COOL PLANNING:
CHANGING CLIMATE
& OUR URBAN FUTURE
COOL PLANNING: CHANGING CLIMATE & OUR URBAN FUTURE

SUN | 30 September
17:00 - 19:00
Registration Desk
Hotel Scandic Havet
Monday - all day, starting at 8:00
from Tuesday - all day in Stormen Concert Hall

MON | 1 October
10:00 at Stormen Library
Technical Tours
New City - New Airport: The history of Bodø as an airport city
City walk: City of Bodø - past, present and future
Bodøport: Culture heritage and recreation area. Guided walk and workshop
Kisenvarden mountain: Hiking to the top of Kiaevarde
Nord University: Role of the Nord University in Bodø, past, present and future

13:00 at Stormen Library
Additional City Walk
City of Bodø - past, present and future

TUE | 2 October
08:30 - 10:30
Welcome
Session Chair: Reidar Homma
Introduction: Daniel Bjarmann-Simonsen, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries
Introduction: Dushka Bogunovich, General Rapporteur

10:30 - 11:00
Coffee break & networking

11:00 - 12:30
Parallel Congress Tracks
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: Technology & Infrastructure
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice
Planners for Climate Action (session proposal)
Stormen Library - Room 1

12:30 - 13:30
Lunch break
Stormen Library

13:30 - 15:00
Parallel Congress Tracks
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: Technology & Infrastructure
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice
REFRAMING CLIMATE PROTECTION FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT (session proposal)
Stormen Library - Room 2

15:00 - 15:30
Coffee break & mentoring

15:30 - 17:00
Parallel Congress Tracks
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: Technology & Infrastructure
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice

17:00 - 19:00
ISOCARP Open Forum
(open to all)
Radisson Blu

19:00
Dine Around

21:00
Get Together

WED | 3 October
08:30 - 10:30
Welcome
Session Chair: Rakel Hunstad
Introduction: Dushka Bogunovich, General Rapporteur

10:30 - 11:00
Coffee break & networking

11:00 - 12:30
Parallel Congress Tracks
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: Technology & Infrastructure
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice

12:30 - 13:30
Lunch break
Stormen Library - Room 1

13:30 - 15:00
Parallel Congress Tracks
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: Technology & Infrastructure
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice

15:00 - 15:30
Coffee break & mentoring

15:30 - 17:00
Parallel Congress Tracks
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: How to Develop a New Public Service in Transition
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice

17:00 - 19:00
ISOCARP Annual General Meeting
(for ISOCARP members only)
Radisson Blu

19:00
Dine Around

THU | 4 October
08:30 - 10:30
Introduction:
Aase Marthe J. Horrigmo, State Secretary, Ministry of Local Government & Modernisation

10:30 - 11:00
Parallel Congress Tracks & Side Events
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: Technology & Infrastructure
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice

11:00 - 12:30
Awards for Excellence
Stormen Library - Room 1

12:30 - 13:30
Lunch break
Stormen Library - Room 1

13:30 - 15:00
Parallel Congress Tracks & Side Events
Track 1: The Global View
Track 2: Spotlight Cities
Track 3: Climate-Proof Cities
Track 4: Technology & Infrastructure
Track 5: Social Networks
Track 6: Contemporary Planning Practice

15:00 - 15:30
Coffee break & mentoring

15:30 - 17:30
Conclusions by the General Rapporteur & Congress Team
SESSION CHAIR: Martin Dubbling
ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2019 ISOCARP CONGRESS
Stormen Concert Hall - Theatre

17:30 - 19:00
Dine Around & Award Ceremony
Local Organizing Committee Bodo:
Rakel Hunstad, Chair of the Local Organising Committee
Kristoffer Larsen Seivåg, Urban Planner, Bodo Municipality
Marianne Bahr Simonsen, Project manager, Smart Bodo, Bodo Municipality
Stephan Skjølvæn, Head of Unit for Development, Bodo Municipality
Carina Dreyer Salater, Event Coordinator, Visit Bodo
Anita Skog, Adviser, Industry, Bodo Municipality
Eirik Eide Haugmo, Head of unit Finance, Bodo Municipality
Silje Munkvold, Hostess CityLab Bodo, Municipality

ISOCARP: Slawomir Ledwoń, ISOCARP Vice President
Congresses & Events
Didier Vancutsem, ISOCARP Secretary General
Dushko Bogunovich, General Rapporteur 54th ISOCARP Congress
Gaby Kurth, ISOCARP Programme Manager

Bodø City as the Congress Venue

Download the Congress App, “ISOCARP Bodo 2018”
You get up to date with everything that is happening at the congress. You can design your own congress programme and get notifications when and where to go. Book your place in a restaurant for the dine-around on Tuesday and Wednesday.
In order to use the app you must have registered for the congress with a mobile number and an e-mail address.
Participants may ask questions about the app and the congress in general at: isocarp@bodo.kommune.no

Bodø City as the Congress Venue
WORDS OF WELCOME

Ida Pinnerød
Mayor of Bodø

Welcome to Bodø!

When we develop our communities for the future, we must do it in a smart way. How we live, move, and meet each other will prove even more important when facing big global challenges such as climate change. The key focus here in Bodø is to develop our city together with and for the people living here.

Bodø, a city located above the Arctic Circle, surrounded by magnificent nature and awe-inspiring mountains, offers unique opportunities for urban development. New solutions and approaches explored here in Bodø can be adopted and implemented by other Arctic Cities facing similar challenges and opportunities.

We pride ourselves in being an attractive conference city. This repute is achieved by offering both high-class accommodation and facilities, but also by sharing with our visitors a unique combination of outstanding nature and genuine hospitality.

Welcome to Bodø!

Ida Pinnerød

Mayor of Bodø

Ric Stephens
ISCOCARP President

The Local Organising Committee is very happy to welcome you to the 54th annual ISOCARP Congress, Bodø. We are excited that you have decided to venture the trip to the exotic high north! We will do our utmost to give you a unique experience both with respect to the congress programme and this year’s congress location in the heart of our vibrant and urban, yet compact city, between steep mountain chains and the Norwegian Sea.

Bodø is currently undergoing large and exciting transitions. The Norwegian Armed Forces will phase out their operations in Bodø by 2021/2022. It has been the largest employer in the post-war era. Furthermore, there is an urgent need for a new runway at the current airport. These two events have triggered one of the greatest projects of urban development in the history of Norway. It will liberate an area equivalent to 80 football fields of blank space for innovative and sustainable urban development. The developments will strengthen Bodø’s position as an international hub for transportation, and create and test solutions for environmental friendly and people centered transport of the future. Zero emission neighbourhoods, innovative energy communities, new renewable energy technologies, interactive energy communities, Zero emission neighbourhoods, innovative energy communities, new renewable energy technologies, mobility as a service and much more is at the core. The journey to “The World’s Smartest City” has begun. We invite you to take part in this first hand for example through a pair of Hololenses while visiting Bodø’s Out Living Lab in Stormen Concert Hall.

Bodø’s transition to a low carbon economy aligns perfectly with this year’s congress theme “Cool Planning: Changing Climate and Our Urban Future.” We look forward to discuss this theme – a theme of utmost relevance for all cities and communities at a global level – in the setting of our Arctic city, in rapid development. Further to a solid congress programme on a timely subject, we hope that you will be blinded by the nature and impressed by the city, which is inspired by local cuisine and amazed by local brawlers.

Welcome!

Chair of the Local Organising Committee

Rakel Hunstad

ISCOCARP President

The theme and the location perfectly align. We will discuss climate change impacts, sustainability and resilience not only on the global scale, but also in relation to specific cities, such as those that are located on coast, remote and high north – particularly relevant to the Arctic Circle. Speakers will address the issues related to technology, infrastructure and social networks. For a global perspective there will be a special track related to contemporary planning practice, where a more general approach will be presented.

The congress sessions will take place in different buildings – including the amazing Stormen Concert Hall and Stormen Library – all of which are conveniently located in the downtown of this compact city. So this year Bodø will be the congress venue! We expect an extraordinary line-up of speakers. Keynotes will be given by the top world class experts: Jimmy Wales, Jack Dangermond, and Herbert Girardet. Many special sessions will be organized. Apart from research papers, we will have the opportunity to learn from practice. Everyone will be able to find sessions relevant to their interests and learn from a truly international set of experts. There will be an extensive social programme and opportunities to visit the region before and after the congress.

For the first time in ISOCARP history we will have live online interaction with ISOCARP members during the Special General Meeting, when the new constitution will be discussed and voted. Also we will be streaming the plenary sessions online!

I would like to invite you to Bodø – not only to take part in the congress and immerse yourself in the walkable city – but also to experience the city and interact with its residents with their most welcoming hospitality, nature and great food! Possibly the Northern Lights will make your stay memorable.

We all hope that the delegates will enjoy their time, will be satisfied with the contents and will remember this congress for long time.

Join us in Bodø! Both online and on!

ISCOCARP Vice President

ISOCARP Congresses and Events

Slawomir (Sławek) Ledwon

We hope that the delegates will enjoy their time, will be satisfied with the contents and will remember this congress for long time.

Join us in Bodø! Both online and on!
INTRODUCTION

Dushko Bogunovich
General Rapporteur

Perhaps the year 2018 will go down in history as the year the global community finally realised that climate change is not only inevitable and imminent threat to human presence on Earth, but also, an issue of unprecedented scale. Erdoğan Guterres, put it at a meeting at the United Nations General Assembly on September 18th. “The world risks crossing the point of no return on climate change, with disastrous consequences for people across the planet and the natural systems that sustain them.”

Strong words for a professional diplomat, such as the UN Secretary-General. But how many of the 7.3 billion people on the planet will have heard him? And grasp the dire urgency of what he is saying? It is the extraordinary events of this year’s extreme weather that will provide the needed awakening impact on public opinion and government action, and the needed awakening impact on public opinion and government action, and the required (and currently nonexistent) global awakening impact of a needed awakening impact on public opinion and government action, and the needed awakening impact on public opinion and government action.

In the same week that Mr Guterres was making his appeal, the world’s highest body of world leaders and voices his dismay at the slow implementation of the Paris Agreement, two colossal super-storms were spinning at either side of the globe – hurricanes Florence in the Atlantic, and typhoon Mangkhut in the Pacific. Ten of millions of people in the cities, towns and villages in the eastern US, The Philippines and southern China were reeling under these storms, due to its location Europe, and Norway’s far north, inside the Arctic Circle.

However, in the meantime - as the weird Northern Hemisphere summer of 2018 would have it - Bodo became unusually warm. Along with its region, Nordland, and the rest of Arctic Norway and Sweden, Bodo experienced temperatures of around 30 degrees Celsius (the normal for July is about 15). What was even more anomalous for this region of the world, was that it had more than 50 forest wildfires, something normally associated with Mediterranean parts of Europe.

In fact, the entire Northern Hemisphere has been affected by unusually warm weather phenomena. Heat waves, forest fires, storms and floods were fierce and widespread all over North America, Europe, Asia and northern Africa. Heat waves in July and August affected Ireland, Wales, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Pakistan, China, the Koreas, Canada and Australia. In early August, temperatures in western Spain and southern Portugal reached 47 degrees. Meanwhile, forest wildfires were raging in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and across the Netherlands, Poland and Germany. In Greece 90 people died in one wildfire near Athens. It is as much as many as Portugal was in 2017, when more than 100 people died in wildfires. In California, some 5,000 recorded wildfires killed 10 people, burned 1,000 sq km of land, destroyed over 1,000 homes and forced people to evacuate orders on 20,000 components. In Asia, storms and flooded regions of Japan, China and India.

But while the attention of the media and the public is understandably on the populated areas, the scariest harbinger of the new climate in 2018 are in the Arctic. In December and January this past winter, the area between the North Pole and the Svalbard Islands had weeks of above zero temperatures. It even rained. By the time we all gather in Bodo, we will know if the long predicted ‘blue ocean event’ happened, or didn’t. At the time of writing this report, a completely ice-free Arctic Ocean seemed unlikely. But that is of little consequence. The fact is that the Arctic sea ice is almost gone and the albedo effect - more solar heat gain from the darkened Arctic snow-covered ocean - is now accelerating. This means the permanent ice caps and shallow seas of Siberia, Canada and Alaska are no longer forming. And that means the dreaded ‘sea level rise’ is ever more likely to go off and change our planet forever.

So, the situation with the global climate system is indeed alarming. No more are we facing the ‘prospect of climate change’ – the climate change. In this new reality, what concerns our profession is that cities and towns worldwide will face the consequences in a disproportionate way. Not only because urban areas now contain more than half the human population, but also because urban inhabitants are heavily dependent on that clever human invention called ‘urban infrastructure’.

The trouble with urban infrastructure is that when it works, life is good and easy, but when it gets destroyed or disabled, life quickly turns to hell.

So what can Planning do? What can town, city, regional and spatial planners do to climate change processes that can still be postponed or slowed down, even if those are all that are now inevitable?

This is what this 54th Congress of ISOCARP is about. 500 planners from all over the world will gather in Bodo for five days to try to answer the two biggest questions of the 21st century urbanism:

1) how can we make cities more sustainable and thus prevent even more global warming - given that cities are heat engines (as succinctly and profoundly stated in the language of thermodynamics, they are the engine of global warming – the Law of Entropy)?
2) how can we make cities more resilient, so that they can withstand the shocks and crises that seem inevitable regardless of our drastic action to curb our carbon emissions.

However, there is an even harder question, implied in these two, which we believe is the most important and defines the agenda, the importance of the city towards the end of the congress. Which of these two agendas - sustainability or resilience - has (or should have) priority for your planning department or consultancy? Or for your mayor and your city council? Or in the opinion of your employer?

We do not expect a clear cut and definitive answer. Nor are we asking because we know the exact answer. We are asking because we think this is the most important question for governments - central and local - and the planning profession to consider at this moment in history. The Congress delegates are coming from 53 nations and some 160 cities and towns. Contributions will come in the form of papers, case studies and special sessions.

The plenary sessions will be addressed by the Norwegian and ISOCARP dignitaries, as well as by three exceptionally qualified and internationally renowned keynote speakers:

• Jeremy Rifkin, globally acknowledged economist, futurologist and expert on technology, cities and industrial revolutions, author of several seminal books;
• Peter Newman, professor and author from Australia, leading world expert on sustainable cities, and transport and technology policy;
• Herbert Girardet, author and educator, from the UK, and world’s leading expert on urban ecology, and the imperative of ‘regenerative urbanism’.

But of course, the engine room of any conference are the presentation sessions. These will be in the form of five concurrent tracks, each one a sequence of five to seven sessions. Each track will be monitored by a pair of rapporteurs, chosen from different corners of the world.

- Track One is about the Global View – comprised of papers which are not rooted in a particular city or town or region, but are global in scale and consequence. They aim to answer the general question of impacts of climate change on urban areas and the urban green agenda for sustainability/mitigation and resilience/adaptation action.

- Tracks Two, Three and Four are about climate and specific cities and towns – their issues and projects and the main strands of their thematic entries.

- Tracks Five – comprised of papers which are not rooted in a particular city or town or region, but are global in scale and consequence. They aim to answer the general question of impacts of climate change on urban areas and the urban green agenda for sustainability/mitigation and resilience/adaptation action.

- Track Six is about examples of Cities’ Experiences in Urban Planning Practice worldwide which are not necessarily focussed on the global warming issue. It offers insights into the diversity of the planning profession’s current issues, methods and solutions worldwide.

There will also be several special sessions, including:

• UN’s Developmental Goals on Urban Planning;
• Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda;
• The Next City (an ISOCARP seminar);
• Global Resilience Networks.

Finally, thanks to our hosts, the City of Bodø, there will be a stream of session open the public – at the ByLab venue. ByLab will cover topics like: Urban Planning for Climate Action (special initiative); New Generation of Planners (an ISOCARP initiative); Reforming Cities: From Global Sustainability Transition; Planning for Diversity; and Legitimacy of the Planning Profession.

Does this look promising? Will this congress “save the world”?

As clearly stated in the Call for Papers, “the root cause of, and the solution to the global climate crisis, are fundamentally urban.” In plain language: cities will determine the fate of the world. Their rampant metabolism is powerful enough to blow the entire biosphere into a death spiral - and this may happen well before 2100. But their special position as the crucibles of human intelligence (planners) (planners) offers the hope that we will figure out how to save ourselves before breaching of the 2 degrees in 2018.

It is the special position of human intelligence (planners) that offers the hope that we will figure out how to save ourselves before breaching of the 2 degrees in 2018.

We are coming to the realisation that Cool Cities are a historical imperative either our cities get Cool, or our planet gets Warmer.

This imperative will not happen by itself in a task which must be determined. This makes urban planning the coolest profession on the planet.

• T5 - Social Networks – is about the human factor and politics, it interrogates models of citizen engagement, public participation, and cultural transformation required for the success of sustainability and resilience.

- Track Seven is about examples of Cities’ Experiences in Urban Planning Practice worldwide which are not necessarily focussed on the global warming issue. It offers insights into the diversity of the planning profession’s current issues, methods and solutions worldwide.

There will also be several special sessions, including:

• UN’s Developmental Goals on Urban Planning;
• Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda;
• The Next City (an ISOCARP seminar);
• Global Resilience Networks.

Finally, thanks to our hosts, the City of Bodø, there will be a stream of session open the public – at the ByLab venue. ByLab will cover topics like: Urban Planning for Climate Action (special initiative); New Generation of Planners (an ISOCARP initiative); Reforming Cities: From Global Sustainability Transition; Planning for Diversity; and Legitimacy of the Planning Profession.

Does this look promising? Will this congress “save the world”?

As clearly stated in the Call for Papers, “the root cause of, and the solution to the global climate crisis, are fundamentally urban.” In plain language: cities will determine the fate of the world. Their rampant metabolism is powerful enough to blow the entire biosphere into a death spiral - and this may happen well before 2100. But their special position as the crucibles of human intelligence (planners) offers the hope that we will figure out how to save ourselves before breaching of the 2 degrees in 2018.

We are coming to the realisation that Cool Cities are a historical imperative either our cities get Cool, or our planet gets Warmer.

This imperative will not happen by itself in a task which must be determined. This makes urban planning the coolest profession on the planet.

- T5 - Social Networks – is about the human factor and politics, it interrogates models of citizen engagement, public participation, and cultural transformation required for the success of sustainability and resilience.

- Track Seven is about examples of Cities’ Experiences in Urban Planning Practice worldwide which are not necessarily focussed on the global warming issue. It offers insights into the diversity of the planning profession’s current issues, methods and solutions worldwide.
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Jeremy Rifkin (live stream)


Peter Newman

Peter Newman is the Professor of Sustainability at Curtin University in Perth, Australia. He has written 20 books and over 250 papers on sustainable cities. Peter’s book with Jeff Somerville, Cities and Automobile Dependence (1989) has been described as one of the most influential planning books of all time. He was awarded an Order of Australia for his contributions to urban design and sustainable transport. Peter has worked in local government as an elected councillor, in state government as an advisor to the Premier, and as an Australian Government on the Board of Infrastructure Australia and the Prime Minister’s Cities Reference Group. He is a Fellow of the Planning Institute of Australia, a Life Patron of the Club of Rome, co-founder of the World Future Council, and a member of the Royal British Institute of Architects, a member of the World Academy of Art and Science, and visiting professor at University of the West of England. He has produced 50 environmental TV documentaries for major broadcasters. He is a Trustee and co-founder of 3 books, including: The GAI A: Atlas of Cities, 2002 and 2006; Cities, People, Planet United, Development and Climate Change, 2004 and 2008; A RENEWABLE WORLD: Energy, Ecology, Equity, 2009; and CREATING REGENERATIVE CITIES, 2015.

Herbert Girardet

Prof. Herbert Girardet is an international consultant on sustainable urban development, having worked for major cities such as London, Vienna and Bristol. In 2003 he developed sustainability strategies for South Australia that have been largely implemented. His work has been extensively across the Middle East, incl. the Saudi Sustainability Initiative, 2018-19. He has been a consultant to UNEP and UN Habitat, and is a recipient of a UN Global 500 Award for outstanding environmental achievement. This is a member of the Club of Rome, co-founder of the World Future Council, and a member of the Royal British Institute of Architects, a member of the World Academy of Art and Science, and royal visiting professor at University of the West of England. He has produced 50 environmental TV documentaries for major broadcasters.

CITIES, 2015.

CONGRESS TRACKS

TRACK 1
THE GLOBAL VIEW

Track 1 takes a global look at climate change, exploring how urban and rural areas worldwide are tackling challenges regionally, and how solutions can be applied globally. Presentations from five continents will approach the conference theme of climate change holistically, acknowledging the scale of the challenge and the global collaboration necessary to comprehensively and effectively respond.

TRACK 2
SPOTLIGHT CITIES

The Spotlight Cities track takes a careful look at some of the most vulnerable cities in the world. The track examines the main risks and the associated adaptive strategies for coastal, remote, and Arctic cities.

The authors have collectively assembled insights, analysis, and techniques for responding to climatic events and mitigating against future risks.

TRACK 3
CLIMATE-PROOF CITIES

Cities are facing new challenges, related to social and demographic changes, innovations, the effect of finance on the economy and - climate changes. How can urban planning propose new management models for the cities facing these challenges? How should planners change their practice in order to reduce vulnerability of human settlements, better manage crisis periods and mitigate cities’ natural resource over-consumption and GHS emissions?

TRACK 4
TECHNOLOGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

After two decades of discussion about smart cities, a globally shared definition of smart urban development and the identification of the most effective approaches for adaptation and climate resilience are still missing. Undoubtedly, the traditional smart city approach is strongly rooted in an ICT-driven approach, but urban sustainability requires many more components. Above all the human, as latest interpretations show. The future, smartness and resilience of our cities and their infrastructures are calling for citizen-oriented adaptable and accessible solutions. Only by enabling new behavioural and business models will our cities finally shift focus from adaptation and mitigation costs to smart low carbon development opportunities.

TRACK 5
SOCIAL NETWORKS

With a spotlight on people, the main question is how communities and citizens can be engaged in the planning process while acting as part of a larger, global community. Sustainability and local stewardship are important factors in the governance and management of cities. Planning policy, governance and management and planning processes, as well as urban planning and urban design, all require a strong, collaborative approach to urban planning.

TRACK 6
CONTEMPORARY PLANNING PRACTICE

This track reflects the diversity of ‘less-climate-related’ planning issues that drive contemporary planning, which can be incorporated into a pattern or paradigm in contemporary planning. There are recurrent topics such as preserving cultural and natural heritage, the need for quality over quantity, real public space making, TOD-planning, etc. But there are also some newer fields such as ‘UniverCity’/ School Planning, Sponge City-Planning, Urban Eco-Planning, Dual Planning System approach and … the ‘Periodic Table of Urbanism’.

CONGRESS TRACKS

TRACK 1
THE GLOBAL VIEW

Track 1 takes a global look at climate change, exploring how urban and rural areas worldwide are tackling challenges regionally, and how solutions can be applied globally. Presentations from five continents will approach the conference theme of climate change holistically, acknowledging the scale of the challenge and the global collaboration necessary to comprehensively and effectively respond.

TRACK 2
SPOTLIGHT CITIES

The Spotlight Cities track takes a careful look at some of the most vulnerable cities in the world. The track examines the main risks and the associated adaptive strategies for coastal, remote, and Arctic cities.

The authors have collectively assembled insights, analysis, and techniques for responding to climatic events and mitigating against future risks.

TRACK 3
CLIMATE-PROOF CITIES

Cities are facing new challenges, related to social and demographic changes, innovations, the effect of finance on the economy and - climate changes. How can urban planning propose new management models for the cities facing these challenges? How should planners change their practice in order to reduce vulnerability of human settlements, better manage crisis periods and mitigate cities’ natural resource over-consumption and GHS emissions?

TRACK 4
TECHNOLOGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

After two decades of discussion about smart cities, a globally shared definition of smart urban development and the identification of the most effective approaches for adaptation and climate resilience are still missing. Undoubtedly, the traditional smart city approach is strongly rooted in an ICT-driven approach, but urban sustainability requires many more components. Above all the human, as latest interpretations show. The future, smartness and resilience of our cities and their infrastructures are calling for citizen-oriented adaptable and accessible solutions. Only by enabling new behavioural and business models will our cities finally shift focus from adaptation and mitigation costs to smart low carbon development opportunities.

TRACK 5
SOCIAL NETWORKS

With a spotlight on people, the main question is how communities and citizens can be engaged in the planning process while acting as part of a larger, global community. Sustainability and local stewardship are important factors in the governance and management of cities. Planning policy, governance and management and planning processes, as well as urban planning and urban design, all require a strong, collaborative approach to urban planning.

TRACK 6
CONTEMPORARY PLANNING PRACTICE

This track reflects the diversity of ‘less-climate-related’ planning issues that drive contemporary planning, which can be incorporated into a pattern or paradigm in contemporary planning. There are recurrent topics such as preserving cultural and natural heritage, the need for quality over quantity, real public space making, TOD-planning, etc. But there are also some newer fields such as ‘UniverCity’/ School Planning, Sponge City-Planning, Urban Eco-Planning, Dual Planning System approach and … the ‘Periodic Table of Urbanism’.

for more information regarding the tracks, see the chapters of the tracks
**TRACK 1 THE GLOBAL VIEW**

**Kate Holmquist USA**

Kate Holmquist, a holistic urban planner and recent founder of bokeh urban, specializes in sustainable development and land use policy. Most recently she worked with the City of New York on initiatives to improve the sustainability and resilience of municipal infrastructure and increase equitable access to public open spaces and the city’s waterfront. She led community based planning and stakeholder engagement for diverse and high need neighborhoods, and managed a portfolio of planning and redevelopment projects for NYC Parks.

Kate has over a decade of public and private sector experience working at the nexus of natural and urban systems – ranging from international large-scale planning to conservation and sustainable design and restoration projects.

**Evren Ulker Kacak Turkey / USA**

Evren Ulker Kacak is an urban planner with expertise in land use and planning processes. He is involved in the planning of complex environmental analyses and post and private development projects, rezoning and corridor planning in New York City. At the NYC Department of City Planning, Evren researched and analyzed projects and oversaw the environmental review and analysis of projects in accordance with city, state, and federal regulations.

Evren has many years of experience in land use planning and has guided comprehensive and strategic planning processes for several communities in the region. She is currently a Senior Envision Planner at Office Posad, leading a private firm that specializes in planning and design, transportation, research, and was invited to speak at the UN-Habitat World Urban Forum in 2014. She currently resides in Portland, Oregon.

**Sophia Morgado Portugal**

Sophia Morgado is an architect and urban planner with expertise in contemporary architecture and urban studies. She is involved in the development of master plans, design guidelines and site planning, rezoning applications, and the design of public open spaces. She is a member of the editorial board of the Technical University of Lisbon (TU Lisbon), her work through Beyond Built Pvt Ltd, a research-based design practice in Canada explores urban planning in Mexico, Brazil, Canada and Kenya. Next to her work at Deltares, she holds a position in the Dutch delegation of the International Social Planning and Regional Planners (ISOCAP).

**Lena Niel The Netherlands**

Lena Niel is an urban researcher working at an MSc in Contemporary Architectural Culture (FA-TU Berlin). She is involved in the design of urban development projects, post-doctoral studies and Aggregation in Urbanism (Habilitation for Professorship, FA-Ulstein). Since 1997 she has been lecturing at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Lisbon, where she is active in international and national researches and networks. She has lectured and spoken in several countries, been invited speaker of conferences and semiannual and scientific meetings. She is a leading private firm that specializes in planning and design, transportation, research, and was invited to speak at the UN-Habitat World Urban Forum in 2014. She currently resides in Portland, Oregon.

**TRACK 2 SPOTLIGHT CITIES**

**Kevin King Canada**

Kevin King is an experienced urban planner and recent founder of bokeh urban, in Vancouver, Canada.

His experience in both urban design and development planning strengthens his work, providing an awareness and understanding of core issues and project complexities while not losing sight of the importance of stakeholder input.

Previous experience included more than a decade of work as part of DIALOG – a North American integrated design firm - where Kevin lead teams in the development of master plans, design guidelines, and applications, downtown revitalization plans, and street improvements projects in Canada and the United States.

Kevin is also an adjunct professor at UBC’s School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

**Eric Huybrechts France**

Eric Huybrechts is an architect and urban planner. He has a PhD in Real Estate Economics, investigating the co-benefits of smart city projects and low-carbon urban-regeneration strategies. He is working on strategic planning processes for several communities in comprehensive and strategic planning and analysis of major projects in large-scale planning to conservation and redevelopment projects for NYC Parks.

He is in charge of the planning and European affairs for the Regional Planning Agency of Paris region. He is the main architect of the planning and design of the transport system of the Grand Paris. He worked as a consultant and freelancers for public and private planning companies. Currently he is senior researcher in Urban and Regional Energy Systems Research Team at EURAC in Bolzano, Italy. He works for several local and European-funded projects. He is working on international projects to improve the sustainability energy policies and plans. He is a passionate public speaker and co-author of research works published in international books and journals.

**Wanjiku Macharia Kenya**

Wanjiku Macharia is a Principal Consultant of Frontline Planning & Innovations, a firm involved in institution development. Her experience includes a number of international professional services firms involved in capacity building to ensure that government departments and organizations are adequately programmes to secure budget allocations from the National Treasury and support civil society organizations to develop programmes and capacity for accessing international funds.

**Ana Maria Fernández-Maldonado Netherlands/Peru**

Ana Maria Fernández-Maldonado is an architect and urban planner. She has a strong interest in spatial planning, and her work has been published in international books and journals. She has been invited speaker and co-author of research works in many international conferences and published her work in many international conferences and published her work in many international journals. She has been invited speaker and co-author of research works in many international conferences and published her work in many international journals.

**Adriano Bisello Italy**

Adriano Bisello is an urban planner interested in research and practice related to sustainable urban development. He is the founding director of the Territorial Capital Institute, a knowledge-based platform to exchange theory, and praxis of integrated territorial development and placemaking, drawing up his experiences on localising the New Urban Agenda and the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning. He was founding director of D’o2 Consult, specialised in participatory planning processes. Since 2005, Frank has been working with UN agencies in developing countries, including Kosovo, Palestine, Nepal, Afghanistan, Kenya and the Caribbean, specializing in national urban policies, metropolitan planning, post-conflict disaster planning and participatory planning.

**Nupur Prothi India / Sweden**

With two decades of experience as an urban architect, Nupur’s collaborative engagements across disciplines is rooted in her academic background and with graduate and post-graduate degrees in Physical Planning and Landscape Architecture from SPA Delhi and Heritage Conservation from University of York (UK), her work through Beyond Built Pvt Ltd, a research-based design practice in India, seeks to bridge these diverse interests. The firm is currently involved in various water-front projects for the Government in India. She envisions her work towards community-driven projects in urban spaces in India, a culturally diverse, democratic nation.

**TRACK 3 CLIMATE-PROOF CITIES**

**Andreas Schneider Switzerland**

Andreas Schneider is Professor for Urban and Regional Planning at the Technical University of Rapperswil, Switzerland (teaching in BSc, MSc + PhD studies, applied research and consulting, management IRAP Raymond Robertson Foundation and currently professor at ETH Zurich, Switzerland and CEPT University in Ahmedabad, India). Andreas is in the Board of Trustees (investment committee + real estate committee) of Metrom Pension Fund, Brugg, and from 2002 to 2011 he was Project Manager (strategy and process consulting) in the field of urban development, marketing and real estate developments in Switzerland and Brugg. His specific interests are in planning methodology and implementation, as well as an entrepreneurial approach on strategic planning and urban development.
**PRESENTATION SCHEDULE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Session 1</td>
<td>Tuesday, 23 Oct 15.00-17.00</td>
<td>Thursday, 24 Oct 15.00-17.00</td>
<td>Tuesday, 24 Oct 15.00-17.00</td>
<td>Wednesday, 25 Oct 15.00-17.00</td>
<td>Thursday, 25 Oct 15.00-17.00</td>
<td>Friday, 26 Oct 15.00-17.00</td>
<td>Thursday, 23 Oct 15.00-17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Global goals &amp; national planning policy Part I</td>
<td>Global goals &amp; national planning policy Part II</td>
<td>Global goals &amp; national planning policy Part III</td>
<td>Global goals &amp; national planning policy Part IV</td>
<td>Global goals &amp; national planning policy Part V</td>
<td>Global goals &amp; national planning policy Part VI</td>
<td>Global goals &amp; national planning policy Part VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Global View Track will feature over 30 speakers, organized into six sessions that explore the impacts and assessment of climate change, policy challenges at the national level in the context of global climate goals and agendas, and present planning methodologies for and case studies in sustainability and resilience.

Session 1: Global Goals & National Planning Policy – Part I

How are governments responding to global climate agendas and sustainability goals? Two sessions will explore challenges of national, state and local coordination on policy and planning to ensure action and progress. Part I will focus on intergovernmental coordination and the hurdles to implementation, and actionable policy to address energy efficiency and production, green house gas emissions, sea level rise, and achieving zero carbon cities.

Session 2: Cultural Impact of Climate Change: Norway multi-dwelling lifestyle. Researchers from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences will present on shifting cultural patterns in homeownership, and the link to climate change. More than one out of five households in Norway own a vacation home in addition to their primary homes. Case studies in this session will focus on mobility and housing consumption patterns, including the effects of climate change on travel modes and future land use patterns.

Session 3: Global View Sharing – Case Studies in Sustainability & Resilience

In the spirit of the 54th Congress we will create a global forum for idea sharing, presenting a variety of case studies that take a critical look at what works and what doesn’t in planning for sustainability and resilience.

Session 4: Planning Methodologies for Climate Adaptation & Resilience

Presenters and participants are invited to take a high levellook at the planning profession and network methodologies for climate adaptation and resilience. We look at how these concepts travel about environmental planning, spatial planning, and land use management approaches, such as endogenous knowledge, volcanic river basin management and the use of indigenous knowledge as a tool for water resource management. This session will look at methodologies ranging from place-based solutions to systems level planning strategies, illuminating a natural tension between contextual approach and the need for scalable solutions.

Session 5: Global Goals & National Planning Policy – Part II

How are strategies measuring up in meeting national and global climate targets? Part II will dive into coordination of climate action and planning policies across borders and political boundaries. Presentations will look at spatial planning and regulation at the local level in African and Asian cities, to understand their effectiveness in addressing national climate policies.

Session 6: Assessment & understanding the Impacts of Climate Change

World-wide, the impacts of climate change vary widely and are experienced differently. For planners to address climate change holistically and strategically, the assessment of regional effects of climate change and the data to support projects, and impact factors are critical. Session 6 explores efforts by government agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions to measure and understand the problem to make data-driven solutions possible.

Location: Scandic Havet – StormHAVET 1
by Kate Holmquist and Eivin Utter Kacar

Session 1: Global goals & national planning policy - Part I
2 October (Tuesday), 11.00 - 12.30

Chris Gosling, National Energy Foundation (NEF), Milton Keynes, United Kingdom
London and climate change – a zero carbon city for 2050 - achievable or just hot air?
The new London Plan sets the target of London becoming a zero carbon city by 2050. This paper explores the realism of this – will the perceptions of the plan and the likely results on the ground suffice to meet that target?

Mozan Al-kuwari, Khonkaen Rahaman, Doha, Qatar
Climate change strategy for the urban planning and development in Qatar
The Ministry of Municipality and Environment has developed a Climate Change Strategy for the Urban Planning Sector for the State of Qatar that will regulate developments in the country.

Seena E. Aleskio, San Jose State University, San Jose, USA
Harnessing the opportunities and understanding the limits of America’s state level climate action plans
This research is an evaluation of America’s current state-level climate action plans focusing on their emissions reduction outcomes as well as their development procedure and foundation, setting policy coverage and regional coordination, implementation provisions and conditions; and implementation mechanisms and monitoring results.

Sisi Liang, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
From green to resilience: A review of evolution, experiences and implementations of American Climate Change Action Plan Through a comprehensive literature review of green climate action plans in the United States, this paper discusses the evolution, implementation, and performance of green efforts cites made through the past decade. It calls for a transformation of policy from green development toward improvement on resilience.

Ogbo Chepelianskaia, Universiti, Toulouse, France
Climate resilience through land use regulations in Asian Cities
Climate resilience is a critical imperative for Asian cities and it needs to be embedded into land use regulations to achieve a durable and cost-effective result. The presentation outlines how to put this approach in place in a context of developing Asian cities’ political, institutional, economic and societal challenges.

Session 2: Cultural impact of climate change: Norway multi-dwelling lifestyle
2 October (Tuesday), 13.00 - 15.00

Jin Xue, Petter Næss, Rasmus Steffensen, Harpa Stefansdottir, Tim Richardson, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Ås, Norway
Multi-dwelling home lifestyle and climate change
Drawing on the concept of multi-dwelling lifestyle, the paper aims to analyze the adjusted mobility patterns, housing consumption patterns and the impacts on climate change

Rasmus Steffensen, Jin Xue; Harpa Stefansdottir; Petter Næss; Tim Richardson, Ås, Norway
Vacation home planning, perceptions of nature and climate change
This study focuses on perceptions of nature and climate change in relation to Norwegian vacation home planning, ownership and use. The data (qualitative/quantitative) largely reveals an anthropocentric outlook from both the planner side and the user side, resulting in a neglect of nature and climate changes related impacts and effects.

Petter Næss; Jin Xue; Rasmus Steffensen; Harpa Stefansdottir; Tim Richardson, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Ås, Norway
Travel modes for visits to non-primary dwellings: considerations and justifications
Based on qualitative interviews of Norwegian users of non-primary dwellings, supported by a quantitative survey among a larger sample, this paper addresses travel modes when visiting non-primary dwellings and the reasons stated for choosing the relevant modes of transportation.

Harpa Stefansdottir; Jin Xue; Petter Næss; Rasmus Steffensen, Tim Richardson, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Ås, Norway
The impact of climate change on potential use of vacation homes
The aim of the study is to lay out how changing climate may affect the future use pattern of three selected vacation home areas in Norway. This study is mainly based on eleven qualitative in depth interviews with vacation home owners in Trysil, Oppdal and Kvamme.

Session 3: Global idea sharing - Case studies in sustainability and resilience
2 October (Tuesday), 15.30 - 17.00

Deborah Heinen, Hofheinz University, Hamburg, Germany
The role of regional planning in the US, Canada and Germany in spatial mitigation actions
Land use and transportation patterns are significant factors impacting greenhouse gas emissions. They are also factors that are governed differently in nations across the globe. Therefore this paper seeks to compare the regional capacities to govern land use and transportation in Hamburg (Germany), Seattle (USA) and Vancouver (Canada).

Rolf Schuett, Systemarchi, Nieuwkoop, Poland
Climate change impact in Andean cities in Bolivia: the Tiquipaya case and a community led New Urban Agenda for resilient planning
This paper discusses how it may be possible to implement important impulses of the New Urban Agenda in communities collaboration strategies. It suggests as well how technology, landscape and urban design can improve resilience and community empowerment.

K. Emmanuel Leteleletse, Etwahini Municipality, Durban, South Africa
The impact of climate change on spatial planning, the case of Durban, eThekwini Municipality
The Municipality developed the Spatial Development Framework underpinned by New Urban Agenda in recognition of climate change, development tools in South Africa the new London Plan sets the target of London becoming a zero carbon city by 2050. This paper explores the realism of this – will the perceptions of the plan and the likely results on the ground suffice to meet that target?

Vacation home planning, perceptions of nature and climate change
This study focuses on perceptions of nature and climate change in relation to Norwegian vacation home planning, ownership and use. The data (qualitative/quantitative) largely reveals an anthropocentric outlook from both the planner side and the user side, resulting in a neglect of nature and climate changes related impacts and effects.

Sampath Mody, South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria, South Africa
Incorporating climate change resilience into spatial development tools in South Africa
The Biodiversity and Land Use Project, which is funded by the Global Environmental Facility through the United Nations Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement. It also has climate change response such as the Durban Climate Change Strategy and Climate Resilience Implementation Plan. The paper will explore coordination, mainly mainstreaming and implementation of climate change.

Sampath Mody, South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria, South Africa
The impact of climate change on spatial planning, the case of Durban, eThekwini Municipality
The Municipality developed the Spatial Development Framework underpinned by New Urban Agenda in recognition of climate change, development tools in South Africa

Deborah Heinen, Hofheinz University, Hamburg, Germany
The role of regional planning in the US, Canada and Germany in spatial mitigation actions
Land use and transportation patterns are significant factors impacting greenhouse gas emissions. They are also factors that are governed differently in nations across the globe. Therefore this paper seeks to compare the regional capacities to govern land use and transportation in Hamburg (Germany), Seattle (USA) and Vancouver (Canada).

Rolf Schuett, Systemarchi, Nieuwkoop, Poland
Climate change impact in Andean cities in Bolivia: the Tiquipaya case and a community led New Urban Agenda for resilient planning
This paper discusses how it may be possible to implement important impulses of the New Urban Agenda in communities collaboration strategies. It suggests as well how technology, landscape and urban design can improve resilience and community empowerment.

K. Emmanuel Leteleletse, Etwahini Municipality, Durban, South Africa
The impact of climate change on spatial planning, the case of Durban, eThekwini Municipality
The Municipality developed the Spatial Development Framework underpinned by New Urban Agenda in recognition of climate change, development tools in South Africa
Session 4: Planning methodologies for climate adaption and resilience

Tjerk Goll, Urban Framework, Germany

A methodological approach to measure interrelations between urban form and flood-related risks in Kampala, Uganda

This paper aims to develop a method to examine the relationship of spatial characteristics to the often-adverse distribution of climate change risk exposure and test it in the case of Kampala, Uganda. The research intends to increase the understanding of spatial injustice to support better-informed policy and spatial intervention strategies.

Ali A. Alraouf; Jomaa A. Marzouq, Urban Planning Doha, Doha, Qatar

Revisiting the concept of resilient cities: the case of Doha, Qatar

Using the case of Doha, this paper illustrates a new conceptual understanding of cities’ resilience. The paper analyses the contemporary evolution in Doha and highlights the milestones in structuring the new vision for Doha’s development as a resilient city holistically.

Nasir Imansfahani, Islamic Azad University East Tehran branch; Rouzou Dastkhi, Jafar Sanati, Tehran, Iran

Indigenous knowledge as solution against drought in cities of Iran (case study: Qazvin city)

This paper will review the indigenous knowledge in harvesting and supplement water in historical cities of Iran to get to know some sustainable solutions to challenge the drought which is the result of global warming of the earth.

Session 5: Global goals & national planning policy - Part II

3 October (Wednesday), 15:30 - 17:00

Amelio van Noordt, Environment Department Flanders, Brussels, Belgium

The role of spatial development in the energy and climate transition

This paper is centered on how spatial development can contribute to the energy and climate targets. Focus points will be defined to indicate the role spatial development can play and a research by design exercise will be discussed. To conclude, policy recommendations in general and specifically for Flanders are formulated.

Bilge Aydin; Azime Tezer, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey; J. Jeroen Kneipling, HafenCity University, Hamburg, Germany

Future direction for a volcanic basin planning

The paper addresses how to transform urban development and users behaviour to decrease CO2 emissions. The current study of concentrations of CO2 and other pollutants. The current study indicates that urban form and urban design of concentrations of CO2 and other pollutants. The current study indicates that urban form and urban design

Gun Venek, Geological Survey of Norway, Trondheim, Norway

The ground beneath our cities

The subsurface is important for cities. Cities not only expand outward and upward, but also downward. The more use we make of subsurface space, the more surface space we free for the one outward and upward, but also downward. The more use we make of subsurface space, the more surface space we free for the one

Willemsen Van Niekerk, Amy Pieterse; CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa; Jacqui Du Toit, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

Place-based adaptation solutions for South African settlements

This paper explores how climate change adaptation was mainstreamed into South African local government planning instruments by comparing two case studies. One drove integration internally while the other received support from national government to enable and drive integration. The challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming are discussed.

Dhuan Ranyar, Tarleton State University, Tehan, Iran; Najmeh Motlagal; Iran

Climate change and the effects on urban planning and design in Iranian cities

Iran is one of the countries that touch the effects of climate change. This article is trying to elaborate the challenges resulting from climate change in Iranian cities, assess the consequences and effects on everyday life of cities and introduce new policies in urban planning and design.

Nasim Imansfahani, Islamic Azad University East Tehran branch; Rouzou Dastkhi, Jafar Sanati, Tehran, Iran

Indigenous knowledge as solution against drought in cities of Iran (case study: Qazvin city)

This paper will review the indigenous knowledge in harvesting and supplement water in historical cities of Iran to get to know some sustainable solutions to challenge the drought which is the result of global warming of the earth.

Session 6: Assessment & understanding the impacts of climate change

4 October (Thursday), 11:00 - 12:30

Shahrad Kheirnasab, USAD, Doha, Bangladesh, Mohammed Amidul Hossain, Bangladesh Institute of Planners, Dhaka, Bangladesh

An assessment of effective approaches for adapting to the impacts of climate change on urban poor communities to make the urban area more resilient. - Perspective from Bangladesh

Is a bottom-up or top-down approach more effective for adapting to the impacts of climate change on urban poor communities in the cities of global south?

Salaut Paul, Roy, K. B. Bhokar Rani, Rito Roy, Indian institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India

Application of low-rank sparse decomposition method to study urban heat island

This study establishes use of Low-Rank Sparse Decomposition method to assess trends or patterns in Urban Heat Island (UHI) phenomenon in the metropolitan city of Kolkata. This would help in UHI mitigation and adaptation planning strategies in tropical regions.

Irna Shmilova, Institute of Design and Urban Studies, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation; Stanislav Shmilov, Environment Europe, Oxford, United Kingdom

Global urban sustainability assessment: a multidimensional approach

Environment Europe database includes 90 global cities and allows to benchmark sustainability performance on 20 social, economic, environmental and smart indicators.

Luisa Batista, Miguel Lopes, Paulo Pinho, University of Porto, Faculty of Engineering, Porto, Portugal

Metabolic Impact Assessment for strategic urban planning

This presentation intends to show the potentials of Metabolic Impact Assessment (MIA) of urban development proposal to its strategic urban planning. The implementation of MIA into SEA fosters the implementation of climate change mitigation strategies.

Robert Cichowicz, Malgorzata Mark, Technical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland

Measuring CO2 emissions - implications for spatial development

Air pollution measurements and analyses indicate the relationship between built form and urban development and the presence of concentrations of CO2 and other pollutants. The current study examines these relationships in quest of the recommendations how to transform urban development and users behaviour to decrease CO2 emissions.
Session Proposal
Making the most of underground spaces
2 October (Tuesday), 11:00 - 12:30
This event will take place at a short walking distance from the congress venues in a former underground shelter, last used as the ‘G Nattklubb’. The address is ‘Sjøgata 168’. Please allow yourself some time to walk over to this location.

Moderators: Ran Admi (ITACUS/Enviroskies), Netherlands; Antonia Corvina (ITACUS/SOCARP SWIS ND/Amberg); Elizabeth Reynolds (URBEN/Thames Tideway UK)

Cities are more and more being challenged by lack of space whilst at the same time having to cope with the reality of climate change. In this session we will ask ourselves how to make the most of underground spaces through repurposing.

How can we repurpose existing underground spaces in such a way that they reign a new life and become beneficial again for a city? In this session, we will look for inspiration at the many bunkers that Bode has and analyze and discuss what new uses they could serve.

After introductions/input statements by the moderators we will hold an interactive workshop with the audience as well as with local representatives. These will be from the local municipality, the real estate department of the Ministry of Defence, the local aviation museum, and the airport authorities. Together, we will look at possibilities to repurpose these underground spaces.

The outcome will be a report to be presented to the local representatives. Also, the event will be the kick-off of a new SOCARP group on urban undergroundism.

Session 2: Rising tides: resiliency and the water threat in the face of extreme climatic conditions
2 October (Tuesday), 13:30 - 15:00

Gitte Schreurs; Kris Scherlenten; Eiko Van Doyele; David Burney; Ki Leuven; Ghent.

Countering the current paradoxical redevelopment of New York City’s vulnerable waterfronts
1. The research aims to develop novel spatial strategies for the reconfiguration of vulnerable industrial waterfronts, defined by climate and flood impacts. The paper aims to counter the current Tabula-rasa developments in New York City, by taking into account climate change and the waterfront’s existing spatial qualities and fragilities.

Ghislain Oufelmi; Slaheddine Ammouche; Pierre-Antoine Gauthier; Iida Marie Granmo; Vefsn Municipality, Mosjøen, Norway

To capture the Tabula-rasa developments in New York City, by taking into account climate change and the waterfront’s existing spatial qualities and fragilities.

A resilient coastal mega city, a resilient people: Flooding as a climate change threat in Lagos, Nigeria
1. The paper uses flood models to consider the impact of climate change and urban development on the city of Lagos, Nigeria. It discusses the potential effects of climate change on the city’s infrastructure and its inhabitants.

Chi Ying Tai Chong, University of Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom

Climate change adaptation in Hong Kong from urban planning perspectives: Flood zoning as control mechanism
1. Flood zoning is suggested to be a better solution than engineering-led measures to cope with risks of sea level rise and storm surge under climate change for the planning of coastal communities in Hong Kong.

Narondkhi Phaladyi; Prasitvaramon; Rady Supay; Ninamot; Thaneevi; Bud Juyen; University of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand

The development of Juwana Settlement as a Northern Java coastal city in Indonesia has the potential to support global maritime axis.

Juwana is strategic city in the northern Java coastal area. It has many resources, lesser settlement alongside Gomong river, and radial settlement in the outbreak. This city can be a prototype of a coastal city to cater with an early warning. It has the potential to support Indonesia to be the global maritime axis.

Ali Alouf; Muhandast Al Alousi; Urban Planning, Doha, Qatar

Cool waterfronts and coastal cities: how Qatar’s peninsula develops a resilient future?
1. This paper illustrates a shift in contemporary urban development in Qatar. The shift stems from a deeper understanding of the vulnerability of Qatar as a peninsula facing the consequences of climate change in an inevitable manner. It sheds light on planning approaches which characterize the new waterfront developments paradigm.

Session 3: Cold Cities: Challenges and strategies for cities of the North
2 October (Tuesday), 13:30 - 17:00

Nan Li; Bencherif Hamid, Institute of Technology, Harbin, China

Study on renovation planning and residential design of the resilient village in forest areas of severe cold regions in China
1. Based on resilience concepts, this paper carries out an in-depth study and demonstration on resilient renovation strategies of village planning and design for forest areas of severe cold regions of China, from theoretical and practical perspectives, in order to deal with climate change and reduce regional energy consumption the future challenges.

Liang Heng, Cangyang Jiang, Harbin, China

Study on the relationship between urban climate change and urban development construction in severe cold areas
1. Based on the particular characteristics of severe cold areas, the paper discusses the relationship between urban climate change and urban development construction, advancing some urban planning strategies and suggestions.

Artem Nikolaev; Sergei Kudinov, ITMO, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation

Development of recommendations on the planning structure and street design in the cities with cold climate
1. This paper is aimed to make an analysis of Russian regulatory documents for city planning and to find ways how to improve them from the aspect of planning in a cold climate.

Ida Lundby; Livfjord, Finnmark, Norway

Between Fords and mountains: Climate changes vs. cultural heritage sites in northern Norway – an example from Mosjøen in Nordland county
1. The new weather conditions in northern Norway are threatening to impose significant changes on cultural heritage sites. Urban planners in Mosjøen are now trying to develop a zoning plan for the cultural heritage sites in the area, taking into account the protection plan and as an adaptive strategy to climate change.
Cities are facing new challenges, related to social and demographic changes, innovations in the field of finance, the economy and - climate changes. Seventy percent of the world population will live in cities by 2050. This is a huge space for integration. The urban population will double, of which 80% occurs in cities and a continent. Financialisation of the economy will produce more and more bubbles. Urban planning needs to be more social and aware of the specific conditions in the city to develop a new strategy to reduce vulnerability and increase social and spatial exclusion. Smart cities and artificial intelligence will change the whole distribution with the emergence of new forms and new ways to manage cities. But climate change - or climate shift - as some scientists now warn about due to the changing climate to dangerous trends - appears to be the biggest threat. It will increase natural hazards, making large populated coastal areas and cities particularly vulnerable. The city itself will be extreme in sensitive areas due to heavy rains, storms, water shortage, landslides, drought, flooding, and sea level rise. As already observed in New York, Paris, Dacca, Cairo, Shanghai, Cape Town or Chennai.

How can urban planning propose new management models for the cities facing these challenges? How should urban planning change their practice in order to reduce vulnerability of human settlements, better manage crisis periods and mitigate cities' natural disasters? This will be an extremely sensitive area due to heavy rains, storms, water shortage, landslides, drought, flooding, and sea level rise. As already observed in New York, Paris, Dacca, Cairo, Shanghai, Cape Town or Chennai.

Overview of the abstracts
We have received a large amount of abstracts on climate-proofing cities. This demonstrates how many urban planners and designers realise that we have to change our way of approaching the city. The main themes that have been addressed are the flows of energy and biota. Regarding energy, the main questions are: How are we going to provide sufficient sustainable energy to our growing cities? What will be the impact of this energy production and consumption on the carrying capacity of our planet? With regards to biota, the topic of Urban Nature-based solutions is the main theme. Since this topic is becoming very popular amongst landscape architects, urban planners and designers, but also policy makers, we believe that some abstracts are giving a literature overview of the definitions that are being used. Also, questions regarding the application of Urban Nature-based solutions in cities seem relevant for our profession from a global perspective.

With regards to representation, it seems that the topic of climate-proofing cities is a relevant topic worldwide. We have received a lot of submissions from Europe, Europe, South America and North America, but also from India (where the bigger cities are). This is very much related to Urban Nature-based solutions and sustainable energy production. Only a few submissions come from the African continent and Australia.

Our view on the accepted abstracts and our ideas
This track is looking at how to make cities climate-proof. The abstracts that have been submitted are very good examples of cities that are busy implementing the themes of energy production and consumption and greening the cities. As stated as a problem in our introduction, we note that in some abstracts are only stressing one specific flow of the urban ecosystem. To make a truly resilient city, it is important to link the specific flow of energy and biota towards other flows and generally pursue a holistic view on city. How are we going to provide sufficient sustainable energy to the city? E.g. how will Urban Nature-based solutions make a better living space for people? How will we plan a green island? How can we improve the urban metabolism in a positive manner? It might be that we learn from coastal cities and utilise the information on the effects of the flows on our own city: How can we use our knowledge on the flows and how can we provide urban planners as soon as possible, to enable urban planners to make cities climate-proof in the future. Few contributions are dealing with the management of cities: how to secure human settlements during natural events. Their contributions could be discussed on the capacities of cities and region to implement institutional coordination, the efficiency of this coordination between administrations (e.g. between urban planning and health ...), the effectiveness of the alert systems, the robustness of the strategic infrastructures are crucial to save life and reduce vulnerability of human settlements during natural events. The increase size of city-regions due to demographic changes (metropolisation + population growth) makes the coordination more complex and less efficient, and increases the vulnerability.

Expectation for the Congress
With about 40 contributions and a large diversity of subjects and approaches, Track 3 will deal with which challenges, analysis and solutions for climate-proofing cities. More than just a platform for presenting case studies, Track 3 will enable important discussions about the current and future trends in urban planning. We believe that there will be interesting, they will have a limited positive impact if there is no follow up. The Congress is a key moment to mobilize collective intelligence to launch initiatives, to formulate a set of recommendations and to empower urban professionals with key messages to deliver to UN-Habitat, OECD, UNESCO, World Bank - or even the authorities of African countries in the process of urban planning. However, while these debates will be interesting, they will have a limited positive impact if there is no follow up.

The Congress is very likely to mobilize collective intelligence to launch initiatives, to formulate a set of recommendations and to empower urban professionals with key messages to deliver to UN-Habitat, OECD, UNESCO, World Bank - or even the authorities of African countries in the process of urban planning. However, while these debates will be interesting, they will have a limited positive impact if there is no follow up.

The Congress is a key moment to mobilize collective intelligence to launch initiatives, to formulate a set of recommendations and to empower urban professionals with key messages to deliver to UN-Habitat, OECD, UNESCO, World Bank - or even the authorities of African countries in the process of urban planning. However, while these debates will be interesting, they will have a limited positive impact if there is no follow up.
Session 1: Green infrastructure and urban design
2 October (Tuesday), 11.00 - 12.30

Juan A. Demetraits-Arias, Jina A. Escobedo-Burgos, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico
Green infrastructure for metropolitan areas in Mexico
The paper defines main features of green infrastructure for metropolitan cities.

Xin Feng, Jin Yuefeng, Tongji University, Shanghai, China
Case Study: urban green belt planning in Foshan City, China
How do Chinese planners plan green belt in order to make cities resilient to adapt to climate change? - especially in the Chinese context, where accelerated urbanization has generated continuous rapid growth creating a series of environmental problems.

Rune Skeie, Asplan Viak AS, Oslo, Norway
Towards a sustainable and eco-civilized era: a national-wide project of pairing Ecological Restoration with Urban Repair (EBUR) in China
A Chinese national-wide project called "Ecological Restoration and Urban Repair (EBUR)" creatively pairs the traditional ecological restoration with efforts to tackle urban issues, which is a pilot stop for Chinese cities to restore urban ecological challenges by both the massive urbanization as well as global climate change.

Thelma Delgado, Delft University of Technology, Delft, Netherlands
Localizing Imperatives of Sustainable Neighborhods: Israeli and Jordanian Examples
Green building designs model offered new opportunities to augment the paradigm of sustainable urbanism. The research incorporates local physical and environmental elements and attempts to extract significant indicators within models intended to improve urban environmental quality at the microwe or macro-scales and identify convergence areas to advance sustainable urban designs.

Karolina Czyzewska, Zabrze, Poland
Growing Storms and Urban Flood Protection
TSK

Session 2: Green infrastructure and habitats
2 October (Tuesday), 13.30 - 15.00

Clau de Luca; Elisa Contelloli, Simonetta Tondelli, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Nature as solution, green infrastructure and ecosystem services: a framework for understanding and creating resilient urban ecosystems
Climate proof cities rely on nature-based solutions, green infrastructures, ecosystem-based adaptation and ecosystem services to create resilient urban ecosystems. Nevertheless, the relation among these concepts is still fuzzy. This paper provides a better understanding of these concepts and their integration into planning instruments to support cities embedding within those plans

Anna Starzewska-Sikorska, Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas, Katowice, Poland
LUMAT project – integrated environmental management of land resources as contribution to enhancement of urban areas resilience to climate change
Project LUMAT is concerned integrated environmental management of land resources in urban areas. Cases of the LUMAT project functional urban areas in 7 countries present solutions of integrated land management which can be considered as activities contributing to the enhancement of urban resilience to climate change.

Olivier Olumfene, Independent, Oakville, Canada
Thermal assessments of climate change on the food system in Nigeria: an overview
Integration of the food system and food planning within the LUMAT project functional urban areas in 7 countries present solutions of integrated land management which can be considered as activities contributing to the enhancement of urban resilience to climate change.

Olivera Matić, Independent, Lisbon University Institute ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal
Planning for Change: The Forms and Flows of Lisbon Metropolitan Area Food System
Integrating food within urban planning, from a metabolic perspective, is critical to catalyze an urban sustainability transition.

Adrian Serroul, Bolzano, Italy
Past knowledge and new strategies: Are Iranian cities ready to become more sustainable
Urban farming, as bio-economy, can be a sustainable approach to make cities resilient to transformative changes on the one hand and reduce energy demand and carbon emissions in hot and humid cities.

Session 3: Food & Heat
2 October (Tuesday), 15.30 - 17.00

Song Liu; Song Yao Huai; Hongting Pan, Tongji University, Landscape Architecture Department, Shanghai, China
Case study of Green Infrastructure Based on Water Ecological Security Pattern: A case study of Songtao River Catchment in Guizhou Province, China
Based on an evaluation of the regional water ecological security pattern, green infrastructure is constructed to achieve Songtao river catchment ecological security.

Xin Lien; Jian Zhou, Planning Institute of China Center for Urban Development, Beijing, China
Integration of the food system and food planning within the LUMAT project functional urban areas in 7 countries present solutions of integrated land management which can be considered as activities contributing to the enhancement of urban resilience to climate change.

Verónica Laguna; Giulia Massa; César Hernández Moral; Victor Serna González, University of Technology, Harbin, China
Towards a sustainable and eco-civilized era: a national-wide project of pairing Ecological Restoration with Urban Repair (EBUR) in China
A Chinese national-wide project called "Ecological Restoration and Urban Repair (EBUR)" creatively pairs the traditional ecological restoration with efforts to tackle urban issues, which is a pilot stop for Chinese cities to restore urban ecological challenges by both the massive urbanization as well as global climate change.

 sessions are responsible for the content of their work.
After two decades of discussion about smart cities, a globally shared definition of smart urban development and the identification of the most effective approach to urban sustainability and climate resilience are still missing. Undoubtedly, the traditional smart city approach is strongly rooted in an ICT-driven approach, but urban sustainability requires many more components. Above all the human one, as latest interpretations show. The future, smartness and resilience of our cities and their infrastructures are calling for citizen-oriented adaptable and accountable solutions. By only enabling new behavioural and business models will our cities fully shift from adaptation and mitigation towards low carbon development opportunities.

Discussing technologies and infrastructures may appear somewhat "out of topic" in an urban and regional planning congress, bearing in mind the complexity and specifics each system, solution or even single component deserves. However, it is not infrastructures, even more interconnected thanks to ICTs platforms and technologies that turn over fast, disruptive solutions may lead to great leaps forward, public-private partnerships are asking for bankable investments, communities are willing to be part of the decision-making process, the sharing economy is calling for new value models, energy utilities are suspensive of energy prosumers; infrastructure endowments are ageing quickly, green areas are now understood as ecosystem services providers. It is in these cases where smart, adaptable and citizen-friendly urban solutions may affect how urban planners should think innovatively about technologies and next-generation infrastructures, lacking more than "soft", adaptable and citizen-centered urban solutions. The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.

The paper proposes a framework for formation of evacuation zones during disasters.
The session on shaping urban form and flows in small cities design highlights some illustrative examples of different concepts to consider. There is a paper that builds the case for Transport Oriented Development (TOD) as a climate adaptation strategy, the challenges and proposed solutions to mainstream TOD at policy, fiscal and operational levels. Another research presents the main challenges for planning when Zero Emission Neighbourhoods. Looking at examples from Norwegian cities, it observes that to successfully implement project developers must consider not only energy and emissions, but also with riverbanks and utility companies. There is a paper that explores what the urban structure looks like when individuals’ mobility is aggregated into spatial analytical units using large-scale cell phone data to emphasise the dynamic relationship between human mobility and urban structure, which is key to planning housing, community development and transportation. Another research suggests to develop a Land Suitability Evaluation model focusing on the quality of infrastructure and ecosystems that protect, provide and connect people. The aim is for the model to support resilient planning housing, community development and transportation. The session on turning technological innovations in urban and community values highlights some illustrative examples of planning for and leveraging meaningful technological innovations in the city and the community. There is a proposal to develop a methodology which identifies local windows of opportunity from a spatial and economic perspective, to systematically identify where smart city solutions could be applied within the current urban fabric while planning its management and maintenance to ensure a transformation urban project rather than a transient novelty. There is a paper that illustrates how disruptive technology for urban governance and decision-making offer major opportunities for engaging multi-disciplinary partners and integrating evidence-based decision-making into the governance process. There is also a proposal to explore the challenges and potential new technologies and their application in an urban setting by surveying urban innovation units and living labs to determine the effect of new technologies on city planning and its users.

In addition, this paper analyses the set of key principles that define the concept of living labs. Then there is a presentation on how disruptive technology applications for urban governance and decision-making offer major opportunities for engaging multi-disciplinary partners and stakeholders, and integrating evidence-based decision-making in governance process addressing societal challenge. An exploratory research to investigate whether the transformation that comes with the IoT and smart cities could serve as a catalyst for promoting culture and reducing marginalization will be presented. A paper also examines the development of technology application for tourism activities that disseminate information and facilitate the appropriation of the urban space, analysing some of the new challenges to urban planning and city management, created by tourist activity at the local level which is not ready for it.

Finally, a presentation on planning and designing outdoor spaces in cities that are running-friendly in response to weather conditions.

Session 4: Shaping urban form and flows in the smart cities
3 October (Wednesday), 13:30 - 15:00

Daria Baer, SINTEF, Trondheim, Norway; Brita Nielsen, Norwegian Institute of Technology, Trondheim, Norway

Challenges and Best Practices for the planning of zero emission neighbourhoods and smart energy communities – the case of seven Norwegian cities

We will present challenges which occurred when planning for Zero Emission Neighbourhoods in seven Norwegian cities as well as best practice examples how to cope with them.
Session 5: Social Networks: Citizen Participation, Urban Governance and Cultural Transformation

Location: Stormen Concert Hall – Sinus

Oleq Chepelianskaia, Uniciti, Toulouse, France

Climate adaptation: transit oriented development as a strategy in Asian cities

Increasing vulnerability to climate change in Asian cities has made climate adaptation a critical matter. While successful Transit Oriented Developments (TODs) in developed Asian cities have uncovered significant benefits, their adaptation potential is yet to be analysed. This paper aims at the climate change adaptation role of TOD in Asian cities.

Jixuan Ren, Tongji University, Shanghai, China

Research on spatial structure in Shanghai from a human mobility view based on cell phone data

Four characteristics of human mobility in spatial analysis units, flow strength, influential area, flow composition, and law of time. A dynamic urban form is then described to support the future design for smart spaces.

Xin Kai, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, Shanghai, China

Land suitability evaluation for resilient urban planning: a planning practice of Pingdingshan City, China

This paper proposes a land suitability evaluation model for resilient urban planning in the dimension of infrastructure and ecosystems. In the process of ecological strategy planning in Pingdingshan, the model used to identify the ecological-valuable and sensitive areas, providing an ecological basic framework for land-use planning.

Jun Zhou, Xi’an Jiaotong University, Xi’an, China

Shared Farm: an approach to achieve urban-rural reciprocity based on sharing economy

The sharing economy, featuring the access-based consumption without the转让 of ownership, offers a perfect therapy for rural area in China to bypass the institutional obstacles of land transaction and participate in the game of market economies. This paper introduces the concept of “Shared Farm” based on such concept.

Session Proposal
How to develop a new public service
3 October (Wednesday), 15:30 – 17:00

Moderator and Speaker: Larnisa Gusc, urban planner based at participatory planning design office WeLoveTheCity, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Cultural Transformation

Ali Alraouf and Nupur Prothi Khanna

This session takes us on a journey through the heart of the cultural transformation stories. The cultural transformation ideas spread from being one trend to a new movement, illustrated in many papers in assessing the unfortunate transformations that are happening in our world today. Addressing concerns around segregation, this session brings forward views from the developing nations (Asia, South America, Europe), and their contribution to the challenge of aging communities in Europe.

Planning policy, governance and management is an engaging session on the role of non-governmental actors in the diverse scales of planning and development. Ranging from master planning in West Asia, to housing concerns in Asia, to community-based space management in Africa, this session focuses on public participation in policy and governance for safeguarding our urban future.

Architecture in context spicks interest amongst many papers in assessing the unfortunate loss of urban heritage in the absence of sustainability. Considering the significant cultural pressures of the fast paced development, defined the Living Lab in 2006, some Municipalities have worked to check the consistency of the Smart City model with the primary role of design for inclusive communities.

As is clearly manifested in the call for abstracts, the track focuses on people. The main question is: how can communities and citizens be engaged in the planning process, while acting as a platform of non- governmental system?

Smart City lays out possibilities around the potential of seamless energy, innovative ways for urban planning to create cities that can prepare for a sustainable future form the core of discussions from Asia and Europe in this session.

Session proposals
07 Constructed and contested legitimacy in urban governance

Academics and practitioners from Norway will discuss the nature of urban governance in facilitating sustainable cities. The negotiations around legitimacy claims from different stakeholders, planners and decision makers to enable the transformation will be the main subject of the discussions in this session.

08 Planning for Diversity

Comparing of short presentation from Norway, this session addresses the capacity of cities to live with diversity, to ensure social, economic and environmental sustainability of cities. The deliberations will relate to new theories, methods and tools for planning for diversity, supported by good practices and case studies.

Way forward
Planning, like democracy is for the people, by the people and of the people. Also like democracy, the choices that we make impact us directly – as demonstrated by climate change in the recent past and in the present. Climate change is the direction we need to take for planning our cities, spaces and places. The opportunities are diverse, considering indigisn knowledge systems on one end of this spectrum, down to using AI and digital media as enablers to visualise and actualise a better world. This track contributes a new perspective for the planning discourse as a facilitator to actualise this vision of a cooler and livable earth, safeguarding our future and that of the generations to follow.
Session 1: Sustainability and local stewardship
2 October (Tuesday), 11:00 - 12:30
A study of Japanese neighborhood communities expected to work during climate change-related natural disasters – from the religious diversity perspective
In Japan, neighborhood communities are expected to work during large-scale natural disasters, and municipalities have begun to encourage their activities. Some of their activities are related to shrines or temples. Therefore, neighborhood communities should examine diversity. This paper reports the result of the examination of this issue.

Annette Kuhk, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Guy of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Vangelsten, Nordland Research Institute; Mònica Guillen Royo, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

Citizen participation for increased sustainability and quality of life in cities in Nordland County
Nordland county in Northern Norway aims to increase both attractivity and sustainability of its cities. This paper presents preliminary results from a workshop method based on Max Neau’s Human Scale Development theory using citizen participation to propose policies for improved quality of life and sustainability in selected cities in Nordland.

Aase Kristine Lundberg, Mathias Reiner, Nordland Research Institute, Bodø, Norway

Urban living lab: towards more legitimate and inclusive participation in urban planning? experiences from Bodø living lab
Urban Living Labs have been promoted around the world as a desirable approach to public participation in urban planning. In this paper, Bodø Living Lab is used as a case to explore how such initiatives contribute to secure and improve the legitimacy of urban planning faced with climate change.

Ping Shen, Tongi University, Shanghai, China; Jing Liang, Guangzhou, China; Zhao Mason, Guangzhou, China

Detecting attractive spots of hiking tourism based on geo-tagged photos: the case of northern outskirts of Guangzhou, China
Based on geo-tagged photos shared online by hikers, we detected attractive spots and obtained top reflecting landscape features of the spots in order to provide references for planning, governance and management of hiking tourism.

Annette Kuhk, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Guy Vlieger, Dmgsing citylab, Antwerp, Belgium

Urban re-communing initiatives set a spark for global challenges
Three landed commons initiatives in Flanders (Belgium) on urban re-communing initiatives set a spark for global challenges.

Piotr Lorens, Gdansk University of Technology, Gdansk, Poland

Session 3: Inclusive Cities
2 October (Tuesday), 13:30 - 17:00
Gaming simulation as a policy planning tool in a racially diverse neighborhood: a case study of Lardproaw district, Bangkok, Thailand
This research implemented Gaming Simulation as a method to assess the awareness toward climate change and the perception regarding the collaboration for local policy development from different local racial groups which include Thais, South East Asians, Europeans, etc. Ultimately, we recommend the progressive approach for elevated local community-based planning.

Poala Rozzi, University of Capella, LIQUILA, Italy; Pongrit Hiranyak, UOD, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Adaptable planning strategies of urban sport spaces in cold regions for climate and citizens’ needs: case study of Songyuan, China
Based on investigating and analyzing citizens’ needs of recreation and physical activities under the influence of climate, planning strategies of urban sport spaces in China’s cold regions are explored to improve the regional and climate adaptability.

Mitchell de Sousa, University of Buenos Aires, Ciudad Autónoma De Buenos Aires, Argentina

Beyond urban segregation: social productions and territorial frames of popular sectors in middle-sized towns on the Latin American context.
This work studies the characteristics and the specific themes that are located between the dynamics of the popular sector and the socio-spatial process. The main objective is to identify the transformations of the territorial organization on informal settlements in middle-sized towns on the Latin American context.

Lakhmy Horedas, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India

Session 2: Planning places for people
2 October (Tuesday), 13:30 - 15:00
Understanding the role of children in community engagement: Case of Chura Mandal, New Delhi
This case study will introduce an understanding of the role of children in Participatory Planning. It is a well-established fact that children are much more perceptive to their environments than adults.

Maico de Gioia Moreno, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

Session 4: Planning, policy, governance and management
3 October (Wednesday), 13:30 - 15:00
Particulate pollution in the public participation practice in post-transition countries
Public participation is nowadays commonly understood as the key issue in contemporary planning theory and practice. It can be noted that in post-transition countries the local communities are much more demanding in this respect, and – in result – new tools and approaches to this are being developed.

Mahied Ottakaoui, UN University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Tokyo, Japan

Associations of active aging: a potential tool for local development
This paper presents a research on the role that ‘senior universities’ can play as tools for the preservation of tangible and intangible heritage in some urban or rural areas.

Paweł Lorenz, Gdańsk University of Technology, Gdańsk, Poland

Civilizing the public participation practice in post-transition countries
Public participation is nowadays commonly understood as the key issue in contemporary planning theory and practice. It can be noted that in post-transition countries the local communities are much more demanding in this respect, and – in result – new tools and approaches to this are being developed.

Paweł Lorenz, Gdańsk University of Technology, Gdańsk, Poland

Session Proposal: Planning for diversity
(Session Proposal as part of track 5)
3 October (Wednesday), 13:30 - 17:00
Towards setting up a contemporary planning system that adapts a participatory planning approach, enhances good governance, and delivers cost planning for Qatar urban future
This paper will show the importance of the role of Consultation and Community Engagement in the development processes, particularly in urban development. Such findings would represent a fundamental and decisive progress in the development and consolidation of Qatar’s emerging Planning System.

Nagy El Gritly, Noora Al Suwaidy, Ministry of Municipality and Environment, Doha, Qatar

Local identities on change - urban waterfront regeneration within the global city Istanbul
It is revealed the dimensions of an urban waterfront regeneration project in which the rights of the future users of the space are lost behind a right between the government and strong opposition parties gaming ground of governance landscape, motivated by their stake in the development.

Zihan Cai, Ming Lu, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China

Research on sustainable design of historical blocks based on inhabitant social integration measurement: a case study of Huanghe in Changzhou
In order to solve the conflict between inhabitant life and commercial tourism in the renewal of Chinese historical blocks, this paper uses the confirmatory factor analysis to construct an evaluation model of inhabitant social integration measurement and proposes a sustainable design strategy for historical blocks from the perspective of inhabitant social integration.
Session 6: Smart City
4 October (Thursday), 13:00 - 15:00
Location: Stormen Library – BydleByLab

Arendal, Farsund, Norway
Enhancing urban encounters - the transformative powers of creative integration initiatives
This paper explores innovative integration initiatives in cities in the north, emphasizing how new forms of engagement and responsibility might be engendered. The cities are seen as sites of experiments, where new relations across difference are developed.

Jianqiang Yang, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
Urban Beautification in Beijing’s old city from the 1990s to the present: Taking housing regeneration in Beijing old city as the case
From housing demolition in 1990s and early 2000s to ‘housing vacation’ at present in Beijing old city, how does the mechanism of housing regeneration transform? At present, whether the living conditions of the local residents have been improved in the process of ‘housing vacation’?

Location: Stormen Library – Litterature Hall

SESSION: Heritage Planning

Session 4: Heritage Planning
4 October (Thursday), 13:30 - 15:00
Location: Stormen Library – Bodø ByLab

Angela Santangelo; Simona Tondelli, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Embedding energy user’s behaviour into multi-criteria analysis: Providing scenarios to policy-makers to design effective renovation strategies of the housing stock
This paper reflects the diversity of ‘meas-climate-related’ planning issues that drive contemporary planning researchers and practitioners. Weaving common threads is not easy, let alone a pattern or paradigm in contemporary planning. There are recurrent topics such as preserving cultural and natural heritage, the need for quality over quantity, (red) public space making, TOD-planning, etc. But there are also some newer fields such as ‘University/City’ School Planning, Entrepreneurial Planning, Mobility data-based Activity Planning, Community Life Cycle Planning, Sponge City Planning, Urban Eco-Planning, Dual Planning System approach
The framework research on sustainable conservation of urban buildings - the collaborative visioning for the future based on the complexity theory
This paper highlights how heritage sustainable conservation becomes important for dynamic innovation in the urban evolutionary process in the coming anthropogenic era, during which decision-making and human behaviour is becoming the dominant influence.

Session 5: Landuse & Planning Systems
4 October (Thursday), 17:00 - 20:30
Location: Stormen Library – BydleByLab

Miguel-Fernández-Mentor, Joaquin De La Riva Sánchez, Sergio Canteros, Coralía Angel María Marco Pérez, University of Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain
INTERESS-PA: a governance approach for integrating energy and spatial planning - its results in Castilla y León (Spain)
The INTERESS-PA project aims to develop and implement an institutional capacity building approach related to energy and spatial planning, addressed to public authorities and societal stakeholders in order to support them to enter in a new era of holistic planning through a participatory, multi-level, interdisciplinary decision-making process.

Eugenio Alejandro; Elena Dzyba; Anatoil Beskurinets; Giuseppe Grossi, Roed University Business School, High North Centre for Business and Governance, Bodø, Norway
Opening Smart City ‘fairy tale’ to Critical Scrutiny: insights from the case of Le Havre
Smart City idea becomes a ‘fairy tale’ with smart IT-solutions, smart people and smart collaboration for sustainable future. However, it is unclear how to develop Smart City management which somehow should balance between interests of financial entities, citizens, environment and business or/and political elites.

SESSION: Practice Projects and Paragons

Session 5: Urban Environment and Planning Policy
4 October (Thursday), 13:00 - 15:00
Location: Stormen Library – BydleByLab

This track reflects the diversity of ‘climate-related’ planning issues that drive contemporary planning researchers and practitioners. Weaving common threads is not easy, let alone a pattern or paradigm in contemporary planning. There are recurrent topics such as preserving cultural and natural heritage, the need for quality over quantity, (red) public space making, TOD-planning, etc. But there are also some newer fields such as ‘University/City’ School Planning, Entrepreneurial Planning, Mobility data-based Activity Planning, Community Life Cycle Planning, Sponge City Planning, Urban Eco-Planning, Dual Planning System approach and... The... (Table of Contents) In other words, if eclectic ‘City’ is your thing and climate change is not necessarily the primary focus of your work and research - this track is yours!

Session 3: Eco-Planning System
The lead paper, taking Shanghai as an example, introduces the theory and practice of Water-based Planning within the context of the Chinese Sponge-City Programme. Other papers argue for a global dual planning system, addressing both urbanized and non-urbanized territories; for a paradigm shift towards Urban Ecological Planning as tested in Pune/India; for centralized leadership to implement major projects that can jump-start local development, as demonstrated in the case of Dateng Valley Redevelopment in rural Wu Xuan, China; and for an urban morphology optimization model to address the urban Heat Island effects, with Hangzhou, China as the case.

Discussion could be centred around following keywords: mobile-data mining, activity-planning, new town development, people-oriented/entrepreneurial planning and urban redevelopment.

Session 4: Landuse & Planning Systems
The lead paper presents issues and challenges in delivering compact development and densification in Auckland/ New Zealand. It suggests that the land use planning should be accompanied by a thorough discussion and review of planning tasks and goals, and a deeper understanding on the role of planning and its actual implementation under a market-driven planning system. Other papers are presenting land-use suitability assessment criteria for South Africa, carried out on land before any developments are implemented; the practical limitations of mixed land use as a sustainable development model which promotes the compact and efficient use of spatial resources, comparing Chinese and American practices as the case.

Discussion could be centred around following keywords: urban and ecological planning and urban island.hash integration.

Session 5: Heritage Planning
The lead paper presents research on win-win strategies for ecological heritage protection and eco-tourism development along trans-regional mega linear projects of China, resulting in new guidelines for the planning, construction, ecological restoration, tourism development and management of heritage sites. Others are dealing with sustainability planning for small mountain towns entering the global tourism market, with case studies in Georgia and Vietnam; with Landscape as a cultural ecosystem service and guiding administrations and professionals in incorporating landscape management into the different stages of regional and local planning and design; with Landscape planning in Russia; and with the challenges of urban rehabilitation of heritage districts under heavy touristic pressure, such as the Buen Abis and Bica neighborhoods in Lisbon/Portugal.

Discussion could be centred around following keywords: urban and ecological heritage, eco-tourism, landscape planning and ecosystem services, urban rehabilitation and gentrification.

This track focuses on sustainable planning based on the ‘Fanchang Model’ which focuses on the idea of neighborhood schools in India people-centred entrepreneurial planning is Israel; the impact of large-scale urban interventions on contemporary city centers, with the Polish harbour city Gdansk as the case; and the concept of community life cycle in urban planning, with Ningbo Eastern new town development as case study.

Discussion could be centred around following keywords: mobile-data mining, activity-planning, new town development, people-oriented/entrepreneurial planning and urban redevelopment.

SESSION: Practice Projects and Paragons

Track 5: Contemporary Planning Projects and Paragons

Location: Stormen Library – Litterature Hall

Frank D’Honert and Andreas Schneider
Session 1: Urban innovation part 1
2 October (Tuesday), 11:00 - 12:30

Sadhana Kumar, Harinath Banerjee, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India
Analysis of transformation of urban planning practice by mapping changing roles of social, economic, cultural and built environment of the Neighborhood Level Urban Communities (NLUC): Case study of Kolkata, India.
The study analyses the transformation of urban planning practice through mapping changes in economic, social, cultural and built environment of the selected NLUCs. The study then explores how entrepreneurial urbanism and neoliberalism has dominated planning practice leading to erosion of the cultural patina of Kolkata.

Xiaping Zheng, Fengying Yan, Naiyan Leai, Tianjin University, Tianjin, China
The planning methods of Chensia Town international ecological community in Shanghai based on ecological security
With the planning of ecological community from the theoretical discussion into practical exploration, the paper takes the Chensia Town international ecological community in Shanghai as an example to explore how planning methods of residential areas based on the ecological security, so as to provide reference for the construction of an ecological community.

Wenyi Luo, Haojun Liu, Wuhuan Planning & Design Institute, Wuhuan, China; Han Zou, Habari University of Technology, China
How do universities react with cities: the case study of Wuhuan, China
Cities and universities have been reacting with each other in a complex, conflicting way not only in urban morphology but also in economic, social and cultural networks. This paper takes Wuhuan as an example to explore the spatial relationship between universities and cities.

Dile Kulikő, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
Emerging forms of neoliberal governance on public space: an informal business improvement district in Istanbul
This paper investigates the birth and evolution of a Business Improvement District (BID) in Istanbul, which is the first case of the use of this instrument of neoliberal governance in the city.

Session 2: Urban innovation part 2
2 October (Tuesday), 13:30 - 15:00

Wenyi Luo, Wei Xiang, Wuhuan Planning & Design Institute, Wuhuan, China; Han Zou, Southeast University, Wuhuan, China
Analysis on the working living-entertaining spatial relations of new towns based on mobile location data: the case of the national independent innovation zone of East Lake in China
By using mobile location data, we proposed a people-centered planning model which does not only describe the current human activities in space, but also analyses whether the current model of space use is sustainable and the future model of space supply is necessary to be changed.

Sreerupa Ray, Saket Kumar Paul, Urvik Aghasiri, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India
Developing a conceptual framework for geo-spatial planning of location-allocation of schools in Indian cities
The current trends of school siting, theories about school effectiveness and approaches for meeting the social infrastructure requirement of a community is reviewed and inferred that the neighborhood school is very effective but has own limitations. The study proposes to include consumer choice in the concept of neighborhood schools.

Rene Denardi Montes, D.M. P. Planning & Development, Tel-Aviv, Israel
The hybrid urban renewal model - Entrepreneurship, income, employment, innovation everywhere.
Urbanism requires the development of economic infrastructure that places the person and a today's lifestyle as a leading asset for the city's renewal. Therefore, the major goal of urbanism is to encourage entrepreneurship, innovation, employment, - everywhere and everyone. But Yam renewal plan is modelling a case.

Piotr Lomniew, Michal Haber, Gdansk University of Technology, Gdansk, Poland
Impact of large-scale urban interventions on contemporary city centers
Large scale urban interventions have become a common development practice in contemporary cities, affecting many positive changes in their urban structure in an aim of planning is to discuss this issue in the wider context, taking into account also social, legal, economic and infrastructural consequences of their development.

Yuan Lu, Xingyi Wang, UrbanSpace Planning And Architectural Design Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China
Research on the planning of community life circle in new town based on an evaluation approach - A Case Study of Ningbo Eastern New Town in China
A research explores the evaluation and construction of community life circle, which reflects the interaction of people's daily life and space.

Reframing citizen participation for a sustainable city transition – the case of Bodey Lab
(Section Proposal)
2 October (Tuesday), 13:30 - 17:00
Location: Stormen Library - Bodey Lab (See page 34 for map)

Dan Yi, Blue Town Urban Planning Co. Ltd, Shanghai; Xi Jiaog; Yuling Guo, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Construction Design Institute, Shanghai
Planning and construction practice for Sponge City in Shanghai and experience of relevant cities
Shanghai has carried out a series of “Sponge City” planning work, including the specific planning of overall urban level, compilation of technical guidelines, special planning of pilot areas, and the implementation of the concept and technology of sponge city. This paper systematically introduces its concrete practices and useful experiences.

Frank D’hoordt, Territorial Capital Institute, Glyfada, Greece
Better planning systems for cooler countries and cities
International research made clear that most if not all spatial planning systems are not (longer) fit for the purpose of a more sustainable urban and territorial development. Based on the UN Urban Agenda and UN-Habitat’s Planning Guidelines, a new method will be presented to review and reform Spatial Planning Systems.

Marco Silvia, Aarayo Ralier, Refice Milde, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway
Urban ecological planning: principles, value positions and application in practice
The paper presents the main principles of Urban Ecological Planning - an approach of urban practice that challenges and supplements outdated technocratic urban planning methodologies that are still dominant in many developing countries. The value positions of this paradigm are illustrated with examples from an extensive fieldwork in Pune, India.

Jinbei Wang, Da Xieo, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, Shanghai, China; Chen Chen, Tongji University, Department of Urban Planning, Shanghai, China
Towards world-class lakeshore city from edge county seat: Wu xuan’s over-taking development strategy accompanying the construction of the Huangpu River Valley Reservoir.
Promoting regional development by means of major projects is a distinctive feature of China frequently adopted and should light on the further development strategy in less developed regions.

Yi Zheng, Junyang Yang, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
This paper focuses on analyzing the mechanism and effect relationship between urban micro climate and urban morphology under a global climate change background. Through an urban design project to explain the interaction between urban micro climate and urban morphology, and how urban physical environment can be improved by optimizing urban morphology.

Session 4: Heritage planning
3 October (Wednesday), 13:00 - 15:00

Renan Qin, Huiyi Xie, Cunyin Yan, Nanxi Xie, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, Shanghai, China
Research on the scopes of eco-tourism development of areas along transregional mega linear projects of China – a practice study of Yin Jiang Ji Huai Project
This paper attempts to explore an operational route and theoretical model for delimiting the scopes of the eco-tourism development of the areas along trans-regional mega linear projects, for providing significant reference to planning, conservation, ecological restoration, tourism development and management of such kind of projects in China.

Renad Topolove, Independent Consultant, Gez, Germany
Sustainable planning for small border mountain towns entering the global tourism market
This case study of sustainability planning in Metula (Georgia) and Ha Gaing (Vietnam) will reflect on the opportunities and challenges for small border towns in remote mountainous areas that are trying to enter the global tourism market as a driver for their economic development.

Xian Zhang, Jingying Li, Shanghai, China
Chinese rural tourism resource oriented town and village cool proven planning practice
The research discusses the rural area’s “refrigerator” role to the urban area. Two real Chinese town and village planning practices are chosen whose main contents are both natural resource oriented, but have different methods and strategies.

Sara Maldina, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
Linear projects, for providing significant reference to planning, conservation, ecological restoration, tourism development and management of such kind of projects in China.

Yi Zheng, Junyang Yang, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
This paper focuses on analyzing the mechanism and effect relationship between urban micro climate and urban morphology under a global climate change background. Through an urban design project to explain the interaction between urban micro climate and urban morphology, and how urban physical environment can be improved by optimizing urban morphology.

Session 5: Land use & planning
3 October (Wednesday), 15:30 - 17:00

Wen Liu, Lee Beatle, Ernst Haahrhoff, Shanxiao Tang, Auckland, New Zealand
Plan making in delivering intensification in Auckland, New Zealand: issues and challenges
Drawing on Auckland experience and practice, this article investigates on the efficacy of urban planning systems to deliver outcomes well aligned with the goals of urban growth management strategies, with particular attention to delivering residential intensification and higher density housing policy outcomes.

Mithubas Masinge, Brian Nguyen, Maatin Friedrich, KEMA Consult Pty, Ltd., Pretoria, South Africa
Development of land-use suitability assessment criteria for South Africa
Land as a resource is limited in nature and its use is not only determined by the user but also by the capability of that land to sustain productive activities. This has led to the development of a Land Use Suitability Criteria for more appropriate and sustainable use of land.

Yawei Huang, Haolian Design & Consulting Group Nonning, China; Cheng Yu, Zhejiang University, Noning, China
The practical limitations and the reference of key technology of mixed land use
By comparing with the practice in America and considering the practice in China, there are three keys to overcome the limitations of mixed use of land.

J. Stephen Goldberg, Abu Dhabi Department of Urban Planning and Municipalities, Wembley Downs, Australia
The periodic table of urbanism
Just as the Periodic Table of Chemistry identifies the physical components of our universe and is able to predict the relationships between them, a Periodic Table of Urbanism is proposed to provide a framework for describing the “general reign of order” in our towns and cities.

Nicole Witz, Ruimplan witz gmbh, Basel, Switzerland; Andreas Schneider, HSR University of Applied Sciences Rapperswil/Rapperswil; Switzerland
Railway hub area development in Arnhem (Netherlands) - and under the scope of the of the next Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Arnhem.
Arth-Goldhahn is a railway hub with a lot of development potential. To activate this a participatory approach was necessary. For the first time, a Stakeholder Process methodology was applied for the masterplanning. This double case study will report about the experiences from the project manager’s and the urban planner’s perspective.
Open Sessions in Bodø ByLab

Location: Stormen Library – Bodo ByLab

Planners for Climate Action – a new initiative of UN-Habitat
2 October (Tuesday), 11:00 - 11:30

Moderator: Didier Vancutsem, ISOCARP

The session is organized by ISOCARP in cooperation with UN-Habitat and will present the new initiative of UN-Habitat related to Climate Action. It will present the global challenges, experiences, on the planet, and current actions on advocacy, capacity-building and other initiatives and projects.

The world is going through unprecedented climate change that is placing considerable stress on our societies and the environment. From shifting weather patterns and increased occurrence of extreme events to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and require action at all levels. Human settlements emit a substantial portion of the world’s greenhouse gases (GHGs) and are home to concentrated populations that are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Rapid urbanization is transforming places, populations, economies, and the built environment at an unprecedented speed and scale. The transformation is occurring throughout the world, and it is accelerating in many places, pioneering innovative solutions to the climate challenges.

In response to the urgent need to take sustainable pathways towards addressing climate change, the climate change communities acknowledge their critical role and the need to take part in a collaborative process that incorporates nature-based and social solutions.

A Global Collaboration of Planners for Climate Action
Planners for climate action is a global collaboration to promote the roles of the planning profession in building climate resilient cities fast. Lessons from urban areas in the North. By showing how the profession is contributing to transforming cities towards a resilient and sustainable climate future, by working together across the globe to be leaders and in leading on a global agenda.

Urban Planning Advisory Teams (UPATs): practices from Ningbo, Durban and Guangzhou
3 October (Wednesday), 11:30 - 12:00

Moderators: Melena Iskovic and Martin Dubbeling, ISOCARP

In 2018, ISOCARP organized three Urban Planning Advisory Teams (UPATs) workshops in Ningbo (China), Durban (South Africa) and Guangzhou (China). ISOCARP has selected three teams of experts to travel to Ningbo, Durban and Guangzhou to study work and help solving some of the challenges.

The UPAT Seminar will take 90 minutes, starting with an introduction of 15 years of UPAT workshops and continue with the results of the three 2018 workshops. Speakers will present and share the outcomes of the UPAT workshops in Ningbo, Durban and Guangzhou.

Reframing citizen participation for a sustainable city transition – the case of Bodo ByLab

Moderator: Daniela Baer, SINTEF Trondheim, Norway

Speaker: Marianne Bahr-Simonsen, project manager Bodo ByLab

The Bodo ByLab is a city lab for citizen participation and stakeholder collaboration with a physical meeting place at the library in Bodo. The Bodo ByLab is also the venue for our session. We will take the Bodo ByLab as an example and explore how climate action can be reframed so that it can become a central factor in urban transition. After a presentation of Bodo ByLab by the project manager Marianne Bahr-Simonsen, we will have a series of workshop sessions to groupwork where we share and develop ideas.

This special session is designed to explore the future of planning profession with the involvement of the younger generation. Since 1991, ISOCARP offers various platforms to engage young planning professionals in creating a future for better cities. Among these platforms are Young Planning Professionals: Workshops, Intensive Training Programs and Mentoring Projects and Awards. After a brief introduction, the results and examples of those programs will be shared with the audience and the outcomes of the meeting Planning Professionals National Workshop in Xian, China. The session will continue with the achievements of the Young Planning Professionals National Workshop in Xian, China. The session will introduce the 2019 Young Planning Professionals Workshop in Bodo and Kristiansand, Norway. This year’s winners of the Student Awards will present their awarded researches. The session will be concluded with a discussion with the audience and participants about how ISOCARP can serve better the new generation, and about the future of planning through the eyes of the young. The session will be open to the public and we invite the citizens to take part as well.

A discussion and the introductions of upcoming UPAT workshops, ISOCARP awards for the ISOCARP Seminar 2017, Vice President URIU, Melena Iskovic and UPAT Programme Manager and President-Elect Martin Dubbeling will host and moderate the UPAT seminar.

Session Proposal Planning for diversity

Moderator: Tine Magnusson, Nordland Research Institute, Norway

Speakers: Aasekn Færs (The Arctic University of Norway), Tine Magnusson (Nordland Research Institute), Gregory Taff (NBO)

Cities in northern Europe are increasingly inhabited by people with diverse cultural backgrounds. The social, economic and environmental sustainability of cities depend on their ability to live with differences. Recent increases in refugees and asylum seekers pose new challenges, which are to be faced by building affordable housing, transport, community meeting spaces and new economic opportunities.

The cold climate of the north brings certain challenges related to creating new meeting places, indoors and outdoors, but the increased diversity has led to a wide variety of new and innovative spaces, which emerged from the need for the social integration activities, aiming at connecting newcomers and citizens. Urban planning, as a part of this process, can contribute to creating new meeting places, indoors and outdoors, but the increased diversity has led to a wide variety of new and innovative spaces, which emerged from the need for the social integration activities, aiming at connecting newcomers and citizens. Urban planning, as a part of this process, can contribute to creating new meeting places, indoors and outdoors, but the increased diversity has led to a wide variety of new and innovative spaces, which emerged from the need for the social integration activities, aiming at connecting newcomers and citizens.

The cold climate of the north brings certain challenges related to creating new meeting places, indoors and outdoors, but the increased diversity has led to a wide variety of new and innovative spaces, which emerged from the need for the social integration activities, aiming at connecting newcomers and citizens.

This special session is designed to explore the future of planning profession with the involvement of the younger generation. Since 1991, ISOCARP offers various platforms to engage young planning professionals in creating a future for better cities. Among these platforms are Young Planning Professionals: Workshops, Intensive Training Programs and Mentoring Projects and Awards. After a brief introduction, the results and examples of those programs will be shared with the audience and the outcomes of the meeting Planning Professionals National Workshop in Xian, China. The session will continue with the achievements of the Young Planning Professionals National Workshop in Xian, China. The session will introduce the 2019 Young Planning Professionals Workshop in Bodo and Kristiansand, Norway. This year’s winners of the Student Awards will present their awarded researches. The session will be concluded with a discussion with the audience and participants about how ISOCARP can serve better the new generation, and about the future of planning through the eyes of the young. The session will be open to the public and we invite the citizens to take part as well.

10 Years ISOCARP Awards for Excellence: Presentation of award winning projects (2005-2017)
4 October (Thursday), 11:00 - 12:30

Moderators: Ana Perc and Martin Dubbeling, ISOCARP

ISOCARP celebrates over 10 successful editions of the ISOCARP Awards for Excellence. The ISOCARP Awards for Excellence are conferred in recognition of exceptionally innovative urban and regional initiatives. These Awards were created in 2005 as the highest honour that the International Society of City and Regional Planners can award to a city, region or an institution. Until 2018 ISOCARP has acknowledged 68 cities, regions of institutions with the ISOCARP Awards for Excellence. Amongst the laureates are the cities of Vanijp, Durban, Wijkban, Amsterdan, Bilbao, Singapore, Antwerp, Abu Dhabi, Brussels and Ottawa.

ISOCARP has invited laureates of the past editions Awards for Excellence to present their award-winning cities and projects. The ISOCARP Awards Seminar will take 90 minutes, starting with an introduction and overview of the 10 past editions of the ISOCARP Awards of Excellence and continues with pitches of projects and cities that won the ISOCARP Awards for Excellence between 2005 and 2017. Ana Perc, Vice President Awards and Communication and ISOCARP President-Elect Martin Dubbeling will host and moderate the Awards Seminar.

Introduction upcoming UPAT workshops (2018-2019)
Paul Lecroart, Silja Tillner, Jens Aerts, Xue Liying

Welcome and Introduction of 15 years and 30 UPAT Workshops
Welcome and Introduction of 15 years and 30 UPAT Workshops

Welcome and Introduction of the ISOCARP Awards Seminar will take 90 minutes, starting of with an introduction and overview of the 10 past editions of the ISOCARP Awards of Excellence and continues with pitches of projects and cities that won the ISOCARP Awards for Excellence between 2005 and 2017. Ana Perc, Vice President Awards and Communication and ISOCARP President-Elect Martin Dubbeling will host and moderate the Awards Seminar.
Session organized by the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernization
How do we implement the UN sustainable goals (SDG) through urban and regional planning? All three legs of the term sustainability is equally important: climate, economics and social. The three sessions adopt different approaches addressing the various SDGs by the use of local and regional examples.

1.00 - 11:20 Harpreet Kaur
11:20 - 11:50 UI Haltti/H. Girardet 11:50 - 12:30 Denmark (Ethernity/Island)
12:30 - 13:30 Nordland FK
13:30 - 15:30 Asbjørn Røiseland (Nordland Research Institute) and Anatoli Bourmistrov, Professor, High North Center, Nord University

Moderators: J. Barsund-Brusveen, Norway / Netherlands (lead organizer) and J. Eppler, Urban Europe’s New Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda
- Welcome (J. Barsund-Brusveen, HTNU/INAL, Ted Solerød, HTNU/INAL, 10 min)
- Introduction to New Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2.0 (J. Eppler, Urban Europe)
- Outcomes national consultation process Norway so far (M. Solerød, HTNU, 10 min)
- Group work 2: role of the urban agenda for Norway moving on (25 min, showing mind maps on talkie/chothes)
- Group work 2: role of research to help solving these issues (25 min, showing and sharing maps)
- Wrap-up, next steps and future engagement in the SWAT 2.0 process (10 min)

New Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda of JPI Urban Europe

4 October (Thursday), 13:30 - 15:00
Location: Stormen Concert Hall – Sinus

Moderators: J. Barsund-Brusveen, Norway / Netherlands (lead organizer) and J. Eppler, Urban Europe’s New Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda
- Welcome (J. Barsund-Brusveen, HTNU/INAL, Ted Solerød, HTNU/INAL, 10 min)
- Introduction to New Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2.0 (J. Eppler, Urban Europe)
- Outcomes national consultation process Norway so far (M. Solerød, HTNU, 10 min)
- Group work 2: role of the urban agenda for Norway moving on (25 min, showing mind maps on talkie/chothes)
- Group work 2: role of research to help solving these issues (25 min, showing and sharing maps)
- Wrap-up, next steps and future engagement in the SWAT 2.0 process (10 min)

"Next City Seminar" Meet the Institutional Members of ISOCARP

4 October (Thursday), 13:30 - 15:00
Location: Stormen Library – Literature Hall

Moderators: Martin Dubbeling and Jeremy Dawkins, ISOCARP

ISOCARP has a growing number of cities, universities, planning and research institutes, national associations as well as planning and design firms that are registered as Institutional Members. These 40+ Institutional Members support ISOCARP in pursuing “Knowledge for Better Cities”.

The Institutional Members are important for ISOCARP as they initiate YPP and UPAT workshops or co-hosted one of our annual congresses. The "Next City Seminar" Institutional Members present their organisations, most recent projects and publications, followed by a group discussion about the future legacies and future activities of Institutional Members within and for ISOCARP.

Jeremy Dawkins, Vice President Members and ISOCARP President: Martin Dubbeling will host and moderate the seminar.
13:30 - 13:50 Welcome and Introduction of Institutional Membership of ISOCARP
Jeremy Dawkins and Martin Dubbeling
13:50 - 14:30 Pitch and introductions of Institutional Members present in Bodø
14:30 - 15:00 Open discussion about the opportunities of Institutional Membership.

Session coordinators: Senior researcher Aase Kristine Lundberg (Nordland Research Institute) and Asbjørn Røiseland (Nord University)

Developing a sustainable city with reduced climate gas emissions, energy consumption and pollution and re-use of waste often requires measures reaching far into the city’s social life and organise their lives. This includes how and where the citizens live, how they move around in the city and what they do in their spare time. These transformations needed to enable more sustainable cities pose a key challenge for urban governance. How to take necessary measures toward the “green city” is a new that is legitimate in the view of the citizens affected by the policies? In this perspective, legitimacy might be defined as the extent to which urban policies and measures are acceptable to citizens.

The concept of legitimacy furthermore applies to both processes (the instance of participants’ transparency and accountability in decision-making) and outcomes (for instance through the effectiveness of the governance). As a greener city necessarily involves a greener lifestyle, the success of policies to a large extent depends on its citizens commitment and willingness to comply with policies. Another important question revolves around how the legitimacy of necessary environmental policies are constructed within the political and bureaucratic spheres, where multiple issues compete for attention and resources.

In practice, the legitimacy of urban governance is mobilised, transformed and contested in planning and development processes. Understanding how different stakeholders, planners and decision makers make and assess different legitimacy claims in governance processes of the “green city” can contribute to understanding transformation processes toward a more sustainable urban future.

The aim of this session is to invite academics and practitioners to contribute with insight on the concept of legitimacy and sustainable urban planning.

Welcome: Aase Kristine Lundberg/Maths B. Reinar, Nordland Research Institute
- On legitimacy in urban governance: Asbjørn Røiseland, Nord University
- On the evolution of the planning system: Marius Grønning, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (MBH)
- Legitimizing urban planning projects – the balance between input and output participation: Mapa Nilsen, Nord University
- Constructing legitimacy through an urban living lab: experiences from Bodø Living Lab: Aase Kristine Lundberg/Maths B. Reinar, Nord Research Institute
- Innovative forms of citizen participation at the fringe of the formal planning system: Torild Nybå, UiT The Arctic University of Norway
- Panel discussion

Special Sessions
Is the smart city sustainable? The case of Bodo
3 October (Wednesday), 8:30 - 10:00
Location: Stormen Library – Literature Hall

Moderator: Representation from the High North Centre, Harvard University Business School

This session will examine the sustainability of smart city development. Questions to be addressed include the financial implications for a smart city, big profits vs. the local population, and the role governance and business hold going forward.

Panellists:
- Herbert Girardet, Professor, Co-founder of the World Future Council
- Asotii Bournestrov, Professor, High North Centre, Nord University Business School
- Stephen Skyllian, Head of Unit for Development, Bodø municipality
Joining a team drawn from around the world, experiencing a different planning context, about discovering an exciting new place, in a YPP project, and they will tell you... Ask any young planner who has participated in the YPP... a week. The YPP program is organized as offering outstanding opportunities for young planners.

The objective of a YPP is to offer new ideas and creative solutions to complex and related urban issues are produced. It includes a number of activities such as

ISOCARP brings together recognized 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 organizes 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/young-planning-professionals/

Mentorship Programme

The Mentorship Programme was introduced in 2014 by Vice President Slawek Ledewon in order to connect the younger and more experienced ISOCARP generation.

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

Mentor a Paper

The “Mentor a Paper” Programme concept is to match authors (mentees) with experienced ISOCARP Members, who help them to develop their work.

Mentoring Sessions at the Congress

Mentoring Sessions at the Congress are an opportunity for meetings between delegates - between an experienced ISOCARP member as Mentor and 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.

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 propose 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.

Young ambition met with experience, professionalism and methodology to discuss urban issues. The 2 editions of MSL’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.

ISOCARP Publications

Publication: ISOCARP Review 14

The ISOCARP Review is the annual publication of the society. This year most of the articles focus on the topic of “Cool Planning: Changing Climate and Urban Futures”. Nine articles are about how planning can mitigate, and assist cities to adapt to, climate change, while three more articles report engineering and scientific efforts to develop new climate change planning tools. Three plans that are noteworthy of “Cool Planning: Changing Climate and Urban Futures” are introduced. The plans are: Paris, London and Copenhagen.

Bodel tells us about themselves – their history, their demographic and employment characteristics, their style and their recent and on-going planning efforts - to inform our Congress attendees about their host town.

ISOCARP furthermore would like to thank the following members who offered to help the mentee and started the collaboration. Unfortunately the mentee could not attend the congress and therefore the programme stopped.

Ali Alhajri
Luis Akram
Jacob Babarinde
Sue Colman
Mark Cummins
Rashi Gupta
Nazim Islami
Rajendra Kumar
Fallah
Lavazman
Slavomir Ledewon
Sudeshna Kumar
Dmitry Boyko
Malgorzata Hanzlik
Jim Colman
Ehsan Soltani
Tim Strikers
Sudeshna Kumar
ISOCARP would like to thank the following member mentors who guided their mentees to the final paper:

Ali Albaref
Sudheer Srinivasan
Tingting Zhang
Adriano Bistolfi
Marnitz GOEBEL
Dushko Bogomolov
Reza Taheri
Ami Chatterjee
Mentors...

Helena Fraino
Yiwei Huang
Pedro Garcia
Sam GE
Zeynep Gunay
Dolga Cepeljatiskaja
Malgorzata Hanzlik
Jim Reilly
Kaity Arndt
Maria Trigoni
Mubashir Hussain
Rachel Almonte○de
Sk Jain
Chinn Peng
Madina Junossova
Deborah Heinen
Daniel Kinnick
Xin Li
Flavio Malla
Yves-Henri Mendoza
Faith Murgithi
Martin Merk
Marlane Papageorgiou
Mitchell de Souza
San Pan
Giri Vemula
Nupur Pruthi
Ashima Misra
Jim Bailey
Tan Fang
Judith Byser
Shakeel Anwar
Dhruv Gail
Benjamin Scheerbarth
Dheeraj Gota
Tim Strikers
Ranjip Meng
Erevin Ullah Karar
Lakshmy Hirandas
Lin Ke
Iva Venista Lazarevic
Sudeshna Kumar

ISOCARP would like to thank the following members who offered to help them and started the collaboration. Unfortunately the mentee could not attend the congress and therefore the programme stopped.

Ali Alhajri
Luis Akram
Jacob Babarinde
Sue Colman
Mark Cummins
Rashi Gupta
Nazim Islami
Rajendra Kumar
Fallah
Lavazman
Slavomir Ledewon
Sudeshna Kumar
Dmitry Boyko
Malgorzata Hanzlik
Jim Colman
Ehsan Soltani
Tim Strikers
Hain Struben
Jef Van den Broeck
ISOCARP AWARDS

ISOCARP recognises excellence through the Society's award programme, consisting of the Awards for Excellence in planning projects, the Routledge Prize for young planning professionals, the ISOCARP Award for a significant contribution to planning literature and the Students Award.

Awards for Excellence

3 October (Tuesday) to 4 October (Thursday), 19:00

The ISOCARP Awards for Excellence are conferred to individuals, groups or organisations for exceptional professional achievements in urban and regional planning. The Award ceremony takes place in the main auditorium of the conference venue.

ISOCARP recognises projects, programmes, and practices that exemplify the highest standards in urban and regional planning. The Awards for Excellence identify the most innovative and inspiring examples of planning in action.

The Gerd Albers Award is for best publication by ISOCARP members during the last year. The ISOCARP Award for Regional Planning is made possible by Routledge Publishers that give an annual grant to the Routledge Prize.

Graduates and students with outstanding results in urban and regional planning.

The ISOCARP Award for Regional Planning is made possible by Routledge Publishers that give an annual grant to the Routledge Prize.

Awards for Excellence

3 October (Tuesday) to 4 October (Thursday), 19:00

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

4 October (Thursday) 19:00

The Gerd Albers Award is for best publication by ISOCARP members during the last year. The Award was established by the Norwegian Association of Professional Geographers and former President of ISOCARP, one of the Co-founders and past Presidents of ISOCARP, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Students Award

2 October (Tuesday), 13:30 - 15:00 and 4 October (Thursday) 19:00

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.

List of Participants

As of 23 September 2018

Discover PLANNING & URBAN STUDIES

Journals from Routledge

www.tandfonline.com
PRACTICAL INFORMATION

From the airport to the city:
You can walk from the airport to the city! It’s only a 10 minute walk.
If you do not want to walk busses 1 and 4 go from the airport to and through the city centre.
Taxi: +47 (0) 7590

Public transport:
The bus is the main means of public transport. More information on the bus system, departures and tickets at https://177nordland.no/
Important: Buses do not take cash, only cards. You can buy bus tickets through the app "Billett Nordland".

Time in Norway:
CEST (UTC+2)
Mean temperature: 4,60 °C
Average October temperature: 5,20 °C

Longitude: 14°23´ East
Latitude: 67°17 North
Population: 50,090 (1 Jan. 2016)
Midnight sun: 2/6 – 10/7
Polar night: 29/12 – 15/2
Northern Lights: September – March
Country code: +47

Emergency Telephone Numbers:
Police: 112
Fire: 110
Medical Assistance: 113
Emergency room (ER): 116 117
Emergency number concerning congress matters: +47 932 512 21 / +47 908 751 73

Currency: NOK (10 NOK approx. 1 EUR)
Name: Norwegian Krone (kr)
Coins: kr1, kr5, kr10, kr20 Banknotes: kr50, kr100, kr200, kr500, kr1000

Water:
Tap water is both safe and good to drink. We recommend using a bottle that you refill.

Biggest supermarkets:
Coop, Kiwi, Rema 1000
Opening hours: Mon – Fri 7-23, Sat 8-22, Sun closed
Normal opening hours shopping: 10-18/20

Wi-Fi and SIM Cards:
There is free Wi-Fi in all the venues.
SIM cards can be bought at Narvesen kiosk which you can find at the airport as well as at the Radisson Hotel and in the middle of Glasshuset in the public area.
You will have to fill in a form. The phone number will be registered within 24 hours Mon-Fri. The name of this is Mycall.

Electricity:
Norway uses the Europlug (Type C & F), which has two round prongs. If you are traveling from the U.S., you will likely need either an electricity transformer or adapter for your devices to use the 220 volts of electricity that come out of the wall outlets. Most of Scandinavia uses 220 volts.

Language:
Norwegian, however, most Norwegians understand and talk English very well.

Dress code:
ISOCARP does not have a dress code. You might want to dress up a little for the gala dinner on 4 October. However, there are no obligations.
For participants of the technical tour to Keiservarden it is important that you have proper clothes. The tour requires footwear suitable for hiking in unleveled wet terrain. The temperature will decline and the wind gets stronger on the way to the top, so make sure you have warm clothes and a wind-protected jacket. Please check weather forecast on beforehand: https://www.storm.no/

Electricity:
Norway uses the Europlug (Type C & F), which has two round prongs. If you are traveling from the U.S., you will likely need either an electricity transformer or adapter for your devices to use the 220 volts of electricity that come out of the wall outlets. Most of Scandinavia uses 220 volts.

Language:
Norwegian, however, most Norwegians understand and talk English very well.

Dress code:
ISOCARP does not have a dress code. You might want to dress up a little for the gala dinner on 4 October. However, there are no obligations.
For participants of the technical tour to Keiservarden it is important that you have proper clothes. The tour requires footwear suitable for hiking in unleveled wet terrain. The temperature will decline and the wind gets stronger on the way to the top, so make sure you have warm clothes and a wind-protected jacket. Please check weather forecast on beforehand: https://www.storm.no/

Electricity:
Norway uses the Europlug (Type C & F), which has two round prongs. If you are traveling from the U.S., you will likely need either an electricity transformer or adapter for your devices to use the 220 volts of electricity that come out of the wall outlets. Most of Scandinavia uses 220 volts.

Language:
Norwegian, however, most Norwegians understand and talk English very well.

Dress code:
ISOCARP does not have a dress code. You might want to dress up a little for the gala dinner on 4 October. However, there are no obligations.
For participants of the technical tour to Keiservarden it is important that you have proper clothes. The tour requires footwear suitable for hiking in unleveled wet terrain. The temperature will decline and the wind gets stronger on the way to the top, so make sure you have warm clothes and a wind-protected jacket. Please check weather forecast on beforehand: https://www.storm.no/

Electricity:
Norway uses the Europlug (Type C & F), which has two round prongs. If you are traveling from the U.S., you will likely need either an electricity transformer or adapter for your devices to use the 220 volts of electricity that come out of the wall outlets. Most of Scandinavia uses 220 volts.

Language:
Norwegian, however, most Norwegians understand and talk English very well.

Dress code:
ISOCARP does not have a dress code. You might want to dress up a little for the gala dinner on 4 October. However, there are no obligations.
For participants of the technical tour to Keiservarden it is important that you have proper clothes. The tour requires footwear suitable for hiking in unleveled wet terrain. The temperature will decline and the wind gets stronger on the way to the top, so make sure you have warm clothes and a wind-protected jacket. Please check weather forecast on beforehand: https://www.storm.no/

Electricity:
Norway uses the Europlug (Type C & F), which has two round prongs. If you are traveling from the U.S., you will likely need either an electricity transformer or adapter for your devices to use the 220 volts of electricity that come out of the wall outlets. Most of Scandinavia uses 220 volts.

Language:
Norwegian, however, most Norwegians understand and talk English very well.

Dress code:
ISOCARP does not have a dress code. You might want to dress up a little for the gala dinner on 4 October. However, there are no obligations.
For participants of the technical tour to Keiservarden it is important that you have proper clothes. The tour requires footwear suitable for hiking in unleveled wet terrain. The temperature will decline and the wind gets stronger on the way to the top, so make sure you have warm clothes and a wind-protected jacket. Please check weather forecast on beforehand: https://www.storm.no/

Electricity:
Norway uses the Europlug (Type C & F), which has two round prongs. If you are traveling from the U.S., you will likely need either an electricity transformer or adapter for your devices to use the 220 volts of electricity that come out of the wall outlets. Most of Scandinavia uses 220 volts.

Language:
Norwegian, however, most Norwegians understand and talk English very well.

Dress code:
ISOCARP does not have a dress code. You might want to dress up a little for the gala dinner on 4 October. However, there are no obligations.
For participants of the technical tour to Keiservarden it is important that you have proper clothes. The tour requires footwear suitable for hiking in unleveled wet terrain. The temperature will decline and the wind gets stronger on the way to the top, so make sure you have warm clothes and a wind-protected jacket. Please check weather forecast on beforehand: https://www.storm.no/
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 Bodo

Few other Norwegian cities and towns have been gifted with such magnificent and spectacular scenery as Bodo. The town provides a fascinating mixture of superb nature and a modern, urban and vibrant lifestyle. Right at the heart of all this you will sense the informal and friendly atmosphere amongst its population. It is a vibrant town, excellent for shopping, cultural and sports and leisure activities.

The regional capital of the County of Nordland has apparently been reaching for the stars in recent years, rapidly closing in on citizen number 52,000. This makes Bodo the second largest town in the North of Norway, beaten only by Tromsø. Bodo is currently one of the fastest growing towns in the whole of Norway.

Bodo’s location has put the town right in pole position when it comes to communication, trade and services. Travellers by air, rail and sea all meet in the heart of this city. This is, however, just one of the things that has made our town one of Norway’s most popular locations for events, meetings, conferences and get-togethers of all kinds.