Track 1: Transforming Human Settlements
Track 3: Envisaging Planning Theory & Practice
Track 5: Intelligent City for People
Track 2: Planning Activism & Social Justice
Track 4: Urban Planning & Policy Making
Track 6: Planning for an Interlined & Integrated Rural–Urban Development
Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Informal

Bottlenecks

Chaos

Inaccessibility

Open-ended experiments

TOD

Micro-transforming

Universal design principles
Thanks to the speakers for sharing!

Track 1: Transforming human settlements
Cities we have

Trends

• Informal settlements
• Negative spaces
• Automobile and sprawl
• Focus on consolidated urban fabric
• Conflicts and migrations
• Exclusive design principles
• Cumbersome and rigid regulatory framework

Problems

• Insecurity
• Exclusion
• High carbon footprint
• Urban-rural disparities
• Identity crisis, memories destruction
• Inaccessibility for some
• Hindrance to action

Track 1: Transforming human settlements
# Cities we need

## Desired outcomes

- Physically active cities
- Inclusive cities
- Urban-rural integration
- Rich social experiences
- Cities of memories
- Resilient cities

## Levers to manage change

- Collaboration
- Universal design principles
- Reconsider development paragon
- Understand CAPEX vs OPEX
- Open-ended experiments
- Expanded more Nuanced approach to admitted tools

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Track 1: Transforming human settlements
Cities we need

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Levers to manage change

- Micro-transforming
- Environmental recovery
- Public participation
- Contextualization
- Holistic approach to sustainability
## Relevance for South Africa

### Track 1: Transforming human settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area type (generic in the KZN context)</th>
<th>&quot;Cities we have&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;Cities we need&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>Problems</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBDs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suburbs and infill areas</td>
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<td>Former apartheid townships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Well located informal settlements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Densifying peri-urban settlements (often Ingonyama Trust land)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispersed peri-urban settlements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strong economic activity areas e.g. industrial/commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public spaces</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transit nodes, networks &amp; infra.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Relevance for South Africa

Public spaces
• What makes a city walkable, runnable, ....?
• Public sphere can become loci of political and power

Transit nodes, networks and infrastructure
• Sustainable urban infrastructure + alternative technologies + financing
• Transit Oriented Development (TOD) process -can also work at micro and local/neighbourhood scales.
• Modified city structure to promote use of public transport and make TOD viable – opportunities around railway stations.

Track 1: Transforming human settlements
Relevance for South Africa

Sub-regional

• Disappointing/negative impact of investment in Lesotho under AGOA
• Promising results of decision by 3 mines in NW Province to house employees and their families in existing surrounding small towns, thereby increasing their sustainability.

Governance – a multi-faceted and over-arching dimension

• A consistent regulatory framework is a necessary but not sufficient pre-condition for development. SA has a very elaborate framework – sometimes too complex
• Co-ordination and responsibility
  – Between planning and implementation agencies
  – Between national government policies and mandates given to local government (questions of capacity and resources to deliver)
• The human factor is often the most critical in successful developments. E.g.
  – Partnerships
  – Identifying and breaking bottlenecks
  – Manner in which changes can be introduced
  – Addressing issues of social exclusion and inequality in access to services and facilities

Track 1: Transforming human settlements
Track 2  Planning Activism and Social Justice

Thulisile Ncamsile Mphambukeli, SA

Dorota Kamrowska-Zaluska, Poland

Brett Clavio, USA
Context: Africa – diverse perspectives presented from policy and capacity building case studies up to land use management from the social justice perspective.

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
Context: diverse examples from all part of the world tackling the most important issues

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
Critical issues outlined varied from:

Xinglong Historic District in Dalian as typical case of community stratification

The Neoliberal Construct of Project Port Alaçatı

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

and to upgrade of slums in Makoko
From curriculum and capacity building up to down-to-earth analyses of urban structures

SOUTH AFRICA CITIES CHANGING SPACES
The urban-rural continuum with emerging peri-urban area

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
Critical issues outlined varied from:

Four provinces created in 1910:

South Africa
the bantustans

Ten bantustans created in 1910

Informal settlement in the suburbs of Stockholm

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
Desire of Settling in Cities of New Generation of Chinese Migrant Workers

Revitalizing Historic District: Dalian Xinglong Historic District Case Study

Location

Architecture in 1940’s and Now

Block Layout

Function Layout in 1940’s and Now

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
The question of method

- Quantitative
- Modeling analysis
- Surveys
- Observations
- Content analysis
How can we contextualize spatial justice in planning?

— there is always a challenge to define spatial justice and spatial transformation
-- both notions of social and spatial justice are interconnected
— we have to understand where people are and what they need
— it’s all about understanding each and every issue and to address them
— we seem to be using all these terminologies but not implementing adequately

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
Implications for planning

• Persistent or continuous spatial inequalities - regardless of good policies and legislative frameworks

‘Who are we going to serve?’
‘Leave no one behind – must also count for the deprived in affluent countries’
‘Municipalities forced to embrace the power of the many’

• Emerging theme: people-centered planning - not only as a slogan but as a new paradigm
Implications for the incorporation of activism and social justice in planning

- ‘need to democratize (decolonize) the planning landscape in order to create cities that provide equal opportunities for their citizens’
- ‘in authoritarian countries using "soft power" can help introduce some advanced planning practices’
- ‘planner’s position is enhanced by being an activist - it is more efficient to argue for something rather than against something’
- inclusive planning should be aware of ongoing neoliberal policies and the transformation in the legal process
- There are serious implication for the incorporation of activism and social justice in planning where traditional leadership is involved

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
Envisaging Planning Theory and Practice for the Next Decades

Milena Ivkovic    Nuin-Tara Key    Mark Oranje

Track 3: Theory and Practice
Managing Innovation and Change

- Controlled and static vs dynamic and evolving
- How does planning theory evolve to provide an elastic framework that accommodates rapid change while providing actionable and measurable guides that achieve local aspirations?

Track 3: Theory and Practice
Environmental Planning

- Environmental planning that goes beyond the natural environment but ventures into integrated place making, culture, and built environment challenges.

- How can environmental planning consider the “non-tangible” cultural and social dynamics of place?

Track 3: Theory and Practice
Post-colonial Planning Challenges

- Participatory planning and meaningful, culturally relevant engagement is critical to planning globally.
- How do we transform our governance system so that engagement doesn’t remain just a check-box item, but is central to achieving local aspirations.

Track 3: Theory and Practice
Tools for Integrated Planning

• Integrating sectors and expertise to achieve the cities that we need.
• How do we make integration happen?

Track 3: Theory and Practice
Synthesis/summary

• Changing urban form alone will not solve our current and future social, economic and environmental challenges.

• Future Research
  – Applied research
  – Cross-sector and scale integration, because planners can’t do everything

Track 3: Theory and Practice
All cities experience fragility

Igarapé Institute fragile cities data visualization project
http://fragilecities.igarape.org.br/

Uncertainty
• {Not able to be relied on; not known or definite}

Insecurity
• {Liable to change for the worse; not permanent or settled}

Fragility
• {Easily destroyed or threatened}

PLANNING?
1) Assessing and mapping vulnerability

Validation
- Correlation exists between hazard impact and social vulnerability.

Observations
- Maximum impact of cyclone right side of the track.
- Area of influence is more than 200km from the coast.
2) Tools and methods for dealing with the complexity
3) Old and new technology needed
4) Safety and security risks undermine development and growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLD WAR ERA</th>
<th>POST-COLD WAR ERA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Safety hazards took places in specific regions or countries</td>
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<td>- Governments placed emphasis on national and global security rather than the concerns of ordinary people.</td>
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<td>- Security forces based on human power and weapon</td>
<td>- Human security, which pays attention to the concerns of ordinary citizens, has come into prominence because of increasing intra-urban conflicts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Rising social problems, marginalised groups and urban terrorism</td>
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<td>- Emerging new security technologies such as security softwares, CCTV systems and GIS technologies</td>
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</tbody>
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**TERRORIST INCIDENTS 2014**

- 13,370 terrorist attacks in 93 countries
- 32,658 people killed in terrorist attacks
- 78% killed in terrorist attacks were in just five countries

5) Multilateral and Legal approaches

Public interest issues were not raised at all in residential density cases.
6) Flexibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td>SR2</td>
<td>SR2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uses</td>
<td>Dwelling House</td>
<td>All uses permitted in SR2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Dwelling</td>
<td>Consent uses:</td>
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<td>Utility Service</td>
<td><strong>Basket of Rights:</strong></td>
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<td>Urban Agriculture</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
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<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Office</td>
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<td>House Shop</td>
<td>Boarding House (Guest House)</td>
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<td>Home Occupation</td>
<td>Service Trade</td>
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<td>Bed and Breakfast</td>
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<td>Home Child Care</td>
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<td>Informal Trading</td>
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<td>Any educational, religious,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>occupational or business</td>
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<td>purposes; with dominant</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>residential use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floor factor</td>
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<td>1.5 for property owners who requested</td>
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<tr>
<td>(FF)</td>
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<td>additional FF</td>
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</table>

Subject properties included in consent and departure application.
Planning processes lengthy and complex

designer as planning professional needs to integrate quality of design with ‘collaborative practice’ skills:

incl. mediating design, communicating, disseminating, enlisting stakeholders, inviting diverse views, moderating and adapting
8) Institutional challenges

- Devolution of **resources**: money, skills
- **Low priority** of urban planning, Institutional **rigidities**, and **Inadequate support** to local level
- **Corruption**, influence of power, and entrenched interests
Conclusions

1. How can the traditional planning processes such as development controls, master-planning, etc. be made more relevant and responsive?

2. What new ways of working may planners need in order to deal with these levels of complexity?

3. What paradigm shifts may be needed in the profession?
Key Themes


Track 5: Intelligent City for People
Insights from Emerging Markets

• Dharavi recycles 80% of Mumbai’s waste.
• There are plans to wipe out the recycle industry

Anuradha CHAKRABARTI, Kiranjith CHULLIPARAMBIL, Prasanth CHARAKUNNEL, Drishti Center for Urban Research, India
Strategies of the Rich World

Monardo B., Bianchi L., Del Re N., Simone A., Tani A.
Italy / Sapienza University of Rome

Track 5: Intelligent City for People
The Excitement
The Caveats

- Mis-understanding / Mis-interpretation
- Utility / Potentials
- Clarity / Limitation / Priority
- Relevance

The potentials of smart cities are yet to be realized in full

Track 5: Intelligent City for People
People-Centered Approaches

An intelligent city should

• Put citizen’s priority first
• Empower and enable participation
• Continues to learn & adapt

Track 5: Intelligent City for People
Intelligence in Smart Cities

- Credit: Jelle Rijpma

Track 5: Intelligent City for People
Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
Questioning rural-urban interface

How do we improve:
• existing planning processes to provide for greater economic opportunities and social inclusion?
• livelihood opportunities in rural areas?
• the process of migration to be more inclusionary?
• application of special planning tools?
• preservation of cultures and traditions through the planning process?
• livelihood and livability in the peri-urban areas?

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
Spatial planning tools

1. Tackle spatial divisions
2. Unlock development potential
3. Guide infrastructure investment
4. Manage economic shifts
5. Facilitate coordination

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
Need to revisit existing models

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
Migration, culture and tradition

• What role should governments, communities and planners play to protect and conserve cultural traditions and livelihoods?

• How to integrate migrants into new urban settings?

• And how to reintegrate returning migrants?
Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
Planning at a regional scale

- Correlation between intra-regional trade and regional economic growth
- Regional integration impacting spatial economic means
- Changing patterns of migration
- Emerging mega-urban regions blurring rural-urban boundaries

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
Peri-urban interface

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
• How do we manage livelihood and liveability of the people in transitional spaces?

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
Conclusion:
Cities we have vs cities we need

• Urban and rural spaces need to be considered interdependent for sustainable development
• There is tremendous potential for village-based rural livelihood development through micro-planning
• Local initiatives need to be integrated into the regional spatial settings – through an integrated regional planning framework
• Advancement in spatial planning tools offer new possibilities to integrate developmental mechanism at multiple scales of governance - to increase efficiency in delivery of basic services
• Need to improve the institutional mechanism of coordination, streamline existing governance systems and build human resource capacity

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development