

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Name	PRISCILLA NAMWANJE
Student number	5013348

Studio		
Name / Theme	Planning Complex Cities / Planning as Critical Engaged Practice	
Main mentor	Roberto Rocco	Spatial Planning and Strategy
Second mentor	Victor Munoz Sans	Urban Design
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The studio has a focus on spatial planning, governance and community participation, which are the underpinning themes to my research project.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	The New (In)Formal.
Goal	
Location:	Kampala, Uganda, Africa.
The posed problem, research questions and design assignment in which these result.	
<p>Problem Statement</p> <p>Kampala, the capital city of Uganda, boasts of a diverse landscape, endowed with natural assets such as the shores of Lake Victoria and multiple hills bounded by wetlands. As the economic heart of the country, the city has a high level of in-migration fuelled by the search of job opportunities. This ultimately contributes to its rapid urbanisation rate (UN-Habitat, 2014), with the population expected to grow to over 15million by 2040 (KCCA, 2012).</p> <p>However, the city lacks the capacity to accommodate this unprecedented growth, resulting in its continued expansion on a primarily informal basis with limited input from formal planning. This further exacerbates the long-standing problem of spatial segregation and injustice, and its associated threats to the citizens' livelihoods and environment. Resultantly, informal and formal practices work parallel to each other, leading to conflicting and uncoordinated efforts towards tackling the city's urbanisation challenges. It is thus prudent for planning to engage with both formal and informal practices in order to ensure successful implementation.</p>	

Main Research Question

How can a new planning approach combining both the formal and informal practices lead to the effective planning implementation for a sustainable and resilient Kampala?

Design Assignment

The research will address the latest planning document, the Kampala Physical Development Plan, and propose a pattern language on flood resilience practices and a spatial framework for the Nakivubo Wetland Area.

Process

Method description

The research will employ the use of the pattern language methodology, where patterns will be used as;

1. As a tool for data storage - Patterns will be formulated from the documented practices as a way to record and store the collected research data (van Dorst & Rooij, 2020).
2. As a tool for translation – As a way of bridging the research and design aspects of this research (Cai, 2018), the PL will be used to translate scientific knowledge into design principles (van Dorst & Rooij, 2020) and translates spatial and non-spatial data, information from other fields into design knowledge (Cai, 2018).
3. As a tool for communication – The PL will also allow for the interaction between professionals and laymen by connecting different stakeholders (van Dorst & Rooij, 2020) (Cai, 2018), and helping the different sides understand each other better (Eglin, 2020).

Other methods that will be used in the research include;

Literature Review of Theories

This method will be used to better understand the contribution of contemporary planning theories to this research, as well as guide on the application of the pattern language methodology.

Literature Review of Policy and Historical documents

In addition to historical documents of planning history of Kamapala, this method will also include a review of the current policy documents i.e.; Kampala Physical Development Plan (KPDP) and the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) guidelines on wetlands.

Interviews

The use of semi- structured interviews will aid in ascertaining the rationale behind the observed formal and informal practices.

Observations

Observations of the informal communities present in the Nakivubo wetland will aid in the documentation of informal practices. This will be done through field visits to the site.

Stake holder analysis

This method will require the identification of key stakeholders within the Kampala City Council Authority and the local communities, in a bid to ascertain their interests and willingness to participate in the research.

Explanatory Case study

The research will focus on a particular area; the Nakivubo Wetland and its neighboring formal/informal communities.

Comparative Case Study

This method will involve the selection of a case study urban area in the global south, where informal practices of flood resilience are incorporated within the formal practices.

Workshops

This will involve an iterative process of developing the pattern language, through two workshops attended by both the local community representatives and the city authorities

Literature and general practical preference

On pattern language methodology

Alexander, C., Ishikawa, S., Silverstein, M., Jacobson, M., Fiksdahl-King, I., & Angel, S. (1977). *A Pattern Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Dovey, K. (1990). The Pattern Language and its Enemies. *Design Studies*, 3-9.

Eglin, R. (2020). Capturing a community's vision as a pattern language: Case study of the Mooiplaas community in Great Kei Municipality, South Africa. *Town and Regional Planning*, 29-41.

Salingeros, N. (2000). The Structure of Pattern Languages. *Architectural Research Quarterly*, 149-162

van Dorst, M., & Rooij, R. (2020). A Pattern Language Approach to Learning in Planning. *Urban Planning*, 58-64.

On Communicative Planning

Healey, P. (2012). Communicative Planning : Practices, Concepts and Rhetorics. In B. Sanyal, L. Vale, & C. Rosan, *Planning Ideas That Matter : Livability, Territoriality, Governance and Reflective Practice*. (pp. 333-357). Cambridge: The MIT Press.

Sager, T. (2018). Communicative Planning. In M. Gunder, A. Madanipour, & V. Watson, *The Routledge Handbook of Planning Theory* (pp. 93-104). Taylor & Francis Group.

On Spatial Justice

Fainstein, S. S. (2009). Spatial Justice and Planning. *Justice Spatiale, Spatial Justice*, 1-13.

Soja, E. (2010). *Seeking Spatial Justice*. Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press.

On Urban Informality

Ananya, R. (2005). Urban Informality; Towards an Epistemology of Planning. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 147-158.

Ananya, R. (2009). Strangely Familiar: Planning and the Worlds of Insurgence and Informality. *Planning Theory*, 7-11.

Watson, V. (2009). Seeing from the South: Refocusing Urban Planning on the Globe's Central Urban Issues. *Urban Studies*, 2259–2275.

On Insurgent planning

Miraftab, F. (2009). Insurgent Planning: Situating Radical Planning in the Global South. *Planning Theory*, 32-50.

Yiftachel, O. (2006). Re-engaging Planning Theory? Towards 'South- Eastern' perspectives. *Planning Theory*, 211-222.

On Kampala

KCCA. (2012). *Kampala Physical Development Plan*. Kampala: KCCA.

KCCA. (2016). *Kampala Climate Change Action*. Kampala: KCCA.

KCCA. (2019). *Statistical Abstract for Kampala City*. Kampala: KCCA.

Omolo-Okalebo, F. (2011). *Evolution of Town Planning Ideas, Plans and their Implementation in Kampala City 1903-2004*. Stockholm: Royal Institute of Technology - Stockholm Sweden.

Reflection

1. What is the relation between your graduation (project) topic, the studio topic (if applicable), your master track (A,U,BT,LA,MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?

The New(In)Formal is a research project that recognises the crucial role of planning; both the processes and the outcomes, and how it directly impacts the cities we occupy. Based on Kampala, one of fastest growing cities on the African continent, the research also examines the complexity of the urbanisms of the global south and how they pose new challenges to the field of design. The research also considers the vital role that the urban design professionals have to play in ensuring a sustainable future for the world's cities.

2. What is the relevance of your graduation work in the larger social, professional and scientific framework.

Societal Relevance

A significant proportion of the urban populations in Sub Saharan Africa live in Informal settlements where they have resorted to taking planning matters into their own hands. As such, they have developed resilient practices in a bid to cope with day-to-day life. Devising a means to not only document these practices but to also incorporate them with formal planning is of great relevance to these communities. The research seeks to develop a platform that allows both the formal and informal parts of society to engage with each other and provide instruments with which to design better living environments.

Scientific Relevance

There exists a gap in research knowledge on how formal practices of planning can effectively be combined with informal practices, that this research aims to fill, through the use of the pattern language methodology. There is quite an array of research output that explores the pattern language methodology, however, only a few of these are based on contexts on in the Global South, and even fewer based on Africa. This research will therefore contribute to this body of work and pioneer it in Ugandan planning literature.