ICCASU PROGRAMME

2015 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHINESE AND AFRICAN SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

A CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

OCTOBER 24-25, 2015
4TH FLOOR OF FSS (FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE)
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
OTTAWA, CANADA

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

uOttawa

PANEL SERIES 1
RETHINKING CHINA'S URBANIZATION

PANEL SERIES 2
AFRICA'S RAPID URBANIZATION:
NEW TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

PANEL SERIES 3
SHARING CANADIAN URBAN
EXPERIENCES

CROSS PANELS

WORKSHOP
URBANIZATION AND IDENTITY-BASED
CONFLICT: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

ORGANIZERS
University of Ottawa
UN-HABITAT

CO-PRESIDENT
Alioune Badiane
Huhua Cao

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS
Caroline Andrew
Jonathan Barnett
Joe Berridge
Allan Cain
Chaolin Gu
Evelyn Peters
John Zacharias

CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR L'URBANISATION DURABLE EN CHINE ET EN AFRIQUE 2015

PERSPECTIVES CANADIENNES ET INTERNATIONALES

Beijing, China   Shanghai, China   Ottawa, Canada   Nairobi, Africa   Dakar, Africa

2015 International Conference on Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization: A Canadian and International Perspective

Conférence Internationale sur l'Urbanisation Durable en Chine et en Afrique 2015 : Perspectives canadiennes et internationales

ICCASU

PROGRAMME

24-25 October 2015

Ottawa, Ontario

Canada

University of Ottawa/Université d'Ottawa

UN-Habitat/ONU-Habitat

CONFERENCE PARTNERS AND SPONSORS
PARTENAIRES ET COMMANDITAIRES

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WELCOME WORD
2015 ICCASU

O n behalf of the Organizing Committee, it is our pleasure to welcome you all to the 2015 International Conference on Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization: A Canadian and International Perspective (ICCASU)! Taking place between October 24th-25th 2015 in Ottawa, the conference proceedings are done in partnership between the University of Ottawa and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat). With the gorgeous fall colours now upon us, we hope that you have nothing short of an enjoyable and rewarding experience in Canada's National Capital Region, and appreciate your esteemed presence and participation.

During these two days, over 100 scholars, practitioners and policy-makers from 64 institutions, 18 countries, and across multiple disciplines will discuss and debate the issue of urbanization in China and Africa. We are delighted that our conference is one of several events leading up to Habitat III, scheduled to take place next October in Quito, Ecuador, and we are pleased to provide you with such a fascinating and interdisciplinary event within the context of the new UN Development Agenda Beyond 2015. Taking place at the University of Ottawa, the conference will explore urban challenges in China and African states, the complex issues surrounding Chinese investments in African urban development, and compare them with Canadian urban experiences. As Canada has traditionally been in engagement with Africa for quite some time now, we will also be contemplating the shifts in the Canadian approach to development and urbanization in African states. We will also explore the Chinese context by examining China, Canada's second economic partner, specifically the ways in which its engagement in African states differs from, and even acts as a substitute for diminishing western engagement.

The ICCASU is grateful to our strong supporters, especially our host, the University of Ottawa, as well as other prominent academic units and institutions, such as Tsinghua University's Urbanization Center, the Center for African Studies of Peking University, the Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto, the University of Alberta's China Institute, the Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism and the Institute of African Studies, both at Carleton University here in Ottawa, the Canadian China Thinking Centre, the Ottawa Urban Forum, and the Angola Development Workshop.

Finally, we would like to extend our sincerest welcome to you all. We wish you an exceptional experience, the creation of new and exciting memories, not to mention new and sustainable collaborations. Have a wonderful stay in Ottawa!

2015 ICCASU Organizing Committee
Ottawa, Canada

MOT DE BIEVENUE
ICCASU 2015

A u nom du comité d'organisation, il nous fait plaisir de vous souhaiter une chaleureuse bienvenue à ce colloque international 2015 dédié à l'urbanisation durable en Chine et en Afrique comparativement aux perspectives canadiennes et internationales. En partenariat avec l'Université d'Ottawa et le Programme des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains (ONU-Habitat), le colloque s'étale du 24 au 25 octobre 2015 à Ottawa. Nous espérons que les magnifiques couleurs d'automne, d'une part, permettront d'apprécier votre présence et votre participation et, d'autre part, rendront une telle expérience agréable et enrichissante dans la capitale nationale du Canada.

Pendant ces deux jours, plus de 100 chercheurs, praticiens et décideurs venant de 64 institutions, 18 pays et plusieurs disciplines discuteront et débattront sur les enjeux de l'urbanisation en Chine et en Afrique. Nous sommes ravis que les activités de ce colloque s'inscrivent dans les perspectives de l'*Habitat III*, programmé en Octobre 2016 à Quito, en Équateur. Dans le contexte des nouvelles orientations des Nations Unies au-delà de 2015, nous sommes particulièrement heureux de vous offrir un événement interdisciplinaire et fascinant. Comme objectifs, le colloque explorera les défis du développement durable dans les villes chinoises et les pays africains, examinera les enjeux entourant les investissements chinois en matière d'urbanisation en Afrique, et comparera ces enjeux à ceux du Canada dans le but de partager les expériences. Le Canada étant déjà engagé dans les interventions urbaines en Afrique depuis un certain temps, nous observerons également les changements de son approche du développement et sa stratégie d'urbanisation. En considérant la Chine comme deuxième partenaire économique du Canada, nous explorerons les particularités de son engagement auprès des états africains, ainsi que son action alternative à l'engagement occidental.

Le Comité d'organisation est reconnaissant à tous les organismes ayant manifesté leur appui à cet événement, en particulier : l'Université d'Ottawa, le Centre d'urbanisation de l'Université de Tsinghua, le Centre d'études africaines de l'Université de Pékin, l'École des affaires internationales Munk de l'Université de Toronto, l'Institut chinois de l'Université d'Alberta, l'École Azrieli d'architecture et d'urbanisme et l'Institut d'études africaines de l'Université Carleton, le Centre de réflexion Chine-Canada, le Forum urbain d'Ottawa, et l'Atelier de développement de l'Angola.

Pour finir, nous tenons à exprimer notre sincère bienvenue à vous tous. Nous espérons que cette expérience restera inoubliable, et occasionnera la construction de nouvelles collaborations à long terme. Nous vous souhaitons un agréable séjour à Ottawa!

Le Comité d'organisation
Ottawa, Canada

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / HORAIRE DU CONGRÈS

Friday/Vendredi, Oct. 23, 2015		
17:30-19:30 - Registration/Inscription (FSS 4th floor lobby)		
18:30-20:30 - **Africa Night-ICCASU Welcome Cocktails** (FSS4007)		
Saturday/Samedi, Oct. 24, 2015		
8:00-18:00 - Registration/Inscription, Coffee/Café (FSS 4th floor lobby)		
9:00-9:30	Opening Remarks / Discours d'ouverture* (FSS4007)	
9:30-10:30	ICCASU: Keynote Speeches on International Perspective* (FSS4007)	
10:30-10:45 - Coffee Break / Pause-café (FSS 4th floor lobby)		
10:45-11:45	ICCASU: Keynote Speeches on Canadian Perspective* (FSS4007)	
12:15-13:00	Luncheon Conversation: Chinese and Canadian engagement in Africa* (FSS4007)	
13:15-14:45	AFR1(FSS4012)	CAN1 Keynote Speeches* (FSS4004)	WS1 (FSS4013)
14:45-15:45	AFR2 (FSS4012)	CAN2 Round Table* (FSS4004)	WS2 (FSS4006)
15:45-16:00 - Coffee Break/Pause-café (FSS 4th floor lobby)		
16:00-17:00	AFR3 (FSS4012)	CHN: Keynote Speeches* (FSS4004)	WS3 (FSS4006)
17:00-18:00	CAN3 (FSS4013)		WS4 (FSS4006)
18:30-20:30- **China Night**-ICCASU Gala (FSS4007)		
Sunday/Dimanche, Oct. 25, 2015		
8:00-12:00 - Registration/Inscription, Coffee/Café (FSS 4th floor lobby)		
8:45-9:45	CHN1* (FSS4012)	CHN2 (FSS4004)	WS5: Keynote Speeches* (FSS4006)
9:45-10:45	CHN3* (FSS4012)	CHN4 (FSS4004)	
10:45-11:00 - Coffee Break/Pause-café (FSS 4th floor lobby)		
11:00-12:00	CHN5 (FSS4012)	CHN6* (FSS4004)	WS6: Round Table* (FSS4006)
12:30-13:00	Luncheon address: China and Africa Exchange on Pro Poor Urban Development*(FSS4004)	
13:00-14:00	Cross Panel 1-1* (FSS4006)	Cross Panel 2-1* (FSS4012)
14:00-15:30	Cross Panel 1-2* (FSS4006)	Cross Panel 2-2* (FSS4012)
14:00-15:30	Workshop/Atelier: PPGIS (FSS4013)	
15:30-15:45 - Coffee Break/Pause-café (FSS 4th floor lobby)		
15:45-16:45	Cross Panel 1-3* (FSS4006)	
13:30-16:30	Poster section/Section de l'affiche (FSS4004)	
ICCASU Closing		

*=Panel will be live broadcasted worldwide;

AFR= Africa Panel; CAN= Canada Panel; CHN= China Panel; WS= Workshop Session;

FSS= Faculty of Social Science, University of Ottawa, 120 University Private, Ottawa, Canada, K1N 6N5

PANEL DETAILS / DESCRIPTION DES SÉANCES

Friday / Vendredi, 23/10/2015

Registration / *Inscription*
Date/Time: Friday, 23/10/2015 **17:30- 19:30**
Location: FSS 4th floor lobby

Africa Night-ICCASU Welcome Cocktails
Organized by African Embassies/High Commissions in Ottawa: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Marco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, etc.
Date/Time: Friday, 23/10/2015 **18:30-20:30**
Room: FSS4007

Saturday / Samedi, 24/10/2015

Registration / Continental Breakfast
Inscription / Petit déjeuner continental
Date/Time: Saturday, 24/10/2015 8:00-19:30
Location: FSS 4th floor lobby

Opening Remarks / **Discours d'ouverture** (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015 9:00- 9:30
Room: FSS4007
MC: Huhua Cao, University of Ottawa

- ❖ Dr. Ruby Heap, Associate Vice-President, Research;
- ❖ Mr. Constance Horace, Dean of African Ambassadors and the Canadian Ambassador of Madagascar;
- ❖ Ms. Xinyu Yang, Representative of the Chinese Ambassador, the minister consular;
- ❖ Dr. Alioune Badiane, Director, Programme division, UN Habitat

ICCASU: Keynote Speeches on International Perspective (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015 9:30-10:30
Room: FSS4007
Moderator: Huhua Cao, University of Ottawa

Alioune Badiane	UN-Habitat	**African and Chinese Urbanization Compared: Keynote Address by UN-Habitat**
John Zacharias	Peking University	**Pathways to Sustainable Urbanization in China**

Coffee Break / Pause-café
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015 10:30-10:45
Location: FSS 4th floor lobby

ICCASU: Keynote Speeches on Canadian Perspective (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015 10:45-11:45
Room: FSS4007

Moderator: Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University

Caroline Andrew	University of Ottawa	**Sustainable Urbanization: A Canadian Perspective of Creating Sustainability through a Dual Perspective of Social Equality and Partnerships**
Jonathan Barnett Joe Berridge	University of Pennsylvania, USA Partner, Urban Strategies, Toronto	**Community Participation in Planning**

Lunch / Déjeuner
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   11:45-12:30
Room: FSS4014

Luncheon Conversation (Live broadcast)**:**
Chinese and Canadian engagement in Africa: Diverging Paradigms
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   12:15-13:00
Room: FSS4007
Moderator: Boulou Ebanda nya B'bedi, University of Ottawa

H.E. Anu'a-gheyle Solomon Azoh-mbi	High Commissioner of Cameroon
Alioune Badiane	Director, Programme division, UN Habitat
Allan Cain	Director, Development Workshop, Angola

CAN1: Urbanization in Context: What can Africa and China Learn from Canada and Vice Versa? (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   13:15-14:45
Room: FSS4004
Chair: Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University & Randolph Wang, City of Ottawa

Jonathan Barnett	University of Pennsylvania, USA	**Meeting China's New National Policy Objectives**
Joe Berridge	Partner, Urban Strategies, Toronto	**Another Way of City Building**
Piper Gaubatz	University of Massachusetts, USA	**Secondary Globalization in Chinese Urban Centers: lessons for local response and adaptation**

AFR1: Strategies of urban planning in Africa
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   13:15-14:45
Room: FSS4012
Chair: Lavagnon Ika, University of Ottawa

Mebometa Ndongo	Carleton University	**Synopsis de l'état des lieux et des savoirs sur l'urbanisation, l'urbanisme, l'urbaniste et la ville en Afrique de 1960 à 2015**
Ana Ingles	National Housing Department, Angola	**The Angolan National Urban Planning and Housing Program (PNUH)**
Bisrat Wodeyessus	Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium	**Urban metabolism of an Ethiopian emerging town, Belgium**
Sarah Moser &	McGill University	**Morroco's New planned cities agenda: A**

Laurence Côté-Roy		sustainable solution to urbanization?

WS1: Workshop on Urbanization and Identity-Based Tension: A Global Perspective
(APGC's tenth international conference: African Perspectives and Ethics of Globality)
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   13:15-14:45
Room: FSS4013
Chair: Mahmoud Masaeli, University of Ottawa

Richard Feist Katie Westoll	Saint Paul University	**Kenya's LGBTI Community's Struggle for Recognition: Can African Philosophy Help?**
Stanley Uche Anozie	College St Peterborough	**Comptempory African Philosophical Notion of the person and Community: An Esssial perspective ethics of globality**
Benedict Anayochukwu Iheagwara	University of Ottawa	**A prolegomenon to African Moral Theory**
Helen Nkabala Nambalirwa	Makerere University	**Perspectives of religious legitimation of the Lord's Resistance Army Civil War in Northern Uganda**
Kanakulya Dickson	Makerere University/ Uganda Christian University	**Mapping the philosophical terrain in East Africa: Positioning the region's philosophical debates within its development discourse**
Surajudeen Oladosu Mudasiru	Lagos State University	**ECOWAS ethics of Peace building and Sustainable Peace in Africa**

CAN2: Canada Roundtable: The Relevance and Limits of Western Planning Expertise
(Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   14:45-15:45
Room: FSS4004
Moderator: Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University & Randolph Wang, City of Ottawa

Discussant	
Jonathan Barnett	University of Pennsylvania,USA
Joe Berridge	Partner, Urban Strategies, Toronto
Allan Cain	Development Workshop, Angola
Piper Gaubatz	University of Massachusetts, USA
Chaolin Gu	Tsinghua University
John Zacharias	Peking University

AFR2: New Trends on African fast Urbanization
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   14:45-15:45
Room: FSS4012
Chair: Ndongo Mebometa, Carleton University

Juvénal Barankenguje	Algonquin College, Canada	**L'urbanisation rapide en Afrique subsaharienne: source de développement ou de pauvreté de la population?**
Aekbote Lakshminarayanan Venkata Narayanan	Université de Grenoble, France	**Resilience in midst of rapid urbanization: The case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

Grace Ademiyi Ogunyankin	Carleton University	**The Dream City? Postcolonial Urbanism and Eko Atlantic City, Nigeria**

WS2: Migrant Enclave in Urban Landscapes
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   14:45-15:45
Room: FSS4006
Chair: Moser Sarah, McGill University

Ian Cooper	Carleton University	**Fragmented Social Exclusion and Rural-Urban Migration in Xi'an, China**
Emily Mann & Steffanie Scott	University of Waterloo	**Experiences of involuntary migrants in Nanjing, China**
Mingjie Sheng Weiping Wu Chaolin Gu	Tsinghua University Tufts University Tsinghua University	**To move or stay in a migrant enclave in Beijing: The role of neighborhood social bonds**

Coffee Break / Pause-café
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   15:45-16:00
Location: FSS 4th floor lobby

China Panel- Keynote Speeches: Rethinking China's Urbanization (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   16:00-18:00
Room: FSS4004
Chair: John Zacharias, Peking University

Shimou Yao	Chinese Academy of Sciences	**The Urbanization Pattern of China in the 21st Century**
Chaolin Gu Helin Liu Weihua Guan	Tsinghua University Huazhong University of Science & Technology, China Naijing Normal University, China	**Chinese Urbanization 2050: SD Models for Mechanism and Simulation**
Erbiao Dai Yan Li	Asian Growth Research Institute (AGI), Kyushu University, Japan Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan	**Determinants of urban household's housing condition in China: A study based on NBS panel data (2004-2007)**
Dingping Guo	Fudan University, China	**Social Capital and Urban Governance in Shanghai**
Yangfan Li	Xiamen University, China	**Early Warning for Coastal Urbanization and Landscape Ecological Change in China**

AFR3: African New Urban Experience
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   16:00-17:00
Room: FSS4012
Chair: Juvénal Barankenguje, Algonquin College

Ousmane Ly	Agence Nationale de Télésanté et d'Informatique Médicale, Mali	**Télésanté au Mali: des projets pilotes à un programme national, leçons apprises et perspectives pour le partage d'expérience avec d'autres pays africains**

Zelda Anne Elum	University of South Africa	**Urbanization, the role of renewable energy**
Lavalognon Ika	University of Ottawa	**Why projects fail and what can you do about it?**

WS3: "Right" to the City
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   16:00-17:00
Room: FSS4006
Chair: Richard Feist, Saint Paul University

Leah Weiler	University of Ottawa	**Navigating Ethnic Identity in Neighbourhoods of Difference: Resident Perceptions in Urumqi, China**
Dear Max	Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa	**Upgrading for people, competing for place: Contesting place-centered planning and urban competitiveness in Kenya through a right to the city**
Alana Livesey	Plan International, Canada	**Creating Safe, Accountable and Inclusive Cities with and for Adolescent Girls**

CAN3: Canadian Urban Experience
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   17:00-18:00
Room: FSS4013
Chair: Cam Nelson, University of Ottawa

Marc McArthur	Clean Action Network	**Leveraging Canadian Green Innovation in Global Markets**
Bernardin Usanase	Université de Moncton	**Développement urbain et changements climatiques: Cas des villes de Moncton et Dieppe**
Omar Bani-Taha	University of Ottawa	**Investigating the Potential of Tabletop Natural User Interfaces Tools in Improving the Nunaliit Cybercartographic Atlas Framework**

WS4: Francophone Communities in Urban Canada
Date/Time: Saturday 24/10/2015   17:00-18:00
Room: FSS4006
Chair: Denise Piché, Université Laval

Luisa Veronis	University of Ottawa	**Francophone Immigration in Ottawa: spaces for identity negotiation and community transformation**
Kenza Benali	Université d'Ottawa	**La mobilisation mémorielle de la communauté francophone d'Ottawa face aux projets de densification urbaine**
Caroline Andrew	Université d'Ottawa	**Mon expérience en tant que membre du Groupe d'expertes et experts sur l'immigration francophone**

China Night-ICCASU Gala
Co-organized by Chinese Embassy in Ottawa, University of Ottawa Chinese Student Association, Canadian China Thinking Network Date/Time: 24/10/2015 Saturday   18:30-20:30 Room: FSS4007

Registration / Continental breakfast
Inscription / Petit déjeuner continental
Sunday, 25/10/2015   8:00-14:00
Location: FSS 4th floor lobby

CHN1: 'New-Style' Urbanization (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   8:45-9:45
Room: FSS4012
Chair: Chaolin Gu, Tsinghua University

Chunshan Zhou	Sun Yat-Sen University, China	**New Urban Districts in China: Current Situation, Problems and Prospects**
Liou Xie	State University of New York at Plattsburgh, USA	**Examples of Effective TODs: Challenges and Lessons from Recent Practice in Shanghai, China**
Shao Lei Jiwei Li Xiuchang Xin Benfeng Yue	Tsinghua University, China	**Economic Development of China Counties and Characteristics of their Urbanization**

CHN2: Urban Governance & Socio-Spatial Transformation
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   8:45-9:45
Room: FSS4004
Chair: Dingping Guo, Fudan University

Min Zhang	Nanjing University, China	**Towards urbanism: changes of social-networks and living spaces of resettled farmers at a town of Suzhou, China**
Fang Wei	Zhejiang University, China	**Spatial inequity of urban open spaces - reality and challenges of China's urbanization**
Yungang Liu Guanwen Yin	SUN Yat-sen University, China Shandong Normal University	**The city-making and administrative urbanization in post-reform China: A case study of Ordos City**

WS4 -Keynote Speech Session: Urbanization and Identity-Based Tension: A Global Perspective (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   8:45-10:45
Room: FSS4006
Chair: Kenza Benali, University of Ottawa

Alioune Badiane	UN-Habitat	**Struggles of Marginalized People in Cities: A Global Challenge**
Mahmoud Masaeli	University of Ottawa	**Recognition as Justice: Implications for a Sustainable Development**
Evelyn Peters	University of Winnipeg	**"I Basically Mostly Stick with My Own Kind": First Nations Appropriation of Urban Space in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan**
Denise Piché	Université Laval	**Two stories, one storyline: The Hurons-Wendat and the Innus facing the Colonial City**

Jack Jedwab	Association for Canadian Studies	**Public Opinion and Media Treatment of the "Reasonable Accommodation" Crisis in Quebec**

CHN3: Urbanization and Metropolitan Development (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   9:45-10:45
Room: FSS4012
Chair: Yan Li, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Sai Ma	China University of GeoSciences (Wuhan) McGill University	**Urbanization of Wuhan Urban Agglomerations under the Constraints of Resource and Environmental Carrying Capacity**
Nawei Wu Yue Zhang Wenyue Li	Tsinghua University	**A Study on the Planning Control Mechanism within Beijing's Green Belts and its Effect on Built-up Area Changes in Urban Fringe**
Ke Huang Anlu Zhang	Huazhong Agricultural University, China	**Does Economic Agglomeration Really Lead to the Efficiency of Rural-urban Land Conversion?**

CHN4: Historic Urban Landscape
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   9:45-10:45
Room: FSS4004
Chair: Fang Wei, Zhejiang University

Yawei Zhao	McGill University	**Maintaining the Historic Urban Landscape of Dali City, China: A Holistic and Participatory Approach**
Qiu Feng Pierre Gauthier	University of Ottawa Concordia University	**A Typo-morphological Enquiry into the Evolution of Urban and Architectural Forms in the Huangpu District of Shanghai, China**
So Young Hwang	University of Ottawa	**The Treatment of Japanese Colonial heritage in East Asia: Case study Seodaemun prison in Seoul, South Korea**

Coffee Break / Pause-café
25/10/2015 Sunday   10:45-11:00
Location: FSS 4th floor lobby

CHN5: Urbanization and Smart/Intelligent City
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   11:00-12:00
Room: FSS4012
Chair: Jean-Marie Cishahayo, University of Ottawa

Fang Wang Yan Li	Inner Mongolia University Asian Growth Research Institute (AGI), Japan	**A SP Survey-based Method for Evaluating Environmental Performance of Urban Commercial districts: A case study in Beijing**
Wenqi Lin Bingruo Duan Menghe Wu Rongjun Zeng Shaoxing Li	Tsinghua University, China	**Regional types of China's urbanization and its partitioning based on Township Data**
Shaoxing Li	Shandong University, China	**From Fragmentation to Integration: the Transforming Urbanization of Coastal Areas in China**

CHN6: Urbanization and Rural Development (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   11:00-12:00
Room: FSS4004
Chair: Yangfan Li, Xiamen University, China

Yan Tang Wenning Zhao Chaolin Gu	Tsinghua University	**Impacts of Urbanization on the Development of Population，Economy, and Society in Rural Areas of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Region: A Data Correlation Analysis Based on Coupling Degree Model**
Jennifer Marshman Steffanie Scott	University of Waterloo	**Informal urban agriculture practices in Nanjing, China**
Lanjiao Wen Anlu Zhang	Huazhong Agricultural University, China	**Can the magic of land coupon activate rural sleeping land assets?**

WS5: Workshop Roundtable: Challenges and Opportunities for Identity-Based Tension in Global Urbanism (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   11:00-12:00
Room: FSS4006
Moderator: Luisa Veronis, University of Ottawa

Discussant	
Alioune Badiane	UN-Habitat
Allan Cain	Development Workshop, Angola
Jack Jedwab	Association for Canadian Studies
Evelyn Peters	University of Winnipeg
Denise Piché	Université Laval
Mahmoud Masaeli	University of Ottawa
María Lorena Zárate	Habitat International Coalition (HIC)

Lunch / Déjeuner
Date/Time: Sunday   25/10/2015   12:00-13:00
Room: FSS4014

Luncheon Address: China and Africa Exchange on Pro Poor Urban Development
(Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday   25/10/2015   12:30-13:00
Room: FSS4004
Speaker: **Allan Cain**, Development Workshop, Angola
Chair: Lauchlan Munro, University of Ottawa

Cross Panel 1-1: China's Urbanization and Africa (Live broadcast)
Chairperson: **Alioune Badiane**, UN-Habitat
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   13:00-14:00
Room: FSS4006
Chair: **Alioune Badiane**, UN-Habitat

Ulisses Schlosser	Center for the Higher Studies of Conscientiology, Brazil	**Consciousness and (Re)Urbanization: Where is the focus of changing?**
Zhengli Huang	Tongji University	**Is China Building Africa?**
Tonton Mundele	Peking University	**Urbanization in Africa: Lessons from China**
Matundu Lelo	Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)	**Stratégies et politiques d'une urbanisation durable en Afrique : Impact de l'implication chinoise et canadienne dans les actions de développement en Afrique**

Cross Panel 2-1: Hungry Cities in China and Africa (Live broadcast)
Chairperson: **Jonathan Crush**, Wilfrid Laurier University & University of Cape Town
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   13:00-14:00
Room: FSS4012
Chair: **Jonathan Crush,** Wilfrid Laurier University & University of Cape Town

Chijioke Josiah Evoh	Economic & Urban Policy Analysts, Econupa, USA	**Urban Sustainability and Food Security in Africa and China: A Trans-Continental Policy Lessons and Perspectives**
Steffanie Scott Zhenzhong Si Jenelle Regnier-Davies	University of Waterloo	**Approaching Sustainable Urban Development in China through a Food System Planning Lens**
Zhenzhong Si Steffanie Scott Taiyang Zhong	Wilfrid Laurier University & University of Waterloo University of Waterloo Nanjing University	**Reimagining 'food security' in China: Insights from a Baseline Survey of Urban Household Food Security and Food Safety**

Workshop: PPGIS
Sunday, 25/10/2015   14:00-15:30
Room: FSS4013
Moderator: Homayouni Saeid, University of Ottawa

Cross Panel 1-2: China's Urbanization and Africa (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   14:00-15:30
Room: FSS4006
Chair Ulisses Schlosser, Center for the Higher Studies of Conscientiology, Brazil

Anastasia Ufimtseva	Wilfrid Laurier University	**Chinese Foreign Direct Investment in the Extractive Sector and Africa's Sustainable Urban Development**
Xingping Wang Kai Zhu Yingcheng Li	Southeastern University Zhejiang University of Technology University College London	**The Applicability and Prospect of China's Development Zone Mode in Africa**
Jean-Marie Cishahayo	University of Ottawa,	**Africa at Crossroads: Controversy on Chinese Engagement in Innovative and Competitive Cities**
Adeniyi Aduke Ogunyankin Grace	Carleton University	**The Dream City?: Postcolonial Urbanism and Eko Atlantic City, Nigeria**

Olufemi Sola		
Joseph Onjala	University of Nairobi	**Chinese Factor in Africa's Urban Infrastructure Development: A Case of Nairobi and Kisumu Cities in Kenya**

Cross Panel 2-2: Hungry Cities in China and Africa (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   14:00-15:30
Room: FSS4012
Chair: **Steffanie Scott**, University of Waterloo

Mary Caesar Liam Riley	Wilfrid Laurier University	**Gender and Household Food Security in African and Chinese cities**
Bruce Frayne Cameron McCordic	University of Waterloo	**Planning for Food Secure Cities: Measuring the Influence of Infrastructure and Income on Household Food Security in Southern African Cities**
Jonathan Crush Godfrey Tawodzera	Wilfrid Laurier University & University of Cape Town University of Limpopo	**Eating on the Move: International Migration and Food Security in South African Cities**
Andrea Brown	Wilfrid Laurier University	**Addressing Hunger and Food Security in Nairobi, Kenya**

Coffee Break/ Pause-café
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   15:30-15:45
Location: FSS 4th floor lobby

Cross Panel 1-3: China's Urbanization and Africa (Live broadcast)
Date/Time: Sunday 25/10/2015   15:45-16:45
Room: FSS4006
Chair: Tonton Mundele, Peking University/RBC

Fleury Dala	MK Etanchété, Congo	**Accord RDC-Chine sur les infrastructures. Poser les jalons de la stratégie de transformation urbaine de Kinshasa**
Nazia Parvez	University College London	**Congo's Marshall Plan? (Re) Configuring the real and imagined in Kinshasa**
Olayinka Akanle	University of South Africa	**Human Security and Risk Management in Lagos Megacity, Nigeria: The Sustainability Approach**

Poster section / Section de l'affiche
Date/Time: Sunday, 25/10/2015   13:30-16:30
Room: FSS4004
Chair: Liqin Zhang, University of Ottawa

Antoine-René Beaulieu	University of Ottawa	**Environmentality as a Framework for Studying Forest Transitions**
Huhua Cao	University of Ottawa	**Inclusive Approach of Urban Development**
Mengbing Du Zaisheng Hong	Tianjin University	**Research on Relationship between Land Use Urbanization Development and Ecological Health:**

Youran Qi Xiwei Xu		**Case study on Harbor Areas in Tianjin, China**
Gaoxiang Li	University of Ottawa	**The Spatial-Temporal Evolution of Chinese Ethnic Minorities in Chinese Urbanization**
Zhigang Li	Zhongshan University	**African descendants' community in Xiaobei Road, Guangzhou**
Ziwei Liu Huhua Cao	University of Ottawa	**Applying a Spatio-Temporal Approach to the Study of Urban Social Landscapes in Tianjin, China**
Rabiei-Destjerdi Hamidreza Saeid Homayouni	Politecnico di Milano, Iran University of Ottawa	**Spatial Environmental Inequality Modeling Using Remotely Sensed Urban Greenness**
Ende Yang Feng Peng Jing Zhu	Chong Qing University Chongqing University of Science and Technology Guangzhou Design Institute	**Research on Urban Landscape Reconstruction Based on CI Strategy------A Case Study on Landscape Design of Jiuxiang Road, Pingchang Town, Sichuan Province**
Qiong Xiao Georges E. Sioui	Southwest Universtiy for Nationalities of China University of Ottawa	**On Building of Urban Public Space: Based on the Function of Canadian Urban Aboriginal Center**
Liqin Zhang	University of Ottawa & China University of GeoSciences (Wuhan)	**Urbanization and its ecosystem services impacts: case study of Wuhan, China**

BIOGRAPHY/BIOGRAPHIE

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Conference Co-President

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Dr Alioune BADIANE
Director, Programme Division
UN-HABITAT
Nairobi, Kenya

I am a Senegalese national and a Senior Urban and Regional Planner with an extensive working experience in both central and local governments and at international level. I undertook my economic studies in Senegal, Quebec, and had my Post Graduate Studies at City University of New York in Urban Affairs. I have accumulated thirty years of experience in United Nations as well as in Government (Ministries of Economic Planning, Housing, Urban development and Environment, Interior and Decentralisation) and have served for seven years as Director of City Planning and later on, as Principal Policy Advisor to the Mayor of Dakar. For ten years I served as elected municipal councillor and Chairman of the planning and environment commission in my hometown, Mecke, in Senegal. I joined UNCHS (Habitat) as Chief Technical Adviser- CTA and International Human Settlements Adviser to the Government of Haiti in 1991 and have since directed, managed and coordinated UN regional and national projects and programmes. In Oct 1992, I was appointed Regional Coordinator for Africa, Urban Management Programme. I joined UNCHS (Habitat) HQ in Nairobi in January 1999 as Director for Africa and the Arab States. In April 2011, I was appointed Acting Director, Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and currently I am the Director of Project Office in UN-Habitat. As Director of Programme, UN Habitat, I am the principal policy adviser on project and programme implementation of the Executive Director. I am in charge of coordinating both the normative and the operational portfolio of the Organization while securing the effective delivery of projects and programmes in close collaboration with Branches Coordinators and Regional Directors.

Huhua Cao
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

Huhua Cao is a Full Professor (cross appointment) of the Department of Geography and the School of International Development and Globe Studies at the University of Ottawa. He specializes in urban geography, with the use of geostatistical methods and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). In recent years, Dr. Cao's research has focused on engaging urban indigenous and ethnic minority people in urban contexts using e-participation methods. He has directed numerous international research projects that have received funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC), the International Development of Research Centre (IDRC), the European Union and the Government of China. Professor Cao has also written numerous articles and books related to urban and regional development while collaborating with academics throughout the world. The Sino-Canadian relationship is another

research interest of Professor Cao. In 2011 he published *The China Challenge: Sino-Canadian Relations in the 21st Century* with former Senator Vivienne Poy. The China Challenge was selected as one of the 20 most important books in foreign policy in 2011 by Embassy Newspaper. His latest book in this series, entitled *Facing China as a New Global Superpower: Domestic and International Dynamics from a Multidisciplinary Angle*, is coming soon from Springer.

ICCASU Keynote Speaker

John Zacharias
Peking University
Beijing, China

John Zacharias is currently Chair Professor at Peking University and Director of the Laboratory for Urban Process Modelling and Applications. He was previously Professor at Concordia University's Geography, Planning and Environment Department. He is trained as an urban planner and has been active in research in urban planning and urbanization in China for about twenty years. He has also published in the field of environment and behaviour studies and in environmental perception. His current studies in China concentrate on transport issues, urban regeneration, equity in planning, bottom-up development and community-sponsored planning and development.

Caroline Andrew
Director of the Centre on Governance
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

Caroline Andrew is the Director of the Centre on Governance at the University of Ottawa. For the past forty years she has been doing urban research, and more specifically on building inclusive cities for women and girls in all their diversity and on the integration of recent immigrants. She is very involved in partnership projects with the City of Ottawa that aim to improve municipal-community efforts to better integrate recent immigrants. Three such projects are Youth Futures/Avenir Jeunesse involving not only the City of Ottawa and also Ottawa Community Housing, the entire Ottawa post-secondary sector and many community-based agencies. Another partnership is with the City for All Women Initiative (www.//cawi-ivtf.org) and the City of Ottawa evaluating the implementation of the Equity and Inclusion Lens and the Ottawa Local Immigration Partnership (OLIP). In 2014 Caroline Andrew was awarded the Order of Canada.

Jonathan Barnett
Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania
USA

Jonathan Barnett is an emeritus Professor of Practice in City and Regional Planning, and former director of the Urban Design Program, at the University of Pennsylvania. Architect, planner and educator, he is the author of numerous books and articles on the theory and practice of city

design. He has been an advisor to the cities of Charleston, SC, Cleveland, Kansas City, Miami, Nashville, New York City, Norfolk, Omaha, and Pittsburgh in the United States and Xiamen and Tianjin in China. He has also been an advisor to several U.S. Government agencies including the National Park Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Capitol Planning Commission. A graduate of Yale University, Mr. Barnett also holds an M.A. degree from the University of Cambridge and an M. Arch, from Yale. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and also a fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners. He has held visiting professorships at Yale, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Maryland, and the University of South Florida – and is currently a Guest Professor at Southeast University in Nanjing. The author of numerous books, Professor Barnett's recent publications include Ecodesign for Cities and Suburbs (2015, with Larry Beasley, the former director of planning in Vancouver, British Columbia), City Design: Modernist, Traditional, Green, and Systems Perspectives, (2011) and Smart Growth in a Changing World (2007).

Joe Berridge
Urban Strategies
Toronto, Canada

A partner at Urban Strategies, one of Canada's premier urban design firms, Joe Berridge has had an integral role in the development of some of the largest and most complex urban regeneration projects in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Asia. He was strategic planner for the development of Manchester's city centre, Toronto's Exhibition Place, and Oakville's Town Centre and a master planner for the waterfronts of Toronto, Singapore, Cork, Ireland, London's East Docklands, San Juan, Puerto Rico and Governors Island in New York City. He has prepared campus master plans for the University of Waterloo, Queen's and Western University. Joe played an important role in helping form the growth management and transportation plans for the Toronto region. He teaches at the University of Toronto and is a regular media commentator and writer on urban issues.

Luncheon Conversation/Address

H.E. Anu'a-gheyle Solomon Azoh-mbi
High Commissioner of Cameroon
Ottawa, Canada

Solomon Azoh-Mbi joined the Cameroon Foreign Service as a Career diplomat in 1985，and served successively in various capacities in the Cameroon Ministry of External Relations and in the Presidency of the Republic of Cameroon. Over his many years of service，he specifically focused on issues involving the Law of the Sea，the International Criminal Court，the Commonwealth，besides closely following bilateral relations with countries of the Americas. He has travelled widely in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas, and has a keen interest on issues of development and transformative change around the world. Prior to his appointment in 2008 as High Commissioner for the Republic of Cameroon to Canada，he served as Senior diplomatic Adviser to the President. He and his wife，Mercy，have five children.

Allan Cain
Director, Development Workshop
Angola

Allan Cain is an architect and specialist in urban project planning. He has over 35 years of professional experience in developing countries implementing projects for community water supply, school building & planning, environmental sanitation, land rights and public participation. He has participated in a number of missions for the United Nations, European Union and the World Bank. He is a founding director of Development Workshop, an Officer of the Order of Canada the Canadian Honorary Consul to Angola and a member of the boards of several international development institutions. He has lectured at universities in Canada, Angola, Norway, USA, South Africa and UK. His articles and papers have been published widely in international journals. Specialties: Project planning, urban development, low cost housing, settlements upgrading, community water management and microfinance.

Canada Panel Keynote Speaker

Piper Gaubatz
University of Massachusetts
USA

Professor of Geography at the University of Massachusetts, Piper Gaubatz is an urban geographer specializing in the study of urban change, development and planning in East Asia and the U.S. Her work explores the processes that shape urban space with a focus on the historical and contemporary linkages between policy, practice and physical and social urban forms in China, Japan and the U.S. Professor Gaubatz holds an AB from Princeton University (Sociology, with a secondary concentration in Architecture), an MA and Ph.D in Geography from UC Berkeley, and was an Advanced Research Student in Geography at Peking University. Over the past twenty-five years she has carried out fieldwork-based research in fourteen different cities in China, Japan and the U.S. (China: Beijing, Shanghai, Xiamen, Guangzhou, Kunming, Xining, Urumqi, Lanzhou and Höhhot; Japan: Nagoya, Toyokawa; U.S.: Princeton, Oakland, Cupertino). Her academic work seeks to make theoretical and methodological approaches to urban analysis accessible to both academics and design professionals– with the goal of providing frameworks for understanding urban transformation by integrating analyses of changes in the natural and built environments with changes in economic, social, political and cultural aspects of urban life. Her work is grounded in a critical reading of cities as representations of power, knowledge, culture, economies and societal relations and dynamics within and beyond the urban community. She is the author of The Chinese City (2012, with Weiping Wu)

Benjamin Gianni
Carleton University
Ottawa, Canada

Benjamin Gianni is an Associate Professor in the Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism at Carleton University where he heads the Urbanism program. Mr. Gianni received a B.A. from the

University of Pennsylvania and an M.Arch. from Yale University. He served as Director of the School of Architecture at Carleton University from 1992-2000 and Director of the School of Information Technology from 2003-2006. Professor Gianni's research interests focus on the areas of housing and urban development. Of particular interest is public housing constructed in the decades following WWII in Europe and North America, and its redevelopment from the 1990s onward. He is currently finishing a book on pre-WWII suburbanization in Pittsburgh, comparing the form of automobile suburbs from the 1920s with the streetcar suburbs that preceded them.   His research also includes urbanization, suburbanization and a study of large-scale housing ensembles in contemporary China, questioning the legacy of modernism and its transposition to different cultural and temporal contexts.

Randolph Wang
City of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

Randolph Wang is a senior urban designer with the Planning and Growth Management Department of the City of Ottawa. With a Bachelor of Engineering Degree (major in urban planning) from Tongji Univerisity and a Master of City Planning Degree from the University of Manitoba, Randolph has extensive experience in downtown and mainstreet revitalization, waterfront redevelopment, transit-oriented development, public realm improvements, infill, as well as new town and suburban design. During his tenure as a senior planner at the Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Research Institute in the 1990s, Randolph completed a number of planning studies that contributed to the transformation of that city. Randolph's current practice at the City of Ottawa has included development review and policy development. He is a lead planner of a number of community planning and urban design studies.

China Panel Keynote Speaker

Chaolin Gu
Tsinghua University
Beijing, China

Chaolin GU is Professor of the School of Architecture at Tsinghua University and the Vice President of the Chinese Futurology Association, Councilman of Urban Planning Society of China, China Society for Urban Sciences and Geographical Association of China. In addition, he is the member of Science and Technology Committee, Ministry of Housing and Construction and the expert Panel of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). Prof. Gu has been visiting scholar in Department of Geography/Planning, University of Toronto in the academic year 1992-93 and in the Center of Urban Planning & Environmental Management, Hong Kong University in 1994 and 1995. He has also been a Visiting Professor at Institute of Social and Economic Geography, Katholie University of Leuven, Belgium. He is mainly engaged in research work in urban and regional planning, regional economics, and urban geography in China. Since 1986, he has published 26 monographs and more than 340 papers.

Erbiao Dai
Research Director, Research Professor
Asian Growth Research Institute (AGI)
Japan

Dai Erbiao was born in Hangzhou city of Zhejiang Province, China in 1964. He spent 16 years in Zhejiang and 12 years in Shanghai, Where he got Bachelor's and Master's degree of Science from East China Normal University and then worked at research division of Urban Economics, Shanghai Academic of Social Sciences for 5 years. He received his Ph.D. degree in Economics from Kyoto University (Japan) in 1997. Now he serves as Research Director of Asian Growth Research Institute (AGI), located at Kitakyushu city, Japan. His main research fields include Urban and Regional Development, Asian Economic Development, and International Migration. He also teaches as visiting Professor / PhD supervisor at graduate school of Economics, Kyushu University and graduate school of Social System, University of Kitakyushu.

Dingping Guo
School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University
Shanghai, China

Dingping Guo, professor of political science, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University; concurrently serving as Chinese Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Nottingham. Before joining in Nottingham in 2012, he had been Vice-Dean of the Institute of International Studies (2009-2012); Director of the Center for Japanese Studies (2008-2012) at Fudan University. His research interests focus on Comparative Politics, especially East Asian politics. His publications include books such as Culture and Democracy (editor, Fudan Political Science Series No. 8, Shanghai People's Press, 2010), Studies of Political and Diplomatic Transformation in Japan (editor, Fudan University Press, 2010), The Community-Building in East Asia: Theory and Practice. (editor, Fudan University Press, 2008), Governance and Democracy in Shanghai (Chongqing Press，2005), A Study of the Democratic Transition in Korea (Beijing: Social Science Press of China, 2000), Political Parties and Government (Hangzhou: Zhejiang People's Press, 1998), Pluralist Politics (Hong Kong: Joint Publishing House,1994), and many articles and essays in Chinese, English and Japanese.

Yangfan Li
Xiamen University
Xiamen, China

Dr. Li's research recently focuses on the coupled system of coastal urbanization and environment at a landscape scale using an integrated systematic assessment approach. His objectives are to gain insight into 1) coastal urban LUCC, environmental effects and early warning, 2) coastal spatial vulnerability, resilience and ecological governance, and 3) climate change and environmental policy of coastal zone. Dr. Li has received the 2011 Green Talents Sustainability Prize by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and the 2014 World Social Science Fellowship on Sustainable Urbanization II by the International Social Science Council (ISSC). He is now an associate professor in the College of the Environment & Ecology, Xiamen University, is also a joint professor in the Coastal and Ocean Management Institute, Xiamen University, a member of the Scientific Steering Committee on the Society for Urban Ecology (SURE)-China, Environmental Planning of the Chinese Society of Environmental Sciences and member of the Scientific Steering Committee on Eco-City Research at the Chinese Society of Urban Studies in China. He is also a Project Associate of the Urbanization and Global Environmental Change Project (UGEC) of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP) from 2012.

Mahmoud Masaeli
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

Mahmoud Masaeli is a professor of Global Ethics and International Development at the School of International Development and Global Studies, the University of Ottawa. Before this position, he was teaching at Carleton and Saint Paul universities. And, before immigrating to Canada in 2000, he was a senior research officer at the Institute for Political and International Studies in Tehran. He also has taught at Azad University in Tehran. He pursued a Ph.D. degree in Political Science at Carleton, another Ph.D. (ABD) in Philosophy at the Dominican College of Philosophy and Theology, and was appointed as Post-Doctoral in Ethics and International relations at Saint Paul University. His areas of research and teaching interest include Globalization and Global Ethics; Global Justice Theories; Recognition as Justice; Theories of International Development; Hermeneutics of the Selfhood; and Modern Political Philosophy. He also holds a special interest in spirituality and philosophy of Illumination. He has published books and articles in Farsi and English and is a passionate advocate of dialogical ethics, recognition as justice, and global justice. He serves as the member of editorial board of Philosophy Study and Religion and Conflict. He is the Executive Director of Alternative Perspectives and Global Concerns (www.ap-gc.org).

Evelyn Peters
Canada Research Chair
University of Winnipeg
Winnipeg, Canada

Dr. Peters is an urban social geographer. She received her BA (Hons) at the University of Winnipeg and her MA and PhD at Queen's University in Kingston. Dr. Peters' research focus has been First Nations and Métis people in cities. She has conducted research with a variety of community groups, including the Prince Albert Grand Council Urban Services Inc., the Saskatoon Tribal Council, Friendship Centres in Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Flin Flon, the Gabriel Dumont Institute, and the Central Urban Métis Federation Inc. Her recent edited book with Chris Andersen, titled Indigenous in the City: Contemporary Identities and Cultural Innovation, focusses on urban Indigenous experiences in Canada, the US, Australia and New Zealand. In 2013 Dr. Peters was given the Canadian Association of Geographers' Award for Service to the Discipline, for her work in developing the field of urban Aboriginal geographies.

Denise Piché
Université Laval
Québec, Canada

Denise Piché is associate professor at the École d'architecture, Université Laval, Québec (Qc). She retired last year after 37 years as professor at the same institution. She holds a Ph.D. in Urban and Regional Planning from the London School of Economics and Political Science. Still very much active in research in the domains of persons-environment relationships as well as in urban planning and development, she is a member of a multidisciplinary research team on "Living in Northern Quebec", newly funded by SSHRC's Partnership Grants. She is also working on a contemporary history of Indigenous settlements in Canada, with a focus on the province of Québec. In recent years, she also worked in collaborative projects in Hà Noi (Vietnam) and Dakar (Senegal).

Jack Jedwab
Executive Vice-President
Association for Canadian Studies and the Canadian Institute
Montreal, Canada

Jack is the Executive Vice-President of the Association for Canadian Studies and the Canadian Institute for Identities and Migration. Holding a Ph.D. in Canadian History from Concordia University, he taught at Université du Québec à Montréal and McGill University. He taught courses on the history of immigration in Quebec, on ethnic minorities in Quebec, on official language minorities in Canada and on sport in Canada. He also wrote essays for books, journals and newspapers across the country, in addition to being the author of various publications and government reports on issues of immigration, multiculturalism, human rights and official languages.

PAPER ABSTRACTS (alphabetical)
RÉSUMÉS DES COMMUNICATIONS (ordre alphabétique)

1. Adeniyi Ogunyankin Aduke Grace & Olufemi Sola

Carleton University, Independent Consultant, Canada

The Dream City? Postcolonial Urbanism and Eko Atlantic City, Nigeria

Abstract: There's a new genre of urban planning in Africa that is informed by a post urbanism perspective which relies on fantasy designs that promise to make African cities look like Dubai, Shanghai and Singapore. Draped in the rhetoric of "smart cities" and "eco-cities," these plans promise to modernize African cities and turn them into gateways for international investors and showpieces for ambitious politicians (Watson, 2014:215). One of these cities is Eko Atlantic City in Lagos, a seemingly utopian grandiose and post urbanism concept, which is slated to be the future home of business and finance at the African and global levels. Although this city plan symbolizes a wind of change, prosperity, and a "new face" for Nigeria, new elite city developments are of little significance for the vast majority of citizens. This paper employs a postcolonial- urbanism theoretical perspective to understand the ways in which lived realities in Lagos are incongruent with current utopian fantasies of Eko Atlantic City. To what extent would Eko Atlantic City depict everyday urbanism as opposed to post urbanism? Whose dreams and problems are overlooked in the pursuit of a more prosperous and globally recognizable Nigerian city? How inclusive would this seemingly exclusive development translate into everyday struggles of poverty (more than 40% live below the poverty line), homelessness, informality, uneven distribution of resources and wealth, widening gap between poor and rich, poor access to basic necessities, socio-spatial and gender inequalities, insurgency, and poor infrastructures?

2. Aekbote Lakshminarayanan, Venkata Narayanan

Université de Grenoble, France

Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany

Resilience in the midst of rapid urbanization: The case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Abstract: Building resilience has become essential for any city, and more so for cities in developing countries in the face of increasing disasters due to climate change phenomenon. The paper discusses the challenges and policy measures adopted for building resilience in the face of

rapid urbanisation in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, one of the fastest urbanizing cities in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is based on the field work carried out in Dar es Salaam by the author in March 2015 as part of a larger research project. A key finding from the field work is the paramount importance of ensuring the implementation of policies and projects in building resilience. The paper has a two-fold objective – firstly, to present the findings from the field work pertaining to urbanization challenges and resilience and secondly, to draw a comparison between the urbanization challenges in China and Tanzania and the respective strategies adopted to address those challenges. Such a comparison is useful, as China's approach in managing its urban growth offers valuable lessons to learn from (World Bank Institute, 2011). The paper concludes with lessons to learn from Tanzania and China that are transferable to other regions with similar contexts.

3. Akanle Olayinka

College of Graduate Studies, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa

Human Security and Risk Management in Lagos Megacity, Nigeria:

The Sustainability Approach

Abstract: Lagos is the most economically vibrant city-state in Nigeria and among the most urbanized in Africa. However, a major problem faces the city: insecurity. This problem continues to inspire fear to the extent that the government instituted a trust fund, the Lagos Security Trust Fund, with mixed and complicated results given the insecurity trends in the city. For example, according to a national survey, as much as 67 percent of Lagos residents fear becoming victims of crime. This paper draws on sustainability and comparative experiences of megacities through the windows of New York, Mexico, Tokyo, Beijing and Lagos for knowledge-sharing and lesson-learning for positive ethics, human security, and sustainability in developing countries' urban societies. This paper is particularly important because it is crucial for understanding the security domains of cities so as to build more resilient and sustainable megacities in Lagos and Africa, so as to place them on a sustained path of growth, industrialization, and development. Some indicative research questions addressed in this paper include: what are the socio-cultural forces that drive security and crime risk interpretation and action, and the implications for decision making in risky uncertain cases? What lessons are learned (successes and failures)

relative to security and crime from other megacities across the world, especially the selected case studies? What are the strategies and measures for the institutionalization of security in Lagos?

4. Anozie Uche Stanley

Sacred Heart College Peterborough, Canada

Contemporary African Philosophical Notion of the Person and Community: an essential perspective to integrative ethics of globality

Abstract: The African notion of the person, in my analysis, has two views that essentially complement each other: (i) Person as the beauty of life, and (ii) Person as relational

i). Person as the Beauty of Life

Igbo language considers person as Mma-du, which is the combination of Mma (Beauty) and Ndu (Life.) The concept of person is the concept of the beauty of life. Human beings make the world beautiful and meaningful (as an end in itself, a subject).

Person is not to be used, abused, and exploited. As Person, the individual is an end in themselves with dignity. This is at the foundation of the ethics of globality since we all SHOULD share a common humanity and a sense of belongingness. The basis of this belongingness is in person as relational (relationality, mutuality).

ii). Person as Relational

African philosophy of the person centers on "I am because we are, and since we are therefore I am." It puts more emphasis on the community than the individuals. "Ours is a community society." Scholars/philosophers call the African notion of person-'communitarian.' This 'communitarian notion of person does affirm independent rational beings and also insists on the intrinsic relational nature of the person in the community.

These principles/themes will be required in developing an integrative ethics of globality that identifies with African hermeneutical ethics. I argue that for Africans, ontology (being as beauty, beautiful) sustains ethics, and ethics (relational and mutual) dignifies ontology (or the act of being, beauty).

5. Andrew Caroline

School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa, Canada

Sustainable Urbanization: A Canadian Perspective of Creating Sustainability through a Dual Perspective of Social Equality and Partnerships

Abstract: The presentation will focus on examples from the City of Ottawa in which sustainable urbanization is based on the understanding that urbanization is only sustainable if it is based on social equality and if the effort to reach greater levels of social equality is a fundamental part of social action within that urban space. Many of the pressures on our current urban spaces run clearly contrary to social equality and therefore we need to be clear about why these pressures will not lead to sustainable urbanization. We also need to know how to promote social equality for sustainable urbanization and my presentation will argue and attempt to demonstrate that this can only be done through cross-sectoral partnerships. The demonstration will be through two case studies of partnerships in the City of Ottawa that work towards sustainable urbanization through partnerships focussed around (in the case of the City for All Women Initiative) the greater inclusion of the full diversity of women in the processes of governance in the City of Ottawa and, in the case of Youth Futures, the greater inclusion of potentially marginalized youth in access to post-secondary education. The presentation will describe the partnerships involved in each case, and illustrate why these partnerships are essential for social equality and therefore for sustainable urbanization.

6. Andrew Caroline

École d'études politiques, Université d'Ottawa, Canada

Mon expérience en tant que membre du Groupe d'expertes et experts sur l'immigration francophone

Abstract: Je fais partie d'un groupe de onze expertes et experts pour contribuer à attirer dans la province de l'Ontario et dans tout le Canada des immigrants francophones et pour assurer la pérennité des communautés francophones en milieu minoritaire. Le Groupe d'expertes et d'experts sur l'immigration francophone examinera comment promouvoir, recruter, accueillir et intégrer des immigrants francophones en Ontario. Leurs conseils, qui devraient être soumis au printemps 2016, serviront à aider l'Ontario à atteindre son objectif de cinq pour cent d'immigration francophone dans le cadre de la Stratégie en matière d'immigration de l'Ontario et du gouvernement fédéral. Pour citer la Ministre ontarienne Madeleine Meilleur, Ministre déléguée aux affaires francophones. « L'Ontario continuera de collaborer avec nos homologues fédéraux

pour atteindre notre cible de cinq pour cent d'immigration francophone, et pour œuvrer à une meilleure intégration culturelle et économique des immigrants francophones dans nos collectivités. » Les membres du groupe représentent différents secteurs, régions et domaines de compétence, notamment employeurs, municipalités, monde universitaire, étudiantes et étudiants. Je représente le monde universitaire à cause de mes écrits au sujet des réseaux de soutien à l'immigration francophone de l'Ontario et des partenariats locaux d'immigration. Ma présentation va décrire le travail que le groupe a entrepris, les personnes consultées et les grandes questions et/ou orientations que nous discutons.

7. Alioune Badiane

Programme Division, UN-Habitat, Kenya

African and Chinese Urbanization Compared

Abstract: Over the last 100 years, the global population has transformed from being primarily rural to very urban, with a current urban population of 70% However, this process is unbalanced as the urbanization process continues to accelerate at an alarming pace, with countries scrambling to adjust economically, politically, socially, and environmentally. Currently, 48% of Asia's population is urban and Africa's at 40%, and it is projected that these amounts will increase to 64% and 56% respectively, by 2050. While most of the world has already been exposed to urbanization, China and Africa are newcomers to this phenomenon. Both countries are experiencing their own challenges within the urbanization context. As China encounters severe environmental challenges, Africa lags behind China's economic prowess due to poor institutions, lack of political will, and good governance. Furthermore, Africa's slow economic growth makes accommodating urbanization difficult, with many people living in slums. While China has been more successful, it still must rectify the situation for the millions that have been "left behind" in benefitting from progress due to gentrification. And while Africa is lagging far behind China, improvement is eminent, which is why it would be wise for Africa to follow China's lead through cooperation modalities such as capacity building, knowledge sharing, and technology-transfer. Despite its success, China is still greatly in need of natural resources such as food for an indigenous population lacking in Africa's resource-abundance and arable lands. This presentation will discuss the above-mentioned issues in greater depth, and address potential solutions.

8. Bani-Taha Omar

Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Investigating the Potential of Tabletop Natural User Interfaces Tools in Improving the Nunaliit Cybercartographic Atlas Framework

Abstract: Geography plays a vital role in understanding the modern Global changes such as socio-economic, climate change and political transformations. New technologies have always been important in advancing the geographic understanding of this rapidly altering/changing process. A relatively modern area of research that aims to bridge the gap between the digital virtual environment and the real physical world is that focused on hybrid interactions. In this area, we focus on natural interactions that rely on embodied interaction, tangible manipulation, physical representation of data, and embeddedness in a real space. My motivation stems from the need to implement such a new and promising technology that engages users, and enables them to add and manipulate their preferred map information and narratives directly into an interactive computerized atlas.

9. Barankenguje Juvénal

Algonquin College, Canada

L'urbanisation rapide en Afrique subsaharienne: source de développement ou de pauvreté de la population?

Abstract: En Afrique, l'urbanisation fait partie des transformations majeures depuis une cinquantaine d'années. En effet, au début des années 60, seule 15 % de la population africaine vivait en milieu urbain. En 2009, c'était près de 40 % des Africains qui résidaient désormais en ville. Souligner que la problématique de la croissance urbaine est, de façon générale, liée à trois facteurs importants : la croissance « naturelle » des villes résultant de l'écart entre les taux de natalité et de mortalité, la croissance migratoire causée par l'exode rural et, enfin, le reclassement du milieu rural en milieu urbain à la suite du changement de statut d'une localité. Pour l'Afrique, l'urbanisation est le résultat cumulé de la croissance démographique et de l'exode rural. En effet, celui-ci pourrait s'expliquer par ces quatre facteurs : les opportunités économiques offertes par les pôles urbains, la possibilité de poursuivre des études, les regroupements familiaux et la recherche de meilleures conditions de vie. Cette urbanisation rapide en Afrique est-elle une source de développement ou de pauvreté de la population ? Notre

étude propose une analyse descriptive et sociale de ce phénomène d'urbanisation en Afrique subsaharienne. La présente proposition tentera de répondre à cette question susmentionnée en soulignant les bienfaits de l'urbanisation en Afrique (sur les plans sociaux et humains) et les méfaits d'une urbanisation non planifiée et mal gérée par les pouvoirs publics et municipaux.

10. Barnett Jonathan

University of Pennsylvania, USA

Meeting China's New National Policy Objectives

Abstract: …But is it good Urbanism? An investigation of the extent to which Chinese National Policy Objectives drive built form.

11. Beaulieu Antoine-René

Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Environmentality as a Framework for Studying Forest Transitions

Abstract: In 2005, only 15 % of Thailand's forest cover remains from the 70 % that covered it in 1930, its disappearance largely due to logging and agricultural expansion (Delang, 2005). Despite this pessimistic outlook, recent evidence has pointed to cases of forest growth in some parts of Thailand, notably in the northern part of Phetchabun Province since the early 2000s (Leblond, 2011). This change in forest cover can be interpreted as a forest transition, a term coined by Alexander Mather, as a shift from deforestation to reforestation (Mather, 1992). Despite recent findings, which confirm Mather's early hypothesis that Thailand has experienced forest transitions (Leblond, 2011), there are no existing studies on how forest cover changes shape the cognitions and behaviours of environmental subjects. In order to address this gap, this research looks at answering two key questions. The first one is to determine if and to what extent recent significant forest cover changes (deforestation vs. reforestation) have occurred in northern Phetchabun. The second question is to identify and explain the proximate and underlying causes of forest cover changes in northern Phetchabun. This research's hypothesis proposes that cognitive and behavioural changes are overlooked underlying causes of forest transitions and that the notion of environmentality, which is essentially a restructuring of a subject's behaviours regarding his/her surrounding environment (Luke, 1995), is capable of providing a framework for analyzing these changes.

12. Benali Kenza

Département de géographie, Université d'Ottawa, Canada

La mobilisation mémorielle de la communauté francophone d'Ottawa face aux projets de densification urbaine

Résumé: S'inscrivant dans le développement urbain durable, Ottawa a mis en place, dès le tournant du XXIe siècle, une politique de densification urbaine pour contrecarrer les effets néfastes de l'étalement urbain. Elle lança de nombreux projets immobiliers de haute densité dans les secteurs centraux. Cependant, ces opérations se sont largement heurtées à l'acceptabilité sociale. Si dans le discours opposant, on retrouve les inquiétudes classiques associées aux projets de densification (surdimensionnement architectural, gentrification, nuisances de proximité, etc.), la question de la dimension contextuelle a été fortement évoquée. On a ainsi reproché aux planificateurs de favoriser « l'urbanisme globalisé » qui néglige l'histoire, le patrimoine et « l'esprit du lieu » des territoires dans lesquels il s'insère. Dans les quartiers francophones traditionnels, cette préoccupation s'est révélée particulièrement aiguë. En effet, la minorité francophone a farouchement dénoncé l'oblitération de ses patrimoines tangibles et intangibles (manque de reconnaissance et de composition avec l'existant). Cette revendication n'a, certes, rien d'exceptionnel, mais son originalité réside dans le fait qu'elle ne table pas sur les valeurs classiques de conservation (esthétique, ancienneté, etc.) pour faire reconnaitre son patrimoine mais sur la « mémoire douloureuse », liée ici à la rénovation urbaine des années 1960. En rappelant les préjudices qu'ont subis leurs territoires avec l'urbanisme d'après-guerre (expropriations, destructions physiques et saignées urbaines), les francophones ont tenté de présenter leur héritage restant comme un patrimoine sensible, blessé censé convoquer la responsabilité morale de la Ville. Cette communication propose d'explorer cette stratégie patrimoniale qui s'articule autour du « devoir de mémoire ».

13. Berridge Joe

Principal, Urban Strategies, City Hall of Toronto, Canada

Another Way of City Building

Abstract: A Presentation on the work of Urban Strategies on major new town and regeneration projects in Singapore — and the creative clash of perspectives on city building.

14. Brown M. Andrea

Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Addressing hunger and food security in Nairobi, Kenya

Abstract: Growing urbanization, inequality, and food insecurity in Nairobi's slums is prompting a rise in formal and informal social protection policies in the cities, initiated by community, municipal, and international actors. At the same time regulatory policies aimed at modernizing urban development in line with goals of investors and developers are impacting food systems and informal livelihoods. This paper draws on the Hungry Cities Partnership GIS food security survey in Nairobi and a review of the emerging interventions to assess how existing and evolving interventions enable and constrain innovations in the informal food systems needed to support sustainable food security in Nairobi.

15. Caesar Mary & Riley Liam

Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier University

Gender and household food security in African and Chinese cities

Abstract: Gender equality, urban sustainability, and food security are universally recognized goals of global development in the Twenty-First Century. Less well understood than the importance of each of these broadly based goals are the ways in which they are interlinked; changing gender roles and power dynamics in cities can lead to more environmentally sustainable practices and improved food security within and beyond households. Regional case studies, such as the AFSUN survey report on gender (http://www.afsun.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/AFSUN_10.pdf) have demonstrated the power of a gender lens of analysis for understanding urban food security in the Global South, but cross-regional comparisons are rare. This paper will address this gap by drawing on household food security data collected in three African cities (Nairobi, Cape Town, and Maputo) and one Chinese city (Nanjing) to compare the effect of different gender configurations of households, including but not limited to the gender of the household heads, on food security in African and Chinese cities.

16. Cao Huhua

Department of Geography & School of International Development and Global Studies, University of Ottawa, Canada

Inclusive Approach of Urban Development

Abstract: The trend of accelerated urbanization China has experienced in the last four decades has positioned the country as the world's second-largest economy, but has also made evident substantial challenges for future development. The Chinese government's recently announced urbanization strategy prioritizes the inclusive participation of minority groups in the country's future urban growth. Public Participation Geographical Information Systems (PPGIS), a participatory data management system for the views of marginalized people, effectively reinforces minorities' participation in urbanization and community development projects. As a result, the wide application of PPGIS technologies should be heavily encouraged.

17. Cain Allan

Director of Development Workshop Angola, Angola

China and Africa Exchange on Pro Poor Urban Development

Abstract: China is involved in a wide range of infrastructure, capacity development, manufacturing, and other projects in African cities, which have the potential to affect positively the lives of the urban poor through improved services, infrastructure, living conditions, and long-term job creation. Angola is such a case as China's principal African economic partner. The housing an urban development sector is a major focus of this investment. China's experiences with rapid urbanization can inform African approaches to urbanization and poverty reduction. At the same time, it has been noted that many of the newer innovations, improvements, and best practices currently emerging in China have sometimes not fully been reflected in the Chinese-sponsored urban development projects on the African continent. With accelerating African urban growth and developing economic relations, Chinese good-practice urban models are yet to be transferred and appropriately adapted to African contexts. In African cities, innovative research and practice is evolving where voices of communities and the poor are increasingly heard and influence planning and investments. Chinese cities are experiencing some of the same forces as African cities in inflated land and housing prices, challenges to urban municipalities in resource generation in order to provide the poor with adequate services and housing. In both Africa and China there is a challenge to influence public policy and promote more inclusive municipal planning processes, and equitable access to land, housing, finance and improved basic services for the poor.

18. Cooper Ian

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University, Canada

Fragmented Social Exclusion and Rural-Urban Migration in Xi'an, China

Abstract: Rural-urban migration is one of the most significant social phenomena characterizing contemporary China. Numbering about 168 million in 2014, the rural-urban migrant population is expected to grow to 230 million by 2030. The impact of migration on China's cities is such that it influences the economic, social, political and cultural development of urban China. While geographic mobility is no longer restricted by the state and migrants are free to move about the country, it is well documented that migrants face differential access and are excluded from a variety of socio-economic opportunities compared to their local urban counterparts. The dominant discourse explaining the social exclusion of China's rural-urban migrants has long focused on the impact of the Household Registration System (Hukou system). Using data derived from field research and interviews with subject matter experts, public officials and migrant workers in the city of Xi'an, the capital of Shaanxi province, this paper identifies, compares and contrasts major formal/legal and informal/social factors that contribute to rural-urban migrant social exclusion across several socio-economic dimensions, including employment, education, health and housing. The results demonstrate that social exclusion in Xi'an is fragmented across socio-economic dimensions, and certainly more complex than that found in the prevailing Hukou-based discourse. This suggests several policy implications for the future of inclusive development in urban China that extend beyond piecemeal reform to the Hukou system.

19. Cishahayo Jean-Marie

Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Africa at crossroads: Controversy on Chinese engagement in innovative and competitive cities

Abstract: This paper is aimed at using "right to city" and "community sustainable development" to analyse reasons why global investments in urban areas in Africa, especially those from China, have resulted in fast GDP growth with low impact on community sustainable development. Urbanization in the world, especially in Africa, reached dramatic speed in recent years. China has championed increased investments and urban construction during the last two decades. As result, the continent experienced major landscape and social economic transformation. Several

reports expressed that Africa has the highest urbanization in the world with 3,5% per year (UN – Habitat 2014) and is expected to continue this trend into 2050. Despite increasing Chinese investment in Africa, the continent is still struggling to improve its poor infrastructure, housing systems, water supply, poor communication and transportation systems, among others challenges. The other key results from poor urbanization planning are: pressure on urban resources, ecosystem destruction and exposure to disease. What type of innovative and competitive urban policies appropriated for Africa today to respond to the challenge? The road of strengthening local development and sustainability is crucial, China and other global players in urban Africa need to shift strategies, and in any case, the onus is on African countries and the right to city of local communities.

20. Crush Jonathan & Tawodzera Godfrey

Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada & University of Cape Town, South Africa
University of Limpopo, South Africa

Eating on the Move: International Migration and Food Security in South African Cities

Abstract: The relationship between international migration and food security in cities of destination is generally not well researched in Africa. Studies of the changing food consumption practices and dietary quality of immigrants in North America and Europe are more common and framed by two hypotheses. First, there is the "healthy immigrant effect" which suggests that initially immigrants are healthier and more food secure than local populations. Second, there is the "acculturation thesis" which suggests that the quality of diets and health status of migrants declines over time as it comes more closely to approximate that of the local population. This paper focuses on the applicability of these arguments in the African context by examining the food security experience of Zimbabwean migrants in South African cities. The paper will address the following questions using survey data collected in Cape Town and Johannesburg: what strategies do migrants adopt to earn income and what proportion of their income is spent on food? Do migrants experience greater food insecurity than the local population in each of the various standard categories of food security? Are migrants more or less vulnerable to undernutrition and overnutrition than non-migrants? Does the quality of their diet change after migration? Where do migrants tend to source their foods, what foods do they consume and with what consequences for their well-being?

21. Dala Fleury & Yadewagwi Palama Bijou

MK Etanchté, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo

Accord RDC-Chine sur les infrastructures. Poser les jalons de la stratégie de transformation urbaine de Kinshasa

Résumé: Près de dix années depuis sa mise en application, l'accord RDC-Chine sur les infrastructures a atteint quelques réalisations qui démontrent de sa contribution à la renaissance urbaine de Kinshasa, la capitale de la RDC qui particulièrement bénéficie de cet accord. En effet, Kinshasa voit ses infrastructures de grande envergure se transformer. C'est notamment le cas de la reconstruction du boulevard du 30 juin et du boulevard Lumumba. Deux projets de logement sont en cours d'exécution en plein centre de Kinshasa et dans la partie occidentale. La réalisation de ces grands ouvrages suscite à la fois de l'admiration quant à la revitalisation de Kinshasa, et de l'inquiétude sur la capacité de ce contrat à être le vrai moteur du développement économique. C'est la question de l'impact et du défi que cet accord renferme. Une revitalisation de Kinshasa est perceptible à travers cet accord économique. Toutefois, pour plus d'efficacité dans l'impact sur le développement de Kinshasa, la mise en œuvre de l'accord RDC-Chine devra embrasser une stratégie de développement plus innovante que celle de la réhabilitation des infrastructures anciennes tombées en ruine. Notre article examinera les pistes, voies envisagées et les efforts actuels fournis par la partie congolaise en termes de planification, d'aménagement du territoire et d'une vision holistique pour préparer le terrain d'un vrai décollage. Ce regard prospectif permettra également d'interroger les préalables en termes de stratégies et politiques que possédait la RDC avant la signature du contrat pour comprendre les résultats auxquels l'accord a abouti depuis sa mise en application.

22. Dai Erbiao & Li Yan

Asian Growth Research Institute, Japan

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Rising housing inequality and underlying factors in urban China: A study based on panel data

Abstract: With the market–oriented reform of the housing system since the late 1980s, the housing condition in urban China has improved significantly. On the other hand, the rise of housing inequality among urban households has become a highly concerned issue. Based on

panel survey data, this paper examines recent trends in housing inequality in urban China and analyzes the effects of the market-oriented reform and traditional institutions. By measuring the Gini coefficient of two types of housing indicators, we find that in recent years there exists a rising trend in housing inequality among urban households. However, the rise of inequality is not simply the result of the market–oriented reform. The panel data analysis using fixed effect model shows that, although household income and household head income have positive effects on the probability of owning a market-price (i.e., high price) house, the probability of owning a low-price house is heavily affected by some non-income factors including the characteristics of household member's employment sectors and Hukou (registered residence status). As a whole, both income and non-income household characteristics have effects on the probability of home ownership and the house size (house floor space). It means that the rising housing inequality in urban China should be regarded as the combined result of effects of ongoing market–oriented reforms and the persisting impact of some traditional institutions.

23. Deschner A Max

Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa

Upgrading for people, competing for place: Contesting place-centered planning and urban competitiveness in Kenya through a right to the city

Abstract: The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme's (KENSUP) Soweto-East pilot project is an important, but contentious urban intervention that aims to improve slum conditions in Kibera, Nairobi. This project explores KENSUP as an example of a state-led urban development intervention that reflects an ongoing struggle between factions that want to plan Nairobi for 'people' versus 'place.' I argue that although official KENSUP policy is guided by a people-centered planning paradigm, it is at risk of being coopted by certain stakeholders' interests to plan for place. This is particularly important given ongoing development campaigns such as the "Cities Without Slums" action plan and the Nairobi Metro 2030 plan. Planning for people embodies the norm that cities should alleviate poverty by improving the conditions of slums and integrating them into the urban fabric. Planning for place embraces the norm that cities should be competitive and therefore should not have slums. For each paradigm, I identify the vision of development, metrics to determine success and overall policy apparatus. I then address Henri Lefebvre's right to the city discourse as an important appendage to people-centered planning in

Nairobi that can lead to better inclusion of slum dwellers in urban policy making over the long-term. I conclude that all Kenyans have reason to embrace the right to the city because it has the potential to improve many aspects of governance and government, and not just those related to slum dwellers.

24. Du Mengbing

School of Architecture, Tianjin University, China

Research on Relationship between Land Use Urbanization Development and Ecological Health -Case study on Harbor Areas in Tianjin, China

Abstract:

This paper is a part of Research on Ecological Clues of Transformation of Coastal City Spatial Form and Healthy Index Evaluation (Grant No.: 51208345), which is funded by the National Natural Science Foundation. There are two characteristics of urbanization: land use development urbanization and population urbanization. China has been experiencing accelerated urbanization and reform for the last forty years, which has caused many ecological problems. Especially in the coastal cities of China, the land use development urbanization has been transforming quickly and challenges to sustainable development. The coastline is not only an important part of a coastal city, but also impacts the ecological health there. So the coastline, especially the harbor areas have proven essential for the evolving discussion of opportunities and challenges to sustainable development of the coastal cities in China. This paper, taking the Landsat TM multi-spectral images and Tianjin statistical yearbook as the main data sources, using the dynamic simulation analytical method to get data about four periods of land use and ecological environment from 1987 to 2013 in Tianjin Harbor Areas. The transformation rules of land use and features of ecological health change of these areas in the past 30 years are also concluded in it. Furthermore, with the adoption of linear regression method, this paper also explores the mutual relationship between land use development urbanization and ecological health. This paper is of significance for people to learn about the development of the harbor areas and explore the mutual relationship between land use development urbanization and ecological health, thus guiding harbor areas to realize their sustainable development.

25. Elum Anne Zelda

University of South Africa, South Africa

Urbanization: The Role of Renewable Energy

Abstract: Africa is experiencing increasing urbanization. This is putting pressure on inadequate infrastructure and facilities of cities and towns especially in transport and energy. Energy production is a major source of carbon emissions and increasing demand for it means more of greenhouse gases (GHGs) will be emitted unless there is more investment on the development of renewable energy sources. The current and impending adverse effects of climate change demands the reduction of GHGs emissions. Therefore, urbanization must be matched with sustainable development, to promote social equity, economic development and protect the environment. Energy is needed in the economy and as such, scientists have reiterated the necessity of developing and utilising renewable energy which are carbon neutral, releasing no emissions. The paper explores the climate change-sustainable development linkage to highlight the importance of renewable energy in meeting the energy needs of urban dwellers. It examines the factors driving rural-urban migration in Nigeria and identifies available renewable energy sources as well as the barriers to their development. Existing policies at the national and state levels on the use of renewable energy to boost the country's energy mix are also reviewed. It is concluded that renewable energy is a vital component of sustainable urban development, however, the development and usage of renewable energy is still very limited in Nigeria. In addition, the success or otherwise of renewable energy deployment would be predicated on policies and willingness to act on the part of government and the readiness of the general public to use energy efficiently.

26. Evoh Josiah Chijioke

Economic & Urban Policy Analysts, ECONUPA, New York, USA

Urban Sustainability and Food Security in Africa and China: A Trans-Continental Policy Lessons and Perspectives

Abstract: This paper explores urban food security within the context of development cooperation between China and sub-Saharan African countries. Recently, development cooperation between China and African countries has grown in different dimensions. Within Sino-African relations framework, little efforts have been made to share development knowledge

on urban food security in the context of rapid urbanization. Chinese and African cities share two commonalties: the increasing trend of urbanization and the continuous existence of subsistent agriculture, particularly in the rural areas. Chinese cities have managed to create a sustainable system of urban food security for their teeming population. This study focuses on urban food planning in key Chinese cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen. Food situations in these cities will be compared with what obtains in African cities such as Lagos, Accra and Lilongwe. This study argues for a complementary two-way learning process between African cities and their counterparts in China on urban food policy and citizens-driven urban food planning. Chinese and African cities can share some policy lessons on food policy and governance. What policy lessons can African cities learn from China on the implementation of effective urban food policy? Descriptive methods are used to critically analyze the urban food situation in these regions. This includes the use of primary data on food security situation in urban areas. Besides, secondary data and a desk review of existing published and grey literature are used. National and regional dynamics of food production, distribution and consumption would be triangulated for a comprehensive assessment.

27. Feist Richard & Westoll Katie

Saint Paul University, Canada

Kenya's LGBTI Community's Struggle for Recognition: Can African Philosophy Help?

Abstract: A recent BBC documentary declared Uganda to be "the world's worst place to be gay". Kenya, which shares a border and a long history with Uganda, could easily be seen as not much different when it comes to living conditions for its LGBTI community. Such a conflation would be mostly due to the fact that non-Africans typically regard the continent as a cultural, political and sociological monolith. While this is clearly a myopic perspective, it is true that the Kenyan LGBTI community is facing serious challenges. Christian conservatives are fostering homophobia; Kenyan newspapers engage in shaming by publishing photos and personal information of prominent members of the LGBTI community and the Kenyan legislature has an active, anti-gay caucus. In addition, the Kenyan deputy president recently asserted that Kenya will never legalize homosexuality. Common to the various factions of Kenya's anti-gay movement is the claim that homosexuality is both alien to Africa in origin and clashes with fundamental African values. Despite the challenges faced by the Kenyan LGBTI community,

progress has been made. For instance, the Kenyan High Court declared that the Kenyan government must permit Kenya's National Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission to be legally registered as an NGO, thus granted official recognition. Moreover, open debates regarding the status of homosexuality have been aired on Kenyan television. The general public, as evidenced by its condemnation of newspapers' shaming practices, would seem to be moving towards a more progressive position regarding Kenya's LGBTI community. Without doubt, the LGBTI community itself has fought—and continues to fight—strongly for its identity and place within Kenyan society. This paper will examine how African philosophy, namely Ubuntu philosophy, can provide further arguments to support the efforts of Kenya's LGBTI community. By investigating the inner workings of Ubuntu philosophy, this paper will argue that homosexuality is neither alien to Africa in origin nor in conflict with fundamental African values. Moreover, applying the principles of Ubuntu thought will further illustrate that Kenyan society, which values communalism, has a moral obligation to recognize the LGBTI community as a fully participating group within Kenyan society. Motivating this paper's discussion and application of Ubuntu philosophy is a utilitarian perspective: that the best way to maximize progress in a society will be via the use of that society's indigenous modes of thought in order to organize that society's various elements into a harmonious whole.

28. Feng Qiu & Pierre Gauthier

Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Concordia University, Canada

A Typo-morphological Enquiry into the Evolution of Urban and Architectural Forms in the Huangpu District of Shanghai, China

Abstract: This article focuses on the evolution of the urban tissues of nine urban blocks of Huangpu District of Shanghai from 1842 to 1949, relying on theories and methods developed by urban morphology. It is more specifically a cross-cultural application of the Italian typo-morphological approach to the realities of a Chinese city, which offers a novel interpretation of Shanghai's urban form. By studying Huangpu District's urban tissues, we wish to learn lessons, inspire good design principles, propose new planning approaches, and shed light on the wider consideration of historical conservation in Shanghai and other Chinese cities. This article traces back the formation and transformation of urban and architectural forms in Huangpu District by

exploring the street blocks evolution and drawing a typological analysis of residential types of the selected site. The research highlights the specificities of urban and architectural forms that are neither entirely Chinese nor Western and illustrates that the Chinese urban culture is enacted in the spatial system, rather than figuratively expressed by the architectural language.

29. Fleming Thomas

Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Confronting Violence in the Urban Interstices: Agencies of Control, Cultural Gaps and First Nations Peoples

Abstract: During the past decade increasing academic and political attention has been paid to the issue of violence against First Nations women. The Pickton murders and the resulting police and governmental inquiries clearly underscored a significant cultural gap which hindered the apprehension of a serial murderer (Fleming and O'Reilly, 2016, Fleming and O'Reilly, 2013). More recently both the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2015) and the RCMP review (2015) have placed violence against First Nations women within the confines of both the home and culture. Taking as its starting point the Pickton murders this paper explores the reaction of agents and agencies to violence against First Nations women in the urban context. We argue that control arises not only from well understood examples of historical attacks of First Nation's sovereignty and attempts to control resources, but also from sustained imaging and practice which has assigned individuals to a dangerous status in Canadian cities. Cultural ignorance and misunderstanding at the agency level has produced decades of unaddressed examples of violence propagated against urban Aborigianal women. The Pickton case is used to illustrate the need for education and reform of our agencies that interact with First Nations peoples particularly within the realm of the investigation of violent crimes.

30. Frayne Bruce & McCordic Cameron

School of Environment, University of Waterloo

Planning for food secure cities: Measuring the influence of infrastructure and income on household food security in Southern African cities

Abstract: This paper challenges the prevailing orthodoxy that identifies income as the single most important determining factor in household food security in urban areas. Drawing on the

African Food Security Urban Network's (AFSUN) baseline survey carried out in 11 Southern African cities, the analysis assess the respective relationships between measures of household food insecurity measures and (1) household access to infrastructure; and (2) household income. The findings clearly demonstrate that a household's access to infrastructure is a significant predictor of that household's level of food insecurity. Compared to households with good access to infrastructure, the regression analyses demonstrate that households with inconsistent or no access to cooking fuel, medical care, electricity, or water had 11 times greater odds of being categorized as food insecure and 8.5 times greater odds of having less than 12 months of adequate food provisioning in the last year. These novel results clarify the impact of social and physical infrastructure on household food security and demonstrate that the prevailing conditions of an urban environment may better explain (and predict) urban household food security than household income alone. Based on these findings, this paper emphasizes the central role that urban planning and development can play in reducing food insecurity in poor urban neighbourhoods.

31. Gaubatz Piper

University of Massachusetts, USA

Secondary Globalization in Chinese Urban Centers: lessons for local response and adaptation

Abstract: Discussions of the global diffusion of urban design models need to take into consideration not only the ways in which ideas about urban design and planning are communicated between countries and across cultures but also how those models are applied and transformed in national and regional contexts. This talk will focus on a case study of urban redevelopment of the city center in Xining, Qinghai Province.

32. Gu Chaolin & Guan Weihua

School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, China
School of Geographical Sciences, Nanjing Normal University, China

Chinese Urbanization 2050：SD Models for Mechanism and Simulation

Abstract: There are two stages of the Chinese urbanization process, based on the method of Mann-Kendall's analysis, and each stage relates to the economic development of China. Also,

some different dynamic mechanisms exist in two stages of Chinese urbanization. In the former stage, it was very important that plenty of surplus labor and the growth of the demand of labor are both driven by urban economic development. In the latter stage, some diverse driving forces appeared, such as FDI, open policies, local development demands, and so on. Through comparing the sensitivity of the effect of the main parameters on urbanization, it is found that the growth rate of labor productivity of primary industries, rural birth rate, education and growth rate of tertiary industries have great effects on Chinese urbanization. This paper builds a framework for the dynamic mechanism of Chinese urbanization and a new-system model for dynamic mechanisms. It also simulates a future rapid development process of Chinese urbanization in next 35 years until 2050. By a status quo scenario analysis with a historical inspection and sensitivity, the SD model of Chinese urbanization is proved to be stable and reliable. Some scenario analysis with different elements of Chinese urbanization were also simulated, such as family planning, policing, decline in the birth rate in urban and rural areas, improved agricultural labor productivity, and services industries. In the scenario analysis section, different combinations of GDP growth rate and family planning are explored. The results show that China's urbanization rate will reach at least 70% in 2035 and 75% in 2050, regardless of the economic development scheme (6.5%-7.5% GDP growth rate) and family planning policy (one or two children) are to be implemented. Even though the results indicate that population policy has more significant influence upon Chinese urbanization rate, it should not be overlooked that the dynamic mechanism of Chinese urbanization is always multi-dimensional at multiple levels. Dynamic mechanism of Chinese urbanization is usually characterized as multi-dimensional and multi-levelled.

33. Guo Dingping & Li Jingzhong

Fudan University, China

Shanghai Youth Volunteer Service for the Migrant Workers, China

Social Capital and Urban Governance in Shanghai

Abstract: The past three decades have witnessed massive transformation of China that has been brought about by the reform policies adopted by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the late 1970s, especially in the eastern coastal areas such as in Shanghai. One of the most fundamental changes is the demographic metamorphosis along with the process of

industrialization and urbanization, that is, the population flow from the rural areas to big cities. While these changes have contributed greatly to economic development and modernization, they have caused various problems in social management and posed serious challenges to urban governance. Although great efforts have been made in order to respond to those challenges, and remarkable progress achieved in some areas, academic research has failed to reach any meaningful conclusions about urban governance because much of this research is misled by a dichotomized perspective of state-society relations. This paper is designed to explore and explain the emerging model of urban governance in Shanghai from the perspective of social capital based on the experiences of fieldwork and analysis of one case about the provision of public services for migrant workers.

34. Huang Ke & Zhang Anlu

College of Land Management, Huazhong Agricultural University, China

Does Economic Agglomeration Really Lead to the Efficiency of Rural-urban Land Conversion?

Abstract: China's urbanization relays on city expansion and rural-urban land conservation (RULC) can satisfy the demand for additional urban land in the process of city expansion. Whether or not a centralized or decentralized development path of urbanization can lead to the efficiency of RULC is a hot topic for policy makers and researchers in recent years. Gini index and data envelopment analysis method were employed in this paper to analyze the relationship between RULC and economic development of the 17 metropolitan areas in China from two perspectives: coordination and efficiency. Results indicated that: economic agglomeration fosters the coordination of RULC allocation and economic development; economic agglomeration leads to the efficiency of RULC; through technical innovation and scale adjustment, the productive efficiency of RULC can be promoted in Chinese metropolitans; the spatial distribution characteristics of the RULC productive efficiency of metropolitans are similar to the regional economic structure in China. Implications for government include the following: restrict the amount of RULC strictly, design differential land management policy according to location and development level, and adjust RULC allocation between different cities; excavate the urban land intensive use potentiality, and restructure production factors including land-through-technology innovation.

35. Huang Zhengli

Tongji University, China

Is China Building Africa?

Abstract: It is widely observed that China's investment in Africa is skyrocketing, echoing its own domestic economic boom. The sheer numbers have served to create an alarming perception. Furthermore, cases are reviewed that Chinese developers have been building up large areas of residential and industry parks. A comparison of FDI between China and the US and the EU in Africa shows that China's investment amount in Africa is still behind the others. And surprisingly the investment in infrastructure occupies only 16% of the total investment. In the meantime research shows that among all the overseas construction contracts signed by the Chinese SOEs, the African market takes up 60% of the total amount. Some would conclude that China is building Africa and making substantial turnovers from those projects. Others suggest that China is exporting its urbanization model to Africa. The booming urbanization in China for the last three decades has manifested that investment in infrastructure could be a powerful engine for economic development. However, the Chinese construction contracts in Africa today are mostly not sponsored by Chinese banks, meaning that the decision making process does not usually involve Chinese opinions. Furthermore, data shows that the SOEs may sometimes compensate the projects instead of profiting from them. The question is: In what level is the Chinese urbanizing model still relevant in the practices in cities with a completely different geo-political context, such as African cities?

36. Hwang So Young

Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

The Treatment of Japanese Colonial heritage in East Asia: Case study Seodaemun prison in Seoul, South Korea

Abstract: The UNESCO world heritage is often seen as a beautiful human achievement. However, UNESCO has begun to reveal and inscribe some sites related to tragic events of human history, and the question of "painful heritage" has been getting attention from scholars and heritage management authorities. My current research about on the subject of colonial heritage is related to Japanese imperialism which is often cited as a unique feature along with capitalist underdevelopment and putative racial affinity with the colonized. A case study on

Seodamun prison, which is one of the colonial heritages from Japanese colonialism in South Korea, is receiving more attention by governments and scholars to have the prison named a UNESCO site. This communication attempts to reflect the situation of turning the colonial prison into a heritage site, and will establish comparisons with Lushun Rusoo-Japanese Prison in China and Taihoku Prison in Taiwan, countries which suffered similar experiences to South Korea, and where the treatment of Japanese colonial artifacts is seen similarly and differently than Korean.

37. Iheagwara Anayochukwu Benedict

University of Ottawa, Canada

A Prolegomenon to African Moral Theory

Abstract: The literature on African philosophy is significantly shaped by the desire to highlight the particularity of the African worldview with a view to engendering a sense of racial and cultural pride, fostering African unity, initiating and maintaining the process of emancipating Africa and Africans from the pernicious grip of colonialism and neocolonialism. The prevailing trend in this literature continues to look to the traditional past for ideas that would be used to articulate distinctive African philosophical theories. Communalism has emerged as the predominant value central to the worldview and social organization of traditional African societies. It is a literature that is unwholesomely plagued by what I call "communalism-fundamentalism." This nostalgic approach continues to inform writings on African ethics. For instance, Thaddeus Metz's article, "Toward an African Moral Theory," draws inspiration from this approach. Metz's article is an attempt to map the African moral landscape by identifying a value or intuition that is comprehensive enough for articulating an African moral theory. In this paper, I criticize the overly communal and nostalgic orientation of Metz's article. I argue this approach divests African people of their historicity and oversimplifies the rich and diverse experience of contemporary Africans. Unlike Metz, I argue that an adequate African moral theory should derive both from the present and the past. Finally, I suggest that the phenomenon aptly dubbed "Afropolitanism" demonstrates the inadequacy and decline of the nostalgic approach. Afropolitanism is a category employed to articulate the multiple heritages and sources by which contemporary Africans forge their identities.

38. Ika Lavagnon

Telfer School of Management, University of Ottawa, Canada

Why projects fail in Africa and what can you do about it?

Abstract: Project performance is not all doom or gloom in Africa. Yet, why projects fail in Africa remains a complex question that may trigger passionate and thought-provoking responses. Here, we focus on three project management problem areas and four main project management traps. We submit that structural/contextual problems; institutional/sustainability problems; and managerial/organizational problems, take a toll on projects in Africa. We then add that projects in Africa are likely to fail when they face the one-size-fits all trap, the accountability-for-results trap; the lack-of-project management-capacity trap; and the cultural trap. We finally discuss how projects can break free of these traps for more success.

39. Ingles Ana

Chief of the National Housing Department, Angola

The Angolan National Urban Planning and Housing Program (PNUH)

Abstract: The Angolan national urban planning and housing program is a government approved program, and its main objective is to achieve satisfactory standards of urban planning and infrastructure throughout all the urban settlements in the country, as well as housing availability, and therefore provide the country´s population with a better quality of life. The program aspires to promote better housing conditions, as well as to contribute to the sustainable development of the country. The above mentioned program establishes as a priority for the government, the responsibility to define general guidelines and policies for the implementation and materialization of what is expected from the National Housing Policy. Furthermore, the creation of policies and conditions for the increment of housing provision nationaly, prioritizing the needs and providing direct support to the most poor and fragile segments of the population.

40. Jedwab Jack

Association for Canadian Studies, Canada

Public Opinion and Media Treatment of the "Reasonable Accommodation" Crisis in Quebec

Abstract: In pluralist societies, coverage of issues related to minorities often perpetuate biases that fuel prejudice in public discourse. The involvement of media can transform public debate on identity issues into panic among the population. This is what took place from 2006 to 2008 in Quebec during the crisis over "reasonable accommodation." In March 2006, the Multani decision from the Supreme Court of Canada authorized a Sikh student to wear the Kirpan in a Quebec public school. By January 2007, the debate had transformed into a crisis. On February 8th, 2007, amid an election campaign and increasingly racialized discourse in media and public, the Premier announced the creation of the Bouchard-Taylor Commission on Accommodation Practices Related to Cultural Differences. This presentation will touch on Quebec's reasonable accommodation crisis in order to reflect on the role of the media and public discourse in identity-based tensions.

41. Dickson Kanakulya, Makerere
University/Uganda Christian University, Kenya

Mapping the philosophical terrain in East Africa: Positioning the region's philosophical debates within its development discourse

Abstract: This paper investigates the concerns of philosophical studies and research in the East African region in order to, i) map out the general trends in that field, and ii) relate and position those philosophical inquiries within the overall development agenda of the region. The research was based on the premise that it is important to track the relevance of the educational, metaphysical, epistemological, logical and ethical debates that are taking place in east Africa's research institutions to the region's development. The research results indicate three major approaches to Africa's 'development challenge', i) *re-dignifying*, ii) *unification*, and iii) *re-constructivism* within the region's philosophical discourses. It interrogates, i) the contemporary 'continuities' and 'discontinuities' within the *unification* approach in relation to African socialism's dominance in Tanzania; ii) the 'meanings' and 'dis-meanings' of *re-constructive* approach in Ugandan philosophical studies; and the 'politicization' of the *re-dignification* approach in Kenya and Rwanda. The paper discusses these issues while concurrently exploring the governance and development implications of these trends.

42. Khayiyana-Khumalo Nompumelelo Mandisa

Loyiso Consulting, Aukara, Turkey

The Progress of Mobile Payment Development in South Africa: A Systemic Model of Impacting Factors

Abstract: South Africa has the highest proliferation of mobile phone users in Africa and has the most developed financial services infrastructure, however the deployment of mobile payments is a mirage with some successes and some failures. The few studies on the reasons why mobile phone customers are willing or not willing to use mobile payments in South Africa, a concern to researchers and practitioners, has not come to a convincing conclusion, as well as a plan about how this can be overcome. This paper proposes a systemic research model for analyzing the mobile payments ecosystem by integrating seven key constructs from a mobile network operator (MNO) perspective affecting mobile payments adoption (accessibility, affordability, availability, regulation, competition, partnership and strategy) guided by Actor Network Theory (ANT). The case study investigated and empirically tested mobile payments adoption in South Africa as these have been deployed for some time in the country with varying successes and failures. Also the research has examined the relationships between these key constructs using existing mobile technology adoption literature (ANT). Theoretically, the research extends to literature on mobile technology adoption frameworks and the actor network theory in the context of South Africa mobile payments adoption. Practically, the findings provide managerial insights to actors in the mobile payments ecosystem and its development in South Africa. This systemic model can be extended and used in other countries deploying mobile payments.

43. Li Gaoxiang

Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

The Spatial-Temporal Evolution of Chinese Ethnic Minorities in Chinese Urbanization

Abstract: China's economic reforms of 1978, which led to the country's transition from a centrally-planned to a market-oriented economy, evolved into a phase of accelerated urbanization. Mr Joseph E. Stiglitse (2008), Nobel Prize winner for Economics, as well the former president of the World Bank, once predicted Chinese urbanization as one of the world's most influential factors in the 21st century. Chinese minorities, whose experiences and welfare statues in urbanization are statistically less significant than the Han majority due to being a small

portion of Chinese population, are now attracting research interests worldwide for creating a more sustainable urban environment.

By the year 2010, according to the Statistical Year Book of China (Bureau, C. S. 2010), minorities in China make up just 8.5% of the national population and have an urbanization rate of only 32%, which is much lower than the national average of 52%. This lower rate of urbanization is more evident in minority provinces and cities such as Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture (Dali) in Yunnan province, where the indigenous Bai ethnic group comprises about 32% of the provincial population (Yunnan Statistics Bureau 2011). According to Cao & Bergeron (2009; 2010), Chinese ethnic minorities have their vulnerabilities due to the struggles in their cultural and political representation in the non-democratic context where participation in urban governance processes is limited, resulting tensions between ethnic groups and Chinese rapid urbanization. Furthermore, based on the estimation from the UNDESA (2014), more than 67% of the world's population will be urban by the year 2050. Among those newly urbanized areas, 93% of urban growth will take place in Asia and Africa. It is clear that the urbanization rate of Chinese minorities will increase significantly in the near future, which will consequently increase tensions between Chinese ethnic minorities and the urbanization processes.

In order to discover the spatial-temporal transformation of Chinese ethnic minorities from an urbanization perspective and hopefully help to find way of relieving or resolving the ethnic-urbanization tensions in the near future, this study's objectives are to understand the different urban social-spatial/temporal patterns, ethnic dynamics and mobilities, and their mechanisms in major cities in China from both Micro and Macro levels, focusing in three distinctive economic contexts: a centrally-planned economy (1980s), market transition economy (1990s) and market-oriented economy (2000s). The combination of Spatial Analysis Technique (GIS and Geomatic data) and Qualitative/Quantitative research (Census data and field-research collected data) will be used in this study.

44. Li Shaoxing

Shandong University, China

From Fragmentation to Integration: the Transforming Urbanization of Coastal Areas in China

Abstract: China's urbanization modes are closely related to the historical backgrounds of the transition from planned economy to market economy. In the past 40 years of reform and opening-up process, the urbanization of coastal areas in China has been characterized by a significant fragmentation in multiple dimensions, because the reform of the system is progressive and the rapid development has been a strong impact on the original pattern. Considering that the institutional environment between China and other developing countries is different, the paper not only puts forward the concept of fragmented urbanization, but also taking Shandong Province as an example, analyses that the urbanization of coastal areas in China is currently in the presence of social identity exclusion, cultural rupture, ecological degradation, functional segmentation, governance system fragmentation, spatial differentiation and other characteristics of fragmented urbanization. After summarizing the general framework of China's reform in the new period, the article holds the view that targeted urbanization strategy and policy tools should be implemented in the coastal areas of China, in order to promote the urbanization mode transition involving various elements from fragmentation to integration, and ultimately to improve the quality and efficiency of urbanization.

45. Li Yangfan

Xiamen University, China

Early warning for coastal urbanization and landscape ecological change in China

Abstract: Large-scale urbanization in the coastal zone in China causes significant transformations in the interfaces of land, atmosphere, and ocean, which can be damaging over both short and long timelines. The research focuses on the coupled system of coastal urbanization and environment at a landscape scale using an integrated systematic assessment approach. The objectives of the work is to elaborate on the role of coastal emerging urban regions and their contribution to regional landscape ecological change towards the framework of risk, vulnerability and transformation, in order to gain insight into: 1) coastal urban LUCC, environmental effects and early warning modelling, and 2) coastal spatial vulnerability, resilience and ecological governance. We select two typical coastal wetland ecosystems of urban regions: Xiamen, Fujian Province and Haikou, Hainan Province, China. The model of spatial vulnerability assessment will provide early warning for coupled urbanization-mangrove systems as well as the ecosystem based management for the local government.

46. Lin Wenqi

Tsinghua University, China

Regional types of China's urbanization and its partitioning based on Township Data

Abstract: In recent years, China has been experiencing a rapid process of urbanization with lots of questions generated and remained unanswered. Previous studies mainly focused on urbanization rates all over the country, which policies were based on. However, with its large territory and conditions of diversity, the rate of urbanization and its driving forces in China are different amongst its regions. These differences should be the basis of urbanization policy. This paper classifies China's 329 prefecture administrative units into 5 levels by creating an assessment system composed of two levels of 11 indicators whose weight are decided by the entropy method, trying to discover the mechanism lying behind the spatial distribution and temporal development process of China's urbanization between 2000 and 2010.

47. Liu Yungang

School of Geography Sciences and Planning, SUN Yat-sen University, China

The city-making and administrative urbanization in post-reform China: A case study of Ordos City

Abstract: In post-reform China, local governments, instead of the central state, have become the major promoters of urbanisation. Differing from the existing literature based on Western theories, this article argues that a localized perspective, "administrative urbanisation," can provide a contextual explanation for the mechanism of urbanisation in the reform era. The case study of Ordos indicates that the new city construction, especially in the inland area, has become the main strategy for investment attraction and economic development. The local government has played a dominant role through a series of administrative measures, including avoidance of central state regulations, land leasing, high standard infrastructure builds, relocation policies and industrial attraction. This article also explores the unsustainable problems of the new city, and it is found that underdeveloped industrialization, slow population agglomeration and real estate bubbles are the primary threats to the sustainability of administrative urbanisation.

48. Liu Ziwei & Cao Huhua

Department of geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Applying a Spatio-Temporal Approach to the Study of Urban Social Landscapes in Tianjin, China

Abstract: China's economic reforms of 1978, which led to the country's transition from a centrally-planned to a market-oriented economy, ushered in a phase of accelerated urbanization. Influenced by the economic transition and taking advantage of its privileged geographic and historic position, Tianjin has seen dramatic changes in its social landscape during the last three decades. Given this context, this study aims at understanding the different urban socio-spatial patterns of Tianjin and their mechanisms in three distinctive economic contexts by adapting both statistical and spatial approaches. Due to increasing population mobility caused by the economic reforms, the urban social landscape of Tianjin has become increasingly multifaceted, characterized by a "one axis, two nuclei" urban morphology. The rise of the Binhai New Area (TBNA) in the southeast is creating a dual-core urban social structure in Tianjin, with its traditional Urban Core located in the center of the city. In terms of the Urban Core's expansion and population movements southeast toward the TBNA, an asymmetric suburbanization process is evident in Tianjin. Meanwhile, an additional population shift toward Beijing in the northwest is significant during 2000-2010, illustrating the changing relationship between these two neighbouring municipalities. By integrating itself with Beijing, Tianjin has not only recovered from under Beijing's shadow during the centrally-planned economy period, but is also benefitting from Beijing in order to flourish.

49. Livesey Alana

Plan International, Canada

Creating Safe, Accountable and Inclusive Cities w*ith* and f*or* Adolescent Girls

Abstract: This paper will present the results of innovative research studies by Plan International, Women in Cities International, and UN-HABITAT that revealed experiences of insecurity, violence, sexual harassment, and feelings of exclusion shared by adolescent girls in five cities: Cairo, Kampala, Delhi, Hanoi, and Lima. The two studies, which were carried out using participatory research tools, were conducted as part of a global programme called the Because I am a Girl Urban Programme, which aims to engage girls as agents of change in transforming their cities. The programme aims to improve girls' safety and access to public spaces, to increase their active and meaningful participation in urban development and governance, and to increase

their autonomous mobility within the city. The paper will also present the innovative, sustainable and transformative theory of change that Plan and its partners have developed based on the research findings to guide the work of the programme. The theory of change articulates three levels of sustainable change: (1) influencing governments and policy makers to achieve changes in the institutional support for adolescent girls' rights and safety; (2) influencing families and communities to construct a social environment that supports and includes adolescent girls in public spaces; and (3) engaging adolescent girls by building their capacities, strengthening their assets, and creating opportunities for their meaningful participation to positively impact their own lives as well as other girls in their cities. This initiative is a globally united, locally implemented programme that brings together several partners to achieve a common goal – putting adolescent girls at the centre of transforming cities to become places of inclusion, tolerance, and sustainable urban spaces.

50. Ma Sai

China University of Geosciences, McGill University, China

Urbanization of Wuhan Urban Agglomerations under the Constraints of Resource and Environmental Carrying Capacity

Abstract: With China's accelerating urbanization process, socioeconomic development is putting more pressure on resource and environmental carrying capacity in Wuhan Urban Agglomerations. Focusing on the dynamic mechanism between the socioeconomic drivers and eco-environmental constraints, analyzing the status and problems of different subsystem, a regional complex dynamic model was developed by using Vensim software package to simulate the dynamic relationship between social, economic and natural factors of Wuhan City Circle. Simulation results show that Wuhan Urban Agglomerations can carry a total population of 45.47 million in 2020, with 29.99 million by land carrying capacity, 50.55 million by economic carrying capacity and 67.44 million by water carrying capacity respectively. Though the local carrying capacity could meet the demands of growing population in the next 10 years, the environment carrying index is less bright. Evaluation of the carrying capacity is not only fundamental basis to formulate the development strategy of economic, social, and land utilization, but also the important foundation to put forward suggestions for sustainable development and "New-Style" urbanization of Wuhan Metropolitan Area. This study will provide the scientific

basis for rational policy, planning, and decision making on resources, environmental and ecological conservation in rapidly urbanizing areas.

51. Mann Emily & Scott Steffanie

Department of Geography and Environmental Management, University of Waterloo, Canada

Experiences of involuntary migrants in Nanjing, China

Abstract: Rural-urban migration has widespread economic, social and environmental implications for development in China. Some of this migration has been voluntary, while some has been involuntary. Involuntary migration can happen for various reasons, such as when village residents are relocated to nearby cities as their land is expropriated for infrastructure development or other uses. With an increasing loss of farmland and an increasing number of migrant workers engaged in non-agricultural activities, it is important to understand the reasons behind forced migration. This study focuses on the city of Nanjing, in Jiangsu province, and employed semi-structured interviews with households in the three districts of Nanjing with highest rates of rural-urban migration. The research documents the perspectives and experiences of these migrants, who are often subjects of relocation policies and feel marginalized in the city. This study also seeks to understand the implications that this form of urbanization in Nanjing has on the availability and quality of food for the migrants, as they shift from producing food to buying it. This research also examines opportunities for migrants in terms of fostering new knowledge and skills. Initial findings show that attitudes towards forced relocation depend on the specific community as government compensation varies by region. In addition, while some people value the convenience and opportunities provided by their move to the city, for others the transition from producing food to buying it is a burden.

52. Marshman Jennifer & Scott Steffanie

Geography and Environmental Management, University of Waterloo, Canada

Informal urban agriculture practices in Nanjing, China

Abstract: There has been very little research on urban agriculture in China, despite a lot of international attention by planners and researchers to this topic in recent years. Urban agriculture can be seen as an important part of the urban landscape, and a key part of food provisioning as

well as a venue for social interaction, relaxation, recreation, and education, particularly for younger generations. In some Chinese cities and newer neighbourhoods, growing food on balconies is actually prohibited, as it is seen as detracting from an orderly image of the city. This presentation portrays informal practices of urban agriculture as a form of food procurement in the city of Nanjing, China. These practices include growing food on balconies and in yards. Photos of urban agriculture practices were taken in conjunction with a random sample across various neighbourhoods of the city that were surveyed for the Hungry Cities Project. This study reveals variations in urban agriculture practices at the community level, and shows the intersections between the urban landscape and the food growing landscape.

53. Masaeli Mahmoud

School of International Development and Global Studies, University of Ottawa, Canada

Recognition as Justice: Implications for a Sustainable Development

Abstract: In recent years, demand for recognition is increasingly being heard from those who are marked racially, culturally, ethnically, sexually, and religiously different. In the context of 'us versus you,' inherited from the modernization atmosphere, the identity of different others has been misrecognized, or worse non-recognized. Accordingly, non-recognition has resulted in the marginalization, devaluation, suppression, and denial of the selfhood of others. In this context of *identity/social exclusion*, recognition connotes two meanings. Firstly, recognition means the acknowledgment of one's selfhood by others. In this sense, recognition signifies a *vital* need for the attainment of selfhood and identity. Accordingly, misrecognition or non-recognition of different others must be considered as the underlying reason behind the invisible patterns of annihilation, forms of exploitation, and *social exclusion*. In this second meaning, recognition implies an ethical appeal; recognition as justice. The primary goal of this speech is to briefly explain recognition as justice. In developing this argument, the instrumental importance of the ethics of recognition for removing the causes of identity/social exclusion, and by which eliminating of the menaces against the development of African societies will be discussed briefly. In the final line of reasoning, my speech will establish the idea that true sustainable development, beyond the current rhetoric of development, depends on a willingness to recognize the equality of identity difference, and hence removing of the causes of their exclusion.

54. Matundu Lelo

Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada

Stratégies et politiques d'une urbanisation durable en Afrique : Impact de l'implication chinoise et canadienne dans les actions de développement en Afrique

Résumé : Depuis quelques années, lorsque l'on parle de la présence de la Chine et du Canada en Afrique, allusion est directement faite à leur implication dans le secteur minier, en particulier aux conséquences négatives sur les populations locales. En effet, de plus en plus des méfaits des interventions des entreprises chinoises et canadiennes sont signalés.

Pour le cas de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), des Congolais de la diaspora réunis à Cologne en Allemagne ont tiré une sonnette d'alarme face à «l'urgence de sensibiliser davantage les Africains sur le danger de l'Afrique qui est en train de nous échapper» (Cologne, septembre 2015). Parmi les griefs figure, la problématique de l'expropriation sauvage des terres, avec comme conséquences des perturbations sur l'habitat (Bureau de coordination et de suivi du programme sino-congolais, mars 2013). Par ailleurs, le Collectif «Ressources d'Afrique» (Deneault *et al.,* 2012), met en exergue le rôle du Canada dans la «Mafiafrique» (complicité dans des affaires mafieuses et douteuses), entre autres dans les secteurs minier et pétrolier dans l'Est de la RDC. Et, comme pour la Chine, l'expropriation des terres qualifiée de «brutale» figure parmi les griefs. Il ressort de ce qui précède que la problématique de l'impact de la présence chinoise et canadienne en Afrique constitue une question cruciale qui mérite réflexion, eu égard à ses retombées négatives au niveau de l'urbanisation locale. Ainsi, nous pensons que pour des solutions durables, il serait impérieux de mettre en œuvre des stratégies et des politiques à plus long terme, dans une approche prospective, impliquant, outre les acteurs traditionnels ou directement concernés par les intérêts des partenaires étrangers, des acteurs locaux comme les représentants de la société civile, les universités et centres de recherche, sans oublier les diasporas.

55. McArthur Marc

Clean Action Network, Canada

Leveraging Canadian Green Innovation in Global Markets

Abstract: Canadian municipalities have enormous infrastructure needs and a shortage of resources to meet them. According to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the municipal

infrastructure deficit was more than $120 billion in 2007, and continues to grow at a rapid pace. Sustainable Technology Solutions have the potential to close this gap and deliver high-quality, cost-effective services. Sustainable technologies make more efficient use of natural resources and reduce or eliminate negative environmental impacts compared to previous generations of technologies. Innovative approaches to leveraging these technologies to sustainably deliver the goods and services on which our societies depend exist in a variety of disciplines including science, engineering, finance, research and policy. However, municipalities have difficulty accessing these innovative solutions because of systemic issues with the way that they identify and procure infrastructure technology. Conventional approaches to project scoping do a poor job of defining the infrastructure system and defining the problem to be solved. Municipalities require systems-level solutions, but most service providers are only offering one part of a complete solution. Financial, technical, policy and other components of a system-level solution are rarely found in one place and are therefore difficult for municipalities to access. Cities occupy 2% of the world's landmass but consume 75% of its resources and by 2050 70% - 80% of the world's population will reside in cities. Could the experience of overcoming Canada's own infrastructure challenges with sustainable technology solutions be applied globally to facilitate sustainable urbanisation?

56. Moser Sarah & Côté-Roy Laurence

McGill University, Canada

Morocco's new master planned cities agenda: A sustainable solution to urbanization?

Abstract: As countries in Africa and emerging economies elsewhere experience rapid and ever-accelerating urbanization, scholars, policy makers, community groups and political leaders have developed a variety of solutions to accommodate the massive and unprecedented expansion in urban residents. One solution that has gained considerable momentum over the past decade is the construction of new master planned cities, most of which are built on a tabula rasa. Hundreds of new cities are currently being built across Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa at great expense. In contrast to more incremental urban interventions including densification, improved public transportation, slum upgrading and other strategies, builders of new cities use trendy language to sell these mega-projects as 'eco cities' or 'smart cities' that provide 'world class' facilities. The rationale builders of new cities offer to justify the projects is that we cannot

possibly hope to address the influx of rural residents into cities, overcrowding, pollution, traffic congestion, and other challenges within the infrastructure of existing cities. In this research, we examine the new cities phenomenon through a study of Morocco's fifteen proposed master planned cities. Placing Morocco's new cities agenda within the broader African and global new cities trend, we explore the economic, social and political drivers of new cities in Morocco, and challenge the underlying rationale of crisis and inevitability. We critically examine some of the problems and challenges of Morocco's new-cities projects, including cost versus benefit, ways in which the projects may both reduce and exacerbate existing socio-economic differences, and limitations of the new city format to address urban problems.

57. Mudasiru Oladosu Surajudeen

Lagos State University, Nigeria

ECOWAS, Ethics of Peacebuilding and Sustainable Peace in Africa

Abstract: Since the end of the 20th Century, one major challenge confronting Africa has been the complex emergency that enveloped the continent and a sustainable way out of this conflict situation. It is on record that the latter part of the 20th Century and the dawn of the 21st Century saw Africa playing host to most of the United Nations Peacekeeping efforts. This explains the tenacity of the conflict situation in Africa. From the Horn of Africa to West Africa and recently to the Northern part of Africa, conflicts of different dimensions rage. However, the rapid response approach of ECOWAS in Liberia and Sierra Leone seems to have attracted criticisms from experts and practitioners alike for its negation of the international ethics of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Nevertheless, the success story recorded by ECOWAS in the conflict resolution initiatives in these two countries have brought about sustainable peace in the continent. Rather than criticising the initiative of ECOWAS, the approach of the regional organisation ought to be adopted by the international community but for its post-Westphalian stance. Therefore, it is pertinent to understand how ECOWAS was able to achieve the feat of conflict resolution in Liberia and Sierra Leone. What lessons are there for the International community to learn? To what extent can the ECOWAS initiative be adopted as the international best practices? What are the factors militating against the adoption of the initiative? What are the (perceived) contradictions inherent in the ECOWAS initiative and the UN best practices? What are the

ethical practices in the UN peacebuilding efforts? These and other questions are what this paper intends to provide answers for.

58. Mundele Tonton

Peking University, China

Urbanization in Africa: Lessons from China

Abstract: Urbanization remains a critical issue for Africa and China – however the nature of the challenges of urbanization differ from one to the other. This paper reviews the success of urbanization in China and what lessons Africa can learn from it. China is widely held up as an example of how urbanization can fuel industrialization and transform the standard of living. China passed an historical milestone of 50% of its population living in the cities in 2011, up from 20% in 1980. The unprecedented speed of urbanization has reflected the strength of job growth in the cities. Average household incomes in Chinese cities are now almost three times that in rural areas. The state's commitment to invest heavily in urban infrastructure has helped to limit the socially disruptive effects of massive population movement. As a result of China-Africa cooperation, we are observing the development in Africa of new and existing cities due to the opportunities cities are creating in terms of jobs and social development. Traditionally, Africans living in the country side always dreamt of moving to large agglomerations; however, it is difficult to confirm if urbanization in Africa has played a positive role in poverty reduction as compared with China. Several international studies have concluded that there is an unequivocal correlation between urbanization and economic development and growth, but in Africa this logic does seem to apply. But despite the fact that China's urbanization model seems to be successful, it also faces fundamental challenges, such the barriers to rural-urban mobility.

59. Ndongo Mebometa

Institute of African Studies, Carleton University, Canada

Centre on Governance, University of Ottawa, Canada

Synopsis de l'état des lieux et des savoirs sur l'urbanisation, l'urbanisme, l'urbaniste et la ville en Afrique de 1960 à 2015

Résumé: Cette conférence est structurée en sept axes. Après une définition de l'urbanisation à l'aide de trois variables fondamentales (démographie, territoire et qualité de vie des populations)

et des indicateurs associés à chacune, elle identifie les enjeux ayant marqué la ville africaine à partir des années 1960 jusqu'à aujourd'hui et amené la Banque Mondiale à intervenir en pionnier en terre sénégalaise pour finalement s'imposer comme acteur international de premier ordre ailleurs en Afrique et dans le monde. Comme divers défis se présentent, elle expose les priorités sous forme de paradigmes référentiels, les projets mis en œuvre de manière successive et les approches suivies. Elle présente, d'une part, l'induction subséquente à différentes interactions entre la Banque et le Sénégal d'un nouveau cadre de gouvernance locale comme principal effet enregistré suite à des transformations institutionnelles ayant abouti à l'ajustement municipal, découvert comme une version territoriale de l'ajustement structurel et, d'autre part, l'impact secondaire des quatre décennies d'intervention conjuguée dans un contexte d'inégalité des forces. Elle dégage les leçons aussi bien pour l'acteur externe à l'Afrique qu'interne à ce continent qu'on dit de l'avenir et justifie les options de coopération à l'instar de l'ouverture à la Chine ou le cadrage d'actions du développement urbain dans la plate-forme de la globalisation. En définitive, la spécificité urbaine en Afrique, les dynamiques conjointes et la tendance des forces re-émergentes situent la coresponsabilité sur cette plate-forme sous le signe de l'inclusivité favorable à la construction d'une alternative à la mondialisation néolibérale à partir du continent africain.

60. Nkabala Nambalirwa Helen

Makerere University, Uganda

Perspectives of Religious Legitimation of the lord's Resistance Army Civil War in Northern Uganda

Abstract: There are various theories surrounding the possible causes of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency. Hitherto scholars seeking to understand the violence perpetrated by the LRA in Northern Uganda between 1987-2005, have focused on two broad sets of related factors. The first is the historic exclusion of the Northern Acholi people from political power by colonial and post-colonial regimes. The second analytical thrust looks at the coercive power of arms and mobilisation of the masses. In particular it looks at the widespread perception of the Acholi (shared by themselves) as marshal people with strong military tradition, who are more willing than others to resort to fighting to ameliorate their conditions. This paper has no quarrel with

these approaches but seeks to explore another set of factors associated with the conflict, namely religiously sanctioned actions that draw heavily upon the Old Testament for their content.

Giving examples of the LRA war in northern Uganda, Kastfelt observes that "… many African civil wars have religious dimensions which are sufficiently important to deserve to be studied in their own right …" (Kastfelt, 2005: 1). "The LRA's stated purpose has been to overthrow the Ugandan government and raise up a state based upon Kony's twisted version of the Ten Commandments" (McDonnell & al 2007: 31, my italics). Others like Mæland and Dunson, are of the view that the LRA's use of the Bible is only for indoctrination (Mæland 2010: 7, Dunson 2008: 33). Such conclusions are in many cases done without a committed analysis of the religious dimension of LRA's ideological perspective. Thus, the purpose of this article which examines the socio-political and cultural-religious factors and how they shaped the religious mentality of the LRA is to give an insight into this neglected field. To do this, I address two key issues. First, the essay looks at how the context of the north aided the religious ideological frame of the LRA's NRA assumed power in 1986. Then, it proceeds to examine how the cultural-religious discourses within the traditional world-view of the Acholi contributed to the spiritual perspectives of the LRA. After I conclude by showing that the prevailing social situation together with Acholi cultural and religious beliefs played an important role is shaping the LRA religious ideological rhetoric.

61. Onjala Joseph

Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya

Chinese Factor in Africa's Urban Infrastructure Development:

A Case of Nairobi and Kisumu Cities in Kenya

Abstract: China's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has grown into a critical factor for the development of Infrastructure in Africa. Until recently, much of this infrastructure was grandiose, focusing on visible and expansive projects covering national projects such as roads, stadium, airports and even railway lines. In recent years, the Chinese FDI has permeated its traditional domain into infrastructural development within urban areas. This has implications for addressing the challenges accompanying urban life in many African cities. In this paper we analyze how the Chinese have been able to expand their operational sphere into Kenyan cities of Nairobi and Kisumu. The Chinese FDI projects examined include airports, rail connections, roads

development and transport, real estate (urban housing), and tourist resorts (hotels). While this has implications on the sustainability of urbanization, the transfer of Chinese experience might by limited by the nature of their involvement. Most Chinese firms' involvement is limited to implementation and execution of mega projects that have been designed elsewhere by different clients. The scope of transferring or injecting their urbanization experiences into conception and designing solutions to emerging urban challenges may be constrained. Secondly, such projects are also often financed by other agencies such as multilateral lenders and private capital with limited scope for injecting new urban planning ethos biased towards sustainability goals.

62. Ousmane Ly

Agence Nationale de Télésanté et d'Informatique Médicale (ANTIM), Bamako, République du Mali

Télésanté au Mali: des projets pilotes à un programme national, leçons apprises et perspectives pour le partage d'expérience avec d'autres pays africains

Résumé: Le Mali est un vaste pays de 1 241 248 km2 avec une population de 14 528 662 2009. Le taux de croissance de la population est de 3,6% sur 10 ans. Cette population est fortement concentrée au Sud, les services de santé suivent la même tendance. En marge de cela, les services de santé s'urbanisent créant ainsi un « désert » dans le milieu rural. Pour combler ce vide, la télésanté est un outil incontournable dans la mise en œuvre de la politique nationale de santé. C'est ce qui a poussé le gouvernement du Mali à créer une agence nationale exclusivement dédiée à cette activité. Cette agence a mis en place des projets et programmes contribuant à renforcer le système de santé du Mali pour un accès juste et équitable aux soins de santé aux bénéfices de l'ensemble de la population. Ainsi depuis 2001, le Mali a réalisé différentes expériences de télémédecine dont les plus connu ont été celles de la téléconsultation à Dimbal, le suivi d'une hydrocéphalie depuis Genève et la prise en charge de pathologie maxillo-faciale avec le CHU de Caen. Toutes ces initiatives ont prouvés la faisabilité technique et organisationnelle de la télémédecine dans un pays en voie de développement. Fort de ces expériences, l'agence nationale de télésanté a pris le relais pour mettre en place une infrastructure de connexion de classe mondiale, dans le but d'assurer des services de santé en ligne pour l'ensemble des structures de santé. Cela se matérialise par la mise en place de datacenter, de réseau informatique dédié, de flotte mobile pour la santé avec leur corollaire d'applications métiers de télésanté (applications mobiles permettant la remontée en temps réels

des données de surveillance épidémiologiques, applications de dossier médical informatisé, applications de représentation géographiques des informations sanitaires etc..). L'agence en collaboration avec une entreprise chinoise est entrain de construire un bâtiment éco-durable de haute qualité environnementale pour abriter l'ensemble de cette infrastructure de haute technologie ; pour un coût d'environ quatre millions de dollar Canadien, ceci afin de pérenniser l'ensemble des acquis de la télésanté malienne.

63. Parvez Nazia

University College London (UCL), London, UK

Congo's Marshall Plan? (Re) Configuring the real and imagined in Kinshasa

Abstract: This paper examines how Chinese infrastructure investment in DRC-Kinshasa is transforming the urban landscape. It outlines the Sicomines venture, a 'barter' deal worth approximately $6 billion where China is granted lucrative mining concessions for the extraction of copper and cobalt in exchange for the (re)development of Congo's ruined infrastructure. The latter includes the construction of roads, railroads, hospitals, schools, the construction of two hydroelectric dams and the upgrade of two airports. Included in this portfolio of projects is Kinshasa's main thoroughfare, Boulevard 30 Juin. This is used as a case study to determine how Chinese funding is translated into the built environment: what mechanisms exist for the selection, design and implementation of projects, which partners are involved and their role, how the proposals affect those on the ground, and ultimately, whose vision of the city they embody. After an extensive literature review and an analysis of field surveys and interviews, the paper concludes the following: while Chinese funding has allowed for the redevelopment of the Boulevard, the Chinese funders were not central to the overall design process. The main drivers for the project were the country's ruling elite, with the design of the Boulevard embodying the singular vision of President Kabila. As such, the transformation in Kinshasa has been first and foremost a Congolese initiative, made possible by Chinese funding. Furthermore, while funding has been made available and provides an opportunity for redevelopment, the responsibility for ensuring that benefits accrue to the majority, rests with the country's leaders.

64. Peters Evelyn

Department of Urban and Inner City Studies, University of Winnipeg, Canada

"I Basically Mostly Stick with My Own Kind": First Nations Appropriation of Urban Space in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Abstract: Indigenous people face particular challenges in finding ways to support their identities and cultures in the city. Decades of activism have failed to unseat colonial associations between Indigeneity and primitiveness in contrast to urbanism and civilization. As a result, Indigenous people living in cities face constant reminders that they and their cultures are viewed as "out of place" in urban space. This paper explores spaces of exclusion in inclusion experienced by First Nations people in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Their perspectives highlight the challenges they faced in appropriating urban space to support their identities and cultures as well as the resilience with which they constructed spaces of cultural safety within the urban milieu.

65. Piché Denise & Vachon Geneviève & André-Lescop Gaëlle & Blais Myriam

École d'architecture, Université Laval, Canada

Two stories, one storyline:

The Hurons-Wendat and the Innus facing the colonial city

Abstract: The Hurons-Wendat settled in Québec in the17th century, when the city was being erected as the administrative center of the Nouvelle France in North America. The Innus had occupied the Nitassinan for thousand years, when Sept-Iles was developed as a resource town in the 20th century. Despite a three centuries gap in the stories of their urbanization, both First Nations were confronted with the similar urban colonial processes of forced settlement and recurrent relocations, assimilation policies and socio-spatial segregation, special status and limited citizenship, poverty and exclusion. The presentation will examine how they developed their own urban neighbourhoods within the 'reserve' land of Wendake and Uashat mak Mani-utenam, and thereby participated in city development, mostly 'ignored' by mainstream urban planning. Three issues will be discussed in conclusion: the recognition of different life spaces and how they can coexist in the contemporary city; the expression of indigenous identities in urban and architectural forms; and the reconciliation of native communities' self-governance and their participation in shared civic space.

66. Rabiei-Destjerdi Hamidreza & Homayouni Saeid

Departmenet of Architecture and Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano, Iran

Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Spatial Environmental Inequality Modeling Using Remotely Sensed Urban Greenness

Abstract: The world is becoming more and more urban, and big cities will be the centers of poverty, inequality, and many other socioeconomic deprivations. Among these concerns, equality of urban environment plays a crucial role in urban life. Measuring urban environmental inequality is a complex and delicate task. The most important limitations, among the others, are the lack of reliable data, time, and cost of data collection. However, satellite remote sensing is able to provide reliable, diverse, up-to-date, and cost effective earth observations. In this paper, based on an innovative method, a new index is introduced in order to measure spatial urban environmental inequality. This index, based on the theory of urban political ecology, uses remotely-sensed data to model the socioeconomic and geographical characteristics of big cities. Six cloud-free multi-temporal ETM+ images, with two-month differences, were collected over Tehran Great Metropolitan, the capital of Iran. All these images were atmospherically corrected and georeferenced. Urban green spaces were mapped through Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). A maximum function, then, was applied on all green space images in order to map out all green spaces. Finally, based on urban political ecology and first law of geography, an extrapolation was used to produce this index. The final results show some interesting correlations with other parameters (e.g. land prices, and urban facilities and services).This method has some advantages, to name a few: simplicity, practicability, addressing modifiable areal unit problem, fast and reasonable, a proper connection between theory and reality.

67. Scott Steffanie & Si ZhenZhong & Regnier-Davies Jenelle
University of Waterloo, Canada

Approaching sustainable urban development in China through a food system planning lens

Abstract: After more than two decades of rapid urbanization, Chinese cities now face severe sustainability challenges in terms of balancing economic viability, social justice, and environmental protection goals. While various types of planning have long been adopted to cope with these challenges, food as a centerpiece of daily life and of social and economic activity in cities has rarely been considered as a focus of urban planning in China, despite a lot of recent attention to food waste and food safety concerns. In contrast, over the past decade or more, cities in the west have seen food system planning emerge as a holistic lens to promote multifaceted

urban development strategies. Community gardens and neighbourhood farmers' markets are two common examples. In these strategies, food has been recognized as a powerful element that links closely with multiple economic, social, health, and environmental issues. This paper thus calls for an integration of food issues into urban planning in Chinese cities. Our paper reviews some successful cases of food system assessments and planning in the west and provides a preliminary framework for food system planning in China. The framework brings together various priorities: connecting people to the local food system, community economic development, access to healthy food, ecological health, and integrated food policy. By applying this framework to examine urban food systems in China, our paper identifies strengths and challenges in terms of achieving sustainability goals. This analysis also sets the stage for future research in urban food system planning in China.

68. Schlosser Ulisses

Center for the Higher Studies of Conscientiology, Brazil

Consciousness and (Re)Urbanization: Where is the focus of changing?

Abstract: This proposal aims to discuss the role and consequences of changes in the perception of reality in at least two issues: the understanding of the urbanization phenomenon (position of the observer, researcher, administrator) and the events experienced by the population, in a personal sense (position of the subject of action, citizen), in the same process. The factors under consideration in Africa and China include overpopulation, government policies, economic interests, cultural values, and so on. As a premise, in a state of high level of awareness, consciousness could reach the ability to detect what matters most to other consciousness, and so, for example, administrators could use empathy to approach the needs of citizens. The hypothesis here regards consciousness as the ultimate object of urbanization. Thus, a change occurs after a previous change, and then the notion of re-urbanization may make sense. As a result, a new ethical scenario should arise, exposing the need for qualified relationship. The discussion of the problem includes both issues: (1) the development of the empathic ability and (2) the correlation between the needs of consciousness and the urbanization movement. In both cases, perception level should be decisive. The appreciation of the experiences of individuals with reports of states of expansion of consciousness, from the initial levels until the most rare cases of

cosmoconsciousness, could offer alternative perspectives to contribute to unconventional methods in the study of human development.

69. Shao Lei & Li Jiwei & Xin Xiuchang & Yue Benfeng

Tsinghua University, China

Economic Development of China's Counties and Characteristics of their Urbanization

Abstract: Counties, as the most stable administrative units in the history of China, have long been considered as the basic and critical joints connecting urban and rural areas. Now they are becoming important carriers of China's New Urbanization Strategy. These years, County Economy in China develops rapidly and counties have become a significant contributor to GDP, but they are still facing many challenges under the requirements of new urbanization. Based on relevant data, this article will research the regional economy of counties and urbanization characteristics of county-level administrative units in China. With further contrast analysis, the relationship and influential coupling mechanism between them will be clarified, and suggestions on approaches to the economic development and urbanization of county-level administrative units will be provided.

70. Sheng Mingjie

School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, China

To move or to stay in a migrant enclave in Beijing: The role of neighborhood social bonds

Abstract: The social integration of rural-urban migrants has long been an important issue of academic research, and analyzing migrant intentions to stay in current migrant enclaves may shed light on how they view their prospects in host cities. Given the important role of migrant social bonds in deciding social-economic outcomes of migration, this paper evaluates the effect of neighborhood social bonds on intentions to stay in a migrant enclave. Based on data collected from one of the largest migrant enclaves in Beijing in 2012, this paper tries to answer these questions: is it social bonds that make migrants choose to stay in migrant enclaves? Are the determinants of migrant staying intentions the same as those of urban residents'? The main findings are that social bonds, rather than residential satisfaction, turn out to be the most important predictor of intentions to stay in migrant enclave, and migrants with higher educational attainment express less willingness to stay, even they are more satisfied. However, factors such

as life cycle and housing tenure, which are recognized as important moving triggers among urban residents, show little effect in this study, suggesting that due to institutional barriers rural migrants follow a different mobility decision-making process.

71. Si Zhenzhong & Scott Steffanie & Zhong Taiyang

Wilfrid Laurier University & University of Waterloo

University of Waterloo, Canada

Nanjing University, China

Reimagining 'food security' in China: Insights from a baseline survey of urban household food security and food safety

Abstract：China has undergone a dramatic change from severe food shortage to food self-sufficiency in the past few decades. Yet, food policies that have greatly fostered the improvement mainly aim at improving and maintaining food supply at the national level. Against this backdrop, food security as a multidimensional issue has been typically reduced to a narrow emphasis on sufficient food supply at the national level in China. Little is known about food security at the household level. Meanwhile, Chinese urban residents have experienced a widespread food safety crisis in the past few years. This adds an important dimension to the under-examined issue of household food security in China. This paper draws on a citywide household survey conducted in Nanjing in the summer of 2015 to examine the status of household food security. We provide findings on the accessibility, affordability, and diversity of food, residents' perceptions of food safety, and connections between all of the above with various demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. This study contributes to the existing scholarship on urban food security by depicting not only the status quo of household food security of Chinese urban residents, but also the underlying socioeconomic factors that shape the condition. It also expands the narrowly interpreted 'food security' discourse in China to incorporate food security at the household level and the food safety issue.

72. Tang Yan & Zhao Wenning & Gu Chaolin

School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, China

Impacts of Urbanization on the Development of Population，Economy, and Society in Rural Areas of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Region: A Data Correlation Analysis Based on a Coupling Degree Model

Abstract: Regarding urbanization as an interactive process of urban and rural development, this paper tries to reveal the correlation between urbanization and rural development in China through comprehensive quantitative approaches, which are distinguished from existing studies focusing on the impacts of urbanization on the mode, quality, and speed of urban development. Taking the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (BHT) Metropolitan Region as an example, this study compares the development trends of "urbanization level," "rural population," "rural economy," and "rural society" in BTH during the past 20 years from 1990 to 2010 through data analysis. Based on a coupling degree model, the interactional relationship between the four elements above is further defined, as well as the regional urban-rural development characteristics and rules. This paper then traces the related institutional background (such as the cancellation of agricultural tax, the inequality of public service supply, and the urban-rural segregation of resident registration system) to reveal internal causes and mechanisms. The results reveal that the rural economy of BHT has grown both in scale and outcomes in recent decades, contradicting the generalized impression that high speed urbanization leads to the decline of agriculture in BTH.

73. Ufimtseva Anastasia

Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Chinese Foreign Direct Investment in the Extractive Sector and Africa's Sustainable Urban Development

Abstract： This paper will examine the topic of urbanization from the perspective of sustainable social and environmental development. Specifically, this paper will analyze the impact that Chinese investment in Africa's extractive sector has on sustainable urban development. China has large investment in Africa's extractive sector and correspondingly provides African countries with resources-for-infrastructure deals. These deals have a substantial impact on urbanization in Africa. In light of the resource curse arguments, this paper seeks to answer the following question: does Chinese investment in Africa's extractive sector mitigate the resource curse by promoting a sustainable urban development? Answers to this question will have significant implications for the future strategies of Chinese and African oil corporations and their respective

governments. The paper will engage in qualitative conventional study by employing process-tracing method and discourse analysis to explore a causal mechanism that links Chinese foreign direct investment with Africa's sustainable development. This paper will take a case study of petroleum extraction to examine the benefits and setbacks that the Chinese investment has on sustainable urbanization. The focus of this paper is on the role played by the Chinese state-owned corporation in urban development in African countries. As corporations expand their operations in these countries, they exert influence on the domestic politics by influencing domestic interest groups. This paper will draw insights from global political economy to analyze the relationship between foreign direct investment by oil corporations and sustainable urbanization in Africa.

74. Usanase Bernardin

Université de Moncton, Canada

Développement urbain et changements climatiques:

Cas des villes de Moncton et Dieppe

Résumé: Les villes de Moncton de 69 074 habitants et Dieppe de 23 310 habitants situées dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick au Canada atlantique se préparent afin de s'adapter aux inondations causées par les changements climatiques. Des études montrent qu'au cours du XXe siècle, les températures annuelles moyennes ont augmenté dans toutes les régions du Nouveau-Brunswick (Province du Nouveau-Brunswick, 2014, p.3). On peut s'attendre à ce que les villes de cette province connaissent des étés plus longs et plus chauds, une saison hivernale écourtée, des augmentations des niveaux marins, des précipitations plus extrêmes, des inondations plus fréquentes, des tempêtes plus intenses. Le développement de ces deux villes ressemble au phénomène d'urbanisation liée à l'accroissement de la population en Chine ou en Afrique. Les habitants des villes situés sur les territoires côtiers et riverains sont vulnérables aux inondations causées par les événements extrêmes des changements climatiques. Les villes de Moncton et Dieppe connaissent une forte croissance démographique et commerciale. Afin de relier de façon sécuritaire les deux municipalités et de réduire l'anxiété des citoyens, des travaux d'aménagement sont effectués. Par exemple, un tronçon de route d'un kilomètre a été rehaussé. La valeur est évaluée à 13,5 millions de dollar. Il est en construction pendant l'année 2015. Par cette recherche, nous voulons montrer que les inondations dues aux changements climatiques

entraînent des coûts financiers en termes d'infrastructure en plus d'augmenter l'insécurité des citoyens. Ce dernier point étant donné son caractère intangible est sous-estimé par les responsables municipaux et provinciaux. Nous voulons en faire ici la démonstration.

75. Veronis Luisa

Department of geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Francophone Immigration in Ottawa: spaces for identity negotiation and community transformation

Abstract: This paper will examine issues and challenges related to Francophone immigration in Ottawa, one of the most significant Francophone minority communities in Canada. After a review of the main issues and debates in the literature on Francophone international migration in official language communities, it will be argued that more attention needs to be paid to the everyday lived experiences of Francophone immigrants and their encounters with established members of the minority communities. In order to contextualize the case of Ottawa, a demographic profile of Francophone immigration will be provided using census data for the period 1981-2011. Then, the main services and community spaces available to Francophone newcomers will be discussed – including settlement services, Francophone immigrant associations, and various community spaces where Francophone immigrants and established members of the local Francophone community can meet and interact. The latter can play a significant role for the formation of a Francophone identity and community that is inclusive of diversity.

76. Wang Fang

School of Public Management of Inner Mongolia University, China

A SP Survey-based Method for Evaluating Environmental Performance of Urban Commercial districts: A case study in Beijing

Abstract: Currently most of the environmental assessment tools are mainly focused on the whole city or a single building. This paper extends the concept of environmental efficiency of existing environmental performance evaluation systems to urban commercial districts. The indicator system includes the environmental quality of the commercial district, the social & economic value and the environmental load. We also incorporate consumer satisfaction to

system. The Stated Preference survey (SP survey) was introduced for the evaluation to get the preference of the consumers. Then the weights of the indicators are decided via discrete choice model fitting. Six typical commercial districts in Beijing were selected to conduct the field study and a questionnaire survey was undertaken. We found that the environmental performances of shopping commercial district, Xi Dan shopping commercial district and the Shi Li He construction material commercial districts were acceptable. The performances of Hui Long Guan and Wei Gong Cun were slightly below the acceptable limit, and Kan Dan Lu was far below the acceptable line.

77. Wang Xingping

School of architecture, Southeast University, China

The Applicability and Prospect of China's Development Zone Mode in Africa

Abstract: Development zones are the important spatial carrier to promoting economy development since China's reform and opening up policy. It played an important role in optimizing China's industrialization and urbanization. Along with the worldwide industrial division of labor improving day by day and the gradual implementation of China development zones' "Go Global" strategy, it is necessary for Africa, a hot spot of global industrialization in recent years, to attempt to learn from and introduce China's development zone mode. The high complementation pattern between China and Africa can be formed due to China's capital, technology and enterprises being attracted to Africa via industrial zones co-built by China and Africa, which favors further improving the global industrial division of labor. In order to study the applicability to Africa and its prospect of China development zone mode as per above-mentioned international situation, this paper first of all sorts out the development course of China's development zone, its effectiveness, and the interactive relations with China's industrialization and urbanization. Summary of development effectiveness in African regions is subsequently made and developmental differences between China and Africa are discussed, consequently leading to a discussion of the time of industrial transfer and cross-region cooperation and exploration of the feasibility and necessity of constructing development zones together. Lastly, lessons of China's development zone to those co-built by China and Africa have been analyzed from three aspects as park operation, industrial function and investment promotion based on practice, and achievements acquired have as well be introduced. Arguably,

Sino-African development zones can play a vital role as a new portal into the China-African cooperation and a new engine of African industrialization and global industrial restructuring. China should adhere to general principles of Sino-African integration, multi-cooperation, mutual benefit, scientific location, systematic planning, cluster growth and open development in the development zones' planning and construction in Africa, effectively promoting Africa as the very important part of global industry system.

78. Wei Fang

Zhejiang University, China

Spatial inequity of urban open spaces - reality and challenges of China's urbanization

Abstract: China is undergoing unprecedented urban growth that has incited the increasing need for access to green spaces (GS) to enhance recreation and public health. Due to historical patterns of urban development and explosive rates of urbanization, disparities in GS access are becoming a grave concern. Although some studies have been carried out, very little existing research has examined the spatial inequality of GS in China. Located approximately 200 km southwest of Shanghai, Hangzhou is one of China's oldest cities and has long enjoyed the reputation of being a garden city. However, the notorious urban sprawl in Hangzhou in the recent decade has brought a mass of socioeconomic problems, including limited and unequal availability of GS, and making it a typical reflection of China's strong urbanization. By quantifying potential spatial accessibility in GIS, this study evaluates the socioeconomic disparities in access to green spaces of two densely populated districts in Hangzhou, based on an analysis of decennial census neighborhood-level data in 2010. Our analysis not only identifies substantial variations in access to public green space, but also demonstrates that neighborhoods concentrated with low SES have poor accessibility to green spaces. It also identifies poorly served areas and populations, thus suggesting optimal siting of new green spaces so as to maximize access and equity. In conclusion, rapid urbanization would adversely affect the environmental justice measured by the accessibility and equity of public green spaces. Measures must be taken.

79. Weiler Marie Leah

School of International Development and Global Studies, University of Ottawa, Canada

Navigating Ethnic Identity in Neighbourhoods of Difference:

Resident Perceptions in Urumqi, China

Abstract: In the rapidly urbanizing People's Republic of China, the complex issues of inequality and identity-based tension threaten the inclusiveness of future development. Ürümqi, the capital city of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), has been the site of social unrest between the Han Chinese majority and the Uyghur minority for more than a century. Economic growth and urbanization have resulted in increasing inequality and tensions between Han and Uyghur people that periodically erupt in violence, as did in Ürümqi in July of 2009. These tensions are complicated by the socio-economic marginalization of minorities, and the exclusion of the overall population from urban governance processes. Following the July 2009 riots, the Xinjiang government expressed willingness for more inclusive urban development; however the local government lacks the necessary tools to facilitate participation, and as such resident perceptions go unheard. This study adapts critical urban theory and Chinese political thought for the non-democratic context of Ürümqi, China. The perceptions of local residents are evaluated using a questionnaire and focus groups, through which it is shown that resident perceptions and use of urban space are heavily affected by ethnic identity. This, coupled with the banning of Uyghur cultural practices and exclusion of residents from public affairs, exacerbates urban inequalities and identity-based tension. It is important that critical urban studies take residents' inability to participate in urban governance processes (particularly in non-democratic contexts) into account when studying the link between identity and urban space.

80. Wen Lanjiao & Zhang Anlu

Huazhong Agricultural University, China

Can the magic of land coupon activate rural sleeping land assets?

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to examine that whether Land coupon is a unique innovation with typical Chinese characteristics to activate the rural sleeping land assets. Choosing Chongqing as our study area, we use comparison analysis and price gradient model to estimate the value gap and transaction effect of land coupon via investigation. The results indicate that 1) land coupon can not activate the rural assets entirely due to great price degree between rural land and urban land measured by price gradient analysis according to the average price gradient and urban-rural land price ratio in supply regions(1.7062 thousand yuan/ m2 and

9.3937) and demand regions(3.1423 thousand yuan/ m2 and 30.1259); 2) land coupon is kind of quota scarcity value and there is a significantly negative correlation between price gradient and scarcity degree both in supply and demand regions.

81. Wodeyessus Bisrat & Ranzato Marco & Moretto Luisa & Gmariam Lia & Zebenigus Darik & Ermias Amha & Tesfaye Zewdu & Wegayeh Fiseha & Khan Ahmed & Bogaert Jan & Mahy Grégory & Groulois Geoffrey

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Urban metabolism of an Ethiopian emerging town

Abstract: Urban metabolism is today a key issue in urban design studies and practice. Its very focus is the relation between anthropogenic urban activities and natural processes and cycles. Urban metabolism seeks for urban development integrating efficient use of energy, waste elimination, and qualitative space at once. How and to what extent this approach can support the growth of informal emerging towns and secondary cities in Africa have still to be further inferred. This is of a great importance if it is considered that urban conditions of informality and the development of small towns significantly weigh on the overall world urban growth. In particular, Ethiopia has today one of the highest urbanisation rates in Africa, and most of this new urban population is concentrating in the approximately 1.000 small emerging towns dispersed into the varied territories of the country. Amdework, a village of a few thousand inhabitants located about 400 km North of Addis Ababa, is one of these emerging towns. Its livelihood is entirely dependent on the resources of the surrounding valleys and plateaus. Notwithstanding, poor living conditions and inadequate services, rapid urbanization, and the resultant demand for better living standards are putting pressure on the long-standing balance between the population and the surrounded bio-region. Based on extensive fieldwork, student analysis, and research by design workshops with local stakeholders, this paper gives an account of Amdework's main existing metabolic circulatory processes. Flows of water, energy, food, and mobility are examined across the scales, highlighting long-term opportunities and risks related to the unmanaged urbanization.

82. Wu Nawei & Zhang Yue & Li Wenyue

School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, China

The policy package of planning control within Beijing's Green Belts and its effect on built-up area changes in urban fringe

Abstract: As the capital city of China, which is under a rapid and large-scale urbanization process, Beijing is facing the great challenge of urban growth control. Like many other metropolitan areas, green belt has been adopted as an important urban containment policy for the past three decades. The article, which is divided into four parts, is dedicated to reviewing the existing green belts practice worldwide, to retrospecting how the policy package has evolved for the achievement of Beijing's Green Belts' planning goals, to testing whether the policy package significantly affects the built-up area expansion in green belts, and to exploring the reasons behind. The existing research indicates that the pressures of green belts in Asian metropolitan areas are not only from urban expansion but also from the strong motivation for village renovation. Retrospect on the policy evolution outlines the planning concept, the policy framework and the implementation approach of Beijing's green belts. Using quantitative analysis, SPOT data of 2003 and 2014 are used to examine the changes and the spatial heterogeneity of built-up area in green belts, and regression models are established to test the correlations of potential influential factors and changes of built-up areas in the unit of Jiedao and Township. The regression results demonstrate that the correlation of policy factor and the change of built-up area is not significant, but the amount of built-up area at the initial year, the change of floating population and location are. The municipal government who lacks financial support for green belts faces a trade-off between public good provision and market participation which can somewhat explain policy ineffectiveness. The spatial heterogeneity of driving forces is another key influential factor.

83. Xiao Qiong

Southwest University for Nationalities of China, China

On Building of Urban Public Space: Based on the Function of Canadian Urban Aboriginal Center

Abstract: Due to a variety of factors, the Canadian Aboriginal urban migration trend is more and more obvious. Based on the field research on Canadian Aboriginal urban centers as well as on the relevant literature, the paper analyzes the main reasons of Canadian Aboriginal urban migration, the historical background of the building of urban Aboriginal center, and focuses on

the projects and activities of the center as well as its functional role. Finally, it concludes that Canada's Urban Aboriginal Centre provides an important inspiration and experience for China's urban ethnic minority mobility population about the building of urban public space and social management innovation.

84. Xie Liou

State University of New York, Plattsburgh, USA

Examples of Effective TODs:

Challenges and Lessons from Recent Practice in Shanghai, China

Abstract: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) is considered to be an effective urban land development model for capturing land value, building more complete communities and enhancing mobility. High density and connectivity, mixed of uses and human centered micro environment are commonly recognized as key spatial characteristics of TOD. However, in practice, multiple factors would affect the building forms of TODs significantly, such as the location of transit stations (urban vs. suburban nodes), the types and sizes of adjacent communities, as well as the number of developers and their relationship. Shanghai has an extensive metro system that has been actively expanding. TOD has already been an important city building concept in the city, which is well understood by the municipal and district governments and developers. Having learned from some initial failure, Shanghai has successfully developed a number of TOD projects either through adaptive retrofitting and redevelopment or planning and building on vacant land targeting specific to the local residents and ambience. Drawing evidence from detailed investigation on 19 station areas and interviews with the municipal and district governments in 2014, this study summarizes the factors that contribute to these successful TOD projects in Shanghai, and provides insights on how these practical experiences could be applied to other cities in China or worldwide.

85. Yang Ende

Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Chongqing University, China

Research on Urban Landscape Reconstruction Based on CI Strategy:

A Case Study on Landscape Design of Jiuxiang Road, Pingchang County, Sichuan Province

Abstract: "Urban landscape" refers to the scenery, scenic spots, architectural style, traffic conditions, local customs, etc. in the urban area. "Urban reconstruction" has always been associated with the development of human society. In the Urban Historical Heritage Conservation, buildings and the environment are more concretely represented. Therefore, in the process of urban reconstruction, it is urgent to save and protect characteristic urban landscapes. Urban landscape, with intersection and comprehensive features, focuses on its research scope between traditional architecture and city planning. It involves many physical cultural levels (from macro-level to micro-level), such as the overall shape of the town, streets, parks, squares, green lands, buildings, sculptures, ornaments, signs, public space furniture, etc. Furthermore, it relates to profound non-material cultural connotation of "cultural heritage".

With the advance of overall urban-rural development, characteristic urban landscape is weakening and the phenomenon of similarities of all the urban areas is appearing. The concept of respect for nature, complying with nature and harmony between human and heaven should be reflected in the construction of new towns. Relying on the existing landscape context and other unique scenery, the town can be integrated into nature so that residents can easily enjoy hills and waters, thus recall the homesickness (quoted from the speech that Xi Jinping, president of China, made in the Urbanization Work Conference held by Chinese central government) . It is urgent to seek methods and measures of protection and utilization and to provide feasible ideas and technical support.

This article takes the landscape design of Jiuxiang (meaning liquor aroma) Road, Pingchang County in Sichuan province as an example. Based on the characteristic urban landscape and problems existed in current situations, this article, by introducing CI (Corporate Identity) strategy in city image research into the design and planning of Jiuxiang Road's characteristic landscape, tries to achieve the goal of city image harmony in the overall design, design elements and architectural landscape design so that it can provide new ideas and practical basis for the exploration of the planning and design of landscape in small or middle scale towns.

86. Yao Shimou

Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, China
The Urbanization Pattern of China in the 21st Century

Abstract: The 21st century is referred to as a "century for cities" or "era for cities", and China has also accelerated its urbanization process. It is very important to choose a scientific urbanization pattern to exert the function of cities and realize our dream of China becoming a powerful, modernized country. Since the beginning of this process in the 1800s, we can conclude that the pattern of the world urbanization has transformed from "extensive" to "intensive." However, it is still an extensive pattern in China, and there are many problems behind these splendid achievements, reflected in the urbanization process of our country since 1949. Today, sustainable development and the knowledge economy are the themes of the cities, therefore it is inevitable to change our urbanization pattern. Employing the law of inter-conversion between quality and quantity, the article emphasizes that China's urbanization should concentrate not only on quality but also on quantity. High-quality and multiform urbanization patterns are an inevitable choice of China, and the development of the region can also be exalted by the radiation of the cities. But what's the real meaning of the new pattern? How is it different from the pattern of western countries. The article discusses its content according to the Chinese context.

87. Zacharias John

Peking University, China

Pathways to sustainable urbanization in China

Abstract: China has urbanized at a rate unprecedented in the history of the world. This achievement is remarkable and inspiring, yet raises many questions. The patterns and forms of this urbanization are conventional in an effort to maintain the rapid pace of development. The consequences have been high levels of energy consumption, poor environmental quality, reliance on motorized travel, unbalanced development and growing inequality. While these crises have accumulated, the policies proposed to ameliorate the situation largely involve regulation and technical innovation, rather than system change. I argue that it is time for a radical shift in the process and priorities of urbanization in new cities and city expansion, as well as sustainable re-urbanization in existing cities. I will provide some specific examples of how conventional systems thinking has led to negative externalities, and how reform could bring rapid improvement in the environmental and social sustainability of Chinese cities.

88. Zárate Lorena María

Habitat International Coalition (HIC), Mexico

Habitat III and the "New Urban Agenda": Is there a place for the Right to the City?

Abstract: Partially thanks to the pressure and proposals coming from civil society organizations and social movements in several countries and at the global level, the Habitat Agenda (Istanbul, 1996 – Habitat II Conference) and its Global Plan of Action included an explicit reaffirmation of states' obligations to uphold the right to adequate housing for all, promoting community-based land management, avoiding the practice of forced evictions and supporting the social production of habitat, among many other concrete commitments. But, what have been the results so far and what are the visible trends in housing and urban policies? Based on that, what should be the main recommendations for the upcoming Habitat III Conference (Quito, October 2016) and the New Urban Agenda that would result from it? Can the Right to the City be a mobilizing tool and an appropriate framework towards more just, democratic and sustainable human settlements?

89. Zhang Liqin

Department of geography, University of Ottawa, Canada

Urbanization and its ecosystem services impacts: case study of Wuhan, China

Abstract: China has been experiencing accelerated urbanization during the past two decades. Being the most important driving forces for related socio-economic and ecological activities, urbanization has functioned significant impacts on urban land use and urban ecosystem services changes. In this paper, the author chose Wuhan, one of the largest cities in central China, as the case. Wuhan is not only in a fast construction-oriented development stage, but also in a fast natural ecological resources lost stage. The study of Wuhan case could reflect related urbanization challenges in other related urban regions in China. Remote sensing data and land survey data are employed as the basic information. Urban expansion and urban land use matrix during the past 20 years between 1990, 2000 and 2010 are analyzed to identify the spatial characteristics of urbanization within an urban region. Supervised classification approach is utilized for the interpretation of land use information and unit value revision approach is employed for the estimation of ecosystem services value changes. The results show that the amount of natural ecological land decreased between 1990 and 2010 in Wuhan, resulting in the decrease of production provisioning ecosystem services value including food, fresh water and

raw materials. Regulating ecosystem services value also has been decreased due to the decrease of water areas and urban forest areas. The results of urbanization could be summarized into the transformation of land use from agricultural use, forest and water into urban construction and related ecosystem services value decreasing within urban expansion area. The methodological contribution of this paper is that it is valuable to integrate ecosystem services value dynamics into sustainable urbanization assessment.

90. Zhang Min

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Towards urbanism: changes of social-networks and living spaces of resettled farmers at a town of Suzhou, China

Abstract: As the result of high speed urbanization in China, more and more farmers have been resettled into new residential community of higher population and building density, which has been deemed as an intensive land-use pattern than scatter villages and has been applied to balance the increasing demands of construction land in urban areas. Also, the new community has been considered as a more urban residential style and may lead to urban living for the former villagers. We take a case from Suzhou to explore how farmers are moving towards urbanism. Suzhou is the hometown of South Jiangsu model, which has seen tremendous city expansion, as well as resettlement of villagers and disappearance of villages. Applying social-network analysis, we traced the social-networks of 30 residents of a resettled neighborhood, who used to live in three villages before moving. We found great transformations of farmers' social-networks, which is actually the move from rural to urban in the sense that the new residents are involved into denser but more superficial social interaction. While the former social relationship has effected significantly on resettled farmers' establishing of their close social circle, and which has led to three distinguished social-interaction realms based on the three original villages at the new neighborhood.

91. Zhao Yawei

McGill University, Canada

Maintaining the Historic Urban Landscape of Dali City, China: A Holistic and Participatory Approach

Abstract: UNESCO's 2011 Historic Urban Landscape recommendations integrate goals of urban heritage preservation, social sustainability, and economic growth in complex historic cities. By examining Dali City's management of tangible and intangible heritage, this paper investigates parallels between these practices and the UNESCO approach, and explores potential adaptations and improvements to better maintain the city's historic urban landscape. Acknowledging the substantial contributions of public authorities and entrepreneurs to heritage management, this paper identifies the commoditization of heritage for tourism purposes as a strategy that fulfills economic growth goals but overlooks local residents' voices. Considering the social outcomes of such marginalization, this paper argues that local residents should be more included in planning, consultation, and other heritage-related activities.

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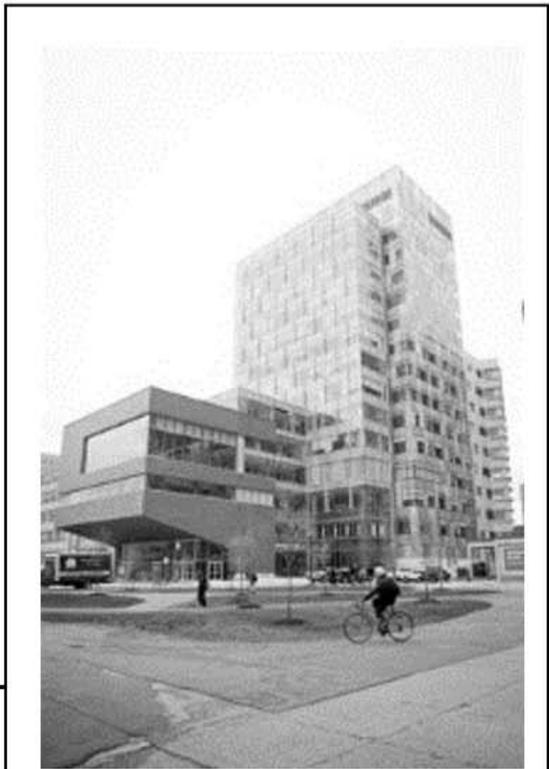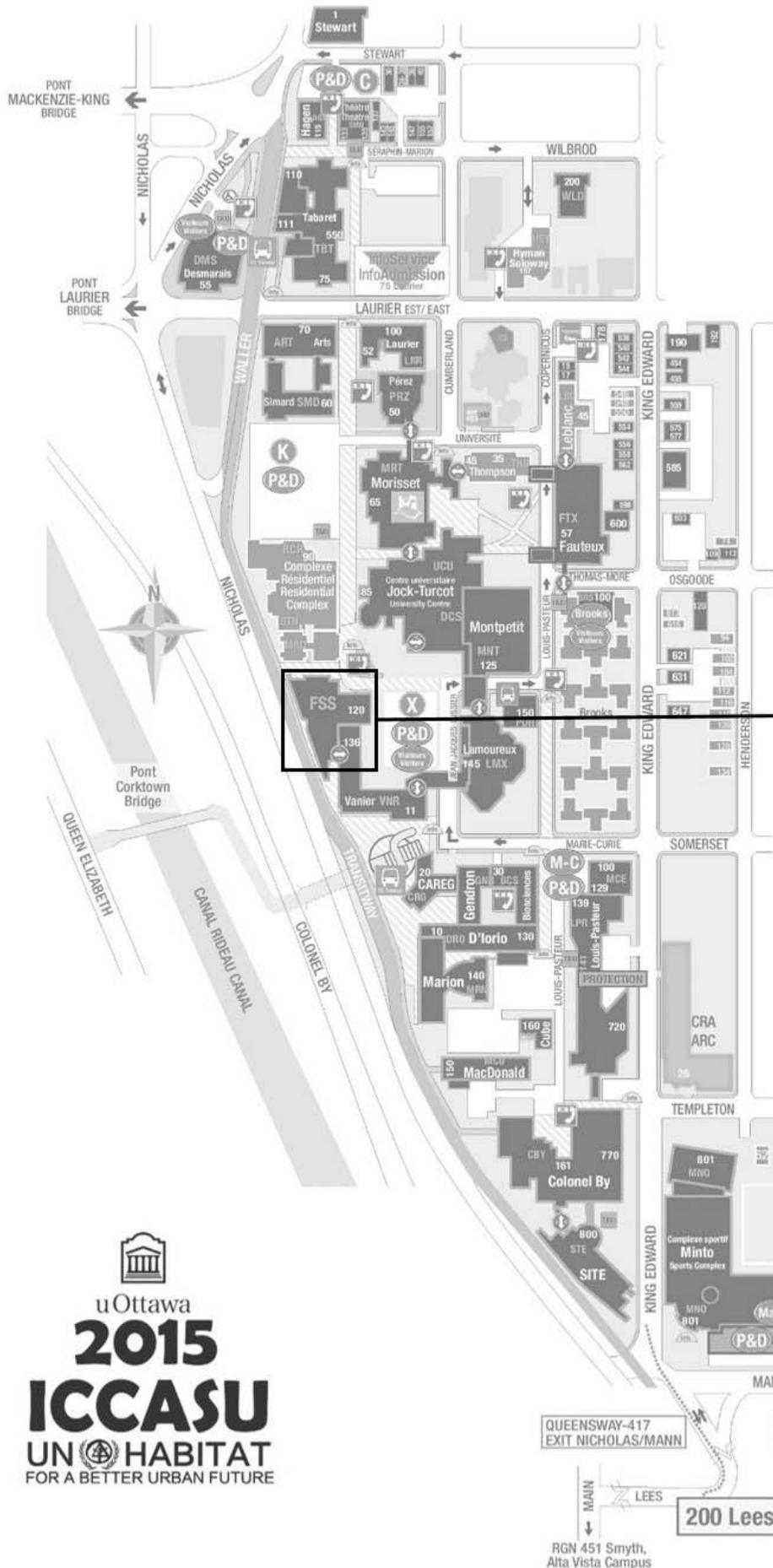
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- PONT MACKENZIE-KING BRIDGE
- STEWART
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- Théâtre Theatre
- Hagen 115
- SÉRAPHIN-MARION
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- WALLER
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- K P&D
- MRT Morisset 65
- 45 35 Thompson
- LeBlanc
- FTX 57 Fauteux
- 600
- RCR 90 Complexe Résidentiel Residential Complex
- UCU Centre universitaire University Centre
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- THOMAS-MORE
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- 25
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- 720
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Légende / Legend

- **P&D** Distributrice de permis Pay & Display Parking
- Stationnement visiteurs Visitors Parking Lot
- Navette Shuttle
- OC Transpo
- **M-C** Bibliothèque Library
- **TAXI** Taxi - point d'embarquement Taxi Pick-up Point
- Information
- Téléphone de secours Emergency Telephone
- Passerelle
- Construction

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