading experts in the fields of urban planning, urban development, decentralisation, climate change, urban economies and city futures. The ACC also recruited and hired the Editor in Chief for the SOCA Project.

Key impacts or outcomes

The SOCA Project is in its infancy and therefore in 2010 attention was focused primarily on establishing partnerships across agencies in each of the partner countries. In some cases the SOCA Project is the first time that associations of local government, universities, civil society and national government all have come together to design and prepare for a project of this type. Building partnerships, supporting the development of country teams dedicated to the SOCA Project and mobilising financial resources have been the primary tasks of the project this year. Our experience thus far underscores that this is invariably slow and patient work if one is to remain inclusive and systematically build trust between all the stakeholders involved.

Learnings for future work

The main lesson learned from 2010 is that the SOCA Project is an innovation in many of the countries where the project is being developed and as such requires a considerable investment of time and resources to ensure that in addition to demand from country partners there is also significant will and resources available in each country. Furthermore, the ACC is unique on the continent in terms of its inter-disciplinary base and resources available and with that understanding, the SOCA Project will require not only funding but addition-

al human resources to enhance capacity at our partner institutions.

In the period 2011-12 it is anticipated that the SOCA Project will support the organisation of national consultations on the SOCA Project in two partner countries. The SOCA Project will also issue a call to university partners across the continent to prepare expressions of interests to be considered for the next round of baseline State of the Cities reports. More formal links with the UN-Habitat State of African Cities initiative will be explored as well.

AFRICAN FOOD SECURITY URBAN NETWORK (AFSUN)

AFSUN was established in 2008 as a network of African and international universities, non-governmental and community organizations, and municipal governance networks. AFSUN aims to improve the knowledge base on urban food security in Africa; to build African human resource capacity and expertise in food security policy and management; to develop and advocate policy options to improve the environment within which households make decisions about food security; and to grow the capacity of community change agents to plan, implement and evaluate food security projects and programmes. Lead international partners of AFSUN are the Program in Urban Food Security (PUFS) at the University of Cape Town and the Southern African Research Centre (SARC) at Queen's University, Canada. AFSUN is hosted and coordinated jointly from Queens University in Canada and the African Centre for Cities (ACC) at the University of Cape Town.

AFSUN's first project is Urban Food Security and HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The project includes the cities of Blantyre, Cape Town, Durban Metro, Gaborone, Harare, Johannesburg, Lusaka, Maputo, Maseru, Manzini and Windhoek. Significantly, the project is anchored by a university of each of the nine SADC countries where it operates and is firmly embedded in a co-production methodological approach, echoing the CityLab experiment in Cape Town. In all of the cities where the research is conducted, the universities partner with municipalities, NGOs and community organisations to ensure that the research design and findings have policy relevance and application.

The first project involved a baseline survey. The outputs from the survey started being published in 2010 through the Urban Food Security Series. During 2010 the following were published:

- No. 1: The Invisible Crisis: Urban Food Security in Southern Africa.
- No. 2: The State of Urban Food Security in Southern Africa.
- No. 3: Pathways to Insecurity: Food Supply and Access in Southern African Cities.
- No. 4: Urban Food Production and Household Food Security in Southern African Cities.
- No. 5: The HIV and Urban Food Security Nexus.

During 2010, AFSUN conducted Urban Food Security training workshops with the City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg and City of Harare as well as a regional training workshop encompassing all the other cities in the regional network. The purposes of these workshops was to give the urban authorities an overview of the food security situations in the region as well as in their different cities drawing on the findings of the survey and other policy sources; to help them navigate through the complexities and challenges that food insecurity presents; and to begin a process of mapping their own way forward. Training workshops targeted at NGOs will be rolled out in 2011.

In February 2010, AFSUN, in collaboration with the ACC and the University of Manchester's Global Urban Research Centre (GURC), hosted a 2-day workshop on 'Climate Change, Asset Adaptation and Food Security in Southern African Cities'. The workshop was attended by participants from Southern African countries such as Zambia, Kenya, Mozambique and Lesotho as well as from Nicaragua, Canada and the UK, with each participant having expertise in one of the three themes. Funded by the Ford Foundation, New York, the workshop examined the feasibility and modality of focusing on an urban climate change nexus that links climate change science, asset adaptation, and food security. In bringing together researchers, planners and policy makers with different expertise to address these themes, the workshop facilitated knowledge sharing, as well as a useful discussion as to the utility of such a nexus for both research and practice. This will be yielding a book late in 2011: Frayne, B., Moser, C.O.N. and Ziervogel, G. (eds.) (Forthcoming) *Climate Change, Asset Adaptation and Food Security in Southern African Cities*, London, Earthscan.

Through the Programme in Urban Food Security (PUFS) at the University of Cape Town, AFSUN has been offering sponsorship and supervision for students to train in urban food security at various levels from Honours, Masters and PhD. From the programmes inception in 2008 to the end of 2010, 38 students took the Honours course for credit. The programme has produced 10 honours projects, two Masters students and one

PhD. In 2010 there were additionally two full time PhD students in progress, two more partially funded PhDs and two Masters students in progress. There are also 324 undergraduate students who have had urban food security as a key examinable element of their second year programme. In this sense the AFSUN programme is exemplary in advancing ACC's approach to closely link research, teaching, advisory services and ongoing organisational learning.

Looking forward to 2011, a number of interesting initiatives are afoot. Firstly, AFSUN and the German Development Agency have begun the process of investigating whether or not Belo Horizonte could be used as a comparative Food Security approach for Cape Town with due awareness of the dangers associated with transplanting "best" practice. Secondly, AFSUN is likely to partner with HEARD (Health Economics and HIV Research Division, UKZN) in Durban to explore ways in which the health aspects of the urban food security research can be strengthened. Thirdly, there is a combined food security symposium in October 2011. This will bring together a number of Universities in the Western Cape that include: Stellenbosch University, Cape Peninsula Technology University; University of Cape Town and University of the Western Cape, again reinforcing ACC's commitment to strengthen durable knowledge networks across African universities. Finally, AFSUN will launch the next phase of research work on food policy audits, food security strategies, rural-urban food links and the changing urban food systems within the SADC region.

AFRICAN URBAN INNOVATIONS

The African Urban Innovations Workshop initiative emerged alongside the establishment of the ACC in 2008. It was used as a platform to foster meaningful research-policy networks between the ACC and a range of actors on the African continent with a stake in urban development issues. The African Urban Innovations is thus an informal network that can be deployed as a strategic and flexible mechanism to simultaneously set the agenda and influence key actors who are primarily responsible for moving the urban development agenda in Africa forward. The core purpose of this initiative is to forge a broadly shared policy perspective on how best differential urbanization trends can be understood and addressed from an African perspective. Secondary objectives pertain to forging durable knowledge networks and positioning ACC to be effective in shaping Continental urban policy debates through thought leadership and influence in key knowledge networks that span governmental and civil society domains.

The highlight in 2010 was the convening of a WUF Networking session on: "African Urban Futures: Promoting Urbanization Strategies" [Tuesday, 23 March 2010] in Rio de Janeiro. The event attracted almost 200 key delegates from across the Continent and the world and reinforced ACCs position as a credible thought leader in this space. At this event we launched a package of papers:

1. Towards An Agenda For Action On African Urbanization, by Edgar Pieterse
2. Infrastructure, Real Economies, and Social Transformation: Assembling the Components for Regional Urban Development In Africa, AbdouMaliq Simone (Honourary Prof at ACC)
3. National Urban Development Strategies, by Sue Parnell and David Simon.

These papers are now forming the basis for a larger volume on pertinent urban development issues that are being addressed by various ACC members and associates. It is anticipated that this volume will be produced during 2011 and published in 2012 in time for the next World Urban Forum.

AFRICAN URBANISM

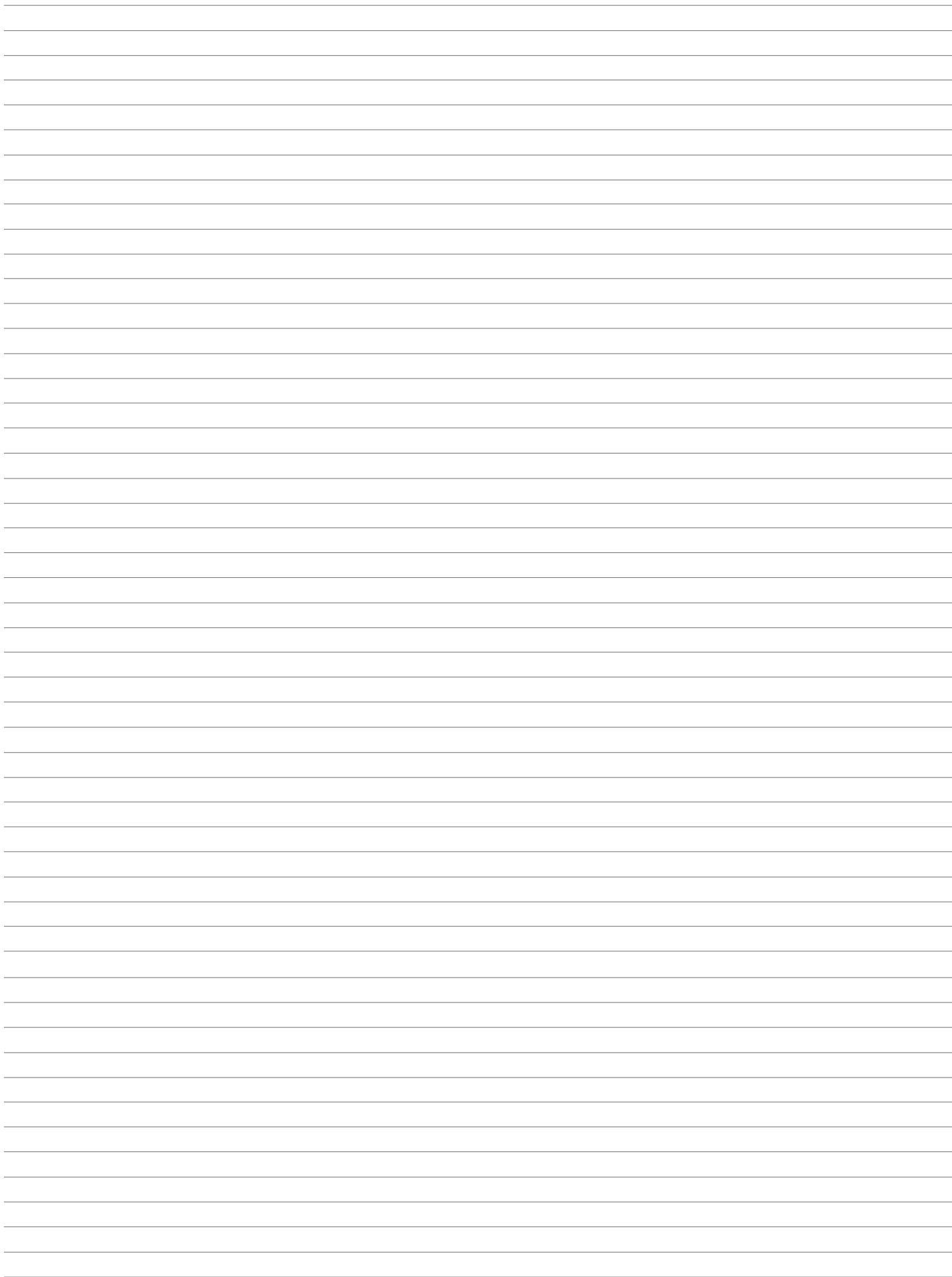
This project seeks to address the continued absence of theoretical work on the nature and dynamics of urbanism in African cities characterised by large swathes of informality. This project brings together a group of African urban theorists and artists who work on 'the everyday' as a way of building a new body of theory that can better capture the specificity of urbanism on the Continent. The project commenced in April 2009 with a three-day colloquium in Cape Town. During 2010 we convened a follow-up second colloquium where the participants presented their respective papers and projects. This event took place during the 29-31 May 2010 in Cairo, Egypt. Again, more than 30 scholars and artists gathered, even though one third was different to the delegates of the previous year. After the colloquium the project editors, Edgar Pieterse and AbdouMaliq Simone focussed on collating and editing the academic contributions to the project for a double special issue of the journal, *Social Dynamics*, to showcase the work. These special issues will be published in 2011 and 2012, capturing a total of sixteen essays and four photographic essays on the theme of African urbanism. This body of work will also be expanded and packaged for an edited book that will be published in 2012.

AFRICAN CITIES READER

The initiative was born out a concern that development policies and research that focus on the city tends in Africa to ride roughshod over the cultural inventiveness and complexity of urban life across Africa. Even though the turn to participatory models of development has been firmly established for the better part of two decades, participation is typically equated with enrolment into development projects or formal government processes such as elections. Our contention is that as long as African urbanites are essentially rendered blank, without agency, devoid of profound human creativity, the majority of conventional urban development reforms will run ashore on unforeseen and unexpected outcomes. This project did not seek to remedy this dangerous situation. Instead, it seeks to make one simple, but hopefully, profound interventions to allow a plurality of indigent, youthful, radical, searching and emergent voices to surface to present an alternative perspective on what is going on in African cities beyond the litany of poverty statistics and associated social pathologies.

In the design of the African Cities Reader we aim to tap into the fact that in all African cities there are cultural workers, activists and writers who can bring a very different perspective and set of insights about their cities to the fore. The idea of this initiative is to provide a widely accessible forum for such work. Thus, we make use of an open call for contributions in addition to scouring various publications and platforms for interesting work on Africa cities that we feel deserve a wider audience; hence the reference to it being a Reader. The inaugural ACR was published on a dedicated website in June 2009. During 2010 we got additional support from Rockefeller Foundation and the African Centre to do a print edition of the online Reader. This was published in June 2010.

A Call was issued for the second Reader in late 2009. In the second call we decided to go for a stronger theme – mobilities in fixtures in African cities – in an attempt to create a stronger thread between the pieces in the volume. This has had an impact on the editorial process. When the initial submissions came in during May 2010, it was clear that it was not of a quality and breadth to live up to the standard of the first one. We then decided to extend the submission call and combine it with a more deliberate search process to find the right level of contribution without compromising the core intent of the publication. It is now expected that the second African Cities Reader will be published in mid 2011.







ACC-WIEGO RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

The ACC entered into an agreement with the global research-policy network Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) in mid 2009 to host their urban policies programme. The WIEGO network, which was established in 1997, seeks to improve the status of the working poor, especially women, in the informal economy. It does so through improved statistics and research; by helping to strengthen member-based organisations (MBOs) of informal workers; and by promoting policy dialogues (See www.wiego.org for more details). WIEGO is also part of a consortium of membership-based organizations (MBOs) of the working poor, international alliances of MBOs and support organizations committed to improving the situation of the urban working poor called Inclusive Cities (See www.inclusivecities.org for more details). Caroline Skinner, who co-ordinates WIEGO's Urban Policies Programme, is based at the ACC and takes the lead in steering our global South engagements whilst interacting closely with the various Africa programmes as such as AAPS and SOCA.

In 2010 a virtual network of WIEGO researchers working on the urban informal economy was established. In addition to Skinner, there are three sector specialists, a co-ordinator for the global economic crisis study and a number of contract researchers, the majority of whom are located in the global south.

The focus of the WIEGO-ACC work has been in the five areas. Highlights, impacts and plans are considered in each.

Assessing the impact of the global economic crisis on informal workers: Working with partners in the Inclusive Cities network, in 2009 interviews were completed with informal workers in 10 developing cities. By mid 2010 interviews were completed, in the majority of cases with the same group of workers, to assess the ongoing impact of the crisis. In spite of some positive developments, the second round of the re-search suggested a lag in recovery for these informal workers. The report details this for three worker groups – street traders, home based workers and waste pickers. The reports from both rounds of research have been widely disseminated and cited.

In June 2010 those involved in the study met for the first time in London. There was consensus among participants that this research process should continue as the group was in a unique position to assess the impact of a range of countervailing forces on the informal economy across multiple locales. A funding proposal that was submitted to the Gates Foundation and they have agreed to fund further research.

Constructing statistical profiles for urban informal work: Detailed statistical analyses have been completed on Buenos Aires and South Africa; the French institute DIAL has analysed data on the informal economy in 11 developing cities and summary fact sheets completed reflecting statistics on urban informal work in Brazil, Kenya and Ghana. A technical guide on how to conduct street trader censuses has also been completed. In 2011 the focus will be on consolidating this work with a particular emphasis on how national statistical agencies can improve data gathering techniques to generate more accurate estimates of the urban informal economy.

Documenting how policy and organizational practices shape the livelihoods of the working poor: The highlight for the period under review has been consolidating what is known about the three sector groups – home based worker, street traders and waste collectors, analysing policy and organisational trends and identifying better practices and key research gaps. The plans are to continue disseminating content through the Briefing Note Series and ensuring this is presented in appropriate academic and policy platforms.

Assessing the impact of mega-events on the urban working poor: This work has focused on the monitoring the Soccer World Cup in South Africa and the Commonwealth Games in New Delhi. In addition to primary research, a comprehensive literature review on the impact of mega events with a particular focus on the working poor has been completed. In 2011 this information will be consolidated and disseminated. The findings are being filtered into advocacy processes with a particular focus on StreetNet's World Class Cities for All Campaign in Brazil in anticipation of the World Cup and Olympics.

Develop, test, and begin to institutionalize an Urban Planning curriculum on the urban informal economy: A research report has been

completed analysing trends in planning education, and highlighting key ways to influence planning education to better reflect the challenges of inclusive planning for the working poor. In addition a literature review on planning and informality has been completed. In 2010 WIEGO entered into discussions with AAPS a memorandum of understanding to consolidate and extend existing collaboration. Developing teaching materials on the urban informal economy for AAPS will be a focus in 2011.

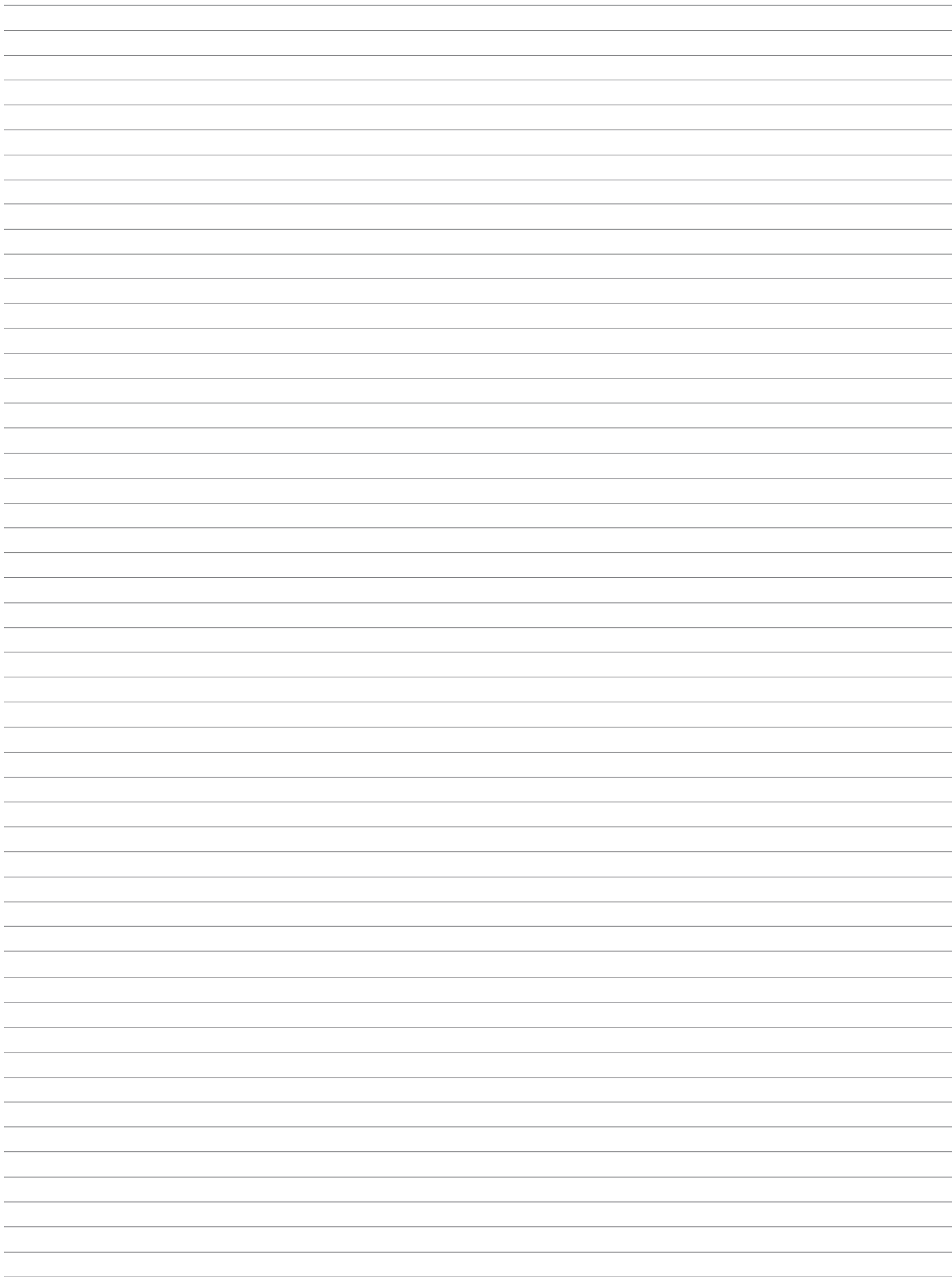
The WIEGO urban policies, research report, briefing note and fact sheet series are now well established. These outputs are all posted on the ACC website. Having generated a critical mass of content ensuring this is disseminated in academic and policy platforms will be a critical focus in the upcoming period.

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & ACC PARTNERSHIP

The nascent Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS) represents a bold attempt to respond to the implications of a massive urbanization explosion in India between 2000-2100. It is anticipated that half a billion Indians will be urbanized over this period. However, as in much of Africa, national policy and planning has simply not come to terms with the implications of this demographic and social-cultural transition. Furthermore, higher education institutions are equally unprepared. In light of this, IIHS represents an attempt to bring a systemic response to these challenges into the world. IIHS involves the establishment of a new university dedicated to the production of urban practitioners that are equipped to deal with the full gamut of challenges associated with rapid urbanization in a context of large-scale poverty and environmental crisis. IIHS plans to equip 100 000 urban practitioners over the next few decades.

In 2009, through the mediation of the Rockefeller Foundation and its support of the AAPS programme, ACC and IIHS became entangled. ACC staff was enrolled in the global process of curriculum development that IIHS had initiated. Through those interactions it became apparent that there was a lot of common ground between the IIHS and ACC experiments even though the scale of operations are patently different. In light of this ACC identified a close partnership with IIHS as a key aspect of its global South focus. 2010 proved to be critical year in cementing the partnership.

ACC hosted a senior IIHS delegation in May 2010. This afforded us an opportunity to deepen our understanding of each other and find the exact points of common ground and potential collaboration. It was agreed that we needed to collaborate in the process of case study research and development because this was fundamental to the teaching ambitions of IIHS and the curriculum renewal efforts of AAPS and ACC. In June 2010, ACC participated in a global workshop of IIHS in Bellagio to further critique, deepen and advance the curriculum and institutional design of the IIHS. In October 2010, ACC Director was hosted by IIHS in Mumbai and Bangalore to introduce African urban issues into the South Asian context and further cement the budding partnership. We anticipate that this engagement will deepen further in 2011 through collaborations on research and knowledge management strategies.



ACC is positioned to engage postgraduate students with an interest in urban studies from a perspective of conditions in the South, especially Africa. ACC coordinated the MPhil in Urban Infrastructure Design and Management and a PhD Seminar series. In addition, ACC staff and Associates are encouraged to offer guest lectures in a range of courses across various faculties at UCT and other regional universities. This connection offers ACC researchers an opportunity to explore their research findings within a classroom setting and encourage emerging scholars to take an active interest in our work. ACC operates a modest bursary fund to support Masters and PhD students who nominate to undertake research that dovetails with the CityLab and Cape Urban Observatory programmes.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT: 2010

The UID&M MPhil programme has sustained its previous levels of student numbers with students taking 91 modules compared to 97 in 2009 and 65 in 2008. (see table below).

standing cities and development; poverty, health and urban services; popular (Convenors: Sophie Oldfield and Caroline Skinner)

END5042Z: SUSTAINABLE URBAN SYSTEMS (3 - 7 May 2010) (20 Credits)

This module considers topics such as advanced concepts of sustainable development and sustainability, specifically in the context of urban sustainability and development problems, tools and methodologies for assessing the sustainability of urban systems, and examples of 'best practice' in sustainable development of urban infrastructure. (Convenor: Harro von Blottnitz)

END50453Z: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (9 - 13 August 2010) (20 Credits)

This module covers topics such as community, community development, community participation, participatory budgeting, participatory infrastructure delivery and social surveys. (Romano Del Mistro)

CIV5065Z: URBAN RENEWAL

(18 - 22 October 2010) (20 Credits)

This module considers the three aspects of urban renewal namely inner city regeneration, revitalisation of the "townships" and informal settlement

| | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|
| | CIV5064Z | END5043Z | CIV5065Z | END5042Z | CIV5064Z | END5042Z | END5043Z | CIV5067Z | CIV5065Z | END5037Z | CIV5064Z | END5042Z | END5043Z | CIV5107Z | CIV5065Z | END5037Z | CIV5064Z | END5042Z | END5043Z | CIV5067Z | CIV5065Z | CIV5107Z | END5037Z | | | | | | | |
| Not completed | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 17 |
| Completed | 9 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Registered | 11 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 18 |
| Total registered | 56 | | | | 56 | | | | 65 | | | | 97 | | | | 91 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total completed | 44 | | | | 40 | | | | 52 | | | | 60 | | | | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Registrations were low for the core modules in the first semester and higher for those in the second. While there are many students registered for the Minor Dissertation (END5037Z) only 1 graduated in 2010.

Modules Offered In 2010

Core Modules

CIV5064Z: DEVELOPING CITIES: ISSUES AND STRATEGIES (1 - 5 February 2010) (20 Credits)

This module considers topics such as international and South African urban conditions and urban policy trends; contemporary approaches to under-

upgrading. (Convenors: Romano Del Mistro and Edgar Pieterse; assisted by Ismail Farouk)

Elective Modules

CIV5107Z: INTEGRATED URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT (25-29 October 2010) (20 credits)

This module looks at the management of the urban water cycle as a single system. Focusing mainly on the management of water supply, sanitation and urban drainage, it considers the social imperatives, the technical options, the environmental considerations and the economic challenges with a view to promoting increased sustainability. (Convenor: Neil Armitage)

CIV5067Z: MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

(27 September 2010 – 1 October 2010) (20 Credits)

This module considers topics such as context and need for MIM; institutional requirements; the MIM process; preparing an MIM plan; data requirements for MIM.

(Convenor: Romano Del Mistro)

Institutional Arrangements

The programme is convened by Romano Del Mistro; assisted by the module convenors and Ms Ayesha Dalwai and Ms Isabel Ncube in Civil Engineering department and Ms Maryam Waglay in ACC. The programme is recognised for the external contributors that it attracts, and for which the University is extremely grateful. In 2010, the core modules benefited from contributions by Andrew Borraine, Martin de Witt, Graeme Gotz, Firoz Khan, Michael Krause, Eleni Kyrou, Caren Levy, Caroline Moser, Andre Olivier, AbdouMaliq Simone and Mark Swilling.

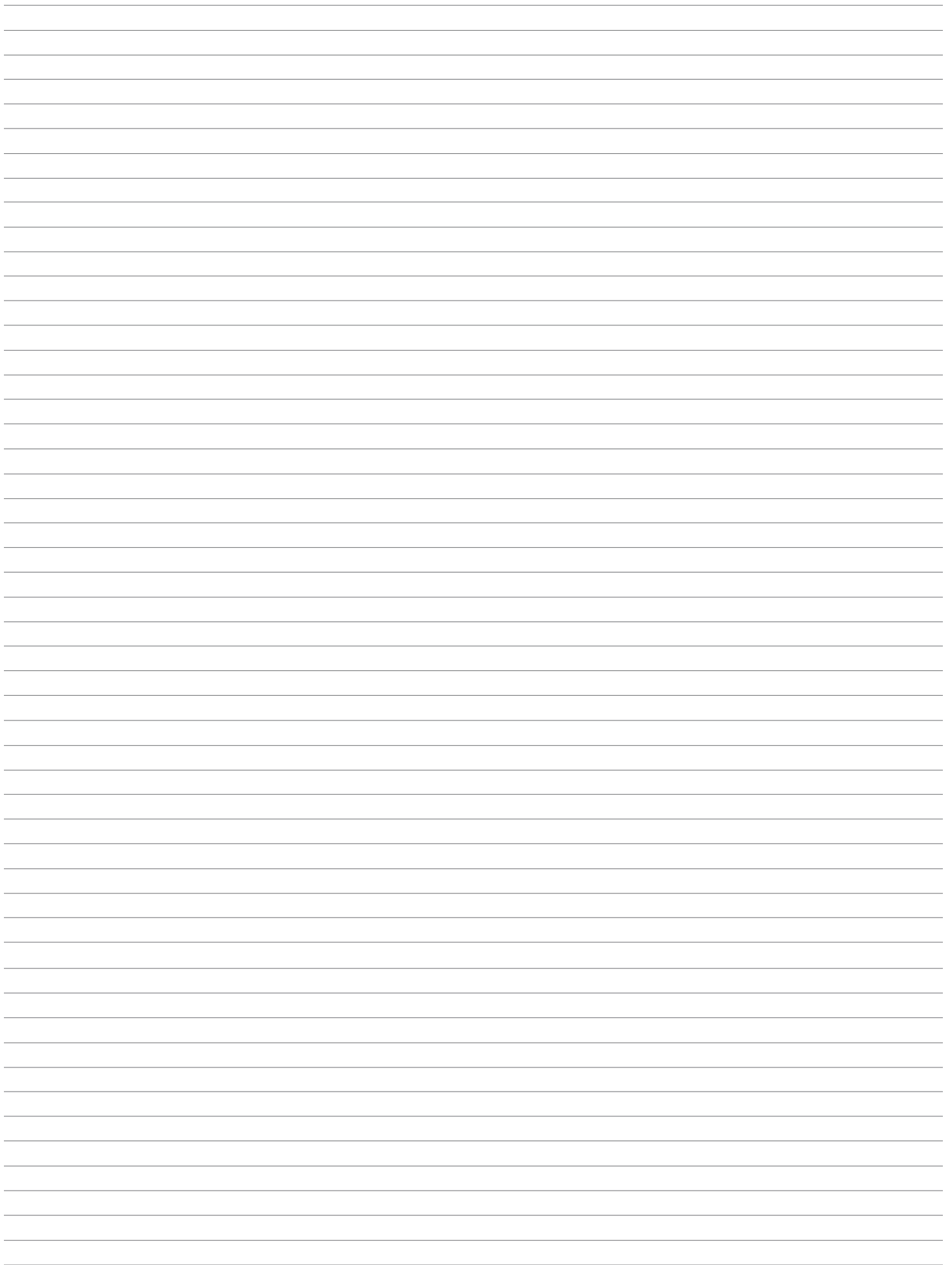
A start was made during 2010 to transfer the convening of modules to ACC where appropriate. This will continue into 2011. It is expected that in 2011 student numbers will increase and that the convening functions will be finalised allowing the re-assessment of the content of the modules individually and the programme as whole. Furthermore, it is intended to expand the marketing of the programme to beyond advertisements in newspapers and magazines/journals by direct presentations to major employers in metropolitan areas.

PHD SEMINAR SERIES

The primary purpose of the ACC PhD Seminar series is to foster a dynamic forum for critical interdisciplinary discussion and reflection. Furthermore, it seeks to ground emerging urban scholars from diverse disciplinary backgrounds in a foundational sense in larger debates about the (spatial) nature of the urban with a firm grounding in the realities of the African urban context. Lastly, the ACC PhD Seminar provides a supportive space for PhD candidates to present their research and get considered feedback in order to strengthen their research. Yet, this is not meant to replace the role of supervisors or disciplinary oversight. On the contrary, the PhD Seminar series operates on the understanding that interdisciplinary perspectives can only truly emerge if scholars are firmly anchored and comfortable within their respective disciplines but curious about intersections with other perspectives in order to understand urbanism in its temporal and spatial fullness.

Practically, the PhD Seminar convenes every 3-4 weeks during term time. Each session has a topic related to readings. It is expected that all participants read the material to ensure optimal learning and engagement. In fact in each session it is expected that the participants in the class critically engage with the readings. For each session a predetermined member of the group (1 or 2) provides a thorough discussion of relevant readings pertaining to the topic, some of which are in the prescribed list and others from the contributors' own bibliography. These discussions cover the following elements:

- Overview of the key literature on the topic (key authors and their core arguments)
- Identification of the faultlines in the debate (what are people disagreeing about and why?)







- Implications for own research: how is this debate informing your thesis?
- Questions for the group to respond to.

Some of the themes explored in 2010 include: African urbanization history and implications for urbanism; reframing urban development; infra-structural flows; alternative urban economies; governance, governmentality and state capacity. In addition a two-day workshop was convened to focus on the practical aspects of preparing and completing the PhD thesis.

This list of research outputs includes relevant work by ACC staff, honorary staff, fellows, post-graduate students and associates of ACC. The list is divided into: books; chapters in books; articles in peer-reviewed journals; conference papers; and other research outputs relating to the Signature Theme.

Books

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Turok, I. (2010) Inclusive growth: Meaningful goal or mirage? In Pike, A., Rodriguez-Pose, A. and Tomaney, J. (eds) *Handbook of Local and Regional Development*, London: Routledge .

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Ernstson, H., Barthel, S., Andersson, E. and Borgström, S.T. (2010) Scale-crossing brokers and network governance of urban ecosystem services: The case of Stockholm. *Ecology and Society* 15(4): 28. [online] URL: <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol15/iss4/art28/>

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Ashipala, N. and Armitage, N.P. (2010) Impediments to the adoption of alternative sewerage in South African urban informal settlements. *Proceedings of 6th International Conference on Sewer Processes and Networks*, Surfers Paradise, Australia, November 2010.

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Pieterse, E. (2010) *Is a New City Possible? Practices and Utopias*. Seminar: "Is a New City Possible?", World Urban Forum, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 25 March 2010.

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Smit, W. (2010) *Achieving a Healthy City for All the People? An Analysis of Discourses of Human Health and Well-being in the City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plans 2001-2010*. International Conference on Urban Health, New York, USA, 27-29 October 2010.

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SUMMARY INCOME & EXPENDITURE

ACC FINANCIALS - INCOME STATEMENT 01 JAN - 31 DEC 2010

SUMMARY

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| INCOME | 14 268 971,53 |
| EXPENDITURE | 12 863 316,86 |
| VARIANCE | 1 405 654,67 |

EXPENDITURE DETAILS

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Grant Transfers | 315 211,92 |
| Salaries | 7 465 470,03 |
| UCT Research Levies | 566 418,73 |
| Bursaries | 1 385 500,00 |
| Wrkshps, Events & Entertainment | 529 532,08 |
| Equipment & Furniture | 67 036,48 |
| General Exps | 545 058,16 |
| PC Equip & Cons | 86 692,88 |
| Book Publications | 265 995,87 |
| Travel & Accom (F/L) | 1 636 400,71 |

IN RAND

DONORS

| | |
|---|---|
| Africa Centre | Rockefeller Foundation |
| African Food Security Urban Network | United Nations Human Settlement Programme |
| Cities Alliance | EBE Faculty, University of Cape Town |
| City of Cape Town | University of Cape Town Signature Theme |
| Council for Built Environment | Urban Landmark |
| Development Bank of Southern Africa | Vodacom Foundation |
| Economic Rise | Western Cape Provincial Government |
| Eskom | WIEGO |
| Ford Foundation | World Urban Forum |
| International Development Research Centre | World Wildlife Fund |
| Mistra Urban Futures | Worldbank |
| National Research Foundation | |

