Fast Forward:
Planning in a (hyper) dynamic urban context

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Congress Conclusions & Statement

Stefan Rau & Congress Team
General Rapporteur
... 4 days, 16 keynote speeches, 5 parallel sessions with 100 presentations, 3 forums, countless discussions and conversations, eating, drinking and dancing, new friendships, new members, new inspirations and new ideas later ...
... everybody, everything, information, and knowledge was moving at high speeds generating a hyper-dynamic flow of new ideas ...
... fast backwarding a little ... reflecting on the many excellent contributions ...
EVALUATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE PERM MASTERPLAN

Didier Vancutsem
Munich / Brussels

The central idea of the Perm Masterplan was to provide a strategic spatial and qualitative framework for the future metropolitan development of the Russian city of Perm for the next fifty years. The evaluation discuss the different parts of the project (Introduction, Context and Trends, Strategies, Examples, Glossary/Bibliography and Appendices), especially the general urban trends in Perm, compared to European cities, the strategies developed and the Five Key Projects illustrating the philosophy and orientation of the Masterplan.
Khartoum Experience in Implementing Land Management Reforms for Fair Allocation of Land and Development Control

DR Sharaf Eldin Ibrahim Bannaga, Bannaga Consult, Khartoum, Sudan

Keywords:
Khartoum, land allocation, management reforms, squatting, planning, informatics, housing, slum upgrading

Summary:
Great demand for shelter and mass-developed unauthorised settlements in Khartoum necessitated land management reforms comprising legislative, policies and institutional framework enhanced by employment of wide range spatial planning and geo-spatial data systems. These enabled land authorities to regularise massive informal settlements and fairly allocate huge land plots to the needy. Spatial planning and geo-spatial data were heavily employed to expedite landuse maps and 3D images production, control development and upgrade informal settlements. The regularized number of land plots that were given proper titles exceeded 360000 while the allocated number of housing units surpassed 400000 plots. Khartoum also benefited from information and computer technologies with web communication to execute huge housing plans fairly and without favouritism.
SUSTAINABLE URBAN DESIGN DESPITE "TURBO-PLANNING"
Juan Felipe Ordóñez
Mexico City / UNAM & UIA

Hypothesis: Efficient urban planning
Keywords: Fast growth, compact growth, rational growth
Summary:
With just 38 years, Cancun is now the most important tourist destination in Mexico and a major tourist destination in the world. It will take a fast and efficient planning to prevent changes in growth trends, needs of suitable land, infrastructure, facilities and services that will require the current and future population.
Unfortunately urban planning in Cancun has grown oriented to benefit tourism and real estate activity without regard to the 600,000 inhabitants living in inadequate conditions.

The new Urban Development Program of the Population Center of Cancun, is the result of a study made by a multidisciplinary team of professionals with a participatory planning scheme, one that has the objective to avoid seeking expansive growth and concentrates in compact growth, increasing the urban density with mixed land uses.
URBAN AGRICULTURE IN POST-INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE: A CASE FOR COMMUNITY-GENERATED URBAN DESIGN

Mahbubur Meenar, MUP
Philadelphia City/ Temple University

Jeffrey Featherstone, Ph.D.
Philadelphia City/ Temple University

Amy Laura Cahn, JD
Philadelphia City/ Public Interest Law Center

Julia McCabe, MS
Philadelphia City/ Temple University

Hypothesis: Urban agriculture is a solution to the issues related to post-industrial vacant lands and inner city food access

Keywords: vacant land, urban agriculture, food access

Summary:
The paper discusses three particular aspects of urban agriculture (UA) in three U.S. cities – Cleveland, Detroit, and Philadelphia. (i) UA as grassroots movement, anchor community institution, or social enterprise; (ii) UA as a community-generated urban form in post-industrial urban landscape, and (iii) UA as a planning process and policy problem or opportunity.

Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia / USA
Type: Case Study
Public participation in post-disaster reconstruction Plan of New Beichuan town

Feng JING
Beichuan / China Academy of Urban Planning and Design

Hypothesis: Public participation leads to better planning
Keywords: Disaster, relocation, public participation, bottom-up
Summary:
Public participation is important in modern urban planning process. This procedure can achieve a balance between the various actors as much as possible to protect all the rights of stakeholders, especially for local residents. In China, despite the introduction of relevant laws and regulations, public participation has not been effectively implemented in the planning process. After the earthquake in May 2008, the socio-economic space of the disaster-stricken Beichuan city in Sichuan province was completely destroyed and there are a large number of displaced victims. Time is running out for relocation. However, the government, experts and local people have differing views on the redevelopment site. The heat, disease, and secondary disasters are threats that may explode at any time. CAUPD took decisive manner of public participation. 95% of the public agreed on the decision to relocate for reconstruction, the planning work was carried out smoothly. This success has laid a good foundation not only for the public participation that is occurring in every subsequent stage of planning, but also eventually opened up a new way for planning in post-disaster or classical planning in China.
Although the public participation of post-quake has its own specialty, but the methods and technical measures is meaningful reference, it is also exploring the transformation of urban planning and the process of social-democratic in China.
REASSESSING OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES: SERBIA’S RESPONSE TO ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Milica Bajic-Brkovic
Serbia, Belgrade/ University of Belgrade
Keywords: climate change, energy, local governance, local community
Summary:
The paper presents how Serbia is dealing with the climate change challenges at the local level, by employing (1) its rediscovered assets and opportunities, (2) reshaping behavior, and (3) developing proactive strategies focused on actions and the result producing schemes. Several examples presented here illustrate the importance of working at the local level as it is the place where effects are most visible and are directly experienced by people in their everyday life. Case studies/examples presented here describe (1) how local governments can take advantage of resources on hand in meeting the challenge, (2) how local stakeholders can become partners and what is their role, and (3) how local citizens can contribute to the task. These case studies tell stories of how big changes can be made by small actions and illustrate the concept of shared responsibility which works in practice in this specific area of public interest.
A Critical Examination of Public Transport: A Case Study of Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, South Africa

Authors: Lindelwa Toba, Maléne Campbell, Danie Schoeman, Phillip Lesia

MANGAUNG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH AFRICA

Hypothesis: Provision of public transport in Mangaung

Keywords: transportation, public transport, land use

Summary:

Public transport in South Africa has always been a critical issue, both during and after apartheid. The poor integration between land use and transportation due to apartheid policies is still visible. In Mangaung 70% of the population cannot afford their own private cars. The vast majority, namely 66.4% of people living in South African metropolitan areas earn less than 3 000 ZAR (283 €) per month, while the figure is 72% in other urban areas. Most commuters using public transport come from disadvantaged communities still trapped in poverty. The problem is that, to them, the provision of public transport facilities is limited and inconvenient while the long hours commuters spend on the roads are also a concern.

The challenge facing transportation is land management in transport planning; a dilemma facing policy makers who have the responsibility to allocate land for the ever-increasing residential demand while integrating both transportation and residential land uses. According to Litman (2005), transportation affects land use and vice versa. Land-use planning decisions have a great impact on transportation needs, car ownership and public viability (Friesz & Marks, 2007). Therefore, it is important to coordinate transportation and land-use planning decisions so that they can complement each other. Designing a sustainable transportation system is one of the most pressing issues faced by modern cities (Kennedy et al., 2005).

Primary and secondary data have been collected for the purpose of this study. Secondary data from the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, as well from as the National Households Travel Survey of 2003 in South Africa have been collected to determine the current state of public transport. Quantitative primary data derived from the 938 questionnaires were served randomly to commuters, selected purposively, in the City of Bloemfontein. The purpose of the survey was to determine satisfaction among commuters.
The dynamic influence of symbolism and meaning in urban design, the case of Tahrir square, Cairo, Egypt
Dr. Nezar A. Kafafy
Cairo, Egypt/ FURP - Cairo University

Hypothesis: Symbolism is an important dimension in Urban planning and Design
Keywords: Symbolism in urban design, Tahrir square in Cairo, 25th January 2011 revolution,
Summary:
Tahrir Square was the focal point of the 2011 Egyptian Revolution against former president Hosni Mubarak and his regime. The square became a symbol for the ongoing Egyptian democracy demonstrations. Planners, designers and policy makers need not only to be a very good listeners to the voice of such symbolic spaces, as they reflect the true voice of people and their needs, but they ought to analyze, study and research thoroughly such needs, moreover the reasons behind people refuge to these spaces needed to be studied and taken in consideration. Voices arising of symbolic and inspiring spaces "house of people" ought never to be neglected.
... many questions were asked, more were not asked, some answered, most not ...
... we, the congress team and together with the participants reflected, discussed, evaluated ... and we will present summaries in more detail in our final congress reports later ...
Some answers from the Congress to:

How can planners act effectively and responsibly in situations of urban (hyper) dynamism?

How can we ‘Fast Forward’ best practices planning and implementation to manage challenges and mitigate threats?

What instruments can our hosts develop and apply to fast forward spatial planning in Russia? (and what can international planners and ISOCARP contribute?)
Responses to Incidences of High-Speed Urban Change

Planners’ Challenges. Some Conclusions from the Tracks

Track 1A1
RAPID URBANIZATION.
STEERING HIGH-SPEED GROWTH TOWARDS LOW-CARBON, ECO-EFFICIENT LIVEABILITY

Track 1A2
RAPID URBANISATION: DON’T POSTPONE AT HIGH SPEEDS:
SOCIAL INCLUSION, CULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

Track 1BCD
PLANNING CHALLENGES IN SHIFTING DYNAMICS:
REVERSE GROWTH, SLOW-MOTION AND ABRUPT CATASTROPHES

Track 2
FAST FORWARD FOR SPATIAL PLANNING IN RUSSIA

Track 3
PLANNERS’ FORUM.
UNDERSTANDING URBAN DYNAMICS.
LESSONS FROM BEST PRACTICES.
THEORY.
METHODS
Track 1A1

RAPID URBANIZATION. STEERING HIGH-SPEED GROWTH TOWARDS LOW-CARBON, ECO-EFFICIENT LIVEABILITY

Oscar Bragos
Argentina

Kai Wang
China
Rapid urbanization. Steering high-speed growth towards low-carbon, eco-efficient liveability

- Understanding models of expansion and the effects of swift urban growth
- Institutional framework, planning policies and instruments for integrated planning in hyper dynamic situations
- The quality challenge: sustainable place-making and sustainable urban transport despite of “turbo-planning”
Overall review:

- 24 papers scheduled; 20 presented
- Fast urban growth and its effects, evaluation of planning experiences; urban plans and planning methodologies from different cities of four continents:
  - China – Iran – Syria - Turkey /
  - Côte d’Ivoire – Egypt - Ghana - Kenia – Ghana – South Africa
  - Albania – Belgium - Germany – Netherlands – Poland
  - Argentina - Mexico

Identity

The daycare centre

Harem City

6th of October institute
Key common factors that drove fast urbanization across different countries:

- Population growth; (Belgium, China, Iran, etc.)
- Economic development needs; (Poland, South Africa, China, Argentina, etc.)
- Change of life-style: general - increased mobility; pursuit of higher quality of life; special - war displacement; institutional transformation;
Challenges posed by such rapid urban growth - a series of undesirable effects of urban expansion:

- Compact city vs. extended cities
- Shortage and high costs of infrastructure and public services;
- Overcrowding, disappearing public space;
- Traffic congestion, land use conflicts;
- Deterioration of environment;
- Informal settlements growth
What’s needed?

- A shift of planning focus from economic development to quality of urban environment
- Forward vision and innovative thinking
- Targeted policies – global context versus regional / local needs
- Comprehensive approach covering broader aspect of city development
- Inclusive planning approach
Viable techniques learned from Track 1A1 Case Studies

- Smaller scaled, place-making strategy
- Inner urban renewal instead of urban expansion
- Integration of informality to urban fabric
- Same quality urban spaces all over the city
- Neighborhood planning
- In-depth public participation, public workshop-based methodology
- Multitude of plans at different levels
- Land value capture instruments
- Participatory budget
Track 1A2
RAPID URBANISATION: DON’T POSTPONE AT HIGH SPEEDS: SOCIAL INCLUSION, CULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

Peter Kibinda
Kenia

Kavas Kapadia
India
Rapid Urbanisation: Don’t postpone at high speeds: social inclusion, cultural and ecological conservation

• Integrated planning and quantitative methods to ensure social justice, ecology and livability

• Planning for social inclusion and appropriate housing supply at high-speeds

• Cultural heritage conservation and public art as added value to planning at high speeds
DAY ONE: Tuesday 11 Sept. 2012

Integrated planning and Quantitative methods to ensure social justice, ecology and liveability

Environmental aspects of planning and creating awareness. Papers / case studies presented from:

- Indonesia
- China
- Singapore
- Ukraine
- Kenya and
- Turkey
Issues of Concern

- Going Green with community participation
- Going Green with administrative support
- Need for conservation of existing water bodies as a determinant for urban development
- The scarcity of land calls for innovative and optimal use & management of land
- Need for involvement of the private sector in urban development
- Need for involvement of the private sector for resource mobilization
- Development should be strictly controlled by rules of town planning.
- Innovative means of energy conservation specially for heating in the dilapidated old buildings housing the poor
- The stock of old buildings should be seen as an asset in the total housing stock
- Architecture and urban design should incorporate environmental and climate responsive features
- There is need to create a link between the ecologically suitable planning strategy and the existing density pattern of the city
- There is need to conserve the green areas as densification increases
- Public participation for ecologically sensitive projects is essential (river fronts)
DAY TWO: Wednesday 12 Sept. 2012

Planning for social inclusion and appropriate housing supply at high speeds

Papers showing case studies from:

- Brisbane
- Delhi
- Mumbai
- Kazan
- Khartoum
- Tianjin
Issues of Concern

- There should be coordination between planning agencies at all levels
- There is need to establish special purpose vehicles for delivering goods and services
- There is need to bridge the gap between politics and the process of planning
- The planning process should endear to protect the rights of the marginalized and vulnerable groups especially to the right of housing
- The open market economy left on its own may lead to social and environmental degradation during development
- There is need to safeguard against land speculation at the time of formulating redevelopment proposals
Issues of Concern

• The urban Development in the fringe of metro of principal cities should endear to protect small scale agricultural activities which is the livelihood of the poor
• The new system of open economy in the hitherto closed economies has opened new opportunities for investments
• For adequate affordable housing to be provided thee governments should make provisions for easy access to land ad infrastructure
• There is need to adapt new innovations to reduce bureaucracy in public transactions
• Development of high rise apartments is not a solution to satisfactory community living conditions environment
• There is need to involve the public from the onset in designing and development of projects
• There is need for a paradigm shift from standards-based planning(masterplanning) to procedure-based planning
DAY THREE: Thursday 13 Sept. 2012

Cultural Heritage conservation and public art as added quality to planning at high speed

Papers showing case studies from:
- Singapore
- Athens Greece
- China
- United Arab Emirates
- Rotterdam
- Istanbul
Issues of concern

• Need to work with Development authorities to save heritage and landscape
• Make heritage conservation as a part of design proposal
• Rapid decision making essential to conserve heritage
• Heritage is often seen as a hindrance to development
• Heritage conservation must target both tangible as well as intangible assets
• Rich, effluent societies must make meaningful investments in the field of sustainability
• Need to introduce art as part of development plans as it brings the society closer
• Need to understand the symbolism of global heritage icons in the right spirit
Track 1B/C/D

PLANNING CHALLENGES IN SHIFTING DYNAMICS: REVERSE GROWTH, SLOW-MOTION AND ABRUPT CATASTROPHES

Jeffrey Featherstone
USA

Zaklina Gligorijevic
Serbia
Planning challenges in Shifting Dynamics: reverse growth, slow-motion and abrupt catastrophes

• Economic decline and population loss: An opportunity for ‘post-growth’ pioneers?

• Environmental change: ‘slow-motion catastrophes’. Needed: fast forward planning

• Disasters natural and manmade: Immediate action and long-term guidance
Planning challenges for shrinking cities

Shrinking cities and regions can be found throughout the World, for many reasons:

- Economic decline;
- Migration;
- Post-industrial cities, dominated by large corporations are especially vulnerable to decay; such as Detroit, Cleveland and Flint;

Planning for shrinking and cities needs to catch up with High Speed Urban Change by taking into account:

- Competition between cities and regions,
- Migration of people and knowledge,
- Need for better coordination & cooperation between multiple levels, tiers, regions;
- Different interests of public, private, non-profit, civil sectors.
Planning challenges for shrinking cities

What’s needed?
- Capacity building in planning at local, regional, national levels;
- Political will;
- Support for the resilient planning solutions;
- Innovative financial resources (all sectors).

Viable techniques:
- Urban Agricultuer;
- Cultural tourism;
- Creative reuse of landscapes and build environment;
- Public art as a catalyst for the urban revitalization;
- PPPs;
- Enlighten public participation;
- Innovative zoning;
- Attracting investments;
- Territorial and city marketing
Planning challenges for man-made and natural disasters

The natural disasters and environmental degradation require urgent total or partial reconstruction, but solutions have to be more delicate for post conflict cities:

- Beichuan, China,
- Mostar, Bosnia,
- Bushehr, Iran,
- Belgrade, Serbia.

There is a significant role for planners in developing solutions through:

- Ad-hoc decision making,
- Drastic prioritizations.
Planning challenges for man-made and natural disasters

What’s needed?
• Special authorities,
• Early planning involvement,
• Effective public participation in all phases of reconstruction,
• Adaptive management;
• Greater emphasis on resilience to reduce vulnerability.

What we learned:
• Innovation of Chinese planning process through effective public participation,
• Successful reconstruction can be reached in extremely short period of time,
• Solidarity from neighboring provinces and municipalities was significant,
• Need for improved information exchange,
• Conflict based planning may be a successful alternative to top-down planning,
• Storm water management and adaptation to climate change are the important planning functions.
Planning challenges for man-made and natural disasters
WORKSHOP - PERM SCRAPES THE SKY – BUILDING HEIGHT GUIDELINES

Planners have to address the location and design of tall buildings as they greatly influencing urban design and liability. Municipal regulations have proven successful in: New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Paris etc.

Perm’s Masterplan has proposed restrictions for tall buildings

Workshop suggestions from 5 groups of professionals from all over the Globe:

- Protect historical district and cathedrals
- Prevent development in river valleys, ravines and floodplains,
- Cluster tall buildings in districts and transportation nodes,
- Enhance the ESPLANADE perhaps to resemble Central Park in New York City
- Establish design rules
WORKSHOP - PERM SCRAPES THE SKY – BUILDING HEIGHT GUIDELINES
Track 2

FAST FORWARD FOR SPATIAL PLANNING IN RUSSIA

Nadya Nilina, Fedor Kudryavtsev,
Russia / Netherlands, Russia
**Fast Forward for Spatial Planning in Russia**

- Creative synthesis Fast Forward: Masterplanning in Perm

- Way Forward: New methods, tools and opportunities for implementation
  - Urban interventions as catalysts for regeneration
  - Mobility and Infrastructure to accelerate regional growth

- New planning culture in Russia: Diversified institutions and public participation
  - Opportunities for institutional and economic transition
  - Integration of planning cultures: East-West Dialogue
Five sessions with papers from 8 countries
Focus on Russia and Eastern Europe with relevant precedents from other contexts, including India, Italy and the Netherlands
• Perm Masterplan – critical perspectives, reflective dialogue.
• On-going PhD student research
• Mobility and transportation
• New tools and ways of practice. Participatory and grassroots planning
• Critical debate on new planning culture in Russia and the role of planners
Lessons from the Perm Masterplan

• Introduction of the new concepts and approaches in planning requires transformation of the existing culture of administration and implementation. Retraining and education is essential to such transformation.

• Projects designed by foreign offices require greater continuity, critical feedback and larger participation from the beginning.
Fast-forward problem statement

Crisis of urban form:

• inherited from the past (excessive territory expansion, mass deteriorating housing, limited set of public spaces)
• recently acquired (growth of car ownership, concentration of jobs in city center, commuting flows and land-use changes).
• These problems are ubiquitous for all post-socialist territories. Similarity of problems is a good ground for a dialogue and learning between planners, but that does not mean that solutions can be borrowed.
Crisis of the profession

- Lack of definition of the planning profession
- Ambiguous role of planners
- Shortage of adequate training objectives
- Absence of stakeholder dialogue
Way Forward for the profession

- Self-definition (moderating, curatorship, planning as process management)
- Values- Public as the key client
- Professional code of ethics
- New methods, tools
- Communication skills
- Education
- East-west dialogue, based on national planning agenda
Basic rule of fast forward planning learned:
“The profession has to evolve in sync with the social transformation”

- Public participation as a cornerstone of new planning practice
- Public space as an instrument of urban transformation
- Integrated, interdisciplinary framework planning
- Socially/human culture approach for deeper understanding of social problems and contexts.
- Steer existing processes of urbanization, steer market forces toward creation of greater public amenity
Track 3
INTERNATIONAL PLANNERS’ FORUM – UNDERSTANDING & MANAGING URBAN DYNAMICS

Guy Vloebergh, Belgium
Nicole Wirz, Switzerland
UNDERSTANDING & MANAGING URBAN DYNAMICS

• Ensuring quality of urban transformations: Innovative participation and placemaking

• Strategies and methods for managing urban dynamics

• Tools and instruments – Organizing and visualizing data
Ensuring quality of urban transformations: Innovative participation and place-making

- Planning has to be more inclusive (and not exclusive)
- Community involvement is important for place-making of a livable city
- Participation leads to diversity of approaches
- Integrate both top-down and bottom-up approaches in planning processes
- Future planning should integrate fast and slow dynamics
- Get aware of the underground space; consider it in planning-approaches for many reasons (new instrument underground-masterplanning)
- Connecting public spaces to underground spaces gives something back to the city
Strategies and methods for managing urban dynamics

- Need for flexible and strategic planning instruments that can be adapted fast
- Flexible plans need strong educated planners considering public interests
- Long term (national) plans have to consider short term perspectives like implementation programs and annual monitoring reports
- Global problems like climate change and energy production can lead to local solutions (small scale water plants); spatial planners as generalists must be also involved in finding technical solutions for this kind of future threats
- Fast forward planning needs working on 3 tracks simultaneously: combine long term visions with short term solutions and involving stakeholders
- An efficient and fair private ownership of the land based on a set of rules is needed for urban management
Tools and instruments – Organizing and visualizing data

- start of a planning process lays in giving evidence to spatial phenomena
- data collecting needs a common sense for its application in planning
- gathering data and collecting them in one system adds additional value and knowledge
- data collecting is a key issue in environmental planning
- data collection of environmental issues is an important input to a planning process
- the survey of the environment supports the awareness in the public of climate change
- data collecting gives evidence to indicators such as socio-economic background
- web-based informations shall keep people informed and involved (e-participation)
Tools and instruments – Organizing and visualizing data
Three Forums

MAYORS’ FORUM (CHAIR: DMITRI NARINSKI)
EDUCATION FORUM (CHAIR: DAVID PROSPERI)
WORKSHOP PERM HIGHRise GUIDELINES (CHAIRS: SILJA TILLNER, ZAKLINA GLIGORIJEVIC, JEFFREY FEATHERSTONE)

Andrei Golovin, Perm, Russia
Congress Communiqué / Statement

1. Acknowledge significance of High-Speed Urban Change (HSUC)
2. Need to ‘Fast Forward’ best practices planning
3. Research gap of HSUC
4. Mitigate threats & dangers of HSUC: Selectively decelerate
5. Leverage potentials & opportunities of HSUC: Selectively accelerate
6. Instruments & Tools for planners, policy makers & operators
7. Successful & unsuccessful responses & cases dealing with HSUC
A Message from the Congress to:

**Multilateral Organizations**
How can NGO’s assist and oversee and develop programs for international cooperation and leadership in dealing with urban hyper-dynamism?

**Policy Makers**
What are successful models for Institutional setup/framework that enables rapid urban change to be socially inclusive, economically sustainable (green), eco-efficient...? How can participation of stakeholders and community become part all planning processes and enhance?

**Planners**
How can planners act effectively and responsibly in situations of urban (hyper) dynamism? What are successful response patterns to the respective incidences?

**Scientists, Geographers, Economists, Planning Academicians**
How much do we know and how much do we need to know about inner mechanisms of subsystems behaviour of urban (hyper)dynamism to be able to develop instruments for effective and targeted action? What exact research do we need to undertake to obtain operable knowledge? What methods and tools, what planning instruments can we develop to inform and assist planning?

**Russian Planners and Policy Makers**
“Speed” aspect of current High-Speed Urban Change is significant and needs acknowledgment

1. Rapid urbanization: The speed aspect in this needs to be understood beyond the magnitude and other aspects to fully comprehend and appreciate its importance for the development of urban territories and they occur in various forms i.e.

2. Rapid urbanisation,

3. Rapid De-urbanisation: Economic decline and population loss,

4. Disaster, man-made or natural, fast or slow,

5. Political and societal and systems change
‘Fast Forward’ best practices planning

1. Urbanization and various forms of urban change occur at very high speeds – at record speed in the history of human civilization

2. Rapid urbanization is needed to reduce family sizes - small urban families as opposed to large farming families - and peak global population growth

3. The increased wealth created through urbanization likely leads to much increased footprints and there is an urge for urban life to be guided into fundamentally different forms of urban lifestyles to be eco-efficient and follow a ‘post-growth’, ‘green economy and finance’

4. Urbanization is fast and as planners we have to be even faster to be ahead with planning for holistic sustainability, low-carbon eco-efficiency, social inclusiveness and economically green

5. Best practices planning needs to be ‘Fast Forwarded’, shared, disseminated, adapted and applied everywhere
Response to incidences of High-Speed Urban Change

1. Planners and Policy makers need to steer high-speed growth effectively towards low-carbon, eco-efficient liveability by fast forwarding best practices planning

2. Even during high speed urbanization planning and implementation needs to be socially inclusive, cultural and ecological systems need to be preserved

3. De-urbanization, economic decline and population loss demand attention, analysis, comprehensive planning, proactive approaches, creative involvement, public programs and financial support to avoid a further downward spiral. The opportunity for creative ways for endogenous economic development and a ‘post-growth’ mode should be promoted and piloted fast.

4. Disasters, natural and manmade, slow or fast (hazards, wars, environmental and climate change, resources depletion) demand rapid response by cross-sectoral task forces with comprehensive decision making authority and transparency in an active involvement of the affected communities in all decisions made.
Needed: Rapid Change of General Modus Operandi: Quality not Growth

1. Physical and financial challenges of rapid urbanization are great
2. Challenges to social harmony are enormous
3. Environmental and resources challenges are larger than life
4. But none of these challenges may be yet as large as changing our minds, value systems that need to translate into eco-efficient, post-oil and post-growth lifestyle choices
High-Speed Urban Change needs Theory and Tools

1. Need for research, data evidence, theory, models and simulation to fundamentally understand the inner mechanisms of the aspect of speed in urban dynamics – subsystems speed behaviour and phasing patterns need to be understood such that effective tools can be tailored.

2. Innovative data collection including individuals with mobile phones as sensors offer new potentials for empirical evidence and crowdsourcing through social media offer enormous potentials - and we need to find ways of interpretations.

3. Need for more exchange of individual experiences and knowledge from experts around about successful and unsuccessful response patterns and best practices and worst practices cases need to be gathered and made available.
Need: Evolution of Urban Speedometer - Understand & Guide

From “Population Odometer” to “Urban Dynamics Control Centre”

**Simple Odometer**
- Single Indicator
- Population Growth

**Dashboard**
- Simple Indicators
- Pop, GRP, Urban Area, Land use changes, Densities

**Instruments Cockpit**
- Urban Dynamics Key Indicator Set

**Control Centre**
- Real-time comprehensive Indicator System for Dynamics Monitoring
Need: “Throttles and Brakes” for Planners to Manage Speed to navigate HSUC to ecologically efficient, socially inclusive, green economy

Individual into Collective knowledge about HSUC
Share experiences of dealing with HSUC and gathering them compiling a wealth of knowledge for how to best act

Study and Understand Speeds in subsystems, causes and effects of high-speed in one on another and develop instruments for targeted intervention

Develop “BRAKES” to selectively mitigate negative impacts of HSUC
I.e. title holding limitations, DU size regulations, environmental fee ...

Develop “THROTTLES” to selectively accelerate development positively
I.e. low interest rates, Tax Incentives, PPP...
Participation & Cross-Sectoral Institutions and Strategic Alliances

1. Need for multi-disciplinary specialist teams

2. Need for cross-sectoral and cross-level institutions and capacities

3. Strong and trusted alliances need to be built all across: levels and sectors of governments, institutions, corporations, business community citizens across social strata. Planners can facilitate.

4. Financiers and financing mechanisms are critical for implementation and partnerships are critical
   • PPP is important to fill the public budget limitations WIN-WIN. Public wins, private wins.
   • PPPPP even more critical. WIN-WIN-WIN. Public wins Private wins People win


Planners Skills are Needed Urgently as Integrators & Moderators with a Lead Seat at the Table

1. Planners are integrators, moderators and leaders in such teams

2. And everybody needs to know that

3. And we planners have to do much work to achieve that

4. Planners also need additional skills and knowledge of implementation and constant professional exchange
Needed: Fast Forward learning from one another

1. The world is unified through its urbanites, cities, urban economies and cultures. Transcending differences and cultures, cities (through planners etc.) can & must learn from one another in all directions: developing and emerging from developed and also developed from emerging and developing regions.

2. A green financial sector and a green economy needs to be fast forwarded starting in the developed world. A green economy is urgent using developing world knowledge of informality and managing operations despite scarcities.

3. Developed world cities need to fast forward planning, implementation and change mindsets & lifestyles operations through education and participation and changing fashion and value systems and to become much more eco-efficient. They have to consume and pollute and emit significantly less and serve as role models, testing grounds for developing emerging regions.

4. Developed world cities need to learn swiftly from developing regions knowledge of informal processes, living in serenity with less, and consuming less and producing less waste.

5. Developing regions cities need to learn fast from developed countries cities to develop, respect and enforce legal systems and good governance, budget discipline.
Post disaster response planning

"Planning approaches in post-war and post-disaster contexts need to focus on rebuilding local institutions while enforcing a moratorium on land use changes and on random rebuilding and reconstruction. Without planning, the “hyper-dynamic” continuum of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery can be stalled or become chaotic and undermine sustainability, resilience and inclusion."

Shipra Narang Suri
We thank all participants for your excellent contributions!
… and all of you for inspiring Speeches!
Congress – Concluding Statement
Stefan Rau & Congress Team

... and you for being wonderful hosts!
... & hope you had a great time & see you next year here ...

Brisbane, Australia
... best wishes from your Congress Team.

Oscar Bragos, Kai Wang, Peter Kibinda, Kavas Kapadia, Jeffrey Featherstone, Zaklina Gligorijevic, Fedor Kudryavtsev, Nadia Nilina, Guy Vloebergh, Nicole Wirz, Stefan Rau