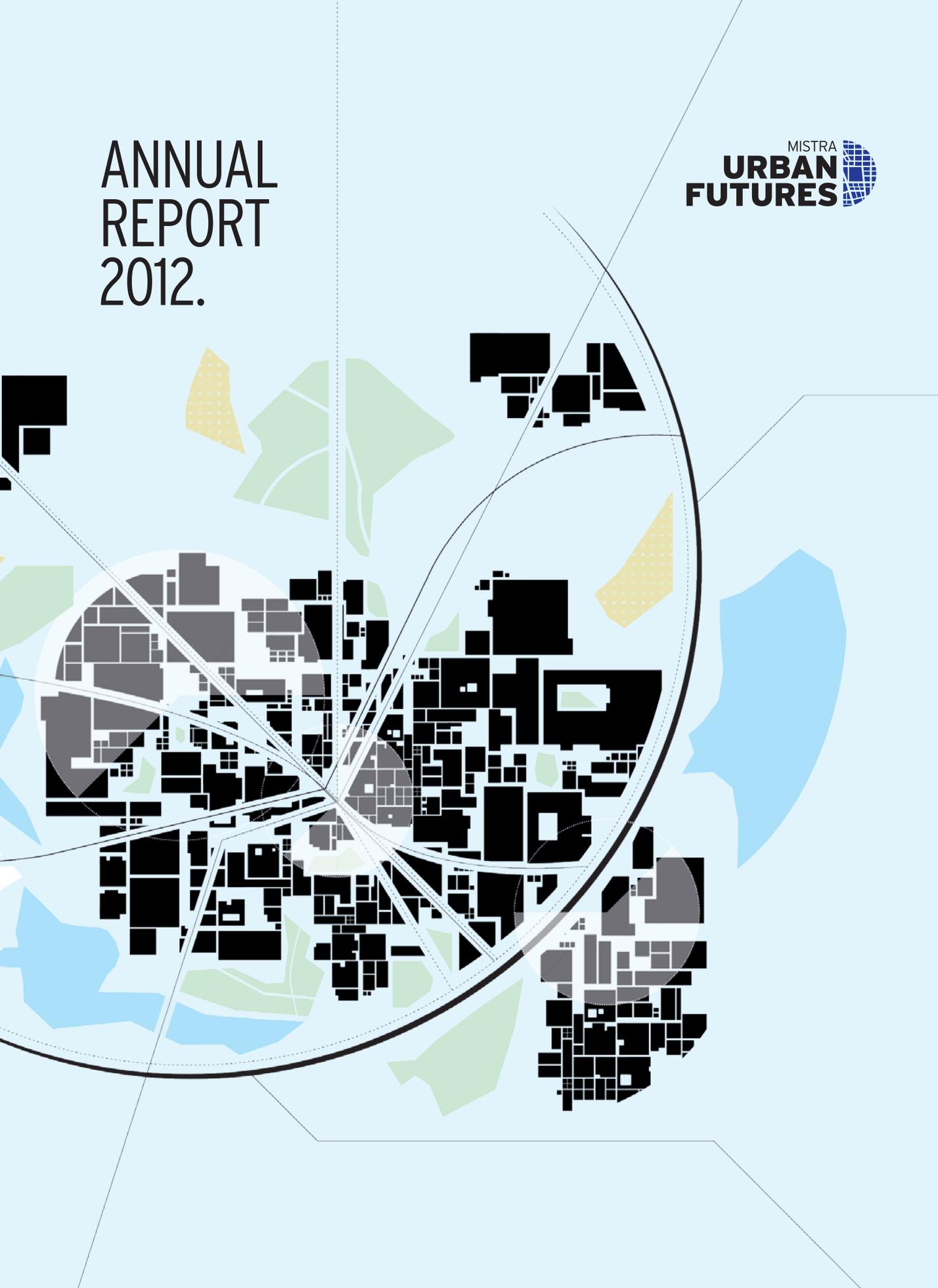
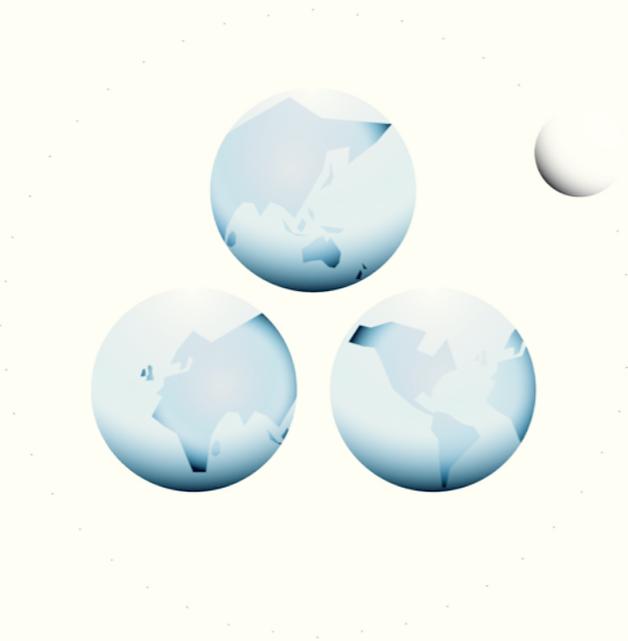


ANNUAL REPORT 2012.

MISTRA
**URBAN
FUTURES**





2012 IN SHORT

- From planning to action; platforms, projects, publications
- Reaching out to new audiences; internationally and nationally
- Kisumu platform officially inaugurated
- Knowledge Transfer Programme up and running in Cape Town
- Shanghai operations fine-tuned
- Numerous articles published, covering themes as Effective city planning, Climate change and Urban Empowerment

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INES UUSMANN & LARS REUTERSWÄRD.



WHY SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT?

Meet Ines Uusmann - Chair of the Board - and Lars Reuterswärd - Director of Mistra Urban Futures - in a discussion which clearly demonstrates the need for Mistra Urban Futures, the challenges that exist and future direction for the organisation.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO WORK TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT?

INES: Historically, we have always looked upon cities merely as market and meeting places, and as a consequence, the attitude has been that the market should take care of developing the cities. It is important to see, however, that cities are not just about houses and roads, but they also give people the opportunity to use the city as a place both to live and to trade. In order to achieve this, we need a coherent urban policy, and achieving this requires knowledge.

LARS: In 30 years, the number of people living in cities will double. In fact half of the entire global population growth will occur in cities. We have to choose between building poor cities lacking in well-developed systems which will lead to chaos, increased segregation, an environmental burden, and alienation, or building successful cities in which we develop and integrate sound energy and water infrastructure, functioning roads and transport systems, good social conditions, and much more. This is a critical issue and I think that we have a responsibility as role models, as in Sweden we are skilled in building successful cities - but even we can do this better.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO BUILD "SUCCESSFUL" CITIES?

LARS: The first thing we need is good policies, in that politicians make the 'right' decision based more on knowledge than on opinion. Competent institutions with the right resources, in both industry and administration, are also necessary in order to

be able to implement policies. The city itself is an instrument to ensure that we actually come across problems.

INES: We need bold politicians who can think in the long-term, which is difficult in political systems with time-limited terms in office. But a long-term approach is vital. Solving this requires cross-border settlements and unity between business and politics. What we do is really a development of democracy by allowing people who live in cities to pitch in and influence their own day-to-day lives. It is in cities where there is an opportunity to develop a sustainable future.

LARS: Yes, and our role is also to find what it is that changes the way the system works. But we also have to find new tools, and new ways of communicating transformatively. The perspective of fairness may look very different within our various local platforms, and there are also cleavages in urbanisation, yet we have a lot in common, and there is a lot that we can do together.

WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT IN THE COMING YEARS AND LOOKING FURTHER AHEAD?

LARS: We have two agendas - improving and expanding existing cities is one. But we also have to build new settlements while also developing the new tools needed. We have, for instance, decided to focus on tools for dialogue and getting young people involved. They are the ones who will live in cities in the future, and so we also have to make this attractive to young people so that they become engaged and want to get involved.

INES: We say that we need to increase our knowledge. And it's true. But it's also about recognising the power structures. Those who hold the power are the ones we need to influence.

LARS: Our operations are now fully up-and-running and many projects are in full swing. Now we have to consolidate and ensure that our different skills come together and create synergies. My ultimate goal is that we will have many projects in which we only play a small role in each. We won't be the driving force of the projects ourselves, rather play a role with other actors. 'Access' is our new keyword. The really nice thing about this is that there are many enthusiastic actors within this area for us to collaborate with, not least within the business world.

WHAT ROLE DOES THE BOARD OF MISTRA URBAN FUTURES PLAY?

INES: Our strength is that we have an international board and the most important thing is to listen to each other's knowledge. The board gives strategic advice to the organisation and so we need deep, strategic discussions a couple of times per year.

LARS: Formally, it is the board which reports to our main funder, Mistra. Yet the board also has to take into account the fact that there are a number of powerful players within each local platform, such as the Gothenburg Consortium, and the newly-created consortium in Kisumu, with parties from both city administration and industry. It is vital to make the two worlds aware of one another. The challenge is getting all players to work together.

Our organisation offers a great opportunity to think outside of the box.

INES: The management of Mistra Urban Futures is unusual in that it all boils down to being a leader, something for which you have to have trust. It's about pulling everyone together, and that's the biggest challenge.

WHAT SHOULD THE CENTRE HAVE ACHIEVED BY 2015 FOR YOU TO FEEL SATISFIED AND PROUD?

LARS: I imagine that in 2015, the world around us will look to us as a leading player and want to take after us. Other leading players within related areas will want to cooperate with us.

INES: I would like for us to be the 'shining star' which everyone turns to regarding matters of sustainable urban development. We aim to be the obvious choice. Perhaps we don't have answers to every question, but we should have left a footprint, at least in Sweden. Our areas of fair, green, and dense cities should have been explained to all interested parties, and have become something exciting!

CITIES ARE THE ANSWER.



THE STARTING POINT.

- The equal value and rights of all human beings and a fair distribution of resources between geographical areas and generations.
- All players are equal carriers, producers and users of knowledge.
- All activities cut across existing organizations and structures, aiming to deliver positive urban change.

The benefits of living together are obvious. Both economically and socially. At the same time, the difficulties that arise when the world's cities are growing faster than ever are painfully clear. Complex issues about resource use, social justice and environmental needs must be addressed and managed. And here is the paradox. Cities are the best way forward. Because it's in cities you'll find the greatest opportunities to optimize resources and make them equally available. The concentration of knowledge and shared systems, for everything from energy to transports, is necessary to maximize both human and economical values. Cities - that give more than they take - are not a problem. They are the solution.

Mistra Urban Futures is an international Centre for research and knowledge which aims to become a world leader of knowledge production for sustainable urban development both through theory and practice. By finding new approaches and methods for knowledge production, we are contributing tools which can be used to realise solutions. When politicians and decision-makers have access to relevant data, evidence and first-class research, there is a better basis for taking the right paths towards developing sustainable cities.

WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT?

For cities in Europe, Oceania and the Americas, sustainable development

primarily pertains to rebuilding and upgrading. While in the new and rapidly expanding cities of Africa and Asia, it is a matter more of how to build new cities, manage poverty, poor health, and inadequate social services. Factors which affect all cities are climate change and social and economic alienation.

The focus is on creating the conditions for Fair, Green and Dense cities. Fair in the sense that all people should have access to urban qualities, functions and structures. Green in the sense that available resource is drawn upon to promote the wellbeing of all. Dense in the sense that cities should be planned and managed to build strong synergies across social, cultural, institutional, ecological and economic activities.

A UNIQUE WAY OF WORKING.

The Centre's focus on different types of joint knowledge production is something which distinguishes Mistra Urban Futures from other knowledge centers. Projects draw upon both theory and practice in equal measure, and are carried out by researchers, from different disciplines, and practitioners working together. When such knowledge production takes place through different forms of cooperation, we find new critical insights and tools which can more effectively promote long-term positive urban change.

Mistra Urban Futures is financed by Mistra, The Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research, SIDA, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and a consortium constituted by several organisations in the Gothenburg region, combined with key international partners.

THE BOARD.

The Board of Mistra Urban Futures has skills which complement each other and span diverse spheres of society. The Chair of the Board and former Swedish Communications Minister, Ines Uusmann, heads a distinguished body of professors and practitioners with extensive experience in sustainable urban development.

GOTHENBURG AND THE WORLD.

The Gothenburg Consortium comprises four public organisations and three research and education institutions. Their joint focus on sustainability and the needs for collaboration across sectors resulted in the start of Mistra Urban Futures. The international platforms and other strategic partners are located in and in connection with Cape Town, Kisumu, Manchester, and Shanghai.

HIGHLIGHTS 2012.



3-6 NOV

Sustainable stories exhibition in Manchester.

27 NOV

City Officials Exchange Program launched in Cape Town.

1-7 SEP

Networking is essential. World Urban Forum 6 Naples, Italy.

16-19 SEP

Partners to the 56th IFHP World Congress Gothenburg 2012.

6-8 NOV

Co-arranging the conference Arena Sustainable City. Over 400 participants!

28-29 NOV

Proud day. Office in Kisumu inaugurated!

13-14 SEP

Hosting the International Comparative Urban Retrofit Workshop "Purpose, Politics and Practices" in Manchester.

SEP

We welcome Hans Ristner from Volvo as a new member of the board.



AUG

Board meeting.

DEC

The Project manual is ready to be used! Main author: Merritt Polk.



3 DEC

The project "Valuation of ecosystem services provided by urban greenery" gets 8,6 million SEK from Swedish Research Council Formas.



30 JAN

The iPad game "2021 - Build your city" is released.

21 FEB

The first of 11 Urban Lunch-time seminars in Gothenburg.

Urban Lunch-time

26-29 MAR

Urban Games participated at Planet under pressure.

23-25 APR

Joining the international conference Stockholm+40.



20-22 JUN

Going to Brazil for UN Conference Rio+20.



RELEVANT RESEARCH THROUGH COLLABORATION – A GOOD BASIS FOR POLICY.

PREFACE

Something which clearly stands out in Mistra Urban Futures' strategy is the intention to integrate both research and practice in earnest, for all projects. In the Gothenburg projects, this is guaranteed through having dual project managers

– a researcher from academia, and a practitioner, usually from public administration. WISE, Well-being In Sustainable Cities, is one of the research projects within the Gothenburg platform. In this, a third route towards achieving sustainability is

being researched and poses questions including: Can increased well-being be a driving force for reduced emissions and cities which are more sustainable?

The project managers are Berit Mattsson, environmental strategist at the Environment Secretariat for Region Västra Götaland, and John Holmberg, Professor of Physical Resource Theory and Vice President of Chalmers in charge of sustainable development. Together with a team of six people, they run the WISE project.

Berit and John share leadership of the project by, for example, chairing every other meeting. To help them they have Jörgen Larsson, an essential project coordinator who is also involved in the project as a researcher. The project's activities are divided into sub-projects headed by Pernilla Hellström from the City of Gothenburg, Malin Andersson from the Swedish Transport Administration, and Jonas Nässén from Chalmers. Decisions are usually made jointly by the whole group.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR RESEARCHERS AND PRACTITIONERS TO WORK TOGETHER?

JOHN: The research we undertake must be relevant to both society and science. Having broad collaboration in research projects results in coherence and crosstalk which should not be underestimated. Of course it would be "easier" to do what we have always done and allow researchers to work on their subjects. But there is another dimension in listening to what the city, the region, the Swedish Transport Administration, and other interested parties think is relevant. This results in great added value and is well worth it. But we have to respect that it takes time. It means that

we have to dance to a different beat - it's a big challenge to learn the pace and feel comfortable with it.

BERIT: Practitioners like us ensure that the right matters are addressed in the project. The "right matters" primarily means that they must be relevant to decision-makers. We have also been able to ensure that the sub-projects are linked to ongoing processes within our operations. This means that there really is a strengthened position through the studies. The link to the research has also raised the quality of the basis of our own processes.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT COLLABORATION BETWEEN RESEARCHERS AND PRACTITIONERS, AND WHAT ADDED VALUE DOES THIS GIVE THE PROJECT?

JOHN: The researchers add the research outcomes to the project, and practitioners bring all of their experiences and thoughts which researchers haven't thought of. From this comes new ideas and new research areas. This really is the best way to make research relevant and more interesting. Collaboration also opens up entirely new contacts to me as a researcher.

BERIT: Similarly, practitioners have new roads into the world of research. It can result in spin-off effects which we didn't anticipate.

WHAT HAS BEEN DIFFICULT IN THE PROCESS THUS FAR?

JOHN: A big challenge has been to formulate the research questions and bring the two worlds together. The rest resolves itself almost automatically. We conducted that work in a workshop in which both practitioners and researchers participated.

BERIT: The hard part was when the priorities of practitioners and researchers didn't match. We had to work a bit harder to get things working well. Still, I think we succeeded in this.

JOHN: But I think we engage with one another respectfully. We listen to each other, and no group is dominant. I think the balance comes from everyone really wanting to listen and wanting to help.

BERIT: Yes, both sides have really made an effort. We have found and adapted our angles of approach, learnt to broaden our view, and contemplated making one more lap of the track.

JOHN: This is a long term investment given the extra hours needed initially in order for us to meet in the middle. You need to be very patient and not expect results immediately. Similarly, the framework should not be too limiting and the project should be allowed to run its own course.

IS THERE SOMETHING WHICH YOU ARE PARTICULARLY PLEASED WITH AT THIS STAGE OF THE PROJECT?

BERIT: I'm very pleased that we didn't define the entire project and all questions prior to the first workshop. We had thought about it, of course, but then we dropped that and invited all of the participants to think about it respectfully. This resulted in commitment and a force which we are now building on further.

JOHN: It's also nice to see that there is considerable interest in the issues. Climate negotiations at a national level tend to fail. But a city has to be attractive in order to appeal to new residents. So cities are becoming more interested in learning, and challenging other cities. It's rewarding!

BERIT: The fact that our meetings actually give us a chance to broaden our view and think about what we really do on a day-to-day basis is also really satisfying. It's also a nice way to work - I can really recommend it!



BERIT MATTSSON
STRATEGIST



JOHN HOLMBERG
PROFESSOR

WISE - WELL-BEING IN SUSTAINABLE CITIES

The project studies if well-being and less polluting life-styles, rather than technical improvements, can be a driving force for sustainable urban development. Three subprojects are being carried out focusing on radical policies and the well-being effects of congestion charges, how decision models influence infrastructure investments and the impact of consumption on the climate.

PROJECT PARTNERS: Chalmers University of Technology, Region Västra Götaland and The Swedish Transport Administration.

TIME SPAN: 2012-2015.

JOINT KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION.

THE MISTRA URBAN FUTURES' WAY

Poverty, bad health, limited resources, social tensions and other urban development challenges are usually dealt with by employing traditional methods in planning and decision-making. However, as these issues are extremely complex, the traditional frameworks of sectors and academic disciplines are not necessarily equipped to address them.

Mistra Urban Futures has a strategic ambition to bringing research and practice together using joint knowledge production and problem solving, thus erasing the traditional boundaries between science and practice. This knowledge production is typically carried out in various types of projects, of different size, funding and relationship to the Centre.

SUGGESTING DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROJECTS

When significant thematic issues or problems are identified, Mistra Urban Futures can initiate projects by inviting researchers and practitioners to project workshops.

While there are a limited number of projects fully funded by Mistra Urban Futures, the goal is to have a majority of projects co-funded with other partners or research funding organizations. However, the Centre may provide initial support, e.g. for a funding proposal, and methodological and networking support during a project.

Mistra Urban Futures is developing a set of criteria for future projects. All projects, for example, should support the strategic objectives of the Centre and contribute to an increase of the transformative potential and to reach more sustainable urban futures. Projects should also be supported by one or preferably several of the Centre's partners, and produce knowledge for both research and practical perspectives.

PROJECT MANUAL FOR JOINT KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION

In 2012, the experience of joint knowledge production in Gothenburg was collected, analysed and summarized in a 'Project manual of joint knowledge production for Urban Change'.

This manual is a guide to help projects plan and work with joint knowledge production. Interviews were made with project leaders and members of the pilot projects conducted in Gothenburg in 2010-2011. Their experiences and ideas have been captured in the manual, providing useful and relevant knowledge as well as valuable input and experience to the methodology of the transdisciplinary work of the Centre.

The manual includes chapters on how to initiate, carry out and evaluate projects which are based upon the Gothenburg approach to joint knowledge production. This includes topics regarding joint problem formulation and collection of information, as well as challenges with staffing, and shared project management. Most importantly, challenges around achieving both practical and scientific results are exemplified and discussed. As needed, this manual will be revised and updated with experiences and approaches from Cape Town, Kisumu, Greater Manchester and Shanghai.



THE MISTRA URBAN FUTURE NETWORK

- Urban Futures Arena
- Cape Town
- Gothenburg
- Greater Manchester
- Kisumu
- Shanghai
- Headquarters

CENTER STAFF

- Professor Lars Reuterswärd, Director
- Cecilia Örnroth, Head of Administration
- Susanne Björklund, Head of Communications
- Stig Egnell, International Coordinator
- Helena Lans, Financial Officer
- Anna Wehlander, Center Assistant
- Ulrica Gustafsson, Events Manager
- Jenny Sjödin, Communications Officer

JOINING FORCES FOR CHANGE.

PREFACE

Mistra Urban Futures is a living example of a long-term effort to create joint arenas for social learning between research and practice. The overall role of the Urban Futures Arena (UF Arena) is to support, translate and disseminate locally specific and globally generic urban knowledge which is developed within and between the Local Interaction Platforms.



FAIR, GREEN AND DENSE

The UF Arena initiates and runs international projects. It ensures that the focus areas Fair, Green and Dense are included in the research conducted within the Centre. The Arena also promotes the joint knowledge production approach throughout the Centre. During 2012, work on developing a position paper for each focus area was initiated. These papers, which outline the state of the art and establish directions for future work, will be finalized and published in 2013. Furthermore, the UF Arena has also established a Mistra Urban Futures Research School.

MODES & TOOLS

The UF Arena provides support to platforms and projects by supporting pro-

cesses for transdisciplinary collaboration (Modes) and dissemination, application and learning (Tools).

Within Modes, facilitation guidelines, training sessions, seminars and scientific articles are used to support ongoing collaboration. One example is the project manual that was written during the year. It summarizes experiences from the Gothenburg pilot projects regarding how to initiate, carry out and evaluate projects. The aim of the manual is to promote an in-depth joint knowledge production approach.

During 2012 a mapping of current trends within sustainable urban development

was conducted within the Tools work. This mapping focused on identifying tools and methods that the Centre partners and researchers in Gothenburg use today for collaboration and visualization. Future needs in this area were also identified.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF URBAN POLICY

The International Pilot project provides a comparative review of current challenges and policies for urban sustainability that are used in the governments of the partner cities. A majority of the Local Interaction Platforms are involved. During 2012, a baseline assessment was designed and carried out. This assessment mapped the specific challenges of urban

sustainability in each local context, including the content of formal policies designed to address urban sustainability and forums and activities outside of official processes. All local reports will be published during 2013.

RESEARCH SCHOOL

During 2012, work with the Research School started by assessing the needs from the platforms, with a focus on Kisumu. From this assessment, a course package was developed, which included a series of meetings and workshops, and a Case Study method course which was given in Kisumu in November. In the fall, seven PhD students were recruited to work both in Kenya and Sweden, with support from a Swedish-based group. Additionally, four Centre PhD students are active in Cape Town and three PhD

students have been recruited in Gothenburg. Planning for a doctoral course on Modes and Tools was also started, and will be finalized and, with participation from all platforms, will be given in 2013. This foundation is a good basis for continued support via tailored courses, training workshops and seminars.

URBANIA - INTERACTIVITY ON-LINE

Within Tools, a web based and interactive tool for infrastructure planning has been developed in 2012. Urbania brings research and practice together - and has a potential commercial value. With a focus on transparency and participation, this tool invite experts as well as citizens to take part in mapping current situations as well as work with scenario building in order to secure effective and grounded planning.

The project is conducted in co-operation with the Swedish Transport Administration and the City of Gothenburg.

Urbania will be launched during 2013 and will be used at several national and international workshops.



KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION AT NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN LEVELS

Apart from initiating and running projects, the UF Arena is also actively involved in a number of projects, based on dialogues, workshops and scenarios. The Centre component in the projects contributes especially to Green and Dense cities and also serves at establishing a presence at a European level.

CORE STAFF

Associate Prof. Merritt Polk, UF Arena Director
 Associate Prof. Jaan-Henrik Kain, UF Arena Director
 Professor Simon Marvin, Advisor
 Professor Tim May, Advisor

CAPE TOWN – CITY OF EXTREMES.

PREFACE

Cape Town is the second biggest city in South Africa, a famous tourist spot and the provincial capital of the Western Cape. The National Parliament is located in the city, making it the legislative capital of the country. Cape Town is famous for its magnificent physical setting and the rich Cape floral kingdom.

The Mistra Urban Futures activities in Cape Town are building on experiences from previous interactions between city officials, political leaders and researchers from University of Cape Town (UCT) and African Centre for Cities (ACC). The Cape Town platform is specifically contributing to the FAIR perspective on the research

conducted within the Centre and also supports debates, collaboration and exchanges of urban poverty reduction in southern Africa.

AN UNEQUAL SOCIETY

Cape Town is culturally, socially, politically, economically and ecologically diverse. It's inherited urban structure and economies continue to promote inequality and unsustainability. Ensuring access to basic services for all people, households and communities still remains a challenge due to financial, social and ecological limitations. The Cape Town municipal government aims to stimulate efficiency, reduce inequality and maximize the advantages of the natural environment. Better productivity, opportunity and inclusivity will reduce poverty and enhance life in Cape Town and also keep the city competitive in South Africa. This is a shared objective of the City of Cape Town and the ACC. The City has introduced several policy processes to support the objectives of creating a Fair, Green and Dense city, aiming at creating a more socially, ecologically and economically sustainable, resilient and fair city in the long-term.

COOPERATION ESTABLISHED IN 2012

During 2012 the governance structure of the Cape Town platform was put in place. A Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Cape Town and the ACC was formalised early in 2012, and co-funding as well as in-kind contributions from the City of Cape Town were committed to the programme. The cooperation with Cape Town is governed by an operational Project Advisory Committee and a strategic level Project Steering Committee. Both

committees have equal representation from the ACC and the City of Cape Town. In addition, the Project Steering Committee has representation from the private sector.

The main activities in the Cape Town platform 2012 can be summarized under the key projects the Knowledge Transfer Programme,



the CityLab Programme and the Regional Peer Learning Programme.

NARROWING THE GAP

The need for new, substantiated frameworks to assist decision-making at the city level has been identified as key in narrowing the gap between policy and delivery responses. This is being reflected throughout the projects within the platform.

The Knowledge Transfer Programme

(KTP) is a partnership programme with the City. Four researchers are embedded in the City of Cape Town, providing input to the policy development process in the areas of: Climate change policy, Green economy, Space Economy models and Energy governance. In the second part, six city officials will work with academics at ACC to position their experience in an academic context.

The KTP was officially launched in August 2012, and has since developed into a key programme experimenting with the limits and potential of co-production of knowledge in urban sustainable development policy processes and is highly recognised by City officials and researchers as a positive and fruitful way of aligning research and practice.

The previously established ACC **City Lab** Programme brings researchers, officials and participants from different disciplines together to co-produce knowledge on key challenges facing Cape Town. Examples include upgrading informal settlements and providing housing and services, improving the health and wellbeing of residents, and restructuring the city's urban form to be more equitable and efficient. Numerous publications documenting the challenges and opportunities of co-production have been published through the City Labs during

2012, including the first City Lab book on climate change in Cape Town. Further books on densification and community development initiatives are planned for 2013.

The **Africa Regional Peer Learning Programme** supports regional events that address the multiple dimensions of urban poverty and risk across the region and debates solutions. These activities were broadened in 2012 to support the dissemination of knowledge products that can enhance capacity building amongst government and other stakeholders across the region. The strategic focus of these activities is city poverty reduction and addressing inequality. A further set of activities that will be supported through co-funding arrangements include supporting the ACC to contribute to broader urban debates in South Africa.

CORE STAFF

- Professor Gordon Pirie, LIP Director
- Dr. Zarina Patel, LIP Coordinator
- Warren Smit, Contracts and Financial Reporting
- Amy Davidson, City of Cape Town Coordinator

GOTHENBURG – A THRIVING BUSINESS.

PREFACE

In 2012, the Gothenburg platform was developed from its start-up stage to an established and very active operation. Several large projects have started, a number of players from academia, business, and public administration have become involved, and results from

the pilot project have been presented. Urban-Lunch time was a well-received concept during the year. Cooperation with the associated partners is strong and successful, while being deeply rooted in the consortium. In short, a lot is happening in Gothenburg.

FROM INDUSTRY TO SERVICE

The challenges faced by West Sweden, and particularly Gothenburg, primarily include the future impact of climate change, increasing segregation, and a shift from an industrial society to a knowledge-driven service economy. The City of Gothenburg has taken up the challenge of working towards a city which is sustainable and accessible to all.

Gothenburg is Sweden's second largest city with 550 000 inhabitants. A characteristic of Gothenburg is that it has been built according to several distinct plans. The first city plan was drawn up as early as 1620, before Gothenburg had even been awarded city privileges. It was the Dutch who built the city, based on their marshland construction expertise. With its many canals in place, Gothenburg came to be known as New Amsterdam for many years.

Gothenburg's local labour market is estimated to grow to 1.5 million people by 2020. By then the region's vision of half of all journeys being made using public transport, K2020, will have been met. In recent years, the debate regarding urban construction has largely been about the partially state-funded infrastructure investment "Västsvenska paketet" (The West Sweden Package) and the congestion charges which was introduced on 1 January 2013 and forms part of the financing.

Another hot topic is about the RiverCity. In October 2012 the City Council adopted the RiverCity Gothenburg vision for almost five square kilometres of land along the Göta älv river. The area is facing the challenges entailed by urban transformation and development but has the potential to enhance not only the city but the entire region.

A KNOWLEDGE RENDEZ-VOUS

The Gothenburg platform is the longest-running element of Mistra Urban Futures since the Centre originates in Gothenburg and the pilot projects were conducted here. The experience which resulted from the pilot projects now forms the basis for the platform's operations. In particular this applies to the working practice which is characteristic of the Centre – collective and cross-border knowledge production. It is primarily an approach with wide-ranging and open processes that take account of different organisational cultures and time perspectives that has been shown to be the most effective basis for collective knowledge production.

In line with more and more projects, running over several years, being started, the need for communicating the different projects in easily understandable and communicable domains has emerged. Consequently, a number of fields of knowledge

have been formed. The aim is to ensure that players from different sectors can find one another, while also defining and ensuring the structures for trans-disciplinary collaboration.

The themes outlined in 2013 are urban access*, urban economy, urban well-being, urban equity, and urban metabolism**. During 2013 the suggested fields of knowledge will be further defined and new ongoing projects will be classified according to the respective fields.

*access to the city's qualities, **urban cycle



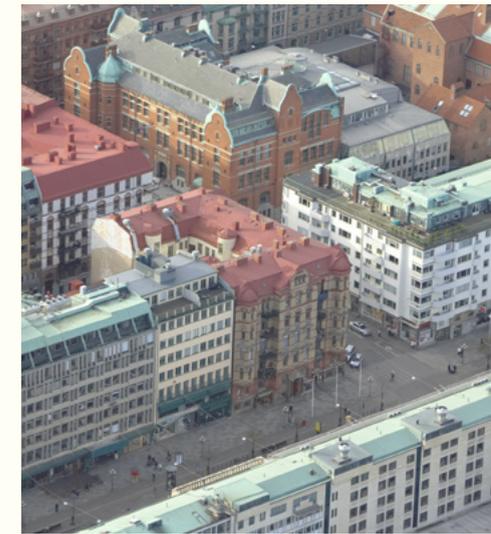
IN FOCUS – CITIES AS VALUE NETWORKS

In 1950, Gothenburg's city centre had 140,000 inhabitants. That number was halved 30 years later but then increased again in the 1980s, although the figure is still lower than 60 years ago.

"Cities as value networks" is one of the projects within the Gothenburg platform. Its aim is to study the mechanisms that allow cities to grow. Cities attract capital and people – we know that already. But we don't know what the underlying driving forces are. The core questions are what urban characteristics are appreciated by residents, visitors, and entrepreneurs. How do they form their opinion with regard to the value of an area or property?

Another aspect studied in the project is the values and expectations among potential buyers and users. What is it that makes an entrepreneur establish him- or herself in a particular area or property? What is it that makes a tourist visit a certain place?

The project is run by 12 members including researchers, regional and municipal administration, companies, and interest groups. The project managers are Jan Jörnmark, the University of Gothenburg, and Magnus Ersman of Fastighetsägarna. The project coordinator is Joakim Forsemalm, University of Gothenburg.



CORE STAFF

Ann-Louise Hohlfält,
LIP Director
Klas Andersson,
Coordinator
Professor Björn Malbert,
Advisor

MANCHESTER – WHERE MANY CONTRASTS MEET.

PREFACE

Greater Manchester is a city-region of 2.6 million people in the North West of England with a wide social and ethnic mix. It comprises ten Local Authorities: Manchester, Trafford, Salford,

Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Stockport, Wigan and Tameside. Greater Manchester is now seen as the United Kingdom's largest economy after London.



Greater Manchester is a city-region of many contrasts, facing old and new challenges. Its industrial heritage matters, but so do opportunities brought by media and creative industries or green technologies. A central element of Greater Manchester's 'city deal' with national government is the development of a Low Carbon Hub.

A poor and ageing infrastructure, rising unemployment and socio-economic inequalities are still persistent. Many of Greater Manchester's districts are among the most deprived in England. Dealing with the legacies of the past and the possibilities of the future in a

sustainable way is a big challenge for any city-region. In 21st century Britain we can add to the mix: a new form of Coalition government, financial recession, banking crisis, riots, climate change, socio-economic inequality and new technological development.

Sustainable thinking is all the more tricky in this context, requiring partners to work together under difficult circumstances. A central challenge is first to broaden participation in the debate and then to consider 'how' to achieve strategic goals in practice.

HIGH LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

The Greater Manchester platform is hosted by the University of Salford. Throughout 2012 there has been a high level of engagement through multiple activities in the Mapping the Urban Knowledge Arena (MUKA) project. The platform has arranged 16 activities engaging with 300 individuals from over 100 organizations, making contact with more than 500 persons. Highlights include:

- an action-research project with the Environment Commission of the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities to examine the governance, policy and knowledge base of city-regional urban policy;
- exploring the role of creative production and play in engaging school children in debates over sustainability;
- understanding how Greater Manchester's responses to the challenges of sustainability compare with those in other UK cities;
- examining the Perspectives of policy-makers and practitioners in relation to sustainable urban development;
- working with community researchers to examine 'sustainable stories from the grassroots';
- exploring the feasibility of a Greater Manchester digital portal for sustainability and
- hosting an exhibition, 'Sustainable Stories', as part of the UK's national Economic and Social Research Council's Festival of Social Science. [see fact box]

MAPPING PROJECT

The Mapping the Urban Knowledge Arena activities are in the process of being finalized, with a series of activity, event and synthesis reports in production. A central theme relates to governance, knowledge and policy for sustainability in Greater Manchester, in the context of the legacy of Greater Manchester's industrial past and promise of a post-industrial future.

Taking these themes forward, an integrated research and practice programme has been developed for 2013, including projects on governance, knowledge and policy; re-making the material fabric of Greater Manchester and creative urban environments. Initiatives are enabled from issue to action through the flagship 'O-Zone' where practitioners and researchers can work collaboratively to develop options and opportunities for responding to key challenges.

BE PART OF THE STORY

The Greater Manchester platform introduced a creative way of finding out what can be done to make Manchester more sustainable. In November citizens were invited to an interactive exhibition, Sustainable stories, where they could leave their stories in a speaker's corner. Artists and visual-minute takers illustrated the stories with text and images directly in the exhibition space. Films, artwork, community stories, workshops and panel debates were other parts of the happening which drew over 100 participants. The exhibition was partly funded by the Economic and Social Research Council's Festival of Social Science.

CORE STAFF

- Dr. Beth Perry, LIP Director
- Dr. Mike Hodson, Deputy LIP Director
- Dr. Vicky Simpson, Administration and Communication
- Alex Wharton, Researcher
- Professor Tim May, Advisor



KISUMU – ESTABLISHING THE PLATFORM.

PREFACE

Kisumu in western Kenya is situated on the shores of Lake Victoria, Africa's largest and the world's second largest freshwater lake. It has a population of around 400,000 and is the third largest city in Kenya as well as the principal city of western Kenya. Kisumu is one of the fastest growing cities in Kenya.

Kisumu is a commercial center of a farm region, where mainly sugar, frozen fish, textiles and processed sisal are marketed. The last years, the city has also started to develop a tourism industry with the attractions of Lake Victoria and nearby wildlife.

MAJOR CHALLENGES TO THE CITY

Environmental degradation and poverty are some of the challenges Kisumu share with other cities that have a rapid urbanization. Despite a growing economy, Kisumu still registers one of the highest poverty levels in Kenya intensified by a rapidly rising informal sector against a backdrop of collapsing or a declining private sector growth. The infrastructure development and service expansion has not matched the rapid population growth, thus providing a great challenge to the city authority. There is still a high food poverty as well as water supply issues and waste management problems to solve.

Samuel O'Kello and Björn Häggmark, the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires. New staff was recruited during the year and a local consortium in Kisumu has been initiated.

The two flagship project, dealing with eco-tourism and marketplaces are now up to speed, involving stakeholders from the public sector, academia, civil society and the practice from and around the environs of Kisumu city. The projects have Swedish support, including Swedish PhD students taking active part in the projects.

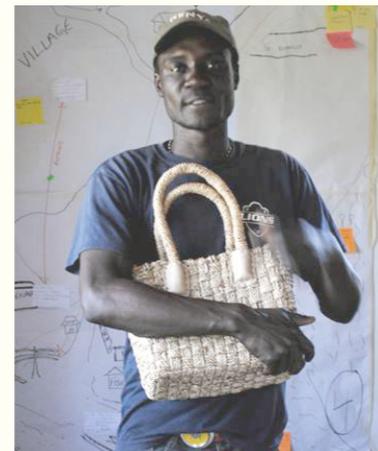
During 2013, the consortium will be further developed and a legal entity will be formed with the support from Business Sweden in Kenya.

OFFICIAL LAUNCH

During 2012 the Kisumu platform has gradually been institutionalized with the set-up of a Secretariat and with an interim Board supported by the Kisumu Action Team, previous host of the platform. On November 28th, the platform was officially inaugurated by the mayor of Kisumu,

ENTHUSIASTIC PROJECT EVOLVEMENT

All projects within the Kisumu platform are formed to explore and understand



different questions and themes in the context of climate change, environment degradation and poverty reduction.

The project Ecotourism aims at promoting transformation of eco-tourism as a viable and alternative source of livelihood and community empowerment through innovative approaches by integrating climate change adaptation. The project includes a focus on climate change, environment issues and poverty reduction within Kisumu city and its environs. In 2012 a baseline survey was carried out, among other things. An eco-tourism prototype has also been modeled and will be up-scaled in 2013.

WATER HYACINTHS—SUBPROJECT AT DUNGA BEACH

One interesting part of the project is focusing on the involvement of the community in the manufacturing of an organic fertilizer in promoting integrated water hyacinth management. Lake Victoria is about to be covered with water hyacinths, and this initiative are looking at making souvenirs of the roots, saving both the lake from the plants, bringing new jobs, and income - thus working towards poverty reduction. This sub-project is being carried out in Dunga beach, with a core group of three Swedish PhD students and four PhD students from Kenya. The project also serves as a pilot project where theories and research results are being implemented and tested in reality studies.

In African cities such as Kisumu the bulk of market places are informal and periodic. The overall scientific objective of the Marketplace project is to increase the understanding of the linkages between periodic market places within an African city and its resource neighborhood and how these impact on levels of human well-being and inequality among sub-groups of the poor. The major overall issue is finding out to what extent cities and regional entities can develop social, economic, environmental and planning policies that can strengthen the potential in developing periodic market places.

Four additional exploratory initiatives in the fields of urban agriculture, urban greening, urban culture and local governance were conducted during 2012. They will be further developed as sub-projects to Ecotourism during the coming year.

CORE STAFF

- Professor Stephen Agong, LIP Director
- Bob Awour, LIP Coordinator
- Associate Prof. George Mark Onyango
- Professor Maria Nyström, Swedish support group
- Professor Lena Mossberg, Swedish support group

SHANGHAI – THE FASTEST DEVELOPING GLOBAL CITY.

PREFACE

Shanghai is considered as one of the most rapidly transforming metropolitan environments in the world, with over 23 million inhabitants. In terms of population it is the largest city in China and has been one of the fastest developing cities in the world

in the last two decades. Shanghai is seen as a global city and the commercial and financial center of mainland China. The city is also the busiest container port in the world. Shanghai has a city partnership with Gothenburg.



FOUR D-CHALLENGES

Despite a booming local economy the rapid urbanization brings huge challenges. Environmental degradation, social sustainability and the urban growth itself are issues that need to be taken care of. Another way to frame these challenges is by four interdisciplinary themes: Density, Diversity, Dynamics and Danger of Ecosystem.

High density is one of the main features of the city, with more than 3,600 people per square kilometer. The population has doubled during the last three decades and it is still increasing at a speedy pace.

Diversity is another exceptional characteristic. Shanghai is a global city with many different cultures and life styles which leads to consequences such as poor material supply, huge need for environment protection requirements, rising issues of public security and disrupted social equality.

Creative and cultural industries associated with design, media and entertainment play an important role in the urban development of Shanghai, influencing the dynamics of the city. A large scale of heavy industrial development is responsible for a long-term influence on the city's environment and ecosystem. Increasing population also brings an increasing number of private vehicles and growing consumption which results in a great amount of polluted air and a massive waste burden.

FROM PRE-STUDIES TO IDENTIFIED PROJECT THEMES

The Mistra Urban Futures platform and operations in Shanghai started in 2011. During 2012 the set-up process has been fine-tuned and is now about to be finalized. This process includes the recruitment of PhD students and a coordinator serving as a link between the platform and the Swedish headquarter.

During the year, pre-studies in some most relevant areas have been carried out. A thorough discussion between representatives from Shanghai and Sweden has resulted in a focus on three major themes under the umbrella of Fair, Green and Dense cities. The themes are:

- Mobile Metropolis; Promoting Urban Access*
- Smart Metropolis; Promoting Sustainable Design*
- Knowledgeable Metropolis; Promoting Interactive Knowledge*



FROM THESE THEMES THESE PROJECTS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED

- **Inclusive Bus System Design;** analyzing the transport design needs of the mobility-challenged population and is mainly associated with the use of buses.
- **Public Bicycle Scheme;** exploring the explicit requirements that potential system users might have from a new or enhanced public bicycle system in terms of availability, usability, level of service, spread in the city, route allocation, integration to other means of transport.
- **Chalmers-Tongji Low Carbon Campus;** aiming to assist the establishment of educational buildings and communities, which are efficient in energy conservation, water conservation, resources protection, intensive land use and environmental improvement.
- **Socially Oriented Sustainable Municipal Solid Waste System;** examining existing waste system and identifying ways to get people engaged in reusing and recycling more materials, in a way that will contribute towards a brighter urban future for the city.
- **Interactive Research Platform Tool;** the uniqueness of the Shanghai platform is the fact that all projects will include project members from both Shanghai and Gothenburg. Coming across the challenges of having project members in two different parts of the world, a project to develop a user-friendly web portal was initiated in 2012. So far, a pre-study had been conducted and the second phase, including a feasibility study has started. A virtual platform in this format could serve as an open forum for all involved in the projects no matter where located and what their background is. It will also act as a convenient tool to share experiences and generate new ideas.

Creative, City, Creative Industry, Creative Space; a study to improve the theoretical and empirical understanding in creative cities, creative industries and creative space aiming to explore the attitudes that creative people hold towards culture facility systems in Shanghai.

CORE STAFF

- Professor WU Zhiqiang, LIP Director
- Dr. DENG Xueyuan, LIP Coordinator
- Martina Nilsson, Resident Coordinator
- Professor Yongqi Lou, Research Coordinator
- Professor Ulrike Rahe, Swedish Support Coordinator
- Dr. Alexandros Nikitas, Associate Swedish Support Coordinator

FROM PLANNING TO ACTION.



The theme of the year in 2012 was “From Planning to Action”. A range of new projects were launched at all the Centre platforms in Cape Town, Kisumu, Gothenburg, Greater Manchester and Shanghai. Articles and books were published, networking events arranged, funding and project management guidelines implemented. An increased collaboration with universities and other organizations was also encouraged.

An early kick-off in January 2012 gathered the staff and project members in Sweden, some of which were just recently employed, according to the plans for 2011. This was followed by a series of “Urban Lunch-time” events, for networking, dialogue and dissemination of project results and findings. Eleven Urban Lunch-times were held in 2012. The event series has found both its form and

audience and will continue to be further developed in 2013, among other things by reaching out to other cities in Sweden.

During 2010–2011, a number of project ideas were discussed and project teams were formed. The trans-disciplinary methodology was also started to be implemented and funding was sought and secured. In 2012, projects were officially introduced and launched, many of them with the dual leadership of both academic and practice professionals that is specific for Mistra Urban Futures.

Mistra Urban Futures' visibility was significantly improved during 2012, and the Centre's participation and networking events at Stockholm+40, Rio+20, World Urban Forum 6 in Naples, and at the 56th IFHP World Congress Gothenburg 2012,

were noted and appreciated by numerous delegates.

Locally, Mistra Urban Futures participated in the ESRC's (Economic and Social Research Council) Festival of Social Sciences in the U.K. with an exhibition of “Sustainable stories”, and in the launch of the City Officials Exchange Programme in Cape Town, South Africa, Kisumu, Kenya inaugurated a new secretariat and new partners to Mistra Urban Futures activities were welcomed, through local consortia.

The board of Mistra Urban Futures held a strategic two-days meeting on the Swedish west coast in August 2012, mapping out the future direction of the Centre and at the same time contributing valuable expertise and networks to on-going and future activities.

Towards the end of the year, articles, books and book chapters had been published from all five Mistra Urban Futures platforms, with several more produced and submitted for publication in 2013.

The external and internal communication efforts were strengthened in 2012, including the launch of a new graphic profile, a communications strategy and initial steps for a completely new website, to be launched in spring 2013.

Financially, the long-term planning of Mistra Urban Futures includes an increasing proportion of external funding from 2014 and onwards. In 2013, there will be a consolidation period when it comes to new projects and structures. This will include starting to group projects in themes or clusters as well as further improving steering and control mechanisms.

Simultaneously there is a significant window of opportunity to expand and increase the knowledge about the Centre and its activities, based on the momentum of 2012.

FINANCIAL REPORT 2012.

PREFACE

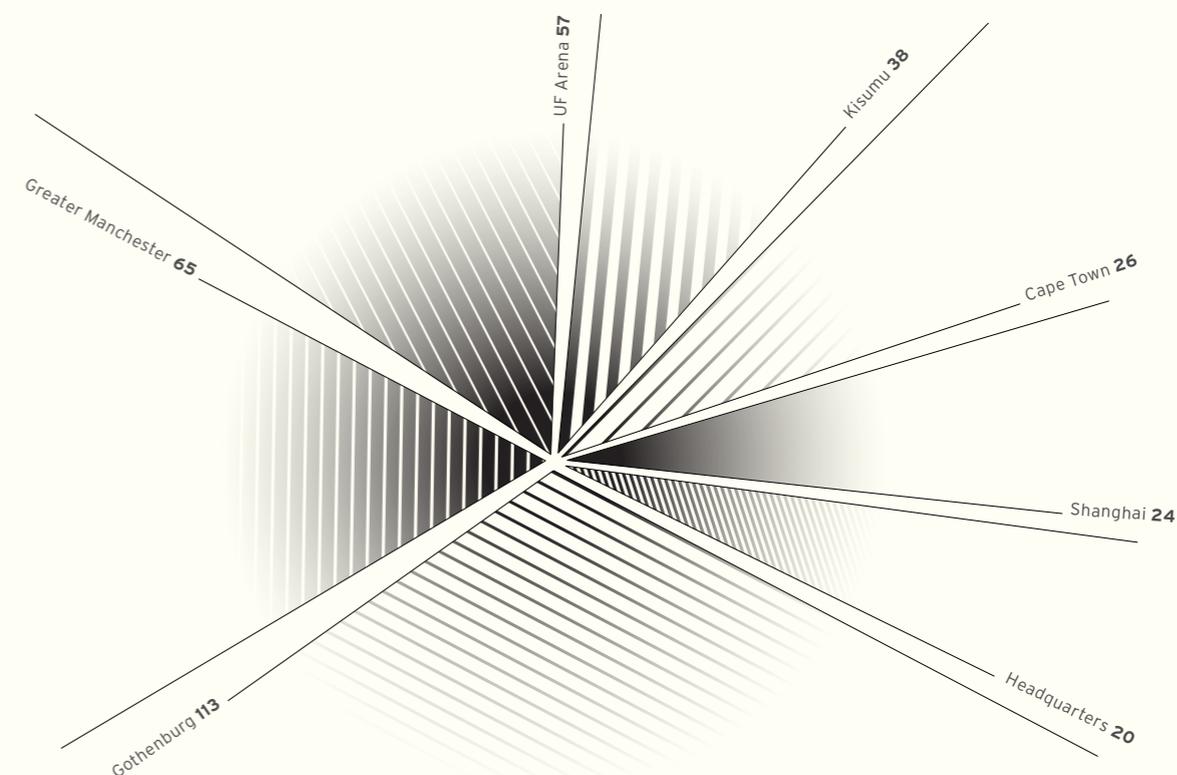
The financial outcome for 2012 shows a deficit on the cash side. This is mainly due to less external funding than estimated as well as to high initialization costs in many areas. The theme of the year in 2012 was "From Planning to Action", which demanded significant cash expenditures. For the entire current Mistra agreement period 2012-2015, a zero-result is required. This will be reached through further project consolidation and increased focus on securing external funding.

		REVENUES 2012		KSEK
		CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
		N/A= Not Applicable		
Mistra	_____	10 000	N/A	10 000
Gothenburg Consortium	_____	8 000	8 700	16 700
Sida*	_____	6 000	N/A	6000
Local co-funding Cape Town	_____	N/A	2 900	2 900
Local co-funding Greater Manchester	_____	N/A	3 800	3 800
External funding**	_____	1 700	1 600	3 300
Total	_____	25 700	17 000	42 700

* Sida funding is pending decision for extension of funds.

**Outcome for External funding includes funding from Associated Partners, as well as EU, Formas, Vinnova etc.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED.



		EXPENDITURES 2012		KSEK
		CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
Headquarters	_____	9 600	800	10 400
UF Arena	_____	6 900	1 700	8 600
Cape Town	_____	2 500	2 900	5 400
Gothenburg	_____	7 700	8 100	15 800
Greater Manchester	_____	2 000	2 900	4 900
Kisumu	_____	6 400	200	6 600
Shanghai	_____	1 800	400	2 200
Total	_____	36 900	17 000	53 900

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



INES UUSMANN

Chair, former Swedish Minister for Communication and Director General of the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning.



ELIZABETH DEAKIN

Professor of Urban Planning at the University of California, Berkeley, USA.



COLIN FUDGE

Pro Vice Chancellor and Vice President at the RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia, and King Carl-Gustav XVI Royal Professor of Environmental Science, Sweden.



KATARINA GÅRDFELDT

Assoc Professor, Inorganic Environmental Chemistry Chalmers University of Technology. Director, Centre of Environment and Sustainability, GMV, Chalmers University of Technology and University of Gothenburg.



KLAS GROTH

Architect and urban planner at the City of Stockholm and Urban Advisor at SKL International (an organization affiliated to the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions) with particular focus on the SymbioCity Approach.



ULF RANHAGEN

Chief Architect at Sweco and Professor of Urban Planning at the KTH Royal Institute of Technology.



RAQUEL ROLNIK

Professor of Urban Planning in the University of São Paulo, Brazil and Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing for the UN Human Rights Council.



HANS RISTNER

Senior Vice President for Business Development within Corporate Strategy at the Volvo Group.



JÖRGEN SJÖBERG

(adjunct) Chief Development Officer at Chalmers University of Technology (host for the Centre).



JOHAN EDMAN

(adjunct) Programmes Director at Mistra, the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research.

THE CONSORTIUM & ASSOCIATED PARTNERS.

The Gothenburg Consortium comprises four public organisations and three institutions of research and education. Their joint focus on sustainability resulted in the start of Mistra Urban Futures.

THE CONSORTIUM

CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Research and education in engineering, science, management, design, and architecture. Scientific excellence through selected Areas of Advance, among other in Built environment, Energy, and Transport, contribute to the shared vision of a sustainable future.

CITY OF GOTHENBURG

Engaged in a variety of processes which contribute to sustainable urban development, such as transports, comprehensive planning, and measures within environmental and climate issues, as well as working for a positive social development. Owns land in all areas of the city and can set requirements for entrepreneurs when starting up.

THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF VÄSTRA GÖTALAND

A national public agency, led by the County Governor, which implements the decisions of the Swedish Parliament and Cabinet, promotes national policy objectives, and coordinates the activities on National Agencies in the county. It operates across sectors in a wide range of public policy issues, notably spatial planning.

THE GOTHENBURG REGION ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (GR)

An organisation for the 13 municipalities which make up the metropolitan region of Gothenburg. GR addresses issues such as the environment, transport, the labour market, and education.

IVL SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Has the broadest competence in environment and sustainability in Sweden, which makes IVL a leading institute for applied environmental research and consultancy services. Owned by a foundation jointly established by the Swedish government and industry.

REGION VÄSTRA GÖTALAND

Responsible for developing a competitive Västra Götaland in cooperation with the 49 municipalities of the region, businesses, universities and colleges, authorities and organisations. The Regional Council is a democratically elected governing entity at the regional level.

UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG

One of Europe's largest universities with over forty institutions covering a broad spectrum of disciplines. It is the only university in the world certified according to both EMAS and ISO 14001.

ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

SP TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SWEDEN

An internationally leading and state-owned institute for research and innovation.

WHITE ARKITEKTER

A Swedish architecture practice with 12 offices and 700 employees. HQ in Gothenburg.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL BOARD OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

An administrative authority subordinate to the government for all matters concerning the built environment, both existing and planned.

THE SWEDISH TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

Government agency responsible for the long-term planning of the national transportation system.

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