Institutional impacts, on economic and environmental relationship between the port and city, of the busiest Western Indian Ocean ports: Durban and Mombasa

* O.T. Molelu, B. Enserink, L. Celliers & C. Sutherland
CSIR-Council for Scientific and Industrial Research University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Delft University of Technology-Faculty of Technology, Policy and Management, Netherlands
CSIR-Council for Scientific and Industrial Research University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
UKZN-Development Studies, South Africa
omolelu@csir.co.za,

The changing port city relationship is co-evolutionary. Co-evolution in this sense refers to changes in needs, wants, institutions, culture and practices. Till recently, the development of shipping technology, increased demand for infrastructure, land for modern terminals to process throughput, and efficient road and railway networks connecting to the hinterland has dominated the relationship of the port and city. However, social and environmental impacts were neglected or lipserved. The process of co-evolution, stemming from the transition management model, explores how maintaining and working toward sustainable development goals, the port-city relationship is becoming more important, not just economically but environmentally and socially. The key reasons for the co-evolution are the institutional changes. This study will particularly concentrate on the two busiest port cities in the Western Indian Ocean: Durban and Mombasa. As important economic hubs in the Western Indian Ocean region it is essential to understand their port-city relationship trajectories and institutional impacts in order to improve future developments under conditions of uncertainty.