

SACN presents

#DIGITAL DASH

The Young Planners & Designers Essay Competition 2020

Diverse voices co-creating future cities



Acknowledgments

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Competition entrants:

Zubeida Lowton (Winner)
Tshepo Tsotetsi (Runner up)
Lufuno Mthombeni
Sean Meyer
Patrick Hope-Bailie
Yavir Rowanlall
Lonna Mabandla
Tlhologelo Sesana
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BUFFALO CITY



EKURHULENI



ETHEKWINI



JOHANNESBURG



MANGAUNG



MSUNDUZI



NELSON MANDELA BAY



TSWHANE



Abbreviations



CoCT	City of Cape Town
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
SA	South Africa
SACN	South African Cities Network
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UN	United Nations



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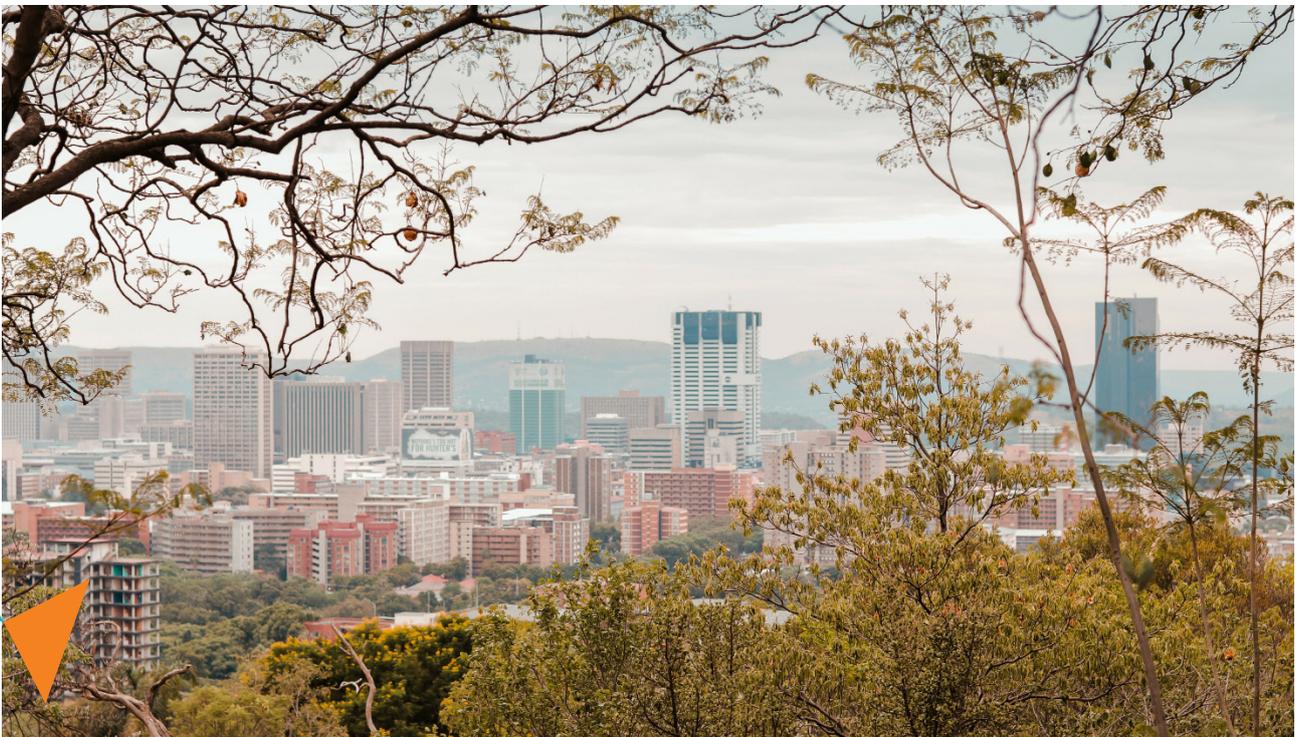
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FOREWORD

Welcome to the SACN #DigitalDash, a profile of entries from the 2020 Young Planners and Designers Competition.

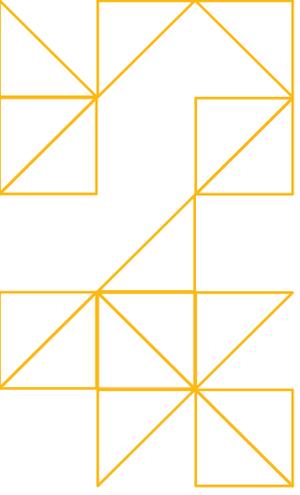
Young people between the ages of 15-35, many of whom live in cities, make up over 35% of South Africa's population. Moreover, youth account for over 60% of the country's total unemployment, a significant proportion of which are graduates. Statistics also show that young people are both the main victims and perpetrators of crime and violence. This data was gathered before Covid-19 befell the globe, and realities for young people have since only grown grimmer. At the same time, young people individually or in organised and semi-organ-

ised structures, are actively involved in innovation and solutions to problems in their communities. While they face multiple exclusions and often feel unheard, youth exercise their voice on a range of important discussions like climate change, politics, technology, governance, and the economy.

City officials and practitioners such as planners, designers, architects, technical experts, consultants, and policy makers have a critical role to play in responding to the myriad of challenges facing cities. However significant shifts are happening in these sectors that call for collaboration, partnership, and co-creation with all of society. It is es-

sential that young people are also included in key processes within formal institutions. This is not only because they are a marginalised but rapidly growing proportion of the urban population in South Africa and elsewhere on the Continent; but also, in recognition of the fact that they are the driving force for development - the future leaders, innovators, and peacebuilders. Therefore, because cities are deemed the best chance of achieving sustainable development and more equal societies; youth should be central actors.





(Foreword by Tlholohelo Mokgere continued)

It is not enough that the potentials of youth are recognized and acknowledged; young people need to be empowered with the knowledge and skills that unlock their full potentials and enable them to be contributors to the growth of their cities and society at large. Platforms must be provided where the voices of youth can be heard and influence decision-making. Young people must be meaningfully included in governance and technical processes. As co-creators, they should have a role in the entirety of development processes: from knowledge generation, conceptualisation through to the implementation and assessment of outcomes.

This very publication and all accompanying digital outputs were developed by a team of young creatives. The content is a collation of submissions by young scholars and professionals in urban planning, design,

and other disciplines in the development space, sharing their visions and ideas for achieving more inclusive cities. All this demonstrates that youth are (despite many perceptions to the contrary) capable, knowledgeable, actively engaged and innovating towards sustainable and inclusive cities. They are eager to change cities and institutions for the better and are at the forefront of this change.

The Competition is a platform of the SACN, and one of various contributions to amplifying youth voice and improving the quality of youth participation in shaping the cities and governments of the future. Submissions ranged from those challenging the continued apartheid-esque management of public spaces to urging for modern, adaptable townships that support informal livelihood strategies through inclusive spatial design and tech-

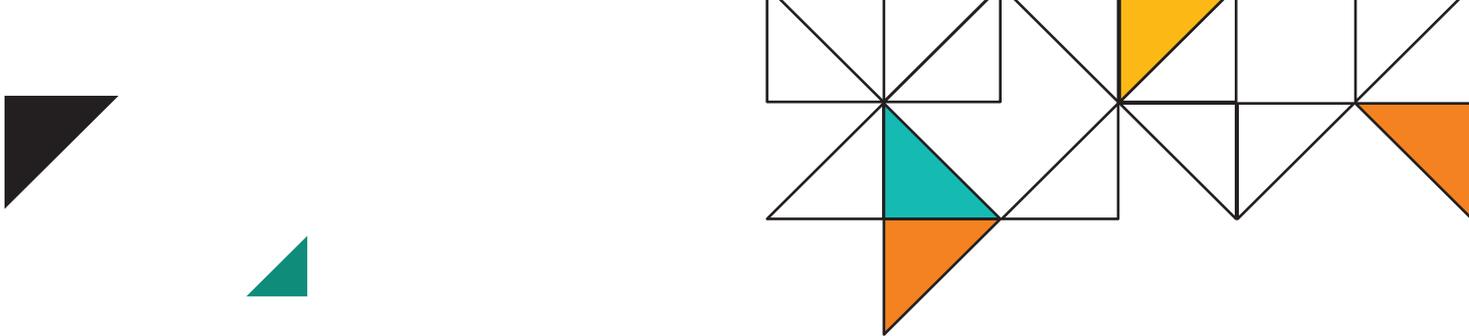
nology. Others shared creative approaches to enhancing civic engagement, while some critiqued planning systems and institutional cultures that are inherently elitist, development that is resource intensive and perpetuates gatekeeping around the direction of development and its beneficiaries. As a young planning practitioner tasked with leading this project, it has been incredibly exciting to engage with what is possible when we listen with intent, support and give space to young people's ideas. I hope you find these contributions as compelling as I did!

Tlholohelo Mokgere,
Project Coordinator





Photo by Sipho Ndebele on Unsplash



DESIGNING DESTINY

In 2020 the South African Cities Network (SACN) held the 2nd biennial Young Planners and Designers Competition. It called on youth aged 18 to 35, to share their visions for the future of South African cities. SACN invited scholars, architects and professionals in planning, design and development fields to share insights on how to create sustainable and more inclusive cities of the future through written essays, photo essays, posters and 3-D models.

The world has experienced a significant shift due to the Covid-19 global pandemic. People and businesses have been forced to adjust to survive in an unpredictable social and economic climate. Much about how we navigate society (relating), space and the economy has had to change.

The entries are an excellent exploration of how urban planners and city strategies can adapt to the rapidly changing world while managing the effects of the past and

existing challenges. Through articles synthesising the top nine entries of the Young Planners and Designers Competition 2020, this #DigitalDash profiles what change and new possibilities could bloom for South African cities through youth; who represent a significant proportion of urban residents but are often excluded from participating, while they have significant ideas and contributions to make.

The competition initiative is part of SACN's Inclusion and Wellbeing programme, which aims to support the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) regarding active citizenship and supporting local governments in their mandate to govern in inclusive ways and to deepen participatory democracy.

The South African Cities Network (SACN) was established in 2002 by the Minister for Provincial and Local Government, in collaboration with the mayors of South Africa's largest cities and the South

African Local Government Association (SALGA), as an independent Section 21 company with the mandate to:

- Promote good governance and management in South African cities.
- Analyse strategic challenges facing South African cities, particularly in the context of global economic integration and national development challenges.
- Promote shared-learning partnerships between different spheres of Government to support the management of South African cities.

This #DigitalDash is SACN's contribution to providing platforms for the youth of South Africa's cities and towns to exercise their voice and actively contribute in solving challenges around realising more inclusive, integrated cities that enable sustainable livelihoods and wellbeing.



Photo by Maatla Seetelo on Unsplash



FOX STREET REIMAGINED



In her winning essay, Zubeida Lowton uses Fox street, Johannesburg as a case study to evaluate public city streets. How can we make them user centric? How can we make them safe? Lowton's solution is that we innovate and transform social spaces within the cities of South Africa (SA) in way that emphasizes the everyday user experience.

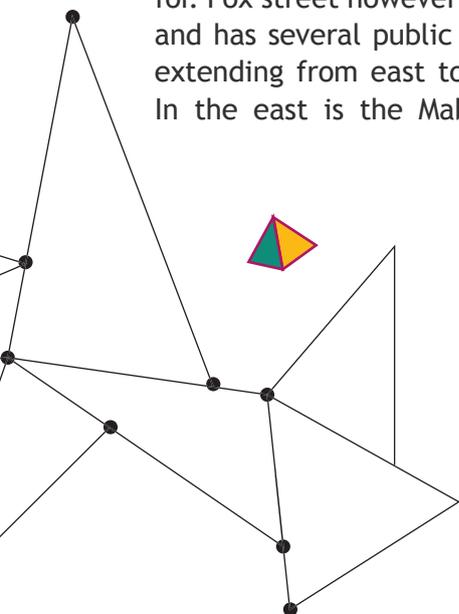
Lowton used qualitative methods to provide an analysis on the perceptions and experiences of public space users in current cities. Her research explored Fox Street, a popular inner-city street a portion of which is in the Maboneng precinct. The effects of the historical configuration of space in SA cities are that some people might not know that Fox Street extends much further than the trendy cafes and markets Maboneng is famous for. Fox street however is long and has several public spaces extending from east to west. In the east is the Maboneng

Precinct which is a mixed-use area. In the centre is the Carlton Centre, Small street mall, Gandhi Square and the outdoor museum in the Mining District. In the west is an emerging business node which begins with 1 Fox street, a newly converted warehouse space that includes a brewery and beer garden. The renovation of 1 Fox street is the type of development that Lowton encourages to anchor key elements like people-centeredness, safety and greening. In her essay she provides an analysis of Fox Street as a case study of how to improve

the inner cities of South Africa.

“The linear nature of Fox Street provides an opportunity to improve the urban connectivity of the street.” - Lowton

To understand the current state of Fox Street in terms of benefiting everyday users, Lowton conducted a SWOT analysis in order to assess the current strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the area.





Fox Street, JHB

Zubieda Lowton's SWOT analysis on how Fox street is currently benefiting everyday users.

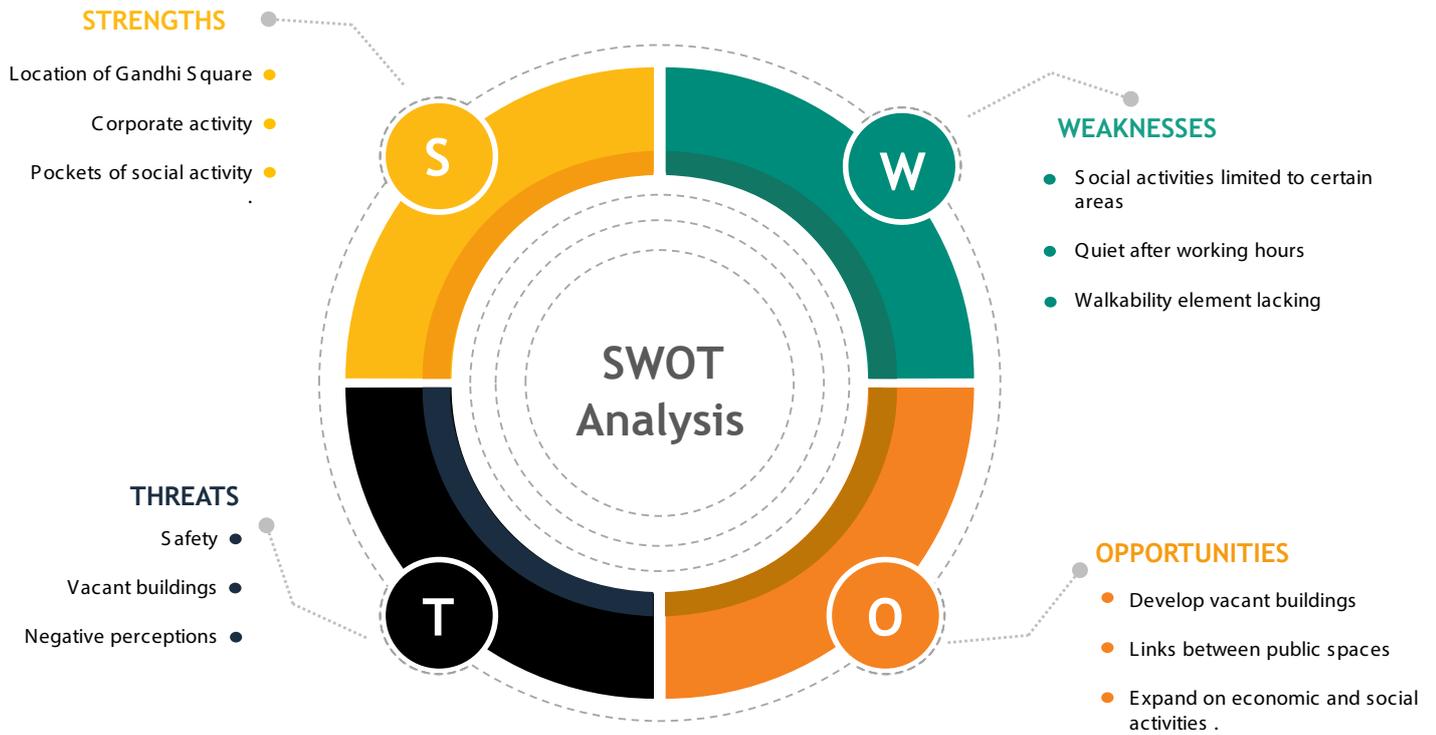


Figure 1: SWOT Analysis of Fox Street, Johannesburg



One of the main findings in the SWOT analysis was that safety was a key concern. The nature of Jozi before and after dark is a crucial foundation to creating a better environment within the city, here are Lowton's suggestions for making streets safer:



Figure 2:
The Urban Connectivity
of Our Future Cities.
Zubeida Lowton

“Several of my research participants declared the city centre should be avoided after dark.”

- Zubeida Lowton





THE ACT

of walking through the city should be an experience as opposed to a necessity to get from one point to the next.

Lowton envisions a city that encourages the youth to explore, her ideas for improving public spaces include:

1 Greenery



Adding significant greenery (trees, flowers, gardens, shrubs, vegetable gardens) in the city to diversify the concrete jungle image of the city.

2 Multiple use of spaces



Giving spaces multiple uses outside of working hours. For example, rooftops could be developed into beer gardens, cinemas and restaurants. Vacant spaces and parking lots could be converted to youth craft markets and farmers markets.

3 Variety of communal spaces



Creating a variety of communal spaces such as giant chess boards, wi-fi connectivity, graffiti walls and plenty of seating options such as amphitheatre seating, table seating and benches.

4 Public transportation



Enhancing the use of public transportation, especially around Gandhi Square as it's centrally located in Fox Street, thus connecting youth from all parts of the city.

5 Converting abandoned buildings



Converting abandoned buildings into residential, educational and other facilities, which increases city liveability and diversifies demographics.

Figure 3: The Urban Connectivity of Our Future Cities.
Zubeida Lowton





LEAN THINKING

While Lawton introduced us to a vision of a safe, eco-friendly and thriving Johannesburg, Tshepo Tsotetsi speaks of transformation on a systematic level by refining the models and approaches to strategic planning in South Africa, through lean thinking. Tshepo engages quite intensely with the role that planners can play.

South African cities are largely characterised by land segregation across racial and economic lines. The existing segregations are also gendered as well as affect other vulnerable groups (e.g. children, people with disability, LGBTQ, migrants) in specific ways. These structural challenges that compound these exclusions are the legacy of both the labour migrant system and apartheid, particularly its spatial legacy. Unfortunately, the effects of both continue to replicate and show themselves in space, economy, society as well as governance and urban systems, over 26 years later.

In recent years, Africa has experienced rapid urbanisation. Cities are becoming more complex due to urbanisation factors such as unprecedented population growth rates, in-

adequate human settlements, urban management and competition for limited resources, in addition to looming environmental changes due to global warming.

The UN-Habitat (2010), among other institutions, estimates that by 2030, the urban population in SA will constitute 71.3% of the total population, growing up to 80% by 2050.

Tsotetsi notes that the planning that was advocated post-1994 South Africa while democratic, has had significant blockages that have undermined efforts to develop townships and rural areas since. Previously disadvantaged communities are barely supported in efforts to enhance socio-economic well-being, says Tshepo.



(Lean Thinking- Tshepo Tsotetsi continued)

Poor governance, weakening institutional structures, a lack of leadership and skills are recognised by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) as the blockages undermining the developmental efforts of the state.

In response to these, Tshepo Tsotetsi puts forward Lean Thinking as an effective tactic for organising and operating institutions and systems. It is about orientating people and systems to deliver a continuous stream of value to the end user, eliminating waste and any deficiencies in the process.

“Lean means less waste, shorter turn-around times and less bureaucracy. Lean also

means more; that is, employee capacity, knowledge and empowerment, organisational agility and capability, productivity that will ensure more long-term success.”- Tsotetsi

The IUDF accounts that South African cities are largely characterised by elevated levels of inefficient and wasteful use of scarce resources. Despite the significant developmental efforts made by the Breaking New Ground policy programmes and the Reconstruction and Development Programme, the distorted spatial patterns in our cities are still largely not overturned. Taking the lean attitude into state planning and development, will drive significant change and restructure the inefficient apartheid

spatial planning legacy.

Tshepo engages critically with the role of the planning fraternity in either maintaining the status quo (systems that serve the interests of private capital) or achieving inclusive development for all who live in cities. While there is a comprehensive suite of enabling policy, application and implementation must be strengthened. Systems and institutions must shift to ensure that the developmental outcomes envisioned by policy are not compromised by bureaucracy or structural exclusions underpinning key institutions despite 26 years since the transition to democracy.

Figure 4: Refining Strategic Planning. Tshepo Tsotetsi

LEAN THINKING, a business model that aims to excute 3 simple steps:

Provide Value

1



Provide value to individuals by creating products or services that are wanted and useful

Eliminate waste throughout the supply and demand process



2

Cut waste

Refine Processes

3



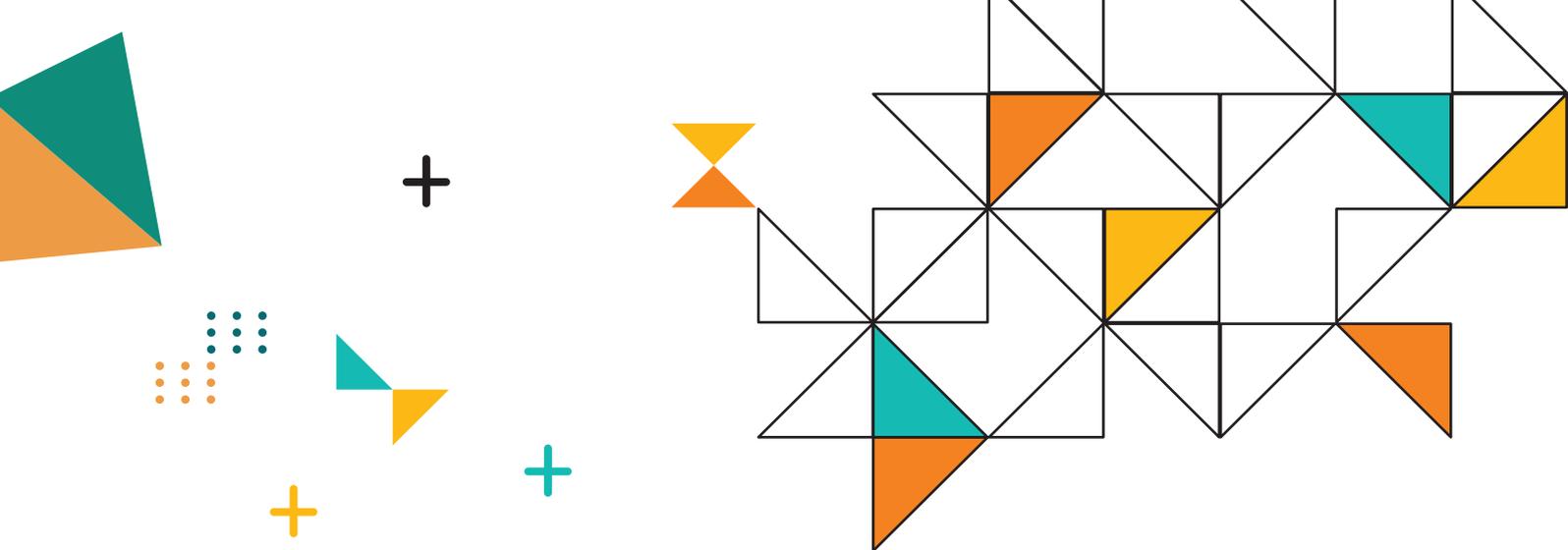
Constant improvement based on understanding individuals needs





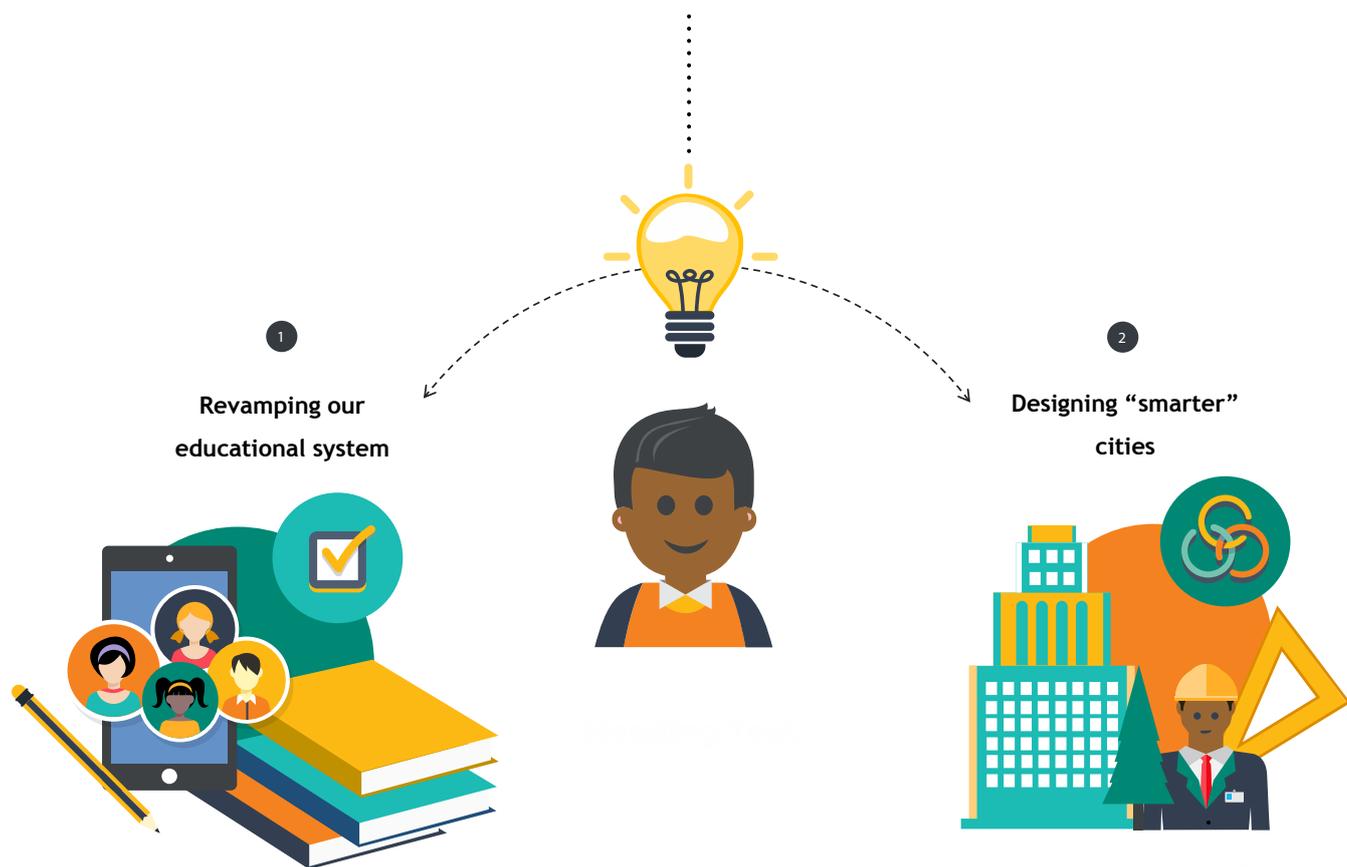
RESTRUCTURE

planning and performance
management to drive sig-
nificant change



DREAM

Shaping reality in a way that reflects the identity of its people is a powerful step towards building better cities. In his essay architect Lufuno Mthombeni proposes that cities should be more eco-friendly, “smarter” in terms of technology and environmentally sustainable in that their development is not resource intensive. To make this vision possible, Mthombeni suggests two main solutions:



“EDUCATION IS THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPON

YOU CAN USE TO CHANGE THE WORLD”

- NELSON MANDELA

Revamping our educational system

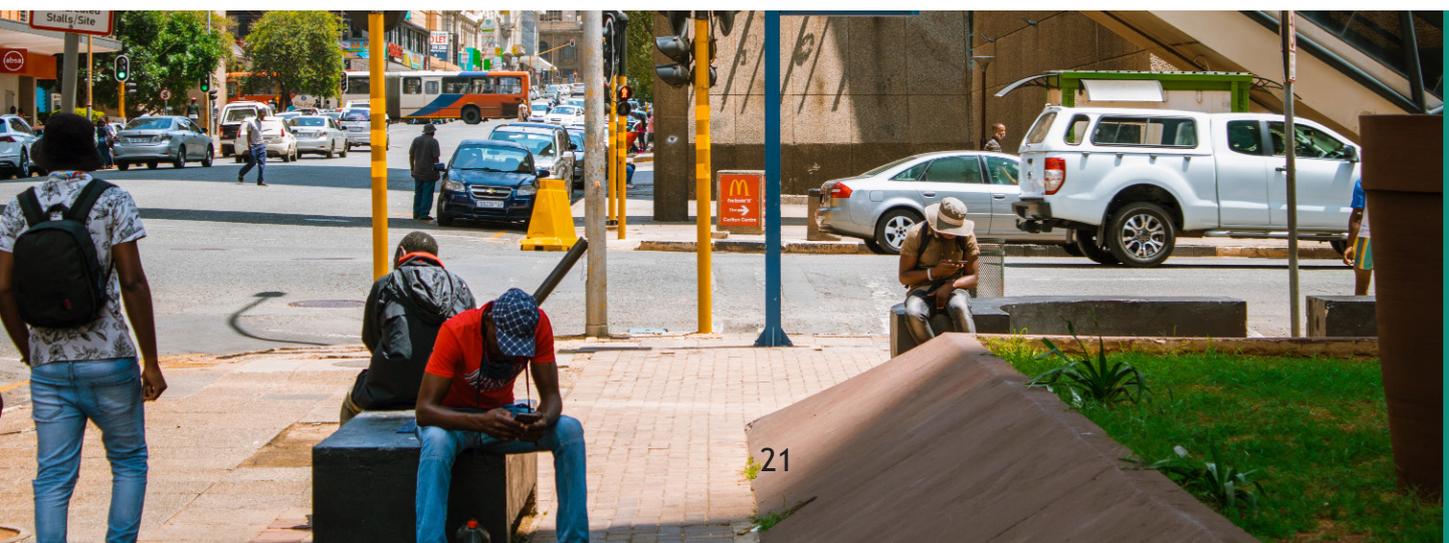
“We, as the youth aspire for a good education because we are told it is the answer and the key to life. I would like to slightly disagree.” - Mthombeni

In his essay, Mthombeni argues South Africa’s urgent need to innovate new ways of educating the youth, especially given the steady rise of urbanisation. He writes that traditional methods of teaching are obsolete in a technological era accelerated by the covid-19 pandemic. The education system must respond to new challenges, keep pace with technological advancements and who youth are in 2021.

“The unemployment rate among graduates was close to 29.1 per cent in 2019 – and 2020, in a world that is experiencing a pandemic, you can imagine by how much those numbers have increased ...” Mthombeni argues that graduates sit with their degrees at home, with education adding no practical or material value to their lives. He encourages the youth of South Africa to adapt to the current, unstable environment and exercise their creativity by starting their own projects while learning new and relevant skills. He stresses the need for an education that

is practical and innovative as opposed to teaching students subjects that are outdated and out of context from their current and future reality.

A generation of youth that are properly equipped with the practical tools to develop and sustain solutions is the foundation of any thriving society. Revamping the educational system to align with a new age will definitely put SA on the path to a brighter future.





“Being a dreamer is something we do as kids and as we grow, our dreams somehow conform to social norms ...” - Lufuno Mthombeni

Designing “smarter” cities

Lufuno Mthombeni dreams of smarter, more sustainable cities in South Africa. In his view cities should be designed and maintained in a way that reflects and uplifts the identity of their people. Challenges should be addressed in a manner that is innovative and forward-thinking. Lufuno highlights historical imbalances from apartheid, tying this back to his point around the lack of practical, inclusive and relevant education as barriers to progress. Among Mthombeni’s practical suggestions for smarter cities:

Here are three of Mthombeni’s suggestions for smarter cities:



1. TRANSPORT

Public transportation systems that are safe, reliable and affordable.

2. ENVIRONMENT

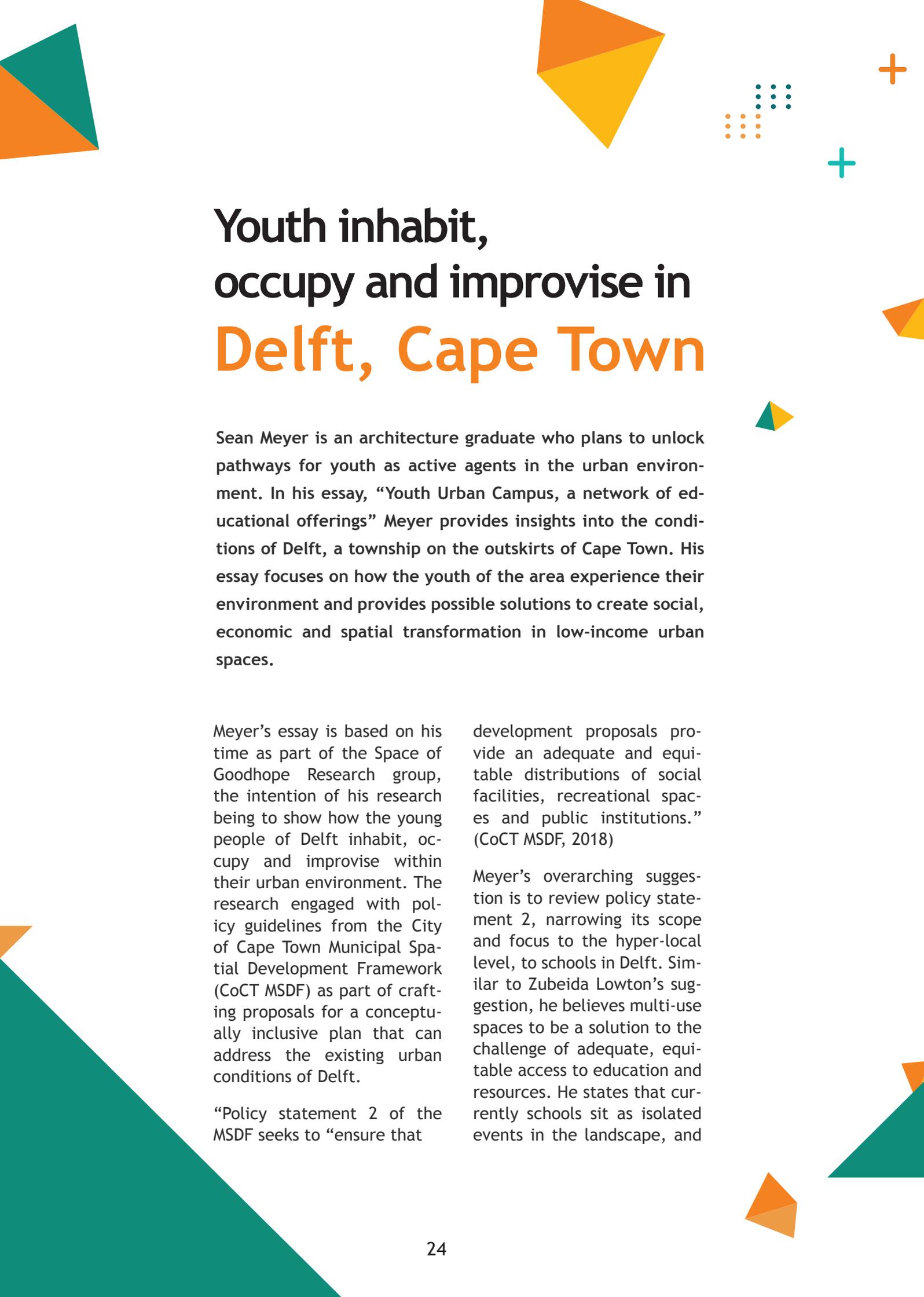
Environmentally sustainable practices that reduce pollution and enhance quality of life



3. GROWTH

An active economy that takes into account the real needs of the population and the important link between urban and rural.

Figure 5: Designing smarter cities. Lufuno Mthombeni



Youth inhabit, occupy and improvise in Delft, Cape Town

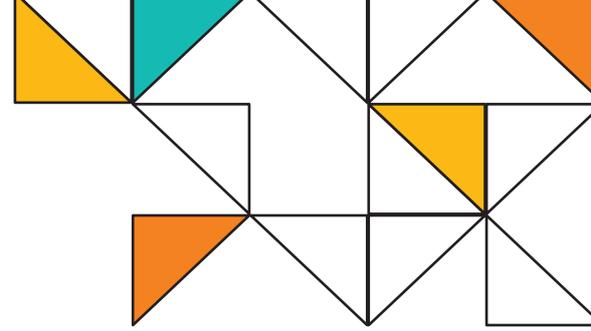
Sean Meyer is an architecture graduate who plans to unlock pathways for youth as active agents in the urban environment. In his essay, “Youth Urban Campus, a network of educational offerings” Meyer provides insights into the conditions of Delft, a township on the outskirts of Cape Town. His essay focuses on how the youth of the area experience their environment and provides possible solutions to create social, economic and spatial transformation in low-income urban spaces.

Meyer’s essay is based on his time as part of the Space of Goodhope Research group, the intention of his research being to show how the young people of Delft inhabit, occupy and improvise within their urban environment. The research engaged with policy guidelines from the City of Cape Town Municipal Spatial Development Framework (CoCT MSDF) as part of crafting proposals for a conceptually inclusive plan that can address the existing urban conditions of Delft.

“Policy statement 2 of the MSDF seeks to “ensure that

development proposals provide an adequate and equitable distributions of social facilities, recreational spaces and public institutions.” (CoCT MSDF, 2018)

Meyer’s overarching suggestion is to review policy statement 2, narrowing its scope and focus to the hyper-local level, to schools in Delft. Similar to Zubeida Lowton’s suggestion, he believes multi-use spaces to be a solution to the challenge of adequate, equitable access to education and resources. He states that currently schools sit as isolated events in the landscape, and



(Delft, Cape Town continued)

that there is the opportunity for schools to play a much bigger developmental role in communities.

A critique is that the layout of schools lacks spatial cohesion and thus the connections between schools and other public assets is weak. Schools also occupy unmanageable, large portions of land which are underutilised.

“In a time of scarce resources, schools should not only accommodate the immediate school occupants, but should serve as a resource for the community as a whole. The reality of scarce resources in Delft, demands that public institutions work in inte-

grated ways to leverage schools as sites. For programmes and interventions that benefit the broader community.” - Sean Meyer

Meyer’s plan is to ensure that adequate provisions are made for a land reservation to accommodate social facilities, recreational spaces and public participation regarding development applications.

Meyer envisions a community that builds infrastructure suitable for the aspirations of the youth within that community. That includes, for example, training and recreational facilities within the main road that youth frequent,

to grab their attention and encourage communal value creation.

“When intervening in a community, it is important to use a bottom-up approach to develop a strong bond with the community, to allow them to take ownership.”

- Sean Meyer

+

+

Public participation: more than ticking a box

“Young Cities in a Teenage Democracy” is an essay written by Patrick Hope-Bailie that proposes a holistic approach for implementing the policies and programs of local spatial transformation in urban areas. Like his fellow competition entrant Tshepo Tsoetsi (Lean Thinking), Hope-Bailie sees systemic transformation as closely tied to refining the current model of strategic planning in South Africa. He adds a critical element: there needs to be greater push for the participation and involvement of the people in governance and decision-making processes.





Hope-Bailie notes the progress made in South Africa since 1994 but asserts that spatial and other deeply entrenched inequalities still fracture communities.

“The significant strides in improving the quality of life of many South Africans are evident across the country. Housing provision, access to basic services and improved levels of healthcare services and education enliven the landscape,

but many would argue that not enough has been done.” - Patrick Hope-Bailie

Although the implementation of spatial policies as redress in the aftermath of apartheid has matured over the last two decades, progress remains bittersweet. Poor people and vulnerable groups often find themselves pushed to the periphery of metropolitan areas, the consequences for their livelihoods being negative. Over

time, communities fracture, social networks become distorted and the urban promise is tarnished with disillusion and fatigue. Exclusion from economic activity, opportunity and the ability to reap the benefit of city life compound poverty, increasing unemployment, overcrowding, social tensions and violence.

Hope-Bailie writes that the cycle of inequality is due to many infrastructure pro-

jects and public sector investments being band-aids to deep and meaningful spatial transformation. Spheres of government and collaborators use “top-down planning” that excludes and misaligns with the real needs of the people.



“Cities are made by people ... and everyone has a role to play.” - Patrick Hope-Bailie





Simplify **the way**



(Public participation: more than ticking a box continued)



Hope-Bailie refers to the IUDF implementation plan which refers to all-of-society approaches and articulates the roles and responsibilities of multiple actors in governance e.g. in the building of integrated human settlements. These stakeholders include national government, provincial government, local government, state-owned entities, the private sector, citizens and community support structures. Citizen involvement is central to “authentic participation” in development interventions.” (IUDF COGTA, 2016, p. 15)

Rather than continually expending effort to develop and approve policy frameworks, Hope-Bailie suggests that it is possible to collectively derive an urban vision alongside residents by seeking ideas and inputs from them as having important local insights about opportunities and desired outcomes. He argues against current approaches whose key feature is top-down bureaucracy. Instead, Hope-Bailie proposes collaborative approaches and inclusive dialogue in line with the IUDF, but notes that in tandem, development projects should be simplified.

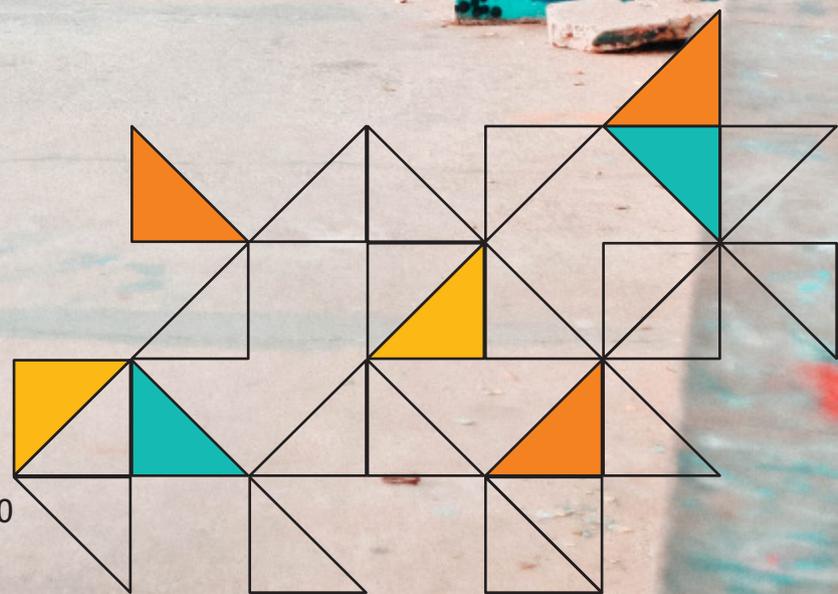
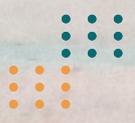
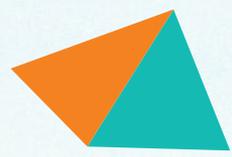
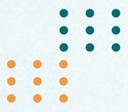
By removing blockages of planning jargon, elitism, hierarchy and incessant paperwork that delays processes, and making information more accessible and understandable, communities can be empowered to input into and guide decisions about land, spatial plans, housing, human settlements, transport and mobility. This method will empower citizens to participate in managing their cities better.



“Simple, clear purpose principles give rise to complex and intelligent behaviours.” - Dee Hock



THE FUTURE OF DURBAN





Yavir Rowanlall & Lonna Mabandla

examine what possibilities lie
for the largest city in KwaZulu-Natal

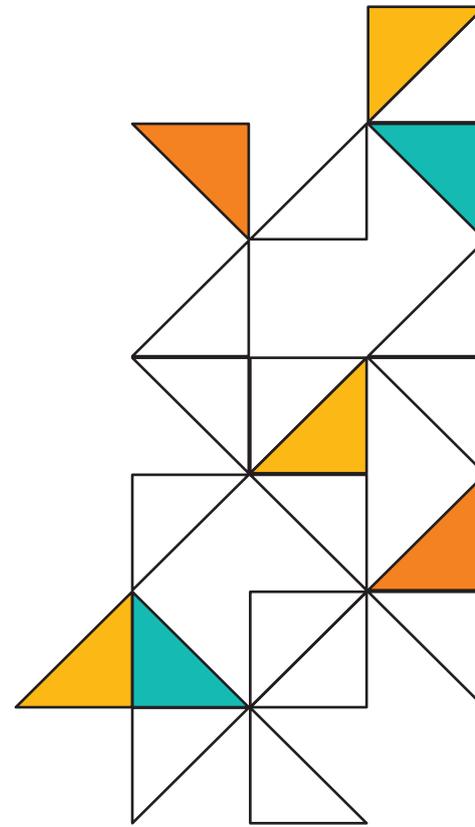
We all know Durban for its humid, subtropical weather, beaches, nights filled with bright lights and bustling streets, but what does the future look like for the city whose long-term development goal is to be the city where residents enjoy longer and happier lives?

Yavir and Lonna both see Durban's future as more inclusive and environmentally sustainable. Durban forms part of the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, which includes neighbouring towns and vast rural portions. The municipality has a population of about 3.44 million, making the combined municipality one of the largest cities along the Indian Ocean coast of the African continent.

In his essay, Yavir examines the socio-economic differences within Durban's growing population, writing that the

gap between people living in the city core and outer areas squanders the opportunity for economic exchange and the inter-development of communities. His vision for Durban's future sets sight on a city that enables the upward mobility of young people, especially youth from townships.

Lonna Mabandla adds an important environmental angle, noting that sustainability and liveability work together. Her entry emphasises the importance of universal access in the planning and design of cities.





Urban Planning

Yavir advocates that urban design interventions and strategies can positively influence economic growth. He provides the following suggestions for urban transformation that could lead to a more sustainable city, with a stronger economy.

Transportation Networks

Advanced transportation networks which serve the growing population linking all parts to the city.

Working Hours

Section working hours into timeframes to decrease congestion in the city centre and encourage people to meet online.

Overcrowding

Less overcrowding in the city centre by designing smaller capacity spaces instead of larger ones like malls.

Public Spaces

Diverse use of public spaces such as well maintained parks outdoor gyms and amphitheatres.

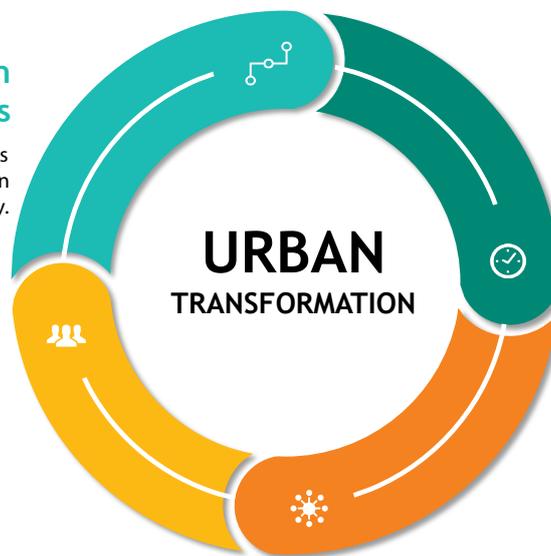


Figure 6: Planning for the Future of Our Cities. Yavir Kaylin Rowanlall



Drawing on Durban beauty and rich history, Lonna notes the city's heritage as a great potential anchor for its future development vision, stating that it needs to be honoured and preserved. This could be a strategy for development that is mindful of a sustainable future. The following illustrates Mabandla's own 2030 vision for Durban.

Air Pollution

Air pollution is minimised to improve air quality. Green energy alternatives are used where possible.

Universal design

Universal Design: Inclusive, safe and accessible public spaces catering to all, keeping the needs of vulnerable groups in mind.



Recycling

Recycling is strategically linked to the preservation of Durban's natural beauty and the city's other key objective of tourism as a key economic lever. Simple changes such as making bins more eye-catching and placing them at frequent intervals will encourage people to use them more, making the recycling process more efficient while keeping the streets clean.

Transportation

Public transport systems are safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable. Improving road safety by lowering the congestion on the road and maintaining air quality by minimising emissions.

Materials

Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials and implementing policies that support sustainable waste management.

Figure 7: Sustainable Development Goals 2030. Lonna Mabandla





STEERING CHANGE

The youth call for cities they can see themselves in. They want their environment to be a projection of their highest aspirations and a place they are proud to call home, as Africans. Thlologello Sesana and Mienkie Knipe provide final words of inspiration to this #DigitalDash, encouraging the youth of South Africa to create the cities they dream of.

Thlologello Sesana echoes a recurring theme throughout this publication, of cities that should reflect the image and culture of their people while healing the systemic effects of apartheid and colonialism.

To address the imbalances of the devastating past, Sesana suggests a Land Redistribution Hub with the aim of producing an architectural narrative that

fulfils our unique mission and African context, while staying mindful that we are part of the global community. She encourages the youth to adapt to the challenges they face today, by accessing pivotal sectors like town planning, engaging in mutual learning and supporting the creation of employment amongst each other.

While the structures and architectural approaches of yesteryear were built to emphasise separateness and alienate the indigenous people of our country, Mienkie Knipe notes improvements made. Today's youth are slowly finding it easier to culturally collaborate.

Knipe observes that the South African youth intertwine socially and deeply value cultural exchange. For the sake of identi-

ty and global relationship, this must be encouraged in urban design processes and in the human relations sphere.

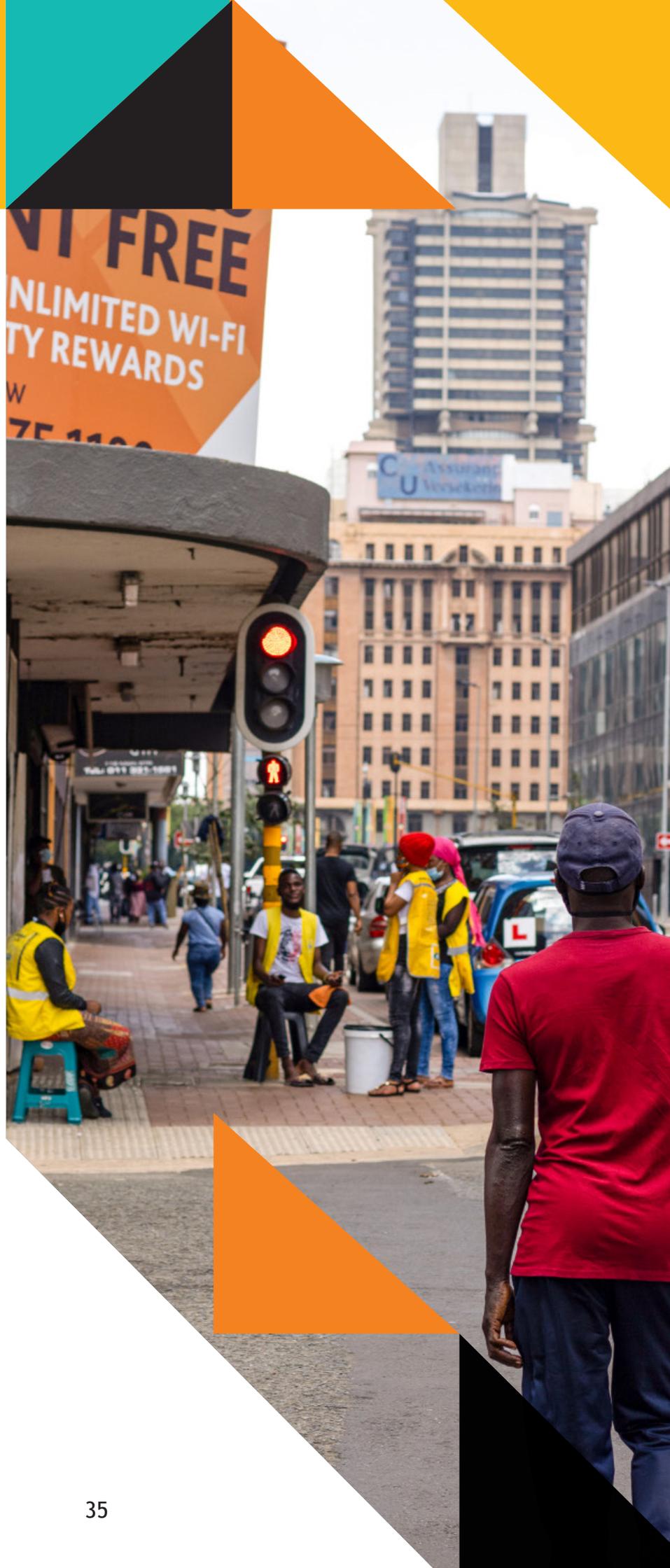
Sesana and Knipe both highlight the potential contribution of youth, if they are meaningfully included in urban design strategies and co-creating change. That change has already begun!

This #DigitalDash has explored future possibilities for South African cities as imagined by young professionals and scholars in urban planning and design. It is part of encouraging co-creative or inclusive city practice and inviting actors from all-of-society, especially demographics that are often excluded, to drive change.

(*Steering Change continued*)

The youth of South Africa are actively engaged on key trending issues related to political, economic and social issues such as education, safety, land, housing and culture. However there seems little systematised space in the policy and metropolitan governance structures to listen and respond effectively to youth voice; despite that our towns and cities are largely youthful (it is estimated that people aged between 14 - 35 make up 36% of the urban population).

At the same time, youth are the most affected by many challenges including inequalities inherited from the past as well as unfolding contemporary dynamics, both negative and positive (think employment trends, politics, technology, climate change etc.). Despite some barriers, youth are taking up space and shaping a new, more inclusive world. It is hoped that the Competition initiative and the #DigitalDash elevates young voices for change and situates youth as co-creators of future cities.





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Contact

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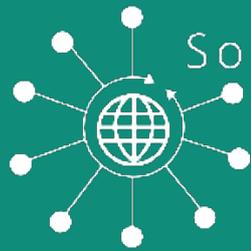
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