52nd ISOCARP Congress
12 - 16 September 2016
Durban, South Africa
"Cities We Have vs. Cities We Need"
Main Theme: The Cities we Have vs. the Cities we Need

Urban populations in cities around the world are growing at unprecedented rates, changing the profiles of the urban world and redefining the outlook of the urban phenomenon. As cities grow, there are complex challenges stemming from stretched transportation, housing, energy and water infrastructure. Ancillary, pandemics, rising food prices, polluted waterways and skies, blackouts and joblessness have eroded quality of life and destabilised societies and their prospects for prosperity. This demographic change is also assigning and demanding new roles and functions for cities as well as changing their economic, social and political character. Many, especially in the developing world, are not functioning well due to significant social problems such as high levels of poverty and poor infrastructure. This challenges urban practitioners to harness urbanisation for sustainable development and inclusive growth in these cities under strenuous conditions. Hence, the pressure to reform planning and transform cities at local, regional and national scales. Architects, engineers, urban planners, civil society and policy makers face unprecedented challenges to creating sustainable, healthy, ‘smart’, ‘green’, adaptive, inclusive, productive, safe, flexible and resilient cities.

The theme of the 52nd ISOCARP International Planning Congress “Cities we Have vs. Cities we Need” is conceived as a catalyst to foster trans-disciplinary ways to interpret the past and conceive the future of cities. This requires a reflection on current practice of planning and the making of cities and for the generation of different ways in which the cities we need are created. It calls for sharing of knowledge and practices about cities as well as innovative ways in which desirable cities of the future are created. The theme provides an opportunity to work toward collaborative solutions for the challenges faced by the cities we have in order to create the cities we need in future.

Sub-themes

1. Transforming human settlements
   This theme focuses on the planning, building, development and management of human settlements. It addresses spatial patterns of social and economic inequality and their potential integration.

2. Planning Activism and Social Justice
   This theme is focused on the role of planning activism within planning process and how it has impacted cities and redefined planning priorities, for better and worse.

3. Envisaging Planning Theory and Practice for the next decades
   This theme provides a critique of inherited planning practices and highlights innovation where planning theory and practice is reinvented or recast to create more relevant cities in the developing world.

4. Urban Planning and Policy making in times of uncertainty, fragility and insecurity
   Planning is an instrument that can help address the challenge of environmental, political and economic uncertainty, but it can also be used to dominate and subordinate citizens. This theme elaborates the role of planning in situations of flux.

5. Intelligent Cities for People
   This theme tackles the definition of smart cities where technology and access to data can be exploited for unprecedented awareness and control of our built environment. While technology flourishes, have the human priorities of these cities been appropriately defined?

6. Planning for an interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
   This subtheme explores the changing conceptualisation of the urban rural divide and the possibility of new forms of urbanity and rural existence. Should or can rural-urban migration be mitigated by intelligent villages and rural development? Must urban development be more shaped by its rural context?
With much appreciation for your interest, environmental designers, civil engineers, sectoral infrastructure to smart cities; practice; regulation to urban resiliency; from static to dynamic communities; and generate approaches to transitions. The World Planning Congress will examine these themes: Cities we Have vs. Cities we Need.

The Congress theme for this year is “The Cities we Have vs the Cities we Need.” The theme invites us to reflect on this cities as we know them and explore their futures as we want them. It is an open theme that seeks to start a global dialogue on creative ways in which we can build a better urban future.

With much urban growth happening in the developing world and especially in Africa, this theme opens opportunities for questioning the ideologies, discourse, theories and practices of planning. It asks of us to open a conversation with urban planning designers, theorists and practitioners from around the world in order to forge new partnerships to advance urban change.

At no time in human history has the nature of our urban environments been so critical to the well-being of ourselves, our civil society and the hospitality of our planet. Once a year, leading professionals from the private, public and academic sectors, come together from throughout the world to engage in earnest discussions regarding the most pressing planning issues of our time.

This year’s annual ISOCARP congress will be held in Durban, South Africa with the theme: Cities we Have vs. Cities we Need.

Clearly a theme that touches every city, but each in its own way and on its own terms. Implicit in this year’s theme is a need, perhaps even an urgent need, for change. It is a theme that acknowledges an evolving world order and an unprecedented scale and rate of urbanization - urbanization that has already tested the limits of our natural habitat and our own well-being. While there is no “silver bullet solution” the congress is intended to foster interdisciplinary discussions that can lead to the best opportunities to realize better and more resilient environments.

Urban and Regional Planners, public and private sector decision-makers, sociologists, economists, environmentalists, urban designers, landscape architects and architects, along with researchers and other professionals from 41 countries who shape or are impacted by our built environment.

Thus, it is no surprise that ISOCARP is a global association of professional planners from more than 80 countries.

With much appreciation for your interest in this year’s Congress, welcome to "Knowledge for Better Cities."

Ric Stephens, President

The Local Organising Committee for the 52nd ISOCARP Congress would like to invite and at this same time welcome all international as well as national delegates to our beautiful country South Africa.

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In the usual admirable ISOCARP tradition, the congress brings together hundreds of planners to connect, collaborate, and deliberate on urban change at 21st century.

The conference will host academics, practitioners and practitioners who are both experienced and young within an ambiance of South African hospitality.

With the theme: "The Cities we Have vs the Cities we need," South Africa as a growing democracy, inspiring New Ways, provides an ideal opportunity to discuss, reflect, share experience across the globe, ways and means on how we live and work in urban environments within the beautiful city of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

The LOC invite all of you with open arms to a country where diversity thrives in unity.

Martin Lewis, Chairman of the LOC

The LOC invite all of you with open arms to a country where diversity thrives in unity.
On 12 September seven technical workshops/tours will be organised to provide an experience of the ‘cities we have’ in South Africa. It is a day to see actually how South African cities work and the very orderly, dynamic and creative processes which animate them. The workshops are organised such that they cover at least two or more of the conference themes. They also provide an experience of the diverse South African environments in terms of rural, urban, industrial, informal, suburban and coastal locations.

1. City of eThekwini Inner City Development

Local Co-rapporteur: Zinzile Mzinza, University of Johannesburg

eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality is the largest City in the province and the third largest City in the country. It is a sophisticated cosmopolitan city of over 3,442,398 people (as per 2011 Census). It is known as the home of Africa’s best-managed, busiest port and is also a major centre of tourism.

This workshop consists of three sites. The first site will be a guided tour of the Inner-City. The tour will start at the Warwick walk on Grey Street. The second part of the tour involves meeting at the City Hall and walking across the Gugu. The last stop will be at the Umbumbulu Town Centre where the team will be appraising delegates with the progress to date on developments for formalising Umbumbulu.

The delegation will then experience services that are provided for different areas from rural, peri-urban settlements, towns and suburban areas. The Umzikazi Township has high density informal settlements located on inaccessible areas as well as in areas that are prone to environmental disasters.

Finally, the tour will go through the nodal structure that the city has developed to promote local economic development and integration of spatial segregated sections in the township.

2. City of eThekwini Peri-Urban Development

Local Co-rapporteur: Lize Barclay, Western Cape Government

This workshop has three study focus areas which provide a mix of all the themes of the conference. Study area one entails a visit to the Richards Bay Steel Bridge for which a conceptual redesign was completed. Study area two focuses on Empangeni town and specifically its CBD which has evolved naturally over time into a functional town that serves the community in the hinterland. However, town planning intervention is needed to improve the functionality and long-term issues of sustainability of the CBD. Study area three is the uMzimngwenya Settlement. The settlement has developed over the last 30 years. Some of the land is allocated by the Traditional Authority and in some instances by local landlords operate without consideration of environmental and service installation issues. Restructuring zones are intended to set aside an assault on social and economic disparities.

3. Umhluwane Municipalities: Richards Bay Steel Bridge, Empangeni and uMzimngwenya Settlement

Local Co-rapporteur: George Onato, University of Johannesburg

This workshop has four study areas, which provide a mix of all the themes of the conference. Study area one has the King Shaka International Airport as its nucleus. Study area two includes land parcels that form an emerging peri-urban settlement that is experiencing rapid development as an agency of formal development application approval or disposal of sites by the original land owners.

Study area three focuses on Gnumville which entails an upgrading of an existing informal settlement which has both formal and informal structures. There are housing structures that are located on wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas. The project grapples with the challenge of maintaining a balance between the provision of infrastructure and sustaining existing location of houses.

Study area four is called the Rocky Park Integrated Housing Project. This is a mixed-use development comprising of community residential units, affordable units, and lower income units with associated service infrastructure and social amenities.

4. KwaZulu-Natal Metropolitan: Hibiscus Coast Municipality, Umgeni Settlement and Msunduzi Informal Settlement

Local Co-rapporteur: Matthews Dayomi, University of Kwazulu-Natal

Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality is the economic hub of the Ugu District Municipality, the KwaZulu-Natal Province. The coastline is dotted with small towns, many of which serve as seasonal resting places for domestic and international visitors. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has identified three areas to form part of this Technical Workshop.

The Alamein Avenue Precinct is a small but significant project; study area, which is made up of two settlements i.e. Uvongo town and Msanenge. This project will assist in environmental and social disparities.

Study area three focuses on Groutville Precinct which entails an upgrading of an existing one. The study area is a small residential informal settlement located in the township.

Study area four is called the Rocky Park Integrated Housing Project. This is a mixed-use development comprising of community residential units, affordable units, and lower income units with associated service infrastructure and social amenities.


Local Co-rapporteur: Kenneth Newman, Cape Peninsula University of Technology

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Study area four is called the Rocky Park Integrated Housing Project. This is a mixed-use development comprising of community residential units, affordable units, and lower income units with associated service infrastructure and social amenities.

Study area five focuses on Empangeni town and Masinenge informal settlement. The last stop will be at the Umbumbulu Town Centre where the team will be appraising delegates with the progress to date on developments for formalising Umbumbulu.

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On the workshops on our website
Track 1. Transforming human settlements

Malgorzata Hanz (Poland/USA) practiced urban planning and urban design as well as architecture for several years before entering academia and she continues serving as an urban planner consultant.

Assistant Professor of Urban Planning at Lodz University of Technology, Poland, Malgorzata also teaches in at Warsaw University of Technology. She has got an extensive experience in teaching and lecturing. She maintained her Fulbright Scholarship as a Visiting Researcher in SENSI/Sakia City Laboratory MIT, Cambridge MA. Her main area of interest and experience refers to public participation in urban planning, internet communication, GIS, rehabilitation especially in the context of post-industrial cities, urban morphology, anthropology and culture-related studies. She holds her MArch and PhD in Architecture and Urban planning from Lodz University of Technology and completed her MArch diploma in Lyon Eole d’Architecture.

Ahmed Sangare (Côte d’Ivoire) is the Managing Partner of Totem Architects, an architectural firm based in Abidjan.

Ahmed is a founding member of Atelier Spontané, a think tank of young architects focusing on ways to improve the daily living conditions in precarious settlements in Abidjan. Atelier Spontané has worked on the slums of Adjoufou in partnership with the National Order of Architects of Côte d’Ivoire, the International Union of Architects, UN-HABITAT and UNESCO. Ahmed was a member of the Council of The National Order of Architects of Côte d’Ivoire. He was an invited author to the annual congress of ISOCARP and ISWUAN (2011 & 2012). Ahmed holds a degree in Architecture and Urbanism from The African School of Architecture and Urbanism in Lomé.

Peter Robinson (South Africa) is a Urban and Regional Planner and educator whose career has spanned professional and academic fields.

Since 1978 Peter’s work as a planning and development consultant has involved a wide range of spatial planning and development assignments in Southern and East Africa. He was appointed Professor Emeritus at University of KwaZulu-Natal in 2011. In addition to his consulting work, he has been a member of ISOCARP since 1981. He was a member and board member of various professional organisations, such as the South African Council for Town and Regional Planning – South Africa (SCARP) and South African Association of Race Relations. He has been the recipient of four awards for professional work and has published extensively in the field of Urban and Regional Reconstruction in the Developing World – Learning from an Informal Society (2004) and Future, Change & Choices. Strategic planning methods for built environment projects (2014).

Track 2. Planning activism and social justice

Brett Clavio (USA) is a Principal at Clavio Design and Planning and a Program Manager at the New Mexico Department of Transportation - Transit and Rail.

Brett has worked in public and private roles of Transportation - Transit and Rail. He supports local, national and international organizations aimed at improving humanity and the world. He currently resides in Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States.

Dorota Kamrowska-Zalojska (Poland) is an Assistant Professor and a director of a master career program on urban development and planning at Gdańsk University of Technology.

Dorota was a visiting scholar/ Research Fellow at several research institutions incl. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2013), Institut National des Sciences Appliquées, Lyon (2001-2002) and a visiting scholar, at Faith Bible College (2014), and a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning (2015) at the University of KwaZulu Natal, where she was a visiting scholar at Faith Bible College (2014), and a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning (2015) from the University of Natal. She has been a visiting scholar and a tutor in Social Justice Education at the University of Natal. Her research interests include Social Justice in Planning, Situated Urban Political Ecology, Human Security and Humanitarian and Development Studies. Her key areas of research and learning networks.

Thuli Mphembekele (South Africa) is currently a Lecturer and a Programme Director at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Free State (UFSP).

Thuli obtained the degree of Bachelor of Community and Development Studies (2005), the degree Master of Town and Regional Planning (2012) at the University of KwaZulu Natal, the degree Master of Laws at Faith Bible College (2014), and a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning (2015) in South Africa. Thuli’s research Within Local Development Plans, coauthored of Masterplan for City of Gdańsk/Poland, 2003. Thuli is a Visiting scholar and a visiting scholar at Faith Bible College (2014), and a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning (2015) in South Africa. Thuli’s research interests include research interests: social innovation in urban regeneration, smart cities and development of metropolitan areas: Authors and co-author of the book "Urban Planning in Metropolitan Areas: A Guide for Practitioners and Researchers" (2015) published by: Association of Polish City Planners and ISOCARP DPCU. Brett is a Visiting scholar at Faith Bible College (2014), and a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning (2015) in South Africa. Thuli’s research interests include research interests: social innovation in urban regeneration, smart cities and development of metropolitan areas: Authors and co-author of the book "Urban Planning in Metropolitan Areas: A Guide for Practitioners and Researchers" (2015) published by: Association of Polish City Planners and ISOCARP DPCU. Brett is a Visiting scholar at Faith Bible College (2014), and a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning (2015) in South Africa. Thuli’s research interests include research interests: social innovation in urban regeneration, smart cities and development of metropolitan areas: Authors and co-author of the book "Urban Planning in Metropolitan Areas: A Guide for Practitioners and Researchers" (2015) published by: Association of Polish City Planners and ISOCARP DPCU.

Track 3. Envisaging planning theory and practice for the next decades

Milena Ikvonic (Netherlands/Serbia) is an experienced urban designer and researcher, specialised in public space renewal and civic participation.

After receiving her MSc degree in Architecture and Urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Milena moved to the Netherlands and has spent several years designing for renowned Dutch urban planning offices. She started her own Rotterdam-based practice Bilby in 2013 with the idea to improve the process of urban planning using game design techniques to communicate better about the complex spatial issues. Milena also co-develops “smart citizen” mobile applications and writes about new links between urban design and civic engagement. Between 2013 and 2015 Milena was the chairman of YDF (Yellow Design Foundation), an independent platform for research on community oriented planning.

Nuin-Tara Key (USA) is Executive Director and Product Manager, Productions, an independent film and media company.

Nuin-Tara is the co-founder of an international multi-media and research initiative on community-based climate action that highlights innovative community-based approaches to climate adaptation and mitigation. With almost ten years experience, she has worked in the public, private, and not for profit sectors on regional and planning policy, with a focus on climate equity. Nuin-Tara is a Masters in Urban and Regional Planning from Portland State University and a background in political science. She is also a National Audubon Society and Toyota 2010 TogetherGreen Fellow.

Track 4. Urban planning and policy making in times of uncertainty, fragility and insecurity

Elizabeth Reynolds (United Kingdom/Australis) is an urban and regional planner working and publishing in these fields.

Elizabeth is interested in finding creative ways for cities to better manage their natural disasters, term change.

In addition to working in infrastructure and large-scale regeneration projects, Elizabeth is a Charter member of HABITAT, from which she authored ‘’NY-Lon Underground’, a study within Think Deep: Planning, development and use of underground spaces in cities. On the subject of planning and designing spaces beneath cities, she has also spoken at two international conferences and received a Design Innovation Award from the Royal College of Art. In June 2015 Elizabeth was rapporteur for an ISOCARP Urban Planning Advisory Team (GAPA) which she chairs. Elizabeth is interested in finding creative ways for cities to better manage their natural disasters, term change.

Geci’s interests span a range of development foresight, policy, planning and practice topics, particularly relating to urban governance, the built environment, innovation systems, and local development. She has two decades of experience working and publishing in these fields. Her most recent publication is the book Innovation Africa (2016). Geci has affiliations with the South African Council of Planners, the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation and the National Research Foundation. She is a founding director of the South Africa Node of the Millennium Project, co-founder of ForesightForDevelopment.org, an Associate Editor for the African Journal for Science and Africa Regional Editor for Foresight.

For a longer Bio of the Congress Team Members please visit website: http://isocarp.org/52nd-isocarp-congress/congress-team-members-2016/
6. Planning for an interlinked and integrated rural-urban development

Lorraine Gonzales (USA) has worked in the land use planning profession for over twenty years. Lorraine is currently employed as a Senior Planner for Clackamas County. She has experience in both urban and rural land use planning and has been a project manager and essential technical and advisory team member on significant projects to include various comprehensive and master plans. She has participated in the development of pedestrian and bicycle master plans, transportation project plans and public facilities plans. She is experienced in developing policy language and planning documents, and processing of various land use applications for commercial, industrial, multi-family and mixed use developments. She is a member of the American Planning Association (APA) and ISOCARP. She is currently serving as an ISOCARP USA national delegate and has attended five congresses and a UPAF.

Tathagata Chatterji (India) is a professor at the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada and visiting faculty for urban governance at the Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology Shibpur. Tathagata’s research and teaching interest focuses on comparative urban governance, rural-urban interface, urban design and policies of place-making, theories of settlement planning, knowledge economy clusters in transitional countries and interface between local vernacular traditions and modernity. Tathagata also has over 25 years of international consultancy experience and master planning. He has authored two books, over thirty research papers and regularly contributes to op-ed articles. He is a corporate member of the Planning Institute of Australia and a fellow of the Institute of Urban Designers India. Earlier, he received degrees at Manipal University and the University of Queensland.

James Chakwizira (South Africa) is a Senior Lecturer and Head of Department, Urban and Regional Planning in the School of Environmental Sciences at the University of Venda in South Africa. James is an experienced spatial and transportation specialist who has consulted on national and regional projects/programmes in Africa, Asia and Europe. He has published, taught at universities in Southern Africa, practiced in both the public and private sector leading multidisciplinary teams and undertaken projects on transportation, spatial development, sustainable development, climate change, appropriate technology and sustainable human settlements.
Co-rapporteurs: Malgariza Hanti, Ahmed Sangare & Peter Robinson

In the era of progressing urbanisation, when the numbers of urban dwellers grow rapidly along with growing of urban areas, the transformations taking place in the areas surrounding major urban centres focus our attention.

Starting with problems of planning in the scale of the region, they reveal in time; layers of material heritage overlap, while physical structures preserve values and meanings of our ancestors, they maintain communal identity and bring back past, attracting visitors and providing a notion of continuity. The heritage sites undergo multiple transformations, usually they need to adjust to the changing lifestyles.

Session 1: Rural transformations, fringe, sprawl

The track contains the overall number of 32 presentations from 14 countries, selected from the initial recorded number of 48 abstracts submitted to this track’s topic. They will bring us the current depiction of urban processes going on in cities all over the world. Brought under the common umbrella of urban transformations, the topics range from cities’ growth, through different approaches to heritage, public spaces and transportation, including municipalities and planners’ efforts to make them more sustainable.

The track is organised into six sessions, their specific topics contribute to the picture of processes going on in urban areas nowadays:

Session 1: Rural transformations, fringe, sprawl

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Starting with problems of planning in the scale of the region, they reveal in time; layers of material heritage overlap, while physical structures preserve values and meanings of our ancestors, they maintain communal identity and bring back past, attracting visitors and providing a notion of continuity. The heritage sites undergo multiple transformations, usually they need to adjust to the changing lifestyles.

Session 2: Morphology, rehabilitation

Changes in lifestyles and local cultures strongly influence the design solutions and construction methods, the morphology of housing estates and urban corridors providing the most clear evidence of these influences. On this background the attitude towards cultural heritage represents a specific case study. The role of the architectural heritage in the immediate problems. In the longer perspective the transformation background needs to be understood better, in order to get more sustainable and efficient outcomes. Four heritage sites’ case studies, addressed by our presenters, show various aspects of such development, the presents in this session address variegated societal challenges in the quest for solutions, which would satisfy current needs without disturbing resources belonging to our heirs. Coming from several dispersed locations, including Mumbai in India, Lagos in Nigeria, China, Belgium and Brazil, authors chooses topics visible from the point of view of ecology, economics, community development and enhancement of public life. The changes started by, both, public government and private developers, gives us the opportunity to understand the agency behind and to look for the bigger picture for future.

Session 3: Walking, running, soft transportation, public space

Public spaces provide settings for urban activities, their transportation role remaining just one of them, as a scene of public gatherings, their role becoming then strongly political. The social functions of streets and squares, the unfolding of interpersonal contacts must be undesiredly preceded with presence of people, who walk, spend time, hang around. All such situations need to be understood.

The situation understood as a scene of everyday life or uncommon events carries meaning which complements the picture with hints on appropriate behaviour. This seminar happens to go far beyond the functional role, sometimes it reveals past events or conveys specific atmosphere.

The keynote paper in this session introduces the requirements imposed by planning and joint together concerted efforts at various levels of governance, and appropriate organisation framework gathering authorities, local communities, enterprises and citizens. All papers point at some of the main weaknesses of public policies, indicate which elements should be altered or improved.

Session 4: Transportation and sustainable infrastructure

Carefully selected, site-specific sustainable infrastructure is called for, both in African cities and all over the world. Still in the developing countries, the opportunity to leapfrog the obsolete trajectories of development and use the new technologies and methods remains available. This way accruing benefits elsewhere may occur possible much faster and much more efficiently. Among sustainable infrastructure, transportation takes prominent place. It enhances development, enables fast land growth and creates favourable milieu for urbanisation. Multimodal, pedestrian-shaped transportation models enhance economic viability.

The session starts with a keynote talk, introducing broader topic of building sustainable infrastructure in two locations in Africa. The authors, representing both theory and practice of urban planning, successfully join these two fields, this way providing convincing evidence for shifting towards more sustainable and efficient solutions.

Session 5: Building sustainable cities

Sustainability remaining one of the key concepts in contemporary key factors planning research and practical for years already, it still requires proper understanding and what’s more important proper implementation strategies.

Collected together under the common umbrella of sustainable development, the presenters in this session address variegated societal challenges in the quest for solutions, which would satisfy current needs without disturbing resources belonging to our heirs. Coming from several dispersed locations, including Mumbai in India, Lagos in Nigeria, China, Belgium and Brazil, authors chooses topics visible from the point of view of ecology, economics, community development and enhancement of public life. The changes started by, both, public government and private developers, gives us the opportunity to understand the agency behind and to look for the bigger picture for future.

Session 6: Transforming African cities

South African society goes through a period of intensive transformations as the content of this session clearly shows. The cases of cities of Braamfontein, Gugulethu and other social groups, progressing diversification, globalisation and internationalisation, all these find their reflection in urban life and as a consequence in transforming of urban structures.

Starting with the keynote talk which tries to explain reasons behind transformations, which had enormous impact on local cultures and also severe ecological consequences. Understanding the reasons in is the case crucial to finding the solutions which could work. Further presentations relate various aspects of planning in the changing social and political situation, including legislation framework, economic consideration, cultural impact and other aspects specific for the local situation.

In all, Track One demonstrates that transformations of urban settlements remain inseparably linked with societal transformations, and the role of planning in these processes still need to be refined.

Authors are responsible for the content of their work.


Track Keynotes are marked.


Session 4: Transportation and sustainable infrastructure
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 16:00-17:30

Ryan ALEXANDER, Aurecon South Africa (PTY) Ltd, Cape Town, South Africa; Karen SHIPPY, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa

Delivering sustainable urban infrastructure – a feasibility study of two Western Cape municipalities

This paper presents findings from a feasibility study for alternative, sustainable forms of urban infrastructure provision through two Western Cape case studies. It details the selection of sustainable infrastructure options, making the financial case for a different approach to municipal infrastructure compared to the Business As Usual approach.

Geoffrey BICKFORD, South African Cities Network, Johannesburg, South Africa

Transform Oriented Development approaches for developing world cities: some insights based on the South African context

Transit Oriented Development (TOD) remains a concept rooted in formal planning and development approaches. Locating the principal benefits in contexts of large informality, this paper explores potential approaches required for realising TOD outcomes in informal and urban informal contexts found in the developing world, looking at TOD projects in South African Insights.

Sean COOKE, Roger BEHRENS, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Transforming urban spaces and public transport in informal settlements: the case of a pilot project in Soweto

The paper presents the findings of a feasibility study for two pilot projects in Soweto, South Africa.

Andrea SOUZA CRUZ, Mauro César SANTOS, UFJF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Ashish PANDEY CAMPOS, IFES, Itária, Brazil; Joyee TENGIRD, ONSOLIS, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Transforming urban chaos with environmental recovery: the Pedra Branca forest case study, Brazil

The study proposes a transformation of urban chaos observed in the region of Pedra Branca forest, with the development of a new mechanism for planning and management involving multi-use and integration between social, environmental and urban spheres, on the suburban area of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Yuza ZHANG, Yian FJ, Tongi University, Shanghai, China

Regional land and socioeconomic reorganization under spatial reconstruction - a case study of the new town plan of New Beichuan, Sichuan, China

This paper analyzes the implementation of the reconstruction plan and settlement policies might contribute a lot to the spatial and social differentiation during the realization.

Yuan HAN, Jiangsu Institute of Urban Planning & Design, Nanjing, China

Industrial land redevelopment in rapid urbanization area under the background - an empirical analysis of a city in the Yangtze delta, China

This is a study of the industrial land redevelopment under new urban development background in Eastern China. It offers an empirical analysis to describe the change affected by the new trend of ‘stock development’.

Session 5: Building sustainable cities
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 10:00-11:30

Aroi CHANTHIRAENG, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, Bhopal, India; Soumendra CHANDRA PRADHAN, Presidency University, Kolkata, India; R. N. CHATTOPADHYAY, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India

Transforming Mumbai city: removing the bottlenecks to achieve future sustainability

In Mumbai city (population 12.4 million, 2011) has almost saturated and problems such as housing shortage, infrastructure deterioration, environmental degradation, transportation, and scarcity of land resources, income inequalities etc are prevalent in the city. This calls for the redefining of the ways of future urban development to achieve sustainability.

Caroline NEWTON, KU Leuven and OHM, Mechelen, Belgium; Walter TEMPS, Ellen LOYEN, OIVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders), Mechelen, Belgium

Spearheading urban transition in Flanders - The case of the pilot projects

A sustainable and inclusive city combines respect for the ecosystem with housing access for all and economic opportunity. Transition towards an integrated urban future needs collaborative action. In Flanders, pilot projects and open-ended urban experiments are the new multi-actor arenas where this transition is allowed to be explored.

Andrea SOUZA CRUZ, Mauro César SANTOS, UFJF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Ashish PANDEY CAMPOS, IFES, Itária, Brazil; Joyee TENGIRD, ONSOLIS, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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Session 6: Transforming African cities
15 September 2016 (Thursday) 10:00-11:30

Tayyab GOVENDER, Nisa MAMMON, NM & Associates, Cape Town, South Africa

The American dream: urban densities in South African cities

South African cities are some of the densest in the world, more similar to their Western counterparts, than cities in the Global South. This paper investigates the causes and implications of this phenomenon, which is in addition to the issue, inspiration must be drawn from the Global South.

Kebbose LEKUNSA, Mark ORANJE, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

Exploring the spatial and economic development impacts of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in Lesotho

This paper explores the spatial and economic development impacts of the African Growth and Opportunity Act in the developing nation of Lesotho.

Rajesh MAKAN, Rural Development and Land Reform, Pretoria, South Africa

A new framework for spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa

South Africa has inherited a fragmented, unequal and incoherent spatial planning and land use management legislative environment. The task of developing framework legislation towards addressing this challenge has been an intensive and difficult process. The paper shares experiences and challenges towards the development of a new framework.

George OMAITU, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa

Mixed income housing development model for South Africa: a case of Cosmo City, Johannesburg and Cornubia, Ethekwini

This paper contributes to the conversation by investigating the opportunities and prospects of investing in mixed-income housing development as a new human settlement model for South Africa.

Jakob SCHACKMAR, University of Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany

22 years of post-apartheid urban change in South Africa. Done enough?

This paper discusses the two main development strategies of urbanisation and melting corridors for townships in South Africa. It analyses and evaluates the last 22 years of projects and initiatives to equalize living conditions among South Africans.
**Session 1: Planning and social justice**

This session discusses the relationships between social justice and planning process. The first author speaks on the desirability of integrating new democratic policies and contemporary legislative actions. The second author presents a summary of the experiences of planning and development and explores the impact of new democratic policies on increasing social justice. The third author speaks on the experiences of planning and development and explores the impact of new democratic policies on increasing social justice.

**Session 2: Spatial and personal distances**

This session discusses the challenges faced by the urban poor in South Asia and Africa and the role of the planning process in addressing them. The first author speaks on the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice. The second author speaks on the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice.

**Session 3: Public policy and capacity building**

This session discusses the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice. The first author speaks on the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice. The second author speaks on the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice.

**Session 4: Economic justice and planning activism**

This session discusses the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice. The first author speaks on the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice. The second author speaks on the role of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice.

The presentation concludes with recommendations for future research and implementation of the planning process in increasing social justice and the role of the planning process in increasing social justice.
The aim of this paper is to attempt an answer whether the idea of panel building estates’ public space or a marketing slogan used just in theory or it is an actually used tool.

Antje HEYER, HEM-Organisation for vulnerable EU-migrants, Täby, Sweden

Criticalising Sweden’s treatment of Europe’s most vulnerable citizens — what can we learn from it?

Anthea HEYER, HEM-Organisation for vulnerable EU-migrants, Täby, Sweden

Session 1: Planning and social justice
13 September 2016 (Tuesday) 15:00-16:30

Mtahkouzu MYŁONOŚ, Zama LONDWE, City of Ułmusatówe Municipality, Ułmusatówe, South Africa

A new dawn for the South African planning system

Apartheid legislation and policy framework led to spatial imbalances in many cities in South Africa. Many poor people were moved into economically and socially peripheral areas. Since spatial segregation is a result of apartheid policies, the solution to address these imbalances heavily relies on the integrated planning framework.

Francisco ACHIWARA, Ben-Gurion University of The Negev, BeerSheva, Israel

Session 2: Social structures
13 September 2016 (Tuesday) 16:00-17:30

Transportation issues of cities in developing countries - case study of Nairobi, Kenya

Despite increased expenditures on urban transport systems, current transportation problems in cities within developing countries continue to worsen. Will a shift to an increased reliance on inter-related features of decision making in transportation planning enable cities to achieve the goals of sustainable transport in the long run?

Wan Li, Shuying DAI, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China

The desire of settling in cities of the new generations of Chinese migrant workers

For the new generation of migrant workers in China, the desire for permanent residence in cities is not strong enough. Based on a nationwide investigation in 2015, this study explores some factors and their impact on this desire through a binary logistic model.

Verna NEL, Tony WILLIAMS, Sihlango NKOSI, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

A framework for sustainable land use management in rural areas under traditional authority

Limited attention was given in the past to spatial planning and land use management in rural traditional areas, giving rise to unsustainable practices. New legislation seeks to address this, but it also creates challenges. This paper sets out a framework for more sustainable land use management in such rural areas.

Session 3: Public policy and capacity building
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 14:00-15:30

Kethukuthula ZILOU, Hibiscus Coast Municipality, Port Shepstone, South Africa

Public participation in IDP, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

A developmental local government is a critical part to realise a development-based state that effectively transforms its society to ensure equity and improved living conditions for all its citizens. To achieve this, local governments need to have a robust participatory process for their IDPs.

James CHAMWIRWA, Mac MASHIRI, Gwajuane TRD, Pretoria, South Africa; Cecilia NJENGA, Peter NJENGA, Kenny Consult Pty Ltd, Pretoria, South Africa; Martin FREIDRICH, Manna Development Consultancy Pty Ltd, Pretoria, South Africa; Rajesh MAKAN, Department of Rural Development & Land Reform, Pretoria, South Africa

Towards a curriculum & capacity development framework in support of a land use classification system in South Africa

Through this work, the Department of Rural Development and Land reform (DRDLR) is seeking to make significant headway into narrowing the current capacity gaps in terms of delivering sustainable land use management practices in South Africa, especially on the local authority level.

Caroline NEWTON, KO Levon and OSX, Mechelen, Belgium

The successful transformation of community driven housing programs in South-East Asia and the role of international NGOs

Community driven housing programs that successfully transformed human settlements are often considered as locally embedded, the transplantability of their success questioned. We show how ACHR, an Asian NGO, has been the key in successfully introducing the ideas of the Thai Baan Mankong Secure Housing Programme to the region and to Cambodian policy.

Renee Karen HURLEY, Black Balance Projects, South Africa

South African cities: changing spaces

This paper explores the emerging of a new spatial pattern in the province and the extent to which city builders and/or planners are geared towards facilitating and embracing this change. The shifting spatial patterns are also an opportunity to spatial transformation agenda that is currently unfolding.

Session 4: Economic justice
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 16:00-17:30

Oyiriyi AKINOLEYE, Wale ALADE, VistaConsulting, Lagos, Nigeria

The socio-economic transformation of Makoko community, Lagos, Nigeria

The study looks at the appropriateness of the policies and strategies of Lagos state government towards social and economic transformation of poor communities and their integration within the overall city system in Nigeria using Makoko, Lagos as a case study.

Xiaojun WANG, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Beijing, China

Revitalizing a historic district: Dalian Xinglong historic district case study

Many historic districts in China’s inner cities are now ghettos for the poor, socially isolated despite their central location. This paper uses Xinglong Historic District in Dalian as a case example to study the community stratification and renovation of a historic district.

Lukasz PANCIWICZ, z+pf architectu re & planning and Gdańsk University of Technology, Gdańsk, Poland

The allure of the great leap forward

The large scale top-down infrastructural developments - new towns, large infrastructure projects - still prevail as one of the planning tools of the state-backed rapid modernization. The newest crop of the ‘insta-cities’ in Africa raises the question of efficiency of such actions in meeting the social development objectives, given in the Western experiences.

Özgün TUTAR, Richard SZERI, Eylem BAL, Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir, Turkey

Neoliberal intervention to the coastal areas: the case study of Port Alacati, Turkey

The Port Alacati project is an example of direct intervention of capital into coastal areas. Besides, it is aimed to propose and develop solutions by discussing spatial transformation caused by neoliberal urbanization policies on coastal areas, based on the relative acts, planning mechanisms and the actors.

Situated at the intersection of urban and suburban growth, the coastal area of Port Alacati is an example of a place that embodies the idea of “insta-cities” in Africa. The project’s aim is to develop a new coastal settlement with high-rise beach front apartments and commercial facilities.

Mthokozisi MHLONGO, Zama LONDIWE, City of Umhlathuze District

Is the coastal area a national asset or just another planned urban project?

In the absence of a comprehensive legislative framework, this coastal area, as a national asset, is being considered as a new urban settlement for coastal tourism. This project, however, is not the only one planned in the coastal area and therefore, it poses a question whether the coastal area can be appropriately planned and managed in order to develop the area in an orderly and sustainable way.

Session 5: Planning activism
15 September 2016 (Thursday) 14:00-15:30

Maria Christina GEORGEADO, João NUNÉZ FERRERA, Ben FAGAN-WIATROSKI, University of Westminster, London, United Kingdom

A critical review of top-down vs. Bottom-up models for informal settlement upgrading in South Africa

The paper presents a review of top-down vs. bottom-up models for urban upgrading in South Africa (SA), uncovering associated barriers and drivers for community-led approaches. The study is based on a three-year research programme funded by the UK ESRC. New findings are in collaboration with the SA NRF.

Mkhali MALASHEWYO, Higher School of Economics, Tula, Russia

Civil activism as a means of promoting participatory planning: the case of Tula

This paper addresses issues of civil activism as a means of promoting participatory planning in circumstances in which it is otherwise unlikely to be applied, like in those of authoritarian and centralized state systems.

Milana KNYUCH, Bilkent university | built environment, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Hello city!

Hello City researches the patterns of communication on urban issues among the digitally active citizens of two different European cities: Rotterdam and Beikrade. The results of the quick-scan give some insights about how to use the energy of connected citizens to create more liveable, intelligent cities.

Session 6: Inclusive planning
15 September 2016 (Thursday) 16:00-17:30

Medestra PITTRA, The University of Tokyo, Chiba, Japan

Housewives empowerment in urban Kampung house extension strategy a case study in Kampung Cikini, central Jakarta, Indonesia

A research looking at the reasonable relation between women empowerment and house extension in dealing with high density in urban Kampung.

Vallapam ALAGAPPAN, Albert HEFFERAN, Jarthu PARRIVALL, School of Planning and Architecture, Klayyawada, India

Exploring accessibility issues of public buildings for mobility impaired, Case study: interstate bus terminal (ISBT), Vijayawada, India

Accessibility is not only reaching the place of activity, but it carries out the internal functions of the building without any hindrance architecturally and environmentally. The study evaluated accessibility issues in public buildings with the parameters like safety, comfort, convenience and environmental barriers encountered by the mobility impaired in the built environment.

Genrong CAO, Jian ZHUO, Tongji University, Shanghai, China

China Analysis on influencing factor of the choice on commercial facilities for the elderly going shopping on foot—an empirical study of four typical residential communities in central Shanghai

This paper analyses the influencing factors on choice of commercial facility for the elderly going shopping on foot and proposes measures to improve the convenience of the elderly using commercial facilities.

20 photo © http://static1.squarespace.com
Session 1: Managing innovation and change

In an increasingly challenging world, urban planners are facing the need to manage the rapid pace of urban change, and to implement innovative approaches to dealing with these challenges. This session focuses on strategies to manage innovation and change in urban planning.

First, Germany, we start with an exploration of how innovation and change are managed in urban planning. Urban communities around the globe are facing complex changes that require innovative approaches. This session provides an overview of how urban planning is managed in different contexts, including the challenges and opportunities that planners face.

The importance of knowledge transfer and development, as well as the role of design-based research, will also be discussed. Urban planning professionals are challenged to develop and implement innovative planning methodologies that integrate all of these complex and divergent needs.

Knowledge transfer and development, as well as the role of design-based research, will also be discussed. Urban planning professionals are challenged to develop and implement innovative planning methodologies that integrate all of these complex and divergent needs.

Session 4: Post-colonial planning

In this session, we will explore the challenges of post-colonial planning and the impact of colonial history on urban development. The session will focus on the impact of colonialism on urban planning, and how these legacies continue to shape planning decisions today. We will also discuss the role of colonial planning in shaping the urban landscape, and the potential for post-colonial planning to address these challenges.

The session will also consider how colonial planning has shaped urban development in different regions, and how these legacies continue to influence planning decisions today. We will explore the impact of colonial planning on urban development, and how these legacies continue to shape planning decisions today. The session will also consider the potential for post-colonial planning to address these challenges and develop more sustainable and equitable urban development strategies.

Overall, this session will provide a comprehensive exploration of the challenges of post-colonial planning and the impact of colonial history on urban development. It will offer insights into the future of urban planning and the potential for post-colonial planning to address these challenges and develop more sustainable and equitable urban development strategies.

The role of colonial planning in shaping the urban landscape, and the potential for post-colonial planning to address these challenges will also be discussed. Urban planning professionals are challenged to develop and implement innovative planning methodologies that integrate all of these complex and divergent needs.
Session 1: Managing innovation and change
13 September 2016 (Tuesday) 16:00-17:30
Canin PATSCH, Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg, Berlin, Germany
The capacity of institutional innovations for planning practice – reinventing application
Although institutional innovations often occur in planning practice, the convention is rarely applied in urban research. The paper argues that the concept of innovations offers tools for evaluation planning practice. Observing the case of Kigali, Rwanda, the concept of institutional innovation is applied focusing on sustainability.

Mengs ZHU, Tongji University, China; Ming TENG, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Shanghai, China
Heterotopia and expectant urban space-an investigation of an accommodation-assimilation mechanism
The paper deals with applying the concept of heterotopia to the contemporary city as a mechanism of handling changes in spatial features and social relations. Heterotopia works through accommodation and asychronizing elements to help maintain the coherence of urban physical and social space.

Session 2: Environmental planning
13 September 2016 (Tuesday) 16:00-17:30
Lena NIEL, Maaike BLAUW, Deltares, Utrecht, Netherlands
Urbanism projects tend to glorify certain spatial typologies, Mis-romanticism of hidden spaces and gentrification and as planned environments.

Zhan GOOSEN, North West University, Eshowe, South Africa; Elizelle ROOS, North West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa
Urban planning for sustainable communities is planning for green spaces
Literature profusely implies the need and benefit for green spaces within urban environments. Neglecting the planning, development and implementation of these spaces do not realize in many instances, due to the presence of numerous priorities driven by the urgent need to provide housing.

Stephen GOLDIE, Abu Dhabi Department of Municipal Affairs, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates
Sustainability and the revolution in urban planning
The key paradigm for sustainable planning is the 3-circle Triple Bottom Line Model, but it provides no guidance as to implementation. To improve on this model, two important innovations are developed that could turn the diagram into the centrepiece of an urban planning model suited to the 21st Century.

Tanj-GALL, Urban Framework, Limpopo, Malawi
Tackling urban challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa through indicator-based sustainability assessment
This paper examines the scientific background and practical possibilities of indicator-based sustainability assessment in urban Sub-Saharan Africa. The proposed methods act as a platform for site and project selections as well as an evaluation tool for existing approaches of different stakeholders. It will be exemplary tested on projects in Malawi.

Claudia Luise Teresa LOGGIA, Judith JUD-AROMIDUOI, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa; Maria Christina GEORGIADOU, University of Westminster, London, United Kingdom
Spatial planning in Nairobi: beyond the post-colonial planning paradigm
The inherited ‘normality’ is compared to the indigenous normality in inner-city settlements. The study suggests the incorporation of indigenous normality in policy and upgrading programs led by the community.

Chioma OJURUENE, Donald OEKERE, African Settlement Research Group, Enugu, Nigeria
Bridging the gap between planning theory and practice in Africa towards a theoretical solution
The theory of the inclusion of innovative elements to conduct on the built environment. Their common aim is to search for a new perspective on city development and challenge results from changing conditions.

Xiao ZHANG, Jiangsu Institution of Urban Planning and Design, Nanjing, China; Chi QI, Nanjing University, China
Evaluating the implementation performance of historical and cultural town planning: case of Guangan town
Focusing on the local and historical and cultural towns, this research establishes a framework of planning performance evaluation by analyzing factors, criteria and methods through a case study of Guangan town.

Amitabh BANERJEE, Western Sydney University, Minchung, Australia
What explains the tale of two cities: community engagement using the south Western Sydney Planning reforms in New South Wales, Australia
This research has investigated a new planning approach. It studies the metabolism of the urban ecosystem and specially focuses on the interaction between the urban layer and the natural soil-water layer.

Umar JIMOH, Philip KHOS-QIYIMI, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Bi-chronological planning modelling in tackling a rural threshold challenges in Nigeria
Rural development involves a set of designed policies aimed at raising the pattern of living of the rural population. Problems still persist despite research efforts targeted at solving them due to single theoretical approaches. This study is designed to tackle the rural threshold challenges in Nigeria using a bi-chronological planning model.

Abdel Rezak SBECKOY - KOYE, Hoi Municipal Assembly, Ho, Ghana
A reflection on the changing face of urban land use planning in Ghana
The master-planning practices of town planning officers in practice do not consider the opinion of people leaving in informal/unplanned settlements. The new three tier system is envisaged to incorporate them in the urban land use planning system under the new land use law.

Session 3: Post-colonial planning challenges
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 16:00-17:30
Jessica PAGÉ, Carol SCHMIDT, North West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa
Investigating the lack of integration within district municipalities: effects of Sputalma on integration
There is no need to address the lack of integration within municipalities, policies and legislation. An investigation is done into the effect and promise of the recent SPUTALMA regulations on their municipality, as well as, the integration between spatial planning and transportation instruments within and between District Municipalities.

Catherine DALE, The Planning Initiative, Durban, South Africa; Joanne LEES, Lee & Short Associated Architects and LSIF Designco (Pty) Ltd, Durban, South Africa; Paul WJERLEG, Urban Solutions, Durban, South Africa
Transforming the shape of Durban – a local area plan for the inner city of Durban, Ethekwini municipality
This paper contextualizes the preparation of a Local Area Plan for the Inner City of Durban and considers the contribution that it could make to the restructuring of the City and an alternate approach to spatial planning that has the potential to contribute to a more relevant city structure.

Cham WKITHIARA, Cecilia NENGWA, Peter NENGWA, Kena Consult Group (Pty) Ltd, Pretoria, South Africa; Mas MACHIRI, Gwagwana TDI, Pretoria, South Africa; Bajwiies ZIWA, Rajesh MAKAN, Department of Rural Development & Land Reform, Pretoria, South Africa; Malachy FRIEDRICH, Manning Development Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, Pretoria, South Africa
Growing the seed of spatial transformation: an overview of the capacity building and training dimensions of Sputalma (2013), South Africa
Sputalma can be viewed as both an instrument and approach serving the purpose of “an interface of promoting alignment and integration within the existing policy and legislative framework. The paper will focus on the potential and development and deployment” in South Africa (Schoeman, 2015: 57).

AID ALRAWI, Urban Planning Department Qatar, Doha, Qatar
A paradigm shift from resources economy to knowledge economy: the case of urban development in Qatar
The paper articulates a solid model to be followed by Gulf cities seeking a transformational change similar to Doha. A change from resources and industrial economies to a creative and knowledge economy. A transformation is presented, which has been seen as inevitable change for Gulf cities in a rapidly approaching post-carbon paradigm.
Session 1: Master-strategic-futuristic planning and the property development process
19 September 2016 (Monday) 14:00-15:30
Jacob BABARINDE, Papua New Guinea University of Technology, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Application of a holistic land development model for city sustainability: a flux of messy situations extending the frontiers of planning theory

The paper argues, that existing planning theories are inadequate for analysing challenges faced by cities pursuing sustainable development goals and protection from insecurity due to terror attacks, criminality, uncertainty. Therefore, a new planner theory, hanged on planners’ deserved control of a holistic land development process, is needed.

Laura SCHATZ, Western Sydney University, Penrith, Australia
When planning becomes litigation: comparative focus on the research questions and principles, its theoretical framework and the methodology to be used

Joanna PRIGARA, Gdansk, Poland

Case study of the application of improved building technologies in office blocks to mitigate the impact of terrorist attacks in Nairobi

An investigation into the application of improved building technologies in commercial buildings to mitigate the impact of terrorist attacks in Nairobi

Growing small businesses in South African townships: how planning tools can facilitate economic growth

This paper explores how planning tools can be used to help grow small businesses located in South African townships. It reflects on a pilot project that demonstrates the financial benefits and costs associated with formalization from the perspective of the small business owners.

Peter NJORI NIJE, Joshua Munge MIRAGE, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya

Opportunities and challenges for urban planning under Kenya’s new constitutional dispensation

This paper highlights the opportunities for urban planning presented under the new constitutional dispensation for Kenya and discusses the transitional challenges in actualizing the envisaged urban spaces and the mechanisms that have been put in place to safeguard these opportunities and address the transitional challenges.

Herbert MUSOGA, Rose MUSIGA, National Land Commission, Nairobi, Kenya

Session 3: Master-strategic-futuristic planning and the property development process
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 14:00-15:30

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Continued 14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 16:00-17:30

Hildegard Edith ROHR, I@Consulting; Water Research Commision, Pretoria, South Africa
Spatial resilience, adapting to water sensitive planning in South Africa

The emphasis on inter-disciplinary research approach towards planning for water sustainability has been highlighted in many policies, plans and legislations. This article illustrates how spatial planning in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 can contribute to the practice of water sensitive planning.

Zhejing CAO, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

The framework of resolving water issue in spatial planning in Netherlands

This paper firstly reviews spatial planning policies in terms of water planning and design in the Netherlands both in history and at present. Secondly, it probes into three major spatial water planning programmes and explains how they are implemented and embedded within the existing spatial planning framework.

Mswankile ZITHUTHA, South Africa
Designing rainwater harvesting cities

The South African cities are designed to channel water from the rooftop through pipes to water drainage. As water becomes scarcer there is a need to change this general approach of design and start designing buildings that accommodate rainwater harvesting.

Alwaka Kent MUKOWA, Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company, Nairobi, Kenya
Climate change, water and wastewater, risks and uncertainties: case study of Kenya cities and towns

Kenya is classified among the water-stressed countries. This notwithstanding; the country is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change, particularly its main economic sectors.

Farnaz MOSANNENZADEH, Daniele VETTORATO, Simon PEZZUTTO, EURAC, Trento, Italy; Maria Rosaria DI NUCCI, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

A taxonomy of barriers to implementation of smart energy city projects in Europe: an empirical approach

We identify and prioritize barriers to implementation of smart energy city projects in Europe through empirical investigation of previously implemented projects within a European Union initiative. We propose a new multidimensional methodology for prioritization of barriers.

Session 5: Spatial analysis and environmental risk modeling
15 September 2016 (Thursday) 14:00-15:30

Jinliang JIANG, Jiangsu Institute of Urban Planning and Design, Nanjing, China
Spatial simulation of air pollutants based on regression models between the pm2.5 concentrations and urban land use: a case study of Nanjing

The haze phenomenon of Chinese cities intensified in recent years. Air quality of cities has drawn worldwide concern. This study derived a multiple linear regression model that explained the variance in PM2.5 with the main predictors being industrial areas, green space areas, public services area and residential areas.

Abhishek MAZUMDAR, Saikat Kumar PANUL, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India
Determining the social and spatial vulnerability of a place from potential natural hazards

We cannot stop the occurrences of natural hazards on Earth, it can only be reduced to a large extent. Nevertheless, biophysical factors play a vital role in determining the vulnerability of a place. Social attributes escalate the vulnerability exponentially, hence it needs to be explored.

Jeremy GIBBERD, CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa - combined presentations
Sustainable goods and services

What are sustainable goods and services? How can the built environment be configured to support the achievement of sustainable goods and services?

Sustainable waste streams

What are sustainable waste streams? What is required in urban built environments to achieve these?

Session 6: Spatial analysis and environmental risk modeling
15 September 2016 (Thursday) 16:00-17:30

Basudatta SARKAR, National Institute of Technology Rourkela, Rourkela, India; Haimiti BANERJI, Jay SEN, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India
Assessment of socio-economic vulnerability using select indicators

The paper tries to explain different degrees of socio-economic vulnerability through the nature and degree of interdependence of key socio-economic and demographic vulnerability components.

Pablo PESSOA, Gabriel SALLES REGO, Raiza SOMES FRANÇA, Tainá LABREIRA FERREIRA, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil
The contribution of risk relations to urban planning practices: rethinking floods and other natural disasters of anthropic synergy

Based on interpretative tools from epidemiology of risks, an adjustment was made on the typological categories set traditionally used to understand the processes involved on urban flooding risk. Underlined risk relations highlight the structural connections among social and environmental vulnerabilities with the magnitude of natural hazards.
This theme tackles the definition of smart cities where technology and access to data can be exploited for an unprecedented awareness and control of our built environment. Papers in this track grapple with the question, “while ICT technology flourishes, have the human priorities of these cities been appropriately defined?”

The cities of the world are facing a number of new and difficult challenges often at scales unimagined before. To begin with fast pace of population and economic growth and the sheer number of people migrating to cities in search of better lives is unprecedented. That leads to very high demand for housing, employment, transport and leisure. In order to cope, highly connected people are highly aware of what exists elsewhere in the world. The city dwellers thus expect facilities of the highest standard that other places have managed to provide. Intelligent cities try to address those expectations and demands.

Intelligent cities are not only ICT manipulation. These are the cities that are good at learning and finding innovative and novel solutions for their problems. From the protective walls of the ancient cities to the dykes of Netherlands, they have been constantly coping up with clever and daring solutions. Intelligent cities is thus a broad field. The value of the concept is in the potential it offers in rethinking interventions by city managers and city dwellers typically accustomed to “smart” measures. It is important to provide the right mix of the above practices in order to make the interventions clever, out of the box measures.

Intelligent Cities, a year-long initiative of the National Technical University of Athens supported by partners TIME and IBM, and funded by The Rockefeller Foundation, explored the potential of information technology and urban design in the context of cities where we want to be, and how to get there. It contains a broad range of themes under the umbrella intelligent cities title. Time presented a number of different examples of what were deemed as intelligent city in action. That includes the cases where ICTs were cleverly used to achieve improvements

health, transport, clean energy, jobs, walkability, identity, convenience, leisure and security.

The distinction between smart and intelligent cities is not clear. They are overlapping concepts and are often used as synonyms. The discussions in this track will inevitably discuss this fundamental question. The following sub-themes have been identified from the papers selected for presentation in this track.

Session 1: Intelligent cities of emerging economies
Emerging economies such as China, India, Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have wholeheartedly embraced the Intelligent/smart city concepts. The notion is attractive for cities in these countries as it offers them the potential to leapfrog on the path to development. It is also attractive because the traditional (unintelligent) measures cannot cope with the needs of sheer numbers of existing and Incoming citizens. However, there seems to be some evidence of the excessive use/misuse of the intelligent/smart city concepts. In some cases, the prefix intelligent/smart is simply added to existing and routine measures and developments as a catchline tagphrase.

Session 2: Intelligent cities of developed countries
Some cities in the developed countries have been highly successful in tapping intelligence for resolving their problems and attracting young, energetic and creative people. Other cities are trying to learn from the successful example such as Boston. Some scholars in the developed countries are sceptical about the blind following of the intelligent/smart city concept. They suspect, in some cases, gizmos are not what people require.

Session 3: Planning with big data / complex systems
Use of big data such as mobile phone, smart travel card and other large data in planning is fast emerging a very promising area of study. A number of papers in this track present case studies of use of big data is studying and improving various planning related issues such as land use, housing provision, mega projects, commercial activities and more.

Session 4: Smart transport / infrastructure
A number of case studies in this track explore how intelligence/smartness can assist in improving mobility. The topics in this area range from smart mobility, promotion of non-motorised transport, to integration of the airports to provision of health services. Health, access and equity are recurring and underlying themes in this sub area.

Session 5: Participatory smart city planning
A number urban planning scholars grapple with the following questions. Who can participate and who benefits from all the intelligence introduced in the city planning endeavours? Are citizen able to participate in consultations related to smart planning? Are their voices being heard? Do policies and policy makers even care if quest for smartness does not engage with the marginalized? Is smartness leaving sections of society even further behind?

Session 6: Smart energy in cities
Intelligent systems are enabling cities across the world to make use of complex, dispersed and renewable sources of power. Smart electricity grids and meters on households to feed electricity produced from rooftop solar systems back into the grid. They also enable the peak and off-peak electricity charging leading to dampening of demand for peak times and thus avoiding the need to build/run peak load power plants. Smart energy systems are enabling isolated developing country cities to maximize the utility of off-grid electricity generation including that from the renewables. A number of scholars from both developed and the developing countries will present their experiences in this area.

Session 1: Intelligent cities of emerging economies
13 September 2016 (Tuesday) 14:00-15:30
Yang Wang, Southeast University, Nanjing, China; Kai Zhu, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou, China

Innovative space of metropolitan area: types, patterns and evolution
We present refined and systematic development process of innovative space and the distribution pattern and interrelation characteristics of it.

Qingfeng Wang, Nanjing, China

The research of spatial form in Xijiang vernacular settlements
This article focuses on the water resources in vernacular settlements of China’s typical arid region. It studies the impact of location, spatial form, functional location and other aspects caused by water resources. The paper summarizes the conventional wisdom in settlement construction and makes reference to recommendations in further settlement construction of arid regions.

Xiaojun Wang, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Beijing, China

Eco-smart research parks: Shanxi Science and Technology City case study
China recently started building its third generation of research parks: eco-smart research parks. This paper analyses and compares the key characteristics of the three generations and takes Shanxi Science and Technology City as the research object, to study the connected eco-smart strategies for research parks.

Naniek Widarwant, Tarumanagara University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Old city restoration of Jakarta, Indonesia
The urban planning of the city of Jakarta for the future of Jakarta city located between the Jakarta West and North. The emerging problem is an unfortunate image of traffic jams, etc. Becoming the capital of Indonesia needs presidential stipulation regulating stiutation.

Session 2: Intelligent cities of developed countries
13 September 2016 (Tuesday) 16:00-17:30
David Ludlow, UWE, Bristol, United Kingdom

Intelligent city planning – meeting people’s requirements?
Innovation, both societal and ICT driven provides major opportunity to realise the full potentials of bottom-up engagement in integrated urban planning leveraging collaborative ICTs. This paper analyses and compares the key characteristics of the three generations and takes Shanxi Science and Technology City as the research object, to study the connected eco-smart strategies for research parks.

Bruno Monardo, Leonardo Bianchi, Nicole Del Re, Andrea Simone, Almosa Tani, Sapir用水University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Smart specialization strategies for supporting the Europe 2020 vision
These reflections aim to highlight the crucial challenge that European Region faces applying the ‘Smart Specialisation Strategy’ principles for pursuing the virtuous implementation of the Europe 2020 Agenda. The different cultural style of the US and European Regions face applying the ‘Smart Specialization Strategy’ principles for pursuing the virtuous implementation of the Europe 2020 Agenda.

Obesha Erntaye, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, Durban, South Africa

Rebranding Umhlanga as an intelligent city
The shift towards the intelligent city model, as a response to traditional city challenges, embodies inter-connectedness between sustainability and efficiency in order to create a conducive environment for businesses and diversities to prosper together in a more liveable urban habitat.

Jianxiang Huang, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hongkong; Lisuha Li, Department of System Engineering and Engineering Management, the City University, Hong Kong, China

Pleasant urban experience: re-examining place-making theories using social media data in high-density cities
Creating enjoyable places are of growing importance for post-industrial cities and thus re-examined classic urban design theories using geo-located social media data in Hong Kong, a high-density cities in Asia. The purpose is to identify what are the attributes of the built environment correlate with pleasant experiences.

Session 3: Planning with Big Data / complex systems
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 14:00-15:30
Justyna Karakiewicz, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia; Caroline BOS, UND/Double and Melbourne University, Amsterdam, Netherland

Ever smarter, cities that learn: the application of complex adaptive systems theory to urban development
This paper examines the challenge of designing and implementing cities that can be incrementally smarter, that are able to learn. We address the question of what it means for a city to be smart.

Ning Zhao, Jianjun Wang, Snejia Zhu, Guangzhou Urban Planning & Design Survey Research Institute, Guangzhou, China

An empirical study on mega-city commercial spaces distribution characteristics: exploratory big-data analysis
The distribution of the modern service industry becomes one of the important factors influencing the layout of a metropolis. This paper, taking Guangzhou as an example, explores the current layout characteristics and general laws by statistical and spatial analysis based on big-data mining from Baidu.

Zhenwu Wang, Jingsu Institute of Urban Planning and Design, Nanjing, China; Pengfang ZHOU, Jingsu Institute of Technology, Nanjing, China

The role big data plays in the construction of smart city: a case study in Shanghai
Smart city construction is a good solution to Chinese city-problems in the context of globalization. The paper introduces how Big Data influences the construction of a Smart City through the case study of Shanghai.

Zhong Cao, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

The interaction mechanism between planning, land supply and tertiary industrial spatial structure in Hong Kong
This paper established the socio-economic model to examine the interaction mechanism between urban planning, land supply and tertiary industrial spatial structure in Hong Kong. It analyses the city’s spatial economic and concentration structure through GIS and explores the relationships between the aforementioned three key elements, based on pre-built model and assumptions.

Pusphanthavarisehe Charanwinn, Kraiyth Chollilaramphal, Anuradha Chhairabartti, District Center for Urban Research, India

The urban cunmining in defining smartness; citizen or technology: a critique into the Indian idea of smart city
The research delineated the critical role of urban planning and technologies in defining smartness and the idea of smart-cities based on the 100 smart-cities project initiated by the Government of India. It brings out the inherent contradictions within the smart city proposals in the realization of urban commons and the right to city.
Planning, Ghent, Belgium
Inspire and be inspired: an innovative, citizen-centered design of the spatial structural vision ‘Room for Ghent’
Ghent (500,000 inhabitants) is creating a Spatial Structural Vision 2030 for the city. This focuses on a citizen-centered design approach to create opportunities, practices for citizens, (social) entrepreneurs and policy makers. The idea is to inspire each other by sharing, collecting and testing ideas, experiments and concept for the future.

Session 4: Smart transport / infrastructure
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 16:00-17:30
Giovanni SERGI, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy
Intelligent cities for local growth, smart city in Italy: the case of the Municipality of Genoa
In 2016, 158 municipalities in Italy like Genoa have worked on the issue of Smart City and prepared 1800 projects using a holistic approach, which considers the city as a system that is able to support and spread innovation.

Niloufar COLIN KHAYATI, James CHAKRIVARJA, Peter BIKAM, University of Wenda, Thohoyandou, South Africa
Smart mobility: challenges of integrating intelligent transport systems for enhanced transportation systems performance
Achieving smart mobility through intelligent transport systems still faces paramount challenges. The paper investigates the challenges of integrating intelligent transport systems for enhanced transportation performance through the review of case studies from developed and developing countries.

Olusami OJU, Eric MSIAUKI, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria; Paul AJIJO, University of The Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Urban core health vulnerability: assessment of carbon monoxide level in Ibala, Niger State
The study aims at determining the urban core dwellers vulnerability for Carbon Monoxide (CO) along major roads. The study employs a potent meter to determine the spatial variation of CO and residents related health challenges.

Robbyne HANSOMMANN, Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa
How is the airport in the production of space? The study explores the movement of goods through airports in order to understand the relationship between flows and the production of space, and specifically how integration occurs between modalities and land uses within the context of the Dube Trade Port case study.

Olajide Oyeowo OJU, Oluseyi IPINSERE, Olusola OLUFEMI, University of Badan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Promoting non-motorized transport (NMT) to reduce vehicular emissions in Nigerian cities
Aggravated by inadequate mechanism for monitoring emission from fairly used, poorly maintained vehicles, increased motorization generates more emission than any other human activity in Nigerian cities. An exploratory pilot study that will highlight the nature and dimensions of vehicular emissions and how it can be ameliorated through non-motorized transport is advocated.

Session 6: Participatory smart planning
15 September 2016 (Thursday) 16:00-17:30
John VAN DEN HOF, Saxen University of Applied Sciences, Enschede, the Netherlands
Digitalization and planning empowerment
An important precondition for planning empowerment is the availability of reliable data. Partners of Saxen UAS anticipate on the coming Environmental and Planning Act by experimenting in three Living Labs with new methods for sharing data to enhance involvement of civil society with planning policy at a local scale.

Nancy DENOELA, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
New smart are we about smart cities? Exploring opportunities for empowering alternatives
The relationship between technology and planning is under new exploration due to the current publicity on smart cities. This paper suggests alternative conceptions that are not infrastructure-led.

Farnaz MOSSANNI-DASERI, Adriano BISELLO, Roberto VACCARO, Valentina D’ALONZO, Garfield Wayne HUNTER, Daniele VETTORATO,
EURAC, Trento, Italy
Definition of smart city development
We elaborate, best to our knowledge, the first multi-disciplinary and comprehensive definition of ‘smart city’ development from the urban planners’ perspective. We introduce a set of practical, smart energy solutions as well.
Co-rapporteurs: Lorraine Gonzales, Tathagata Chatterji & James Chakwizira

This subtheme explores the changing conceptualization of the urban rural divide in the context of emerging patterns of urbanity and rural existence. Should or can rural-urban migration be mitigated by intelligent villages and rural development? Must urban development be reshaped by its non-urban content?

**Session 1: Application of spatial planning tools, models and processes**

Session 1 deals with the application of spatial planning as an instrument to achieve a more sustainable and balanced rural-urban relationship between rural and urban areas. The application of spatial planning tools is aimed at achieving a more sustainable and balanced relationship between rural and urban areas. The application of spatial planning tools is aimed at achieving a more sustainable and balanced relationship between rural and urban areas.

**Session 2: Generating local economic development through spatial planning**

Session 2 focuses on the use of spatial planning to generate economic development opportunities at the local level and continues the discussion from the previous session on application of spatial planning tools and processes to design and improve spatial order. The theme is of particular importance to the host country, particularly in the context of rural development and planning in South Africa.

**Session 3: Changes due to migration and urbanisation**

Session 3 deals with fundamental changes in rural-urban relations brought about due to urban migration and economic development opportunities at the local level and the changing rural migration patterns in South Africa. The session focuses on the interrelationships between urban form and function and the experiences of local people and the way they interact with the public environment.

**Session 4: Urban-rural relationships**

Session 4 looks at the complexities involved in the urban-rural relations from various national standpoints – China, India, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The session is intended to achieve a more harmonious relationship between rural and urban areas. The session is intended to achieve a more harmonious relationship between rural and urban areas.

**Session 5: Application of spatial planning tools, models and processes**

Session 5 takes up the theme of spatial planning in South Africa and its implications for rural development. It focuses on the application of spatial planning tools and processes to design and improve spatial order. The theme is of particular importance to the host country, particularly in the context of rural development and planning in South Africa.

**Session 6: Regional planning in South Africa**

Session 6 explores the operational and investment decisions that have impacted on the conceptualization of the urban rural divide. It focuses on the application of spatial planning tools and processes to design and improve spatial order. The theme is of particular importance to the host country, particularly in the context of rural development and planning in South Africa.

**Session 7: Changes due to migration and urbanisation**

Session 7 deals with fundamental changes in rural-urban relations brought about due to urban migration and economic development opportunities at the local level and the changing rural migration patterns in South Africa. The session focuses on the interrelationships between urban form and function and the experiences of local people and the way they interact with the public environment.

**Session 8: Urban-rural relationships**

Session 8 looks at the complexities involved in the urban-rural relations from various national standpoints – China, India, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The session is intended to achieve a more harmonious relationship between rural and urban areas. The session is intended to achieve a more harmonious relationship between rural and urban areas.

**Session 9: Application of spatial planning tools, models and processes**

Session 9 takes up the theme of spatial planning in South Africa and its implications for rural development. It focuses on the application of spatial planning tools and processes to design and improve spatial order. The theme is of particular importance to the host country, particularly in the context of rural development and planning in South Africa.

**Session 10: Regional planning in South Africa**

Session 10 explores the operational and investment decisions that have impacted on the conceptualization of the urban rural divide. It focuses on the application of spatial planning tools and processes to design and improve spatial order. The theme is of particular importance to the host country, particularly in the context of rural development and planning in South Africa.

**Session 11: Changes due to migration and urbanisation**

Session 11 deals with fundamental changes in rural-urban relations brought about due to urban migration and economic development opportunities at the local level and the changing rural migration patterns in South Africa. The session focuses on the interrelationships between urban form and function and the experiences of local people and the way they interact with the public environment.

**Session 12: Urban-rural relationships**

Session 12 looks at the complexities involved in the urban-rural relations from various national standpoints – China, India, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The session is intended to achieve a more harmonious relationship between rural and urban areas. The session is intended to achieve a more harmonious relationship between rural and urban areas.
Session 1: Changes due to migration and urbanisation
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 14:00-15:30
Joseph PORIKY, Genser, Dadas, United States of America
The impact of population increase and urban migration on global sustainability and quality of life
As global population grows and rural populations shift to urbanized areas, new proactive and scalable development policies and regulations allow for equitable access to transport and anticipate increasing needs while promoting sustainable development patterns in order to accommodate growth.

Victoria OLIVER, Detroit Future City, Detroit, United States of America
New Detroit—where the urban and rural meet
Detroit, in its current form, is both urban and rural. With vacant land as the greatest opportunity to distinguish itself as an innovative and resilient city for all, both urban and rural strategies must be deployed to meet current and future challenges.

Wen LUD, Xiaoxue HUO, Jing JIA, Xiaofeng LIU, Ju ZHANG, Tuinghua Tongcheng Urban Planning & Design Institute, Beijing, China
Rural: the history and future of the city: research on the current urbanization strategy of the traditional villages in Linhai
Based on an investigation commissioned by the government of Linhai, this paper sorts out and analyses the current situation of the traditional villages in Linhai and puts forward the overall strategy for the harmonious development and revival of these urban and rural areas.

Shu WANG, Tongji University, Shanghai, China
Evolution of traditional boat dwellers’ settlements in the process of urbanization in southeast coastal region of China
This paper illustrates the evolution process of the unique boat dwellers’ settlements in south-eastern China including the settlement form as well as economic and cultural phenomenon. After using cases to analyse the dilemmas from the social-economic and urban space aspect, some corresponding strategies are put forward.

Antoine MULABA-BAFUMBANDI, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
Rural development and modernisation of villages in Tzaneen (Limpopo) district: municipality’s equivocal dilemma
Technology in rural development and the villages’ modernisation generates challenges affecting biodiversity. This precipitates the loss of village tranquillity and peace-of-mind characteristics. Triangulation, observations and non-structured interviews led to interpolate the dilemma brought to rural Tzaneen by the use of technology and the resulting urbanisation and modernism of villages.

Session 4: Urban/rural relationships
14 September 2016 (Wednesday) 16:10-17:30
Lulin ZHENG, Suoqiang XIONG, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
Impacts of national urban-rural policy on the urban-rural relationships: a case study from Changfu, Guangxi, China
Chinese rural policies on land use rights, population migration and social support have changed the urban rural spatial structure and social relationships since the reform and opening in 1978.

Bambile OMOSSLU, Obidoro OSUOSIAM, Rufus Owu Polytechnic, Ose, Nigeria
A study of rural-urban linkages in a developing economy of Owo region, Nigeria
The paper examined the differences in spatial planning between rural and urban communities in Owo Region, Nigeria. It emphasized the need for rural-urban integration via physical and economic planning since the survival of the future cities depends on sustainable rural economy.

Abir BANDYOPADHYAY, National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur, India
Integrated rural-urban development in India: an introspection
Various policies have been implemented by the Indian Government to control in-migration from rural to urban areas. The latest policy (SPMRM), introduced in September 2015, promises a better integrated rural-urban development in the country. This paper analyses these policies along with their pros and cons.

Walter MUSAKWA, Sinovuyo B SITINGA, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
Urban development versus rural development and ruralism in South Africa and Zimbabwe: what the people really want
Urban development, industrialisation and technological developments are not the people what often want in rural areas.

Session 5: Peri-urban interface
15 September 2016 (Thursday) 14:00-15:30
Nathanial BAKER, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil
Planning for a sustainable metropolitan region in Brazil and North America: challenges and strategies
What can planners possibly learn by comparing metropolitan planning between two countries as different as the United States and Brazil, each with vastly different urban spatial structures, legal frameworks, and institutional contexts? It turns out there are more lessons than one might think.

Manafuthi GAMA, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Midrand, South Africa
The national spatial economic opportunity atlas (NSEOA): a tool for trans-disciplinary rural and urban development planning
The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will demonstrate the NSEOA. The atlas provides planners with data and information to understand South Africa’s urban and rural development opportunities and challenges and provides a wide variety of data needed for planning in a single portal.

Dushko BOGUNIC, University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand; Branko CARHIC, University of Botswana, Sebokeng, Botswana
Planning Auckland for climate change: compact city, or resilient city-region?
New Zealand’s largest city is in the process of adopting its first metropolitan general plan, based on the ‘compact city’ idea. However, since accelerated climate change places resilience ahead of sustainability as the guiding paradigm, we think that an alternative plan, a polycentric linear city-region, is a better idea.

Emaculate NWANMI, University of Venda, Polokwane, South Africa; Tynos GUMBO, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
Peri-urbanities as incubators of sustainable rural-urban development frameworks: experiences in Domboshava, Zimbabwe
Peri-urban areas represent spaces with mixed land use that exude competing interests and conflicting characteristics. The peri-urban space presents opportunities for sustainable development of both rural and urban areas. Paradoxically, no scholarship has so far managed to provide solid and informative policy and legislative frameworks tailored for these areas.

Ashfaqul ALAM, Biruak CHUDHURY, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, India
The dynamics of urbanisation—a case of Bhopal district of India
Neither a town nor a village exists in a vacuum detached from the proximate settlements along their administrative boundaries. Villages and towns cannot be seen simply as dichotomous entities. They are intimately interconnected. It is required to unfold the dynamics of rural transformation by identifying the transformational path.

Gözüm ERDOGAN, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey
Identifying and characterizing urban fringe with fractal analysis on Akkan, Denizli, Turkey
Urban fringe transformation is important determining of urban boundaries; however, controlling the expansion of urban sprawl is the most important topic for urban planners and decision makers. Fringe belts were considered to be fundamental in the development of the morphological structure and various methodical attempts are identified.
Michael is Lecturer in Geography in the School of Environment and Life Sciences at the University of Salford (Manchester, United Kingdom). He holds a degree in Physical Geography, a Masters in Human Geography and a PhD in Planning the latter from the Birmingham School of the Built Environment. He is an interdisciplinary researcher interested in the broad area of sustainable urban environments. His research predominantly focuses on the idea of ‘urban agriculture’ and explores ways to introduce agricultural activities into cities, particularly through informal means such as guerrilla gardening. He leads a wide variety of externally funded projects which explore the potential for urban agriculture, has keynoted at a range of international events and has published widely on the topic; his book, ‘Informal Urban Agriculture’, was the first in the Springer international urban agricultural series. Michael is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and co-founder of their Food Geographies Working Group. Alongside this he is a member of the Town and Country Planning Association, the British Sociological Association and a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy. He is also the only UK academic on the International Carrot City Research Group based in Toronto, Canada. Michael’s research has featured heavily in the media, with appearances in BBC News, BBC radio/cy, The Independent, The Times, The Telegraph and other international news outlets.

Nicholas is a veteran urban specialist and thought leader. Prior to his retirement he was the senior policy and planning advisor to UN-Habitat and the manager of the Habitat II Conference held in Istanbul in 1996. He is the founder and honorary chairman of the UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign Steering Committee and immediate former chairman of the Assurance Group for Urban infrastructure of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and is currently the Chair of the Urban Strategy and Innovation Council for ENDEG (formerly GDF-Suez) and of the Steering Committee of the Sustainable Cities and Communities Programme, China. He also serves as member of the board of the Citscope, the Huairou Commission, the Joslyn Institute for Sustainable Communities and is a fellow of the Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation, China, and adjunct for the Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town. He regularly advises central and local governments, technology companies and civil society organisations on urban sustainability and urban innovation including the nexus between water, waste, transport and energy. He also works as a strategic planning and governance advisor to many metropolitan authorities and real estate developers worldwide.

Vanessa is professor of city planning in the School of Architecture, Planning and Geomatics at the University of Cape Town (South Africa). She holds degrees from the Universities of Natal, Cape Town and the Architectural Association of London, and a PhD from the University of Winnebago, and is a fellow of the University of Cape Town. Her research over the last thirty years has focused on urban planning in the global South and the effects of inappropriate planning practices and theories, especially in Africa. Her work seeks to unpick the geo-politics of knowledge production in planning by providing alternative theoretical perspectives from the global South. She is the author/co-author of seven books, some fifty journal articles and numerous chapters, conference papers and keynotes in the field of planning. Her book: Change and Continuity in Spatial Planning: metropolitan planning in Cape Town under political transition (Routledge), won national and university book prizes. She is the new Global South Editor for Urban Studies, an editor of the journal Planning Theory, and on the editorial boards of Planning Practice and Research, the Journal of Planning Education and Research and Progress in Planning. She was the lead consultant for UN Habitat’s 2009 Global Report on Planning Sustainable Cities. She was chair and co-chair of the Global Planning Education Association Network (2007-2011); is a founder of the Association of African Planning Schools and is a founder and on the executive of the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town.

Smart approaches to sustainable urban development

Literature abounds with references to ‘smart city’ and ‘big data’ approaches to solving urban problems. Is there such a thing as a ‘smart city’? Perhaps this is the wrong question to ask. Recent examples of urban innovations from Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas show, however, that there are ‘smart approaches’ to making our cities more liveable and hopefully more sustainable. The lessons learned are clear and compelling and have less to do with technology and data than with good urban governance and people.

Edible cities: exploring the need for urban agriculture

Urban agriculture, simply agricultural activity in the city context, is an ever-growing movement, from the rooftop farms of New York City to the informal gardens of Johannesburg, there is a wide range of activity being pursued globally. Research has shown that there has been an upsurge at both ends of this urban agricultural spectrum, with evidence suggesting that grassroots ‘guerrilla gardening’ is gaining in popularity whilst simultaneously large-scale commercial urban farming is also on the increase. This talk critically evaluates the need for such urban agriculture in our cities and whether the practice should be embraced more enthusiastically.

Sustainable Development Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda can planning deliver?

In October this year the New Urban Agenda of SDG 11 will be debated and adopted at Habitat 3 in Quito. It proposes, for the first time, a socially progressive vision for all cities in the world by 2030. These propositions undoubtedly capture the cities many of us want, accepting that highly diverse contexts shape this vision. However, this vision is a far cry from the kinds of cities we have (if the last few decades are any indication) and the interventions required, (as drafters concede), a transformatory approach. Planning is located as a central implementing tool in the Agenda but an approach to planning which can achieve these very high expectations?
ISOCARP brings together recognised and highly-qualified planners in an international network.

**ISOCARP Institute**

In 2016 ISOCARP officially established the Institute as a “Centre of Urban Excellence” and formal body for generating, documenting and disseminating knowledge for better cities.

The Institute’s core function is to design and deliver capacity building and continuing education programmes; conduct research and promote knowledge transfer; as well as offer advice and short-term consultancy services to government, nongovernment and international bodies worldwide.

**ISOCARP’s Urban Advisory Teams**

ISOCARP organises two to four Urban Planning Advisory Teams (UPATs) each year. The objective of a UPAT is to offer the extensive planning experience and expertise of ISOCARP members for international planning projects, programmes and policies. ISOCARP selects an international expert team visiting a city or a region for a week. Together with the participants in the city this team develops simple, practical and original solutions that can improve the quality of life of people and communities in cities. Do you want to know more? Visit our website at http://isocarp.org/upats/ or contact Martin Dubbeling, VP UPATs, at dubbeling@isocarp.org.

**ISOCARP Awards Programme**

The ISOCARP Awards for Excellence are conferred in recognition of exceptionally innovative urban and regional initiatives. With the help of the Awards ISOCARP intends to stimulate and promote innovative spatial projects (urban and/or regional), successfully elaborated and/or implemented by local, regional, national authorities or other institutions – thus improving the natural and built environment, quality of life and cultural development. ISOCARP has awarded projects from different continents from local to regional scale.

**ISOCARP & UN Habitat**

ISOCARP has developed a strong partnership with UN-Habitat over the years. We are an active member of the World Urban Campaign and the Habitat Professionals Forum. ISOCARP Vice President Shipra Narang Suri is Co-Chair of WUC.

**ISOCARP at Habitat III**

ISOCARP is closely involved with the Habitat III process, the preparations for the Conference in Quito and the development of the New Urban Agenda. See more info later.

**Mentoring**

The ‘Mentor a Paper’ Programme concept is to match authors (Mentees) with experienced ISOCARP Members, who would help them in developing their final contribution to the congress. Mentoring Sessions at the congress are an opportunity for meetings between the delegates: a more experienced ISOCARP member, and a Mentee, who would like to learn more about the society, and receive guidance on their career and professional development.

**Contact**

For more information on ISOCARP and UPATs, please visit the website at www.isocarp.org.
Habitat III is the 3rd United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, to take place in 2016. It will be one of the first global conferences after the Post 2015 Development Agenda. It is an opportunity to discuss and chart new pathways in response to the challenges of urbanisation and the opportunities it offers for the implementation of the sustainable development goals. The conference promises to be unique in bringing together diverse urban actors with a view to generate a ‘New Urban Agenda’ for the 21st century, which recognises the ever-changing dynamics of human civilization.

ISOCARP is closely involved with the Habitat III process, the preparations for the Conference in Quito and the development of the New Urban Agenda. As Vice-President of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) towards Habitat III, ISOCARP VP Shipra Narang Suri has been one of the drivers of the dialogue between civil society and member states on the preparation of the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda, which is now online at https://www.unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Habitat-III-Issue-Paper-21_Smart-Cities-2.0.pdf. The HABITAT III Secretariat has selected the ISOCARP proposal for a Side Event titled ‘Smart Cities in the New Urban Agenda’. ISOCARP will collaborate with other international organisations to share insights and create new programmes. The HABITAT issue Paper on Smart Cities is available at http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Habitat-III-Issue-Paper-21-Smart-Cities-2.0.pdf.

An International Planning Blog (https://internationalplanningblog.wordpress.com/) has also been initiated to coordinate the efforts of all planning associations and related organisations towards the Conference in Quito.

There is a working group within ISOCARP, which has been soliciting the inputs of all interested members on the Habitat III process and the New Urban Agenda. Led by ISOCARP members Susanne Fischer and Nicole Wirz, comments on the Zero draft were consolidated and uploaded on the Habitat 3 website. If you are interested in joining this working group to contribute to the discussions, please send an email to info@isocarp.org.


Several statements have been delivered in the past few months on behalf of ISOCARP and GAP in the Habitat III dialogues, consultations, regional meetings and Preparatory Committee meetings, which can be viewed on our website (http://isocarp.org/habitat-in-focus/truth-deplores-general-information) and GAP’s (https://internationalplanningblog.wordpress.com/). GAP has prepared an official submission towards the Habitat III process and the New Urban Agenda. Led by ISOCARP members Susanne Fischer and Nicole Wirz, comments on the Zero draft were consolidated and uploaded on the Habitat 3 website. If you are interested in joining this working group to contribute to the discussions, please send an email to info@isocarp.org.


The International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) provide with a global reference framework for improving global policies, plans, designs and implementation processes which will lead to more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change. UN-Habitat seek target audiences of the Guidelines, namely national governments, local authorities, planning professionals and civil society organisations.

Objectives
- Provide an overview of the Guidelines and introduce the twelve planning principles and key recommendations.
- Highlight the specific role of planning professionals, understand how the Guidelines support the review and reform of the planning system.
- Introduce the forthcoming Handbook to operationalize the Guidelines. Draw the global relevance of the Guidelines and their unique value.

Audience
Planning professionals are the main focus of the event. However, other attendees of the congress, development partners, and those working towards urban policies are welcome.

Matchmaking Session

Sunday 14:30

Planning Guidelines in Practice: A Tool for Planning Professionals

The International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) provide with a global reference framework for improving global policies, plans, designs and implementation processes which will lead to more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change. UN-Habitat seek target audiences of the Guidelines, namely national governments, local authorities, planning professionals and civil society organisations.

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- Introduce the forthcoming Handbook to operationalize the Guidelines. Draw the global relevance of the Guidelines and their unique value.

Audience
Planning professionals are the main focus of the event. However, other attendees of the congress, development partners, and those working towards urban policies are welcome.

“The City We Need and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda - how professionals will contribute”

Roundtable debate on the implementation of the NUA, and discussion with the audience.

Mfansens Sihlangenye, Associate Professor and convenor of Undergraduate Studies in the Planning Programme, School of Architecture & Planning and a Hall Coordinator at Earnest Oppenheimer Hall, Parktown - SACPLAN South African Council for Planners

Regier van den Berg, Urban Planning and Design Branch | Urban Planning and Design Lab - United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat Nairobi

Irena Ilava, Architect and Master of Sciences, Co-funder StartUp Nexus - International Open Innovation 2.0 platform, Eindhoven Netherlands

Nicholas You, Director, Global Partners and Programs, Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation, architect and economist

Thomas Stellmach, Architect and Urban Planner, Founder of TSPA, strategic urbanism, planning expert for UN-Habitat

Madina Junussova, Urban Planner, Researcher at University Central Asia Kazakhstan / Leibniz Institute Leipzig
ISOCARP has been organising Young Planning Professionals (or short: YPP) Workshops for over two decades. It has become tradition to organise the workshops in the week preceding the ISOCARP annual World Congress. YPP Workshops bring together young planners from all parts of the world. The workshops are brief – but very intense – planning and design exercises on real-life planning problems in the host city of the ISOCARP Congress, focused on a specific area defined by the local government or academic authorities. Over a short period of three to four days, the YPPs work in closely-knit international teams, exchanging ideas and learning from each other. In this way, the workshops provide a synergetic platform where new ideas and creative solutions to complex and multifaceted urban issues are produced.

In most of the cases the “charrette” type of planning and design task and the workshop topic is usually associated with comprehensive design and planning issues. As a result, Young Planners have a chance not only to improve their design skills but first of all, to understand all issues associated with the selected site, its problems and potentials. Young Planners – representing different cultural backgrounds and parts of the planning profession – also have a chance to apply highly diversified approaches to these topics, which contributes to the variety and richness of the design proposals. As the factual results of the exercises have been published in a Workshop Report online and on CD-ROM since 2011, these can be disseminated widely among the planning community worldwide. Posters and presentations developed by Young Planners are frequently served as educational and information materials.

25th anniversary!

History of the YPP Programme

The Young Planning Professionals’ Programme was initiated in 1991 in order to provide unique opportunities to Young Planning Professionals (YPPs) to share their experiences in an attempt to resolve complex and multi-dimensional planning problems. The first YPP Workshop took place at the 24th ISOCARP Congress in Guadalajara, Mexico (1991). Since then, the YPP workshops have become a source of meaningful debates and new ideas and rejuvenation for the Society. It is now not only a unique opportunity for Young Planning Professionals and post-graduate students from around the world to meet and exchange technical and scientific knowledge, but also a basis for making life-long friends.

Another benefit of the YPP Workshop is related to the quality of new ideas, concepts or proposals that are prepared and presented. YPPs are required to defend their ideas in front of a critical jury, the participants of the annual ISOCARP Congress. Thus, the working teams have to prepare a well-rehearsed presentation that often even catches the special attention of local planning authorities. The Host Local Authority or Planning Agency usually welcomes the fresh ideas that arise from the Workshops. In several instances, results from the YPP Workshops have even been used as inputs in their own strategies for the study area.

In recent years the YPP Programme has been enlarged, new types of intensive trainings and regional workshops were introduced. As a result, many more young professionals from various countries can benefit from this type of approach. The outcomes of these sessions are also presented during the Congress Exhibition. This is the clear evidence of the vitality of the programme and the growing need of Young Planners.

The Mentoring Programme comprises of three initiatives: Mentor a Paper, Mentoring Sessions and Mentor & Student Research Lab.

Mentor a Paper

This year ISOCARP offered some help to authors who wanted to have a mentor to assist with the elaboration of the paper.

ISOCARP would like to thank the following member mentors:

Nasim Iranmanesh
Xiaojun Wang
Aleksandra Supar
Lena Niël
Judith Ryser
Junussova Madina
Somayeh Taheri Moosavi
Jaing Jinliang
Marilena Papageorgiou
Dimson Juliet
Siamomir Ledwov
Zhao Ning
Fernando Brandao Alves
Jacob Kalmakoff
Malgorzata Hanzl
Amit Chatterjee
Mairura Omwenga
Francesco Achiwoka

Jim Railey
Itoro Akpan
Patrick Apraku
Eden Tekpor Obekor-Kowe
Taibat Lawanson
Griyomi Akinyen
Zaklina Gligorjevic
Cristina Rodriguez Alvarez
Sharif Bannaga
Daniel Aipton Phiri

Mentoring Session

Mentoring Sessions during the coffee breaks at the congress are an opportunity for meetings between the delegates. One of them acts as Mentor, a more experienced ISOCARP member, and the other one is a Mentee, who would like to learn more about the society, and receive guidance on their career and professional development.

Mentors meet with Mentees for a short meeting during the congress, they can also communicate with each other prior to the meeting. The aim is to allow for professional development through networking, guidance and sharing ideas between experienced members and young planning professionals.

Mentors and Mentees apply to take part in the programme. They are matched before the congress. ISOCARP will schedule meetings during the coffee breaks.

Mentors explain how their professional work looks like, how they see the profession, how they benefit from being part of ISOCARP, what are the society’s activities, give hints on career development etc. Both parties get to know each other.

Mentor Student Research Lab 2.0

The Mentor & Student Research Lab is a workshop based platform for research promoting the collaboration of professionals, graduate and PhD students. It brings together local research teams with mentors to share experiences and proposes strategic recommendations to strengthen sustainable urban development.

During the last three months of research work, the groups— supervised by ISOCARP mentors and led by early-career researchers—established a common ground. Here young ambition met with experience, professionalism and methodology to discuss urban issues.

The 2 editions of MSRL’s innovative formula (2014-2016) turned out to be a great success and gained many positive opinions from not only the participants but also from the audience following the project from all around the world.

For more information please visit isocarp.org/mentor-student-research-lab/ and/or contact marl@isocarp.org.
Mentor & Student Research Lab programme

The future of MSRL...
Do you have an idea?

Platform for research (eg. from the second edition)

- The concept of ecosystem services
- Creative solutions for waterfront cities in the context of climate change
- The identity of Baltic region cities destroyed during World War II
- The differences in culture of urban planning management

Resulting with valuable recommendations
such as Public Space Planning & Design Manual

Propose the research...

With (Poland) Gdansk University of Technology as a hub

Become the organiser...

Promoting the collaboration of international professionals with a local research team by sharing experiences and proposing strategic recommendations to strengthen sustainable urban development by bringing together:

- Mentors (ISOCARP members)
- PhD students
- Students

- proposing the research
- supervising and leading the team of young researchers
- actively involved in international research work

Former mentors: Ric Stephens, Christian Horn, Alexander Boakye Marful, Markus Appenzeller, Martina van Lierop, Pedro Ressano Garcia, Giorgio Gasco, Irina Shmeleva, Othman Al-Mashhadani

Become mentor or participant...

With the results prepared: and presented:

- during workshops
- working online
- at the conferences
- in publications available:

Contact us: msrl@isocarp.org
http://isocarp.org/mentor-student-research-lab/

Coordinators & Supervisors:
Slawomir Ledwon, Hanna Obracht-Prondzynska, Lukasz Pancewicz, Tomasz Rozwadowski
The award is addressed to a student or student-group with outstanding results in
his 80th birthday. Albers, one of the Co-founders and past Presidents of ISOCARP, on the occasion of
year. The Award was established by the Society in 1999 in honour of Professor Gerd
Albers Award is for best publication by ISOCARP members during the last
resilience. promote innovative spatial projects at different scales that have resulted in
innovative urban and regional planning initiatives in an increasingly urbanised
The ISOCARP Awards for Excellence are conferred in recognition of exceptionally
planning literature. This year the Students Award is launched.
Awards for Excellence
The ISOCARP Awards for Excellence are conferred in recognition of exceptionally
innovative urban and regional planning initiatives in an increasingly urbanised
world. Through the Awards for Excellence ISOCARP intends to encourage and
promote innovative spatial projects at different scales that have resulted in
improved natural or built environment, enhanced quality of life, sustainability and
resilience.
Gerd Albers Award
The Gerd Albers Award is for best publication by ISOCARP members during the last
year. The Award was established by the Society in 1999 in honour of Professor Gerd
Albers, one of the Co-founders and past Presidents of ISOCARP, on the occasion of
his 80th birthday.
Students Award
The award is addressed to a student or student-group with outstanding results in
urban and regional planning or a related field.

Tour 1: Drakensberg Tour
Date: 18 – 20 September 2016 or 21 – 23 September 2016
This tour will cover some of the most
costly scenery between Durban and the
Drakensberg. The trip up Sani Pass
is spectacular. Passports are essential
to enter Lesotho and some passport holders may require a visa.

Tour 2: Eastern Cape
Luxury Bush Lodge
Date: 18 – 20 September 2016 or 21 – 23 September 2016
The Eastern Cape boasts a wealth of
flora and fauna, including the ‘Big Five’ (elephant, lion, rhino, leopard and
buffalo). This is the ultimate African
adventure and conservation effort
coupled with responsible tourism. For
that African Safari experience of a
coupled with responsible tourism. For

Tour 3: Hluhluwe Game Reserve
Date: 19 – 23 September 2016
If you want to see the ‘big five’ this is the
to see the ‘big five’ as well as a wide variety of other
game species.

Tour 4: Kruger National Park
Date: 19 – 23 September 2016
The Park covers some 9 400 km and
contains an immense diversity of fauna
and flora. The Hluhluwe section is
characterised by hilly topography and
this northern section of the park is
noted for its wide variety of both bird and
animal life. The park is synonymous with
the preservation of the white rhino in the
1960s. This is an opportunity to visit the
areas, where this species, was brought
back from the brink of extinction. The
Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park boasts the ‘Big
Five’ as well as a wide variety of other
game species.

Tour 5: Lake Eland Game Reserve
Date: One day tour – any day between 17 – 23 September 2016
This tour will give you a chance to
enjoy the African safari at its best. The
Kruger National Park is one of the
most successful private conservation
initiatives in Southern Africa coupled
with responsible tourism and the most
luxurious means of experiencing your
African safari adventure.

Tour 6: Zululand Tour
Date: 18 – 20 September 2016 or 21 – 23 September 2016
Head towards Eshkowe and into the
Umhlatuzi Valley. Experience the
traditional Zulu life and demonstrations
on etiquette, the social system and

Accompanying Persons’ Tours
1000 hills Tour, Durban City Tour, Inanda
Heritage Tour, Tala Game Reserve Tour,
Ushaka Marine Tour, Shakas Kraal
Shakaland Tour. You can find more information at http://
isocarp.org/52nd-isocarp-congress/
accompanying-persons-tours.

Cities Save the World. Let’s Reinvent Planning. 19-23 October 2015
Over 130 papers, 40 countries; highlights included the workshops in the 12 cities,
a Mayors Summit, 50 Years Anniversary Celebrations, keynote speeches and
discussions, and the Matchmaking session. These were all fostering exchanges
and active cooperation between the participants in a revolutionary setting.
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**Endorsing Partners**

Creating our futures

EPTC-CEU

European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil européen des planificateurs spéciaux

IFHP

International Federation for Housing and Planning

**Cities We Have vs. Cities We Need**
From Durban Airport to the city:

Taxi
Taxis are safe and relatively inexpensive. The metered taxis operate in all key zones. Registered metered taxis are clearly marked with a coloured sticker. Cost approx. R350 to Durban.

Bus
Buses depart approximately every 45 min from outside King Shaka International Airport – International Arrivals at Public Transport Parking. Cost R80 per person to Durban. Tickets available on the bus. Hours of Operation 07:30 to 22:30. There will also be a bus transporting delegates from the Official Hotels to the venue.

Car rental and driving
Renting a car and driving yourself is the easiest way to get around. You drive on the left-hand side of the road. There are a number of car hire companies operating in Durban, with pick-up and drop-off zones at the airport and in most suburbs.

Venue Address
Durban ICC, 45 Bram Fischer Road, Durban 4001

Registration
At the venue, the Durban ICC. You can already register on 11 September between 10:00 and 16:00. Please do so to avoid queuing at the registration desk in the morning of 12 September. The registration desk will be open on all congress days.

12 September, Monday
Technical Workshops. Tours leave at 7.30 and 8.00 from the ICC.

13 September, Tuesday
9.00: Official start of the congress at ICC.

Presentations
PPTs can be checked at the venue in Meeting Room 12AB.

Exhibition
The exhibition will run during the whole congress.

Weather in Durban
Durban is a subtropical city with warm, humid summers (Jan-Mar) and mild, sunny winters (Jun-Aug) with an average max temperature of 28°C and 19°C. In September spring is coming around the corner and average temperatures is 20-26°C.

Drinking water
South Africa’s tap water is safe to drink.

Safety
Please see http://isocarp.org/app/uploads/2015/12/ISOCARP-Security-Statement.pdf. It is of course advisable to take the normal precautions when travelling in KwaZulu-Natal. Avoid display of cash and valuables, especially in isolated areas or when walking in poorly lit streets.

Money matters
ATMs are widespread and will accept most international bank and credit cards. Credit cards may be used at most hotels, restaurants, care hire companies etc.

SIM Cards
Major mobile service providers in South Africa are Vodacom, MTN, Cell C and 8ta.

Electricity
The South African electricity supply is 220/230 volts AC 50 HZ. Power sockets: type C / D / M / N. For your country please check here.

Telephone numbers in Durban
– Emergency number police, fire and emergency: +27 (0) 31 361 0000
– Cellphone emergency number: 112

Dress code
ISOCARP has no dress code. You might want to dress up a little for the gala dinner on 14 September. However, there are no obligations.

Languages
English and isiZulu are the main languages spoken in Durban.
About ISOCARP

The International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) is a global association of experienced professional planners. It was founded in 1965 in a bid to bring together recognised and highly-qualified planners in an international network. The ISOCARP network brings together individual and institutional members from more than 80 countries worldwide.

The wealth and diversity of professional expertise, knowledge, and experience in the ISOCARP membership is unmatched in the planning field. Although ISOCARP members work in many different fields they share a common interest in the spatial and environmental dimensions of urbanisation. They advise key decision-makers, proposing and supporting projects for intervention in a spatial context through general or specific actions.

ISOCARP encourages the exchange of professional knowledge between planners, promotes the planning profession in all its forms, stimulates and improves planning research, training and education and enhances public awareness and understanding of major planning issues at a global level. The association’s main event is the annual ISOCARP Congress, which focuses on a globally-significant planning theme and which takes place in a different country each year.

About Durban

Durban in South Africa is a modern multifaceted city and is home to the busiest port in Africa. The City captures the best of the whole of Africa, boasting beautiful beaches, friendly people, world-class amenities, rich history and cultural diversity.

Over the years, the city has created hugely attractive tourism products which have increased its appeal as a top tourist destination. This resulted in a 7th spot in the 2015 New York Times’ travel list of the world’s top 52 places to visit.

Durban has invested billions of rand in infrastructure development, thereby creating investment opportunities and a conducive environment for business. As a port city, it has adopted a pro-developmental approach and proactively attracts industries in key sectors.

The city’s port is the Gateway to Africa, supporting Durban, KwaZulu-Natal province and Johannesburg, the country’s economic hub.