

Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning

"Improving Planning for More Sustainable Cities and Territories"

EVENT BOOKLET

30 JULY - 1 AUGUST, 2018 | FUKUOKA, JAPAN

Agenda



DAY ONE

MONDAY, JULY 30, 2018

Global and local implementation of the IG-UTP

Venue: Multi-Purpose Hall, 1st floor of Hyakunenkkan

TIME	SESSION	CHAIR/KEYNOTE SPEAKER
8:30 – 9:00	Arrival and registration	
09:00 – 09:40	<p>Welcome & Opening Session</p> <p>Opening statement by Toshiyasu Noda, Conference Coordinator & Professor, Seinan Gakuin University</p> <p>Welcome remarks by Deputy Mayor of the City of Fukuoka</p>	<p><i>Atsushi Koresawa,</i> Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat</p>
09:40 – 10:10	<p>1ST KEYNOTE SPEECH</p> <p>The IG - UTP: we know the “what”, we know the “how”; it is time to talk about the “who”</p>	<p><i>Christine Platt,</i> Chair of the IG-UTP Expert Group and former President of the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP)</p>
10:10 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 12:00	<p>PLENARY 01. Implementing the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP)</p>	<p><i>Shipra Narang Suri,</i> Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat</p>
12:00 – 14:00	Networking Lunch	
14:00 – 15:10	<p>WORKSHOP SESSION. Quick-Scanning your Planning System</p>	<p><i>Bruno Dercon,</i> Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific UN-Habitat</p>
15:10 – 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 – 17:30	<p>BREAKOUT SESSIONS. Peer-to-peer learning at the regional level</p> <p>(2nd floor of Hyakunenkkan)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Africa Room: Conference 1 Asia & the Pacific Room: Seminar room Latin America & the Caribbean Room: Conference 2 	<p>Chair of session:</p> <p><i>Juanee Cilliers,</i> Chair of Urban and Regional Planning, North-West University</p> <p><i>Christopher Rollo,</i> Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat</p> <p><i>Rose-May Guignard,</i> Head of Urban Planning, Inter-ministerial Committee for Territorial Planning of Haiti</p>
18:00 – 19:30	<p>Reception hosted by Seinan Gakuin University (Reception Hall)</p>	

DAY TWO

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 2018

The way forward towards localizing the IG-UTP

Venue: Multi-Purpose Hall, 1st floor of Hyakunenkkan

TIME	SESSION	CHAIR/KEYNOTE SPEAKER
8:30 – 9:00	Arrival	
09:00 – 10:00	PLENARY 02. Regional Dialogue for Urban and Territorial Planning	<i>Remy Sietchiping,</i> Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat
10:00 – 10:30	2ND KEYNOTE SPEECH Implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning: How do we build the Capacity?	<i>Bruce Stiftel,</i> <i>Professor, School of City and Regional Planning, Georgia Institute of Technology</i> <i>UN-Habitat Liason of the Global Planning Education Association Network (GPEAN)</i>
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 – 11:45	PLENARY 03. “Champions” of the Guidelines	<i>Sara Hoeflich,</i> World Secretariat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
11:45 – 12:00	Wrap-up & Closing Remarks	<i>Shipra Narang Suri,</i> Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 – 17:00	PART I. SPATIAL PLANNING PLATFORM MEETING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welcome statement by the Vice-Minister of MLIT ○ Opening Speech by UN-Habitat ○ Briefing from Secretariats, MLIT ○ Comments from Participants <p style="text-align: center;"><i><Networking Break></i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Closing of Part I</i></p>	Moderator: <i>Toshiyasu Noda,</i> Professor, Department of Law, Seinan Gakuin University
18:00 – 20:00	Reception hosted by MLIT (Hilton Seahawk Hotel, 1st floor Argos)	

DAY THREE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 01, 2018

Venue: Multi-Purpose Hall, 1st floor of Hyakuninkan

TIME	SESSION	CHAIR/KEYNOTE SPEAKER
8:30 – 9:00	<i>Arrival</i>	
09:00 – 12:30	<p>PART II. SPATIAL PLANNING PLATFORM MEETING</p> <p>Session 1: “Design and Implementation of National and Regional Planning for Inclusive Growth”</p> <p>Session 2: “Policies Towards Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements in Asia”</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i><Networking Break></i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Keynote Speech:</i> <i>Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif,</i> <i>Executive Director, UN-Habitat</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Signing Ceremony and Group Photo</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Closing Remarks</i></p>	

Introduction to the first Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning



In 2015, the Governing Council of UN-Habitat adopted at its 25th Session the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP or The Guidelines). Since their adoption, UN-Habitat and more than 20 partners have been leading the global implementation of The Guidelines: raising awareness on the value of urban and territorial planning for sustainable urban development, building capacity of planning actors and decision-makers in different countries and cities, and developing the necessary tools and knowledge base needed to apply them at different governance levels. The “Implementing the IG-UTP, 2015 – 2017” report to the 26th Session of the Governing Council in 2017 showcased this wide range of initiatives and highlighted the needs and priorities for rolling out the Guidelines in the coming years.

The results of the report also demonstrate how a number of partners have taken steps to work with the Guidelines and become IG-UTP champions, leading advocacy efforts and localization in their country or region. One such champion is the Government of Japan who, since the inception of the Guidelines, has been taking action for the improvement of urban and territorial planning in the Asia-Pacific region and worldwide, through initiatives such as the establishment of the Spatial Planning Platform.

After three years of implementation, and with the support of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan and the Seinan Gakuin University, it is now time to bring the IG-UTP family together during the 2018 Sustainable Urbanization Week in Fukuoka – also the host city of the third Expert Meeting that drafted the Guidelines. This week will begin with the first Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning, followed by the launch of the Spatial Planning Platform, and culminating with the Asia-Pacific City Summit.

Bringing together experts and professionals from 30 countries spread across all regions of the world, the Symposium will focus on how the IG-UTP are a central element to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11. The Symposium will also unveil forthcoming tools to adopt the Guidelines to different settings, and available knowledge for capacity development. The regional breakout sessions will encourage peer-to-peer learning through the exchange of country and city experiences in urban and territorial planning, while also identifying common challenges, opportunities, and potential commitments to implement the Guidelines at a regional level.

Last, but not the least, the Symposium brings a wide range of planning actors and decision-makers (current and future champions of the Guidelines) to find synergies between one another, establish constructive partnerships and find themselves in the path towards “improving planning towards more sustainable cities and territories”. I wish you all a very productive Symposium and Spatial Planning Platform Meeting and invite you to become part of a global community of leadership towards more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated, connected and climate-resilient cities and territories.

Dr. Shipra Narang Suri

Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch
UN-Habitat

Message from the Regional Office of UN-Habitat



Welcome to this beautiful and vibrant city of Fukuoka, Japan!

I thank all participants who have travelled here from many countries and cities for their time and travelled in participating in the Sustainable Urbanization Week in Fukuoka, where we intend to cover three major events i.e. the Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning, the Spatial Planning Platform Meeting and the Asian-Pacific City Summit. On behalf of the entire UN-Habitat team, I would like to express our profound appreciation and gratitude for the close collaboration and continued generous support from Member Countries, especially the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of the Japanese Government, the City of Fukuoka and Seinan University for jointly organizing these events.

The New Urban Agenda, United Nations' 20-year sustainable urban development agenda adopted in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, states that by 2050, the world's urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the twenty-first century's most transformative trends. Since about 90 percent of the increase in urban population is taking place in Asian cities and towns, urbanization is predominantly an issue in Asia more than in other regions. Along with this significant development comes a multitude of challenges and opportunities.

With this context, it gives me and all of us great pleasure to host the first Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning that will take stock of progress and new developments on the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and more generally the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and urban-related SDGs. Likewise, the initiative taken by the MLIT to launch the Spatial Planning Platform is greatly appreciated. We expect it to provide peer-to-peer learning opportunities between countries and cities about a wide range of urban policies tackling numerous social, environmental and spatial issues, progress and setbacks made to date in relevant spheres as well as best practices and valuable lessons learned. Moreover, mayors and their representatives participating from many Asian and Pacific cities will also have the opportunity to see how various efforts made towards these global agendas are affecting their territories and how their efforts on the ground, in turn, contribute to the global agendas.

Last but not least, I hope all participants from overseas will really enjoy your stay in Fukuoka and explore the things that make this city so attractive and livable.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Atsushi Koresawa'.

Atsushi Koresawa

Regional Director, UN-HABITAT Regional Office for
Asia and the Pacific

Message from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



It is my great pleasure and honor to welcome all of you to the Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning and Spatial Planning Platform (SPP) Meeting in Fukuoka, Japan

The International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) adopted by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat are very useful for all stakeholders who try to make cities and territories more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected through the design and implementation of spatial plans. The Government of Japan fully supported the IG-UTP by holding the third expert group meeting in Fukuoka, November 2014.

In this connection, we would like to support the design of the national and regional spatial plans. Therefore, based on the IG-UTP, Japan is working to establish the SPP which enables stakeholders to share experience and knowledge on the design and implementation of spatial plans in cooperation with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. The SPP is one of the implementation tools for the IG-UTP and will eventually contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda.

I am convinced that this Symposium and Meeting will be very fruitful.

Takeshi Mugishima

Takeshi Mugishima

Director-General, National Spatial Planning and
Regional Policy Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Message from Seinan Gakuin University



It is a great pleasure for us to welcome you to the Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning as well as the Spatial Planning Platform meeting 2018 in the beautiful and compact city of Fukuoka, Japan. The venue is our university, Seinan Gakuin, situated in a quiet school zone near the city center (Tenjin). Within walking distance, there are sightseeing places such as Fukuoka Tower, City Museum and Sport Dome.

Regarding the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP), the third and final expert group meeting was held in our university on 11 and 12 November 2014. At that meeting, the guidelines were finalized with Fukuoka Communique for submission to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat while 26 good practices including Fukuoka City were well elaborated. It is certain that intensive discussion and deliberation will take place again this time.

I am looking forward to meeting you in Fukuoka very soon.W

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, cursive letters that appear to read 'T. Noda'. The signature is written on a white background.

Toshiyasu NODA
Conference Coordinator & Professor
Seinan Gakuin University

Meet the Guidelines



The IG-UTP are intended to be “a global reference framework for improving policies, plans, designs and implementation processes for more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change”. They consist of 12 key principles and 114 action-oriented recommendations targeted at four stakeholder groups: national governments, local authorities, planning professionals and their associations, and civil society and its organizations.



Different types and approaches to urban and territorial planning (UTP) have been tested worldwide without simple and universally agreed principles to guide decision-makers towards sustainable urban development. In light of this, UN-Habitat’s governing Member States requested in 2013 a guidance document on urban planning that could be globally relevant, in line with the guidelines thus far developed on Decentralization (2007) and Access to Basic Services for All (2009). Following a consultative process of normative work and consensus building at the global level, the **International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning** (IG-UTP or the Guidelines) were adopted by the Governing Council in 2015 under Resolution 25/6.

The Guidelines were based on strong evidence and lessons learned from various regions and contexts as documented in the IG-UTP: Towards a Compendium of Inspiring Practices. The IG-UTP are intended to be “a global reference framework for improving policies, plans, designs and implementation processes for more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change” (pp. 1). They consist of **12 key principles** and **114 action-oriented recommendations** targeted at **four stakeholder** groups: national governments, local authorities, planning professionals and their associations, and civil society and its organizations.

The Guidelines emphasize the need for an **integrated and territorial approach** to planning and cover areas of urban policy and governance, sustainable urban development, planning components as well as implementation and monitoring mechanisms. They enable the integration of the vertical and horizontal dimensions of planning systems by opening thematic entry points for their improvement, while taking into account the potential for interventions to occur at different levels.

Finally, the IG-UTP play a pivotal role in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Paragraph 93 explicitly acknowledges the IG-UTP as a key mechanism for its effective implementation in cities and territories. Similarly, the IG-UTP informed its formulation and drafting, and as a result, a total of 33 out of 175 points in the New Urban Agenda highlight the importance of planning and managing urban spatial development. Considering the New Urban Agenda advocates for a re-invention of planning towards a more integrated people-centered approach, the Guidelines represent an enabling mechanism for this paradigm shift by bringing different actors, working in different sectors and governance levels, together at the planning table.

About the Spatial Planning Platform



A need for national and regional plans is expanding in response to rapid economic growth and urbanization worldwide. In this regard, Japan received multiple requests for support, design and monitoring of spatial planning in countries facing such situation. In order to meet these requests and promote international cooperation, Japan suggested in Habitat III establishing a Spatial Planning Platform (SPP) which would enable stakeholders to share knowledge and experiences on the design and implementation of national and regional spatial plans, a proposal echoed by many countries.

Considering such support and requests, Japan organized a Preparatory Meeting and a Side Event on the SPP in the margins of the 9th session of the World Urban Forum. There was a large attendance on behalf of national governments (Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam), international institutions (UN-Habitat, OECD and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)) and other stakeholders. The role of the SPP was intensively discussed and well elaborated in the meetings.

Following this process, Japan decided to hold the first meeting of the SPP on 31st July – 1st August 2018, in Fukuoka, Japan.

The purpose of the Spatial Planning Platform is as follows:

- 1) Networking national spatial planners
- 2) Sharing experiences and knowledge on the design and implementation of national spatial plans
- 3) Peer-to-peer learning on how to address common planning issues
- 4) Helping each other formulate a new spatial plan

The SPP will contribute to implementing the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, and ultimately, the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the New Urban Agenda for inclusive and sustainable growth.

Speakers



KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Christine Platt



Christine Platt is a professional planning consultant in South Africa. Her knowledge of urban and territorial development ranges from the grass roots, local and national government level, to the international community. She has a proven track record of leadership at the global level, having worked with a wide range of stakeholders from all parts of the globe on sustainable urbanisation and human settlement issues. She has managed international stakeholder relationships and is a thought leader at the global level regarding issues such as the reformation of the global planning agenda, creation and the implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, urban-rural linkages, and the formulation of the World Urban Campaign. Her Keynote will focus on the fact that, after much debate and internationally agreeing on development priorities, it is now time to discuss each actor's role in delivering more sustainable urbanization.

The recent past has seen unprecedented international attention being paid to the delivery of sustainable urbanisation across the world as well as an unprecedented acknowledgement of the role of planning in delivering that future. We have seen many international accords covering issues such as the Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, food security, financing and resilience, all of which have relevance to and are impacted by the urbanisation process. For this Symposium, the most influential is the New Urban Agenda agreed in Quito in 2016.

There is common awareness of the magnitude and pace of urbanisation across the world, and of the profound impacts this is having. After much debate, we now have a clear indication of what the global imperatives are for the urbanisation agenda. Similarly, much work has been done on preparing tools to support those responsible for delivering sustainable urbanisation. None is, however, more relevant than the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning. These Guidelines are key to delivering more sustainable cities and territories through planning that is fit-for-purpose in the 21st century.

This Keynote address will therefore argue that we already know the "What" and we also know the "How". What we now need to urgently debate is the "Who". The question we need to ask ourselves is what role each of us should be playing in our field of work and in our local context to deliver on this urgent and massive agenda.

Keywords: urban planning, actors and decision-makers, sustainable urbanisation

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Bruce Stiftel



Bruce Stiftel is Professor of City and Regional Planning at the Georgia Institute of Technology (USA). His work concerns collaborative governance of environmental policy and international movement of urban planning ideas. He served UN-Habitat as a member of the expert group on the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP), and the World Cities Report 2016, and represents the Global Planning Education Association Network (GPEAN), for which he served as founding chairperson, to the UN-Habitat University Network Initiative. He is Education Vice-Chair of the American Planning Association, National Conference Committee, and a member of the editorial boards of *International Planning Studies*, *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *Planning Theory*, and *Town Planning Review*. He is also a Fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners. His Keynote will focus on the topic of capacity building for urban and territorial planning.

The IG-UTP call for what would be a radical remaking of planning systems in many countries. Contrasting with some tradition approaches to planning long in use, the Guidelines call for planning to be a policy process, integrating social development, sustained economic growth, and management of the natural and built environment across various spatial scales. Making this work requires planners with broad skills, stakeholders who appreciate the aims and methods of planning, and elected officials who see policy-making as a partnership with residents.

Globally, there is a critical shortage of trained personnel. UN-Habitat data shows gross deficiencies in numbers of qualified planners across Africa and Asia. Many countries in Latin-America and the Caribbean, Arab States, and southern and eastern Europe have planning traditions that lack attention to key components of the Guidelines. Moreover, planning education institutions are too often ill-equipped to remediate these personnel deficiencies.

The high cost of traditional professional education is not compatible with resources in many developing countries. In particular, expectations of off shore, post-graduate education are not realistic across most of the countries with the greatest capacity needs. Educational institutions in developing countries must be the primary agents of capacity building. In order to do this work effectively, they will need to benefit from expertise and resources at institutions in countries where planning education is well developed, and they will need opportunities to further exchange with planners in other developing countries. Many successful examples illustrate the way forward. The Keynote presentation will touch upon solutions and modalities to address the growing issue of capacity building.

Keywords: capacity building, urban planning, urbanization



Abdoulaye Cisse

Researcher, Engineer and Training Consultant. Head of the Capacity Development Program, which groups together training programs, organizational strengthening and institutional development in the NGO ECOPOP (for its French acronym) "Spaces for Co-Production of Popular Offers for Environment and Development in Africa".



Dr. André Mueller

Dr. André Mueller is a senior advisor and a senior researcher at the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) within the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR) in Bonn / Berlin, Germany. Being an urban planner and engineer by education, he focuses on strategies / reports (including data), programmes (including financial mechanisms) and policies on urban and spatial development and planning in a European and global context.



Atsushi Koresawa

Atsushi Koresawa is the Director for UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Fukuoka, Japan since June 2017. Before joining UN-Habitat, Mr. Koresawa served at various ministries and agencies of the Japanese government since 1988, his recent responsibilities including the Director for Management and Coordination at the Chubu Regional Development Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the Director for Search and Rescue Operations and International Cooperation at the Fire and Disaster Management Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and Director for Research at the Real Estate Transaction Improvement Organization.



Babu K Shrestha

BK Shrestha (Babu K Shrestha) is an environmental activist, developmental planner and practitioner. In 2006, he founded an NGO (TNW Nepal) and started leading initiatives on environment conservation, natural resource management, and agriculture based community development, sustainable urban development. He is also a founder of school of agriculture known as Prangarik Pathshala in Nepal. He is also a team lead and Chief coordinator of Chapakot Municipality's city planning commission and chairs the Green Institute for sustainable development.



Bernd Pfannenstien

Bernd Pfannenstien is a German geographer. He collaborates as advisor and strategic project leader with the Municipality of Tlajomulco and the Guadalajara Metropolitan Safety Agency. From 2014 to 2015, he worked with the Guadalajara Metropolitan Planning and Development Institute as an academic advisor in urban development projects on a metropolitan scale: i.e. projects on spatial segregation and its influence on urban development, and the implementation of a standardized Geographic Information System based on spatial data of the nine municipalities as basis for the implementation of the Metropolitan Land-Use Plan (published in 2016).



Bruno Dercon

Bruno Dercon is currently the Senior Human Settlements Officer within the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Fukuoka, Japan. In 2005, Mr. Dercon joined UN-Habitat as the housing policy adviser for the reconstruction in Aceh after the Tsunami. He is a senior staff officer now in UN-Habitat's Regional Office and has been overseeing programmes and technical cooperation in Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. He was the focal point for the Asia Pacific preparation for Habitat III and the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for Housing and Urban Development.



Chaolin Gu

Professor Chaolin GU, School of Architecture at Tsinghua University, is the Vice President of the Chinese Futurology Association and a council member of China Society for Urban Sciences. He is a member of Science and Technology Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. Professor Gu was visiting scholar in the Department of Geography/Planning, University of Toronto from 1992 to 1993 and in the Centre of Urban Planning & Environmental Management, Hong Kong University from 1994 to 1995. He had also been a Visiting Professor at Institute of Social and Economic Geography, Katholie University of Leuven, Belgium.



Christopher Rollo

Cris Rollo is the Country Programme Manager of UN-Habitat since 2010. Prior to this, he was Knowledge Manager of the same agency since 2006 during which time he handled the localization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program. The UN-Habitat Philippines office works with national government agencies, local governments and urban stakeholders in addressing housing and urban development issues focused on urban planning and design, urban economy and finance and urban land, legislation and governance as well as disaster response particularly in shelter provision and early recovery planning.



Frank D'hondt

Frank is founding member and director of the Territorial Capital Institute, a knowledge-based platform to exchange theory and praxis of integrated territorial development and placemaking, drawing upon his experiences on localizing the New Urban Agenda and the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning. He has master's degrees in urban geography and territorial planning, both obtained at Ghent University in Belgium.



Dr. Hassan Radoine

Dr. Hassan Radoine is an architecture curator, critic, educator, author and consultant. He is currently the Director of the School of Architecture, Urbanism and Design at University Mohammed VI Polytechnic in Morocco (UM6P) and was previously the Director of the École Nationale d'Architecture (2013-2017). He also Chaired the Architectural Engineering Department at University of Sharjah, UAE (2010-2013). He received his first architect diploma from ENA. As Fullbright Scholar, he completed an M.Sc. and a Ph.D. in Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania.



Immaculata Senje

Immaculata Senje is an Urban and Rural Planner from Tanzania holding a Master's degree in Urban Planning and Management from Dar es Salaam University in Tanzania. She is currently working as an Assistant Director for Urban Design and Renewal in the Department of Rural and Town Planning - Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development. Through her training and professional career, she specialized in Spatial Planning and Management; Infrastructure Economics; Project Planning, Implementation and Monitoring as well as Environmental Impact Assessment.



Juane Cilliers

Prof EJ Cilliers is Associate Professor and Head of the Urban and Regional Planning group at the North-West University in South Africa, as well as leader of the research program for Sustainable Development, Planning and Implementation. She has a Masters and Doctoral Degree in Urban and Regional Planning, as well as a Masters Degree in Economics. She is a professional registered Urban Planner at the South African Council for Planners and rated researcher at the South African National Research Foundation.



Ms. Mokom Njang

Miss Mokom Njang is the Public Relations and International Cooperation's Officer for the City Council of Bamenda in the North West Region of Cameroon since January 2016. She is a trained urban planner with an M.Sc. (2014) in Regional Planning and Project Management from the Pan – African Institute for Development for West Africa, Cameroon. She holds an LLB Law from the University of Buea.



Omar Rancier

Omar is currently the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Arts at the National University Pedro Henriquez Ureña, and directs the Department of Policy, Plan and Project Formulation of the General Directorate of Land Management. He is also a guest contributor in the 'Iberoamerican Architects of the 21st Century' book published by BanaMex (2006), is co-author of the book The Central Bank: 50 Years of Architecture and Arts (2007), an author of the chapter on Dominican architecture in the Trujillo Era section of the General History of the Dominican People publication.



Remy Sietchiping

Leads the Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit within the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UN-Habitat at its Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. With over 20 years of experience, he is currently working on national urban policies within the spatial frameworks, the implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP), regional and metropolitan planning, city-region planning, urban corridors development and clusters, green economy and smart green cities, systems of connected cities, urban-rural linkages.



Rogier van den Berg

Rogier van den Berg has been working for over 17 years as an architect, urban planner, managing director, academic, entrepreneur and diplomat. He advises national, regional and local governments and private sector industries on urban plans, projects, policies and innovation. Currently he is Head of UN-Habitat's Urban Lab in Nairobi operating in over 50 countries globally. The Urban Lab provides integrated solutions to cities. Rogier manages the global team, works as an urban specialist with cities and is leading global programmes such as the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office Future Cities Prosperity Programme.



Rose-May Guignard

Rose-May Guignard started her career in architecture and progressively mi-graded toward urban policy. She joined the Technical Secretariat of Inter-ministerial Committee for Territorial Development (CIAT) in May 2010 as Sr. Urban Planner leading the Urban Planning and Habitat unit. Previously, she taught urban public policy and public management at the School of Urban and Public Affairs, University of Texas-Arlington. She brings more than 20 years of experience in urban planning with a focus on public participation, collaborative decision-making, and urban redevelopment policy.



Sara Habibi

Sara Habibi is urban and regional planner in UN-Habitat, based in Tehran, Iran. The focus of her work is on urban planning related issues, among which National Urban Policy and International Guidelines of Urban and Territorial Planning are most important. She joined UN-Habitat in June 2015 and has devoted her energy on advocacy and capacity development activities, providing substantive supports on urban planning issues, conducting research, preparing reports, providing technical advice, collaborating with partners and stockholders, supporting workshops and conferences, and assisting in monitoring and evaluation of ongoing activities under UNDAF during the last three years.



Sara Hoeflich

Sara is a Diplom-Ingenieur, and an Architect and Urban Planner graduated from the University of Aachen. Currently, she is the director of city-to-city learning and cooperation at UCLG – the world association of local governments – while also overseeing the involvement of UCLG when it comes to urban planning. Before joining UCLG in 2005, Sara worked for 08 years with German development cooperation, GIZ, with assignments in Colombia and Indonesia on urban planning and management, advising territorial planning laws and decision-making with local governments.



Seana Nkhahle

Seana is the Executive Director responsible for Planning and Economic Development at the South African Local Government Association (SALGA). He holds a Bsc (Hon) in Town and Regional Planning from Wits University. Seana has worked for over twenty (20) years in Planning, Research, Local Governance and Urban development with particular interest in sustainable towns and cities and their built environment. Seana is the Executive Director responsible for Planning and Economic Development at the South African Local Government Association (SALGA).



Shipra Narang Suri

Dr. Shipra Narang Suri is an urban planner with a Ph.D. in Post-War Recovery Studies from the University of York, UK. Shipra has extensive experience in advising national and local governments, as well as private sector organisations and networks, on issues of urban planning and management, good urban governance and indicators, livability and sustainability of cities, urban safety, women and cities, as well as post-conflict/post-disaster recovery. She is the former co-Chair of the World Urban Campaign, a UN-Habitat campaign that brings together a large array of global organisations to advocate for sustainable urbanisation.



Siniša Trkulja

Spatial planner in the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure of Republic of Serbia in Belgrade, born in Sarajevo, he accomplished his education between Yugoslavia and France. He started his career at the University of Belgrade teaching regional and urban planning at the Faculty of Geography, Department for Spatial Planning, while working on his PhD with the topic of comparative planning. He worked as consultant for UN Habitat Program for Settlements and Integration of Refugees and as spatial planning consultant in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Tadashi Matsumoto

Tadashi Matsumoto leads OECD's sustainable urban development and green growth work. He is currently in charge of the Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia project, which aims to explore effective policy and governance strategies in rapidly urbanising Asian cities. Tadashi is the lead author of OECD report Compact City Policies: A Comparative Assessment (2012). Tadashi holds a MUP (Urban Planning) from New York University and a Ph.D. from Tokyo University (Engineering). He lectures at Tsukuba University, Japan, and SciencesPo, France.



Toshiyasu Noda

Toshiyasu NODA, PhD, holds a degree in Human Environment (Kyushu National University) and is Professor of Law at the Seinan Gakuin University in Japan since 2013. He was Director for Spatial Planning in the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (GOJ) before joining UN-Habitat as Regional Director for Asia & the Pacific. Also, he was a Member of the Ad-Hoc Expert Group on the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning.



Wilson Kayom

Wilson Kayom has a PhD in Urban Planning. He was an employee of several local governments and 2 central government institutions for 18 years in Uganda. For the last 5 years, Dr. Kayom has been working for a World Bank Funded Program – Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID) Program as an Urban/Physical Planning Specialist. Wilson's major competencies and interests are; inclusive urban planning, applications of geomatics in urban planning, urban green infrastructure, urban planning processes and outcomes and tackling urban planning challenges of intermediate cities/towns.

THINK PIECE SERIES: “Improving Planning for More Sustainable Cities & Territories”



Demonstrating best practices through the experiences of practitioners on-the-ground is one of the first steps towards increasing public interest and political will to improve planning in cities and territories. While sharing experience is necessary, generating a wider discussion of planning is key to this process. As described in the IG-UTP Handbook, political will at all governance levels is imperative to developing this narrative that will begin to place actions for sustainable development uniquely in the urban and territorial planning realm. Proper planning as the precursor to all major sustainable development activities is already catching the attention of many, and these Think Pieces can be used to further promote this agenda – especially for those outside of the planning field.

These contributions on behalf of planning experts and practitioners present in a succinct manner a variety of perspectives on the theme “Improving Planning for More Sustainable Cities & Territories”, including:

- The IG-UTP as a game-changer in the post-2015 urban development agenda;
- Integrated urban and territorial planning as a practical tool to localize national urban policies and global policy frameworks;
- Capacity development as one starting point to the local implementation of the IG-UTP;
- Using the IG-UTP as an instrument for institutional integration and engagement of the multiplicity of urban and territorial actors and decision-makers;
- The need to re-think planning systems beyond the urban boundary to be able to respond to 21st century challenges; and
- The role of capacity development and planning education in building the current and future capacity needed to respond to the increasing complexity of today’s urbanizing world.

While the Think Pieces are rooted in evidence, they are not research papers or evidence briefs. Instead, they are engagement notes that aim at sharing knowledge and inspiring readers to take action for the improvement of planning processes and practice at multiple levels. The Think Piece Series comprises the following pieces:

1. African Urban and Territorial Planning: Resilience, Sustainability and Smartness
2. Finding the hidden treasures in Africa: A response to the UN-Habitat call
3. Examining National Spatial Planning and Urban Development in Serbia through an International Perspective
4. Developing a Framework for the Implementation of the IG-UTP in Iran
5. Participatory Planning Model for a Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Development: Inspirations from Bamenda City, Cameroon
6. Strategy and Participatory Process Sharing in Senegal: The IG-UTP for Local Actors and Decision-Makers
7. Towards Dual Territorial Planning Systems for Urbanized and Non-Urbanized Territories

African Urban and Territorial Planning: Resilience, Sustainability and Smartness

Hassan Radoine, Ph.D.

Director of School of Architecture, Planning and Design
Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco

Keywords: capacity building, urban planning, urbanization

With the current fast urban change worldwide, sustainability has become a crucial trigger in order to guide urban and territorial planning locally and globally to be more considerate of human and environmental dimensions. After decades of alarming planners and urban stakeholders on the danger of uncontrolled urbanization, the New Urban Agenda has come to nail several principles and incite all private and public players to embrace new qualitative approaches to conceiving, planning and implementing urban projects. These qualitative approaches that are insinuated through all SDGs would have major impact on how cities are formed. However, these approaches would be more required for developing countries of the global South, where there are still opportunities to build wisely before it is too late.

For the context of Africa that is rapidly urbanizing, and according to United Nations forecasts, by 2035, more than 50% of Africa's population is expected to live in urban areas. Currently, 40% of the African population is living in urban areas. Africa is considered the fastest urbanized continent in the world with a rate of 4.5% per year. This urban growth is not fully planned and it is taking place often in the peripheral zones of cities. Most African cities are currently overwhelmed with their peri-urban extensions that have made urbanization a matter of quantity and not quality. Hence, new regional urbanization patterns are emerging such as the phenomenon of new towns, mega-urban projects, and peripheral isolated districts leading to a meagerly managed metropolisation. As this unmanaged metropolisation has fully consumed the capacities of governmental planning agencies, their negative impact on rural areas becomes alarming and often inadequate planning mechanisms are applied to plan and develop these intricate rich territories.

Nonetheless, beyond the long-lasting dichotomy of rural and urban, the current planning system ought to consider more the critical need of users and embrace a more context-sensitive planning, innovative design policies, and smart planning tools. The planning practice has to be geared towards a more resilient, sustainable and smart human establishments regardless of being rural or urban especially in the context of Africa.

Thus, several planning paradigms ought to be urgently shifted. The chief example is that of the top-down planning methods that are still widely implemented in Africa. Unfortunately, planning decisions and objectives come often from top centralized governmental planning entities, and albeit they are attempting to pursue more participative approaches, their planning style is still a dictative one rather than a generative/participative one. Being based on formal considerations and often seeks an imposed order, this top-down planning practice has never been effective in addressing the real sustainability issues. This unilateral urban and territorial planning hinders the sustainable development of African cities that continuously lack inclusive growth, services, infrastructure, links with rural zones, and so forth. In addition, this state of one-sided planning and weak institutional capacity to manage cities have exacerbated the state of informality, urban sprawl, disordered urban demographic growth, deterioration of natural environment, and loss of a sense of community and belonging. Consequently, for the context of Africa, it is of utmost importance to apply a more holistic planning that resolves environmental and ecological challenges, ignites economic opportunities, and explores the local genius and know-how.

The application of Sustainable Development goals and the New Urban Agenda would considerably contribute in shifting the urban and territorial planning practices in Africa. Despite the fact that Governmental institutions have become more conscious about the climate change challenges, and willing to adopt new innovative planning

concepts and practices, their human capacity to address the above-mentioned issues is still feeble. Hence, the necessity to support African countries and their cities to forge a new generation of African planners who are equipped with creative tools to meet the growing challenges of Africa's fast urbanization. This without discarding the potential of African rural establishments that if fully explored they can achieve a true sustainable urban and rural development since they are the promising hubs of future intrinsic territorial development.

Within this strategic scope, the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) comes indeed as a practical tool so as to make the planning practice more grounded on how sustainability can be implemented through concrete guidelines. To follow these guidelines in the African context, urban and territorial planning would explore environmental and ecological sustainability as an effective trigger for inclusive urban development, and would help embracing a more operational urbanism that focuses on human-scale urban design and sectorial planning. On the social level, IG-UTP would increase the awareness about the importance of community development and cultural resilience in reaching a sustainable and integrated urban growth.

Accordingly, since my involvement with the team of experts who devised IG-UTP, I have been active in implementing their principles and guidelines in my academic and professional environments. On the institutional level, the major action that I have undertaken consisted mainly on influencing and sensitizing the Ministry of Urban and Territorial Planning in my country Morocco about the importance of the integration of the IG-UTP in the national strategic planning policies. In addition, I have been very active in disseminating knowledge and influencing diverse actors in Morocco, Middle East and Africa through different activities such as the following:

- Contribution to 2014 United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC, Integration Segment, Sustainable Urbanization, NY) by presenting how Morocco has adopted sustainability in its urban and territorial planning and took the lead in Africa in this domain.
- Participation to the Expert Group Meeting organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on "Urbanization and Structural Transformation in Africa," December 17th, 2014, Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Invitation as a Keynote speaker to the 1st International Summit for Smart Cities in North Africa 2014 under the following theme: "The Intelligent Model for developing Sustainable Territories and efficiently managed cities," at Al Akhawayn University, 2014.
- Co-organizer and speaker, workshop on "Intelligent Transition Management of Complex Urban and Territorial Systems," National School of Architecture, National Institute of Urbanism, and Moroccan Association of Regional Sciences, Nov. 19-24, 2014.
- Preparation of a strategic document in 2016 for the Minister of Urban and Territorial planning on the importance of IG-UTP, and the outcomes if its guidelines are embraced in Morocco as a model for Africa.
- Organization of a Pre-Cop 22 International Colloquium at the National School of Architecture in Rabat on "Climate Change and Energy Transition of Territories." Oct. 27th, 2016.
- Nomination to the University Consortium for Cop 22 in Marrakech for integrating Climate Change in universities' curricula and para-curricula programs.
- Pre-Cop of the Region Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Mohammedia School of Engineering, Presiding a workshop with key stakeholders on "Territorial Planning, Cities, Cultural Heritage and Climatic Change," Oct. 11th, 2016.
- Member of the organizing committee of the Second Arab Ministerial Forum on Housing and Urban Development on "The strategy of implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the Arab Region," January 21-23rd, Rabat.

- Participation as a keynote speaker in UN-Habitat Workshop Market Dynamics of Housing in Africa," February 2015, Casablanca.
- Participation to the UNESCO International Conference on "The Culture for Sustainable Cities," December 10-12th, 2015, Hangzhou, China.
- Participation to the 14th General Conference of Organization of Islamic Cities and Capitals, OICC, on "Smart Cities," Rabat, December 1st, 2016.
- Published a chapter on "Planning and Shaping the Urban Form through Cultural Approach," in the UNESCO Global Guide on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development, ISBN 9789231001703, Paris. 2016.
- Published a Book with Wiley International in 2017 entitled "Architecture in Context: Designing in the Middle East," in order to guide architects and planners in this critical region on how to genuinely consider more the potential of social, cultural, and environmental contexts.
- Participation as a keynote speaker to the International Architectural Conference on "Contemporary Architecture in the Arab World: Opportunities and Challenges," Nov. 1-3rd, 2018, Amman, Jordan.
- Participation and contribution to Decathlon Africa as a keynote speaker on "Sustainable Buildings in Africa," Green Energy Park, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, May, 4th, 2018, Benguerir, Morocco.
- Representation of the Moroccan Case, and contribution to the 9th Global Urban Forum, February 7-13th, 2018, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

On the educational and pedagogical level, as the ex-director of the National School of Architecture (ENA), I led a major project on the development and enhancement of the educational curriculum of architecture and urban planning to be aligned with the principles of the IG-UTP in this unique School. Moreover, as a professor in ENA, I have launched and supervised a specialized design studio in Sustainable Urban Design exploring the IG-UTP and the principles of integrative sustainability (100 graduates studied in my studio).

However, I have launched since September 2017 a new School of Architecture, Planning and design (SAP+D) with Mohammed VI Polytechnic University in Morocco, under the sponsorship of OCP. This new School that would serve whole Africa aims to be a center of innovation in resilient, sustainable, and smart architecture, urban/territorial planning and design through education and research. This School aims to advance African knowledge and know-how in architecture and urban / territorial planning, through research and education by developing innovative human-centered solutions for forging resilient and sustainable African cities and territories. The school is presently launching its first Masters and PhDs around key topics related to the implementation of the IG-UTP and the New Urban Agenda such as the Master of Resilient, Sustainable and Smart Buildings and Cities, which will start coming September in collaboration with major known universities worldwide.

Finally, through this think piece, I invite all concerned stakeholders to focus on a more human-centered urbanism. To reach this end, it is imperative to integrate smart technology not as smart gadgets but as smart solutions to complex problems posed by the current highly intricate urban systems. Hence, the above-mentioned planning paradigm shift would occur in the way that planning has to be guided to attain a sustainable and smart urbanization. Thus, it is important to consider this international symposium as a milestone to move to the concrete implementation of the IG-UTP so as to pursue a tactful urbanism that generates genuine economic opportunities, environmental sustainability, cultural resilience, and social cohesion.

Finding the hidden treasures in Africa: A response to the UN-Habitat call

Juane Cilliers
Professor of Urban and Regional Planning,
North-West University, South Africa

Keywords: capacity building, urban planning, urbanization

“Too much of what we know about Africa is coming from outside the continent” (De Waal, 2015).

The received planning ‘wisdom’ in Africa has always been northern in origin (Watson, 2004:252). The importance and role of mainstream planning theory as part of African planning literature is not questioned, however, the need to understand the assumptions on which these theories are based (Watson, 2004:253), is essential when translating to the local context. Some of these assumptions do not hold in all (especially local) contexts, such as the notion of defining a proper living environment which becomes blunt in our cities where so often informal or shack settlements are regarded as unacceptable and in need of replacement by formal housing projects (Watson, 2004:252). The core of planning is context-defined, not fixed, linked to the variation in social and cultural development in different contexts (Zhang, 2006:25). This is also true for Africa which has evolved into a complex web of political, social, economic and environmental realities, faced with immense socio-economic issues (Du Plessis et al., 2003), many disregarded environmental issues (Le Maitre et al. 2007), and municipalities that struggle to cope with urbanization rates which increase pressure on limited resources in strained social contexts (Carden and Armitage 2013). As such, many scholars argue for a unique African planning approach in light of the failure of the African landscape to emulate Western models of urbanisation (Cornelius et al. 2017). There also exists a wide disparity in the number of literature from the global South in comparison to the global North (Du Toit, 2015:9). African scholarship is not operating at its full potential, because “generating accurate data about African economies, African conflicts, and African political systems is hard” (De Waal, 2015).

“We call on academia to help us capture local approaches and practical examples of how these guidelines could be interpreted and implemented” - Frank D’hondt, Senior Urban Planning Advisor at UN-Habitat, during the consultation session at the ISOCARP Congress 2016

The International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) were approved in April 2015 by the UN-Habitat Governing Council. These guidelines were also acknowledged in the New Urban Agenda, during the HABITAT III conference in Quito, 16-20 October 2016. As such, UN-Habitat initiated a series of follow on activities, amongst others, the compilation of a learning package and drafting of a handbook to improve and adjust national and local planning systems along the universal principles and recommendations. A call was put to academics to help advance the development of the handbook within academic structures in terms of linking these Guidelines to broader Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, understanding the global relevance of the Guidelines and how these Guidelines could support the review and reform of the planning systems and ultimately identify how the Guidelines could be applied through selected tools and examples. The call emphasized the local application of the IG-UTP, based from the departure to “think global, but act local”. The call provided a unique opportunity for context-defined planning and for African Academics, Planners and Students to reflect on their African environment and the application of the IG-UTP in African context.

Finding the hidden treasures: The case study of North-West University in South Africa

In response to the call of UN-Habitat, North-West University set out to find the hidden African planning “treasures”, the best practices related to the IG-UTP, which were implemented in South Africa but never before documented or published. A participatory action research (PAR) approach was employed to capture the local

interpretation of UN-Habitat's IG-UTP as part of teaching-learning strategies where final-year Urban Planning students were included as participants of the project to identify and capture the African planning examples. As part of the project students were divided into teams, following a similar format to that of "The Apprentice" where students practiced project management skills while engaging in group activities. In alignment with the UN-Habitat call, the objective was to identify and capture African examples linked to the IG-UTP and present such by means of a 1) visual analysis, 2) text explaining the local interpretation, and 3) a presentation of the findings to peers and other professional planners (refer to the images for such examples).



Capturing African planning approaches and expanding the African planning literature base

Reflecting on the project employed by North-West University, it was evident that South Africa (as expected within the rest of Africa) holds various planning treasures. In essence, these treasures align with the objectives of the IG-UTP and broader Sustainable Development Goals, but with an African interpretation thereof. Specific issues that were highlighted are captured in the following table as an extension of previous research conducted by Cornelius et al. (2017) where coding of case studies followed the attributes of adequate housing and sustainable human settlements as listed by the Urban Sector Network (2003) and the Isandla report (2007).

Sustainable Human Settlement attributes	Case study example	African interpretation
Economic viability and affordability	Makululu shanty compound, Zambia	Residents baking own bricks to build houses
	Maboneng precinct, South Africa	Concentrated centres of mixed uses with African identity
	Kabokweni, Mpumalanga, South Africa	Vendor stalls planned and provided for local producers
Habitability and health standards	Makululu shanty compound, Zambia	Residents provided own clinic and medical personnel
	Marikana informal settlement, South Africa	Embraced informality, DIY water systems created
	Makululu shanty compound, Zambia	Vegetable gardens planned and maintained by residents
Accessibility and transport systems	Marabastad, Kroonstad, South Africa	Residents creating walkways and pedestrian friendly environments
	Clove Park, South Africa	Residents placing emphasis on walkability and creating walkable paths
Social integration and cultural adequacy	Marabastad, Kroonstad, South Africa	Social friendly interacting by means of communal areas (football fields)
	Griekwastad, South Africa	Unique communication methods relating to literacy of communities and diversity of official languages.
	Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa	Rickshaws as tourism and social component
Environmental Sustainability	Edendale, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa	Residents started own recycling project within settlement
	Ivory Park Eco Village, South Africa	Organic food, recycling projects, green energy aids

The impact of scale was evident and recognised by the students, where economic opportunities were mainly focused on regional scale and social and environmental opportunities at the neighbourhood scale.

The project identified the valuable case studies already present within South Africa and provided an opportunity for Students to capture and document these cases. It provided an opportunity to expand the current (limited) African planning literature base, informing such with evidence-based case studies and practical examples of successful planning initiatives in South Africa. It emphasised an ethnographically orientated approach to capture case studies and best practices to inform future African planning initiatives.

The way forward and challenges for (African) planners

The objective of future planning in Africa is to distinguish between the 'universal' and the 'specific' (Watson 2004), what is regarded as universal knowledge and planning values, and what is context specific, or as Zhang (2006:25) states "based on the variation in social and cultural development in different contexts, planners are required to define their core work differently". The IG-UTP provide a platform for such development.

We, the African scholars and Planners need to find these hidden "treasures" in our African cities and regions, and capture these cases, document the findings and provide evidence-based science to guide local future planning. Such African Planning literature base would also benefit teaching-learning approaches, and address some of the current challenges associated with "preparing diverse students for practice in complex (local) environments" (Watson, 2004:253). Such case studies could play a valuable role in analysing and teaching urban planning systems (AAPS, 2011), guided from universal objectives, but implemented within the local context to address unique African challenges and prepare future African Planners for African Planning.

Bibliography

- AAPS (ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN PLANNING SCHOOLS). 2011. Guidelines for case study research and training. Case Research Toolkit. African Centre for Cities, Cape Town.
- CARDEN, K. AND ARMITAGE, N.P., 2013. Assessing urban water sustainability in South Africa—not just performance measurement. *Water SA*, 39(3): 345-350.
- DE WAAL, A. 2015. A social science in Africa fit for purpose. Keynote address at the 2015-2016 cohort of Next Generation Social Sciences in Africa fellows, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- DU PLESSIS, C., IRURAH, D. & SCHOLES, R.J. 2003. The built environment and climate change in South Africa. *Building Research and Information*, 31: 240-256
- DU TOIT, M.J. 2015. An urban ecological synthesis of socio-ecological systems dynamics in Potchefstroom, South Africa. Thesis for the degree Philosophiae Doctor in Environmental Sciences at the Potchefstroom Campus of the North-West University. May 2015.
- ISANDLA. 2007. Do informal land markets work for the poor people: An assessment of three metropolitan cities in South Africa. Pretoria: Urban LandMark.
- LE MAITRE, D.C., O'FARRELL, P.J. & REYERS, B. 2007. Ecosystems services in South Africa: a research theme that can engage environmental, economic and social scientists in the development of sustainability science? *South Africa Journal of Science*, 103: 367-376.
- URBAN SECTOR NETWORK. 2003. Expanding socio-economic rights and access to housing. Prepared for USAID. Johannesburg: Urban Sector Network.
- WATSON, V. 2004. Teaching Planning in a Context of Diversity. *Planning theory and practice*, Vol. 5(2): 252-253.
- ZHANG, T. 2006. Planning theory as an institutional innovation: Diverse approaches and nonlinear trajectory of the evolution of planning theory. *City Planning Review*, 30(8): 9-18.

Examining National Spatial Planning and Urban Development in Serbia through an International Perspective

Siniša Trkulja, Ph.D.

Advisor, Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure
Republic of Serbia

Keywords: comparative planning, Serbia, Balkans

In 2015, the world was given its first ever global document on urban and territorial planning. This happened 82 years after the Charter of Athens, 70 years after creation of United Nations and 39 years after the first Habitat conference held in Vancouver. These are only some of the many milestones that have pre-empted the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning—which came out the same year the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals were Adopted. Three years later, has come another important step – the first UN Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning, in Fukuoka, Japan. Things are moving and it is imperative to discuss, exchange and cooperate on the future of territorial and urban planning and policy.

In the Study on Comparative Planning from 1975 authors Faludi and Hamnett recognized three main objectives of comparative planning: advancement of theory, improvement of practice and harmonization of planning systems. The IG-UTP have the important role of harmonization of planning practices. In 2005, thirty years later, comparative planning got another important push through Bishwapriya Sanyal's book Comparative Planning Cultures. The tendency of comparative planning to harmonize practices and foster cooperation is based on the diversity of national and more so, local planning systems and experiences. It puts in perspective an initially complex activity such as urban and territorial planning. From local to global, from traditional to innovative and from specific to comprehensive, urban and territorial planning requires numerous elements to be compared and examined in order to be better used in practice.

South-east Europe or the Balkans is a transnational macro-region, meaning, it is a good arena to examine an evolution of comparative planning due to the diversity of cultural and political forms within a relatively small space. Territorial proximity, interwoven relations, different influences and orientations provide abundant material for analysis, keeping in mind that countries in the Balkan region have relatively diverse paths, strong identities and similar objectives. Harmonization of planning practices in the Balkans is happening through transnational projects which are often supported by the European Union. During the 1990s in the framework of the Interreg initiative, led by project partners from Greece, Italy, Austria, a few important transnational projects in the domain of spatial planning were realized—Estia, Vision Planet, Planet Cense and similar transnational projects continued after the year 2000. There is cooperation in the framework of the Council of Europe and the European Union, which is important both for countries which are members of EU, but also candidates and potential candidate countries in the Balkans.

International documents like the Habitat Agenda, the New Urban Agenda and the IG-UTP also represent common frameworks for all countries of the world, including Balkan countries as well. The Balkan countries of Albania, Croatia, Greece, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania and FR Yugoslavia developed reports for the Habitat II conference in 1996, and for the Habitat III conference in 2016 only Croatia, Romania and Serbia contributed. Accordingly, there is a need for more intensive activities of cooperation in urban and territorial planning and development at a global level from the Balkan countries.

Serbia reappeared in the political scene under that name in 2006, but it has had a long-standing planning tradition deeply embedded in international trends for a long time. Some of the key moments after the Second World War in Serbia's planning history may include the Decree on General Urban Plan in Yugoslavia from 1949,

on the regional dimensions of spatial planning during the Sixth Meeting of Yugoslav Urban Planners in 1957. This resulted in the first Law on Spatial Planning in 1961, followed by seven subsequent Laws. Following this, the first Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia was developed in 1968 and adopted 28 years later in 1996. The adoption of the second Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia took place in 2010 with a timeframe until 2020. This year the first national urban policy with the framework of the Strategy on Urban Development will be developed, in accordance with recommendations from the New Urban Agenda.

The IG-UTP is referenced in the New Urban Agenda in paragraph 93. The New Urban Agenda was translated into Serbian in the year 2017 following its adoption in Quito in 2016. The IG-UTP is cited in two documents adopted by the Government of Serbia:

- The Decree on Program of Implementation of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2016 to 2020, adopted in December 2016,
- The Conclusion to elaboration of a Strategy for Sustainable Urban Development in the Republic of Serbia until 2030, adopted in January 2018.

At the local level in Serbia, the IG-UTP have been promoted with partners listed in box 11 of the Report on Implementing IG-UTP 2015-2017 published by UN Habitat in 2018. One of the main partners is the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities which is the association of local governments of Serbia, as referenced by paragraph 47 of International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for All which is referenced in the New Urban Agenda in paragraph 85. Thematic meetings on social inclusion and urban mobility took place in the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities and the presentation of the New Urban Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals and the IG-UTP, were organized for the heads of urban planning units and other professionals from local governments, in the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade, at the university and in a few planning conferences.

Urban development is a major topic of territorial development in two national spatial plans of Serbia. The elaboration of the third Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia with a timeframe of 2020, will begin and will take less time than the first national spatial plan, developed during a period of 28 years with abundant analytical material. The second national spatial plan was made for the period of between two and three years. With the second spatial plan, following the newly adapted Law on Planning and Construction in 2009, a new mandatory document was introduced—the Program of Implementation—which is adopted every five years, as well as annual monitoring reports with a system of spatial indicators for evaluation of spatial developments. These will be paramount to the development of the third national spatial plan and the national urban development strategy.

The relationship of the national urban development strategy and national spatial plan is an interesting issue which is emerging as the urban development strategy is being written for the first time as a separate document. As urban development was among the topics of two national spatial plans, it should be made in shorter period. Another input of the national urban development strategy is the active involvement of Serbia in the Habitat III process with the National Report prepared in 2016. The urban development strategy itself will be an input for the third national spatial plan. The timing is important and both documents will be highly complementary. Recommendations in the New Urban Agenda and the IG-UTP are useful for harmonization with international trends and innovation. Preparatory activities for the elaboration of an urban development strategy started in 2017. Following a Government decision, the kick-off conference was held in February 2018 with 130 diverse stakeholders. Participatory workshops are taking place monthly, bringing multiple challenges to the formulation of the strategy which will be concluded by the end of 2018.

Being a country of relatively small size, the cooperation of Serbia with its neighboring countries in the region of the Balkans is of particular importance. Although some specific issues present in the Balkans can be recognized in the recommendations of the IG-UTP, they are not directly addressed to the specifics of the Balkans. For example, paragraph d in point 8 of part B1 on social development in the Guidelines deals with informal settlements in low-income areas. Illegal construction in Serbia and other Balkan countries is not always linked to low-income areas. Efforts to cope with the problem of illegal construction were already made in 2004 by the Vienna Declaration on Informal Settlements in Southeast Europe signed by ministers from the Balkan countries which was in accordance with paragraph 39 of Habitat Agenda adopted in 1996 in Istanbul. However, this problem cannot be fully connected to specificities of the Balkan countries in the global document, but rather several elements for its solution might be found in different paragraphs of the Guidelines.

Another topic common to the Balkans as well as Eastern and Central Europe, is the use of brownfield locations; specifically in countries in transition where old and often abandoned industrial or military sites and complexes in bad condition are no longer used for their original purpose. The phenomenon is present in Western and Northern Europe as well. It can be seen in paragraphs 11h in part B2 on sustainable economic growth and 13d in part B3 on the environment related to urban infill and compact cities. The topic of brownfields is indeed related directly to economic development and land use, with effects on the natural environment and urban sprawl.

The IG-UTP are supposed to be used by all Balkan countries and they represent another umbrella framework besides the European dimension where they have common activities within the Council of Europe and in relation to the European Union—being members, candidate countries or potential candidate countries. Urban development issues in the Balkan countries are in many aspects similar to issues of other European countries. For example, the above-mentioned topic of informal settlements, as well as the need for sustainable economic growth to reduce inequality, (SDG 10) are both at an international level but also in a framework of countries among local communities.

The observation that Urban and Territorial Planning is at a crossroads is often repeated. The IG-UTP represent an important reference point for all countries since their adoption at the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in 2015. The appearance of the Guidelines is an important milestone on the path towards consolidation of urban and territorial planning. Diversity of both different territorial realities and planning practices is a challenge which can make the Guidelines the meeting point and representation of common language for cooperation, which is so necessary and useful to improve practice.

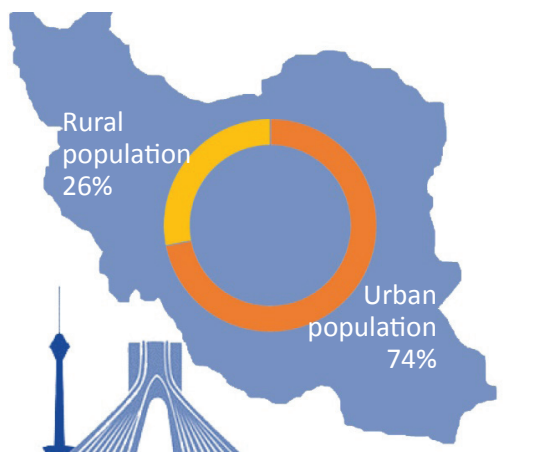
The future of the international dimension of spatial planning can make use of a theoretical approach of comparative planning, the compendia of diverse urban and territorial planning practices and harmonization in line with the IG-UTP, New Urban Agenda and Agenda 2030 with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Cooperation initiatives at different transnational scales and efforts of coordination activities within the national context represent another territorial level for comparative planning. In the year 2015, when the IG-UTP appeared, Serbia was for the first time covered by spatial plans at a local and regional level. The quantity of plans was developed, and now the improvement of the quality of those plans and their smart harmonization is needed. The elaboration of a new generation of spatial plans in Serbia will begin from 2020 and recommendations from the IG-UTP and the New Urban Agenda will be used. Together with other Balkan countries, Serbia is under the same umbrella of international planning documents at global and continental level.

Developing a Framework for the Implementation of the IG-UTP in Iran

Sara Habibi, Parnian Kord-Shakeri
UN-Habitat Tehran

Keywords: National Urban Policy, integrated urban planning, Iran

Context



Iran, officially the Islamic Republic of Iran, is bordered to the north by Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, by Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, by the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea to the south, by Iraq to the west, and by Turkey to the northwest. The country is spread over an area of 1.648.195 km². The capital city and largest metropolis in the country is Tehran.

Iran plays an important role in the global economy, particularly in terms of international energy utilization and networks. Iran's HDI value for the year 2016 was 0.766 – in the high human development category – positioning the country at 69 out of 188 countries in this scale. Between 1990 and 2014, Iran's HDI value increased by 35 per cent – or at an average annual increase of about 1.26 per cent.¹

¹ <http://www.ir.undp.org/content/iran/en/home/countryinfo.html>



Asia

Indicator	Value ¹
Surface Area	1,648,195 km ²
Total Population	79.93 million
Urban Population	59,146,847 (74%)
Rural Population	20,730,625 (26 %)

Situation Analysis

The main planning system in Iran consists of four levels as indicated in the following table:

National	-National Spatial Plan
	-Housing Master Plan
	-National Strategy Document on Revitalizing, Upgrading, Renovating and Enabling Deteriorated and Under-utilised Urban Fabrics
Regional	-National/ Regional Physical Plan
Sub-regional	-Development Plans of Metropolitan Areas
Local	- Comprehensive Plan
	- Detailed Plan
	- Other Urban/Rural Plans

One of the main challenges for the urban planning system in Iran is the lack of adequate integration and coordination between different levels, mostly observed as a national-to-local level gap in main development strategies and plans. The lack of systematic relationship between these planning levels could be a result of missed linkages between different planning stakeholders including the **national government, local authorities, planning professionals** and **civil society**.

Although the urban planning system in Iran has shortages of multi-level and inter-sectoral integration, there are some upstream plans and programmes that determine the general urban policies in the country. These plans prepare a unified context for integrated urban and territorial planning that, when put together, will act as a holistic strategy. Studying a full range of these documents shows that some of them, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran's 20-year vision plan and the sixth development plan, contain national policies and a national spatial plan addressing urban issues. Therefore, by providing a linkage between all levels and stakeholders, an integrated urban and territorial planning system could be achieved.

The International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning in Iran

The basic framework for applying the IG-UTP in Iran consists of the following steps (Figure 1):

1. Initiation
2. Implementation
3. The way forward
4. Results and impact

1. Initiation

The Persian version of the IG-UTP was launched in February 2016 in Iran. This document was introduced in UN-Habitat's meetings, events, and workshops as a means to raise awareness and carry out dissemination. The IG-UTP was promoted in different organisations such as the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, Municipalities, universities and other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders of Iran's urban and territorial planning system.

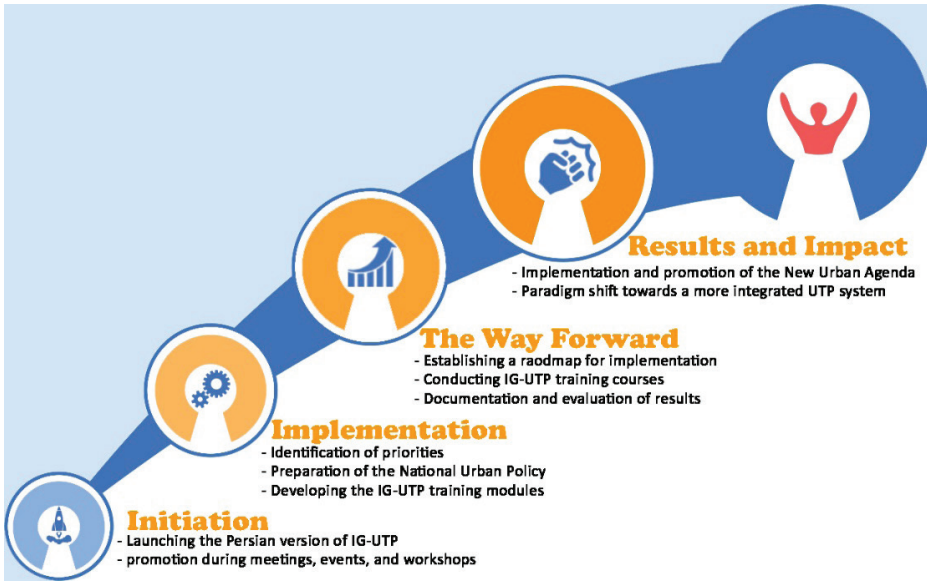
Up to now, the IG-UTP Handbook has been promoted among decision-makers as one of the most important tools that could be applied to the urban planning system in Iran.

2. Implementation

Developing the National Urban Policy: The IG-UTP recognizes 5 levels in the multi-scale continuum of spatial planning:

- Supranational and transboundary level
- National level
- City-region and metropolitan level
- City and municipal level
- Neighbourhood level

Iran has been selected as one of the pilot countries for **National Urban Policy (NUP)** which addresses the national level. The urban planning system needs to address a wider range of questions, which requires a comprehensive approach in urban planning and policy-making and also a higher level of vertical and horizontal coordination of urban policies. NUP provides a new vision that reaches beyond the traditional framework. The pilot phase of the National Urban Policy programme: **"Developing NUP and Smart City Strategies in Iran"** started in 2017. It is a collaboration between the UN-Habitat headquarters,



Republic of Korea, the UN-Habitat office in Iran, and the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development in Iran. The NUP aims to foster synergies, coherence, capacity development and mutual learning and exchange globally on National Urban Policies. It is expected that by applying this approach the government and other stakeholders can begin to use NUP as an instrument to attain sustainable urban development and contribute to a long-term paradigm shift towards integrated urban and territorial planning in Iran.

Capacity Development: In order to implement the IG-UTP, training modules were prepared as a means of promotion among partners and stakeholders. Moreover, the National Habitat Committee, which consists of a wide range of UN-Habitat partners in Iran, provides a strong basis for more collaboration among all stakeholders and levels.

3. The Way Forward

As discussed in the previous section, the implementation of the IG-UTP in Iran aims at finding tools that can create an integrated urban and territorial planning system with an improved relationship between stakeholders and the different scales of planning.

As illustrated in the diagram below, the national government, local authorities, planning professionals and civil society are the main contributors in four levels of intervention.

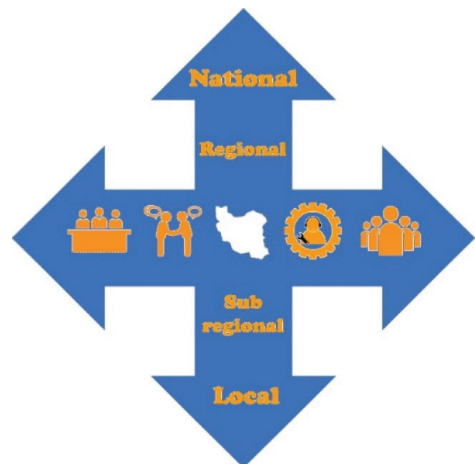


Figure 2. Vertical and horizontal integration of the planning system in Iran

This goal could be pursued firstly by designing a clear roadmap strongly coordinated with the implementation plan of the New Urban Agenda in Iran. The roadmap would be accessible through a set of normative and operational activities as listed below:

Type of Activity	Possible Outputs
Awareness and Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorming sessions Academic lectures Workshops
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IG-UTP Training Courses
Documentation of Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Plan of IG-UTP
Monitoring and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular M&E Reports

4. Expected Results and Impact

It is expected that the application of the IG-UTP will lead to an integrated urban and territorial planning system in Iran. This could be achieved through the

preparation of the IG-UTP's Implementation Plan. The IG-UTP would be a tool to promote and implement the New Urban Agenda as a channel to sustainable human settlements. As shown in the diagram, four stakeholder groups would be the main contributors:

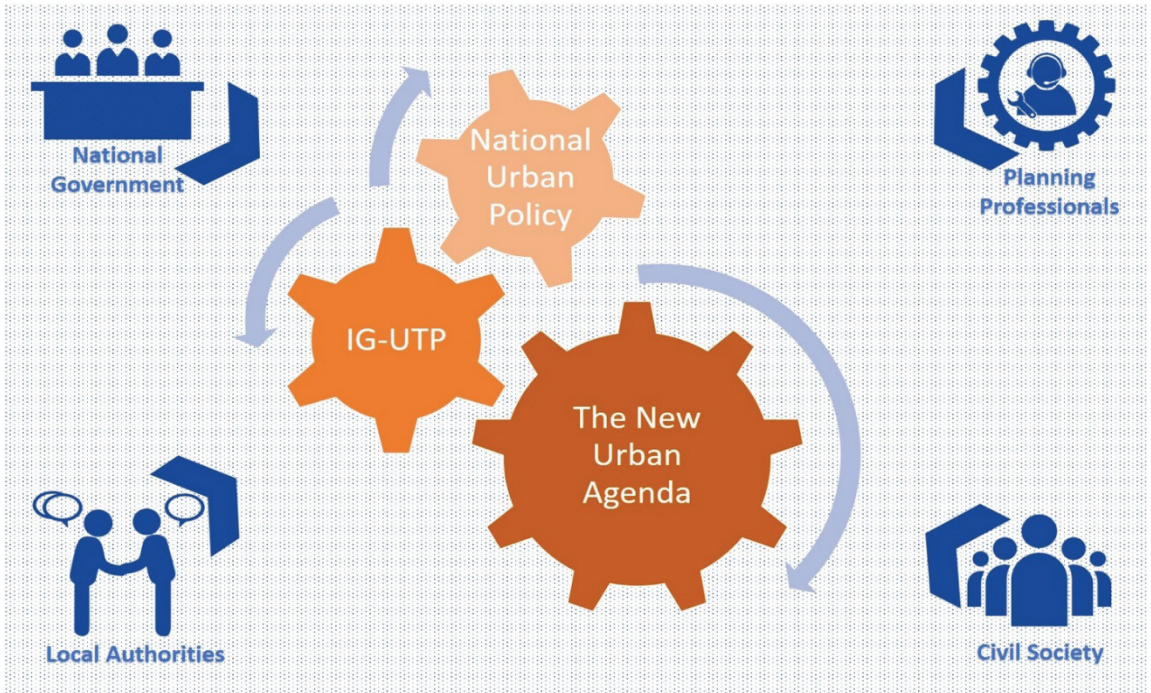


Figure 3. The IG-UTP as a tool to implement the New Urban Agenda in Iran

Participatory Planning Model for a Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Development: Inspirations from Bamenda City, Cameroon

Mokom Njang, Public Relations and International Cooperation Officer
Bamenda City Council, Cameroon

Fon Nsoh, Coordinator
Community Initiative for Sustainable Development (COMINUD), Cameroon

Keywords: Participation, Governance, Planning

Urbanization plays an important role in leading development across the globe. Therefore, there is a need to ensure the urbanization process is properly coordinated for a sustainable urban future. The outcomes of urban areas are the result of humanity's noblest creativity driven by ambitions and aspirations. Urban areas when not planned or properly governed, can be the repository of society's ills. Despite decades of recognizing the importance of territorial and urban planning, most developing countries are wanting in basic planning policies and practices. Often significant development initiatives are undertaken at the city and national levels without integration of planning, policies and mechanisms as well as inadequate participation of urban dwellers in getting their opinion and considering their actions on the processes. Developing planning frameworks plays pivotal role in urban and territorial development.

In view of the challenges faced in urban and territorial planning, the post-2015 development agendas present a paradigm shift towards renewed models for planning. This is evident with the outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) that has propelled instruments like the International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP), and the New Urban Policy as a framework in order to harmonize planning to be more integrated, inclusive, and sustainable.

Bamenda, Cameroon's third largest city with a population of over 800,000 inhabitants, is adhering to the global urban development initiatives and innovations aimed at enhancing urban livelihood, ensuring a safer city, and improving upon its urban environment. Several development initiatives are implemented with integrated and participatory planning approaches to achieve cohesive urban and territorial development.

In this paper, we first present selected urban and territorial initiatives undertaken by Bamenda City Council to support the implementation of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. Second, the urban planning governance framework is discussed. Third, we highlight the innovations in urban and territorial planning in Bamenda. The paper ends with a few recommendations.

1. Ongoing Initiatives on Urban and Territorial Planning

This section presents three selected efforts currently underway in Bamenda:

1.1. Bamenda Master Plan

With the support of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU), the Bamenda City Council (BCC) finalized its master plan (Bamenda Master Plan) in 2014. It prioritizes strengthening the socio-economic potentials for an inclusive, safe, resilient, and equitable city. The Plan guides the vision and development strategy of the city taking into consideration the land use plan and spatial setup, environmental demands and protection, and infrastructural development with emphasis on city connectivity and urban-rural linkages. Based on the Plan,

a tri-annual road infrastructure development went operational since 2015, with six kilometers of road network created yearly within the three sub-divisional councils of the city (Bamenda I, II, and III). Eighteen kilometers of new roads have been built improving mobility and connectivity of people, goods and services within the city, and has further improved urban-rural linkages to peri-urban and rural centers. Another aspect of the Plan implemented is the creation and improvement of four market centers within the city and five peripheral markets within the sub-divisional councils aimed at decongesting the city center, providing opportunities for economic expansion and strengthening the spatial urban-rural linkages.



Newly constructed road, Bamenda II Zone, 2018



Improved market structure, Bamenda II zone, 2017

1.2 Participatory Slum Upgrading Program

Bamenda City Council is actively engaged in the Participatory Slum Upgrading Program (PSUP). The City runs one of the pilot initiatives since 2015 in coordination with MINHDU and in partnership with UN-Habitat. It is upgrading a slum area in Bamenda (Sisia) with a population of over 15,000 inhabitants. The approach is in four phases, and so far, the outcome of two diagnosis phases is the establishment of a Sisia Community Resilience Action Plan. The Plan has identified priority projects for development within this community to build a resilient and safe neighborhood with access to decent shelter, basic social services and mobility determined by the citizen.

Block Sensitization and Problem Identification



PUSP process with the community of Sisia

2. City-Wide Public Space and Market Space

At the city-level, a City Wide Public Space and Market Space program is ongoing in partnership with UN-Habitat since 2016. In this program, the city is effectively engaging its inhabitants and stakeholders in planning, designing, and improving the quality of its public and market spaces. Two main outcomes of this program are (1) the development of a city park as a vast multi-functional public space, and (2) the development of a City-Wide Public Space Strategy document for Bamenda that will serve as a local policy guide for the development and management of public spaces. The latter will serve as a master piece and a key component for integration into the National Urban Policy.

3. Governance of Planning in Bamenda

Like most cities and urban centers in Cameroon, Bamenda City had been caught in a web of poor planning as well as inadequate engagement of its inhabitants in various urban planning and urban development processes since the early 1980's. In accordance with the 2004 national laws and orientation of decentralization, and in the context of implementing participatory planning models, Bamenda established a city Management Board of 18 members that meets quarterly. They are composed of elected councilors, council managers, government technical services charged with planning, and civil society representatives. Its role is to analyze, review, and approve policies, strategies and actions that guide and provide orientation for city planning and management. They also propose new policies, as well as review the implementation of existing policies, observe dynamics and make suggestions to ensure the interest of all stakeholders is reflected or balanced with public interest.

4. Innovative Practices for Urban and Territorial Planning in Bamenda

The IG-UTP provides an additional planning instrument to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 11, and the New Urban Agenda. To this effect, the city of Bamenda is using this framework to guide its structures, to steer holistic and integrated planning as well as coordination of services and actors towards achieving inclusive solutions, options, and designs that are sustainable in the long-run.

One particular dimension the Management Board is benefiting from is increased integration and engagement of the population, as well as their engagement in implementing national urban policies. City development actions are thus in the duality of integrating and coordinating urban and territorial plans propelled by the two Ministries in charge of planning (i.e. Housing and Urban Development, and Planning and Regional Development). Both Ministries provide orientation for building the city vision of a sustainable Bamenda. This was expressly demonstrated in the development of the city master plan where different national policy considerations and strategies were required for in-depth participatory diagnosis with stakeholders.

In the case of the City Wide Public Space and Market Space program, the application of the Kobo Tool Box and Minecraft as participatory tools ensured an active engagement of the population in collecting information for improving public space and designing a city park. The synergy was built around urban and territorial planners, environmentalists, key users (youth and children), and people with disabilities, among others, who propelled the vision to ensure various components for improved urban livelihoods and welfare are reflected in these spaces, and meet the needs of different stakeholders of the city.



Participatory Minecraft workshop designing the Bamenda City Park

In implementing the IG-UTP principles to guide its urban and territorial planning processes, Bamenda City focus on two main pillars (participation and governance) as indicated in the figure below for sustainable and inclusive outcomes.

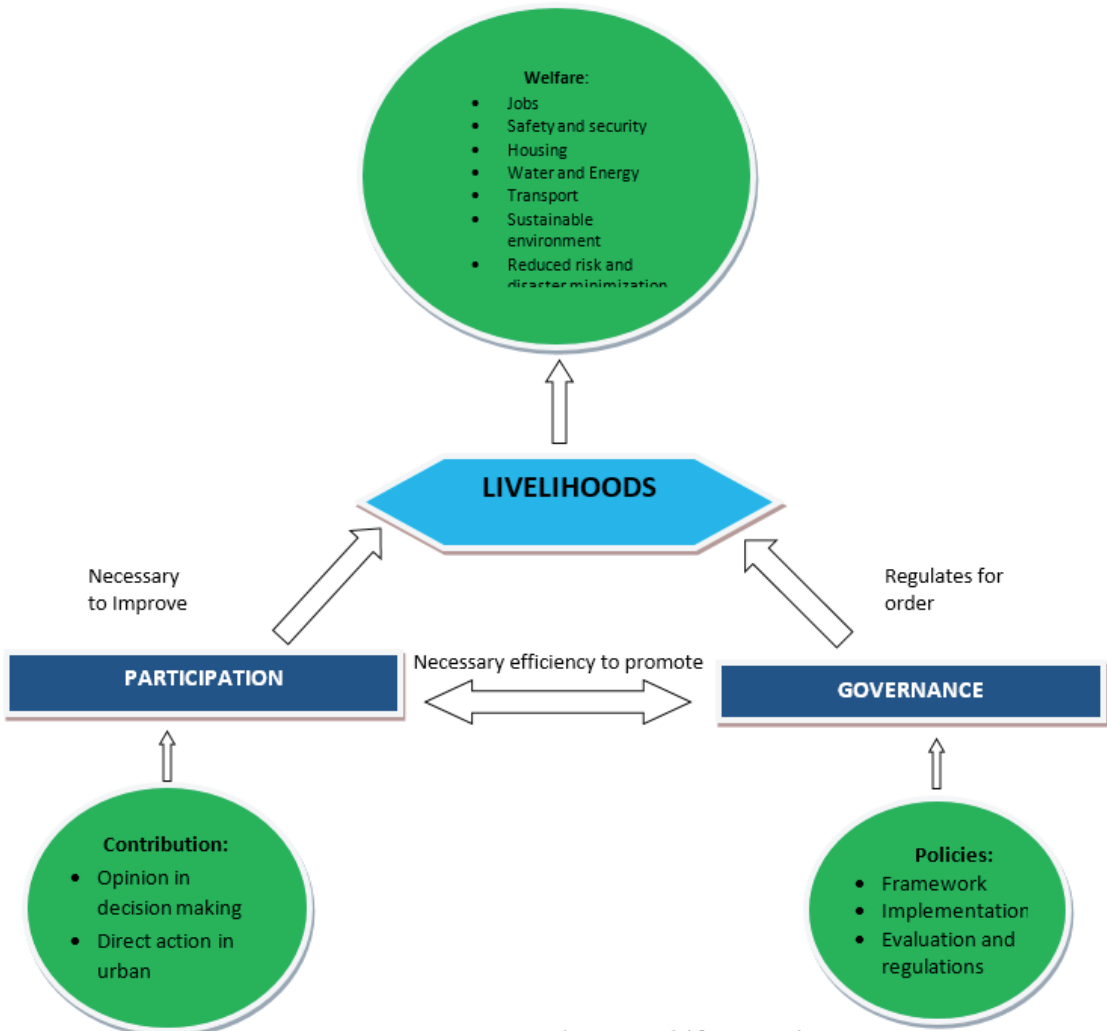


Figure 1. Participatory Planning Model for Bamenda

5. Recommendations and Conclusion

The IG-UTP should endeavor to strengthen models and experiences shared with much emphasis on building capacities for sustainability. The model presented by Bamenda should serve as a motivation for capacity building, innovation, learning points and shared experiences for planning strategies and actions in developing settings with complex urban challenges.

The goal of the Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning is to drive the IG-UTP platform, enhancing knowledge of the new planning vision and its adherence to the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11 with case studies from cities in a developing context. This will enable an understanding of the IG-UTP framework against local planning realities as tool to meet the NUA and SDGs, providing a great opportunity to develop and foster solid partnerships with stakeholders for a sustainable future.

References

- Bamenda City Master Plan, (2014): Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Cameroon
- Participatory Slum Upgrading Program Bamenda City: Sisia Quarter – Nkwen Bamenda III sub-division – United Nations Human Settlement Program Report I-V
- Building Communities Resilience in Sisia Slum, Bamenda City Council, Cameroon, United Nations Human Settlement Program
- UN-Habitat (2013). Streets as Public Spaces And Drivers of Urban Prosperity, ISBN: 978 – 92 – 1 – 132590 – 4
- UN-Habitat (2015). International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning <http://unhabitat.org/books/international-guidelines-on-urban-and-territorial-planning>
- UN-Habitat (2018). IG-UTP Handbook: <http://unhabitat.org/books/international-guidelines-on-urban-and-territorial-planning-ig-utp-handbook>

Strategy and Participatory Process Sharing in Senegal: The IG-UTP for Local Actors and Decision-Makers

Abdoulaye Cisse
Programme Manager, ENDA ECOPOP

Keywords: capacity building, participatory planning, planning system

Senegal, like most African countries, is characterized by a context of urban population evolution, a situation that requires all decision-makers and actors to work together for better urban and territorial planning in order to achieve more resilient cities and urban settlements. The need to meet these new challenges in terms of planning and urban and territorial planning by the new public authorities of Senegal, is in connection with the adoption of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PSE) and the Act III on decentralization to promote a dynamic-deepening of the process of decentralization and a more integrated development of territories. Under this setting, the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) offer a unique opportunity to achieve these goals and shape the urbanization of the planet, as described by former UN Secretary General, Ban Ki Moon.

For many years, the traditional planning system has presented several weaknesses related to:

- o Low involvement of the population in urban and territorial planning;
- o The lack of statistical and demographic data to facilitate decision-making;
- o The lack of territorial planning tools (e.g. land use plans) for most local authorities;
- o Non-application of planning tools and urban planning rules;
- o Weak human and financial resources of local authorities; and
- o Failure to take ladders and environmental issues into account in planning.

Senegal is now seeking to make significant progress in planning at the territorial scale to promote harmonious development of the territory, paired with institutional responses and measures aimed at formulating the appropriate policies, and correcting deficiencies in the practice. This is the reason why Enda Ecopop and its partners, such as the Ministry of Urban Renewal, Habitat and the Living Environment of Senegal, the National Habitat Committee 3 of Senegal and with the support of UN-HABITAT, have undertaken action to promote the appropriation of LDI/PUT content and exchanges for its contextualization and experimentation in Senegal.

To this end, a knowledge sharing workshop was organized in January 2018 and a series of June exchange meetings were held later in June with teachers and students of the Departments of Geography and Department of Economic Planning and Management of the University of Dakar, the Department of Sustainable Development of the University of Bambey, and the selected associations in Senegal. Recommendations were made for better ownership and implementation of the IG-UTP in the Senegalese context. These recommendations included the following:

1. To institutionalize a participatory urban planning approach and develop a multi-sectoral model for the development of an urban policy;
2. To identify a broader framework to inform all actors and decision-makers (administration, elected officials, civil society, etc.);

3. To identify the link between the actions developed by the Ministries in charge of urban renewal and territorial governance, economy, and finances, and formulate a plan to exchange and harmonize policies and practices and pool resources;
4. Capitalize on available resources, including through a review of former planning documents and frameworks for territorial development of Senegal, and building on the potential of each community;
5. Take stock of the positive aspects of urban planning to find ways and means to improve tools, approaches, monitoring, etc.;
6. To focus on economic, environmental, cultural or religious aspects that can influence = territory development experimentation and, likewise, to consider these aspects in the choice of areas;
7. Strengthen the capacity of territorial actors for a better understanding of the contexts and existing regulations and to better equip them to respond to financial and organizational challenges;
9. Harmonize spatial occupancy by aligning longstanding planning policies with new ones;
10. Set-up corrective measures to ensure coherence of spatial, urban and economic planning documents, taking into account all scales of planning (national, regional, departmental and local);
11. Consider informal settlements and slums in planning documents and promote responsible citizenship for behavioral change in city governance and management;
12. Involve all stakeholders in planning processes, including academics, students and researchers;
13. Set-up relocation and intercommunal development strategies;
14. Summarize the IG-UTP in relation to the progress made and difficulties of Senegal in the field of Urban and Territorial Planning and current development trends in the country; and
15. Ensure ownership of the IG-UTP document on behalf of all relevant stakeholders.

Towards Dual Territorial Planning Systems for Urbanized and Non-Urbanized Territories

Frank Jean D'hondt, M.Sc.
Director, Territorial Capital Institute
UNOPS Urban Expert & ISOCARP Ambassador

Keywords: Territorial planning system, Urban planning system, Non-urban planning system

What are territorial planning systems?

Urban and territorial, or spatial, planning systems can be defined in general terms as (1) A set of spatial components working together as parts of a mechanism or a complex whole, with components such as spatial structure, spatial organisation, spatial order, spatial arrangement, spatial complex, spatial apparatus and spatial network; (2) A set of spatial principles or procedures according to which spatial planning is done; an organised scheme or method with components such as: planning methodology, planning technique, planning process and procedure, planning approach, planning practice, planning means, planning manner, planning mode and planning framework. As a matter of fact, the second part is needed to achieve the first part.

Although 'planning system' is usually associated with the public and governmental sector in a given national context, the above definition does not exclude the role of the private sector and civil society in shaping and making use of planning regulations, nor that planning systems are confined to national governments and governance – leaving room for subnational and city-specific planning systems or sub-systems (see also the proposition made in the final section). In summary, planning systems can be viewed as the methods and approaches used by the public and private sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales in a given country or territory.

Numerous planning systems exist around the world. While spatial planning is recognised and practiced in most parts of the world, the context in which it operates varies greatly. Different urban and territorial issues, different political, economic and institutional systems, and different cultures and value systems shape the planning system from different angles. Hence, designing a planning system cannot be readily approached with an ideal template (see inter alia UN-HABITAT, 2009/2018 and ISOCARP, 2015). The approach taken here is to use the International Guidelines on Urban Planning (IG-UTP), underpinned by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA), as a global source of normative principles against which all planning systems can be assessed, reviewed, improved, adjusted or reformed. Planning systems in different parts of the world may meet these principles in diverse ways, using distinct institutional structures and processes. Framing this new planning system approach within the 'Theory of Change' model could be depicted as suggested in Figure 1; this new planning approach integrates all key elements of the New Urban Agenda and IG-UTP and provides a reference model to review and re-design planning systems anywhere in the world.

In this view, planning systems are part of the resources needed to achieve the desired sustainable urban and territorial development goals. Even though they are highly dependent on national normative, legal and financial frameworks and development policies, by including all planning actors, planning systems can become more bottom-up and people-oriented and consider all scales. Moreover, a planning system should be based on a three-pronged approach to planning (i.e. sound urban plans, legislation and finance) which, combined with the institutional and human resources and skills needed to operationalise the system and the processes or phases of the planning cycle, can produce outputs, outcomes and desired impacts as results.

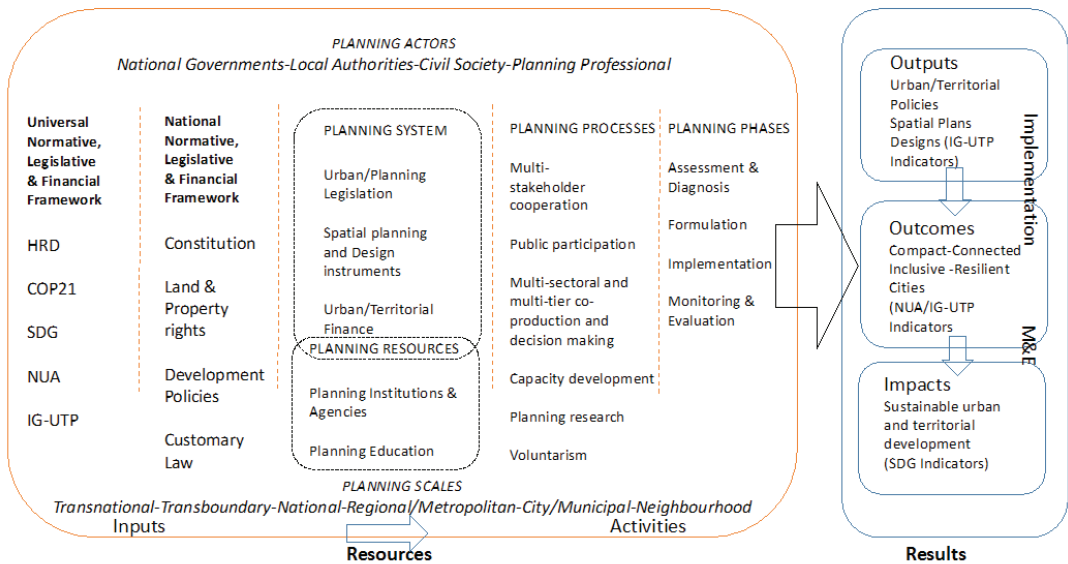


Figure 1 – New planning system approach as part of a ‘theory of change’

(Re)designing such a multiplex-planning-approach could have a discouraging or even intimidating impact on actors of change. Still, any entry points of discussion, whether minor or major topics – or large or small scale – is meaningful if the environment is conducive to address the issue in an integrated manner: making smart links between components of the planning system in a given territory.

The problem with current planning systems

Based on a scan of international literature and anecdotal evidence, most – if not all – planning systems are a) outdated, b) not (sufficiently) addressing emerging territorial issues such as climate change, biodiversity protection and social inequality, c) are no longer synced with decentralisation and new governance arrangements, and/or d) display a growing mismatch between planning theory and praxis.

Informed by resources such as ISOCARP’s International Manual of Planning Practice (IMPP, 2015) and enriched by planning system experiences spanning multiple continents (Europe, the Balkans, the Middle-East, Asia and the Caribbean), there are at least five compelling reasons why countries, cities and their citizens should jointly review the way urban and territorial planning and development is organised, managed and practiced in order to be able to implement the New Urban Agenda and attain the SDGs:

1. The legal basis of national or devolved planning systems has been designed and developed in the 20th century, and is therefore no longer fit-for-purpose in the fast-urbanising and environmentally-deteriorating 21st century;
2. The planning system may be rooted in colonial times and not adapted to the local context and specific challenges and opportunities of communities and territories;
3. The planning system may have been designed and developed under a different socio-ideological framework that no longer (should) exist;
4. The planning system addresses formal planning solely, while the most recent and ongoing urbanisation and territorial innovation occurs outside of the formal planning system;

5. The planning system in place may simply not be fitted to deliver on the SDGs (Goal 11 in particular) and the New Urban Agenda – being climate change and biodiversity protection among the most pressing matters.

The bottom line is that any country, city or community willing to have a serious look at the conditions for sustainable urban and territorial planning and development as established by the NUA and the IG-UTP will most likely conclude – through an open and multi-stakeholder reflective process – that the planning approach and system will require some sort of adjustment. In some cases, even, a more fundamental reform may be needed in case the initial objectives and ground rules of planning no longer align with today's objectives and goals. In places where there is no coherent or very limited planning system in place, countries and cities can leapfrog towards better designed systems by learning from the hard lessons of older planning systems (see ESPON COMPASS, 2018).

Planning for a world of more than 10 billion people

Spatial planning needs to adapt for the world has changed and will keep changing – a world of 10 billion people will require different territorial responses than that of 5 or 7 billion, or a world 2 - 4 C° warmer. One reason why planning in many countries has not kept abreast of these deep changes is because it has been too parochial. Legislation, procedures, institutions and policies have been shaped at national level, or in federal States at provincial level, constraining planning practice into the specifics of those systems (UN-HABITAT/SALGA, 2018).

If we keep on planning as we once did to 'absorb' the recent boom in urbanisation since the Industrial Revolution and the Second World War, humans and other species may run into an inhabitable planet. "The activities of Homo Sapiens (...) made us the most destructive but unrepentant species in Earth's history. When not constructing dams, we build farms, holiday resorts and factories that obliterate precious habitats and by using the atmosphere as the carbon dump of the Industrial Revolution we are transforming Earth's climate system into a hothouse. To these ecological crimes we can add global pollution, unrestrained population growth and overhunting (THE GUARDIAN, 2018-1). The world's 7.6 billion people represent just 0.01% of all living things; yet, humanity has caused the loss of 83% of all wild mammals and half of the plants since the birth of civilisation. The transformation of the planet by human activity has led scientists to the brink of declaring a new geological era – the Anthropocene. Suitable habitat, crucial to human and nature's survival, is shrinking fast (THE GUARDIAN, 2018-2).

While there is plenty of reason to doubt humanity's ability to reverse the tide of territorial greed, 'bio-cide' and global warming, territorial planning is an opportunity for change and adaptation. While reviewing and reforming existing planning systems is a first step, redesigning new planning systems and mechanisms might be required to achieve the change we need and reduce the risk of becoming a solitary species dependant on cultivated and genetically manipulated crops and animals for consumption and pleasure.

While the arguments for improved planning systems for our rapidly urbanizing world have been established by SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda, an equally passionate global community approach is needed for the remaining non-urbanized territories, and urbanized territories that should be de-urbanized for the sake of ecosystem balance. Edgard O. Wilson, author of 'Half-Earth, Our Planet's Fight for Life' (WILSON, 2016), proposes one solution: We must increase the land set aside for wildlife protection until this area covers half the globe. Such a project would give us a reasonable chance of saving around 80% of species still alive today, he argues. An audacious idea, however, given the identity of its proposer – one of the world's greatest naturalists and a double Pulitzer prize winner – it is one that could surely be taken seriously. Given that government and agency-protected habitats now account for 15% of Earth's land area, Wilson states that we have made a start.

Many territorial planning systems do include some form of land use regulation on natural reserves. In the practice however, these systems are mainly designed and used to regulate human territorial claims and land use, focusing mainly on human settlements (from village to megacity), their farmlands, and the connecting infrastructure and

communications tissue. Nature and wildlife is often treated as the leftovers, often encroached and impeded upon by (illegal) human activity. Hence, and paraphrasing the Half-Earth proposition, the plea for a dual but complementary territorial planning system: one system to regulate planning and development in urbanised and agricultural areas (maximum half of Earth's inhabitable surface), and another system to preserve and protect biodiversity (on the entire planet and the 'green' half in particular).

In addition, this dual approach would better enable the adjustment to the right governance scales – a redefinition of planning subsidiarity:

The 'non-urban planning system' could partially operate at the national level, although it would require a global territorial pact to achieve the 50% goal while also agreeing on quality targets to restore the critical loss of biodiversity during "humanity's reign". Like the Climate Accord, this would require an internationally binding status after national ratification, supported by a system of bonus and malus for signatory States. This global territorial pact would be aligned to the existing international body of environmental protection and biodiversity, as well as international conventions related for e.g. nature and landscape preservation. A new or existing international body (e.g. UN Environment) could oversee the implementation of this global territorial pact and establish strong partnerships with those mandated to oversee urban development (UN-Habitat). The New Urban Agenda should be complemented by an entirely new non-urban agenda. Agricultural lands could feature in both systems, depending on the type of agricultural activity and its impact on the environment. Special attention will be given to regulating the construction, management and use of communication infrastructure across these natural territories, including aerial and maritime navigation, securing the least negative impact on wildlife habitats.

The 'urban planning system' would focus on the half of the Earth where human activities are organized in a territorially balanced and cohesive way. While national States certainly will keep a huge responsibility on shaping and applying national rules and guidelines, we should – and will see – a (further) devolution towards city-regions that combine the urbanized cores with their agricultural and recreational hinterlands, phasing out to the entirely non-urbanized territories. Hence, the need to develop entirely new city-regional planning systems that are tacitly interconnected at national and international governance scales, with cascading urban planning guidelines from global to local level (i.e. the IG-UTP) that feed back to monitor and evaluate progress towards global and national goals. This will require enhancing or improving governance at city-region and metropolitan levels, including through urban-rural partnerships, and framed within National Urban Policies and Plans. Furthermore, the urban planning system will embed environmental impact assessments to prevent or mitigate negative externalities on the planet's environment, including climate change.

Clearly, this dual planning system cannot be reduced to a black or white picture. Inspired by the Yin and Yang Philosophy, the 'yin-yang territorial model' would need to ensure a balancing act between two planning systems with a connective framework for 'arbitration' on hybrid territories, such as enclaves of natural areas and wildlife within largely urbanized areas on the one hand, and on the other, for urbanized territories within largely natural areas. Currently, this analogy is reflected in large parks and green spaces within our cities and metropolises, and villages and small towns in largely rural areas, rendering this dual model more achievable than it may seem.

References

ESPON-COMPASS, 2018: <https://www.espon.eu/planning-systems>

ISOCARP, 2015: <https://isocarp.org/publications/impp-6th-edition-2105/>

THE GUARDIAN, 2018-1: <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2016/apr/11/half-earth-planets-fight-for-life-edward-o-wilson-review>

THE GUARDIAN, 2018-2: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/may/21/human-race-just-001-of-all-life-but-has-destroyed-over-80-of-wild-mammals-study>

UN-HABITAT, 2009: <https://unhabitat.org/books/global-report-on-human-settlements-2009-planning-sustainable-cities/>

UN-HABITAT, 2018. IG-UTP Handbook: <https://unhabitat.org/books/international-guidelines-on-urban-and-territorial-planning-ig-utp-handbook/>

UN-HABITAT/SALGA, 2018: <https://unhabitat.org/books/leading-change-delivering-the-new-urban-agenda-through-urban-and-territorial-planning/>

WILSON, 2016, Half-Earth, Our Planet's Fight for Life: <http://www.half-earthproject.org/>

Continue your engagement with the IG-UTP



As illustrated throughout the Think Piece Series, the local implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning requires the active engagement of national governments, local authorities, planning professionals and their associations, and civil society organizations for their adoption and use, an engagement that can take place through multiple actions working across different levels.

These actions include:

- o **Raise awareness and advocate** for the improvement of urban and territorial planning, by translating the Guidelines to the local language, by hosting a launch or symposium, or enabling other types of advocacy platforms.
- o **Document and share** inspiring practices or experiences from your country, whether it is a neighbourhood-level intervention or a transnational initiative, the Guidelines work across the five levels of the spatial planning continuum.
- o **Support tool development** for localising the Guidelines across different levels and sectors, by providing with a testing ground for their improvement, validation and diffusion.
- o **Build capacity of local planning constituents** by hosting learning and/or training events in your city or country for representatives of the four stakeholder groups of the Guidelines.
- o Encourage the **use of the Guidelines in planning education** to build local capacities on urban and territorial planning using the IG-UTP as a reference framework.
- o Carry out a multi-stakeholder **planning system assessment** to identify entry points and develop a road map for the improvement of the local planning system.
- o Attend and participate in the **Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning**, a biennial event for which updates are available on a frequent basis at <http://gsutp.urbanpolicyplatform.org>
- o **Participate in the Global Survey on Urban and Territorial Planning** to track the implementation of the Guidelines and become part of the global monitoring network for the IG-UTP.
- o **Subscribe to the IG-UTP Newsletter** by contacting our team at UNHABITAT-IG-UTP@un.org to receive updates on activities and tools being developed by UN-Habitat's IG-UTP program.

If you would like to know more about the Guidelines and take part in these or other activities towards more compact, socially inclusive, better connected, integrated, and climate resilient cities and territories, please contact our team at the Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit in the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UN-Habitat at UNHABITAT-IG-UTP@un.org

Acknowledgements



ORGANISED BY:



WITH THE SUPPORT OF:



United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
P.O. Box 30030, GPO Nairobi, 00100, Kenya
Telephone: +254 20 762 3477
unhabitat-updb-rmpu@un.org

www.unhabitat.org

EVENT BOOKLET

Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning

“Improving Planning for More Sustainable Cities and Territories”

30 JULY - 1 AUGUST, 2018 | FUKUOKA, JAPAN