



ICCCASU III REPORT

The 3rd International Conference on
Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization

“THE BELT AND ROAD” & NODE: New Influences and Paradigms in City Building

December 2020



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ICCCASU III - Chengdu 2019

Third International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African
Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU III)

“The Belt and Rode” & Node: New Influences and Paradigms in City Building



CONFERENCE REPORT

December 2020

International Council on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU)

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**3rd International Conference on
Canadian, Chinese & African
Sustainable Urbanization**
**第三届中国·非洲和加拿大可持续城市化
国际论坛**

Join Us in Chengdu,
China in July 2019

二零一九年七月相约中国成都

一带一路

One Belt One Road 2019

F oreword

from ICCCASU Co-Presidents

It is an honour for us to present this final report of the third edition of the International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU III) entitled: *The Belt and Road & Node: New Influences and Paradigms in City Building*.

ICCCASU III was successfully held in Chengdu, China from July 15-17, 2019. This conference was hosted and sponsored by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Center for Urban Development (CCUD) of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) of China, Chengdu Municipal People's Government, and the University of Ottawa. Taking place in China, this conference was significant, not only because China is one of the largest countries in the world where rapid urbanization is occurring, but also because it completed ICCCASU's first rotation of conferences among the three regions on which our initiative is focused, starting with Canada in 2015, then Cameroon in 2017.

ICCCASU III brought together around 200 participants from 23 different countries and from diverse backgrounds and areas of expertise, including politicians, policymakers, scholars, practitioners, and more. The presentations sparked lively debates and constructive discussions. Delegates' presentations were delivered as keynote remarks, panels and posters. The participants particularly enjoyed the three remarkable keynote speeches by world well-known experts and scholars.

The conference acknowledged China's expanding role in the world, especially in the dominion of city building in the 21st century, and inspired a critical examination of current urban development models in Canada, China, as well as in African countries. It also led participants to gain a deeper understanding of how to best identify and address fragility, reduce vulnerability, and promote efficiency across these different contexts. Additionally, ICCCASU III explored how local and global issues can prevent sustainable urban development, and finally strategies were identified to facilitate durable urbanization through government decisions. Several recommendations emerged from the conference, such as: a) promoting trilateral cooperation between Canada, China and Africa; b) combining science and policy to improve sustainable urbanization and c) redesigning urban planning to make cities full of vitality at all levels. The work carried out during this third edition of ICCCASU was largely in line with the implementation framework for the New Urban Agenda, which was adopted in Quito in 2016, as well as the China's One Belt and One Road initiative, and the African 2063 agenda for sustainable development.

We would like to express our most sincere thanks to the countless individuals, authorities, and institutions that have made ICCCASU III possible. We are very grateful for the partnership between UN-Habitat and the University of Ottawa, which brings significant convening power, normative guidance and expertise in this field. We are also grateful for the tremendous support of CCUD, Chengdu Municipal People’s Government, the sponsors of ICCCASU III. Moreover, this event would not have been possible without the counting support of the University of Ottawa, home of the ICCCASU permanent secretariat; and the personal and ongoing involvement and commitment of ICCCASU organizing committee. We also extend our gratitude to the numerous institutions whose logos appear on ICCCASU website.

We would also like to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to Global Affairs Canada and Consulate of Canada in Chongqing, particularly Mr. Jeff David, Consul General for his presence in the conference and for delivering encouraging opening remarks. We are also grateful to the many volunteers, in China, in Canada as well as in Africa, who donated their precious time to make this event possible.

This report is finalized at a very hard time for ICCCASU with the loss of our Honorary President Dr Alioune Badiane, who inspired our vision and contributed high-quality work with his outstanding experience in urbanization trends and cities in transition. The sudden departure in the COVID-19 era calls for better attention to the essence of planning and developing human settlements landscapes with public health and people’s wellbeing at the centre. Therefore, we are pleased to invite you to the ICCCASU IV in Montreal, Canada, in person or virtual in July 2021, whose main theme will be directly related to rethinking of the cities under the pandemic context.



Rafael TUTS
ICCCASU Co-President
Director of Global Solutions Division
UN-Habitat
Nairobi, Kenya



Huhua CAO
ICCCASU Co-President
Full Professor
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

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Rafael Tuts, UN-Habitat, Kenya
Huhua Cao, University of Ottawa, Canada

Vice-Presidents:

Yanli Gao, China Land Surveying and Planning Institute
Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada
Aijun Qiu, China Center for Urban Development
Inês Macamo Raimundo, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique
Rong Yang, UN-Habitat, Kenya

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE



**THE
VENUE —**

OPENING CEREMONY



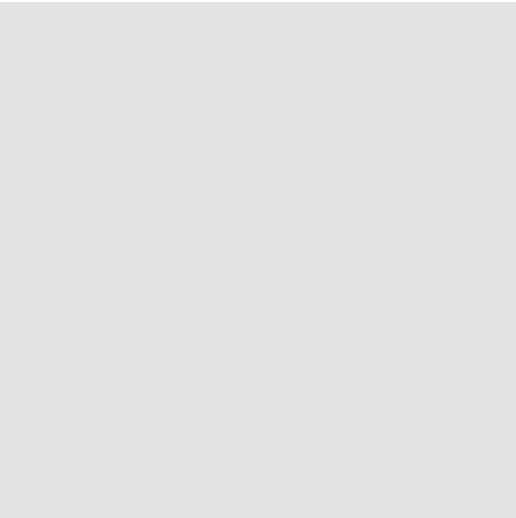
From left: Huhua Cao, Professor at the University of Ottawa, Xiaoliu Liu, Deputy Mayor Chengdu Municipality Government, Jeff David, Consul General of Canada in Chongqing, Anne Fouda, Head of Cameroon Official Delegation, Aijun Qui, Deputy Director General, China Center for Urban Development, Allan Cain, Founding Director of Development Workshop (Angola), Rafael Tuts, Director of UN- Habitat Programme Division, Rong Yang, Inter-Regional Advisor of UN- Habitat



OPENING CEREMONY



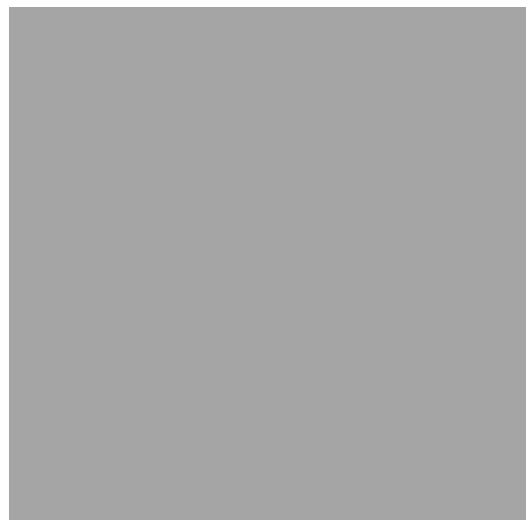
**Rafael
Tuts**



**Bojie
Fu**

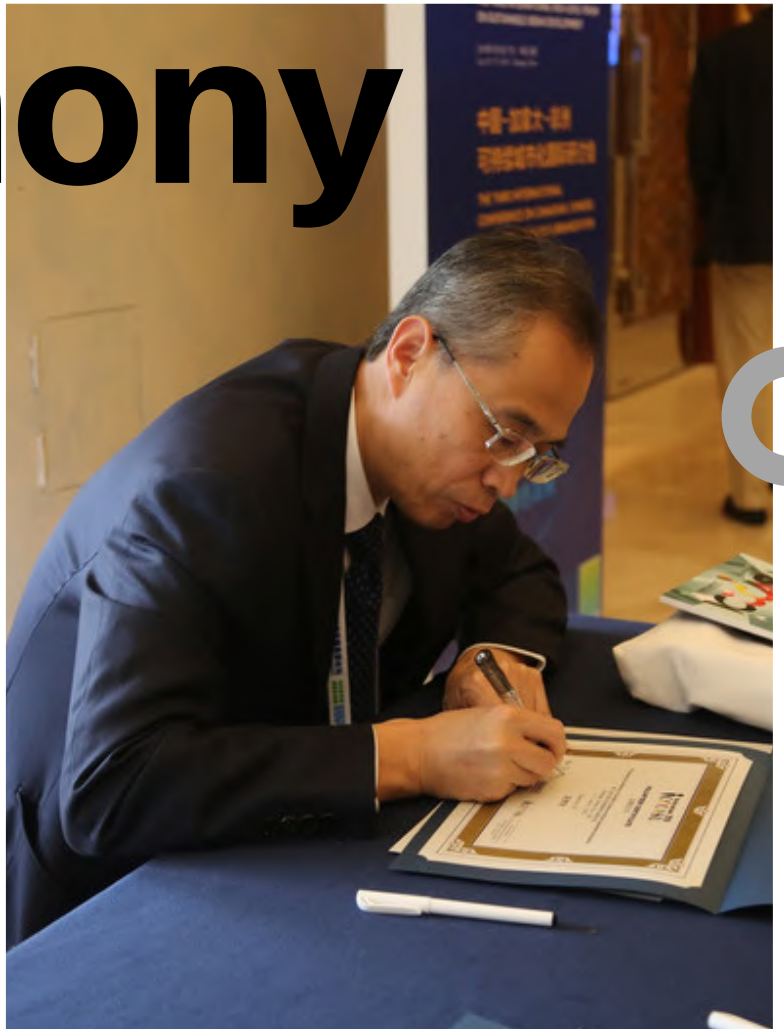
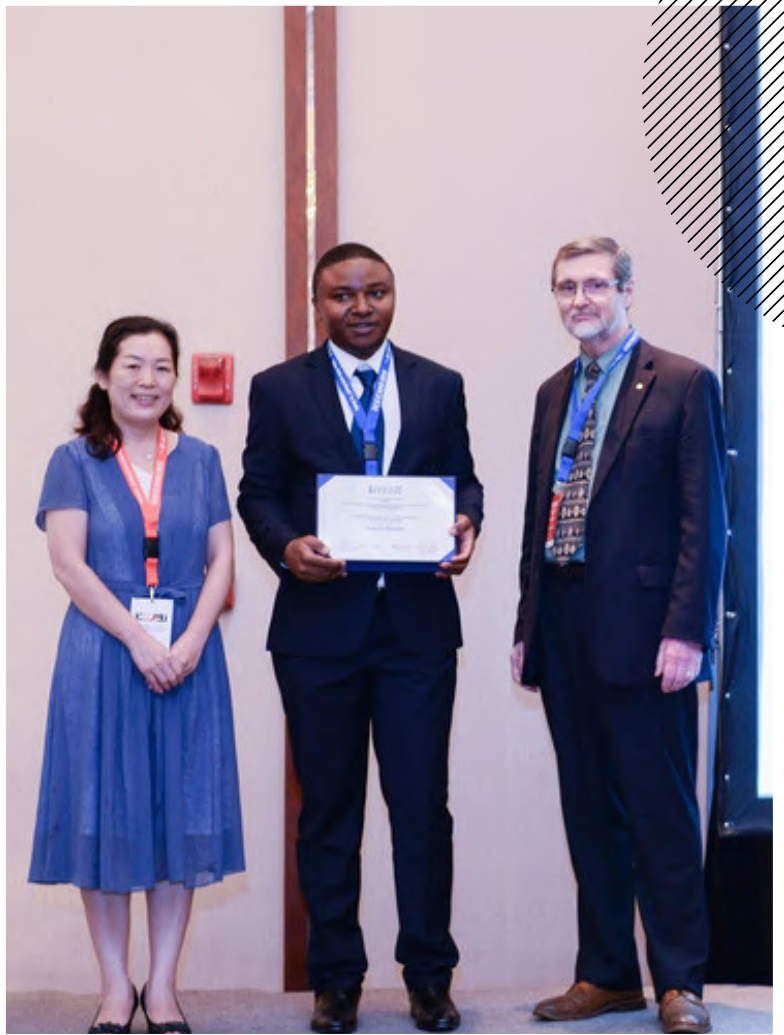


**Joe
Berridge**



KEYNOTE SPEECHES

Award Ceremony



1. OVERVIEW

The International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU) is an international Think-Tank for exchange and cooperation on issues relating to sustainable urban development. Focusing on Canada, China and Africa, occurring every two years and rotating between the three regions, ICCCASU brings together politicians, policymakers, scholars, practitioners, and others to share latest research and best practices on sustainable urbanisation through a series of conferences and training workshops. Founded in 2014 as a joint initiative of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the University of Ottawa, it has since expanded to include a consortium of Canadian universities (Carleton University, Université de Montréal and McGill University), as well as several important Chinese and African universities. To date, ICCCASU has staged two conferences. ICCCASU I, which attracted 200 attendees, was held in Ottawa, Canada in 2015 while ICCCASU II, a 500-person forum staged in conjunction with the government of Cameroon, was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in 2017.

After a year's worth of assembling, ICCCASU III was held successfully in Chengdu, China from July 15-17, 2019. This conference was particularly significant given that it took place in China — one of the largest countries in the world where rapid urbanization is occurring. This conference was hosted by UN-Habitat, the Center for Urban Development (CCUD) of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) of China, Chengdu Municipal People's Government and the University of Ottawa.

The theme for ICCCASU III was The Belt and Road & Node: New Influences and Paradigms in City Building. This subject created a firm focus on examining current urban development models in Canada, China, as well as in the African continent. It also led participants to gain a deeper understanding on the best ways to identify and address fragility, reduce vulnerability, and promote efficiency across the varying ranges of conditions — geographical, historical, political, and economic — that these countries experience. On top of this, ICCCASU III also explored how local and global issues place limitations on sustainable urban development, and later identified strategies that can be implemented to facilitate durable urbanization through government decisions.

During the two-day conference, delegates discussed the following topics & thematic areas:

- A. Development, Equality and Inclusivity
- B. Urban Land Use, Sustainable Development and “Ecological Civilization”
- C. Climate Change and Adaptation of the Built Environment
- D. Smart Technologies and Urban Intelligence
- E. Reforming the Informal Settlement
- F. Industrial Parks, Agro-processing Zones and Urban Transformation

This third edition of ICCCASU completed the first rotation of conferences among our three regions of interest — Canada, China and Africa. The second round will kick-off in Montréal, Canada in July 2021.

1.1 Conference in figures

ICCCASU III brought together participants from diverse backgrounds and areas of expertise, including politicians, policymakers, scholars, practitioners, and more, to mark the beginning of the conference. It had remarkable participation from 157 delegates, coming from 23 different countries.

Opening remarks were delivered by Mrs. Xiaoliu Liu, Deputy Mayor of the Chengdu Municipal Government, Mrs. Aijun Qiu, Deputy Director General of China Center for Urban Development (CCUD), Mr. Jeff David, Consul General of Canada in Chongqing, Mrs. Anne Fouda, Head of the Official Delegation from Cameroon, Mr. Rafael Tuts, Director of UN-Habitat Global Solutions Division and Co-President of ICCCASU, and Dr. Huhua Cao, Professor at University of Ottawa and Co-President of ICCCASU.

The participants particularly enjoyed the three remarkable keynote speeches by world well-known experts and scholars: Mr. Rafael Tuts, Director of UN-Habitat Global Solutions Division; Dr. Bojie Fu, Member of Chinese Academy of Science; Mr. Joe Berridge, Urban Planner/Partner of Urban Strategies Inc. (Canada).

This conference hosted various activities, including three keynote speeches, 89 presentations, a poster exhibition, an awards ceremony, a gala titled “Night at Chengdu”, a networking event, and the field trips.

1.2 Presentation of the important activities of the conference

To celebrate ICCCASU’s milestone of completing its first rotation of conferences, several activities were held for its third edition, including:

1.2.1. The opening ceremony

The opening ceremony took place in Chengdu Century City International Convention & Exhibition Center on July 15, 2019 from 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm. It was co-hosted by Mr. Allan Cain, founding director of Development Workshop (Angola) and former Vice-President of ICCCASU, and Dr. Tonton Mundele Beya Wa Beya, the academic chair of ICCCASU.

To start off the event, Mrs. Xiaoliu Liu, Deputy Mayor of the Chengdu Municipal People's Government, greeted all attendees and wished them a pleasant time during the conference. She went on to mention Chengdu as a city driven by sustainable urban development, aligning well with the "Belt and Road Initiative." Later, Mrs. Liu added that as Chengdu has urbanized, it has maintained its status as a "park city" by creating exceptional and scenic views throughout the town.

The second remark was made by Mrs. Qiu Aijun, Deputy-Director of China Center for Urban Development (CCUD). In her speech, she explained how the cooperation between CCUD and ICCCASU has led to the establishment of this conference, applauding how ICCCASU promotes teamwork between countries and organizations who advocate for making sustainable development a key feature for modern cities. As Mrs. Aijun described, by having the "Belt and Road Initiative" in place, a collaboration between cities in different countries would be reinforced, making it a vast multilateral platform of cooperation. To close, Deputy-Director Aijun extended her gratitude towards the organizing committee of ICCCASU for their hard work in preparing the conference.

In addition, the Consul General of Canada in Chongqing, Mr. Jeff David, emphasized how ICCCASU's platform allows experts from various backgrounds to discuss the challenges of sustainable development in different cities. He made references to specific Canadian cities experiencing a higher standard of living and encouraged all cities with this standard of living to share their methods and best practices for urbanization for other cities to follow. In all, he talked about how Canada encourages policies that are inclusive, incorporating GBA+ (gender-based-analysis plus), and the protection of the natural environment.

Further, Mrs. Anne Fouda, who led the Cameroonian delegation, invited participants to think of solutions for the urban development challenges African countries face in terms of energy and overpopulation in cities. Additionally, she asked attendees to contemplate how urbanization can solve the poverty and housing crisis in Africa.

Mr. Rafael Tuts, Director of Global Solutions Division of the UN-Habitat and Co-President of ICCCASU, praised the joint effort between UN-Habitat and University of Ottawa that led to the creation of ICCCASU. He advised to promote more social innovation to create positive changes within cities and to contribute as well as increase the well-being of citizens. To conclude his remark, Mr. Tuts raised the idea of financial shortages having a negative impact on proper city development and planning.

The last speech was made by Dr. Huhua Cao, Professor at the University of Ottawa and Co-President of ICCCASU. He began by welcoming all participants to ICCCASU III and hoped that they would be able to engage in meaningful discussions. He continued his speech by highlighting recent statistics on urbanization — 80% of the GDP in different countries is

contributed by the significant role cities play in their economic development and around 50% of the world's population lives in cities, meaning that in the near future, around three billion people will be living in urbanized locations. According to Dr. Cao, ICCCASU's leadership in sustainable urban development is important; the organization has initiated a triangular dialogue among Canada, China, and countries in Africa to account for more than 30 percent of the world's urban population.

1.2.2. Keynote speech session (for full version of the keynote speeches, please see the appendix)

After the opening ceremony, ICCCASU's keynote session took place from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm, co-hosted by Mr. John Zacharias, Chair Professor of Peking University and former Vice-President of ICCCASU, and Ms. Xiaoling Zhang, Chief Engineer of China Land Surveying and Planning Institute. Keynote speeches were delivered by:

a) Mr. Rafael Tuts, Director of the UN-Habitat Global Solutions Division

In his speech, Mr. Tuts, mentioned how UN-Habitat plays a major role in supporting countries on their journey towards urbanization. This includes monitoring the implementation of policies, increasing teamwork between different organizations, and advocating for the collaboration among various countries. To share his confidence in his organization's work, Mr. Tuts referenced previous projects where China, Africa and UN- Habitat successfully cooperated. To close, he commended China for their effort towards building a more urban future.

b) Dr. Bojie Fu, Member of Chinese Academy of Science

To begin his speech, Dr. Fu noted, "We are facing rapid urbanization in China, and as a result of this increasing urbanization, cities have a disproportionate impact on regional and global systems." This means that cities experience urbanization in different, and sometimes in harmful ways in China. Due to China's fast-paced urban development — with an urbanization rate reaching 59.6% in 2018 — Dr. Fu expressed concerns for the many challenges that are to arise such as uncontrolled urban expansion, traffic congestion, water shortage, air and water pollution, urban heat islands, and so on. He concluded by suggesting a shift onto a different path for urban development known as, urban-region interaction and rural-city coevolution.

c) Mr. Joe Berridge, Urban Planner/Partner of Urban Strategies Inc. (Canada)

Mr. Berridge started off by stating how cities around the world have experienced different developmental histories and face varying economic patterns. He used numerous cities to illustrate his point. For instance, he stated how New York, USA, remains a dominant financial services

branch, combats inequality by making housing more affordable and is moving towards a more tech-based economy. On the other hand, he mentioned how London, England, achieved its success via large-scale planning, making the London consumer economy powerful, even to this day. In Belfast, Ireland, people enjoy a rather unique urban history, having survived a civil war that led to an emphasis on the power of peace. Here, River Lagan — the river upon which the city was built — is an essential resource for its urban development. Mr. Berridge goes on to mention how Shanghai, China is the world’s most effective mega-city, and how Toronto, Canada is an accidental metropolis with financial services, high-quality universities, and powerful libraries driving its development. In all, his talk offered a broader perspective on the characteristics of cities all around the world.

1.2.3. Summary of panels

Panel discussions took place after the keynote speeches. thematic area A “**Development, Equality, and Inclusivity**” was coordinated by Ms. Angela Mwai, Head of the UN-Habitat Gender Equality and Human Rights Unit, and Professor Qiong Xiao, Deputy Dean of Southwest Minzu University School of International Education.

The first half of this thematic area focused on the Panel A1 “Inclusive Urban Development & Engagement of Women and Youth”, co-hosted by Dr. Edlam Yemeru, Chief of Urbanization Session, United Nations Economic Commission of Africa, and Dr. Xudong Guo, Director of Key Laboratory of Land Use, Ministry of Land Resources & China Land Surveying and Planning Institute. Presentations were made by Allan Cain, Development Workshop (Angola), Dr. Getahun Fenta Kebede, Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia), Dr. Sammy Chumbow, Cameroon Academy of Science (Cameroon), and Ms. Alice Nness, Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique).

The second half of this thematic area looked at the Panel A2 “Urban Transformation, Governance & Cultural Heritage”, co-hosted by Professor Patricia Zander, University of Strasbourg (France) and Mr. Yang Rong, Inter-Regional Advisor of UN-Habitat. Presenters in this session included, Dr. Antonie Noubouwo, Urban Planner, City of Gatineau (Canada), Mr. Marcus Sant’Anna, Federal University of Vicosa (Brazil), Dr. Jessica Wilczak, University of Lausanne (Switzerland), and Dr. Qiong Xiao, Southwest Minzu University (China).

On the second day of the conference, July 16, events began at 1:00 pm. The day was comprised of eight panels, a poster exhibition, the awards ceremony for the best poster, and the conference gala, “Night of Chengdu.”

Panel discussions took place at the Chengdu Century City International Convention & Exhibition Center and were focused on five thematic areas: Urban Land Use, Sustainable Development and “Ecological Civilization”, Smart Technologies and Urban Intelligence,

Reforming the Informal Settlement, Industrial Parks, Agro-processing Zones and Urban Transformation, Climate Change and Adaptation of the Built Environment.

Thematic Area B “**Urban Land Use, Sustainable Development and ‘Ecological Civilization’**” was coordinated by Dr. Xudong Guo, China Land Surveying and Planning Institute, and Remy Sietchiping, Head of UN-Habitat Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit. Panel B1 “Urban Sprawl and Challenges to City Development” was hosted by Dr. John Zacharias, Peking University. Individuals sharing their research and participating in this panel’s discussion were Dr. Xiaojiang Li, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Dr. Wenze Yue, Zhejiang University, Dr. Dan Zhao, Beijing Municipal Institute of Urban Planning and Design, and Ms. Jue Zheng, China Land Surveying and Planning Institute. Panel B2 “Land Use and Questions of Sustainability” was hosted by Dr. Xiaojiang Li, former Director General of China Urban Planning and Design Institute. Dr. Shouying Liu, Remin University of China, Dr. Xudong Guo, China Land Surveying and Planning Institute, and Mr. John Mawenda, Hokkaido University delivered their academic research in the session. In addition to this panel, the head of Cameroon Official Delegation, Ms. Anne Fouda introduced the implementation plan for the Regional Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa, as recommended by the participants in ICCASU II and endorsed by the Government of Cameroon in December 2017. Panel B3 “City, Development and Urban Rehabilitation” was hosted by Dr. Shouying Liu, Professor from Renmin University of China. Ms. Doris Ishenda, Hohai University, Dr. David Covo, McGill University, and Dr. Hong Wang, Shanghai University, all presented their research. David Covo, Professor from McGill University (Canada), and Dr. Wei Wu, Professor from Nanjing Agriculture University, hosted the Panel B4 “Building Infrastructure and Environmental Protection”. Researchers presenting for this panel included Dr. John Zacharias, Peking University, Dr. Zhengli Huang, University of Sheffield (United Kingdom), Dr. Huanqing Li, Research Center for Urban Underground Space (Canada), and Dr. Remy Sietchiping, UN-Habitat.

Thematic Area C “**Climate Change and Adaptation of the Built Environment**” was coordinated by Dr. Claude Ngomsi, Officer and Researcher of UN-Habitat and Dr. Yangfan Li, Professor of Xiamen University. Dr. Sammy Chumbow, Acting President of Cameroon Academy of Science, and Dr. Amanibeni Majid, Professor at Southwest Jiaotong University hosted the Panel C: “Rapid Urbanization and Climate Change”. Dr. Yangfan Li, Xiamen University, Dr. Biao Zhang Southwest Jiaotong University, Dr. Gaodi Xie, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dr. Zhibin Ren, Northeast Institute of Geography and Archeology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dr. Wei Wu, Naning Agricultural University, and Dr. Legesse Abiyot, Dilla University (Ethiopia), and Dr. Jingxiao Zhang, Chang’an University presented their research.

Thematic Area D “**Smart Technologies and Urban Intelligence**” was organized by Dr. Michel Tchotsoua, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon, and Dr. Ruibo Han, University of Maryland, USA. Panel D “Smart Cities: Theory and Application” was hosted by Nahiduzzaman, Kh Md, University of British Columbia, Canada, and Zhao, Dan, Beijing Municipal Institute of

Urban and Design, China. Dr. Tretter Eliot from University of Calgary, Dr. Michel Tchotsoua, and Dr. Kh Md Nahiduzzaman presented their research along with Mr. Yiping Chen, Ms. Lihong Peng, and Ms. Ang Yu, all from Xiamen University.

Thematic Area E “**Reforming the Informal Settlement**” was initiated by professor Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada, and Allan Cain, Development Workshop, Angola. Panel E “Slums, Musseques and Urban Villages: Different Contexts/Different Strategies” was hosted by Dr. Jessica Wilczak, University of Lausanne, and Dr. Antoine Noubouwo, City of Gatineau (Canada). Mr. David Anderson and Mr. Etai Atias, Carleton University (Canada), Mr. Shengbu Zhao, Southeast University, Dr. Xiangmin Guo and Ms. Xiaona Yan, Harbin Institute of Technology, and Mr. George Onatu, University of Johannesburg presented their research.

Thematic Area F “**Industrial Parks, Agro-Processing Zones and Urban Transportation**” was coordinated by Dr. Xingping Wang, Director of the Southeast University Research Institute of Regional and Urban Development, China, and Mr. Aurobindo Ogra, Professional Planner at the University of Johannesburg. Dr. Edlam Yemeru, Chief of the Urbanization Section of the United Nations Economic Commission of Africa hosted the panel F “Industrial Park Industrial, Agglomerations and National Development Planning”. Professor Xingping Wang led his research team, Dr. Clinton Aigbavboa, Ms. Kai Liu, Ms. Yiran Yan, Mr. Robert Ndebele, Mr. Isah Danja, Mr. Jiabo Xu and Ms. Xiao Chen from Southeast University, as well as Mr. Aurobindo Ogra, University of Johannesburg, Dr. Tegegne Belay, Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) presented their research and discussed industrialization, urbanization and development of industrial zones in Africa.

1.2.4. Summary of Posters’ Session

Due to the large number of academics eager to share their studies, some research papers could not be presented during the conference. As a result, ICCCASU’s organizing committee suggested holding a poster exhibition. This allowed researchers to showcase their work in a way that was visually engaging. Among the 15 posters shown, prizes were given to those whose work stood out the most.

Mr. Allan Cain, Director of Development Workshop (Angola), presented the following Best Poster Award to these participants:

- a) ICCCASU Showcase Award: Golden Prize (\$500 US)
 - David Anderson, Carleton University, Canada for the project “Informality Meets Formality: Luanda’s Urban Transformation”
- b) ICCCASU Showcase Award: Silver Prizes

- Alice Nuness, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique for the project “Analysis of Social Capital in the Municipality of Inhambane.”
- Qin Peng, Qindai Agriculture University, China for the project “The Revolution of wetland landscape disturbance in Jiaozhou Gulf from 1980 to 2017.”

1.2.5. ICCCASU Awards Ceremony

Since ICCCASU runs solely on the support of volunteers across the globe, an award ceremony took place to recognize outstanding volunteers and institutions. The ceremony was hosted by Jean-Marie Cishahayo, Chair for External Relations and Coordination of ICCCASU. Awards were presented to the following individuals and organizations:

- a) ICCCASU Award: Outstanding Partner
 - China Land Surveying and Planning Institute
 - Regional Office for China - UN-Habitat
 - Faculty of Urban Planning and Architecture, Southwest Minzu University
 - Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism, Carleton University
 - Fonds spécial d'équipement et d'intervention intercommunale (FEICOM), Cameroon

- b) ICCCASU Award: Outstanding Dedication
 - Badiane, Alioune (The Urban ThinkTank Africa - TUTTA, Senegal)

- c) ICCCASU Award: Excellent Leadership
 - Cain, Allan (Development Workshop, Angola)
 - Zacharias, John (Pekin University, China)
 - Mutizwa-Mangiza, Naison (UN-Habitat)

- d) ICCCASU Award: Excellent Chair/Coordinator
 - Wang, Xingping (Southeast University, China)
 - Mundele Beya Wa Beya, Tonton (ICCCASU)
 - Li, Yangfan (Xiamen University, China)
 - Guo, Xudong (China Land Surveying and Planning Institute)
 - Sietchiping, Remy (UN-Habitat)

- e) ICCCASU Award: Excellent Secretary General
 - Lyu, Chunyan (China Land Surveying and Planning Institute)
 - Huang, Zhengli (Sheffield University, England)

- f) ICCCASU Award: Excellent Volunteer
 - Wang, Sailan (Southwest Minzu University, China)

- Georges, Bernard Sébastien (University of Ottawa, Canada)
- Liu, Kai (Southeast University, China)
- Cigut, Tomaz (UN-Habitat)
- Zhang, Nico (University of Ottawa, Canada)
- Mockler, Derek (University of Ottawa, Canada)

1.2.6. Conference Gala: Night of Chengdu

Following the award ceremony, participants of ICCCASU III attended the conference gala, “Night of Chengdu.” The Gala was held at the Chengdu Century City International Convention & Exhibition Center. Throughout the lively night, conference delegates were impressed with the history and culture of Chengdu while enjoying traditional Chengdu foods.

1.2.7. Field Trip

On the third and final day of ICCCASU III, July 17, 2019, participants were invited to visit various sites — Chengdu City Planning Exhibition, the European Union (EU) Project Innovation Center, Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone, and the Chengdu Panda Base.

In the Chengdu City Planning Exhibition Hall, attendees were moved by the history of Chengdu, its city planning initiatives, and its tradition of innovation. Additionally, the exhibition showcased how citizen-oriented and environmentally conscious urban development plans for Chengdu have been. At the EU Project Innovation Center, participants learned about Chengdu’s history with international cooperation and the benefits the city has experienced with its “Belt and Road Initiative.” Chengdu Panda Base allowed delegates to catch sight of the national treasure of China, the panda.

2. REPORT ON THE PANELS

PANEL SPEAKERS



Panel Speakers



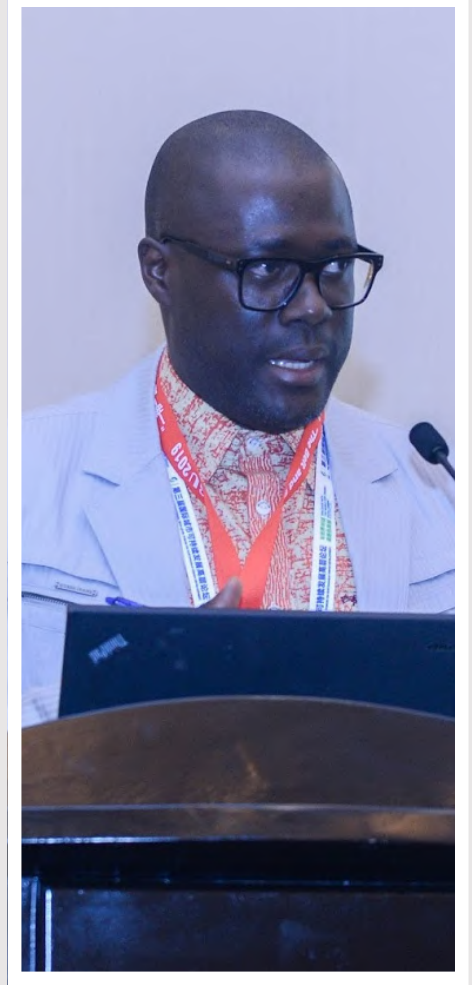
Panel Speakers





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2. Report on the panels

2.1. Keynote session

The keynote session was held Monday, July 15 and moderated by Dr. John Zacharias (Chair Professor of Peking University & former Vice-President of ICCCASU), and Ms. Xiaoling Zhang (Chief Engineer of China Land Surveying and Planning Institute).

The speakers and their discussion topics were as followed:

- **Rafael Tuts**, Director of Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat & ICCCASU Co-President, delivered a presentation entitled “Inclusive and Sustainable Cities”.
- **Dr. Bojie Fu**, Member of the Chinese Academy of Science, presented on “Sustainable Urbanization in China”.
- **Joe Berridge**, Urban Planner/Partner, Urban Strategies Inc., provided a presentation entitled “Perfect World, Perfect City.”

All three speakers insisted that combining science and policy is essential when facing problems of rapid urbanization. They emphasized that innovation plays a key role in cities’ sustainable development and advocated that cities preserve historical and cultural characteristics. While suggesting adaptive policy methods, the speakers also insisted on the efficient management of the land and the use of high-tech and smart methods to solve the city’s economic, social and environmental issues. A full transcript of the keynote speeches can be found in the appendix section.

2.1.1. First Keynote Speech

Inclusive and Sustainable Cities (presented by **Rafael Tuts**, UN-Habitat)

Lessons learned

- In the past ten years, the urbanization rate of African countries has risen from 20% to 50%. It will continue to increase in the next 20 years;
- Urban development has evolved from disordered expansion into a compact, integrated and interconnected model;
- The sustainable development of cities should lead us to focus on integrating issues of equity, equality and welfare within our cities;
- The collection and use of biosensor data can improve the city’s space and the travel plans of residents. Wuhan, China has very rich experience in the collection of big data;
- UN-Habitat cooperated with different cities and universities in China, Canada and Africa to carry out project practice and academic research. For example, UN-Habitat cooperated

with Tongji University (China) and Kunshan government (China) to develop training courses for urban leaders and planners.

Recommendations

- Innovation is important when it comes to the sustainable development of cities;
- African cities should start using biosensor data, intelligent software, SSEARPA, and the Internet of Things;
- Artificial intelligence and other technological methods greatly help the improvements of urban resilience, urban transportation, public space, housing, as well as resource utilization;
- We should promote trilateral cooperation between China, Canada and Africa from the three levels of exchange on: practical experience, academic research, and technical training construction;
- In order to meet the expectations of the 2030 Urban Development Agenda, there is a need to improve the sustainable urbanization of African cities through operational investment guidelines and land management.

2.1.2. Second Keynote Speech

Sustainable Urbanization in China (presented by **Dr. Bojie Fu**, Chinese Academy of Science)

Lessons learned

- Rapid urbanization occupies a lot of resources, causes changes in social systems, land conversion, and creates ecological problems such as pollution and the heat island effect;
- With the expansion of the urban land, cities are going to have a greater impact on the ecology and climatic environment;
- China's rapid urbanization is mainly driven by economic development and echoes the process of industrialization;
- China's urbanization has experienced a slow phase of rural population migration, a rapid phase driven by special economic zones, and is entering a new people-oriented phase;
- In 2030, China predicts to have an urban population of 10 billion, which will constitute 65 % of the total of urban population in China.

Recommendations

- Science and policy should be combined to improve sustainable urbanization;
- Urban policies should adapt to the local environmental, economic, social, and cultural background;
- Traditional knowledge and core values must be considered in order to promote sustainable urban development;
- There is a need for cities and states to meet national targets for air quality emissions;

- The area of arable land should be balanced, protected, and coordination and balance between different types of land should be carried out.

2.1.3. Third Keynote Speech Session

Perfect World Perfect City (presented by **Joe Berridge**, Urban Strategies Inc. Canada)

Lessons learned

- New York City has attracted talent through the renovation of old neighborhoods, opened tenders for ‘re-developable’ land, and eased inequality in travel and housing;
- London solves the problem of unbalanced urban space development through the joint development of the East and West of the city;
- Manchester develops new economies through culture, creativity, and entertainment industries to increase the city’s soft power, reduce the city’s dependence on industry, alleviate urban pollution, and provide a driving force for urban regeneration;
- Belfast implements urban recovery by incorporating the history of the city and showing the city's diverse culture;
- Sydney pursues the balanced development of the urban industry and service industry through tourism development;
- In the past two decades, Toronto has combined academic power with corporate power to carry out transformations within the city.

Recommendations

- Building perfect cities requires perfect strategies;
- We need to change our inherent mode of thinking when it comes to urban development, as well as pursue multidimensional development and balance;
- The key to achieving a perfect city is to satisfy the locals and attract new immigrants;
- Strong government regulations are crucial for successful urban development;
- We must be very meticulous and careful in urban planning as a city must be full of vitality at all levels, not just in the CBD area, to avoid becoming dull or boring in the future.

2.2. The Panel Sessions

The organizing committee of ICCCASU III collected 124 abstracts of which 89 were selected for presentations and grouped into 23 panels. The presentations led to debates and constructive discussions.

2.2.1. Thematic area A: Development, Equality and Inclusivity

*Thematic coordinators: Ms. **Angela Mwai**, UN-Habitat, and Professor **Qiong Xiao**, Southwest Minzu University, China.*

The United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, highlight the necessity for inclusive and sustainable development, particularly Goal 10: "Reducing inequality within and among countries." Inequality ranges from income inequality to disparities in access to health and education. Global income disparity is becoming increasingly acute.

Discrimination is a form of exclusion and exacerbates inequality. Discrimination based on group membership such as sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion, belief, or age, occurs around the world, where groups often face prejudice and even violence. Achieving gender equality and empowerment for women and girls is an important facet of Canada's foreign policy, as women's employment and poverty-reduction benefits health, education rates, and overall economic development. Access to education is key to providing women and girls with the tools necessary to actively participate in the public sphere.

These panels under the Thematic area A intend to discuss various issues of equality and inclusivity.

Panel A1: Inclusive Urban Development and Engagement of Women and Youth

Panel chairs: Dr. Edlam Yemeru, UNECA and Dr. Xudong Guo, Ministry of Land Resources, China.

Lessons learned:

- Colonization had undoubtable influence on the special characteristics of Angola;
- In Angola, there is an active informal land market where large scale-land grabs occur by urban elites. The market has negative implications on communities, especially small holders and families, particularly those headed by women;
- In Angola, the right for women (especially those abandoned by men) to inherit the land is not protected reasonably or adequately;
- In Ethiopia, urban centers house the massive influx of migrants by providing employment opportunities;
- In Ethiopia, youth tend to hesitate starting businesses because of bureaucratic corruption, complex processes (not transparent competition), excessive administrative processes, as well as high cost going into the business itself, registration, industry workers, and lack of liquidity;
- The shortage of business services in Ethiopia, including the access to the funds, welfare, technology, and the use of land, makes it difficult for women and youth business development.

Recommendations:

- Land reform in Angola;
- Protect women's tenure rights by making it into law. Furthermore, women's rights shall be guarded under the protection of municipal and federal government's regulations;

- More police-actions and laws should be implemented to encourage youth to start their own businesses in Ethiopia;
- International non-governmental organizations to give a lending hand;
- Adopt more participatory approaches in the decision-making process of cities;
- Strengthen existing entrepreneurial projects.

Panel A2: Urban transformation, Governance & Cultural Heritage

Panel chairs: Professor Patricia Zander, University of Strasbourg (France) and Mr. Yang Rong, UN-Habitat.

Lessons learned:

- There is a crucial need to build smarter cities which rely on information and communication technologies as well as data collection, management mechanisms, all favorable to its social, urban, economic, urbanistic, tourist and security development;
- The necessity to build public space in cities and to design methods for their evaluation;
- There is currently a lack of connection between human and nature in many projects;
- A key issue in architectural and landscape design research is to understand how to engage users with the designed object;
- In the Western Chinese city of Chengdu, social infrastructure and community-building policies are playing an equally large, yet under-examined role in urbanization planning;
- The reasons why Chengdu has developed so fast are as follows:
 - Relations between various ethnicities: equality, solidarity, mutual assistance, and harmony;
 - Complex ethnic composition, multiethnic culture, diversified living patterns, unique commodity management.

Recommendations:

- Build a platform for mapping or modeling user behaviour to promote public participation in public space assessments;
- Behaviour graph data can be applied to medium and large communities through the Internet of Things to promote the development of local communities and rural tourism;
- Awareness on community building should be strengthened during the process of rural-urban transformation;
- There should be diversified service centers to provide residents with comprehensive services for formalities, leisure, and entertainment, to enhance the sense of belonging within the community;
- New and vibrant public spaces should be provided, as well as a plan for their formal and informal uses;
- The centralized settings for education, living, and commercial facilities for ethnic minorities can promote the formation of multicultural blocks.

2.2.2. Thematic area B: Urban Land Use, Sustainable Development and “Ecological Civilization”

Thematic area coordinators: Dr. Xudong Guo, Ministry of Land Resources, China, and Dr. Remy Sietchiping, UN-Habitat.

Urbanization is the process of rural population concentration into cities and towns, the trend of human social development, and an important symbol of national modernization. In the process of urbanization, it is necessary to carry out land development, which will lead to the expansion of urban and the increase of construction land. At the same time, it will also bring various ecological problems, such as the disorderly development of construction land, the occupation of high-quality cultivated land by construction land, land degradation and so on.

A debate on the following questions was carried out during the next four panels: How to conform to the law of nature to develop social economy, to achieve harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and to achieve ecological balance, tests everyone's wisdom. How to solve the problems of land use in the process of urbanization and find out the countermeasures to promote the sustainable development of cities?

Panel B1: Urban Sprawl and Challenges to City Development

Panel chair: Dr. John Zacharias, Peking University

Lessons learned:

- The rate and location of urbanization is changing in China, with more growth in the West and a shift away from unskilled migrant urbanization to more skilled workers;
- Cities are growing rapidly in other areas, with declines in density and urban sprawl experienced in many cities, prompting a need for monitoring land use better;
- Risk assessment of certain cities vulnerable to natural disasters need to consider the nature of urban development occurring there, to be better prepared for contingencies;
- Lack of information technology leads to poor urban planning.

Recommendations:

- In order to have better settlement of migrant workers, urban policies in China should be more adapted to migrant urbanization;
- Urban sprawl and land use should be monitored in order to control the rapid growth of cities with particular consideration for vulnerable ones;
- Given the critical issue of urban development and urban sprawl — the risk posed to food security notably — a coherent set of policies are needed;
- Information through Internet services, remote sensing and field assessment are all needed to improve the information available in urban development.

Panel B2: Land Use and Questions of Sustainability

Panel chair: Dr. Xiaojiang Li, former Director of China Urban Planning and Design Institute

Lessons learned:

- In Africa, urban areas are experiencing a higher annual growth rate compared to other continents;
- Inefficient administration and financial management procedures represent a key challenge for urbanization in Africa;
- There is a lack of clarity and multisectoral coordination in the distribution of responsibilities between all stakeholders in urban planning;
- Urban planning professionals are not sufficient (there are between 0,08 and 3,3 registered urban planners for 100 inhabitants).

Recommendations:

- In order to face the high urban growth in Africa, it is important to rethink the innovating measures that would in turn promote cooperation among decision makers;
- Put policies in place that will ensure sustainable urban planning and safeguard our fragile ecosystem, as well as avoid negative effects of urbanization in the future;
- Ensure we are prepared and disciplined to harness the benefits of demographic growth;
- Having effective leaders who will support the plans to achieve sustainable development;
- Reinforce regulations and standards for better urban planning practices.

Panel B3: City Development and Urban Rehabilitation

Panel chair: Dr. Shouying Liu, Renmin University of China

Lessons learned:

- When it comes to the management of capital city relocation and rehabilitation, previous capital cities are often neglected;
- There is a gap between city expansion and the services provided by cities;
- Lack of leisure space growth comparing to cities expansion;
- In terms of urban rehabilitation in Shanghai, there is a rich architecture around the city that strongly symbolizes development and a great addition to the ‘urban neighborhood’.

Recommendations:

- Urban rehabilitation should follow cities growth and expansion;
- Figure out how the relocation and rehabilitation processes can be done more effectively to create a better life for all people;
- Leisure activities and space should be expanded according to cities development;
- Put a set number of policies in place to ensure that the processes of relocation and rehabilitation are being done properly.

Panel B4: Building Infrastructure and Environmental Protection

Panel chair: Dr. David Covo, McGill University, Canada, and Dr. Wei Wu, Nanjing Agriculture University, China

Lessons learned:

- The High-Speed Rail in China improves the accessibility of its regions, promotes economic convergence, and allows the expansion of the city;
- The African context is often neglected when infrastructures are built by Chinese agencies. Therefore, there is a disparity between the results in China and Africa;
- Furthermore, when it comes to infrastructure building in Africa, there is a dangerous tendency of switching from one plan to another, usually from a long-term strategy to a short-term one;
- Currently, African governments are equipped with more financial resources and opportunities thanks to negotiation and increasing support from China.

Recommendations:

- Long-term strategies need to be implemented to better execute projects;
- African countries should consider revising its negotiation tactics to increase the number of international contributors for the African infrastructure market;
- Design stronger green infrastructures to improve the future of the planet;
- In order to develop green infrastructures, lessons should be learned from past successful examples while leaving room for innovation.

2.2.3. Thematic area C: Climate Change and Adaptation of the Built Environment

Thematic area coordinators: Dr. Claude Ngomsi, UN-Habitat and Dr. Yangfan Li, Xiamen University, China

Considering climate change trend projections and all the accompanying negative effects that will come about, urgent actions are recommended by the most notable specialists of the world. There are two main lines of measures that can be implemented in the built environment to tackle issues. The first line consists of measures designed to prevent the further rise of greenhouse gas emissions and therefore the worsening of climate change effects. These are measures such as the conversion to renewable sources of energy production, construction and promotion of mass public transport systems, promotion of cycling and walking as the means of urban mobility and construction of the required accompanying infrastructure, construction of energy and water efficient housing, etc. The second line of measures are designed to adapt to those climate change impacts that we can expect. These are measures such as the construction of enhanced drainage in case of severe flooding events, rainwater-collection facilities in case of severe draught, disaster management centres, etc. How could the built environment be designed in order to be more resilient / adaptive to climate change and more efficient and sustainable? How could we reduce

the carbon footprint of urban areas? The following panel tried to answer to this crucial question regarding climate change.

Panel C: Rapid Urbanization and Climate Change

Panel chair: Dr. Sammy Chumbow, Cameroon Academy of Science, and Dr. Amanibeni Majid, Southwest Jiaotong University, China

Lessons learned:

- Improving urban resilience helps increase adaptation to climate change and rapid urbanization. This is best done by establishing and exploiting a nexus between climate (water, land, air, biodiversity) rapid urbanization and human impact;
- Urbanization (especially urban development in Africa) has both negative and positive impacts. Especially when growth is unplanned and unregulated, it inflicts damages of loss of biodiversity, degradation of the ecosystem as well as social and economic crisis;
- The effective implementation of China's emission trading policy — on green innovation efficiency — significantly improves the efficiency of green innovation in industrial enterprises;
- In urban planning, there are many benefits of green spaces (grass, trees and water bodies of parks) because they mitigate the impact of heat by maximizing cooling effects.

Recommendations:

- There is a need for more research to provide a scientific basis for resilience and the design of more protected areas;
- It is important to integrate land-use planning into the national economy planning to ensure a balance between exploiting the advantages of urbanization and the preservation of valuable ecosystems;
- Policies need to be formulated, experimented, and evaluated in order to manage greenhouse gas emissions;
- Invest in more green innovations to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.

2.2.4. Thematic area D: Smart Technologies and Urban Intelligence

Thematic area coordinators: Dr. Michel Tchotsoua, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon, and Dr. Ruibo Han, University of Maryland, USA

Emerging technologies such as geospatial technology, the Internet of Things, and artificial intelligence are leading smarter cities. A smart city aims to achieve sustainable urban development with urban intelligence, using information and communication technologies to optimize the efficiency of city operations and services and to connect with residents. Digital technology is already a basic part of city infrastructure, used for the deployment of new tools serving a Smart

and Sustainable city. For example, smart monitoring technology is increasingly being used to investigate and address environmental concerns such as climate change and air pollution, the growing presence of sensors (Internet of Things) is widely used to collect data to build smart networks to improve public safety, and smart traffic management is employed to monitor and analyze real-time traffic to optimize travel patterns and to support decision-making. Technological literacy is crucial to turn a city into a connected, sustainable and resilient smart city. However, there remain challenging questions in using urban intelligence in the initiatives to develop a smart city.

Panel D: Smart Cities: Theory and Application

Panel chair: Kh Md Nahiduzzaman, University of British Columbia, Canada, and Dan Zhao, Beijing Municipal Institute of Urban and Design, China.

Lessons learned:

- Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Infrastructures made up of buildings, networks, collective infrastructures, green spaces, leisure areas, and georeferenced in a Geographical Information System (GIS) are an innovative solution for the restructuring of urban spaces, management, planning and monitoring the growth of cities in the world, and Africa in particular;
- Collaborative georeferenced mapping is important for decision support, planning, and efficient and effective management of cities, particularly in Africa;
- A result of the creation of georeferenced urban databases are opportunities for easing the daily lives of city dwellers;
- These new processes based on collaborative mapping depend on the political will and the qualified work environment in the synergetic cooperation.

Recommendations:

- Governments should invest in collaborative georeferenced mapping to plan and manage cities more efficiently;
- Canada, China and Africa are encouraged to share best practices in terms of georeferenced mapping;
- Massive youth training in geomatics, collaborative mapping, and computer for geospatial technology are needed;
- Youth training can be supported by universities, urban planning structures, UN-habitat, the African Union, IDEP, etc.

2.2.5. Thematic area E: Reforming the Informal Settlement

Thematic area coordinators: Mr. Allan Cain, Development Workshop, Angola, and Professor Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada

Informal settlements are among the most challenging phenomena facing rapidly urbanizing areas. Africa has inherited colonial segregated planning traditions that are socio-economically exclusive, resulting in cement cities and slums, which differs from China and indicates a lack of planning control. The urban poor are obliged to occupy such settlements that are built in areas prone to flooding, landslides and other natural disasters — increasing the vulnerability of economically precarious residents. On the flip side, as cities expand and peripheral lands become increasingly central, residents of established informal settlements face displacement due to rising land values and development pressures. Rapid Chinese urban expansion was mainly the result of the movement of labour from rural to urban areas that followed the shift from agriculture to industry and services. African urbanization has also happened quickly, but with little industrialization and job creation. The informality of Africa’s cities is an indication of insufficient investment in infrastructure. With no formal viable alternative, poor households often remake the city from below through ‘informal’ means. The New Urban Agenda (UN Habitat 2016) obliges governments to integrate and upgrade informal settlements into the city to improved levels of accessibility, safety, quality, inclusivity, and affordability.

This topic area led to presentations addressing the different contexts, strategies and best practices for the prevention, abatement, rehabilitation, and redevelopment of informal settlements. Among the issues at play are politics, financing, the accommodation of informal economic activity, access to services and infrastructure, flexibility and adaptability over time, the regularization of land tenure and title, enumeration and the formal identification of residents, and the use of housing as an economic instrument to pull people out of poverty.

Panel E: Slums, Musseques and Urban Villages: Different Contexts & Different Strategies

Panel chair: Dr. Jessica Wilczak, University of Lausanne, and Dr. Antoine Noubouwo, City of Gatineau, Canada.

Lessons learned:

- In Luanda, projects aiming to upgrade slums failed because planners and architects adhered to single-use designs that did not consider how people would use these spaces in practice;
- In Hefei, planners considered current industries (i.e. vegetable planting and waste recycling) when promoting the industrial redevelopment of the Jiangwanying urban village;
- In Shenzhen, there was opposition to urban renewal projects fueled by strong local coalitions;
- In Johannesburg, the government is developing mixed-income housing as a mean of social integration in the post-apartheid context.

Recommendations:

- Conduct research on the social and economic function of existing informal settlements prior to engaging in any upgrading projects (i.e. informal economy, family-run retail);
- Consider current and future projected uses and demographic shifts in redesigning informal settlements (i.e. shrinking family size, car ownership);
- Assess the needs of the multiple stakeholders involved in any upgrading project to include them in the process. The S-CAD method offers one mean of doing this;
- Develop socially inclusive methods when it comes to urban renewal/upgrading projects.

2.2.6. Thematic area F: Industrial Parks, Agro-Processing Zones and Urban Transformation

Thematic area coordinator: Xingping, Wang, Southeast University, China; Ogra Aurobindo, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

When reviewing the history of development of the urban world, industrialization can be seen as an important factor that leads to modernization and urbanization. Benefiting from the pioneering development during the Industrial Revolution, the developed countries in Europe, North America and North-East Asia have accomplished remarkable achievements in industrialization, which has put them in the lead in the modern world now. Represented by Economic & Technological Development Zones and High-Tech Industrial Development Zones, industrial parks in China have now also stimulated rapid growth in the national economy, resulting in large rises in several cities. Inspired by China's development zone patterns, more and more developing countries in Africa & Asia regard industrialization as a viable national development strategy used to achieve the urbanization goals of middle-income countries and sustainable development of the economy. In fact, the development of industrial parks including agro-processing zones in some areas of Africa and Asia have transformed these previously undeveloped countries into newly industrialized nations. However, cities faced with the development of these parks are also faced with the problems such as various forms of pollution, urban segregation, urban expansion enhanced consumption of energy, etc. How should industrial parks and agro-processing zones be developed in order to promote sustainable urban development? How can urban and human settlement transformations be promoted through sustainable industrialization?

Panel F: Industrial Park, Agglomerations and National Development Planning

Panel chair: Yemeru, Edlam, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Ethiopia

Lessons learned:

- African economies focus on natural resources extraction but have little manufacturing industries and industrial parks that are necessary for structural transformation and job creation;

- Urbanization is key in the design and implementation of the industrial parks. Building industrial parks implies an investment in cities' development, which can be expensive; however, not investing in cities can actually be more expensive. For example, due to the congestion concentrated toward one agglomeration, the city of Nairobi loses around 600,000 every day;
- South Africa has 5 operational economic zones which challenges range from environment clearance, slow operational processes, land acquisition management and poor coordination;
- Inspired by China, Ethiopia developed its first industrial park which was implemented in 2007. Since then, the country has now been ranked fourth in terms of Africa's industrial parks, leading to FDI flow and positive employment. While overall experience in Ethiopia remains positive, some face contrasts in terms of results as they are not functional due to the lack of mobility, housing issues and skilled workers;
- Most of the Nigerian special economic zones are concentrated in the coastal regions to facilitate trade and exchange with the rest of the world in a relatively low cost;
- Nigeria's special economic zones process face multiple challenges mostly due to the country inexperience in the process of designing and the implementation of special economic zone.

Recommendations:

- Special economic zone plans should be designed and implemented under a country's national development plan framework;
- Special economic zones require a lot of preparation, detailed planning, and reference to other countries success models;
- Industrial park plans should be part of a country's global strategy, especially its urban development strategy. The industrial parks should go beyond FDI or capital transfer, they should also integrate technology transfer;
- Industrial parks are likely to bring economic development, job creation and welfare, however, African countries must undergo structural transformation to make industrial parks more effective;
- Nigeria should learn from Chinese successful special economic zone experience as well as from the western countries experience.



PANEL SESSION



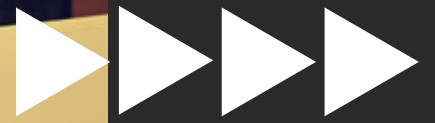
PANEL SESSION





Panel Session

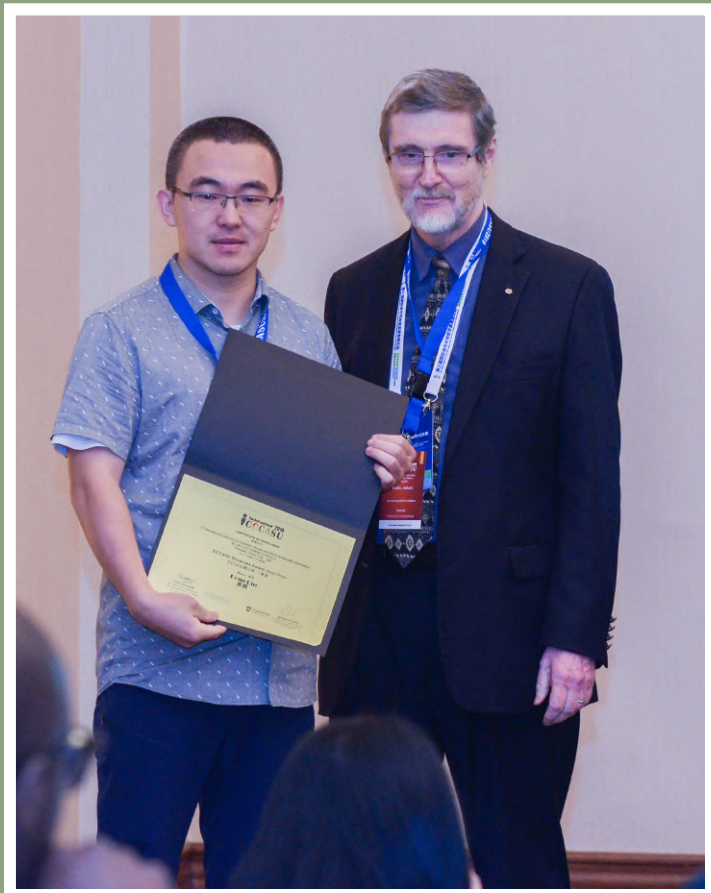
3. REPORT ON THE POSTERS



Poster

Exhibition





SHOWCASE AWARDS

3. Report on the posters

3.1 Poster selection

An important part of ICCCASU III was the poster session that was held on July 15 – 17, 2019. This event allowed authors to present their research as well as network with other conference participants.

An ICCCASU Poster Session Award was created in conjunction with this session to recognize the best posters presented, which encouraged participants to showcase their research. While the awards acknowledged those with outstanding work, it also gave emerging researchers and graduate students the opportunity for their studies to be qualified for competitive funding. One award recipient received a gold award certificate, with a cash prize of \$US500. Two presenters received a silver award category certificate. Award certifications were signed by Rong Yang, ICCCASU Vice-President and Inter-Regional Advisor at UN-Habitat, and Benjamin Gianni, ICCCASU Vice-President and Professor at Carleton University.

The organizing committee required that the posters fit the following criteria:

- 100 cm (39.4”) high by 70 cm (27.6”) wide, and vertical in format;
- Titles to be placed at the top of the poster, with a 25 mm margin, using a font size of 60. The author’s name(s), affiliation(s) and country(ies) to appear under the title. All illustrations, diagrams, and images to be visible from 1.5 m;
- Key descriptive text to be as succinct as possible. Use a font size of 30 so text could be read from a distance. Include 6 sections ideally: (1) Introduction (2) Data/Method (3) Results (4) Discussion (5) Conclusion (6) Reference/Acknowledgement;
- Images (diagrams, etc.) to be used instead of text wherever possible. Information to be organized in a hierarchical fashion while avoiding crowding the page and/or cramming too many numbers into tables;
- Posters to be printed in colour.

Posters that succeeded to fit the guidelines were selected for the poster session and eligible for an award. An international poster review committee comprised of the following was formed to review and select the best posters:

Chumbow, Beban Sammy	Cameroon Academy of Sciences/Acting President/ Professor	Cameroon
Gianni, Benjamin	Carleton University/ Professor	Canada

Meng Ying	Southwest Minzu University/Faculty of Urban Planning & Architecture/ Deputy Dean	China
Yang, Rong	UN-Habitat/Programme Division/ Inter-Regional Advisor	Kenya/China

The submissions were grouped into two categories and evaluated based on the following criteria:

- a. Conventional Layouts:
 - Successful at organizing a large amount of visual and textual information in a clear and compelling way;
 - Good balance/integration of text and images;
 - Good hierarchy of information;
 - Successful use of colour (i.e., colours of titles labels, etc. in conjunction with the colours in the various graphics displayed).

- b. Non-Conventional Layouts:
 - Taking a different approach to the layout of information;
 - Successful and compelling with respect to layout, colour and the organization of information.

3.2 Statistics on the posters

A total of 39 participants from Canada, U.S., China, Japan, and Mozambique submitted their posters to the conference. 20 posters were displayed and selected as potential award recipients. Among the 20 posters, 15 were written in English and the other 5 in Chinese. The posters also showcased different regions of interest: 10 posters looked at urban theories and practices of China, 2 posters focused on South Asian countries, and 8 posters studied African countries.

3.3 Summary of the posters

Several themes were addressed by the presenters, among which, the following:

3.3.1 Urban Social transformation

- Ziwei Liu and Huhua Cao from University of Ottawa displayed their poster on “Spatio-temporal Urban Social Landscape Transformation in Pre-new-urbanization era of Tianjin, China.” Their research adopted both statistical and spatial approaches (mainly principal

component analysis) at understanding the different urban social-spatial patterns of Tianjin and its mechanisms in three distinctive economic contexts. They discovered that the urban social landscape of Tianjin can be characterized as “one axis, two nuclei” urban morphology. They also revealed that the urban core expansion and population movement in Tianjin is asymmetric. Additionally, Tianjin is now taking advantage of its close connectivity with Beijing to flourish as an urban society.

- Xiaolong Li from Zhejiang University presented her “Study on Chongqing Urban Functional Area and Mix Degree Recognition Based on POI data.” Her study aimed to refine urban function and its mixture degree through POI data to grasp the urban spatial structure and function status while also providing references for future research. The case study on Chongqing, China shows how the overall function of this central urban area is highly mixed, the functional zone is characterized as being multi-centered, and the urban group development mode is more mature.
- Alice Zua Nunes and Luís Autur from Eduardo Mondlane University exhibited “Analysis of Social Capital in the Municipality of Inhambane.” They used both qualitative methods (semi-structured interview and mensuration of social capital index) and quantitative methods (household surveys and an inference analysis) to analyze the level of social capital in the Municipality of Inhambane and identify the indicators that may further promote the local social capital. Their results showed that the social capital of Inhambane is neither high nor low, which then makes it important to increase the participation in common activities in associations or networks. However, with little to no trust and cooperation among family farmers and their agricultural association, it is impossible for social networks to offer their products for local tourism.

3.3.2 Urban Planning

- The winning poster, “Informality Meets Formality: Luanda’s Urban Transformation” by David Anderson from Carleton University aimed to answer two questions: (1) How to develop informal settlements without disrupting the current fabric, and (2) How to start localized and expand outwards? He included prototypes of low-rise, high-density housing to show how to accommodate for the evolving needs of individuals and families. The designs included private exterior space for all units, solar arrays and water tanks on roof tops along with access for drying laundry, minimal circulation, direct street access, courtyard structure providing a semi-private realm, and provisions for a range of non-residential uses.

3.3.3. Urban Climate and Environment

- Huaming Wang from Xi'an Jiaotong University displayed “Correlation between block layout and wind environment.” This research looked at the microclimate in Xi'an, China, especially in the high-density and newer urban-center districts. He argues that different spatial layouts of streets can change wind environments, and in turn influence pedestrian comfort. Based on the wind models, results show how three shrubs had greened over time. It led to positive impacts on the environment such as being more conducive to reducing temperature, increasing relative humidity, and reducing wind speed. This verifies the cooling potential of greening and the implications for solving the urban heat island issue. Moreover, the horizontal and vertical exchange coefficients are higher near the entrance and exit of buildings and near the entrance of the stairs, as compared to the surrounding environment.
- Peng Qin, Zhihui Zhang and Qing Liu from Qingdao Agricultural University arranged “The Revolution of wetland landscape disturbance in Jiaozhou Gulf from 1980 to 2017.” They constructed comprehensive human disturbance indices for the ecosystem, analyzed landscape transition magnitudes for wetlands in different phases to explore changing human disturbance, and summarized the characteristics and types of wetland evolution. The results showed that the types of wetland disturbance differed across the various phases. In addition, the study showed that wetlands were immensely affected by human disturbance and disturbance transition magnitudes evidently changed with time. Overall, this research confirmed that due to the vast natural resources in Jiaozhou Bay, the wetlands of this area inevitably experience frequent human exploration and disturbance.

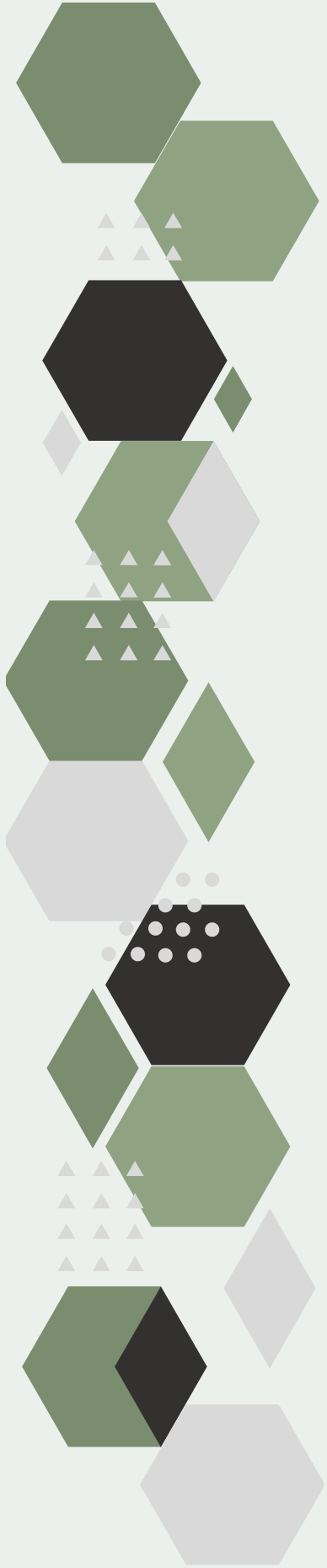
3.4 Results on poster exhibition

The poster session during ICCCASU III was an unprecedented success. This event gave conference participants the unique opportunity to present their research beyond traditional panel discussion format. In addition, the posters aroused great curiosity and received positive feedback from local and international participants of the conference. Participants also gave several comments and suggested considerations for present and future research which was well received by the poster session presenters.

4. CONCLUSION

PARTICIPANTS DISCUSSING





PARTICIPANTS DISCUSSING





Participants Discussing



4. Conclusion

The third edition of ICCCASU under the theme “The Belt and Road & Node: New Influences and Paradigms in City Building” was a great success, leading to important reflections in urban development. The conference acknowledged China’s expanding role in the world, especially in the dominion of city building in the 21st century, and inspired a critical examination on current urban development models comparing between Canada, China, as well as in African countries. It also led participants to gain a deeper understanding of how to best identify and address fragility, reduce vulnerability, and promote efficiency across the varying ranges of conditions experienced in the three regions. Additionally, ICCCASU III explored how local and global issues can prevent sustainable urban development, and finally strategies were identified to facilitate durable urbanization through government decisions.

Several recommendations emerged from the conference. Some key suggestions were: a) promoting trilateral cooperation between Canada, China and Africa from the three levels of exchange on practical experience, academic research, and technical training construction; b) combining science and policy to improve sustainable urbanization and c) redesigning urban planning in order to make the city full of vitality at all levels, not just in the CBD area, to avoid becoming dull or boring in the future.

There are many benefits to attending ICCCASU conferences since it is a unique global platform that brings together stakeholders and visions of 3 regions. It also offers delegates the possibilities to explore best practices, experiences and solutions across the regions. Furthermore, ICCCASU conferences tackle urban development questions by integrating the very different socio-economic dimensions of each region considering: First, Canada, a western developed country, second, China, a fast growing and developing economy and Africa, a continent facing socio-economic development challenges. Thus, taking in considerations these different socio-economic contexts, ICCCASU plays an important role by creating dynamism and collaborative synergies across the regions through sharing experiences that could potentially help others avoid the mistakes they made.

Even though ICCCASU focuses on three regions, its conferences attract delegates from all around the world. In this edition, several delegates from Europe and other regions showed great interest in urban development experiences beyond their regions and were eager to learn different models from Canada, China and Africa to transcend realities of their respective regions. This approach reflects the cooperation across the West, East and Africa, one of its kinds.

To date, there have been three conferences led by ICCCASU. ICCCASU’s conventions take place every two years and rotate between the three regions: Canada, China, and Africa. This

third edition marked ICCCASU's milestone of completing its first rotation of conferences among its regions of interest. The second round will kick-off in Montréal, Canada in July 2021.

ICCCASU III brought together participants from diverse backgrounds and areas of expertise, including politicians, policymakers, scholars, practitioners, and more. It had remarkable participation from 157 delegates, from 23 different countries. The organizing committee of ICCCASU III collected 124 abstracts, 89 of which were selected for presentations and grouped into 23 panels. The presentations sparked lively debates and constructive discussions. Delegates' presentations were delivered as keynotes remarks, panels and posters.

ICCCASU III was fortunate enough to have the presence of high level personalities. The opening remarks were delivered by Mrs. Xiaoliu Liu, Deputy Mayor of the Chengdu Municipal Government, Mrs. Aijun Qiu, Deputy Director General of CCUD, Mr. Jeff David, Consul General of Canada in Chongqing, Mrs. Anne Fouda, Head of the Official Delegation from Cameroon, Mr. Rafael Tuts, Director of UN-Habitat Global Solutions Division and Co-President of ICCCASU, and Dr. Huhua Cao, Professor at University of Ottawa and Co-President of ICCCASU. The participants of ICCCAUSU III quite enjoyed the three remarkable keynote speeches by world well-known experts and scholars Mr. Rafael Tuts, Director of UN-Habitat Global Solutions Division; Dr. Bojie Fu, Member of Chinese Academy of Science; Mr. Joe Berridge, Urban Planner/Partner of Urban Strategies Inc. (Canada).

ICCCASU is grateful for the tremendous support from the China Center for Urban Development (CCUD) whose partnership led to the organization of ICCCASU III. The City of Chengdu provided delegates a warm welcome and resources that facilitated a positive atmosphere and smooth conference. Wherever is ICCCASU conference is staged, Global Affairs Canada provides its invaluable support; its support was clearly signaled with the presence of the General Consul of Canada in Chongqing. The African continent was well represented at the conference by a strong delegation from the Cameroonian government who hosted the last edition. We would like to present them our sincere appreciation.

The University of Ottawa in partnership with the UN-Habitat have worked together since 2014. The cooperation of these institutions led to the creation of ICCCASU, and in just a few years, this international platform has gained international reputation in the world stage. We would like to praise common efforts and collaboration of these two institutions.

The second rotation of ICCCASU, ICCCASU IV entitled "Density, Diversity, and Mobility: The City in an Era of Cascading Risks", will take place from July 27 to August 1, 2021 in Montreal, which will be another opportunity for stakeholders to discuss the next challenges facing urbanization, especially in the current context of the pandemic. ICCCASU's team looks forward to meeting all delegates in Montreal in July 2021.



NIGHT OF CHENGDU





Volunteers



APPENDIX

ICCCASU III Opening Ceremony Remarks

The opening ceremony was co-chaired by Allan Cain, Director of the NGO Development Workshop in Angola and former Vice-President of ICCCASU, and Tonton Mundele Beya Wa Beya, Academic Director of ICCCASU working at Global Affairs Canada as the Trade Commissioner. At the opening ceremony, Xiaoliu Liu, Vice Mayor of the People's Government of Chengdu; Aijun Qiu, Deputy Director of the China Center for Urban Development (CCUD) of the National Development and Reform Commission; Jeff David, Canadian Consul General in Chongqing; Anne Fouda, Head of the Cameroon Government Delegation; Rafael Tuts, Director of UN-Habitat Global Solutions Division and Co-President of ICCCASU; Huhua Cao, Professor from the University of Ottawa and Co-President of ICCCASU, delivered speeches respectively.

The following content is based on live simultaneous translation, collation and editing, in order to keep the text concise and clear.

MC: Tonton Mundele Beya Wa Beya

ICCCASU Academic Director

Distinguished leaders, guests, good afternoon. Thank you for participating in this meeting. My name is Mundele, I was a PhD candidate at Peking University a few years ago. It is my honor to host this conference.

MC: Allan Cain

Director of Development Workshop in Angola & Former Vice-President of ICCCASU

I am very happy to be the co-host of this forum. I am Allan Cain from Angola. I have been in this industry for 35 years. As you all know, there is a partnership between China and Angola. Angola received funding from China, and it has been beneficial in many ways. It is my honor to be here in Chengdu. In the past ten years, we have all witnessed the development of Chengdu. Many local projects received support from the Chengdu government. As we all know, the Chengdu government's participatory finance program is very involved in local projects. Therefore, I have been anticipating this trip to Chengdu. I am curious about how local people draw up city plans, determine budgets, participate in finances, and other issues. Firstly, let us welcome Ms. Xiaoliu Liu, Vice Mayor of the People's Government of Chengdu, to give us a speech.

1. Ms. Xiaoliu Liu

Vice Mayor of the People's Government of Chengdu, China

First of all, it is my pleasure to be here to discuss “The Belt and Road & Node: New Influences and Paradigms in City Building” with everyone here. I am also very happy that the International

Forum on Sustainable Urbanization in China, Canada, and Africa can be held in Chengdu. Here, on behalf of the People's Government of Chengdu, I would like to welcome all the guests from afar. I wish you all the best in your work and meetings.

Currently, China is a vital participant, contributor, and leader in the construction of global ecological civilization and Chengdu has been named one of the five international sustainable development pilot cities (the first batch) released by UN-Habitat. For several guests, it is their first time coming to Chengdu, and just now, the host has told me that this is his first time in Chengdu. Chengdu is a well-known historical and cultural city in China, with a civilization going back more than 4,300 years, as well as a history of more than 2,300 years in the field of city construction.

The modern Chengdu is located at the hub of the Belt and Road and the Yangtze River Economic Belt, so it has already been an international gateway opening China to the west and south. Chengdu is also an important economic, science, technology, cultural creation, finance, and foreign communication center as well as a transportation and communication hub in western China. The people in Chengdu are also working hard to build a common community for mankind. In accelerating the construction of green and low-carbon systems, including space, industrial, energy, transportation, and consumption systems, Chengdu is trying to combine some new theories with new practices, hoping to develop a successful model of a sustainable international city through hard work.

During this forum, we will introduce Chengdu systematically. Today, I just want to briefly describe to all the guests some of Chengdu's achievements regarding sustainable development.

Firstly, we have a new spatial pattern for sustainable urban development in mind. In 2017, we began to further optimize the spatial layout of the city and proposed a differentiated spatial layout in accordance with the ecological space of the city. In the past, Chengdu has developed in a narrow zone, with the Longmen Mountain Range on the west side and Longquan Mountain Range on the east side. Now, we will make the Longquan Mountain Range a national forest park for Chengdu, as it is one mountain connected with two wings, it creates a vast space for the city's sustainable development.

Meanwhile, we have developed a secure ecological configuration for the city, in order to guarantee that before 2020, the ecological space and agricultural space take up more than 78% of the city space. At the beginning of last year, Xi Jinping, the Chinese president, visited Chengdu. During his time here, which was his first visit, he wished for Chengdu to take the lead in exploring the construction of a garden city. After that, we further developed the concept of the garden city, and investigated how to build a garden city. Now, to our best understanding, as a garden city, it means building gardens inside the city. In terms of how to evaluate the garden city, from our point of

view, it means a city should fully illustrate its ecological, economic, human, social, and aesthetic values.

In my opinion, this kind of investigation shares some similarities with the topic of today's forum. We also focused on pushing the industrial transformation and upgrading the city. We develop a plan “5+5+1” for the major industries of city. Areas of focus have been established in both the manufacturing industry and service sectors. The core and primary industries are the information, biomedicine, advanced manufacturing, and commerce industry. The commerce industry is the pillar of the service industry in the city, including exhibitions, logistics, finance, and so on. Most importantly, due to the development of production technology, different economical forms have emerged with each other and lead to the appearance of some new economical forms, organization, and economical ecology. They become the new economy in the city.

Beginning in 2017, the new urban economy was developed in an accelerated manner and the new urban momentum was aggregated. We established a series of policy rules especially for smart economy, green economy, creative economy, sharing economy, and data economy. At the same time, along with other cities, we built a tolerant development space for these new economical forms, shifting from giving the industry a preferential treatment to supplying the industry with opportunities. Nowadays, some public industries in the city, including public infrastructure, public services, etc., are open to enterprises via contracts, encouraging enterprises to explore new forms.

Finally, we are building a deep and sustainable resource and environment bearing system and a clean and efficient energy utilization system with all our efforts while continuing to promote energy conservation, emission reduction and carbon reduction, speeding up the adjustment of the energy consumption structure and the construction of clean and low-carbon energy living areas in cities. We are promoting the construction of “Greenway of TianFu (GoT)”, an urban slow-traveling space with a total length of nearly 17,000 kilometers. Last year, there were about 2,400 kilometers being completed for GoT, based on the community, including the lakes, road, surrounding spaces, all were opened to become part of the urban ecology and slow living spaces for residents.

If there are no errors in the statistic, the green road would be the longest green road in the world. This will expand our ecological space and extend the residents' lives and green living spaces. In fact, there is already a section of such a greenway at the venue of today's forum, opposite to the conference center, just across from this hotel. After the meeting, guests and experts can walk through and experience it, and at the same time, can supply us with suggestions for how to enhance the construction of urban ecological spaces.

This forum gathers the experts from China, Canada, and Africa, working together to plan sustainable development in cities. This is a great opportunity for Chengdu. I hope to share more

suggestions with you using this opportunity, and also hope that all experts will provide better suggestions on how to build the future city of Chengdu. Thank you.

2. Ms. Aijun Qiu

Deputy Director General of China Center for Urban Development (CCUD)

Good afternoon, everyone. It is a great pleasure to join you here to discuss the non-urban sustainable development between China, Canada and Africa. As you all know, the International Summit on Sustainable Development has been held three times. This year, for the first time, the China-Canada-Africa Forum on Non-Urban Sustainable Development was introduced. Both forums are devoted to the sustainable development of cities. On behalf of the China Centre for Urban and Small-Town Reform and Development, I would like to extend my congratulations on the opening of the third China-Canada-Africa Conference on Non-Urban Sustainable Development and my sincere welcome to all the distinguished guests coming from afar. We are exploring more and more deeply the issue of global sustainable cities to promote exchanges between cities. Such an initiative should also be included in the list of outcomes from the second One Belt and One Road Forum for International Cooperation. As a platform for a multilateral cooperation, we need more multilateral exchanges to promote sustainable urban development.

The third international conference on sustainable development, under the theme of “One Belt and One Road and New Impacts and a New Paradigm of Node City Construction”, focuses on the problems and challenges faced by the rapidly urbanizing areas of the world. China is actively promoting the One Belt and One Road initiative, as well as the UN 2030 agenda for sustainable development, the African 2063 agenda for sustainable development, and other international initiatives. China hopes to synergize its development strategies with those of other countries. Through this interaction, we believe that it will be of great help to the sustainable development of cities along One Belt and One Road.

By April 2019, on the eve of the second international summit on sustainable development, China has signed 174 cooperation documents to jointly build the One Belt and One Road with 126 countries and 29 international organizations. Some more documents were signed during the second summit. Currently, the countries that have signed cooperation documents with China have covered most countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Oceania, as well as various major international organizations including the United Nations. This fully demonstrates the high recognition and support of all countries and international organizations for the One Belt and One Road initiative. Under such a platform, the discussion on international cooperation and urban sustainable development will be more in-depth.

As far as sustainable development is concerned, cities are an important foothold. If there is no city, there is no carrier. Cities are nodes of the One Belt and One Road cooperative network.

Today's topic, One Belt and One Road and nodes, is very important. Exchanges, mutual construction, cultural ties, and industrial cooperation between cities are undoubtedly the foundation for a better city. Two thousand years ago, the ancient Silk Road connected the ancient Chinese metropolis of Chang'an with the historic city of Rome in Italy. Other cities along the Silk Road were also linked together, which led to closer exchanges between cities and the magnificent history of exchanges among human civilizations.

Now, with the help of the One Belt and One Road platform, we are actively carrying out cooperation between cities and international organizations to promote new development together with the new Silk Road. Globally speaking, UN-Habitat is one of the most authoritative institutions on urban development, so the cooperation between UN-Habitat and us will provide more guidance for urban sustainable development. We have maintained close cooperation with UN-Habitat and co-hosted the third International High-level Forum on Sustainable Urban Development. We will continue to promote this platform in the future. This International Conference on Non-sustainable Development brings together experts and scholars to discuss urban inclusion, urban transformation, rapid urbanization, and climate change. We look forward to sharing experiences and insights so that we can work together to make our cities greener, more inclusive, more livable, and more beautiful.

Finally, on behalf of the organizers, I would like to thank the People's Government of the Province of Sichuan and the city of Chengdu for their strong support of this conference. At the same time, as this is an activity jointly organized by Guinea and requires a lot of effort, I would also like to thank the Preparatory Group, UN-Habitat and the Chengdu Municipal People's Government for their painstaking efforts and work in preparing for the Conference. Finally, I would like to thank you for your participation and hope this forum will be a complete success. Thank you.

3. Mr. Jeff David

Consul General of Canada in Chongqing, China

First of all, on behalf of the Canadian government, I would like to extend warm congratulations on the opening of the third International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU III).

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great honour for me to participate in third China-Canada-Africa International Conference on Sustainable Urbanization to discuss issues related to the urban environment and sustainable development. Today we see the rapid development of cities and witness the acceleration of urbanization. Ten years ago, I came to Chengdu and Chengdu left a deep impression on me. In the past decade, Chengdu has undergone earth-shaking changes. The people of Chengdu should be proud of the changes in their hometown and being witness to such a historic transformation.

First of all, I want to talk about environment. Canada has laid down a lot of principles, some of which are fundamental. Through these principles, the international community can build a good community. This is a community for mankind, for all people should live in a good environment. In the past two or three years, Canada has done a lot of work on sustainable urban development. As the Prime Minister of Canada pointed out, we have been committed to the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, with sustainability as a developmental priority.

Secondly, Canada has taken a series of measures to promote high quality development, especially the empowerment of girls and women, emphasizing equal development and educational equity. In Canada, quality affirmative action is a cornerstone. We believe that in such an environment, the development of the city is sustainable.

The other thing to emphasize is climate change. Among the international community, Canada should make constant efforts. Canada is a donor country, providing funds and technology. The framework of the Conference on Sustainable Development, which we co-hosted in Hangzhou last month, is testimony to the strengthening of Canada's work in this area. Finally, I would like to highlight the close cooperation between China, Canada and Africa. Next year, a Sino—African Conference on Biodiversity will be held in Kunming, Yunnan province. China and Uganda are co-chairs. I think we can learn from Canada's experience to create sustainable cities. To sum up, from our experience of sustainable development in Canada, first of all, we should solve some issues based on the international order and rule of law. Second, we must empower girls and women by giving them more power, including access to education and jobs. The third is to protect the environment and biodiversity. Next year there will be a topic on biodiversity, which will be raised at the next China-Canada-Africa Conference on Unsustainable Development. Finally, I would like to express my special thanks to the organizers for hosting this forum. I am also very happy to be here in Chengdu, which is a wonderful city. I hope Chengdu can realize its development dreams, and also hope it will get a great harvest. Thank you.

4. Mrs. Anne Fouda

Head of the delegation of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of Cameroon

Dear guests, ladies and gentlemen, members of the organizing committee, good afternoon. Thank you very much for the speech made by the Consul General of the Canadian Consulate General in Chongqing.

I'm very honored to participate in the third China-Canada-Africa Sustainable Urbanization Development International Conference and show my views on future urban development. We want to emphasize some of the work we have done in terms of sustainable development. At the opening ceremony, I want to emphasize the issues of sustainable development and some of the work we

have done. This issue was raised at the second ICCCASU conference and was further emphasized in the third.

We can see that many Chinese cities have begun to attach importance to sustainable development and joined the team of sustainable development. They have shown us the difficulties and obstacles that Chinese cities have experienced in the process of sustainable development. This has set a model for African countries and provided many references. We are very happy to see that the third ICCCASU takes “‘The Belt and Road’ & Node: New Influences and Paradigms in City Building” as a theme, and we are also very happy to learn from China.

This theme incorporates the concept of The Belt and Road. In the process of urbanization, the Belt and Road Initiative has brought us opportunities and challenges. We have to learn how to deal with these challenges. In the development process of African countries, some problems will inevitably arise. These problems not only appear at the national level, but for African countries, they have also risen to the international level. I am very happy to see that the topics discussed in the conference include how to deal with climate change, how to conserve soil and water (avoid erosion) and so on. I am happy to share our experience. In 2015, the United Nations proposed the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. In the process of achieving this goal, Africa is an indispensable part. The key issue now is that in Africa, most regions are still rural, and agriculture is the primary industry in many countries in Africa. How to urbanize and industrialize, how to transform rural areas into cities, and how to transform agriculture into industry are the main questions. With the current low urbanization rate, Africa still has a long way to go.

Although urbanization is a long process, whether it is at the social or economic level, the country needs a development plan. Now in Africa, the economy is constantly developing, whether in cities or in rural areas. In the past 40 years, our urbanization rate has reached about 20%. There are still 475 cities with continuous population growth, which is a very big feature of Africa. This kind of urban population growth is accompanied by disparities in various factors, such as the disparity between rich and poor, the disparity in information, and disparity in education. We must be alert to the opposition between poverty and wealth, and other disparities. In Africa, housing has become a major obstacle in the process of urbanization. Therefore, I hope that the leaders of all countries will pay attention to this. Our challenge is to meet the growing needs of the people. This includes cities in Sub-Saharan Africa which face extremely large shortages of land, and insufficient land supply has become a major local problem. What follows is poverty. The second problem is the density of cities, which will also bring some huge challenges to society.

In addition, new technologies, new inventions, new public-private partnership economic models, new partnerships, etc..., are all opportunities that can bring us change. We hope these new technologies can be applied more widely in Africa. In 2017, the second ICCCASU was held in Cameroon. At that time, the conference put forward a global action plan proposal, making each

country an important development partner. In second ICCCASU, we forged important partnerships in all aspects. We have closer ties with various academic institutions, conference organizers, etc.

By the autumn of 2017, we achieved fruitful results. Some related methods help us planning urban better. We also mentioned 15 high-level agendas which included training programs, how to get citizens to participate extensively in social construction, public-private partnerships, and more extensive cooperation. In December 2017, we launched another round-table discussion and held five special meetings to implement some specific guidelines. We implemented some major resolutions in the capital of Cameroon. The top priority is promoting the concept of sustainable development in Africa.

We propose establishing a permanent cooperation platform so that researchers, managers, private organizations, policy makers, students, and researchers can gather together. We would jointly analyze specific issues in urban planning, design related mechanisms and plan implementation, which are closely related to urban planning. At the same time, we will prepare communities to face the challenges of climate change and disaster management. In addition, we will strengthen the construction of human settlements and a livable environment.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank UN-Habitat, Ottawa, Canada, and the Chinese government for its strong support. Without your support, we cannot achieve relevant substantive results. At the same time, we also want to seize this opportunity to invite other institutions, universities, and various non-governmental organizations to help us expand together, participate extensively in our urban planning, and establish cooperative relationships with us. We also hope that the Urban EU-China and other partners can continue to help us in the future and establish a cooperative with us in a more substantial way. At the same time, I also hope that the Cameroonian government will continue to introduce new measures to promote cooperation. This conference provides a platform for researchers and scholars from all over the world to gather together to understand each other and deepen consensus. The process of seeking answers to common questions builds consensus and suggests more sustainable urbanization solutions. I hope that all of us can work together to improve the living environment of communities, improve the lives of urban residents, and improve their well-being. In this way, the competitiveness of our cities has been improved, and local economic and social development has been promoted, so that we can bring some tangible benefits to various countries.

We also call on all strategy makers and decision makers around the world to actively participate in a wide range of multilateral cooperation platforms. At the same time, I also hope that we can work together to build a broader cooperative relationship and contribute to this organization. Thank you.

5. Mr. Rafael Tuts

Director of Global Solutions Division of the UN-Habitat & Co-President of ICCCASU

Distinguished Vice Mayor Liu, distinguished government representatives, in particular the head of the delegation from China, Canada, Africa and Cameroon, director of the Reform and Development Center of Chinese Cities and Small and Medium-sized Towns, Aijun Qiu, dear co-chairs, ladies and gentlemen, hello. I am very honored to be able to speak here today, and I am also very happy to be able to come to Chengdu.

I came to Chengdu for the first time in 2002, when Chengdu won the UN-Habitat Best Practice Award, specifically for the purification work in the Funan River. Chengdu has many successful practices in this area. In 2011, Chengdu won another award for its resilient reconstruction after the earthquake. We look forward to Chengdu's continuous development and continuous demonstration of the spirit of sustainable development. We have continued to work with our partners in China, Canada and Africa.

The first cycle of China, Canada and Africa International Forum on Sustainable Urbanization has concluded, starting in Ottawa and ending in Chengdu. However, we should continue to make efforts to attract attention from all sides to realize sustainable urbanization. As the population grows, 2.5 billion people worldwide will move to urban areas by 2050. More than 90% of the growth comes from Asia, Africa and Latin America. 82% of Canada's population is now urbanized.

By 2050, most urban growth will come from Africa and Asia. We are also seeing alarming growth in the number of slums in Africa and in South Asia. We need to keep an eye on equality. We need a new paradigm, a turning point, to push public policy, to innovate and harmonize, to help us get things done on time and with quality. This is a prerequisite for some of the challenges of sustainable development.

Since 2014, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) has been promoting new ways and means to achieve sustainable development, putting in place policies and standards for urban climate change and waste management. On the mainland, especially in Kenya, we have also joined with academic institutions, communities and telecommunications operators to come up with some kind of censorship system to remind people about how to better manage their waste. Everyone's life will be greatly affected if the accumulation of garbage reaches an alarming height. We should establish prediction and intervention mechanisms to predict the height of garbage accumulation and to intervene in the treatment of urban garbage. If the city does not have the capacity and sound system to deal with garbage, it should upgrade the system in time. Earlier this year, a meeting of the UN-Habitat focused on innovation, especially how to build a better quality of life, which is important for urban planning. The UN secretary general has said that 60% of urban

infrastructure needs to be built and urbanized, which is consistent with the sustainable development plan for 2020 to 2030.

Although Canada has a reasonable urban structure and a beautiful urban environment, there are some related problems in Canada, for example, the safety of roads, and some automated driving paths need to be upgraded. For other countries, including countries in the African region, China offers a good model that we can learn from as a relevant sample. Today's theme is the New Influence and New Paradigm of Belt and Road, which is in line with our strategic direction. Sustainable urban development allows us to continue to enjoy the benefits of urbanization, especially with the reduction of the influence of environmental factors, we should constantly improve the academics, scientific research, cities, government, public institutions, public-private partnership of the various participants, and continue to pay more attention to innovation.

Now let me give you another example of the sustainable aspect. A broader push for the Internet of Things would not only boost financing, but also reduce corruption and barriers to urban development. Taxpayers, public administrators, online institutions, and so on, can create open and transparent institutions that help us better achieve financial transparency and financial integrity in the Belt and Road, and help us build better African cities.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that as a member of UN-Habitat, it is very important to practice people-oriented innovation, especially in the areas just mentioned. We need to put more effort and energy into achieving long-term goals, meeting the expectations set and accelerating the international process of sustainable urbanization in Africa, China, and Canada. The last China, Canada, Africa International Conference on sustainable urbanization was a great success and produced fruitful results.

Finally, I'd like to thank the Chengdu municipal government, the organizers, and the Canadian government, as well as the Canadian institutions for their continued support. I would also like to express my gratitude to the relevant African delegations, African institutions, African governments, and African countries. We, China, Canada, and Africa, can further strengthen our cooperation in this field for a better life for mankind. Thank you very much.

6. Dr. Huhua Cao

Professor at the University of Ottawa, Canada & ICCCASU Co-President

Dear Ms. Xiaoliu Liu, the Deputy Mayor of Chengdu Municipality Government, Ms Aijun Qiu, the Deputy Director General, China Center for Urban Development (CCUD), the Distinguished guest, Mr. Jeff David, the Consul General of Consulate General of Canada in Chongqing...Dear Ms. Anne Fouda, Head of the delegation of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of Cameroon, Distinguished Mr. Bojie Fu, Member of Chinese Academy of Science,

Dear UN-Habitat colleague, the director of Programme Division: Mr. Rafael Tuts,
Distinguished guests, honourable speakers, scholars, ladies and gentlemen,
Good afternoon!

After several months of hard working and anticipation, it is with great appreciation that we offer our warmest welcome to you at the third International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU III)! We are very proud and pleased to be here in Chengdu, China with you today.

As most of you have known, nowadays, already more than half of the world's population live in cities. UN-Habitat estimates that there will have 3 billion more city residents by the year 2030, and 90% of this urban growth will happen in Africa and Asia. This is good news for the many African nations who hope to become middle income countries between 2025 and 2035. Globally, cities generate more than 80% of GDP, no country has ever climbed from low-income to middle-income status without a significant population shift into cities.

In this context, moving beyond the conventional practice of North-South or South-South cooperation, ICCCASU was established to foster a triangular dialogue between China, Canada and African countries, which carry more than 30 per cent of the world's urban population. China and Canada have gone through different urban development processes. China has a State-led, top-down model where decisions are quickly translated into action. Canada has a participatory, bottom-up model where the population plays a significant and even determinant role in the decisions. African nations are still on their ways to look for their own urban development paths.

Having held the first ICCCASU in Canada in 2015, then in Cameroon in 2017, it was important that our third conference takes place in China to complete the first circle of the three regions/countries to which our initiative is focused. The meeting here in Chengdu is a truly milestone worth celebrating.

The main topic of ICCCASU III, namely “The Belt and Road” & Node (“一带一路”与节点城市) recognizes the crucial relationship between investment, infrastructure and urbanization, and acknowledges China's expanding role in the world in the dominion of city building in the 21st century. ICCCASU III will focus on urbanization both within and driven by Asian actors, including China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

Home to approximately 9 million people, our host city, Chengdu, doubled in size from 2 to 4 million between 1980 and 2000, then doubled again in the last two decades. Holding our third conference here provides us with a first-hand opportunity to admire, review, debate and otherwise learn from the ways in which the city has managed rapid growth and sustainable urbanization.

Over the next two days, participants from 23 countries and more than 100 different institutions around the world will share knowledge and best practices to help us tackle common challenges to effective and prosperous urbanization. Our participants represent various sections of expertise, innovation and engagement from governments, private sectors, academia and civil society. We are inspired by the devoted work of all those for whom building sustainable, equitable cities for all is not only an ideal, but an imperative.

Urbanization knows no borders or boundaries, we have already started on planning the second circle: ICCCASU4 in Montreal in 2021 and ICCCASU5 in Addis Ababa in 2023. We hope ICCCASU would provide an effective platform for facilitating dialogues between academics and policymakers on innovative approaches towards Sustainable Urbanization. We are looking forward to seeing more and more people join this initiative; because ICCCASU is not only a series of conferences, it is more of an education, a sensitization process to mobilize stakeholders to participate in urban development. Let's work together to build better cities and better lives!

Having staged conferences in each of our three regions of interest – Canada, Africa and China, – we would like to recognize ICCCASU's founding partners, the UN-Habitat and the University of Ottawa, for their extraordinary collaboration and sustaining support. We are pleased that ICCCASU has expanded its core partners to include a consortium of Canadian universities, namely the University of Ottawa, Carleton University, l'Université de Montréal and McGill University. We also extend our gratitude to Global Affairs Canada, the Cameroon Ministry on Housing and Urban Development, and the numerous institutions whose logos appear on our website.

It is absolutely crucial that we acknowledge the key role that the China Center for Urban Development (CCUD) has played in making this conference happen. Without the support of the CCUD, in partnership with the municipal government of Chengdu, this conference would not have been possible. We owe a deep debt of gratitude and esteemed recognition to the CCUD and the city of Chengdu.

By this opportunity, we would also like to express our sincere gratitude to our many volunteers, both here in China and back in Canada and Africa. They have contributed their time, wisdom and experiences to bring ICCCASU to this stage. In fact, the entire international ICCCASU team is composed of dedicated volunteers. We are extremely proud of the team, especially in light of the considerable challenges the team has navigated and the heavy workload so many have managed off the side of their desks, or in their own time out of personal interest. Let me express once more my gratefulness to each of my team members who have been working very, very hard with me for the last several months! Thank you and I am so proud of you!

A special thanks to our keynote speakers. I know some of you have a fully packed schedule. Your presence has added so much value to ICCCASU. Likewise, to each of our panelists and speakers,

locally, but especially internationally, for their willingness to participate even with the distance, costs, and other barriers that they had to withstand.

Thank you all for being here, for contributing your valuable time and talents to the success of ICCCASU III, more broadly, to the success of a sustainable urban development. We wish you good debates and a pleasant stay in Chengdu.

ICCCASU III Keynote Speeches

The Keynote Speeches section is co-hosted by Dr. John Zacharias, Chair Professor of Peking University and former Vice-President of ICCCASU, and Ms. Xiaoling Zhang, Chief Engineer of China Land Surveying and Planning Institute.

The following content is based on live simultaneous translation, collation and editing, in order to keep the text concise and clear.

1. Inclusive and Sustainable Cities

Tuts Rafael

Director of Global Solutions Division

UN-Habitat

Since founded in 1977, UN-Habitat has held three important conferences. In 1976, the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was held in Vancouver, Canada where the “Vancouver Declaration” was passed and the importance of human settlement and environmental issues were addressed. The second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was held in Istanbul, Turkey from June 3–14, 1996. Here, the "Istanbul Declaration" and "Habitat Agenda" were passed and two major ideas were proposed to state that "everyone has the right to enjoy proper housing" and "sustainable development of human settlements in the process of increasing urbanization" is essential.

Today, there are some countries that have entered a stable stage of urbanization, while some countries in South Asia, Africa and other regions still have many stages to go. In the past ten years, the urbanization rate of African countries has risen from 20% to 50%. In the next 20 years, it will reach even greater heights. Throughout the process of urban development, it is necessary to move from disorderly urban expansion to a compact, integrated, and interconnected development model, which is a new paradigm of sustainable development. Based on this, the Third United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was held in Quito, Nairobi in 2016. The "New Urban Agenda" was passed and 17 sustainable development goals were presented. The eleventh goal is to build an inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable human settlement environment, in which 10 evaluation indicators have been proposed. Among them, three process-oriented indicators of regional planning, climate change response and financial support for infrastructure have been applied to the practice of some city development. The adoption of the new urban agenda has established a new urban development model for people. This model focuses on integrating the three pillars of sustainable development: fairness, equality, welfare and prosperity in order to promote the sustainable development of cities.

At the level of cooperation, UN-Habitat works with international organizations like the ICCCASU (International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African Sustainable Urbanization) Committee and the African Union Committee, as well as national and local governments. In addition, UN-Habitat has also provided other relevant guidelines to support the development of cities and countries and to build safer cities. For example, the guidelines on foreign investment in Africa are very detailed and operable. They include guidance on land use, design and project management.

Innovation is an important direction for future urban development, and UN-Habitat has made many attempts in this area. The first innovation is in the field of transportation. The collection and use of biosensor data can improve the city's space and the travel plans of residents. Through the collection of big data on vehicle flow and an analysis of risk factors affecting the environment, lanes can be effectively improved, especially for the design of non-road and urban public spaces. Secondly, UN-Habitat has tried to use relevant software to evaluate public space and improve the population's usage of it. For example, Wuhan, China has conducted evaluations on public space travel plans in each district and has extensive experience in this area. Moreover, using SSEARPA to assess the sustainability of housing can effectively intervene in housing issues. Thirdly, in terms of urban planning, UN-Habitat has spent many years carrying out plans in several cities and communities. We have launched cooperative work with many cities in China, focusing on local governments' areas of interest and applying smart city big data to urban management and planning. For example, we cooperated with Chengdu to apply GIS data and big data to assist in the construction of Chengdu Park City. Fourthly, in terms of the fair distribution of local income, we have proposed the establishment of a government's information statistics system on taxation and other income, a participatory fiscal budget, and so on. For example, some countries in Latin America and Africa have begun to cooperate with us to implement relevant policies, and contacts in Russia have also conducted participatory budgeting experiments.

The next topic is the effective use of resources. UN-Habitat promotes the effective usage of ecological resources by strengthening cooperation with other agencies, improving the application of big data and the Internet of Things in cities, and promoting the construction of an inclusive society. This is also an important goal for our future development. An inclusive society starts with the construction of an inclusive community. For example, we surveyed a refugee community in Kenya to understand the compatibility within the community and proposed solutions to improve refugee treatment. The last example is inclusive urban construction. We have made targeted attempts in this area to apply artificial intelligence to urban emergency management and evacuation. Through these examples, we can see that innovation promotes the improvement of our living standards, and contributes to the sustainable development of cities and communities.

Finally, in the practice of Chinese-Canadian-African cooperation, UN-Habitat works alongside different cities and universities in China, Canada and Africa to carry out project practice and academic research. For example, we cooperated with Mozambique to provide technical advice for

urban planning; cooperated with China Women's Development Foundation to fund water tanks for Kenyan women; cooperated with Tongji University and Kunshan government to develop training courses for urban leaders and planners; cooperated with Wuhan Land Use and Urban Planning Research Center to carry out technical training; and cooperated with different cities in China, Canada and Africa to hold ICCCASU conferences, etc. UN-Habitat is also cooperating with Tongji University to conduct research on "Urban River Water Pollution Restoration and Urban Sustainable Development" and "Climate Change and Water Supply in Southern Africa Cities".

In terms of future cooperation and development, we will expand the six areas of joint research, urban pilot projects, international conferences, training and capacity building, experience sharing, and employee exchanges, to organize exchanges of visits on "The Belt and Road" strategic cooperation. We will cooperate with South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAS), China-Africa Development Fund and the New Development Bank to promote the development of China and Africa. In terms of cooperation with Canada, UN-Habitat has worked with Canada for 45 years, and has yielded fruitful results. For example, in 2000, UN-Habitat cooperated with the Canadian Municipal Federation to publish a municipal training manual; supported the construction of safe cities in Africa and Asia; cooperated with the Montreal Police Department to promote urban policing; and committed to building a Regional Center for Sustainable Development in Africa. We have done a lot of work, but there is still more work to be done. We now have a framework and set of goals for sustainable development. Nonetheless, the urban development agenda for 2030 is very ambitious and specific, so we need to work together to make progress.

2. Urbanization in China

Dr. Bojie Fu

Professor & Member of Chinese Academy of Science

Vice-President of International Geographical Union (IGU)

We live in a rapidly urbanizing society. Right now, more than half of the world's population live in urban areas. Many people are moving from rural areas to cities. Rapid urbanization has generated many problems such as environmental pollution and negative impacts of industrial waste disposal on the ecosystem. Globalized urbanization has had a major impact on our lives, with cities taking up most of our natural resources. 60% of residential water and 76% of wood are consumed in cities. The ecological and environmental impacts of cities extend far beyond their boundaries. London, for example, has an ecological impact of 21 million hectares, 125 times the size of the city's surface area. With the expansion of the urban land, cities will leave a greater impact on the ecology and climatic environment.

China's urban population ratio has long been below the global average. However, within the last thirty years, the country has undergone a very rapid and ambitious urbanization process. Right now, more than half of the population lives in the urban city. In 2030, China predicts to have an

urban population of 10 billion, it will constitute 65 % of its total urban population. Cities in China are divided according to administrative hierarchy into four tiers: first-tier cities are the mega-cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen; second-tier cities are most of the provincial capitals and regional centers, for example, Chengdu is the largest city in the entire west; third-tier cities are basically prefecture-level cities, and fourth-tier cities are county towns, small cities and townships.

Urbanization is the main driver of economic development in China. In terms of migration, those from less developed inland provinces prefer to move to coastal areas. For example, migration from Hebei to Beijing, from Anhui to Shanghai, and from Hunan to Guangdong. In addition, the eastern and southern coastal areas with high GDP per capita are more attractive than the northern coastal areas, which is a trend in the urbanization process. In the process of urbanization, China has formed a unique demographic pattern, with the "Hu Huanyong Line" dividing the country into two parts. The southeastern part of the country is densely populated and rapidly urbanizing, while the northwestern part of the country is less densely populated and urbanizing relatively slower, with people still migrating to larger cities. 55 percent of the population in 2011 lived in cities with a population over a million; 43 percent of the population lived in cities of 2 million or more. This trend continues.

The process of urbanization in China can be divided into several stages. In the 1950s, China was at the primary stage of industrialization, and in the following two or three decades, the rural population gradually migrated into cities, entering a phase of slow urbanization. In the 1980s, after the reform and opening up, especially after 1995, China entered a phase of rapid urbanization in which the internal structure of cities changed, and the development of special economic zones and development zones greatly accelerated urbanization. In 2000, China entered a new phase of urbanization.

With the rapid pace of urbanization, cities are facing more and more challenges. These problems need urgent solutions; the rapid conversion of land for non-agricultural use, the arable land area closer to the "red line", the curve of ecological protection approaching the bottom line, environmental pollution, ecological degradation, urban sprawl, traffic congestion, garbage siege and other concerns. For example, from 1980 to 2010, the developed land in the Yangtze River Delta region has increased by nearly 20,000 km². The degree of land development varies greatly among cities, with developed regions owning more than 20% of the developed land. In the three cities along Lake Taihu, Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou, for example, one of the most significant effects of urbanization has been the use of other types of land for development during urban expansion, with agricultural land being the most affected, followed by forest land. Wetlands have also been greatly reduced in the last decade as a result of urbanization.

China's urbanization has led to serious air quality problems. Many Chinese cities are now facing severe air pollution, which causes great concern for public health as well as for the ecosystem. PM2.5 is significantly higher in urban areas than in surrounding areas. In addition, PM2.5 is higher in urban agglomerations compared to other regions. It is noteworthy that the Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed urban agglomerations with relatively low PM 2.5 concentrations.

A typical example is the urban heat island effect, in which urban areas are warmer than the surrounding rural areas. The heat island effect is caused by the large amount of housing construction, which affects wind flow and takes up a lot of green space, thus causing the temperature to rise. In Beijing, for example, the trend of temperature increase in urban areas is significant. Additionally, as cities expand, urban heat islands are growing and gradually forming urban thermal "archipelagos", which may have significant ecological and environmental impacts. In the Yangtze River Delta region, for example, the thermal "archipelago" effect has been expanding and spreading since the 1990s. Carbon dioxide emissions are also increasing. Over the past five years, the growth of CO2 emissions from mega-cities has slowed down, large cities have gradually reached emission reductions, and per capita CO2 emissions from high-density areas have gradually decreased.

In March 2014, the government released the National New Urbanization Plan (2014-2020), which proposes a new people-centered urbanization, shifting from land-centered urban development to a new people-centered urbanization. Indicators have also been proposed in terms of resources and the environment, taking the indicator of sewage treatment as an example, which was about 88% in 2012 and now reaches 95%. In addition, there are also indicators on urban waste disposal, urban land use, renewable energy consumption, green buildings, and the need for cities and states to meet national targets for air quality emissions. China has proposed a "two horizontal and three vertical" urbanization strategic pattern of coordinated development of big cities, medium-sized cities, small cities and small towns. According to the characteristics of land, water and air circulation and ecological carrying capacity, the spatial layout of urbanization and urban scale structure will be optimized. The urbanization area will be determined by the national major functional area planning. According to the general plan, the reasonable layout and division of labor will be carried out to develop city clusters with high concentration efficiency, large radiation effect and superior urban system. At the same time, the area of arable land should be balanced, arable land should be protected, and coordination and balance between different types of land should be pursued.

Today, we are faced with three questions. Firstly, how do we bridge the gap between China's traditional urbanization and new urbanization? Secondly, what more fundamental and innovative long-term transformations are needed for China's urbanization to achieve a sustainable future? Third, how can science and policy be linked for joint planning as this is the area we need to balance? Urbanization is fundamentally a spatial process, so the landscape approach is not only

theoretically appropriate, but also imperative in practice. Chengdu is a pilot city for urban landscape creation.

At the policy level, the starting point is the establishment of synergistic mechanisms for the integration of people, land and industry. For example, by combining rural construction land with urban land, it is possible to revitalize land that is far away or to carry out large-scale space swaps. In addition, making full use of the complementary advantages of resources and the environment, establishing ecological networks, strengthening the development of green infrastructure, and protecting environmental diversity are also key points of China's new urbanization. The successful implementation of China's new urbanization depends on the innovation of policies and mechanisms in land use, household registration and ecological compensation, as well as the optimization and adjustment of production, residential and ecological spaces in urban and rural areas. It is crucial that high-level policy interventions, as well as customized and adaptive policy approaches, consider local society, environmental, economic and cultural contexts and allow for local innovation. In the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, for example, the plans for the Xiongan National Development Zone and Beijing's Tongzhou sub-center have established a new pole for regional growth and accelerated coordinated development. The preparation of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Eco-environmental Protection Plan (2016) and the Xiongan Baiyangdian Wetland Eco-environmental Protection and Management Plan (2018) have strengthened inter-regional ecological protection. At the same time, China is reforming its national ministries. The new Ministry of Natural Resources, which balances the natural environment, land and urban planning, has contributed to the synergistic development of cities. In order to ensure the sustainable development of cities, more emphasis is being placed on ecological constraints. Through the integration of multiple plans, the precise management of urban growth will be achieved.

Over the past 20 years, China has experienced rapid urbanization. We should approach urbanization in a different way. For example, integration between urban areas, co-development between urban and rural areas, and so on. Our traditional knowledge or core values should be reviewed in order to promote sustainable urban development. Science, technology and governance are crucial for the support of sustainable urban development and we all need to work together to achieve our goals!

3. Perfect World Perfect City

Berridge Joe

Partner & Urban Strategies, Urban Strategies Inc. Canada

In the past two to three decades, cities have developed rapidly. A city is like a car, followed by systematic engineering, engines, gearboxes, steering wheels, etc. All have their own features and functions. Cities also have their own functions. Different organic parts are combined to form an

organism. To build a perfect city, we need a perfect strategy. This report therefore takes eight international cities as examples for interpretation.

The first city to be introduced is New York, the capital of the world. As an international metropolis, there is a competitive relationship between New York and London. New York is a financial center, but many cities in the world function as financial centers. Whether a city becomes a financial center depends on the quantity and quality of its financial institutions, the amount of capital in operation, the liquidity of capital in the market, the regulation and equity of capital, the attraction of capital and capital, foreign investment, etc., all of which are benchmarks to measure the financial center. New York has undergone a transformation in urban development, and it is now not only a financial center, but also a technological and economic center. New York City has transformed the area where its river meets its mouth into an economic and technological hub, constantly combining finance and technology in the digital economy. This development model is like that of San Francisco and the Greater Bay Area. These powerful functions have also caused some inequality, making housing costs and travel costs very high. How to deal with these inequalities and attract talents is a problem that New York needs to solve. If the city fails to overcome these problems, it will have a huge impact on the society. To resolve these problems, we have done some work to renovate some old plots, blocks and old train stations in New York. Similar to the transformation of old cities or shanty towns in China, the redevelopment of land is carried out through open bidding for redevelopment land.

London is known as the former capital of the world. In the 18-19th century, London was the center of the world, and it is still regarded as one of the international metropolises. The economization and urbanization of London are not evenly distributed; they are spatially concentrated along the vertical or horizontal axis. Some plots in the west of London have developed very rapidly and are highly urbanized areas, but eastern regions appear to be relatively slow in development. As this problem becomes more and more obvious, the City of London plans to link the eastern and western parts of the city together in order to achieve economic balance. In the large-scale urban planning of London, the problems of neglecting the eastern zones and drawing more attention to the western zone have been avoided. The city has shown that it not only is a well-developed city at certain nodes, but also has the functions that directly influence and connect with each other. London has shown its strong consumer economy. For example, some famous streets in London, such as Harold Street, have very famous shopping centers and luxury stores. The consumer economy appears to be very developed. There is a downside, however, to London's global wealth flowing one way and creating a jealous imbalance on the other. We must be very meticulous and careful in urban planning. A city must be full of vitality at all levels, not just in the CBD area, to avoid becoming dull or boring in the future.

Manchester was known as the industrial capital of the world in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Steel making, coal and other industries were highly developed, but the air pollution grew

very serious, which caused a lot of smog. The governments of Manchester and the United Kingdom realized that to deal with such climate or air quality issues, excessive heavy industry needs to be avoided. Therefore, the Manchester City Government and I have been communicating constantly in the past urban development of the city. It is still developing its industries but needs to resist excessive reliance on heavy industry. Without heavy industry, without economy, without consumer economy, what can Manchester develop? The answer is soccer. The football industry can be developed. In fact, Manchester is the world's football capital and the home of Manchester United. By developing new culture, new creativity, entertainment, film and TV production and other new economy, Manchester can improve the soft power of the city and strengthen the driving force of urban regeneration. Manchester has been very successful in urban development. As a second-tier city, Manchester has a population of only three or four million, but its strategy is smart and unique, as it makes full use of existing resources to create a regeneration of the city. Building high-quality neighborhoods through comprehensive neighborhoods is a project I built with them while working with them in Manchester. This is their pillar and the key to their success.

Let me introduce another British city, Belfast. Belfast has a unique history because of the civil war. Thousands of people died at that time and many went to prison. There have been riots and violence in many cities, but we still have hope. The essence of the city is given by us. Belfast used to have an ugly side. But now the city has injected hope and peace. Our practical project, through the revival of business formats such as bars or restaurants, and related committees and counter-terrorism experts, jointly achieved the recovery of Belfast. How to create vitality and so on, this is what has inspired us from Belfast.

Sydney, Australia is also an interesting example. Sydney is far away from North America, Europe, and Asia, because Australia itself is relatively distant and unique. Sydney also has very dense development, but it does not make the public space seem very crowded. Sydney also has some well-designed public squares and seaside buildings. As a result of good management, Sydney's public spaces are not in conflict with its dense urban development, but in pursuit of balanced urban development. Tourism is also a potential guarantee, just as Chinese cities have discovered the charm of tourism, through which they can better develop urban economy and display urban culture and history. We have a cooperative project with Google to rejuvenate the old industrial sites and enable their Asian headquarters to achieve better design. We need to learn how to form a benign cooperation with the local area by managing the economy. Google's Asian headquarters is very successful, allowing the local economy to fully participate in urban development and forming a smart urban development model.

The smartest city in the world should be Singapore, with an impressive Marina Bay. Singapore's education level is also very high, because they are both a country and a city, and they can immediately turn their ideas into reality. Their palms, wallets, brains, and hearts are integrated, which makes Singapore very successful and dynamic. As Lee Kuan Yew said, they wanted to turn

Singapore into a garden city, and they did. The construction of Singapore's airport terminal 5 and theme parks are both relaxing. In addition to its landscape function, the airport is also of great significance to the big city. I believe that China understands this meaning very well, especially the investment in high-speed rail, which demonstrates this spirit. In Singapore, people often say that they have nothing in Singapore, except for their brains. There is no water, oil, natural gas, agriculture, and resources. Instead, they can only rely on their brains to figure out what to do. This is true for most other cities. Many cities do not have oil and gas resources, agriculture, or power plants. The most important thing for these cities is to change their thinking and their mindset. We spent a lot of time thinking about it. I thought of many cities, including Chengdu, Beijing, Shanghai, etc. In the process of global urbanization, Shanghai has played an important role. Pudong in 2004 and 2014 seem like worlds apart. This is a very obvious change. We do not want to destroy. We want to be the most important financial center. At the same time, you can see the magic of the city, which is also a medium to large expansion, and the balance, which is also very admirable.

My hometown is Toronto, which is a fast-growing metropolis. In North America and Europe, it has surpassed Chicago and Los Angeles to become the second largest metropolis after New York, with remarkable growth. This is what happened in Toronto in 2000. We can also see the situation in 2015 and give it a relevant city boundary and relevant environmental characteristics, but if you can't get beyond this boundary, you must develop upward. This area has at least half a million people living in urban centers. As a mature city, it can only develop upwards, but it is also a cost-effective way of development. It became a successful city because of its financial system. In the early 2000's, several banks competed to come to Toronto. In addition, many high-quality universities have also carried out industry-university-research cooperation, including the top 20 and 50 universities in the world that have come to Toronto for development. We need to link together technology centers with universities to achieve industry-university-research cooperation. This includes many technology centers that we mentioned just now, which all followed the same route. We combine academic power with corporate power and carry out transformations. This is the main chemical reaction, and therefore, we are able to attract so many financial institutions to settle in the multilateral. Another small aspect is our library, Toronto has the world's best library system. Toronto has great resources. In an immigrant society, the school system is a fundamental way for people to integrate into society. One of the interesting things about Canada is that these immigrants can achieve great success in some later stages of their lives. And this is why, if you have such great schools, such a library as this, and great government, then you're certainly going to be successful. Now attracting 125,000 immigrants into Canada every year, they can pursue their dreams in Canada.

What makes a perfect city is one that satisfies the locals and can also attract immigrants from far away.

Report on ICCCASU Mission to China

October 20 - 26, 2018

The primary purpose of the trip was to meet with the China Center of Urban Development (CCUD) to assess opportunities for collaboration on a conference in Chengdu in July 2019. In the course of the trip, however, the team from ICCCASU also met with a number of other individuals, organizations and potential partners.

The ICCCASU delegation was comprised of Prof. Huhua Cao, Co-President of ICCCASU; Prof. Benjamin Gianni, Vice-President of ICCCASU; and Dr. Tonton Mundele, Academic Chair of ICCCASU.

Day 1: Monday, October 22, Shanghai

The ICCCASU delegation traveled to Shanghai University's new research campus to meet with representatives, including: Prof. Zhang Henglong, Vice-Dean of Institute for Advanced Study; Prof. Liu Zheng, School of Political Science; Prof. Zhao Jun, School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering; Prof. Wang Hong, School of Economics; and other faculty members and graduate students.

Following introductions by all parties, Prof. Cao described the objectives of ICCCASU, stressing its role in strengthening relationships and fostering opportunities for collaboration between Canadian and Chinese universities. Prof. Cao noted that the Vice-President of the University of Ottawa, Dr. David Graham, would soon be visiting Shanghai University.

Prof. Gianni described ICCCASU's efforts at strengthening dialogue between Canada, China and Africa on the topics of urbanization and sustainable development. He explained Canada's position as a developed country (82% urbanized) whose cities rate highly in world rankings, and whose population grows exclusively through immigration - much of which comes from Asia and Africa. He stressed that while Canada urbanized sooner, it still has much to learn from China and Africa, especially with respect to managing large conurbations.

Dr. Mundele described ICCCASU's previous conference in Cameroon, noting that it had involved more than 500 participants from 19 institutions and 20 different countries. Comprising more than 35 panels and 148 presentations, ICCCASU II attracted high-profile participants including 9 ministers from Cameroon and the Central Africa region, the former premier of British Columbia, and a range of international experts.



Photo 1. Vice-Dean Prof. Zhang hosting the meeting with ICCCASU Delegation



Photo 2. Meeting Participants Photo

Prof. Huhua Cao also invited Shanghai University students and scholars to participate in the ICCCASU III conference planned in Chengdu in the summer of 2019.

The Vice-Dean, Prof. Zhang expressed his gratitude to the delegation for its visit and his wish that ties be established between ICCCASU, its partner universities, and Shanghai University.

He then introduced his colleagues from Shanghai University, describing their areas of expertise and reinforcing their willingness to collaborate with Canadian institutions. The research areas of those present aligned with ICCCASU's primary research themes, including environmental protection, urbanization, corporate social responsibility, and construction management.

The Vice-Dean noted that Shanghai University would be happy to participate in ICCCASU III and that he looked forward to visiting Ottawa to strengthen collaboration. He promised to recommend the University of Ottawa and Carleton University to students at Shanghai University who are considering pursuing postgraduate studies abroad.

Day 2: Tuesday, October 23, Beijing

Meeting between ICCCASU and China Land Surveying and Planning Institute of the Ministry of Land and Resources, People Republic of China, or CLSPI.

The delegation from CLSPI was represented by Mr. Guo Xu Dong, Director of the Institute; Ms. Liao Rosy, Head of the International Cooperation Office; and Ms. Lv Chunyan, Senior Researcher.

Prof. Cao introduced the ICCCASU delegation and explained the reason for its mission to China, namely to promote ICCCASU III and to discuss opportunities for collaboration. Prof. Cao cited shared goals as the basis for cooperation between ICCCASU and CLSPI, emphasizing the degree to which the two organizations might learn from each other. Prof. Gianni identified complementarities between China and Canada with respect to urbanization, noting key differences in the control of land, which plays an important role. Dr. Mundele reported on ICCCASU II, stressing the capacity of ICCCASU to leverage a broad international network to attract world-class scholars and practitioners. This was identified as the core contribution ICCCASU would make to a joint ICCCASU-CCUD conference in the summer of 2019. He also described the successful series of training workshops in Yaoundé that attracted more than 300 participants from Cameroon.

Mr. Guo Xu Dong, expressed his gratitude to the ICCCASU team and described the organizational expertise of CLSPI, including the land surveying and planning – both crucial aspects of urbanization. Ms. Liao recalled her experiences in Canada, where she was on assignment a few years ago. She reinforced that there are areas in which China can learn from Canada, given the level of development of Canadian cities.



Photo 3. The director Mr. Guo hosting the meeting with ICCCASU Delegation

From different perspectives, both sides concluded there are opportunities for collaboration, including joint research. Prof. Cao enquired about the possibility of support from CLSPI for ICCCASU III in Chengdu. He invited CLSPI members to participate in the conference. The director Mr. Guo expressed his full support, noting that his organization will participate in ICCCASU III. Support will primarily come in the form of funding to send CLSPI employees to Chengdu.

Day 3: Wednesday, October 24, Beijing

Meeting between the ICCCASU delegation, the Beijing People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (BPAFFC), and the Beijing NGO for International Exchanges (BNGOIE).

The BPAFFC was represented by Mr. Gao Shuangjin, Vice-President; Ms. Chen Yi, Executive Assistant and other colleagues.

Prof. Cao introduced the ICCCASU delegation to the Vice-President and thanked him for taking the time to meet. He also briefed the group on ICCCASU's accomplishments and on its potential for future contributions in the area of smart urbanization.

Mr. Gao and Ms. Chen were pleased to learn that both Profs. Cao and Gianni had attended conferences organized by Beijing People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries – Prof. Cao in 2018 and Prof. Gianni in 2015.



Photo 4. BPAFFC Vice-President Mr. Gao hosting the meeting with ICCCASU Delegation

Prof. Gianni described the mission and structure of ICCCASU, as a vehicle for collaboration between several Canadian and Chinese universities. Prof. Cao expressed interest in establishing a relationship between ICCCASU and the Beijing People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges.

Prof. Gianni described areas of complementarity. He noted that,

- Canada is one of the most urbanized countries in the world and its cities rank highly on the world stage. As such, Canada has expertise to share with China;
- Canadian cities are ranked considerably higher than American cities in livability indexes. This reflects positively on the wellbeing of its citizens;
- China and Africa have strong cooperation in various fields including infrastructures construction which requires urban planning. In this field, Canada can play a role in adding value by sharing its expertise while collaborating with China on Africa;
- While highly ranked, Canadian cities are small in comparison to those in China. As such, Canada has much to learn from China in terms of the planning and management of large cities.

- Canada grows by immigration. The largest number of new immigrants come from Asia, followed by Africa. The largest proportion of non-European immigrants in Canada are Chinese. As such, Canada has a strong interest in the future of China and Africa.

Mr. Gao Shuangjin acknowledged the basis for cooperation between China and Canada in Africa. He noted that, in addition to these points, the current political climate in the US and its failure to play a leading role in the international stage offers Canada an opportunity to play a more significant role - not just in the area of urbanization, but in all other areas. He added that urbanization is essential for the long-term wellbeing of countries. He noted that the BPAFFC/BNGOIE will be hosting a conference on urbanization in Beijing in October of 2019 (coinciding with the 70th anniversary of the Peoples' Republic of China). He committed to involving ICCCASU in this conference and lending support to ICCCASU III in Chengdu.

Both parties agreed to keep each other apprised of upcoming initiatives.



Photo 5. Photo with Mr. Shuangjin Gao's team

Day 4: Thursday, October 25, Beijing

The ICCCASU delegation met with the China Center for Urban Development (CCUD) on October 24, 2019. The goal of the meeting was to discuss collaboration between CCUD, UN-Habitat and ICCCASU for the delivery of the ICCCASU III conference in the summer of 2019.



Photo 6. CCUD Director Mr. Yulong Shi greeting ICCASU/UN-Habitat Delegations prior to the meeting

The meeting took place from 9:30 to 11:30 AM at the CCUD headquarters in Beijing.

The CCUD was represented by Ms. Qiu Aijun, Deputy Director General; Ms. Baige Hou, Deputy Director, International Cooperation Division; Ms. Bai Wei, Associate Researcher; and Ms. Liu Yue, Associate Research Fellow, Policy Research Institute.

The UN-Habitat was represented by Mr. Yang Rong, UN-Habitat General Coordinator in China/Inter-regional Adviser and Mr. Zhang Zhenshan, UN-Habitat Programme Manager for China.

The first order of business was a discussion of the model of cooperation between ICCASU and the CCUD with respect to ICCASU III in Chengdu in July, 2019. The delegation suggested that we follow the model of cooperation established with APEC for CCUD's Sustainable Urban Development 2 conference in 2018.

The ICCASU/UN-Habitat team suggested “partnership model” under which CCUD and the City of Chengdu would be the hosts and primary organizers while ICCASU would be listed as a partner. CCUD requested a list of the Institutions affiliated with ICCASU, along with details on the nature of their support, in order to identify issues or incompatibilities. ICCASU agreed to present CCUD with a list of sponsors and affiliates.



Photo 7. CCUD Deputy Director Ms. Aijun Qiu hosting the meeting with ICCASU/UN-Habitat Delegations

Prof. Cao then explained the administrative structure of ICCASU III, which includes an honorary conference chair, represented by host country or organization, two co-presidents (representing the University of Ottawa and UN-Habitat, respectively) and five vice-presidents.

The discussion then shifted to responsibilities for costs associated with ICCASU III. CCUD agreed to cover travel and accommodation costs for the keynote speakers that participated in both portions of the conference. CCUD also agreed to cover the printing, venue, and translation costs for the ICCASU portions of the conference as well as hospitality service (lunches and coffee service between sessions) for participants. They also agreed to cover the cost badges and other registration-related materials. ICCASU, in turn, agreed to organize the call for papers, select

participants, establish the conference programme for its portion of the conference, and to coordinate speakers for shared keynote, roundtable and plenary sessions. ICCCASU also agreed to oversee the writing of the conference report and cover costs associated with producing it.

There was discussion of CCUD covering travel and accommodation costs for ICCCASU staff arriving in Chengdu in advance of the conference. CCUD requested that ICCCASU consult with them with regard to the content and format of the acceptance letter for participants in order to complete administrative work and issue invitation letters.



Photo 8. CCUD International Office Director Ms. Yue Liu saying Goodbye to the delegations

After a fruitful discussion the CCUD, UN-Habitat and ICCCASU agreed to move forward with the planning for ICCCASU III in partnership with CCUD's Sustainable Urban Development 3 conference in Chengdu in July, 2019. Documents will be signed outlining the specific arrangements for cooperation between all parties in the coming days.

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ABOUT ICCCASU

Created in 2014, The International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU) is an international think-tank for exchange and cooperation on issues relating to sustainable urban development, focusing on Canada, China and Africa. ICCCASU is an initiative between The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the University of Ottawa. It has expanded to include a consortium of Canadian universities (Carleton University, Université de Montréal and McGill University), as well as several important Chinese and African universities.

Moving beyond the conventional practice of North-South or South-South cooperation, ICCCASU fosters a triangular dialogue that altogether accounts for more than 30 percent of the world's urban population. Its biennial conferences and trainings, which rotate among the three regions, bring together scholars, practitioners, representatives of civil society, politicians and policymakers to share research and best practices on sustainable urbanization in the 21st Century.

To date, ICCCASU has mounted three conferences and trainings. ICCASU I was held in Ottawa in 2015 while ICCCASU II, in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of Cameroon, was hosted in Yaoundé, Cameroon in 2017. In the summer of 2019, ICCCASU III took place in Chengdu, China in partnership with the National Development and Reform Commission of the Chinese government. ICCCASU IV will take place in Montreal between July 27 to August 1, 2021.



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